

凝結芽孢桿菌醱酵物對離乳仔豬生長性狀、糞便微生物數量與下痢發生率的影響⁽¹⁾

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摘 要

本試驗之目的為探討添加不同培養基之凝結芽孢桿菌 (*Bacillus coagulans*) 醱酵物對離乳仔豬的生長性狀、糞便微生物數量與下痢發生率的影響。醱酵物分別以 Man Rogosa Sharp (MRS) 培養基與以植物性 Soy Peptone (No.19685 Stbio Medium, Inc., Taiwan) 等量 (20 g/L) 取代 MRS 培養基之動物性 Proteose Peptone (10 g/L) 與牛肉萃出物 (beef extract, 10 g/L) 原料。比較此兩種醱酵物對藤黃微球菌 (*Micrococcus luteus*, BCRC 80243) 的抑菌效果顯示，此 2 種醱酵物對藤黃微球菌的抑菌活性相似。在離乳仔豬的飼養試驗，採用 26 – 28 日齡公母各半之 LD 二品種雜交仔豬 48 頭，每欄依性別與體重逢機選取 4 頭仔豬 (公母各半)，飼糧分為空白組、2 組試驗料分別添加培養於修改 MRS 配方之醱酵物 (CFP) 與 MRS 之醱酵物 (MFP)，且飼料含有抑菌活性均為 10 IU/kg。飼養試驗結果顯現，在第 2 週的平均日增重，餵飼添加 CFP 飼糧高於對照組，但與餵飼 MFP 飼糧，兩者間無顯著差異。仔豬下痢發生率，第 2 週時 CFP 組仔豬下痢發生率最低僅有 9.5%，最高為對照組的 25.0%，而 MFP 組則為 14.2%。在糞便微生物數量部分，在試驗結束時 CFP 組比對照組具有減少病原性大腸桿菌菌數之效果。另外，在試驗結束日之血液性狀、血球數與白血球種類的分析結果，CFP 組之三酸甘油酯與總膽固醇含量低於對照組，其他性狀各組間均無顯著差異。綜合前述結果建議，餵飼添加 CFP 醱酵物可提升離乳仔豬在離乳後第 2 週的日增重、降低下痢發生率與減少糞便中病原性大腸桿菌菌數的效果。

關鍵詞：凝結芽孢桿菌、抗菌活性、下痢。

緒 言

仔豬階段發生下痢 (也稱為腹瀉) 在全球各地養豬場為常見的現象，且此現象會嚴重影響養豬場仔豬的育成率與利潤 (Martin and Henry, 1982)。仔豬發生下痢的原因，主要是因消化道功能紊亂，該症狀會造成仔豬的生長性狀明顯下降。自然環境中常見如沙門氏菌 (*Salmonella*)、大腸桿菌 (*Escherichia coli*) 與梭菌 (*Clostridium*) 等會導致仔豬發生下痢，下痢仔豬會隨著發生日齡增加而有不同糞便外觀顏色，其中早發性大腸桿菌症呈現黃痢發生於仔豬出生後 1 – 7 天內、發生於 8 – 30 日齡為遲發性大腸桿菌症呈現白痢以及發生於 31 – 60 日齡為水腫性大腸桿菌症經常出現紅痢 (Ruiz *et al.*, 2016)。一般常用抗生素預防與治療仔豬下痢，但也最容易讓腸道微生物產生抗藥性 (Shahana *et al.*, 2021)，此法雖然容易實施，但造成飼養成本增加約 8 – 15% (Casewell *et al.*, 2003; Thomson and Friendship, 2019)。

利用微生物醱酵物來取代添加抗生素，達到降低畜禽發生下痢現象，為一項可擇方法 (Ripamonti *et al.*, 2009; Hung *et al.*, 2012)。以凝結芽孢桿菌 (*Bacillus coagulans*) 為例，它已被證實可作為改善畜禽腸道健康、提升營養消化率與調節免疫功能的益生菌菌株，因其代謝產物中含有短鏈脂肪酸 (short-chain fatty acids, SCFAs)、消化酵素與抗菌肽乳孢素 (lactosporin) 等物質 (Payot *et al.*, 1999; Wu *et al.*, 2018; Zhou *et al.*, 2020)，其中抗菌肽乳孢素具有抑制包括桿菌屬 (*Bacillus* spp.)、鏈球菌屬 (*Streptococcus* spp.)、梭菌屬 (*Clostridium* spp.)、李斯特菌 (*Listeria* spp.)、葡萄球菌屬 (*Staphylococcus* spp.) 和腸球菌屬 (*Enterococcus* spp.) 等細菌 (Riazi *et al.*, 2009)。然而，有關凝結芽孢桿菌醱酵物運用於離乳仔豬飼料降低下痢發生率，相關研究甚少。因此，本研究旨在飼料中添加不同培養基之凝結芽孢菌醱

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醱物，評估對降低離乳仔豬下痢發生率的效果，做為未來取代抗生素抑制仔豬下痢的可擇替代物質。

