



EEN GEÏNTEGREERDE BENADERING
Kees Peeters, DAP BORNERBROEK

1

STATEMENT

DE KWALITEIT VAN DROOGSTAND EN LACTATIE(VOER)MANAGEMENT DIENT GEMONITORED TE WORDEN OP BASIS VAN GEZONDHEIDSPARAMETERS EN VEEL MINDER OP BASIS VAN MELKPRODUCTIE PARAMETERS

2

BETROUWBARE INFORMATIE??



EEN HELIKOPTERVIEW ????

3

CATEGORIEËN VAN LEVERVERVETTING BIJ MELKKOEIEN EN HET EFFECT OP KETONLICHAMEN, PRODUCTIE, GEZONDHEID EN REPRODUCTIE (Bobe et al., 2004).

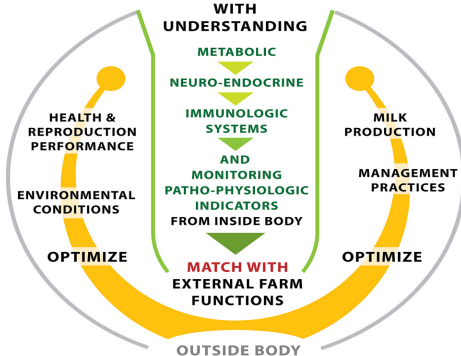
Liver category	Liver TAG ¹ (% wet weight)	Urinary ketones	Feed intake, milk production	Health status, reproductive performance	Liver
Normal	<1%	0 ²	0	0	Normal
Mild fatty liver	1-5%	+	0	-	Centrilobular TAG infiltration
Moderate fatty liver	5-10%	++	0	---	TAG infiltration throughout liver
Severe fatty liver	>10%	+++	---	---	Enlarged, necrotic

¹TAG = triacylglycerol.

²The symbols + and - mean positive and negative association, respectively, and the number of symbols represents slight, moderate, or strong association; 0 means no association.

4

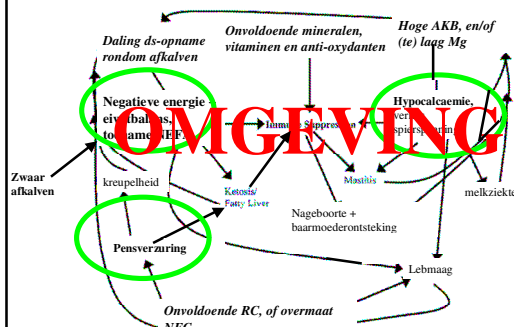
INSIDE-OUTSIDE FARM MANAGEMENT ADVISORY SUPPORT SERVICES (NEW) (Brand et al., 2008)



