

Abstract

Postpartum period in dairy cows, especially in high-producing dairy cows is considered as a critical stage in the dairy animal life and energy demanding conditions such as pregnancy, lactation, and simultaneous diseases lead to negative energy balance in response to decrease of energy uptake during early days after parturition in dairy cows and many metabolic and reproductive diseases also are influenced by the events of this period. Cameldis are thought to have different metabolic response to inadequate energy intake and energy requirement comparing with what is observed in ruminants and to a large extent is unknown. So, the present study was designed to evaluate the alterations in the energy indices in early lactation humped camels. From the 40 camels found in the province of Sistan which were in their first 60 days of lactation period, blood samples were taken and indicators such as beta-hydroxy butyric acid, triglycerides, cholesterol and glucose were assessed. The results of this study suggest that the mean range of beta-hydroxy butyric acid falls in the first 60 days after calving in camel was 0.02953 ± 0.0427 , the average of cholesterol was 7.743 ± 21.12 and the average rate of triglyceride was 0.65 ± 0.3 . Also a significant correlation was observed between the triglyceride and glucose concentrations ($n = 40$, $P = 0.000$). also, a significant correlation between beta-hydroxy butyric acid and parity was observed. ($N = 40$, $P \leq 0.001$). The results of this survey shows that unlike cows, in camels little changes is seen in energy indices after parturition.

Key words: β -hydroxy butyric acid, ketosis camel, triglycerides, cholesterol, glucose



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The Thesis Submitted for the Degree of DVM

Title:

Evaluations of some energy indexes in camel ketosis

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Sep 2016