I. INTRODUCTION.

Many studies have been performed with the purpose of including fertile boar during lactation, based on the concept of maintaining a high level of fertility throughout the lactation period. However, in many cases, this concept has not been achieved due to the high variability of pregnancy rates observed in different studies. In the present study, we aimed to evaluate the impact of lactation on fertility and prolificacy.

II. MATERIALS.

Animals: The study involved 100 sows, divided into two groups: Group A (n=50) and Group B (n=50). All sows were of the same breed and age, and the selection criteria were based on previous production records.

Methods: The following parameters were recorded:

- Average interval between farrowing and mating of 3.5 days
- Fertility
- Progeny (litter size) of 9.68
- Average prolificacy based on the number of piglets from the previous lactation.

The results are presented in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Previous</th>
<th>Following</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Fertility</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progeny (litter)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Progeny</td>
<td>9.68</td>
<td>9.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. CONCLUSIONS.

The results of fertility and prolificacy as seen earlier are interesting when compared with other studies. We found a significant difference in fertility and prolificacy between the two groups. The litter size and fertility are directly influenced by the management practices during the lactation period.

In conclusion, the results from our study highlight the importance of maintaining a high level of fertility throughout the lactation period. Further studies are needed to understand the underlying factors that influence fertility and prolificacy in sows on a farm.