



Clinical and Biochemical Profile of Iraqi Local Breed Cows During Pregnancy and Early Lactation

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Received: 20 March 2020

Accepted: 21 Jun 2020

Published: 28 December 2020

DOI:

[https://doi.org/10.30539/ijvm.v44i\(E0\).1021](https://doi.org/10.30539/ijvm.v44i(E0).1021)



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Cite:

Al-Bayati OA, Luaibi OK. Clinical and biochemical profile of Iraqi local breed cows during pregnancy and early lactation. *Iraqi J. Vet. Med.* 2020; 44(E0):51-56.

A B S T R A C T

This study was conducted in Al-Alam region, which is located in Salah Al-Din Governorate, on first month pregnant Iraqi local cows (n-10). The follow up extended from the first month of pregnancy up to the end of the first month post-parturition during that some clinical and biochemical parameters were measured in the serum. Blood samples from the jugular vein of cows were collected monthly for the whole period of experiment and divided into four stages: early pregnancy, mid pregnancy, late pregnancy, and early lactation immediately after birth. It was observed that the temperature, respiration rate, and heart rate increased gradually and significantly ($P \leq 0.05$) with the progress of pregnancy reaching to its highest value in the last period of pregnancy and decreased after birth. The last trimester of pregnancy and the early lactation were also showed a significant decrease ($P \leq 0.05$) of the phosphorus, calcium, iron, and copper concentrations compared to the first and second trimesters of the pregnancy however, significant increases in other biochemical values ($P \leq 0.05$) were observed in urea and creatinine concentrations in the last trimester of pregnancy and early lactation. In addition to a significant decrease ($P \leq 0.05$) of the ratios of concentrations of glucose, total protein, albumin, and globulin in the last period of pregnancy compared to other periods. The decrease in the value of globulin continued until the early birth period while the study did not show any significant difference in the concentration of bilirubin between durations. Finally, values of the ALT, AST and ALP enzymes showed significant increases ($P \leq 0.05$) in their concentrations in the last period of pregnancy. It is concluded that possible changes in the biochemical parameters of the local Iraqi cows' blood during pregnancy and early lactation are existed

Keywords: biochemical, Iraqi local cows, pregnant cows, lactation

INTRODUCTION

Serum biochemical profile measurement is a pre-clinical diagnostic tool for determining the animals nutritional status, and both of productive and reproductive disturbances (1). Biochemical analyses of blood are useful to get an understanding of the health and metabolic status of animals. Through the diagnostic procedure, it is

especially useful to compare the values attained from ill animals with normal values in healthy animals (2). The mineral levels and another biochemical parameters of cows are depended on a large number of intrinsic and extrinsic factors such as species, breed, sex, age, nutritional with health status, nutrients supplementation, physiological and seasonal variations (3-6) and climate, origin, management practice, geographical distribution and stages of gestation

(7, 8). Pregnancy and lactation are physiologic statuses which may influence metabolism in cows and induce stress (9). The periparturient period is important in terms of its influences on the health and subsequent performance of dairy cows since cows develop serious metabolic and physiological changes during these periods (10). It is well known that through the pregnancy, all the metabolic pathways are involved in sustaining of fetus growth (11). The period of transition in cows between late pregnancy and early lactation shows a huge metabolic challenge to the high yielding dairy cow and the biochemical profiles are important in evaluating the health status of cows during this transition (11, 12). Immediately after the parturition, high rates of body condition score losses due to a severe negative energy balance status, indicated by alterations in blood metabolic and hormone profiles that change physiologically in pregnancy (13).

Alterations in metabolic function of the transition period related to increase the requirements of energy that is needed by the fetus and lactogenesis, due to metabolic, behavioral, and hormonal changes that occur at the time of parturition; and cows had a marked decrease in dry matter intakes (14). From the beginning of pregnancy, cow should be provided with the necessary amounts of the nutrient, which would satisfy its own vital needs, and the needs of the fetus and lactation. Deficiency or excessive amount of energy, biologically active agents in diets lead to disorders in the metabolism of pregnant cows (15-17). Little information is available about how this need affects the physiological phase. During the last years, the average milk production is increased and conversely decreased due to the negative energy balance and the reproducibility (18). Finally (19) concluded that the gestation and lactation periods have a significant effect on the activity of biochemical indices in the blood of dairy cows; therefore, there is a need for constant periodic determination for the described indices. Health status of the present study is an attempt for providing a picture of dynamics of selected biochemical parameters in Iraqi local cows from the period of beginning pregnancy to one month after parturition for providing new and useful information about the guidelines of pregnant cows' management strategies during different physiological phases of pregnancy and early lactation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals and Clinical Examination

All procedures conducted in this study was reviewed and approved by the scientific committee in the College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Baghdad in accordance with the ethical standards of animal welfare.