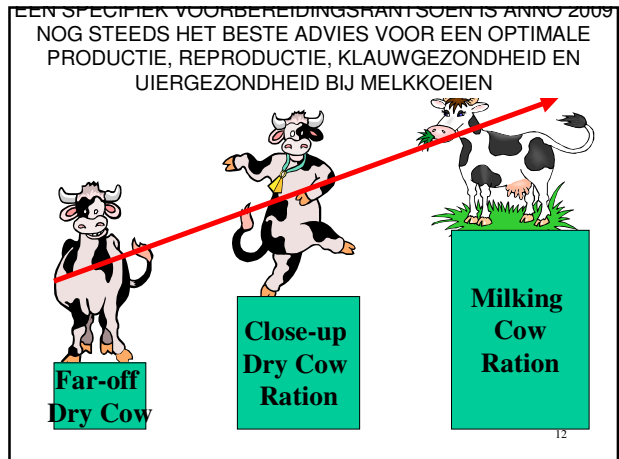
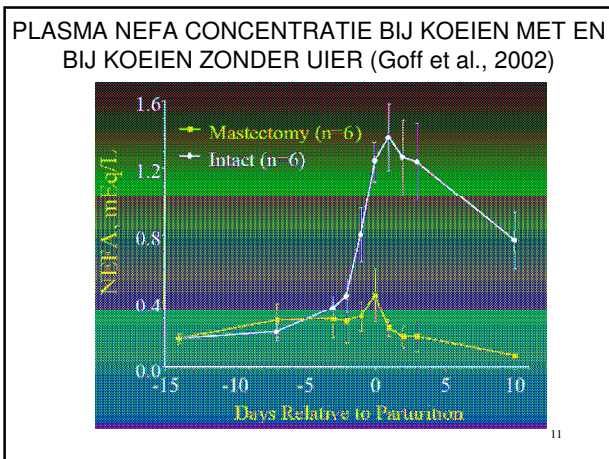
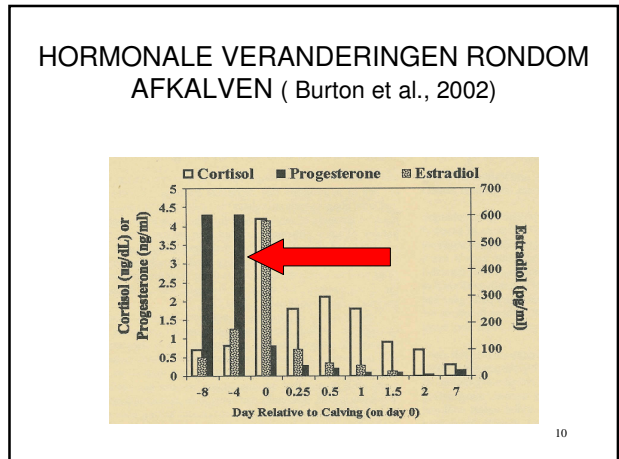
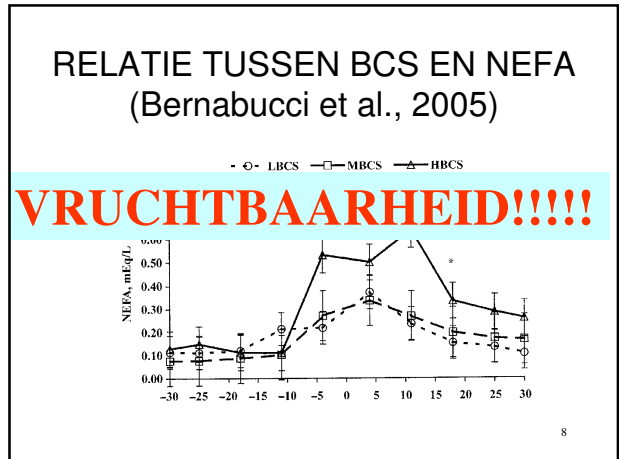
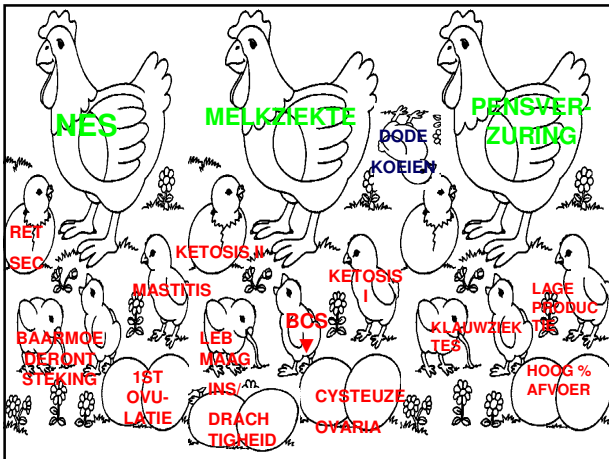
5

