



**WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR BUIATRICS
WELT-GESELLSCHAFT FÜR BUIATRIK
ASSOCIATION MONDIALE DE BUIATRIE
ASOCIACIÓN MUNDIAL DE BUIATRIA**

www.buiatrics.com

Newsletter 2 – 2016

Invitation of National Representatives to the General Assembly of the WAB

MAY 27, 2016

Dear Presidents of the National Buiatrics Associations,

We are very pleased to invite you to the **General Assembly** of the WAB which will be held on the occasion of the 29th WAB Congress.

Time: 11.00 a.m., July 5, 2014

Venue: will be defined later

Please note that according to our statutes (Paragraph 11) in the General Assembly, each affiliated national buiatrics association has one vote.

According to Paragraph 11.1: The General Assembly is capable of making a decision and the required quorum is present if more than 50% of the representatives of the Full members are present.

According to Paragraph 11.2: If half of the representatives as specified in Point (1), fail to attend a convened general assembly, a second general assembly shall be convened with the same agenda within 30 minutes. This repeated general assembly will be capable of making a decision irrespective of the number of representatives attending.

If you wish to discuss additional points of importance for the WAB, please let the president or the secretary general know until June 3, 2016.

Yours sincerely,

Walter Baumgartner
President

Ottó Szenci
Secretary General

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Invitation to the 29th World Buiatrics Congress, Dublin, Ireland



We're delighted to invite you to the 29th World Buiatrics Congress (WBC 2016), taking place in the Convention Centre Dublin, Ireland, from 3rd - 8th July. Over 2,700 people have already confirmed their place at the World's Premier Cattle Health Congress, and the programme will explore the major themes of bovine medicine and surgery such as infectious disease, nutrition, husbandry and sustainable production systems.



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Invitation to National Buiatrics Associations

The UIA cordially invites you to send representatives to its [4th Associations Round Table](#) on Wednesday 28 and Thursday 29 September in Busan, Korea. The UIA Round Table is an opportunity to learn through networking and through practice, to meet other international associations and share experience and knowledge to help you run your organization better.

The registration fee for association representatives is 60 US dollars. Thanks to the support of our partners at the [Korea Tourism Organization](#) and [Busan Tourism Organization](#) we are able to offer a high-level educational programme for a low fee. All other elements of the programme are complimentary. Delegates are responsible for their own travel and accommodation arrangements and expenses.

To get more information please see [the Round Table website](#) (roundtable.uia.org).

To register, please go to [the Round Table website](#) (roundtable.uia.org) and log in:

your username is C3459 and your password is QLGMCPNT.

You can use this to register up to two delegates; each of your delegates will need to log in and register separately. Should you wish to send more than two delegates, please contact us.

We thank our partners and sponsors for making the event possible and affordable for all associations. They will be present, should you want to talk to them, but there are no sales presentations in the programme: this is an event for learning and networking.

At roundtable.uia.org you will also find information about our [Round Table Europe](#) on 3 and 4 November in Monaco, at which you are equally welcome.

For over 100 years the UIA has been working to promote and document the work of international associations. We look forward to welcoming you at our Round Tables this year.

Cordially,

Nancy Carfrae

Coordinator, UIA Associations Round Table

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XXVI International Congress of the Hungarian Association for Buiatrics

University of Veterinary Medicine, Budapest, Hungary

October 9- 12, 2016

The Hungarian Association for Buiatrics, in co-operation with the Budapest University of Veterinary Medicine, International Society for Animal Hygiene and the Hungarian Society for Animal Hygiene and Environmental Protection are very pleased to invite you to participate the “In memoriam Ferenc Kovács International Congress on Veterinary and Animal Medicine” and the XXVI International Congress of the Hungarian Association for Buiatrics, which will be held at the University of Veterinary Medicine, Budapest from October 9 to 12, 2016. Lectures and posters will be presented on October 10 and 11 while on October 12 workshops will be organised.

The programme of the Congress will aim at updating the scientific knowledge and professional skills of veterinary surgeons and stock breeders in farm animal practice to enable them to achieve an

ever increasing qualification and help the veterinary surgeons and stock breeders to get more familiar with each other.

In addition to the scientific programme social programmes will be organised for the participants and accompanying persons. The exhibition area will serve to present products manufactured by various companies.

The organisers will spare no efforts in offering you successful and agreeable days in Budapest, Hungary.

To get more information please visit our website: www.mbuatrikus.org

Otto Szenci
President of the HAB

Endre Brydl
General Secretary of the HAB

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Scientific abstracts

Reproduction in Domestic Animals 2016.51.227–231.

