



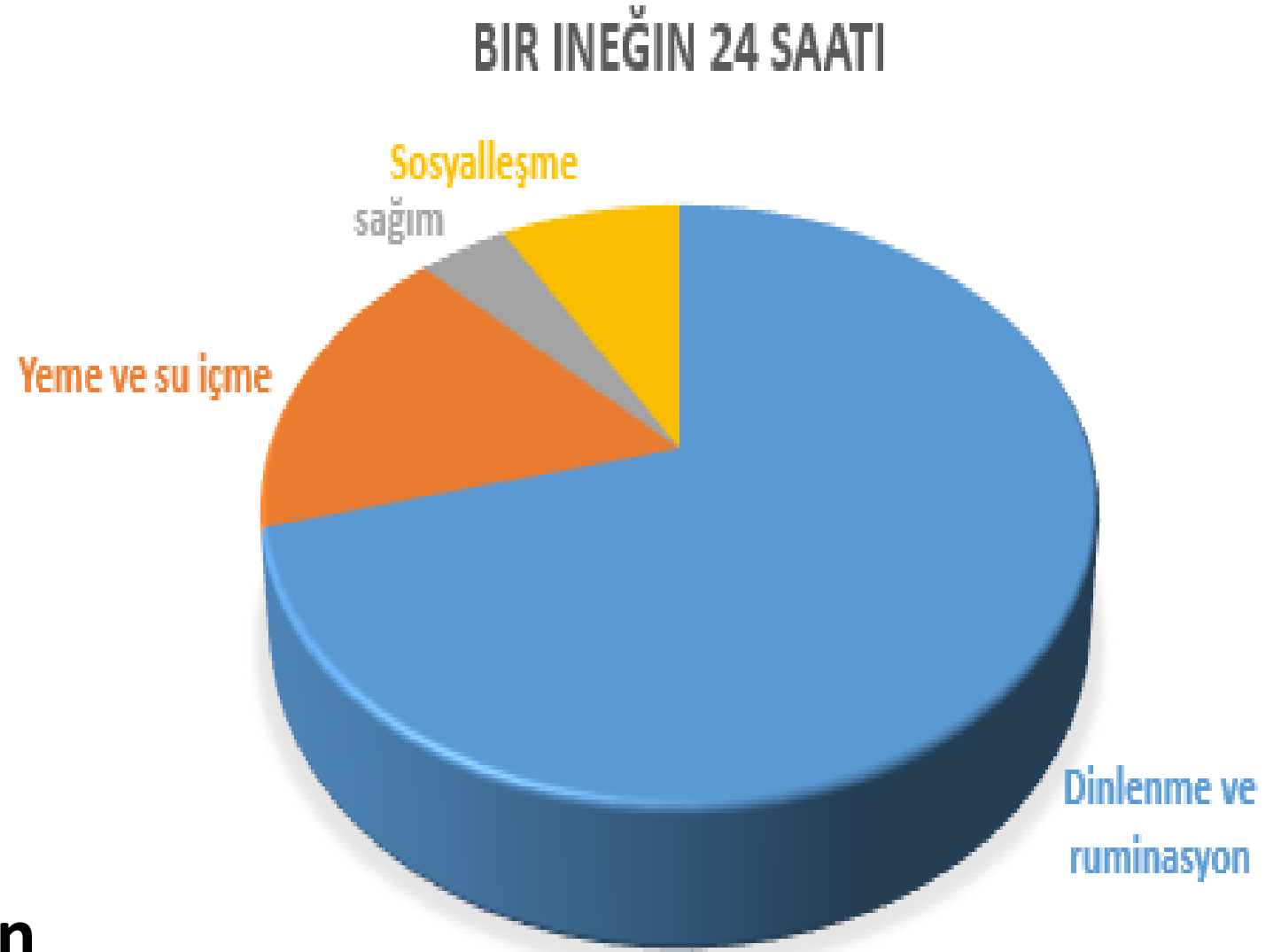
REPRODUCTIVE HERD HEALTH

Doç. Dr. Halit Kanca

Prepartum and Postpartum

Follow-up

- General health parameters
- Energy and mineral status
- Urine pH
- Metabolites of defense mechanisms
- Routine breast control
- Milk yield
- Stool monitoring
- Colostrum review
- Water and KM consumption rates