材料與方法

本試驗於農業部畜產試驗所動物營養組（改組前屬行政院農業委員會畜產試驗所營養組）試驗豬舍進行，試驗動物之使用、飼養管理及試驗內容經畜產試驗所實驗動物管理小組以畜試動字 112-23 號申請核准在案。

I. 凝結芽孢桿菌醱酵物製備

試驗採用劉與林 (2021) 篩選凝結芽孢桿菌菌株（屬於正面表列之菌屬）作為醱酵物之益生菌來源，並用 5 L 體積之小型量醱酵槽產出，分別以 MRS (Man Rogosa Sharp, MRS) 與修改 MRS 配方的培養基培養。培養條件為溫度 37℃ 與 100 rpm/min 震盪，經 48 小時培養後，以 10,000 × g 離心移出細胞收集上清液，接續以溫度 45℃ 與旋轉速度 50 rpm 減壓濃縮至 1/10 體積後（約 5 小時），再以 0.45 μm 過濾膜過濾消毒，再添加 15% 玉米澱粉與 5% 海藻糖作為賦形物混合均勻後冷凍乾燥，並儲放於 -20℃ 冰箱中，完成 CFP (MRS medium-changed fermentation product, CFP) 與 MFP (MRS medium fermentation product, MFP) 醱酵物製備 (Riazi *et al.*, 2009)。同時進行上述 2 種醱酵物的抑菌活性分析，兩者相似約為 1.08 IU/mg。在調配 2 組添加醱酵物飼糧時，先將 CFP 與 MFP 醱酵物與粉碎玉米粉預混後，再添加於飼料中，飼料中含有抑菌活性均為 10 IU/kg。

II. 凝結芽孢桿菌醱酵物的抑菌活性分析

凝結芽孢桿菌醱酵物的抑菌活性分析，依 Cintas *et al.* (1995) 與 Balasubramanian *et al.* (2011) 之紙錠瓊脂擴散法 (agar diffusion method)，並以購自財團法人食品工業發展研究所生物資源保存及研究中心，屬於益生菌 1 × 10⁶ CFU/mL 藤黃微球菌 (*Micrococcus luteus* BCRC 80243) 作為指標菌株。上層膠配製，以 4 mL 含 0.7% 瓊脂 (agar) 之 Tryptic Soy Broth (TSB, No. Ncm0004A, Neogen Cor., USA.) 培養基混入 1 × 10⁶ CFU/mL 藤黃微球菌；下層膠則為 6 mL 含 1.5% 瓊脂之 TSB 培養基。接續將 20 μL 凝結芽孢桿菌分別接種於 10 mL 不同比例的 MRS (No. 110660, Millipore Com. USA.) 修改 MRS 配方的培養基，混合比例為 100%/0%、70%/30%、50%/50%、30%/70% 與 0%/100%，並放置於 37℃ 培養箱培養 48 小時後，再以 3,000 rpm 與 10 分鐘離心後，取液態醱酵物 200 μL 分別加在預先製作含藤黃微球菌培養基的紙錠上，放入 37℃ 培養箱中，分別培養 24 與 48 小時，各測量每一抑菌環的直徑大小 1 次。

乾燥後醱酵物抑菌活性的分析，方法同前 (Cintas *et al.*, 1995; Balasubramanian *et al.*, 2011)，仍以 1 × 10⁶ CFU/mL 藤黃微球菌作為指標菌株，並以含 9 IU/g 乳酸鏈球菌素 A (Nisin A, No.1414-45-5, Sigma, St Louis, MO, USA) 做為抑菌成分，接續以溶解溶液進行連續兩倍稀釋成 2⁻¹ 至 2⁻⁴ 的標準溶液，供作基質匹配檢量線溶液，建立醱酵物抑菌活性的檢量線 $y = 1.56 e^{(-0.5((x-15.22)/2.68)^2)}$ (R² = 0.99)，其中 y 為抑菌活性 (IU/mL)，x 為抑菌環直徑 (mm)。並運用此檢量線分析乾燥後 CFP 與 MFP 醱酵物的抑菌活性，過程中先將前述 2 種醱酵物回溶於滅菌生理食鹽水中，取 200 mL 加於含有藤黃微球菌 TSA 培養基，放入 37℃ 培養箱中培養 48 小時，測量抑菌環的直徑，供估算乾燥後醱酵物的抑菌活性。

