
 PRAIRIE SWINE CENTRE

Core Body Temperature During Transport

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Celebrating 15 Years OF INNOVATION

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Acknowledgement

- Emily Tamminga, an M.Sc. Student under the supervision of Dr. Tina Widowski at the university of Guelph, developed the techniques used to monitor core body temperature and conducted this portion of the project for the Quebec trials.
- She provided training for our staff in the techniques for the western trials.


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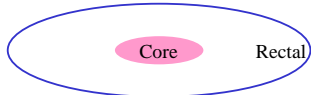
Core Body Temperature



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Core Body Temperature



Core body temperature remains relatively constant.
Surface temperatures fluctuate a great deal.
Rectal temperatures will fluctuate much less than surface, but more than core.
Core and surface temperatures are regulated by metabolism and blood flow to the surface.


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Time Periods

- Pre loading
- Waiting for departure
- Departure
- Trip (1st 90 minutes)
- Arrive (last 5 minutes)
- Waiting for unloading
- Lairage (90 minutes)
- Final (last 5 minutes of lairage)

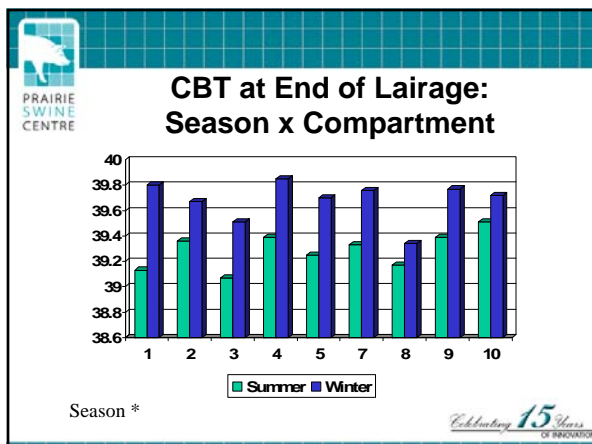
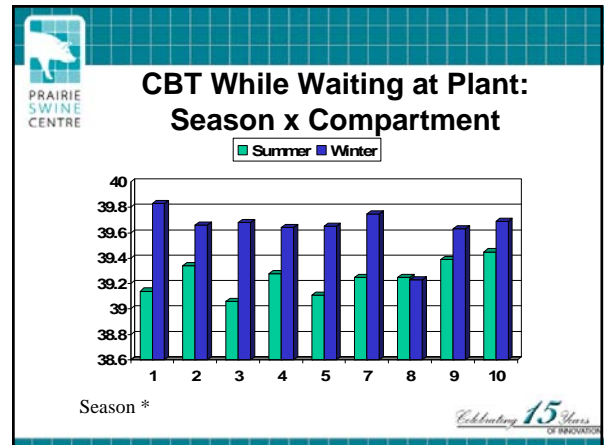
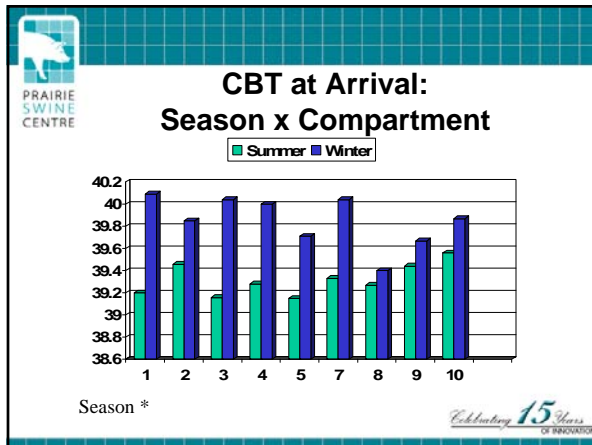
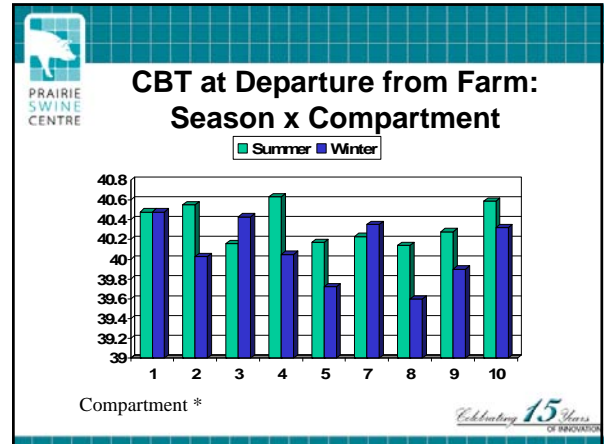
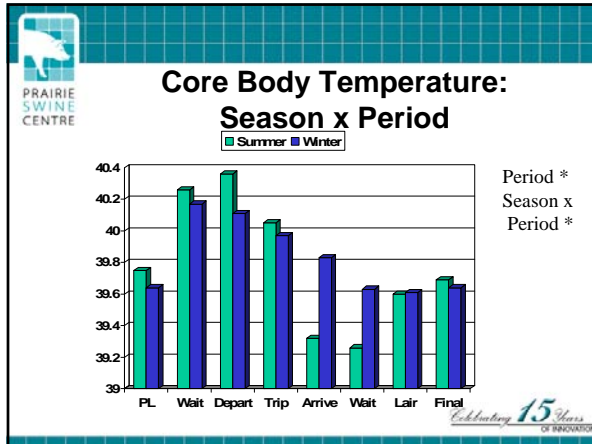
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Core Body Temperature (CBT)

- All results presented refer to the western trials, transporting from Elstow, SK to Brandon, Manitoba

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- CBT Summary**
- Core body temperature increases in response to loading and gradually decreases during transport.
 - The lowest core body temperatures were observed at the end of travel in the summer. These recovered to pre-loading levels during lairage.
 - No clear relationship between compartment factors and CBT have been identified.