

## THE VALUE OF PHYSIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS REGISTERED WITH THE HELP OF COMPUTER HERD MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR DIAGNOSIS OF MASTITIS, ENDOMETRITIS AND LEFT DISPLACED ABOMASUM

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**Abstract.** The objective of this paper is to evaluate the diagnostic value of physiological parameters measured with the help of Herd Management Software (milk yield, electrical conductivity of milk, body-weight and walking activity of cows). Based on clinical symptoms, cows have been grouped into four test groups: cows with sub-clinical mastitis, endometritis, left displaced abomasum and clinically healthy cows (control group); 20 cows in each. Physiological measurements (milk yield and electrical conductivity of milk, body-weight and activity of cows) of all examined cows were taken on the 3d, 2nd, and 1st day before illness. Activity has a clinical value for diagnosis of mastitis 2 days before the occurrence of the symptoms (50% lower compared to the control group,  $p < 0.04$ ). Milk yield 2 days before the occurrence of the symptoms was by 17% lower compared to the control group ( $p < 0.02$ ). Electrical conductivity of milk 3 days before the contraction of the disease was 15% higher compared to the control group ( $p < 0.003$ ). Body weight was 8.6% higher ( $p < 0.05$ ) compared to healthy cows. Activity has a clinical value for diagnosis of endometritis 3 days before the occurrence of the symptoms ( $p < 0.04$ ); by 30% lower compared to the control group). Activity has a clinical value in diagnosing abomasal displacement 3 days before the occurrence of the symptoms (59% lower,  $p < 0.004$ ); milk yield 1 day before the occurrence of the symptoms was 35.7% lower ( $p < 0.05$ ) compared to the control group.

**Keywords:** herd management software, mastitis, endometritis, displaced abomasums.