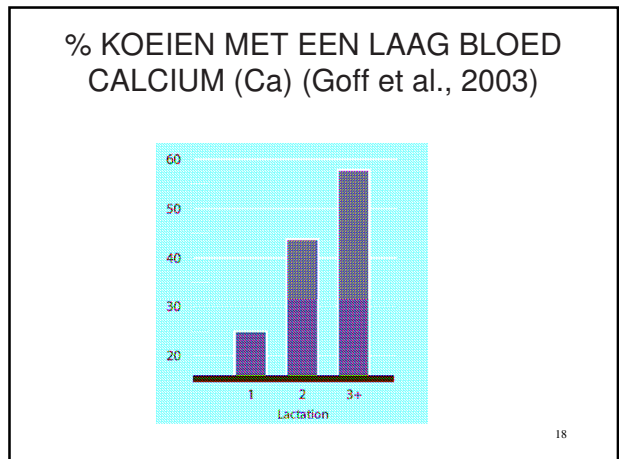
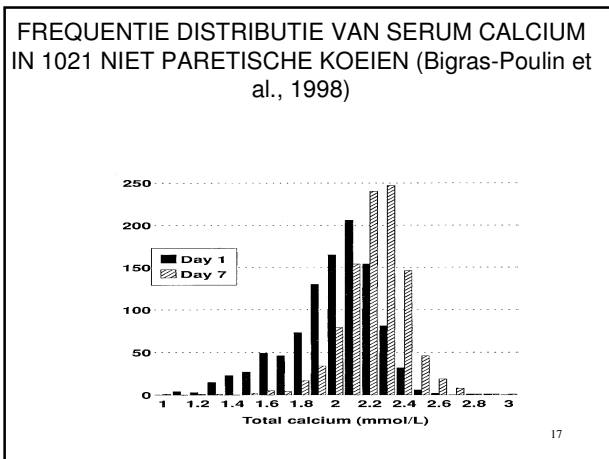
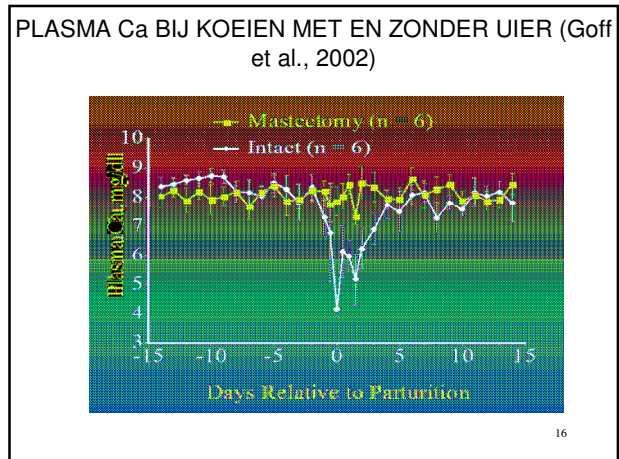
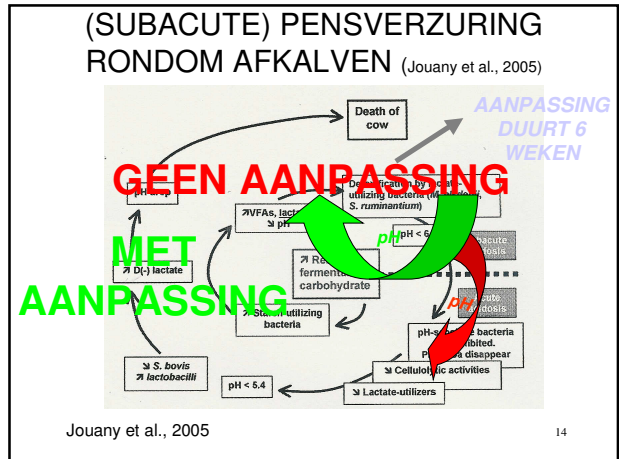
VERBANDEN TUSSEN VOEDING EN ZIKTES BIJ KOEIEN RONDOM HET AFKALVEN (Goff, 2006)

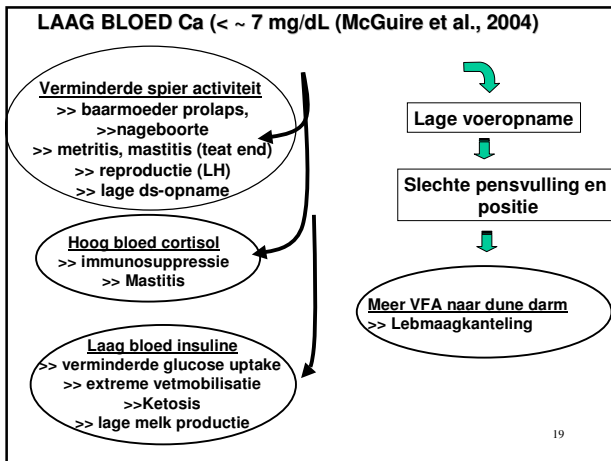
Sleutelfactoren voor wat betreft voeding in Italic en de sleutelfactoren voor wat betreft metabolisme zijn dik gedrukt



