

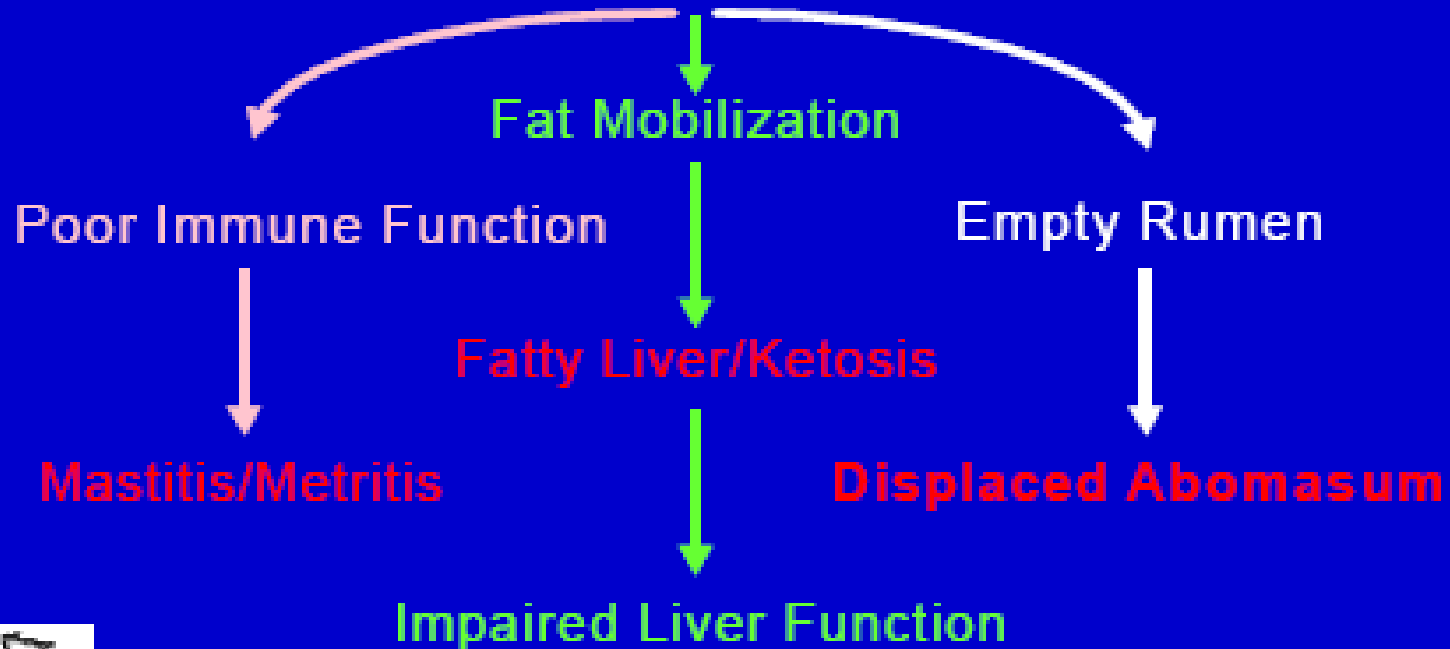
- Especially duck chicks, rabbits, turkeys, guinea pigs, rainbow trout are very sensitive to mycotoxins.
- Sheep and rats are more durable.
- The disease is characterized by long-term efficiency, weakness, reduced feed consumption, non-specific symptoms such as tympani, diarrhea, apathy, paralysis and tendency to bleed.
- Mutagenic, teratogenic and carcinogenic effects are seen.

- ❖ **Zearalenone** is like hormone-like effect. It is over-expressed in humid and low temperature environment by *Fusarium* fungi. Corn, corn by-products and especially corn silage are more common.
- ❖ Distortions caused by mycotoxin are not much in cattle. Approximately 50% of the toxin contained in the feed is in the silage stage and 30-60% is broken in the rumen.
- ❖ Mycotoxin (Zearalenon) poisoning in cattle:
 - ❖ - Young people: breast inflammation, swelling in the vulva, calf loss at birth
 - ❖ In the noses: swelling of the vulva, long anger or persistent anger symptoms, ovarian cyst, genital inflammation, early abortion are observed.

