

Pork Prose

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PORCINE STRESS SYNDROME

The PSS/PSE can of worms has been open since the 1960s, when our industry began turning the production crank for meat-type hogs.

This admirable response to consumer needs, unfortunately, turned out to be a nightmare - sudden death in the pig, and pale, soft, and exudative (PSE) pork. So we discovered, the hard way, that we couldn't have our cake and eat it

Our next major discovery was that the problem is not all genetic. Environmental influences, such as feeding, handling, and weather, play an important role as well.

And now, another breakthrough has been unleashed, this one so prevailing that the final solution to the PSS problem is within reach. This tool, the DNA blood test, does nothing more than identify stress positive pigs and stress carriers.

But with that knowledge, we're finally in a position to control our own destiny. If it were only that simple. A part of the industry sees the test as a means to eliminate the gene. Others are using to test to keep the gene for its lean-meat benefits, with the hope that careful control of breedings will minimize the PSE problem.

Incidence

An extensive survey of pork quality was sponsored by the National Pork Producers Council (NPPC) during the summer of 1991. Led by Bob Kauffman at the University of Wisconsin, a team of four scientists evaluated more than 10,000 hams for quality characteristics. Sixteen percent of the hams were PSE.

What Happens In The Pig

Pigs known to be stress positive are, in genetic terms, homozygous recessive (nn) for the stress gene. Because of their unusual metabolism, stress (castration, loading, hauling, mating) can trigger a fivefold increase in calcium concentrations in the muscle cell.

The high level of calcium then activates a prolonged muscle contraction, which rapidly uses glycogen, a type of carbohyrate stored in the muscle.

Because of the prolonged contraction, oxygen can't get to the muscle fast enough, so the glycogen is metabolized anaerobically (without oxygen). Two byproducts of the event are heat and lactic acid. The heat quickly raises the body temperature, while the lactic acid is involved in the pale, soft character of pork from PSS

About 80 percent of stress positive pigs will have PSE pork. Related to this scenario is strong evidence that PSS hogs have more or larger "alpha-white" muscle fibers than normal hogs. The alphawhite fiber, which becomes predominant after genetic selection for heavily muscled hogs, has the biochemical machinery for rapid break-down of glycogen.

What you see in the pig is a rapid increase in body temperature often as much as 10 degrees in a matter of minutes. Red and purple blotches on the skin often accompany this rise in temperature. The lactic acid increases the acidity of the blood (blood pH drops) and leads to an increase in respiration rate — an automatic mechanism used by all animals for correcting low blood pH. This is one reason pigs suffering from PSS will breath very rapidly.

Normal animals (NN) may also have PSE meat under some condi-

tions, but the incidence is apparently very low (less than 3 percent). Carrier animals (Nn) evidently show no signs of PSS during stress, but they often have PSE qualities in the pork.

Research at Lacombe and Denmark suggests the carriers produce 60 percent PSE pork. Dr. Austin Murray, meat biochemist for Agriculture Canada, estimates a lower incidence, around 30 percent, of PSE pork in carrier pigs. But the point is, even though the carrier pig may not show outward signs of PSS, the pork quality will be less than ideal.

This is further evidenced, by a study at the University of Minne-

that is paler, softer and without marbling.

PSE Effects On Pork Processing

Because of the rapid drop in pH, PSE muscles lose their ability to retain juices. Muscles take on a mushy, pale appearance. The problem is most apparent in the loin and outer ham muscles, and often leads to a two-toned color in the ham cuts.

Fresh cuts lose more water and nutrients, are less attractive to consumers, and have a shorter shelf life. Processed products shrink excessively (about 3 percent above normal). Frozen cuts lose more

Table 1: Effect of PSS Gene on Carcass Composition and Quality

	Normal	Carrier	Positive
Backfat, in	1.50	1.41	1.37
Loin eye area, sq in	3.91	4.68	4.85
Color	3.00	2.33	2.00
Firmness	2.83	1.67	1.00
Marbling	2.17	1.33	1.00

Adapted from Shurson (1992). Color: 1=pale, pinkish gray; 5=dark purplish red. Firmness: 1=very soft; 5=very firm. Mar-bling: 1=devoid; 5=moderately abundant.

Although the pigs in this study are a bit fat, two points are evident. First, pigs positive for the PSS gene are leaner and have more muscle. Second, they have muscle

moisture during thawing. Obviously PSS can be a problem for producers. But PSE, a direct result of the stress syndrome, is a problem for both packers and consumers.

Causes Of **PSS And PSE** There is little question that (Turn to Page C5)

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