



COMMERCIAL SWINE FARM · TAIWAN

Piglets exposed before their first meal.

How blood biomonitoring uncovered a hidden transmission route
- and what Escent did about it.

1 THE PROBLEM

A Taiwanese swine farm reported reduced vitality and prolapses in piglets that had not yet consumed solid feed - ruling out direct dietary exposure. The question: could the sows be passing *Fusarium* metabolites to their offspring during gestation or through milk?

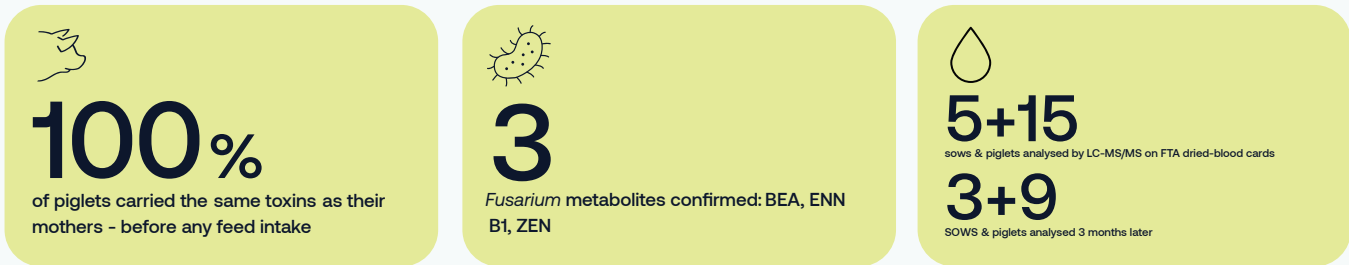


TABLE 1 · BASELINE — BLOOD MYCOTOXIN PREVALENCE

Mycotoxin in blood	 Sows	 Piglets (NO SOLID FEED CONSUMPTION YET)
Beauvericin (BEA)	100%	100%
Enniatin B1 (ENN B1)	100%	100%
Zearalenone (ZEN)	100%	100%

WHAT THIS PROVES

Identical profiles in sows and piglets = **active maternal transfer**. Feed analysis would have missed this entirely.

2 THE INTERVENTION

Sows received Escent® at 1 kg/ton of feed for three months. No direct intervention in piglets - the question was whether lowering systemic toxin burden in mothers would limit what reached their offspring.

3 THE RESULT · UNDER Escent® AFTER 3 MONTHS

Mycotoxin in blood	Sows		Piglets (NO SOLID FEED CONSUMPTION YET)	
	Day 0	3 months	Day 0	3 months
Beauvericin	100%	33%	100%	33%
Enniatin B1	100%	33%	100%	33%
Zearalenone	100%	0%	100%	33%



66%

of sows had zero mycotoxins in blood after Escent®



ZEN → 0%

eliminated from sow blood entirely



↓

Proportional reduction in piglet exposure — protection without dosing piglets

WHY IT WORKS

Lower systemic toxin levels in the sow shrink the pool available for placental transfer and milk excretion. Protecting three pillars of early life: intestinal development, microbiota establishment, and immune competence.

Vertical transfer is real, measurable, and mitigable at the sow level.

Feed analysis alone would have missed the exposure. Blood biomonitoring made it visible — and proved that Escent® in sow diets protects piglets through a window where direct intervention isn't possible.

Stop assuming. Start biomonitoring.

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