- ❑ Fungal feed should not be given due to the danger of fertility (abortion).
- ❑ It does not have a significant effect on digestion and microfauna if mixed with small amounts of other feeds.
- ❑ If the amount is low when used in nutrients, the danger is low.

KETOSIS

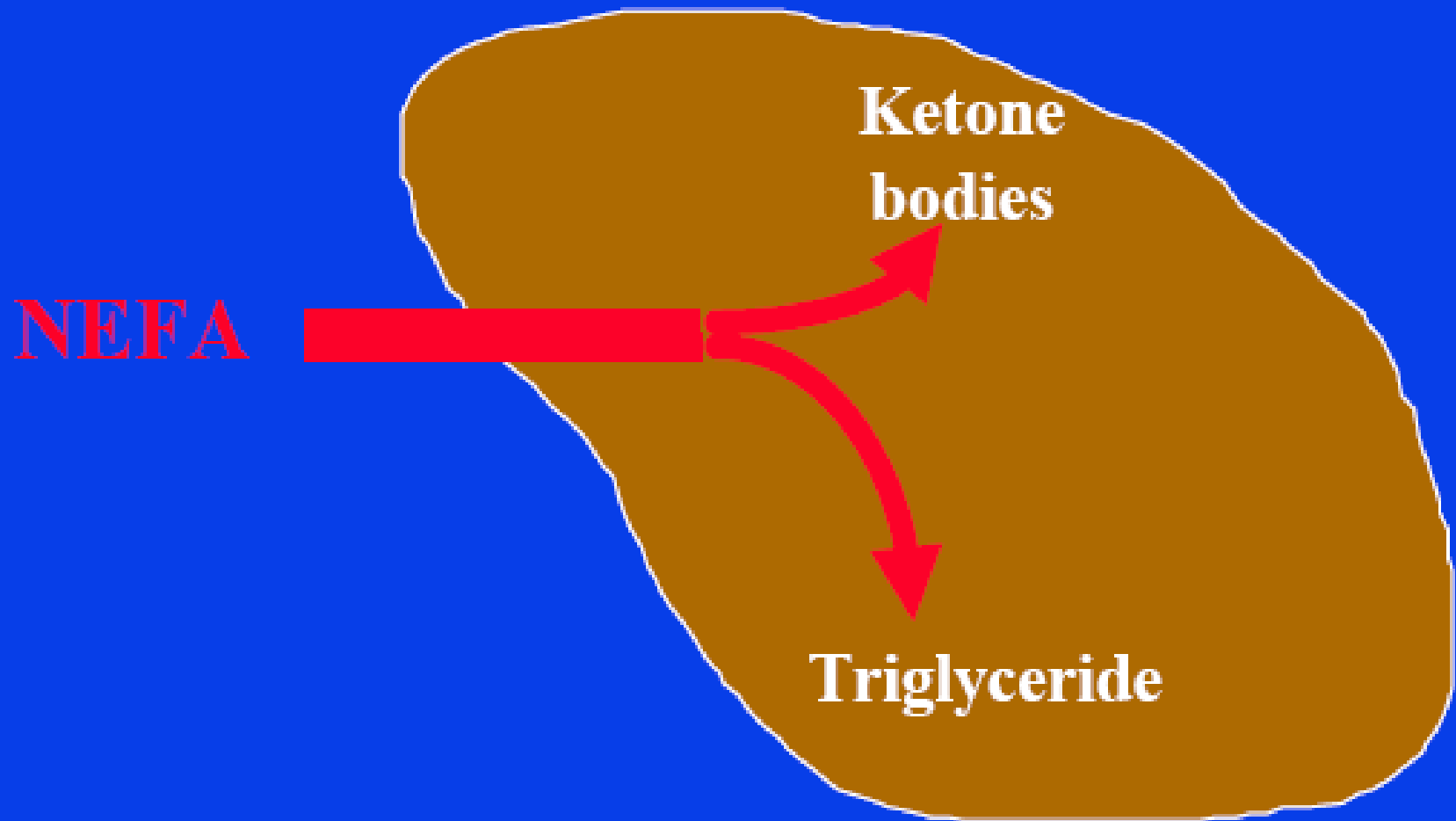
Low Dry Matter (Energy) Intake



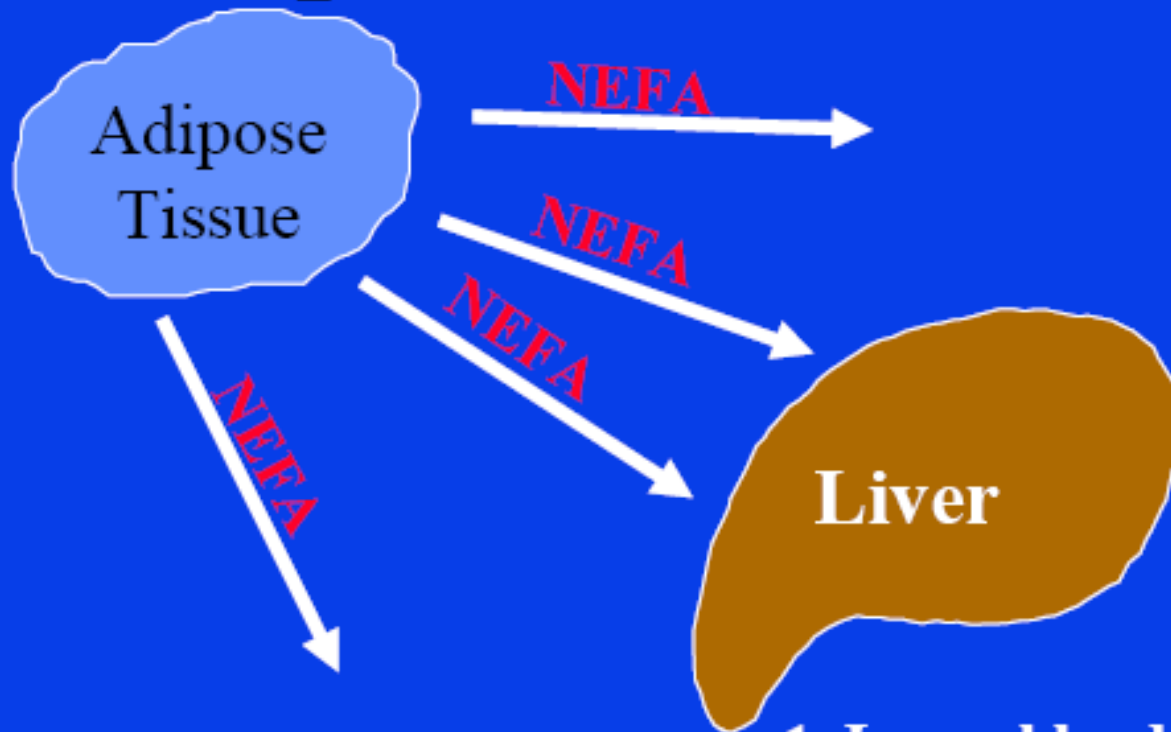
Clinical signs

- • **Classical Fat Cow Syndrome**
- – increased morbidity
- – ketosis
- – retained placenta
- – increased culling and death loss

