

Examining feedlot performance of Angus sired steers implanted with estradiol, trenbolone acetate, or a combined implant.

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Introduction

- Implants have routinely been used in beef production since the late 1950's
- Over 40 anabolic implants are approved by the FDA
- Available for every sector of the industry Roughly 90% of beef on feed receive at least one implant
- Implants can be classified as: Estrogenic, Androgenic, or Combined Estrogenic and Androgenic
- Estradiol (E2) and trenbolone acetate (TBA) implants are routinely used in the beef industry
 - Enhances efficiency of muscle growth
- The mechanism that anabolic implants operate through to increase growth remains unclear
- Implanting during the feedlot phase increases:
 - Average Daily Gain: 18%
 Carcass Weight: 5%
 - Feed Intake: 6%
 - Feed Efficiency: 6%

- Ribeye Area: 4%
- Economic Return: \$163/head¹

Objective

To examine feedlot performance of steers receiving implants with different hormone composition

Hypothesis

- Steers implanted will have improved feedlot performance than non-implanted steers
- The combined (ETBA) implant will improve performance to the greatest extent

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Methods



GrowSafe Bunks

- Measurements collected every 28 d:
- Weights, ADG, BackFat (ultrasound)
- Carcass Data:
- HCW, yield grade, marbling score, REA, dressing percentage
- Statistical Analysis
 - Proc Mixed (SAS) was used to analyze the fixed effect of treatment with pen serving as a random variable. Variables that were measured over time were analyzed with repeated measures.

Results

700			Average Daily Gain (kg) Implant treatments ¹						
600		AR AB							
		AB AB		CON	E ₂	TBA	ETBA	SEM	P-Value
500 (a) 400			Steers (n)	13	12	12	13		
¥ 400	АААА								
Weight 200			Day 0 - Day 28	0.93 ^a	1.32 ^{ab}	1.41 ^b	1.46 ^b	0.12	0.01
≥ 200			Day 28 - Day 56	1.34	1.39	1.32	1.69	0.18	0.14
			Day 56 - Day 84	2.44	2.07	2.5	2.20	0.18	0.25
100			Day 84 – Day 112	1.21	1.53	1.49	1.80	0.20	0.09
0 [Day 112- Day 129	1.70	1.87	2.00	2.24	0.27	0.49
	Day 0	Day 129	Total ADG	1.49 ^a	1.61 ^{ab}	1.69 ^{ab}	1.88 ^b	0.07	0.002
	■CON □E2 ■TB	Total Gain (kg)	193.07 ^a	208.18 ^a	217.87 ^{ab}	241.83 ^b	8.8	0.002	
		¹ Implant treatments administered on d 0 include: no implant (CON), Compudose (E ₂ ; 25.7 mg							
Figure	1: Initial (Day 0) and final (D	estradiol), Finaplix-H (TBA; 200 mg trenbolone acetate), and Revalor-S (ETBA; 120 mg							
•	stad with CO TDA CTDA are	trenbolone acetate + 24 mg estradiol)							

implanted with E2, TBA, ETBA, or Con. Bars with different Treatments with different letters are significantly different (P < 0.05) from one another within each letters differ by P < 0.05.

			Carcass	Data	_							
	Implant treatments ¹											
lue		CON	E ₂	TBA	ETBA	SEM	P-Value					
	Steers (n)	13	12	12	13							
	Dressing Percentage	60.1	59.3	60.4	60.2	0.46	0.32					
	Hot Carcass Weight (kg)	316.7 ^a	311.3 ^a	329.9 ^{ab}	342.91 ^b	7.14	0.009					
	Marbling Score	486.08	468.22	482.92	422.55	35.7	0.48					
2	Ribeye Area (cm ²)	10.96 ^a	11.26 ^{ab}	12.1 ^b	11.48 ^{ab}	0.33	0.04					
	Yield Grade	2.99	2.91	2.65	3.08	0.16	0.13					

Implant treatments administered on d 0 include: no implant (CON), Compudose (E2; 25.7) mg estradiol), Finaplix-H (TBA; 200 mg trenbolone acetate), and Revalor-S (ETBA; 120 mg trenbolone acetate + 24 mg estradiol).

Treatments with different letters are significantly different (P < 0.05) from one another within each row.

Conclusions

- Steers implanted with a combined implant had a heavier final live weight than those not implanted (P < 0.05)
- Implanting had no effect on marbling score or yield grade (P > 0.05)
- Steers implanted with an ETBA implant had a 7% heavier carcass than CON steers (P < 0.05)
- TBA steers had ribeye areas 9.4% larger than CON steers (P < 0.05)

Future Directions

- Examine the transcriptional and post-transcriptional mechanisms that improve growth of steers implanted with E2, TBA, or ETBA implants
- Plasma and liver trace mineral concentrations of the steers presented by E.M. Messersmith

References

1. Duckett, S.K. and Pratt, S.L. (2014). Journal of Animal Science. 92:3-9