A total of ten apparently healthy pregnant cows from Al Alam in Salah-Aldin governorate were included in the study of first-month gestation between January and December

2019. Three to eight years old was the age range. All the cows were living in the same environment. The animals were monitored for a period of ten months.

All cows were subjected to a clinical examination, which included temperature, respiration, and pulse rate, as well as ruminal movement, which was recorded at the end of each month according to the manner described by (20, 21). According to the method proposed by (22), a periodic rectal examination was used to detect the amount of pregnancy and predict the parturition date of the cows under research.

Sampling and Biochemical Tests

The blood samples were collected from all cows monthly; then the months divided into four periods as Early pregnancy (1-3 months), Mid pregnancy (4-6 months), Late stage (7-9 months) and early lactation. Blood samples (8 ml) were collected according to (23), from the jugular vein in test tube without anticoagulant to serum isolated for a purpose of biochemical values examination, after centrifuging at 3000 rpm for 15 min for proper separation of serum from coagulated blood. Serum was separated and stored in aliquots at -20 °C to be examined.

Biochemical determination of serum concentrations of phosphorus (P), calcium (C), iron (Fe), copper (Cu), glucose, Urea, creatinine, bilirubin, total protein, albumin, globulin, alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), and alkaline phosphatase (ALP) were carried out using commercial test kits supplied by (Assel S.r.l., Italy) using the atomic absorption spectrophotometer according to the method described by (24,25) and UV spectrophotometer (26).

Statistical Analysis

Data were Statistically analyzed using the packaged SPSS program for windows version 10.01. Data were presented as mean \pm Standard Error (SE). Differences between groups were determined by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA). The significance level was set at ($P \leq 0.05$) (27).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results of clinical signs through pregnancy periods and early lactation are presented in Table 1. The clinical examination showed a variation in parameters between the months of pregnancy as the average body temperature was 38.4 ± 0.11 °C at the early of pregnancy and 38.4 ± 0.13 °C at the mid-pregnancy, 38.7 ± 0.09 °C in the late pregnancy and 38.4 ± 0.12 °C after birth in the first month. Significant differences among the average temperature during pregnancy and the average rate after birth at the ($P < 0.05$) as the temperature gradually increased with the progress of the pregnancy and reached the highest level in the late

pregnancy then started to decrease after Birth. The increase of temperature during the period of pregnancy may be caused by an increase in the speed of metabolic processes in the dams' body for the fetus feeding status. Hormones caused an increase in temperature during pregnancy and the high level of the progesterone hormone during pregnancy caused an increase in temperature, and the low level of progesterone and the high level of estrogen that occurred after birth led to a decrease in temperature (28). The respiratory rate was 22.4 ± 1.14 , 24.2 ± 1.01 , 26.7 ± 1.13 and 23.7 ± 0.52 min, at the early, mid pregnancy, late pregnancy, and early lactation, respectively. The study found that there were changes in respiratory rates during pregnancy and after birth. The respiratory rate increased gradually during pregnancy, peaked significantly ($P < 0.05$) in late pregnancy before birth, and then began to decline after birth. The rate of breathing increased during pregnancy due to the increase of tidal volume (the volume of normal breathing). The reason for the increase may be due to fetal growth, as a natural result of increased body temperature, the rate of respiration and pulse increases (20). The heart rate was 64.3 ± 1.23 , 65.9 ± 1.19 , 69.7 ± 1.45 and 65.5 ± 1.18 beats min at the early, mid and late pregnancy, and early lactation, respectively. It was noted that significant differences between the heart rate during pregnancy and its rate after birth at the level of ($P < 0.05$)

was gradually increased with the progress of pregnancy reached to the highest level in the late pregnancy period then began to decrease after birth in early lactation period. These changes allowed the heart and blood vessels to come with the increased metabolic needs during pregnancy. The effectiveness of the thyroid gland increased during pregnancy, and the effectiveness of thyroid hormone (thyroxin) affected all organs, especially the heart, which responded to the least change in the level of thyroxin. The increased thyroid effectiveness during pregnancy had a direct effect on the heart, causing an increase in the rate of heartbeat leading to increase blood volume, and stroke volume (29).

