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DUSYS **D**CHAB **C**Agroscope



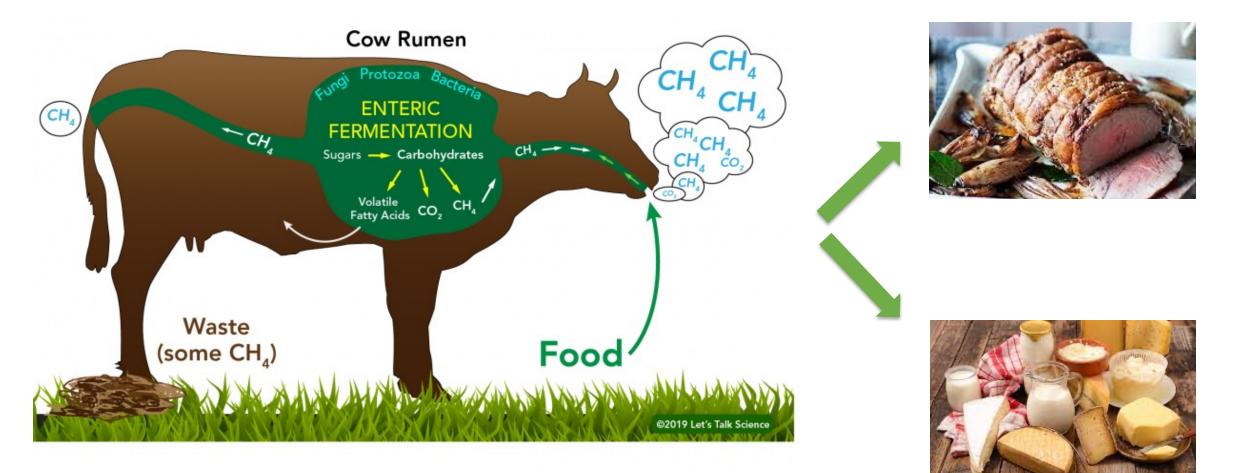
Exhalomics as a non-invasive method for assessing rumen fermentation in dairy cows

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EHzürich

Unique Role of Ruminants in Agri-Food



• Rumen fermentation and microbial activity are key

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Other Non-invasive Alternative Approaches?

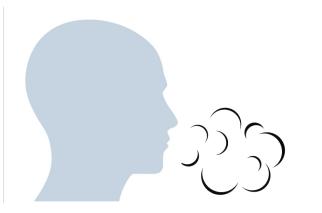






Pashudhanpraharee; Nairaland Forum; VetEnt

Exhalomics in Human and Ruminant Research



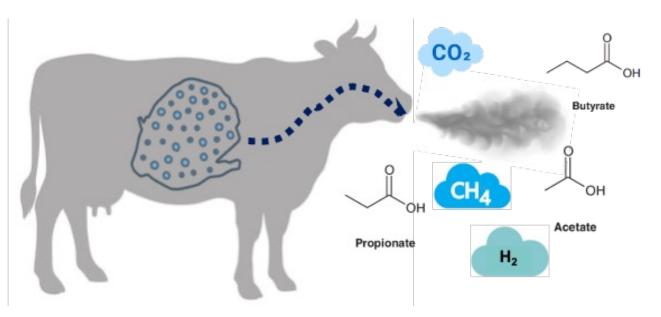
Human breath biomarker-based diagnosis



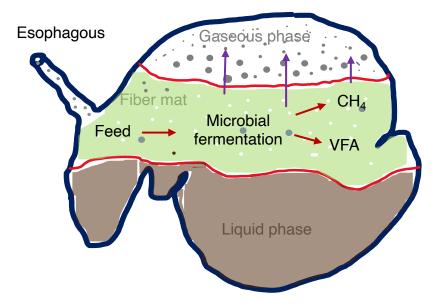
Diagnostics of asthma in children

- Ketosis detection in exhalomes using GC-MS (Dobbelaar et al., 1996)
- Effect of eructation on some exhaled volatile compounds profiles (Oertel et al., 2018)
- Similar molar proportions of VFA in rumen gas and liquid samples (Dewhurst et al, 2001)
- Research gap: key rumen fermentation parameters in exhalome – VFAs remain largely unexplored

Bovine Exhalomics for Animal Research



Bovine "**breath**" or **Exhalome**: lungs + rumen



• Eructation: regulate the release of gases from rumen into the atmosphere

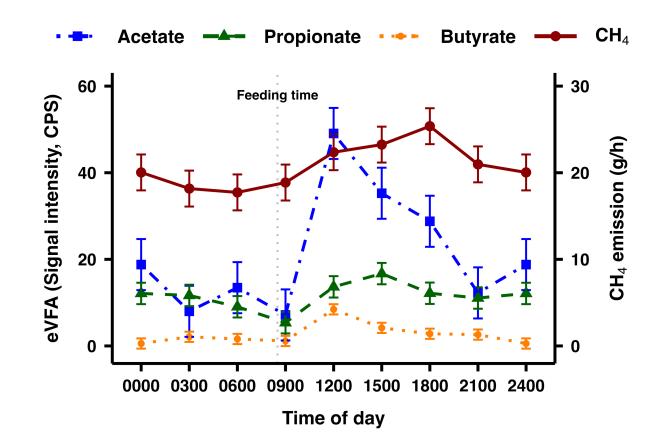
Daily Pattern of Exhaled Volatile Fatty Acids (eVFA)