Early Foetal Loss Correlates Positively with Seroconversion against *Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis* in High-Producing Dairy Cows

I. Garcia-Ispuerto, F. López-Gatius

This study was designed to examine (i) the seroprevalence of *Mycobacterium avium subs paratuberculosis* (MAP) in a high-producing dairy herd with clinical symptoms of bovine paratuberculosis, (ii) MAP seroconversion and seronegativity dynamics in the herd and (iii) possible relationships between MAP infection status and herd reproductive performance. One single blood test per cow was performed early post-partum on a monthly basis from day 10–40 post-partum during the first year of the study in 519 cows belonging to a commercial dairy herd. A subset of 111 cows that became pregnant during the study was tested again 60–200 days later during the early foetal period, immediately after the first confirmation of gestation at 58–64 days post-AI. Logistic regression analysis indicated no effect of any independent variable on MAP seropositivity and conception rate 28–34 days post-AI. MAP seropositivity was not a factor affecting the anoestrous, subfertility and early foetal loss rates. In the subset of 111 cows, animals that seroconverted had a 3.9 times greater risk of suffering

from early foetal loss (30.3%, 10/33) than the remaining pregnant animals (10.3%, 8/78), (95% confidence interval: 1.11–13.4; $p = 0.003$). In conclusion, early foetal loss was positively correlated with seroconversion to MAP. Reproductive performance was not impaired by MAP infection.

Reproduction in Domestic Animals: 11 MAY 2016 | DOI: 10.1111/rda.12705

Impact of Buserelin Acetate or hCG Administration on the Day of First Artificial Insemination on Subsequent Luteal Profile and Conception Rate in Murrah Buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*)

A.K. Pandey, S.P.S. Ghuman, G.S. Dhaliwal, S.K. Agarwal, J.B. Phogat

This study was designed to investigate the impact of buserelin acetate (BA) or human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) administration on the day of first artificial insemination (AI) on subsequent luteal profile (diameter of corpus luteum (CL) and plasma progesterone) and conception rate in Murrah buffalo. The present experiment was carried out at two locations in 117 buffalo that were oestrus-synchronized using cloprostenol (500 µg) administered (i.m.) 11 days apart followed by AI during standing oestrus. Based on treatment (i.m.) at the time of AI, buffalo were randomly categorized ($n = 39$ in each group) into control (isotonic saline solution, 5 ml), dAI-BA (buserelin acetate, 20 µg) and dAI-hCG (hCG, 3000 IU) group. Out of these, 14 buffalo of each group were subjected to ovarian ultrasonography on the day of oestrus to monitor the preovulatory follicle and on days 5, 12, 16 and 21 post-ovulation to monitor CL diameter. On the day of each sonography, jugular vein blood samples were collected for the estimation of progesterone concentrations. All the buffalo ($n = 117$) were confirmed for pregnancy on day 40 post-ovulation. The conception rate was better ($p < 0.05$) in dAI-BA (51.3%) and dAI-hCG (66.7%) groups as compared to their control counterparts (30.8%). Furthermore, the buffalo of dAI-hCG group had improved ($p < 0.05$) luteal profile, whereas the buffalo of dAI-BA group failed ($p > 0.05$) to exhibit stimulatory impact of treatment on luteal profile when compared to control group. In brief, buserelin acetate or hCG treatment on the day of first AI leads to an increase in conception rate; however, an appreciable impact on post-ovulation luteal profile was observed only in hCG-treated Murrah buffalo.

Theriogenology 2016. 85.1415-1420.

The Effect of Parturition Induction Treatment on Interval to Calving, Calving Ease, Postpartum Uterine Health, and Resumption of Ovarian Cyclicity in Beef Heifers

M. Šavc, D. Kenny, M. Beltman

The aim of this study was to compare the effects of two parturition induction protocols with a nontreated control group, on interval to calving, calving ease, postpartum uterine health, and ovarian cyclicity in beef heifers. At Day 285 of gestation, 81 crossbred recipient beef heifers carrying purebred