6





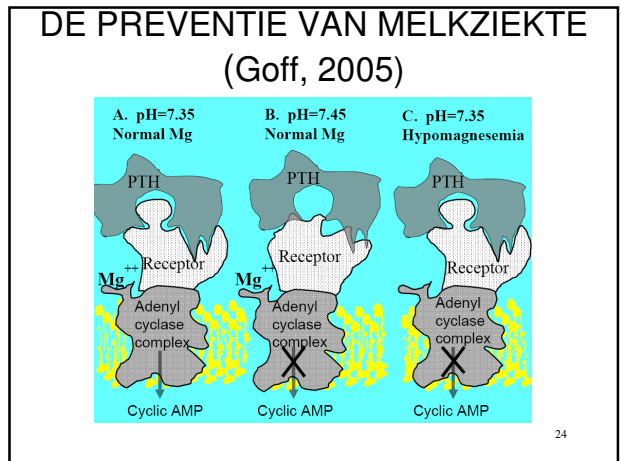
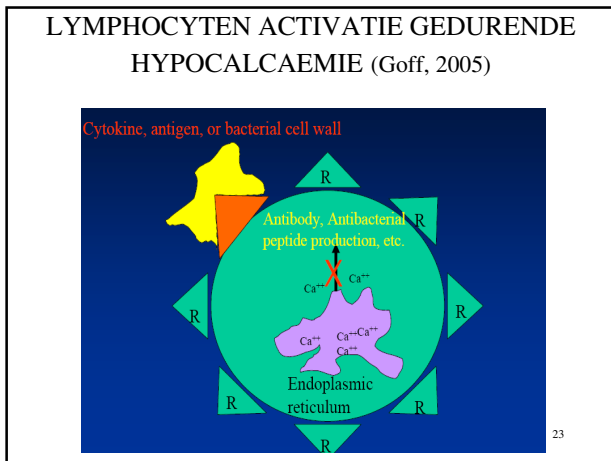
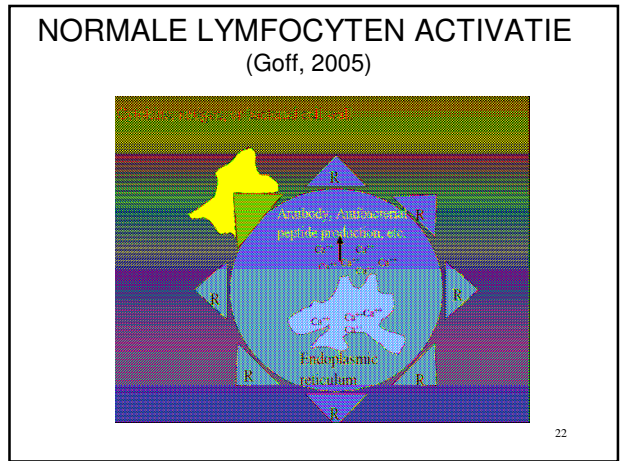
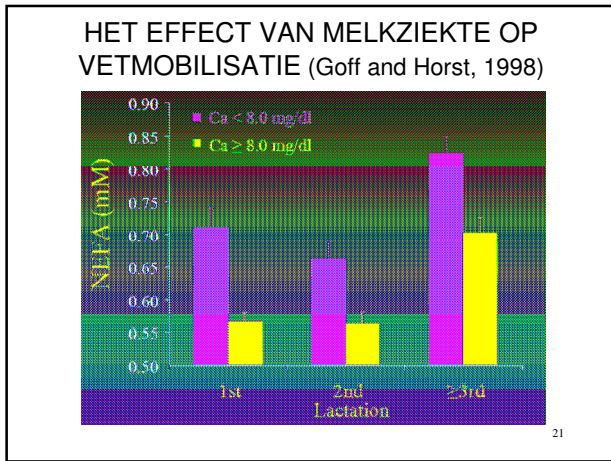