Prepartum and Postpartum Follow-up

To determine energy status during the transition period
Parameter monitoring in urine, milk and blood

NEFA > 0.3 mmol/L ve postpartum 0.6 mmol/L

BHBA > 1.2 mmol/L

Ketone > 10mg/dl

Ca < 8 mg/dl

Glucose < 50 mg/dl

BUN > 20 (5-19.5) mg/dl



P.P Disorders

Prepartum and Postpartum Follow-up

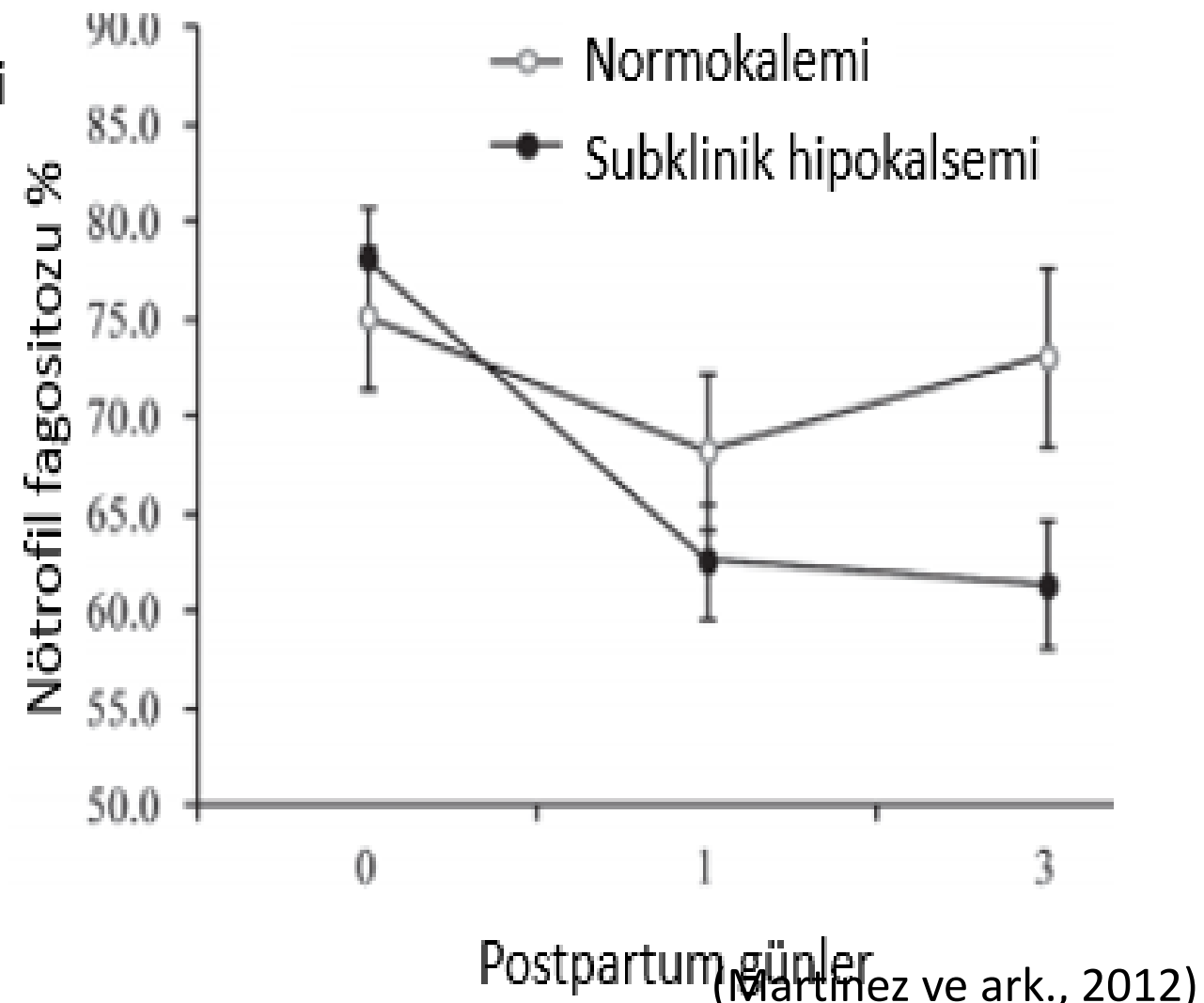
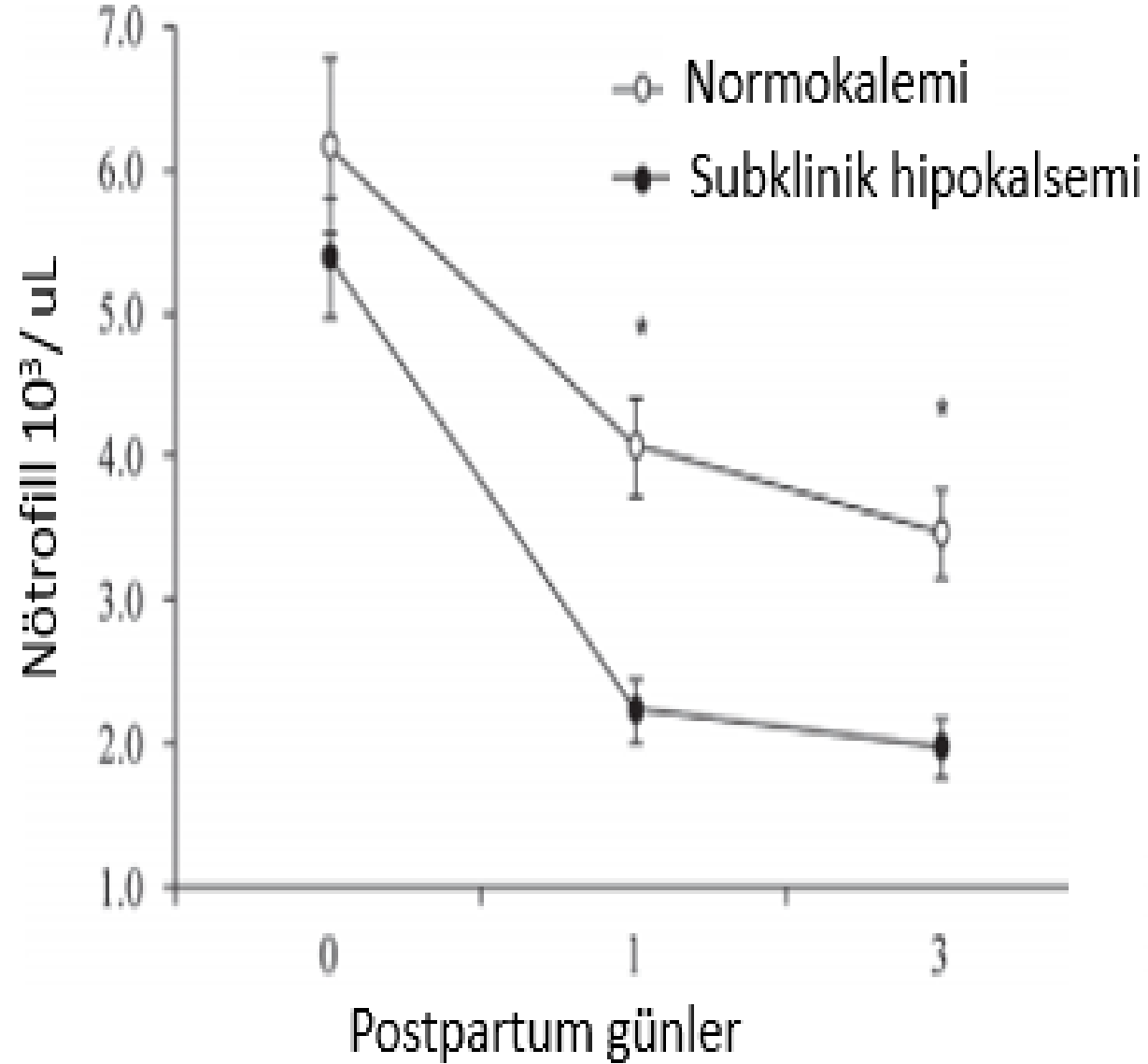
- PREPARTUM NEFA
- POSTPARTUM BHBA



