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Prolonged parturition and impaired placenta expulsion increase the risk of postpartum metritis and delay uterine involution in sows

S. Björkman, C. Oliviero, J. Kauffold, N.M. Soede, O.A.T. Peltoniemi



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1 Prolonged parturition and impaired placenta expulsion increase the risk of postpartum metritis and delay
2 uterine involution in sows

3 S. Björkman^{A,*}, C. Oliviero^A, J. Kauffold^B, N. M. Soede^C and O. A. T. Peltoniemi^A

4 ^AProduction Animal Hospital, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Helsinki, Finland.

5 ^BLarge Animal Clinic for Theriogenology and Ambulatory Services, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine,
6 University of Leipzig, Germany

7 ^CAdaptation Physiology Group, Department of Animal Sciences, Wageningen University & Research, The
8 Netherlands.

9 *Corresponding author. Email: stefan.bjorkman@helsinki.fi; Veterinary Hospital for Production Animals,
10 University of Helsinki, Paroninkuja 20, 04920 Saarentaus, FINLAND

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13 Abstract

14 It was hypothesized that prolonged parturition and impaired placenta expulsion increase the risk of
15 postpartum metritis and delay uterine involution. At parturition, for 99 Yorkshire x Large White sows (parity
16 2 – 5), we determined the number of liveborn (NLP; 14.8 ± 3.4) and stillborn piglets (NSP; 1.1 ± 1.1),
17 farrowing duration (FAR, time between first and last piglet; 333 ± 249 min), placenta expulsion duration
18 (PLA, time between first and last placental part; 292 ± 241 min) and number of expelled placental parts
19 (PART; 3.0 ± 1.0). FAR was categorized as ‘normal’ (< 300 min; n = 44/99) or ‘prolonged’ (> 300 min; n =
20 55/99). The relative PLA (rPLA; $(\text{PLA} * 100) / \text{FAR}$; $76 \pm 101\%$) and the relative PART (rPART; $(\text{PART} * 100) / (\text{NLP} + \text{NSP})$; $22 \pm 8\%$) were calculated and placenta expulsion was categorized as ‘normal’ (rPLA
21 and rPART > 10%; n = 93/99) or ‘impaired’ (relPLA and relPART < 10%; n = 6/99). We also recorded
22 whether manual palpation occurred (Yes/No) and/or oxytocin was used (Yes/No). After parturition, an
23

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