III. 離乳仔豬的飼養試驗

試驗採用 26 – 28 日齡公母各半之 LD 二品種雜交離乳仔豬共 48 頭，每欄依性別與體重逢機分配 4 頭仔豬 (公母各半)，飼養面積約為 0.4 m²/頭的高床式保育舍中，畜舍環境溫度維持在 28 – 30℃。除第 1 週採用少量多餐方式餵飼 (4 次/天) 外，其餘各週均採任食方式餵飼，並充分供應清潔飲水。飼糧分為對照組 (餵飼保育期仔豬飼料無添加醱酵物，CG) 與兩組試驗飼料 (分別添加 CFP 與 MFP 醱酵物)，共 3 組 (如表 1)，配製飼料含試驗期間共儲存 5 週時間，包括 4 週試驗期間，僅配製 1 批次飼料。每組試驗 4 重複。測定項目，每週秤量仔豬體重與記錄飼料採食量，供分析仔豬的生長性狀；每日早上 (8:30) 與下午 (14:30) 觀察仔豬糞便樣態各 1 次，糞便外型分為成形、軟便、輕微水瀉與水樣便等 4 種 (其中輕微水瀉與水樣便定義為下痢)，並依仔豬耳號將其糞便外型樣態記錄，供分析仔豬下痢發生率；分別於試驗開始日與結束日採集糞便樣品供分析仔豬糞便微生物數量；並於試驗結束日，採集 48 頭試驗仔豬血液樣品 5 mL (採樣前先禁食 4 – 6 小時，並以含 EDTA 的 10 mL 採血管由頸部靜脈竇採集血液樣品)，供分析血液性狀、各種血球數量與白血球種類 (%)。

IV. 測定項目

血液性狀、各種血球數量與白血球種類 (%)、糞便評分、下痢發生率與糞便微生物數量等分析方法，說明如下：

- (i) 血液性狀分析，採集血液樣品分析項目，有總蛋白質、總膽固醇、三酸甘油酯、血液尿素氮及肌酸酐等性狀含量。分析儀器為 Hitach 血液生化分析儀 (Hitach 7170, Japan)，血液性狀檢驗套組總蛋白值 (No. 993-52901, Wako Chemical Com., Japan)、總膽固醇 (No. 21.862.1175, Wako Chemical Com., Japan)、三酸甘油酯 (No. 21.862.1705, Wako Chemical Com., Japan) 以及肌酸酐 (No. 277-10501, Wako Chemical Com., Japan) 等。
- (ii) 血液血球數量與白血球種類 (%) 分析，血液樣品經血球分析儀 (Sysmex XN-1000, Japan)，分別測定紅血球、白血球與血小板數量與白血球種類 (%) 包括嗜酸性白血球、嗜鹼性白血球、淋巴球、單核球及嗜中性等。
- (iii) 糞便評分指數與下痢發生率的估算方法，主要依據文獻 Hart and Dobb (1988) 與 Marquardt *et al.* (1999) 的糞便評分方法。每日上午 08:30 與下午 14:30，分別記錄 1 次糞便評分。糞便評分共 4 級，分別為「0」表正常成型糞便 (水分含量 < 70%)、「1」表輕微軟便 (水分含量 70 – 75%)、「2」表中度軟便 (水分含量 75 – 80%) 與「3」表嚴重軟便 (水分含量 > 80%)。下痢發生率的計算方法，依 Sun *et al.* (2022) 所示，計算公式如下：

$$\text{下痢發生率 (\%)} = \frac{\text{下痢仔豬頭數}}{\text{試驗仔豬總頭數} \times 7 (\text{觀察天數})} \times 100\%$$

* 當仔豬糞便外觀評分指數等於或大於 2 時，定義為發生下痢。

- (iv) 糞便微生物數量分析，分別於試驗開始日與結束日 (第 28 天) 各採集試驗仔豬糞便樣品 1 次，每次採樣後儘速秤取 1 g 糞便先放入 10 mL 0.85% NaCl 混合均勻，接續用 0.85% NaCl 連續稀釋 (1 mL + 9 mL 0.85% NaCl) 至 1/100,000,000，共稀釋 8 次。並依照 CHROMagar™ ECC (No. EF320 CHROMagar company, French) 推薦方法，每 1 個樣品分別取 1 mL 之 1/1,000、1/1,000,000 與 1/100,000,000 稀釋糞便樣品，分別注入含 CHROMagar™ ECC 培養皿中，塗膜均勻後靜置至凝固，放置於 37°C 培養箱經 24 小時後，依照菌落的典型外觀顏色，大腸桿菌為藍色 (屬病原性)、其他大腸桿菌為淡紫色與革蘭氏陰性為無色，分別計算糞便微生物的數量。

V. 統計分析

運用 SAS (2005) 套裝統計軟體進行各項收集試驗資料的分析，依一般線性模式 (general linear model procedure, GLM) 進行變方分析，並以鄧肯氏多變域測定法 (Duncan's multiple range test) 進行處理組平均值間之差異顯著性分析，當 $P < 0.05$ 表差異顯著，而 $P < 0.01$ 表差異極顯著。