- Plesantal R. : **1,8** ↑
- Abomasal D. : **4 – 8** ↑
- P.P. culling: **2** ↑
- Culling from herd during lactation : **1,5** ↑
- Duration and severity of production diseases ↑
- Conception rate ↓

Prepartum and Postpartum Follow-up

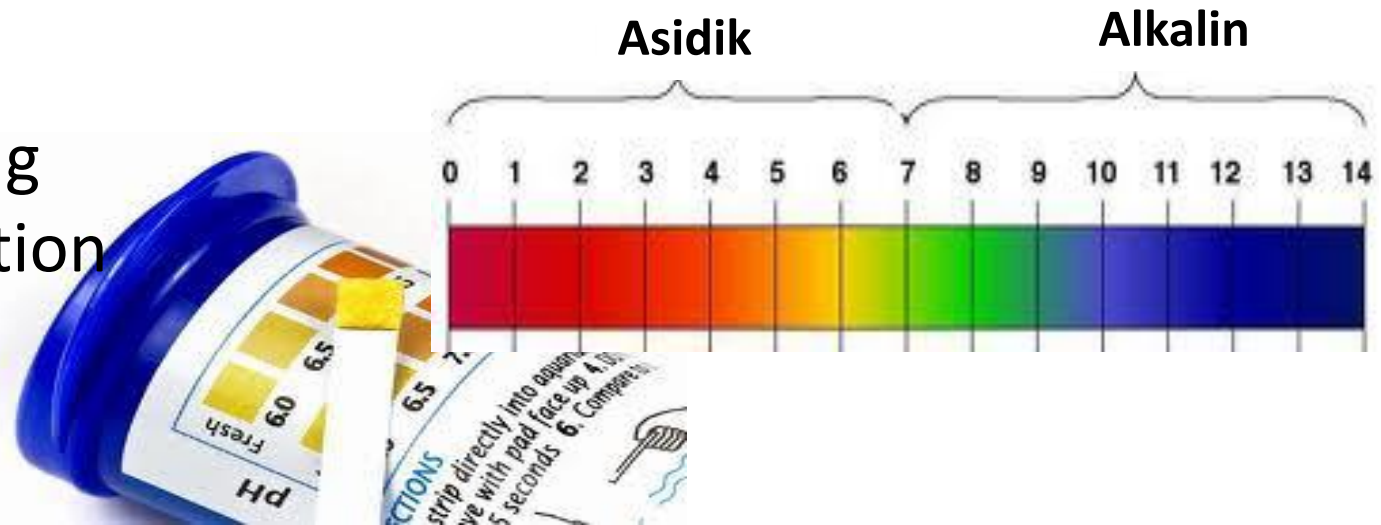
Ca status



Prepartum and Postpartum Follow-up

Urine pH

- Evaluation of anionic feeding
- Post partum disease prediction
- **Prepartum ideal pH:
5,5 – 6,5**