Simmental fetuses, were blocked by live-weight, body condition score, expected calving date and fetal sex, and assigned to one of three groups: (1) control (CON; no induction treatment, n = 29); (2) induction with corticosteroids (CORT; n = 27); or (3) induction with corticosteroids plus prostaglandin (CORT + PG; n = 25). Interval from induction to calving in hours and calving ease on a scale of 1 to 5 were recorded. Vaginal mucus samples were collected on Day 21 and Day 42 after calving (Day 0) by means of a Metrichheck and scored on a scale of 0 to 3. Reproductive tract examinations were conducted on Day 21 and Day 42 after calving, and uterine cytology samples were obtained on Day 21. A positive cytologic sample was defined as greater than 18% neutrophils in the sample obtained via a cytobrush technique. Cows were considered to have resumed ovarian cyclicity if the presence of the CL was confirmed. Data were analyzed using the Mixed (normally distributed data) and Genmod (nonparametric data) procedures of SAS (v. 9.3). The interval from treatment to calving was longer ($P < 0.0001$) for CON (161.9 ± 15.12 hours) animals compared with CORT (39.7 ± 11.64 hours) or CORT + PG (32.6 ± 12.10 hours), which did not differ. Treatment did not affect calving difficulty score. There was also no difference in incidence of retained placenta between the three groups. At Day 21 postpartum, cytology score tended to be higher for both induced groups (48%) compared with the control animals (24%), but this was not the case for vaginal mucus score (CON 52%, CORT 70%, and CORT + PG 52%). A higher proportion of CON had an involuted uterus by Day 21 postpartum (69%) compared with both induced groups (CORT 48%, CORT + PG 32%). Day 21 ovarian cyclicity was higher in both CON (52%) and CORT (59%) compared with CORT + PG (29%). By Day 42, there was no difference in ovarian cyclicity or uterine involution between CON and CORT; however, a positive relationship was observed between uterine involution score on Day 21 and return to cyclicity on Day 42 in these two groups. There was a negative relationship between uterine involution score and return to cyclicity in the CORT + PG group, and these animals were slower ($P < 0.05$) to resume cyclicity by Day 42 with a larger proportion animals having evidence of having resumed postpartum ovarian cyclicity in both CON ($P = 0.03$) and CORT compared with CORT + PG on Day 42. In conclusion, the use of corticosteroid-based treatments is an effective strategy to advance parturition in full term dams and does not have a negative effect on calving progress or dam health. However, when prostaglandin is also included in the protocol, these treatments may lead to greater delay in uterine involution with increased chance of uterine infection and slower resumption of ovarian cyclicity.

J Dairy Sci 2016.99.3753-3754.

Effect of Different Scenarios for Selective Dry-cow Therapy on Udder Health, Antimicrobial Usage, and Economics

C. Scherpenzeel, I. den Uijl, G. van Schaik, R. olde Riekerink, H. Hogeveen, T. Lam

The goal of dry-cow therapy (DCT) is to reduce the prevalence of intramammary infections (IMI) by eliminating existing IMI at drying off and preventing new IMI from occurring during the dry period. Due to public health concerns, however, preventive use of antimicrobials has become questionable. In this study, we evaluated the effects of 8 scenarios for selecting animals for DCT, taking into account variation in parity and cow-level somatic cell count (SCC) at drying off. The aim of this study was to evaluate udder health, antimicrobial usage, and economics at the herd level when using different scenarios for selecting cows for DCT. To enable calculation and comparison of the effects of different

scenarios to select cows for DCT in an “average” herd, we created an example herd, with a virtual herd size of 100 dairy cows to be calving during a year. Udder health, antimicrobial usage, and economics were evaluated during the dry period and the first 100 d in lactation, the period during which the greatest effect of DCT is expected. This leads to an estimated 13,551 cow-days at risk during a year in a 100- cow dairy herd. In addition to a blanket DCT (BDCT) scenario, we developed 7 scenarios to select cows for DCT based on SCC. The scenarios covered a range of possible approaches to select low-SCC cows for DCT, all based on cow-level SCC thresholds on the last milk recording before drying off. (Three scenarios used the same scenario threshold for all cows, not differentiating between FDP (had calved twice) and MDP (had calved more than twice) animals, being 50,000 (scenario 2), 100,000 (scenario 3), and 150,000 cells/mL (scenario 4). Four scenarios differentiated scenario thresholds for FDP and MDP animals (FDP/MDP) and were 150,000/50,000 (scenario 5), 150,000/100,000 (scenario 6), 150,000/200,000 (scenario 7), and 150,000/250,000 cells/mL (scenario 8).) The incidence rate of clinical mastitis in the example herd varied from 11.6 to 14.5 cases of clinical mastitis per 10,000 cow-days at risk in the different scenarios, and the prevalence of subclinical mastitis varied from 38.8% in scenario 1 (BDCT) to 48.3% in scenario 8. Total antimicrobial usage for DCT and clinical mastitis treatment varied over the scenarios from 1.27 (scenario 8) to 3.15 animal daily dosages (BDCT), leading to a maximum reduction in antimicrobial usage of 60% for scenario 8 compared with BDCT. The total costs for each of the scenarios showed little variation, varying from €4,893 for scenario 5 to €5,383 for scenario 8. The effect of selective DCT compared with BDCT on udder health, antimicrobial usage, and economics is influenced by the SCC criteria used to select cows for DCT. Scenario 2 resulted in the lowest increases in clinical and subclinical mastitis compared with BDCT. The greatest reduction in antimicrobial usage was achieved under scenario 8. From an economic perspective, lowest costs were achieved with scenario 5. Drying off dairy cows with antimicrobials has an effect on udder health, antimicrobial usage, and economics.

