

- 29 Live Yeast and Yeast Extracts with and Without Pharmacological Levels of Zinc on Nursery Pig Growth Performance and Fecal *Escherichia coli* Antimicrobial Resistance.** Jenna A. Chance¹, Joel M. DeRouchey¹, Jordan T. Gebhardt², Raghavendra G. Amachawadi³, Victor Ishenhoma³, T. G. Nagaraja², Hilda I. Calderon³, Mike D. Tokach¹, Jason C. Woodworth¹, Robert D. Goodband¹, Joseph Loughmiller⁴, ¹*Department of Animal Sciences & Industry, College of Agriculture, Kansas State University*, ²*Department of Diagnostic Medicine & Pathobiology, College of Veterinary Medicine, Kansas State University*, ³*Department of Clinical Sciences, College of Veterinary Medicine, Kansas State University*, ⁴*Phileo by Lesaffre*

A total of 360 barrows (DNA 200×400; initially 5.6 kg) were used to evaluate yeast-based probiotics (Phileo by Lesaffre, Milwaukee, WI) in diets with or without pharmacological levels of Zn on growth and fecal *Escherichia coli* antimicrobial resistance (AMR). There were 5 pigs/pen and 18 pens/treatment. Dietary treatments were arranged in a 2×2 factorial with main effects of yeast pre- and probiotics (0 vs. 0.10% Actisaf Sc 47 HR+, 0.05% SafMannan, and 0.05% Nucleosaf in phase 1 then concentrations were lowered by 50% in phase 2) and pharmacological levels of Zn (110 vs. 3,000 mg/kg in phase 1 and 2,000 mg/kg in phase 2 provided by zinc oxide). Treatments were fed in two phases from d 0 to 7 and 7 to 21 with a common diet fed from d 21 to 42 post-weaning. There were no probiotics×Zn interactions. From d 0 to 21, pigs fed pharmacological Zn had increased ($P < 0.001$) ADG and ADFI; however, there were no effects of added pre- and probiotics. Fecal samples were collected on d 4, 21, and 42 from the same three pigs/pen for AMR profiles and fecal dry matter (DM). On d 4, pigs fed pharmacological Zn had greater fecal DM ($P = 0.043$); however, no differences were observed on d 21 or 42. *E. coli* was isolated from fecal samples and species confirmation was accomplished by PCR detection of uidA and clpB genes. Microbroth dilution method using Sensititre™ CMV3AGNF panel was used to determine antimicrobial susceptibilities of *E. coli* isolates to 14 different antimicrobials. There was no evidence for differences in AMR of fecal *E. coli* isolates to antibiotics by added pre- and probiotics or Zn. Results suggest that pharmacological levels of Zn stimulate intake and growth and improve fecal consistency in the nursery with no statistical response from added pre- and probiotics.

Table 1. Interactive effects of yeast pre- and probiotics; ZnO on nursery pig performance

Item	No yeast probiotics		Yeast probiotics		SEM	Probability, $P =$		
	No ZnO	ZnO	No ZnO	ZnO		Yeast	ZnO	Yeast × ZnO
Experimental period (d 0 to 21)								
ADG, g	244	281	258	282	7.6	0.288	<0.001	0.400
ADFI, g	314	356	328	356	9.8	0.461	<0.001	0.456
Gain:feed, g/kg	776	787	788	795	9.4	0.247	0.282	0.672
Fecal dry matter, %								
d 4	18.0	19.8	17.5	20.1	1.13	0.955	0.043	0.708
d 21	22.8	21.3	22.5	23.4	1.10	0.397	0.786	0.281
d 42	24.5	24.6	23.5	23.8	1.20	0.437	0.891	0.909

Keywords: growth, nursery, yeast probiotics