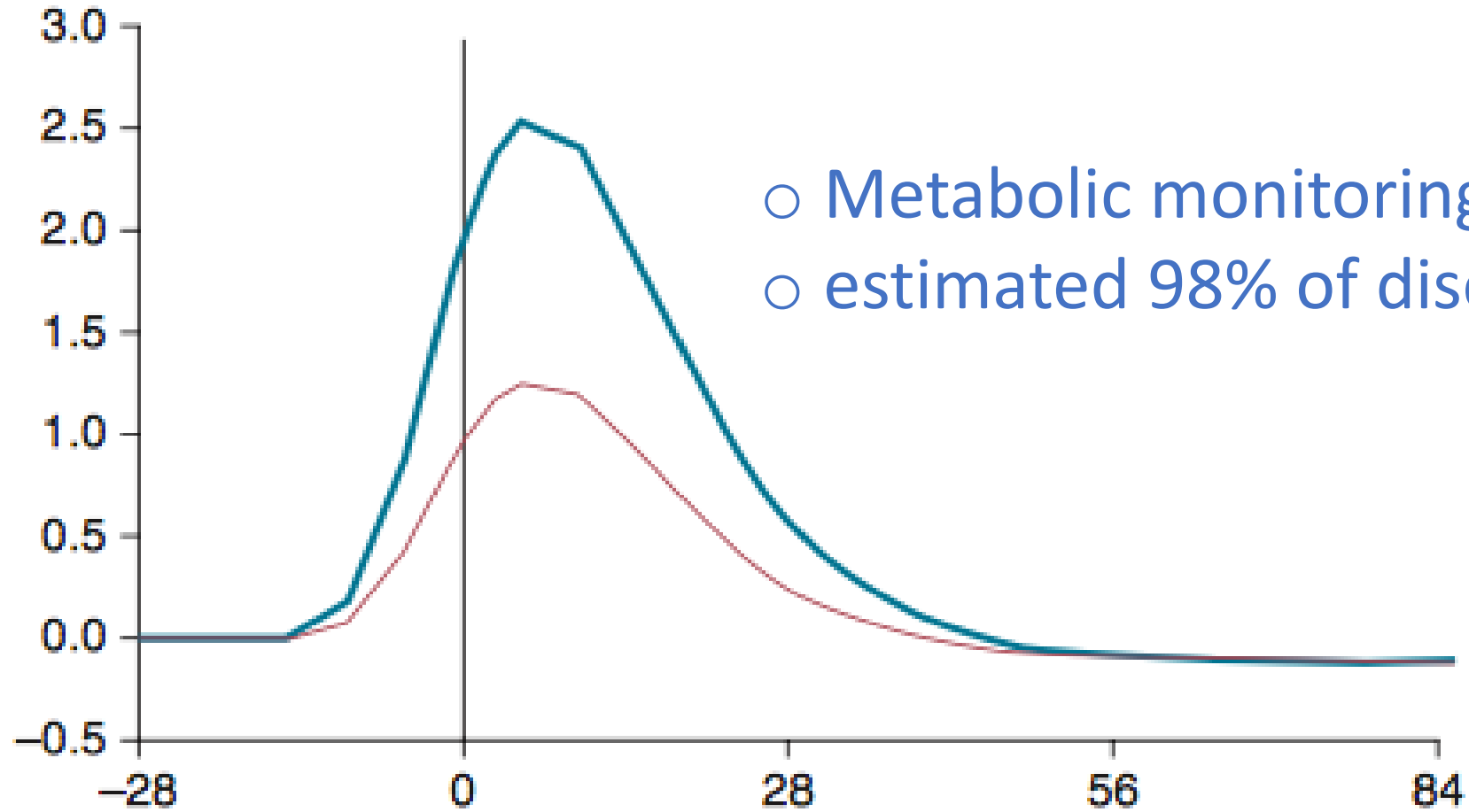


Ration DCAD	Pre-fresh cow Urine pH	Pre-fresh cow Acid-base status	Fresh cow Ca status
Pozitif (>0 mEq/100g)	7 – 8	Alkalosis	Low blood Ca concentration
(<0 mEq/100g)	5,5 – 6,5	Moderate metabolic acidosis	Normal blood Ca con.
	< 5,5	Kidney problems, crisis	

(Heinrichs ve ark., 1996; Seifi ve ark., 2004; Sweenwy ve ark., 2015)

Prepartum and Postpartum Follow-up

Milk Production Curve



- Metabolic monitoring of milk production
- estimated 98% of diseases

Prepartum and Postpartum Follow-up

Consumption of Water and Dry Matter

Fluctuations in water and KM consumption metabolic or infectious problems

1 kg dry matter digestion: 4kg water

10 Lt drop in water T.: P.p disease probability 

KMT decline per unit: Probability of P.p disease 



Hierarchy and distance

(Leblanc, 2010, Anonim 2017)

Consumption of Water and Dry Matter



(Anonim 2017)