結果與討論

I. 凝結芽孢桿菌於不同培養基之醱酵物對藤黃微球菌的抑菌效果

凝結芽孢桿菌接種於 MRS 與修改 MRS 配方培養基經 37°C 與 48 小時培養後，經離心後取上清液分析對抑制藤黃微球菌 (益生菌) 的影響，如圖 1 所示。試驗結果顯現，在不同 MRS/ 修改 MRS 配方培養基混合比例 100%/0%、70%/30%、50%/50%、30%/70% 與 0%/100%，各混合比例間抑菌環直徑大小相似，在 24 小時與 48 小時分別介於 0.6 – 0.7 cm 與 1.0 – 1.1 cm 之間。相關文獻指出，藉由調整 MRS 培養基配方組成，可以提高凝結芽孢桿菌最佳增殖與產孢子效率 (Chen *et al.*, 2016; Biermann *et al.*, 2023; Xu *et al.*, 2023)。另外在一些相關文獻結果提及，常以修改 MRS 配方培養基提高微生物增殖的菌數，同時提高其抗菌肽表現量與安全性 (Clerck *et al.*, 2004; Todorov and Dicks, 2009; Jawan *et al.*, 2020)。本研究以植物性原料 Soy peptone 取代動物性原料 Proteose peptone (水解自動物組織) 與牛肉萃取物的目的，主要因 MRS 培養基的單價高且其成分中之 Proteose peptone 與牛肉萃出物為動物性成分，而 Soy peptone 則為大豆產品，安全性較高且單價較低。因此由上述的結果顯示，以植物性原料 Soy peptone 等量取代 MRS 培養基之動物性原料 Proteose peptone 與牛肉萃出物，不影響凝結芽孢桿菌醱酵物對藤黃微球菌的抑菌效果，可以做為凝結芽孢桿菌的替代培養基。

II. 飼糧添加 CFP 與 MFP 醱酵物對離乳仔豬生長性狀之影響

餵飼添加 2 種凝結芽孢桿菌醱酵物飼糧對離乳仔豬體重與生長性狀之影響，如表 2 – 3 所示。在全期仔豬的生長性狀，餵飼添加 CFP 與 MFP 兩種飼糧及未添加空白飼糧，對仔豬的各週體重、飼料採食量與飼料轉換率均沒有顯著差異。不過在第 2 週期間的平均日增重，餵飼添加 CFP 飼糧組高於對照組，但與餵飼 MFP 飼糧組，兩者間無顯著差異。此現象可能因凝結芽孢桿菌醱酵物具有抑菌成分 (Riazi *et al.*, 2009) 或是具有促進仔豬腸道健康減少下痢、提升飼料營養分利用率與免疫力等作用 (Wu *et al.*, 2018; Zhou *et al.*, 2020)。因此，對於離乳

後第 2 週期間仔豬的增重比對照組有提升的作用。

表 1. 試驗飼糧的配方組成

Table 1. The composition of the experimental diet

Ingredients, kg	Treatment group		
	Control group (CG)	CG + CFP	CG + MFP
Yellow corn, CP 7.5%	622.5	622.5	622.5
Soybean meal, CP 43.5%	255	255	255
Limestone (pulverized)	8	8	8
Dicalcium phosphate	16	16	16
Fish meal, CP 65%	50	50	50
Choline-Cl, 50%	1	1	1
Salt (iodized)	5	5	5
Vitamin premix ^a	1	1	1
Mineral premix ^b	1.5	1.5	1.5
Soybean oil	40	40	40
CFP ^c	0	1	0
MFP ^d	0	0	1
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000
Calculated value			
Crude protein, %			
Metabolism energy, kcal/kg y kcal/kg	3406	3406	3406
Lysine, %	1.13	1.13	1.13
Analyzed value			
Crude protein, %	18.9	18.8	19.0
Lysine, %	1.24	1.23	1.24
Calcium, %	1.16	1.17	1.17
Total phosphorus	0.75	0.75	0.75

^a Supplied per kg of diet: Vitamin A, 6,000 IU; Vitamin D₃, 800 IU; Vitamin E, 20 IU; Vitamin K₃, 4 mg; Vitamin B₁, 2 mg; Vitamin B₂, 4 mg; Vitamin B₆, 1 mg; Vitamin B₁₂, 0.02 mg; Niacin, 30 mg; Calcium pantothenate, 16 mg; Folic acid, 0.6 mg; Biotin, 0.01 mg.

^b Supplied the following minerals per kg of diet: Fe, 140 mg; Cu, 7 mg; Mn, 20 mg; Zn, 120 mg; Se, 0.15 mg; I, 0.45 mg.

^c The CFP contained fermentation product from modified MRS culture medium and mixed with crushing corn before adding in the diet which antibacterial activity fixed at 10 IU/kg.

^d The MFP contained fermentation products from commercial MRS culture medium and mixed with crushing corn before adding in the diet which antibacterial activity fixed at 10 IU/kg.

