# 233 Neohesperidine dihydrochalcone (2b959) increases stevia preference in young piglets

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# INTRODUCTION

Stevia extracts (SE) are sweet-tasting compounds that could be used as sweeteners in pigs

**OBJECTIVE:** to determine the effect of SE at different inclusion levels (Exp. 1) and the synergy between SE and Neohesperidine dihydrochalcone (NHDC) (Exp. 2) on feed preference in weanling pigs

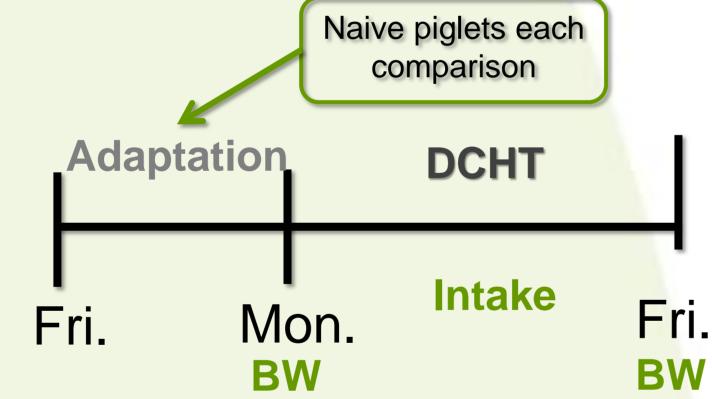
## MATERIALS AND METHODS

# **DOUBLE CHOICE TEST (DCHT):**

**Experimental Phase** 12 pens **T4 T4 T2** T1 **T5** 

The procedure was repeated for 6 times in Period 1 and 2. Each experimental phase included all treatments to be tested in a Period (n=2 per treatment and phase and a total of 6 phases per period; n=12 per treatment)





A total of 396 piglets, 14 to 35d post-weaning (36 piglets per treatment). At the end of the experimental phase the animals were removed and changed for other naive animals.

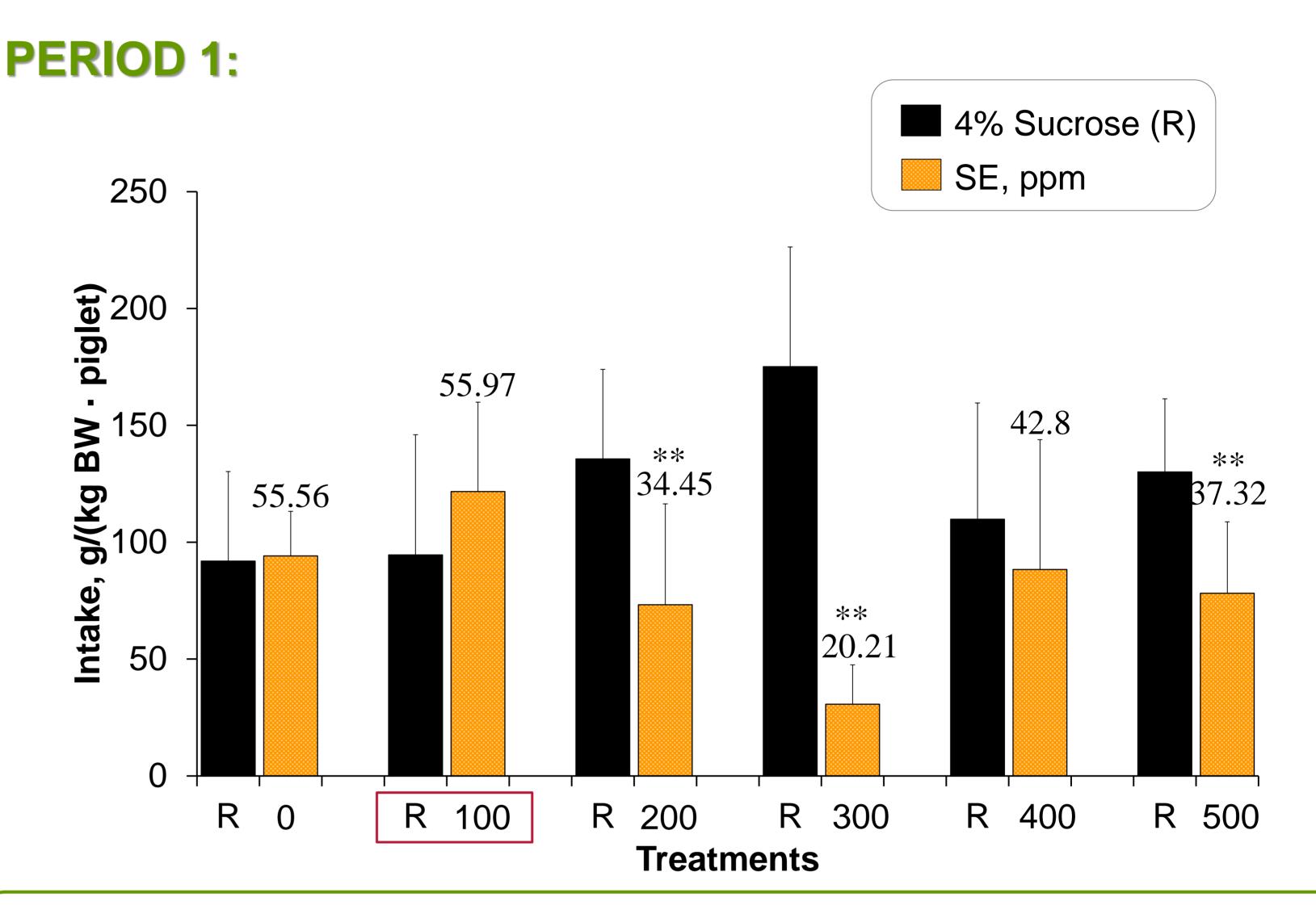
#### **DIETS & TREATMENTS:**

- ❖ SE >75% Total Steviol Glycosides (> 40% Stevioside, >15% Reubadioside A)
- ❖ Basal diet + 4% sucrose (R) was compared to Treatment diets (T).