The study showed significant ($P < 0.05$) decreased in ruminal movement in period of late pregnancy which was 2.1 ± 0.14 min, and the decrease in ruminal movements or ruminal atony near parturition could be attributed to increase of intraabdominal pressure by gravid uterus on rumen through advanced pregnancy period and somewhat reduced calcium level during early post parturient stage (30).

Results in Table 2 revealed that minerals level showed that there were significant decreases ($P < 0.05$) in phosphorus concentration in late pregnancy (5.76 ± 0.09 mg/dl), and early lactation (5.74 ± 0.21 mg/dl) when compared with early and mid-pregnancy.

Table 1. Clinical signs through pregnancy periods and early lactation¹

Parameter	Periods			
	Early pregnancy (1-3 months)	Mid pregnancy (4-6 months)	Late pregnancy (6-9 months)	Early lactation (1 st month)
Body temperature (°C)	38.4 ± 0.11^b	38.4 ± 0.13^b	38.7 ± 0.09^a	38.4 ± 0.12^b
Respiratory rate (per)min	22.4 ± 1.14^c	24.2 ± 1.01^b	26.7 ± 1.14^a	23.7 ± 0.52^{bc}
Pulse rate (per min)	64.3 ± 1.23^b	65.9 ± 1.19^b	69.7 ± 1.45^a	65.5 ± 1.18^b
Ruminal movement (per 2 min)	3.00 ± 0.13^a	2.60 ± 0.23^b	2.10 ± 0.14^c	3.20 ± 0.09^a

¹Mean±SE. ^{a-c}Means within a row sharing uncommon superscript letters differ significantly at $P \leq 0.05$

The study also noticed the same significant difference in calcium parameters in late pregnancy 8.52 ± 0.09 mg/dl and 7.55 ± 0.29 in early lactation. Because of the increased transmission of phosphorous and calcium from the cows' blood to the fetus, the fetus needs phosphorous and calcium in large quantities to build the bone in late period of pregnancy (31). Phosphorus and Calcium requirements of cows varied depending on the stage of pregnancy, growth, and lactation (32, 33). The iron also decreased significantly ($P < 0.05$) in late pregnancy which was 96.3 ± 3.55 µg/dl and early lactation which was 90.3 ± 3.36 µg/dl when compared to early and mid-pregnancy which was 103 ± 4.23 µg/dl and 104 ± 3.89 µg/dl respectively. According to (34), it was suggested that the pregnant cows were more susceptible to iron deficiency due to fetus growth requirement, while (35) recorded iron loss in colostrum to be 10-17 times more than in ordinary milk. Therefore, the iron level of blood

serum decreased in cows at the end of pregnancy and after birth. As for copper, it was gradually decreased significantly ($P < 0.05$) in mid-pregnancy, late pregnancy and early lactation which was 107 ± 2.03 , 101 ± 2.34 and 94.1 ± 1.74 µg/dl, respectively when compared with to early pregnant 112 ± 2.16 µg/dl. This was due to increase demand and utilization of maternal copper for fetal nervous systems development (36).

The Study results in Table 3 of other biochemical parameters showed significant decreases ($P < 0.05$) of glucose level in late period of pregnancy which was 62.7 ± 2.54 . This may be caused by an increase of fetus need for glucose due to increased fetal development during the last period of pregnancy (37).

A significant increased ($P < 0.05$) of the levels of urea and creatinine in late pregnancy and early lactation in which urea was 26.3 ± 1.21 mg/dl and 33.3 ± 0.97 mg/dl, while

creatinine was 1.50 ± 0.07 mg/dl and 1.73 ± 0.13 mg/dl, respectively. When compared to early and mid pregnancy periods, the urea was 20.9 ± 1.06 and 21.83 ± 1.45 , creatinine was 1.23 ± 0.04 , and 1.38 ± 0.06 , respectively and this may agree with the indicated of (38) in which the renal function, principally represented by urea and creatinine concentrations was significantly affected during the different physiological phases, as suggested by other

studies and the increase in urea blood serum levels during the lactation period despite the late gestation was strictly dependent on the dietary intake of protein. More relevant during lactation because of the requirements were increased, the increase in serum creatinine levels could be recognized as the development of the fetal musculature.