表 2. 飼糧添加 CFP 與 MFP 醱酵物對離乳仔豬體重的影響 (n = 48)

Table 2. Effect of added CFP and MFP fermentation products on body weight of weaning pig (n = 48)

Trial	Control group (CG)	CG + CFP [#]	CG + MFP [§]
Items			
Initial, kg	7.54 ± 0.87*	7.64 ± 0.35	7.67 ± 0.68
Day 7, kg	8.54 ± 0.96	8.56 ± 0.64	8.56 ± 0.78
Day 14, kg	10.78 ± 0.97	10.92 ± 0.82	10.38 ± 0.80
Day 21, kg	13.17 ± 1.15	13.28 ± 0.97	12.84 ± 0.93
Day 28, kg	15.66 ± 1.55	16.32 ± 1.68	16.35 ± 1.34

* Mean ± SD.

^{#, §} The meanings of CG + CFP and CG + MFP were the same as those in Table 1.

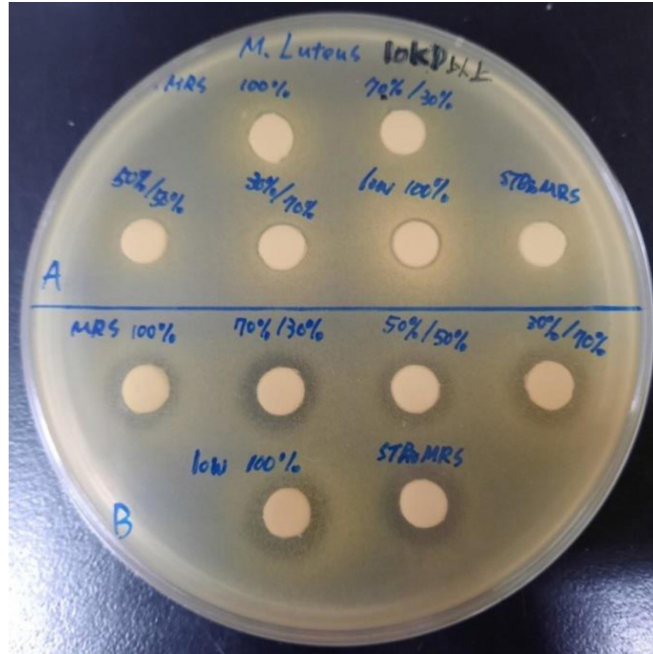


圖 1. 凝結芽孢桿菌於不同混合比例培養基之醱酵物抑菌活性分析

Fig. 1. Inhibitory activity fermentation products of *Bacillus coagulans* in the different mixing ratios of MRS/modified MRS medium. (A) The blending ratios were respectively 100%/0%, 70%/30%, 50%/50%, 30%/70% and 0%/100% to cultivate continually for 24 hours. The diameter of the transparent bag represented the inhibitory activity of the different fermentation products. (B) The continuous culture for 48 hours under the same mixing ratios.

表 3. 飼糧添加 CFP 與 MFP 醱酵物對離乳仔豬生長性狀的影響 (n = 48)

Table 3. Effect of added CFP and MFP fermentation products in diets on growth performance of weaning pigs (n = 48)

Items	Trial	Control group (CG)	CG + CFP [#]	CG + MFP [§]
Average daily gain, kg				
Week 1		0.11 ± 0.03 [*]	0.13 ± 0.03	0.14 ± 0.04
Week 2		0.27 ± 0.02 ^b	0.34 ± 0.03 ^a	0.32 ± 0.03 ^{ab}
Week 3		0.35 ± 0.11	0.35 ± 0.06	0.34 ± 0.05
Week 4		0.42 ± 0.08	0.43 ± 0.08	0.42 ± 0.07
Overall		0.29 ± 0.04	0.31 ± 0.07	0.31 ± 0.04
Average daily feed intake, kg				
Week 1		0.27 ± 0.04	0.28 ± 0.02	0.27 ± 0.02
Week 2		0.65 ± 0.04	0.67 ± 0.04	0.64 ± 0.08
Week 3		0.71 ± 0.08	0.73 ± 0.07	0.78 ± 0.08
Week 4		0.86 ± 0.09	0.86 ± 0.10	0.87 ± 0.09
Overall		0.62 ± 0.04	0.64 ± 0.07	0.64 ± 0.04
Feed conversion ratio (Feed/gain)				
Week 1		2.08 ± 0.11	2.15 ± 0.15	1.93 ± 0.13
Week 2		2.25 ± 0.13	1.97 ± 0.16	2.00 ± 0.14
Week 3		2.03 ± 0.18	2.09 ± 0.17	2.29 ± 0.18
Week 4		2.05 ± 0.10	2.00 ± 0.16	2.07 ± 0.19
Overall		2.13 ± 0.18	2.06 ± 0.17	2.06 ± 0.15

^{*} Mean ± SD.

^{#, §} The meanings of CG + CFP and CG + MFP were the same as those in Table 1.

^{a, b} Means in the same row with different superscripts differ significantly (P < 0.05).