J Dairy Sci 2016. 99.3718-3731.

Digital Dermatitis: Natural Lesion Progression and Regression in Holstein Dairy Cattle over 3 Years

A. Krull, J. Shearer, P. Gorden, H. Scott, P. Plummer

Bovine digital dermatitis (DD) is a leading cause of lameness in dairy cattle in the United States, with prevalence estimates as high as 30%. Whereas clinical lesions have been well described, little is known about the morphologic changes that are associated with the early stages of lesion development from normal skin to clinical lesions. This study used the Iowa DD scoring system to evaluate the epidemiology of natural lesion development by digitally photographing the rear legs of a cohort of dairy cows over a 3-yr period. Sixty-one adult Holstein dairy cows were monitored for 1,032 cow foot-months. The incidence rate of lesion development was 4 lesions per 100 cow foot-months, with the average time for a lesion to develop being 133 d. Whereas 20% of the 1,678 foot observations exhibited clinical DD lesions, an additional 55% of all observations exhibited preclinical stage 1 and 2 lesions that were indicative of DD lesion development. Utilizing the dichotomous categorization of preclinical lesions in the Iowa DD scoring system, it was found that first-lactation heifers had a higher rate of the thickened and crusted “B” type lesions, whereas the ulcerative “A” type lesions were more

likely to be identified in multiparous animals. For clinical DD lesions that received topical treatment, scoring of the post-treatment lesions using the Iowa DD scoring system was found to be useful in prognosticating both the risk of recrudescence and the time until recrudescence. Systemic disease, systemic antibiotic therapy, and periparturient stress were not associated with an increase or decrease in DD lesion scores. Treatment with a single topical tetracycline wrap was associated with a significant decrease (−1.17) in DD lesion score. The results of this study demonstrate that the complex morphologic changes associated with digital dermatitis can be readily classified using the Iowa DD scoring system and the scores can be used to predict and monitor the effects of treatment and prevention measures.

Reproduction in Domestic Animals 2016.51.392–399.

Effect of Heat Stress on Concentrations of Faecal Cortisol Metabolites in Dairy Cows

A. Rees, C. Fischer-Tenhagen, W Heuwieser

The negative impact of heat stress on health and productivity of dairy cows is well known. Heat stress can be quantified with the temperature–humidity index (THI) and is defined as a $THI \geq 72$. Additionally, animal welfare is affected in cows living under heat stress conditions. Finding a way to quantify heat stress in dairy cows has been of increasing interest over the past decades. Therefore, the objective of this study was to evaluate concentrations of faecal glucocorticoid metabolites [i.e. 11,17-dioxoandrostanes (11,17-DOA)] as an indirect stress parameter in dairy cows without heat stress (DOA 0), with heat stress on a single day (acute heat stress, DOA 1) or with more than a single day of heat stress (chronic heat stress, DOA 2). Cows were housed in five farms under moderate European climates. Two statistical approaches (approach 1 and approach 2) were assessed. Using approach 1, concentrations of faecal 11,17-DOA were compared among DOA 0, DOA 1 and DOA 2 samples regardless of their origin (i.e. cow, unpaired comparison with a one-way ANOVA). Using approach 2, a cow was considered as its own control; that is 11,17-DOA was treated as a cow-specific factor and only paired samples were included in the analysis for this approach (paired comparison with *t*-tests). In approach 1 ($p = 0.006$) and approach 2 ($p = 0.038$), 11,17-DOA values of cows under acute heat stress were higher compared to those of cows without heat stress. Our results also indicate that acute heat stress has to be considered as a confounder in studies measuring faecal glucocorticoid metabolites in cows to evaluate other stressful situations.