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Wageningen Academic
P u b l i s h e r s

CATTLE PRODUCTION [C]

Poster C4.26

Mastitis of cows and the use of homeopathic preparations for the treatment

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Mastitis is one of the most spread diseases of dairy cows. This disease leads to the decrease in production and milk quality and causes considerable damage to livestock farming. Preparations used for treatment are not always effective and harmless for animals and for people consuming milk.

In the research conducted different methods of treatment of cows with serous and catarrhal mastitis were studied. Mastitis was caused mainly by improper milking machine work and had traumatic etiology. Two experiments were conducted. In control groups of both experiments antibacterial preparations were administered. In experimental groups different homeopathic remedies with antibacterial preparations of control groups were used. Homeopathic preparations had not been used in Russia for the treatment of mastitis before. An average duration of illness in experimental groups of the 1st and 2nd experiment was 2.4 and 1.9 days less than that in control ones correspondingly. In control groups the period of illness was prolonged and 27.3-31.7% of cows recovered only after the 10th day of illness (up to 3-4 weeks) while in experimental groups all the animals had been cured to the 10th day. The treatment in experimental groups was more economical than in control groups. Homeopathic preparations are harmless, do not cause side effects. Milk after the treatment with homeopathic remedies may be used without restrictions that makes their administration preferable.

Poster C4.27

Prediction of the breeding value of dairy heifers using equations based on animal factors and blood physiological traits

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Feed intake, growth rate and levels of the blood physiological indicators: thyroxine, triiodothyronine, insulin, alanine aminotransferase, aspartate aminotransferase, alkaline phosphatase, urea, glucose, creatinine and cholesterol were measured from 109 Friesian growing heifers (7-8 months of age). Blood samples were collected: 1) on day 1, after they had been fed in the morning; 2) on day 4, after 36 h fasting; 3) on day 46, after 6 weeks when feed intake was measured and heifers were fed concentrates and hay *ad libitum*; 4) after 36 h fasting on day 48. Multiple regression analyses were employed to construct prediction equations that were related to a maximum of four traits. These equations showed much greater prediction value of blood physiological indicators than feed intake and growth rate traits. The reliability (R^2) of equations was higher where blood indicator levels were measured after fasting and ranged from 0.36 to 0.48. The best results were obtained for the index constructed for prediction of milk yield ($R^2 = 0.48$; $P < 0.001$). The equation contains the following elements: triiodothyronine, alkaline phosphatase, alanine aminotransferase and daily gain.

CATTLE PRODUCTION

Cholesterol content of Holstein - Friesian
A. Tomaszewski, A. Department of Cattle, Chelmonskego str. 38.

138 cows of Black and white groups depending on lowland breed. II - be 93.8%. Moreover, cow samples were collected total cholesterol and I automat EXPRESS I cholesterol and its fr. 172.35, 95.30 (HDL. Friesian breed there v cows with over 93.8% was higher more than IV and V were significant cholesterol content it

Prolonged calving interval
J. Sehested and A. Tjele, Denmark.*

The proportion of organic matter in the feed there is a demand for supplementary feed ration and thereby for adapting organic matter of self-supply or low strategy (12 or 14% supplementation of Danish Holstein cows experiment will run silage. Response to efficiency of production strategy as expected reproduction strategy of clinical treatment feeding strategies.