III. 飼糧添加 CFP 與 MFP 醱酵物對離乳仔猪下痢發生率的影響

餵飼添加 CFP 與 MFP 醱酵物對離乳仔猪下痢發生率的影響，如表 4 所示。在離乳第 1 週期間，餵飼未或添加 CFP 與 MFP 飼糧，仔猪發生下痢比率相近，介於 3.6 – 4.7%，此期間仔猪下痢發生率相似的原因，可能是因在離乳後第 1 週飼料的餵飼量，採用少量多餐方式餵飼（4 次 / 天），進而降低各組間的下痢發生率。第 2 週起飼料餵飼改採任食持續到第 4 週結束。不過在第 2 週期間，餵飼添加 CFP 飼料仔猪下痢發生率最低僅有 9.5%；最高為未添加醱酵物的對照組，下痢發生率為 25.0%；餵飼添加 MFP 飼糧下痢發生率為 14.2%。接續第 3 – 4 週期間，各組仔猪均無發生下痢現象。此結果相似於劉等 (2023) 與 Wu *et al.* (2018) 文獻中飼糧添加凝結芽孢桿菌有助於降低離乳仔猪下痢發生率。另外，一些文獻指出，仔猪離乳後提高其飼料採食量，有助於提升仔猪日後的生長性狀，不過卻也會增加仔猪發生下痢的問題，進而增加抗生素的使用 (Engelsmann *et al.*, 2023)。以少量多餐餵飼離乳仔猪應是一項可擇方法，可以降低離乳仔猪下痢發生率。離乳仔猪下痢的問題 (post-weaning diarrhea, PWD) 是由多種因素引起的疾病，經常發生在離乳後前 14 天期間，臨床症狀為下痢（即排便率、排便量和含水量增加）(van Beers-Schreurs *et al.*, 1992)，有時會因為感染特定的病原體而加重臨床症狀，故建議在離乳後限制仔猪採食量以降低下痢發生率 (Boulot *et al.*, 2008; Eriksen *et al.*, 2021)。由上述結果顯示，離乳後第 1 週以少量多餐餵飼仔猪可降低下痢發生率；第 2 週後以任食方式餵飼時，餵飼添加凝結芽孢桿菌醱酵物亦可降低仔猪下痢發生率，對比對照組減少比例為 10.8 – 15.5%。

表 4. 飼糧添加 CFP 與 MFP 醱酵物對離乳仔猪下痢發生率的影響 (n = 48)

Table 4. Effect of added CFP and MFP fermentation products in diets on the diarrhea incidence% of weaning pig (n = 48)

Trial	Control group (CG)	CG + CFP [#]	CG + MFP [§]
Items		%	
Week 1	4.7 [*]	3.6	3.6
Week 2	25.0	9.5	14.2
Week 3	0	0	0
Week 4	0	0	0

^{*} Daily diarrhea incidence of pigs occurred during the trial days after weaning. Diarrhea rate = (the number of diarrhea piglets/total number of pigs in the treatment) × 7 (observed days for a week) 100%. Diarrhea was defined as the piglet's feces present watery appearance (=> diarrhea index no.2)

^{#, §} The meanings of CG + CFP and CG + MFP were the same as those in Table 1.

IV. 飼糧添加 CFP 與 MFP 醱酵物對離乳仔猪糞便微生物數量之影響

離乳仔猪餵飼添加 CFP 與 MFP 醱酵物對其糞便微生物數量的影響，如表 5 所示。在試驗開始日仔猪糞便微生物數量，各處理組間沒有差異，但是在結束日時仔猪糞便中，病原性大腸桿菌 (*Escherichia coli*) 數量以餵飼添加 CFP 醱酵物顯著較對照組低，但與餵飼添加 MFP 醱酵物組比較沒有差異。在非病原性大腸桿菌群 (other faecal coliform bacteria) 與其他革蘭氏陰性菌 (other gram negative bacteria) 的數量，各處理組間沒有顯著差異。此現象可能因凝結芽孢桿菌具有促進仔猪營養代謝、維持腸道完整性、減輕氧化壓力和降低下痢發生率等作用所致 (Wu *et al.*, 2018; Sun *et al.*, 2022)。一些文獻指出，抗生素在預防和治療仔猪下痢有最佳效果 (Hamard *et al.*, 2007; Page and Gautier, 2012)。不過抗生素的大量使用，將會衍生許多問題，例如抗藥性和環境污染，直接影響人類的健康與生存 (Marshall and Levy, 2011; Scott *et al.*, 2018; Chen *et al.*, 2014)。本研究添加之凝結芽孢桿菌為具有降低離乳仔猪下痢與改善仔猪生長的功能性益生菌 (Zhou *et al.*, 2020; 劉等, 2023)，其醱酵物亦具有降低離乳仔猪下痢發生率、改善增重以及抑制病原性大腸桿菌數量等作用，此現象可能因其醱酵物含有抑菌成分如乳孢素（抗菌肽）所致 (Riazi *et al.*, 2009)。因此由前述結果顯示，凝結芽孢桿菌醱酵物可應用於改善離乳仔猪的腸道健康與降低下痢發生率。