Lipoprotein synthesis and secretion

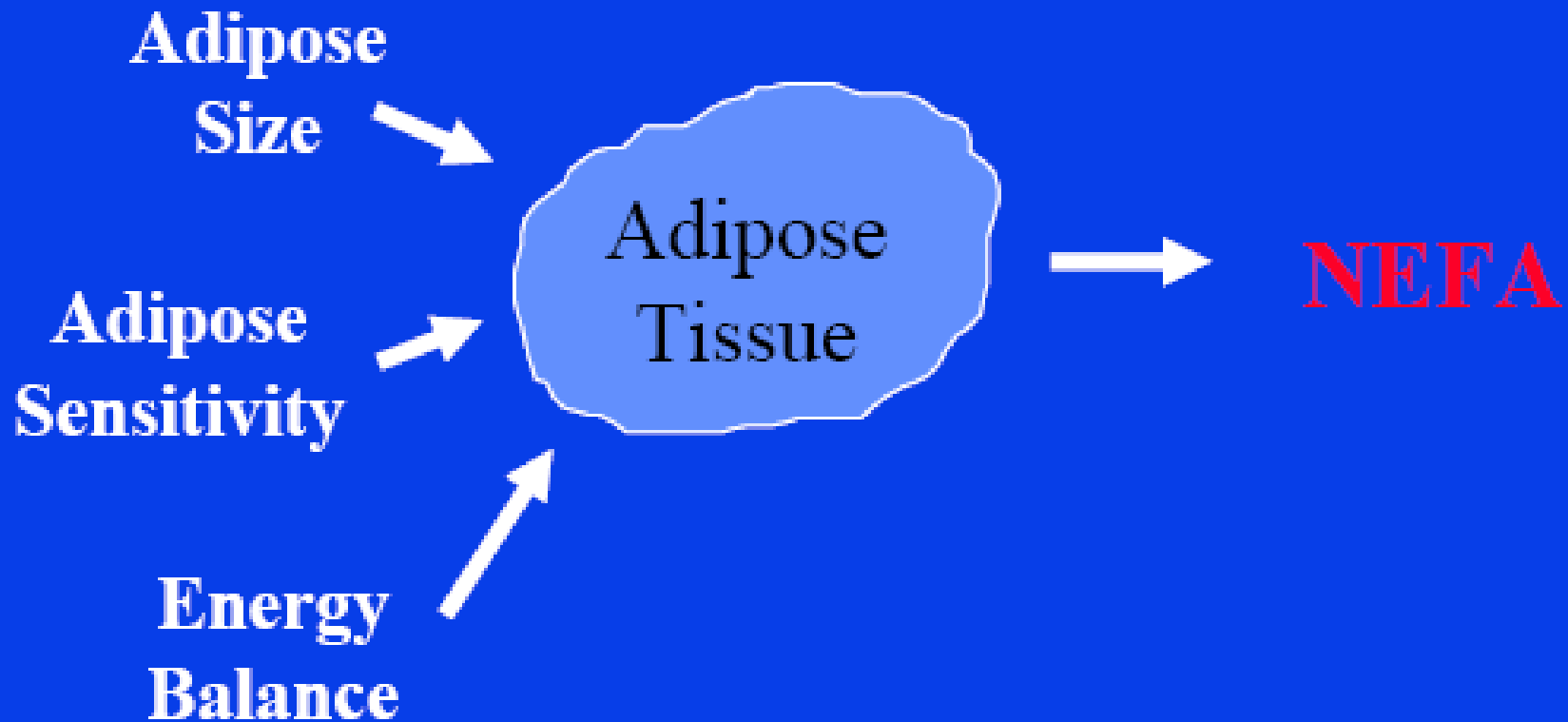


Adipose mobilization



1. Large blood supply
2. High NEFA extraction efficiency

Adipose mobilization



Fat Mobilization

Severe

Mild



Fatty Liver



Clinical Fatty Liver



Type II Ketosis



High Producing Cows

Clinical signs

- **Classical Fat Cow Syndrome**
 - increased morbidity
 - ketosis
 - retained placenta
 - increased culling and death loss