Table 2. Serum parameters through pregnancy periods and early lactation¹

Parameter	Periods			
	Early pregnancy (1-3 months)	Mid pregnancy (4-6 months)	Late pregnancy (7-9 months)	Early lactation (1 st month)
P (mg/dl)	6.17 ± 0.12^a	6.14 ± 0.10^a	5.76 ± 0.09^b	5.74 ± 0.21^b
Ca (mg/dl)	9.55 ± 0.23^a	9.32 ± 0.15^a	8.52 ± 0.07^b	7.55 ± 0.29^c
Fe (μ g/dl)	103 ± 4.23^a	104 ± 3.89^a	96.3 ± 3.55^b	90.0 ± 3.36^c
Cu (μ g/dl)	112 ± 2.16^a	107 ± 2.03^b	101 ± 2.34^c	94.1 ± 1.74^d

¹Mean \pm SE. ^{a-d} Means within a row sharing uncommon superscript letters differ significantly at $P \leq 0.05$

During the late gestation, the dam, for the fetal maternal circulation, assumed the load of organic waste of the newborn (39), and the same causes indicated by 40) who reported the possibilities of elevation of creatinine level near calving. As for the concentration of bilirubin, the current study did not record any significance between the periods of physiological stages in studies of cow. While the total protein concentration proved to be gradually decreased and with the progression of pregnancy until reaching decreased significant ($P < 0.05$) in late pregnancy and early lactation levels 6.3 ± 0.32 g/dl and 6.59 ± 0.24 g/dl, respectively. The variations reflected the maternal requirements of proteins need for milking and providing immunoglobulins (38, 41). Serum total proteins as parturition approached decreased. The latter occurrence might be due to the fetus synthesized all its proteins from the amino acids that derived from the dam and fetal muscle growth reaching its maximum size at late pregnancy (42). Albumin was decreased significantly ($P < 0.05$) in late pregnancy which was 2.81 ± 0.21 g/dl while was 3.55 ± 0.13 g/dl, 3.36 ± 0.43 g/dl, 3.46 ± 0.04 g/dl in early pregnancy, mid pregnancy, and early lactation respectively. The decrease in the content of albumin in the blood serum of pregnant cow related to the effect of toxins on the liver and weakening of its protein-synthesizing function. The liver synthesized 80% of all albumins. A Significant decrease in the level of albumin indicated a deficiency of amino acid and proteins in the organism of pregnant cows (43). Globulin only decreased in late pregnancy and early lactation which was 3.13 ± 0.22 g/dl, Serum globulins showed a significant decrease after parturition period, which associated mainly with the production of colostrum that is rich in antibodies which derived from γ -globulins and other immunological changes occurred during parturition (44).

The activity of ALT, AST and ALP that tested in current study showed the increases significantly ($P < 0.05$) in Late pregnancy which was 31.9 ± 1.34 IU/L, 104 ± 2.14 IU/L and 93.1 ± 2.25 IU/L in ALT, AST, and ALP, respectively when compared to other periods. The excessive activity of ALP detected in pregnant cows of study could occur due to presence of corpus luteum that responsible on the production of progesterone required establishment and pregnancy maintenance (45). Furthermore, the high metabolic rate or increasing bone metabolism due to the absence of mineral feed additives in feeds of dairy cows might be a result in an elevation of ALP activity (46). The amine transporter enzymes increased in pregnancy due to increase liver weight and reached the highest levels when there was a lack of protein concentration and fat depletion to manufacture energy (47). The highest levels of this enzyme during pregnancy may reflect an existence of ketosis, lower dry matter intake or fatty liver syndrome (48). The cause of the increase in the last pregnancy was the secretion of the placenta of this enzyme (49), in addition to increase the level of these enzymes which was affected by nutrition deficiency caused and negative energy balance due to increase of energy requirement in late pregnancy period (50), It reached its highest concentration during the last period of pregnancy. The study of the activity of alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) was significantly increased for defining the general physiological condition of an animal organism. The pregnant cows with progressive endogenous intoxication were observed to have a significant increase in the activity of the above mentioned aminotransferases in their blood over the last months of pregnancy.

Table 3. Biochemical examination parameters through pregnancy stages and early lactation¹