V. 飼糧添加 CFP 與 MFP 醱酵物對離乳仔猪血液生化指標與血球性狀之影響

離乳仔猪餵飼添加 CFP 與 MFP 醱酵物飼糧對其血液性狀、各種血球數量與白血球種類 % 等影響，如表 6 – 7 所示。在試驗結束日時，仔猪血液三酸甘油酯與總膽固醇含量，以餵飼 CFP 醱酵物組比對照組低，在三酸甘油酯含量則與餵飼 MFP 醱酵物組沒有差異。另外在血液尿素氮、肌酸酐與總蛋白質等含量，3 組飼糧間

沒有顯著差異。此現象可能因凝結芽孢桿菌醱酵物具有降低三酸甘油酯、總膽固醇含量與肝臟的脂肪堆積所致 (Aminlari *et al.*, 2019; Lee *et al.*, 2022)。在血液中的三酸甘油酯與膽固醇含量與許多心血管疾病有關 (Kristal-Boneh *et al.*, 1993)，它是造成動脈粥樣硬化的主要原因，三酸甘油酯與膽固醇含量過高或過低都會造成動物健康的損害 (Bae *et al.*, 2011)，本研究得知添加兩種凝結芽孢桿菌醱酵物，具有降低離乳仔豬血液中總膽固醇含量的效果，且 CFP 醱酵物亦有降低三酸甘油酯含量的作用。

表 5. 飼糧添加 CFP 與 MFP 醱酵物對離乳仔豬糞便微生物數量的影響 (n = 48)

Table 5. Effect of added CFP and MFP fermentation products in diets on the fecal microorganism amount of weaning pigs (n = 48)

Items	Trial	Control group (CG)	CG + CFP [#]	CG + MFP [§]
On the starting day				
<i>E. coli</i> , log cfu/g		5.33 ± 1.10 [*]	5.15 ± 1.25	4.98 ± 1.37
Other faecal <i>coliform</i> bacteria, log cfu/g		1.13 ± 0.05	1.20 ± 0.02	1.18 ± 0.008
Other Gram negative bacteria, log cfu/g		5.45 ± 2.47	5.80 ± 2.80	5.97 ± 1.97
On the ending day				
<i>E. coli</i> , log cfu/g		7.91 ± 0.62 ^a	6.02 ± 0.42 ^b	6.14 ± 0.66 ^{ab}
Other faecal <i>coliform</i> bacteria, log cfu/g		2.77 ± 0.56	2.17 ± 0.22	2.43 ± 0.38
Other Gram negative bacteria, log cfu/g		7.26 ± 0.89	7.90 ± 0.93	7.61 ± 1.09

^{*} Mean ± SD.

^{#, §} The meanings of CG + CFP and CG + MFP were the same as those in Table 1.

^{a, b} Means in the same row with different superscripts differ significantly (P < 0.05).

飼糧添加 CFP 與 MFP 醱酵物飼糧對仔豬各種血球數量的影響，在紅血球、血小板與白血球數量 3 組飼糧間均沒有顯著差異；在白血球分類 %，包括嗜鹼性球、嗜酸性球、嗜中性球、淋巴球與單核球含量百分比，此 3 組飼糧間亦沒有顯著差異。依據生醫產業用畜禽動物應用手冊 (2011)，本研究在紅血球 (5.0 – 8.0 百萬個 /mL)、血小板 (320 – 520 千個 /mL) 與白血球數量 (11.0 – 22.0 千個 /mL) 均屬於正常範圍內。另外嗜中性白血球與淋巴球之比值 (N/L) 是良好的中長期壓力或慢性發炎指標 (Quinonero *et al.*, 2009)，而對照組、CFP 組與 MFP 組之 N/L 比值分別為 0.66、0.60 與 0.58，顯示飼糧添加 CFP 與 MFP 醱酵物組之緊迫壓力或發炎指標均比對照組低。此現象可能因凝結芽孢桿菌醱酵物中含有抗氧化物質 (Wu *et al.*, 2018; Fu *et al.*, 2019; Zhou *et al.*, 2020)，有助於離乳仔豬舒緩緊迫與降低發炎作用。

表 6. 飼糧添加 CFP 與 MFP 醱酵物對離乳後第 28 天仔豬血液性狀的影響 (n = 48)

Table 6. Effect of added CFP and MFP fermentation products in diets on blood traits on the 28 day after weaning of piglets (n = 48)

Items	Trial	Control group (CG)	CG + CFP [#]	CG + MFP [§]
Triglyceride, mg/dL		55.42 ± 8.41 ^{*a}	42.17 ± 6.75 ^b	45.75 ± 6.21 ^{ab}
Total cholesterol, mg/dL		55.58 ± 7.77 ^a	43.67 ± 5.86 ^b	44.75 ± 5.36 ^b
Blood urea nitrogen, mg/dL		10.33 ± 2.46	11.08 ± 2.07	10.75 ± 2.34
Total protein, g/dL		4.66 ± 0.27	4.66 ± 0.33	4.70 ± 0.35
Creatinine, mg/dL		1.74 ± 0.18	1.68 ± 0.14	1.73 ± 0.11

^{*} Mean ± SD.