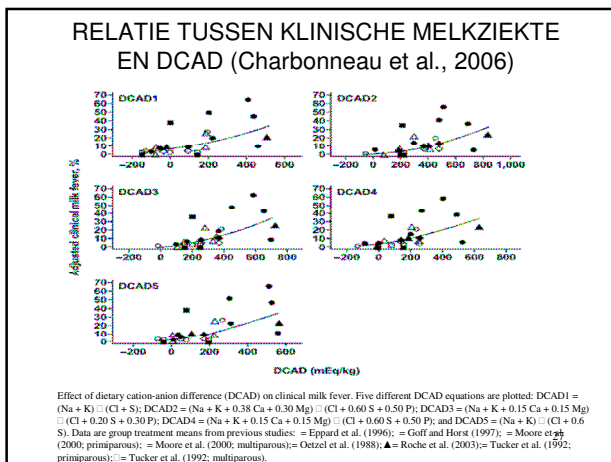
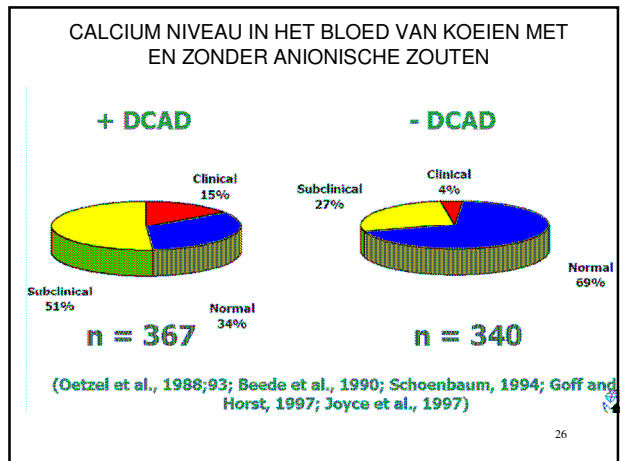
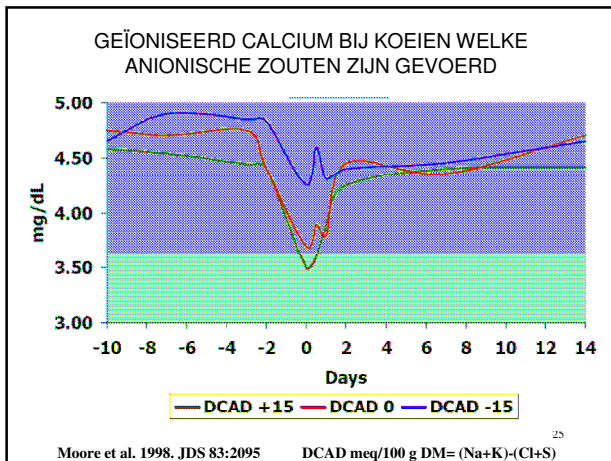
HET EFFECT VAN MELKZIEKTE OP VERSCHILLENDE ANDERE ZIEKTES EN OP AFVOER (Grohn en Eicker, 1998; Evans, 2003)

Krankheit	Vorkomen in %	Merzung in %
Milchfieber	6,0	47,1
Nachgeburtsverhaltung	9,5	31,7
Labmagenverlagerung	5,0	26,9
Ketose	5,0	32,5
Gebärmutterentzündung	14,5	32,7
Lahmheit	20,4	20,9
Mastitis	14,5	32,7
Ohne Befund	61,7	21,5

OR 5,5
OR 3,4
OR 8,9
OR 8,1

20





HET EFFECT VAN ANIONISCHE ZOUTEN OP LICHAAMSGEWICHT, DROGE STOP OPNAME, BCS, PREPARTUM URINE pH, HOEVEELHEID BICARBONAAT IN HET BLOED EN DE HOEVEELHEID GEÏONISEERD CALCIUM BIJ KOEIEN MET HOOG DCAD RANTSOEN EN LAAG DCAD RANTSOEN (Penner et al., 2008)

