

THE ANALYSIS OF THE ETIOLOGY AND PREVENTION OF DISPLACED ABOMASUM IN LITHUANIAN DAIRY COW HERDS

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Summary. The aim of this research was to determine the potential etiological factors that influence the morbidity of displaced abomasums (DA) in Lithuanian dairy cows and to find the optimal measures of prophylaxy. It is described, that DA's cause economic loss in dairy herds because of treatment costs, premature culling, lost production, and in some cases, death. Our study have shown, that highest incidence of DA were registered in cows after second calving (45%) during the first month after calving, particularly in cows with endometriosis. In addition, it was registered that cases of DA into the left (89%) were significantly more common compared to the cases of DA into the right (11%). It was determined that DA occurred in cows, which had hogs (60%). Further, DA was associated with hypocalcemia ($p<0,05$) and increased enzyme AST activity ($p<0,05$). These results demonstrate that to avoid DA an adequate level of blood calcium and AST activity is necessary. In addition, the analysis of the milk testing rates and quantitative and qualitative analysis of the feeding ration should be performed for the maintenance of normal rumen and abomasal contractions to keep them in their proper location.

Key words: cows, displaced abomasum, biochemical blood parameters.