Parameter	Periods			
	Early pregnancy (up to 3 months)	Mid pregnancy (up to 6 months)	Late pregnancy (up to 9 months)	Early lactation (1 st month)
Glucose (mg/dl)	65.6±2.55 ^a	66.1±2.13 ^a	62.7±2.54 ^b	65.9±1.67 ^a
Urea (mg/dl)	20.9±1.06 ^c	21.8±1.45 ^c	26.3±1.21 ^b	33.3±0.97 ^a
Creatinine (mg/dl)	1.23±0.04 ^b	1.38±0.06 ^b	1.50±0.07 ^a	1.73±0.13 ^a
Total bilirubin (mg/dl)	0.31±0.03 ^a	0.36±0.04 ^a	0.38±0.02 ^a	0.41±0.05 ^a
Total protein (g/dl)	7.34±0.12 ^a	7.18±0.15 ^a	6.30±0.32 ^c	6.59±0.24 ^b
Albumin (g/dl)	3.55±0.13 ^a	3.36±0.43 ^a	2.81±0.21 ^b	3.46±0.04 ^a
Globulin (g/dl)	3.79±0.15 ^a	3.81±0.16 ^a	3.48±0.24 ^b	3.13±0.22 ^b
ALT (IU/L)	24.4±1.45 ^b	26.5±1.32 ^b	31.9±1.34 ^a	25.4±3.71 ^b
AST (IU/L)	96.8±2.23 ^c	99.0±1.87 ^b	104 ±2.14 ^a	100 ±3.80 ^b
ALP (IU/L)	89.9±2.34 ^b	89.6± 203 ^b	93.1±2.25 ^a	87.5±3.86 ^c

¹Mean±SE. ^{a-c} Means within a row sharing uncommon superscript letters differ significantly at P≤0.05

In conclusion, we found significant changes in clinical, mineral, and some other biochemical changes in healthy pregnant local cows. Our results propose the minerals and other biochemical changes profiles need to be evaluated regularly in different periods of pregnancy and lactation to diagnose deficiencies and imbalances to achieve set targets in terms of production performance by adjusting feeding and mineral supplementation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

N/A

FUNDING

These authors declare that above-submitted work was not funded by any governmental or private funding source nor supported by any financial projects.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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دراسة سريرية وكيموحيوية في الأبقار المحلية العراقية خلال فترة الحمل والرضاعة المبكرة

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فرع الطب الباطني والوقائي، كلية الطب البيطري، جامعة تكريت، صلاح الدين، فرع الطب الباطني والوقائي، كلية الطب البيطري، جامعة بغداد، العراق

الخلاصة

أجريت هذه الدراسة في قضاء العلم الواقعة في محافظة صلاح الدين على (10) أبقار محلية عراقية، الحوامل في الشهر الأول وتوبعت خلال فترة الحمل إلى شهر بعد الولادة وقيست بعض المعايير السريرية والكيموحيوية في المصل وجمعت نماذج الدم من الوريد الوداجي للأبقار شهريا ولفترة اشهر الدراسة، وقسمت لاربعة مراحل: بداية الحمل، منتصف الحمل، نهاية الحمل والرضاعة المبكرة بعد الولادة مباشرة. حيث لوحظت إن درجة الحرارة ومعدل التنفس ومعدل نبضات القلب زادتمعنويا ($P \leq 0.05$) وبشكل تدريجي مع تقدم الحمل، ووصلت إلى أعلى قيمة لها في الفترة الأخيرة من الحمل وانخفضت بعد الولادة. كما إن الثلث الأخير من الحمل وفترة الرضاعة المبكرة تلو حظفيهما انخفاض معنوي ($P \leq 0.05$) في تركيز الفسفور والكالسيوم والحديد والنحاس مقارنة في الثلث الأول والثاني من الحمل، وسجلت الدراسة زيادة معنوية في القيم الكيموحيوية الأخرى، لوحظ ارتفاع معنوي ($P \leq 0.05$) في تراكيز كل من البورين والكرياتين في الثلث الأخير من الحمل وفترة الرضاعة المبكرة، كما لوحظ الدراسة تناقصا معنويا ($P \leq 0.05$) في نسب تراكيز الكلوكوز والبروتين الكلي والالبومين والكلوبولين في الفترة الأخيرة من الحمل مقارنة بالفتترات الأخرى واستمر التناقص في قيمة الكلوبولين إلى مدة الرضاعة المبكرة. في حين لم تلاحظ الدراسة فرقا معنويا في تركيز البليروبين مابين الفتترات. اما قيم الانزيمات ALT وAST وALP شهدت الدراسة ارتفاعا معنويا ($P \leq 0.05$) في معدلات تراكيزها في الفترة الأخيرة من الحمل مقارنة معالفتترات الدراسة الأخرى. نستنتج من الدراسة الحالية لوجود تغيرات ملحوظة في المعايير السريرية والمعايير الكيموحيوية لمصل دم الأبقار المحلية العراقية خلال فترة الحمل والرضاعة المبكرة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: القيم الكيموحيوية، الأبقار المحلية العراقية، لإبقار الحوامل، الرضاعة