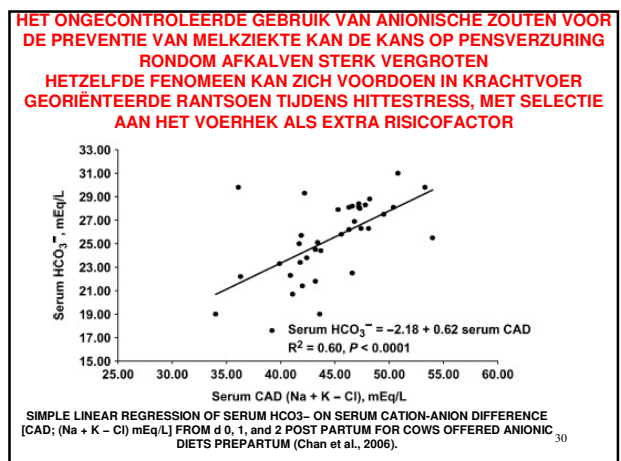
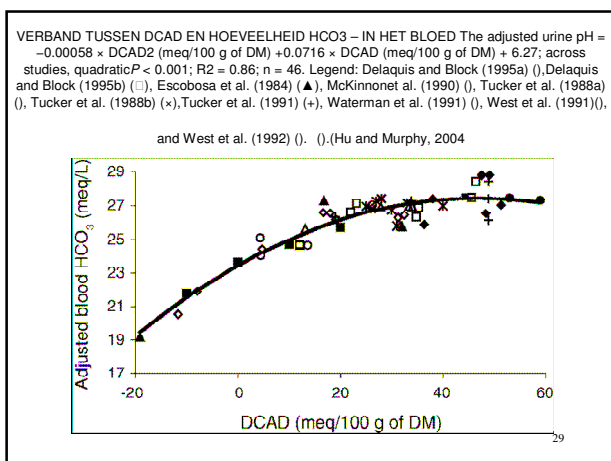
Item	Treatment			P-value		
	Low DCAD	High DCAD	SEM	Treatment	Day	Parity class ¹
BW, kg ²	740	707	21.8	0.28	—	0.45
BCS ²	3.22	3.22	0.08	0.39	—	0.54
DMI, kg/d	11.0	10.2	0.6	0.37	<0.01	0.15
Urine pH ³	7.77	8.25	0.06	<0.01	<0.01	0.46
Blood pH ⁴	7.44	7.44	0.01	0.34	0.11	0.90
Blood bicarbonate, mM	27.2	29.4	0.42	<0.01	0.94	0.86
Blood ionized Ca, mM	1.22	1.19	0.01	0.01	<0.01	0.13

¹Cows entering their second lactation and their third or greater lactation were assigned to different parity classes.

²Body weight and BCS measured on the study enrollment day (-29 ± 0.7 relative to parturition). Body condition score was measured using a 5-point scale according to Wildman et al. (1982).

³Significant treatment × day interaction (P < 0.01).

⁴Significant treatment × parity class interaction (P < 0.05).

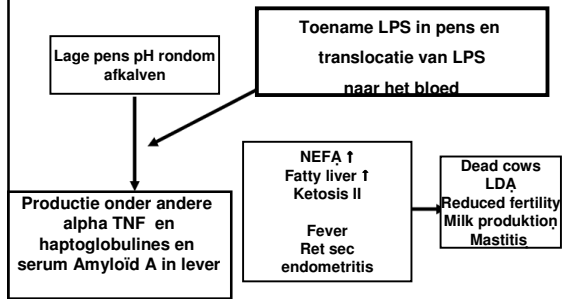


PENSVERZURING ALS RISISCOFACTOR VOOR KETOSIS TYPE II



31

RELATIE TUSSEN PENSVERZURING RONDOM AFKALVEN EN DE MOBILISATIE VAN NEFA, LEVERVERVETTING EN KETOSIS TYPE II (adapted from Butler, 2006, Khafifour et al., 2009).



32

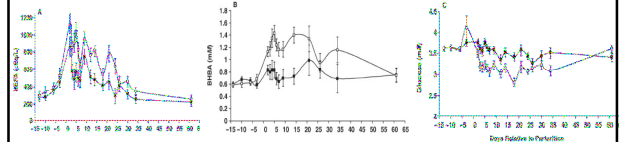
STRATEGIEËN NA HET AFKALVEN



33

HET EFFECT VAN MELKFREQUENTIE IN DE EERSTE WEEK VAN DE LACTATIE OP SERUM NEFA (A), BHBZ (B), and GLUCOSE (C) CONCENTRATIE

concentration in relation to the days around parturition. ■ = cows milked once daily during the first week of lactation and then twice daily for the rest of lactation; □ = cows milked twice daily throughout lactation. The postpartum differences between the 2 groups were significant ($P < 0.05$) until d24 for NEFA and glucose, and until d 14 for BHBZ. Data before calving are presented as means \pm SEM and data after calving are presented as least squares means \pm SEM. (Loiselle et al., 2009)