^{#, §} The meanings of CG + CFP and CG + MFP were the same as those in Table 1.

表 7. 飼糧添加 CFP 與 MFP 醱酵物對離乳後第 28 天仔豬血球數量與白血球分類占比 (%) 的影響 (n = 48)

Table 7. Effect of added CFP and MFP fermentation products in diets on blood cell counts and white blood cell differentiation (%) on the 28 day after weaning of piglets (n = 48)

Items	Control group (CG)	CG + CFP [#]	CG + MFP [§]
Red blood cells, $\times 10^6$ cells/uL	6.41 $\pm$ 0.54 [*]	6.00 $\pm$ 0.43	6.01 $\pm$ 0.52
Platelet, $\times 10^5$ cells/uL	3.63 $\pm$ 1.55	3.64 $\pm$ 1.08	4.05 $\pm$ 1.07
White blood cells, $\times 10^3$ cells/uL	19.99 $\pm$ 4.26	18.09 $\pm$ 2.89	18.19 $\pm$ 4.91
Basophils, %	0.29 $\pm$ 0.11	0.36 $\pm$ 0.19	0.32 $\pm$ 0.17
Eosinophils, %	0.73 $\pm$ 0.36	0.89 $\pm$ 0.28	0.98 $\pm$ 0.54
Neutrophils, %	37.37 $\pm$ 8.87	34.88 $\pm$ 7.45	34.23 $\pm$ 7.42
Lymphocyte, %	56.20 $\pm$ 8.99	58.15 $\pm$ 8.20	59.17 $\pm$ 8.23
Monocyte, %	5.42 $\pm$ 1.94	5.73 $\pm$ 1.61	5.30 $\pm$ 1.59
Neutrophils/Lymphocyte	0.66	0.60	0.58

* Mean $\pm$ SD^{#, §} The meanings of CG + CFP and CG + MFP were the same as those in Table 1.

結 論

凝結芽孢桿菌培養於 MRS 或修改 MRS 配方的培養基，其醱酵物 (CFP 及 MFP) 對抑菌活性兩者沒有差異，故此修改 MRS 配方可以做為替代培養基用。另外，離乳後第 2 週起採任食餵飼時，飼糧添加 CFP 醱酵物除可提升仔豬的日增重，同時有降低離乳仔豬下痢發生率、糞便病原性大腸桿菌菌數、緊迫及血液中三酸甘油酯與總膽固醇含量等效果。綜上所述，此 CFP 醱酵物可作為一種新的飼料添加物，添加於離乳仔豬飼糧中，可改善其生長性狀、下痢發生率與緊迫等作用。

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Effects of fermentation products of *Bacillus coagulans* on growth performance, fecal bacterial amount and diarrhea incidence of weaning piglets ⁽¹⁾

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Abstract

The study investigated the effects of fermentation products of *Bacillus coagulans* from adding different culture medium on the growth performance, fecal bacterial amounts and diarrhea incidence of weaning piglets. The fermentation products were produced by using Man Rogosa Sharp (MRS) culture media and plant-based Soy Peptone (No. 19685 STBIO medium, inc., Taiwan) in the same amount of 20 g/L in replacement of animal-based Proteose Peptone (10 g/L) and Beef Extract (10 g/L). Comparison of the inhibitory activities of these two fermentation supernatants against *Micrococcus luteus* (BCRC No. 80243) showed that both of them had similar inhibitory activities. In the feeding experiment of weaning piglets, a total of 48 LD crossbred piglets consisting half male and half female at 26-28 days of age were selected. There were 4 piglets (half male and half female) per pen were selected by sex and body weight, and the CFP and MFP fermentation products were respectively produced in the modified MRS and MRS medium by *bacillus coagulans* which were added to the control diet (CP) to serve as 2 kind of experimental diets and their inhibitory activity in the diets were fixed at 10 IU/kg. The results of feeding experiment showed that the average daily weight gain in the second week, fed with CFP feed, was higher than the CP group, but there was no significant difference between CFP and MFP groups. The diarrhea incidence in piglets of the CFP group was the lowest and only 9.5% during the second week, while the highest incidence was the 25.0% of the control diet. The diarrhea incidence in MFP group was 14.2%. In the fecal bacterial amount, the addition of CFP fermentation products showed the effect of reducing the number of pathogenic *E. coli* compared to control group on the ending day. In addition, there were no significant differences between the dietary groups in terms of blood traits, blood cell counts and white blood cell differentiation, except for the relatively lower triglyceride and total cholesterol concentrations at the end of the experiment. In conclusion, the foregoing results suggested that the addition of the CFP fermentation products increased the daily weight gain of weaning piglets in the second week after weaning, and decreased the diarrhea incidence and the number of pathogenic *E. coli* in the feces.

Key words: *Bacillus coagulans*, Anti-bacterial activity, Diarrhea.

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