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Oral Presentation

### Comparison the Effect of One or Double Side Surgery of Abomasal Displacement on Milk Production and Reproductive Performance in Iranian Holstein Dairy Cow

Koolabadi G<sup>1\*</sup>, Imani M<sup>2</sup>, Tahmasbi R<sup>3</sup>, Aminosharie S<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>1,4</sup>Veterinarian at private, Neyshaboor, Neyshaboor, Iran.

<sup>2</sup>Student of animal obstetrics and reproductive diseases, Veterinary school of Ferdowsi university of Mshhad, Mashhad, Iran.

<sup>3</sup>Department of Animal science, Faculty of Agriculture, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman, Kerman, Iran.

Email: ghasem\_koolabadi@yahoo.com

**Ojective-** The study was conducted in a dairy farm around Neyshaboor city and was intended to compare each omentopexy surgery (one or two sided) on cows with abomasal displacement in terms of its effect on milk yield.

**Animals-** A dairy farm

**Design-** Descriptive

**Procedures-** The amount of milk produced at intervals of 10 days before surgery and on days 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 after surgery were recorded. All animals between days 10 and 20 after calving were operated. Information about the amount of milk produced in the two groups were collected and analyzed for determination of differences between one side surgery (right flank surgical incision alone, group A) and bilateral surgery (right and left flank surgical incision together, group A) on the cows with displacement of the abomasum. Repeated Measures ANOVA statistical analysis was performed using SPSS software.

**Results-** Comparison of milk production in the two groups indicated that Milk yield at day 10 after surgery is significantly higher in the group had bilateral surgery that could indicate a faster recovery of group A compared to cows of group A. On the other hand, there was no significant difference between the two groups in the process of return to milk production until day 60 after surgery.

**Conclusion and Clinical Relevance-** Unilateral surgery for correction of abomasal displacement due to faster return to peak of milk production and less time is needed to complete surgery and fewer complications after

surgery it is recommended over the bilateral surgery model.

**Key Words-** Surgery, Flank, Milk production, Dairy cow

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Oral Presentation

### Evaluation of Hoof Lesions Resulted in Lameness on Culling Rate in Dairy Cows in Shahrekord Area

Fahimeh Mohammadi\*<sup>1</sup>, Mohamad Azizzadeh<sup>2</sup>, Ahmadreza Mohamadnia<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Graduated Student, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Iran.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Iran.

Email: fahimeh\_mohammadi85@yahoo.com

**Objective-** Evaluation of hoof lesions resulted in lameness on culling rate in dairy cows in Shahrekord area  
**Animals-** This current study was done on a large industrial farm with 1800 milking cows; the cows which were calved from August 2010 to August 2011 were selected. All selected cows were followed until next parturition or culling (in the case of cows that were removed from the herd before the next parturition).

**Procedures-** Lesions leading to lameness were divided in 7 groups; sole ulcers, white line lesions, heel ulcers, toe ulcers, digital dermatitis, interdigital phlegmon or interdigital dermatitis and other injuries based to different hoof regions. Data extracted from hoof trimming data recording sheets that was done by a professional hoof trimmer. Relationship between types of lesions leading to lameness with culling was evaluated by Chi-Square and Fischer exact test.

**Results-** Total of 1461 dairy cows was included in the analysis. Evaluation of the effects of injury type on culling showed that, the culling rate in cows with heel ulcers was higher than sound cows (53.3% vs. 27%) (P<0.05). Odds ratio of culling the cows suffered

from heel ulcer was 1.3 times of healthy cows or suffering from other injuries. Other injuries did not show any significant effect on culling.

**Conclusion and Clinical Relevance-** These findings indicate that primarily the heel ulcers should be detected and all factors affecting heel ulcers should be controlled to reduce the culling effect of heel ulcers.

Lameness is a clinical manifestation of a vast spectrum of diseases specified in a total of 43 causes and more than 80 potential hazards. It has been classified as the most important welfare problem in dairy cows. According to many reports, lameness takes the third place in causing economic loss to dairy farmers after infertility and mastitis. The economic loss associated with lameness incurred as a result of disease arises primarily from the consequences of disease and not the cost of treatment. Culling (exiting) is the departure of cows from the herd because of sale, slaughter, salvage, or death. The term "cull" refers to all cows that leave the dairy regardless of their destination or condition at departure.

**Key Words-** Lameness, Culling, Dairy cow, Chi-Square Test, Fischer exact test

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Oral Presentation

### Treatment of Chronic Mastitis in a Dairy Cow: A Case Report

**Khalid Mehmood**\*<sup>1</sup>, **Muhammad Ijaz**<sup>2</sup>, **Muhammad Muddassir Ali**<sup>2</sup>, **Aneela Zameer Durrani**<sup>2</sup> and **Ahmad Jawad Sabir**<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Islamia University of Bahawalpur, 61300, Punjab, Pakistan.

<sup>2</sup>University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences Lahore, 54000, Punjab, Pakistan.

Email: khalid.mehmood@iub.edu.pk

**Case Description-** A 4-years old crossbred cow, presented to Outdoor Hospital with a history of no milk letdown from udder even 7 days after parturition (in 3<sup>rd</sup> lactation).

**Clinical Findings-** After complete physical and clinical examination, it was concluded that animal was suffering from chronic mastitis and was unresponsive to medicinal treatment of 5-7 days.

**Treatment and Outcome-** After proper restraining of the animal, the fibrosed material in teat canal was crushed with teat bistoury and removed through hand milking process. To avoid further adhesion in the teat canal and for milking purpose, four plastic tubes made from I/V drip set having stoppers were passed through the teat canal. These tubes were fixed to teat with the help of suture material and adhesive tape. Finally, the animal was given intra-mammary tubes, parental antibiotics and NSAID.

Animal recovered as milk started coming out of teat canal and after 7 days these tubes were removed. It is concluded that this is very cheap and effective surgical method for the treatment of chronic mastitis in dairy animals.

**Clinical Relevance-** In many cases, mastitis in dairy animals due to unawareness about dry cow therapy is observed after parturition and similar observations were reported by Hillerton and Berry (2005). Intra-mammary tubes were given through the plastic tubes inserted in teat canals as reported by Rodastitis et al. (2007) that in mastitis both intra-mammary and parental routes gave better results.

**Key Words-** Mastitis, Dairy cow, Surgical treatment

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Oral Presentation

### Sole Ulcer as a Sign of Sub-acute Rumen Acidosis in a Simmental Dairy Herd Cows

**Saeed Azizi\***, **Ehsan Anasori**

Department of Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Urmia University, Urmia, Iran.

Email: s.azizi@urmia.ac.ir

**Case Description-** A dairy herd of Simmental cattle received feeding of higher ratios of non-structural carbohydrates to forage with particle size of less than 20-mm and lameness. Dry matter intake was lower than predicted DMI for these breeds.

**Clinical Findings-** The clinical signs included a mild diarrhea, a moderately distended and doughy rumen, a reduction in feed intake, milk fat depression and sub solar hemorrhages, sole ulcer and laminitic claw changes.

**Treatment and Outcome-** NDF, Forage NDF, physically effective NDF (peNDF; calculated as >19 mm) and effective NDF (eNDF) was adjusted to 32 % DM, 73.5 % NDF, 24 % DM and 26 % DM respectively.