Effect of tail docking on breast health and cleanliness in dairy cattle

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Tail docking in dairy cattle from previous years as the traditional method for increasing health and breast health in the world and Iran has spread. The purpose of this study was to determine the little or no proper review the suitability of this method. To evaluate cutting tails on cows clean and healthy breast in a free stall system, tail of 10 dairy cattle were cut by wire Horn cuter and 10 other dairy cows that had not cut their tails and during the eight weeks were control (the number of experimental caws with tails cut at the end of the study reduced to nine cows, and control group reduced to eight cows uncut tail). Cow's cleanliness observed in two regions. Paravertebral and haunch regions near the tail evaluated in 1-2-3-5-8 weeks after docking. Cleansing evaluated on a 0-3 scale by counting regions which had been soiled and considering the amount of getting soiled. Also, udder neatness graded with the same scale and counting quarters debris. Udder health evaluated by counting somatic cells, two milk samples and mastitis suffering milkers. Finally, after performances, we found no therapeutic differences between four neatness and between two udder health scales. However, docking the tail had a considerable rule in milking facilitation. meanwhile, cow's cleanliness was changing through passing the time and analysis a sub collection of cows showed distinct differences in cleanliness. We don't think tail docking process is useful, due to its disadvantages and lack of udder cleansing and healthiness. Remarkable diversities between cows show that cattle behavior improvement, efficient hygienic management and proper place utilization may leave more effects on cleansing. More these effects studies can show neatness improvement techniques.

Effects of Formalin and Copper Sulfate on water content of the bovine hoof samples

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Water content of hooves seems to be one of the most determinant factors in hoof softness that may result in higher susceptibility to digital lesions. Formalin and Copper sulfate known by hoof hardening effects. In this current study in vitro effect of formalin and copper sulfate on hoof water content was investigated. Forelimbs of six male (6 months to two years old) Holstein-Friesian cows were cut in slaughterhouse and transferred to lab. Hooves of the left forelimbs used as treatment group, and right forelimbs used as control positive and negative. Three samples, toe (T), sole (S) and Heel (H) were cut using surgical trephine (8mm). Samples of Medial claws of the treatment group soaked in copper sulfate 5% (Cu) solution for 30 minutes and the samples of lateral claws soaked in formaldehyde 5% (Fld) solution for 30 minutes. Tap water used as positive control and in negative control group claws didn't receive any treatment. Samples were weighted and incubated in 102 degree oven to get dry and each 24 hours weighted again until the difference between two measurements reduce to 0.04 grams. Weights were corrected in according to the smallest sample. Statistical analysis was done by three way ANOVA, and p values less than 0.05 revealed as significant. No significant difference recorded between Cu and Fld groups in T, S and H regions (P<0.05). The water content of T, S and H regions were different in both Cu and Fld groups, this difference were continued in time 24 for Cu group but was diminished in Fld group significantly (P<0.05). The water content of all samples were decreased significantly during time (P<0.05). Results indicates that the water content of different parts of the hoof are different as the highest content is in H region (0.227 ± 0.034) because of highest weight loss and the lowest in T region (0.199 ± 0.022) region because of the lowest weight loss. Although no significant difference was recorded between groups under study in different times, but it seems that more rapid water deprivation in Fld group indicates lower amount of the water in this group.

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Water content of hooves seems to be one of the most determinant factors in hoof softness that may result in higher susceptibility to digital lesions. Hoof bath used in order to increase hardness of the claws in addition to disinfectant role of some bath agents. Formalin and copper sulfate known as their effects on hoof hardening. In this current study in vitro effect of