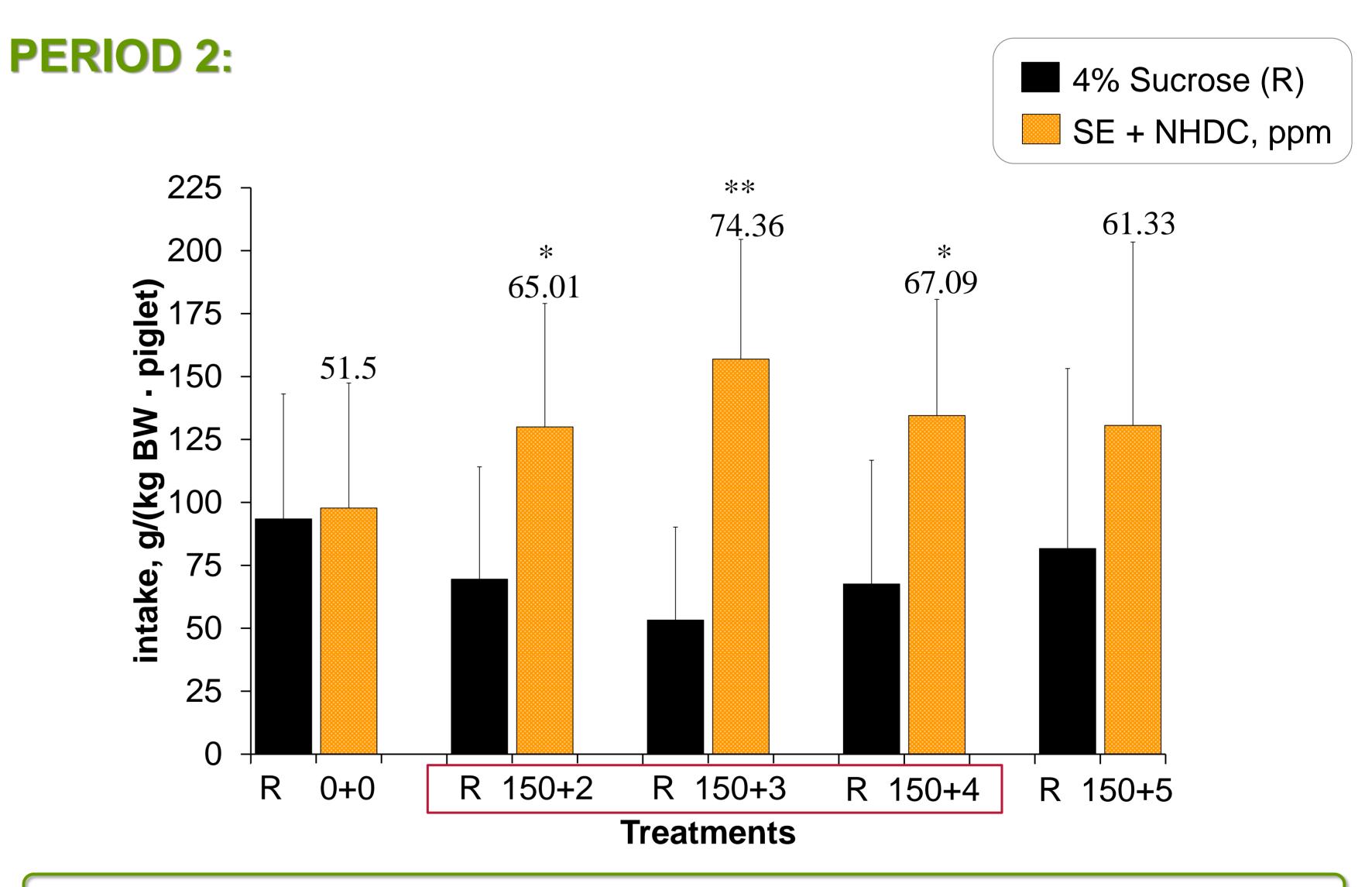
	Period 1	Period 2
	SE, ppm	SE + NHDC, ppm
T1	0	0 + 0
<b>T2</b>	100	150 + 2
Т3	200	150 + 3
<b>T4</b>	300	150 + 4
<b>T5</b>	400	150 + 5
T6	500	

#### RESULTS

\* Feed intake and preference for each diet were calculated:



NO preferences were observed on SE diets, but T2 (100 ppm SE) showed a quantitative higher intake than  $\mathbf{R}$  (56.0%), while higher levels (>200 ppm) depressed the preference with lower values than 42.8%.



Higher preferences for SE+NHDC over R were observed for T2, T3 and T4.

#### CONCLUSION

The inclusion of 3ppm NHDC in 150ppm SE starter diet increases feed intake and preference when it is compared to 4% of sucrose.







