

Stress Amelioration Efficacy of PHYTOCEE® in Sows: Effects on Salivary Cortisol

OBJECTIVE

To evaluate effect of PHYTOCEE® on salivary cortisol levels.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A total of 126 sows were randomly divided in two treatment groups viz. G1-control (n=63) and G2- PHYTOCEE® treatment group (n=63). Both G1 and G2 groups were raised on normal commercial feed and concurrently G2 was supplemented with PHYTOCEE® at 2 kg/ton. The salivary cortisol level was assessed on day 0 (before treatment), day 5 (after treatment), and day 5 (+1 day after mixing the sows).

RESULTS

Effect of PHYTOCEE® on salivary cortisol levels

Group	Day 0 (n=24)	Day 5 (n=24)	Day 5 (+1 after mixing) (n=15)
	Salivary Cortisol (ng/mL)		
G1-Control	2.56 ± 0.24	6.39 ± 0.52	33.20 ± 3.12
G2-PHYTOCEE® (2kg/ton)	2.26 ± 0.25	***1.88 ± 0.21	***14.54 ± 1.67
p-value	0.399	0.000	0.000

Values are expressed as Mean ± SEM; ***p<0.001 Significantly decreased as compared to control based on unpaired t-tests

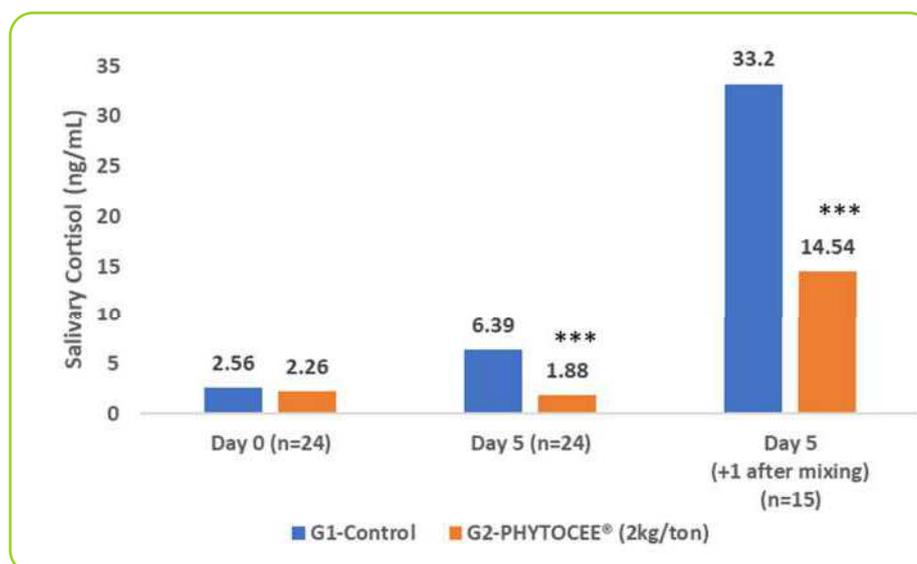


Figure : Effect of PHYTOCEE® on salivary cortisol levels

Values are expressed as Mean; ***p<0.001 Significantly decreased as compared to control based on unpaired ttests

CONCLUSIONS

PHYTOCEE® supplementation resulted in significant reduction of salivary cortisol levels.

OUTCOME

Hence PHYTOCEE® may be suggested to supplement in sows as a natural antistress agent to mitigate adverse effects of stress.