34

HET EFFECT VAN RUW EIWIJ/ KG DS OP PRODUCTIE, DS-OPNAME EN ENERGIEBALANS IN RANTSOENEN VOOR KOEIEN IN HET BEGIN EN IN HET MIDDEN VAN DE LACTATIE (1 to 140d)(Law et al., 2009)

Item	Dietary CP concentration (g/kg of DM)			Significance	
	114	144	173	SED ¹	P-value
Milk yield (kg/d)	25.4 ^a	31.8 ^b	35.4 ^c	1.14	***
DMI (kg/d)	16.5 ^b	18.0 ^a	18.6 ^a	0.35	***
ME requirement ² (MJ/d)	191.3 ^a	222.3 ^b	242.0 ^b	6.34	***
ME intake (MJ/d)	204.2 ^b	222.5 ^b	231.0 ^b	4.54	***
Daily energy status ² (MJ/d)	12.78 ^a	0.539 ^{ab}	-11.05 ^b	6.20	**
Cumulative energy status ² (MJ)	414 ^a	-537 ^a	-1,801 ^b	520	***

¹SED = standard error of the difference.
²ME requirement, daily energy balance, and cumulative energy balance were calculated using the equation described by Thomas (2004).
 P < 0.01; *P < 0.001.

35

LAGER MELKVET BETEKENT ENERGIE SPAREN

Shingfield et al. (2004)

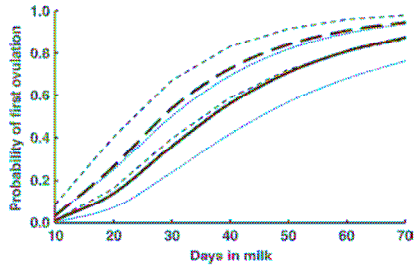
	Controle	CLA ¹
Ds opname, kg/d	23.8	23.1
Vet, %	3.88	3.19
Melk, kg/d	44.1	43.3
Melk vet, kg/d	1.71	1.38
Energie beoefte, NEL, MJ/d	135	120

¹CLA supplement fed at 100 g/d

Melkvet bepaalt voor meer dan 50 % de energiedichtheid van melk, en daarom kan het voeren van CLA's aan koeien in het begin van de lactatie fundamenteel het energieverlies via melk vergindere en de reproductie verbeteren (Griinari and Bauman, 2006).

HET VERBAND TUSSEN HET AANTAL LACTATIEDAGEN EN DE CUMULATIEVE KANS OP DE 1E OVULATIE VOOR KOEIEN WELKE GEEN CLA SUPPLEMENT ONTVINGEN (doorlopende lijn) EN VAN KOEIEN DIE EEN OPTIMALE DOSIS CLA ONTVINGEN (lang gestippelde lijn)

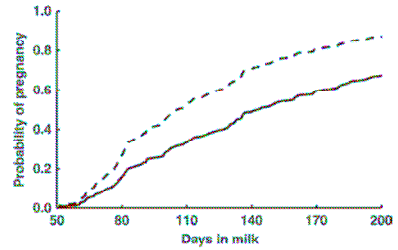
The parametric model predicted an optimum dose of 8 g/d *trans*-10, *cis*-12 CLA from individual cow data (n = 76) from 2 studies and the 95% confidence intervals for no CLA supplement and optimal CLA dose are represented by the dotted lines and short-dash lines, respectively (de Veth et al., 2009)...



37

HET VERBAND TUSSEN HET AANTAL LACTATIEDAGEN EN DE CUMULATIEVE KANS OP HET DRACHTIG WORDEN VAN KOEIEN DIE GEEN CLA ONTVINGEN EN VAN KOEIEN DIE WEL (doorlopende lijn) EN VAN KOEIEN DIE EEN OPTIMALE DOSIS CLA ONTVINGEN (gestippelde lijn)

The Cox proportional hazards model predicted an optimum dose of 10.1 g/d *trans*-10, *cis*-12 CLA based on individual cow data (n = 212) from 5 studies (de Veth et al., 2009).



38