GreenFeed (head chamber)



SESI-HRMS



 Concentrations of exhaled acetate and butyrate increased rapidly right after feeding

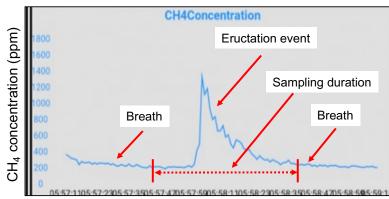
Can exhalomics replace rumen sampling?

Objective: To Validate the Exhaled VFA as a Proxy for Rumen VFA

- Rumen-cannulated cows
 - ✓ n = 4
- Design: 3-period Switchback (ABA/BAB)
- Diet treatments
 - ✓ High-starch (16% of DM)
 - ✓ Low-starch (6% of DM)
- Sample collection
 - ✓ Eight times over 2 days to

represent every 3-h across the day





Exhalome sampling



SESI-HRMS for eVFA



HPLC for **rVFA**

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Statistical Analysis

- Prediction of VFA in gas phase using Henry's Law
- Mixed model with repeated measures using R

 $Y_{ijk} = \mu + CS_i + P_j + D_d + M_c + D_d \times M_c + T_k + CO_e + e_{ijk}$

$$Y_{ijk} = \mu + CS_i + P_j + M_d \times T_c + CO_e + e_{ijk}$$

- Random effect of cow nested in sequence
- Random effect of time
- Fixed effect of period
- Fixed effect of diet
- Fixed effect of VFA measurement method
- Fixed effect of diet × method interactions
- Fixed carryover effect

• Method × time of day interactions

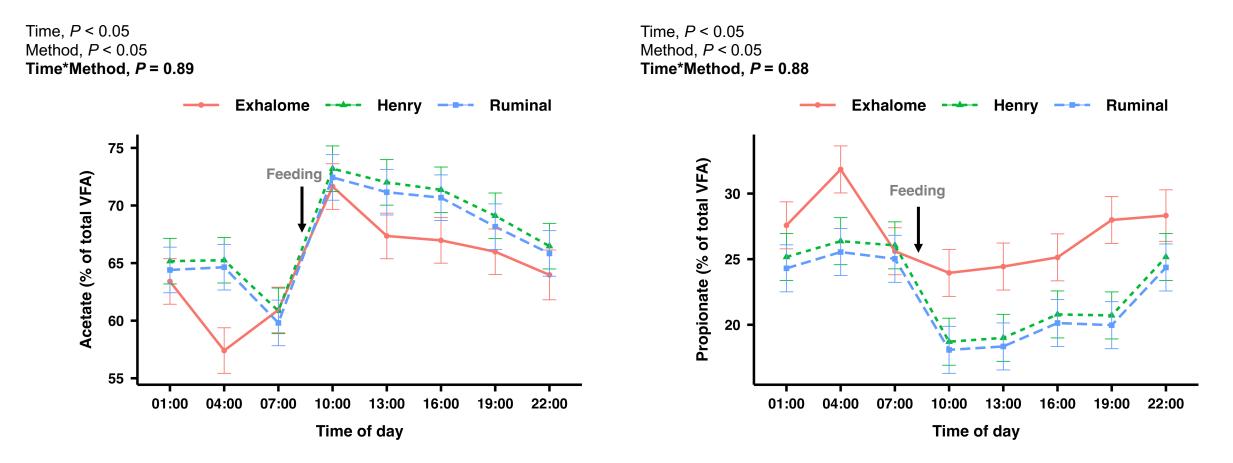
No Interactions Between VFA Measurement Method and Diet

| | Least Square Means | | | | | | | <i>P</i> -value | | |
|----------------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|--------|-------|-----------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| | HS-E | LS-E | HS-R | LS-R | HS-H | LS-H | SE | Diet | Method | Diet × Method |
| % of total VFA | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acetate | 63.6 | 61.3 | 65.9 | 65.2 | 66.7 | 65.9 | 1.51 | 0.29 | < 0.05 | 0.61 |
| Propionate | 27.8 | 28.9 | 23.0 | 24.5 | 23.7 | 25.3 | 1.17 | 0.21 | < 0.05 | 0.94 |
| Butyrate | 7.93 | 8.72 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 8.97 | 8.84 | 0.551 | 0.62 | < 0.05 | 0.36 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| A:P | 2.36 | 2.25 | 3.02 | 2.94 | 2.95 | > 2.87 | 0.195 | 0.61 | < 0.05 | 0.98 |

HS = High starch; LS = Low starch; E = Exhaled; R = Ruminal; H = Henry's law-predicted

- No interactions for all rumen fermentation parameters
- Similar numerical changes for acetate, propionate, and A:P, might because lack of power

Ruminal vs. Exhaled VFA in 3-h Intervals - High-starch Diet



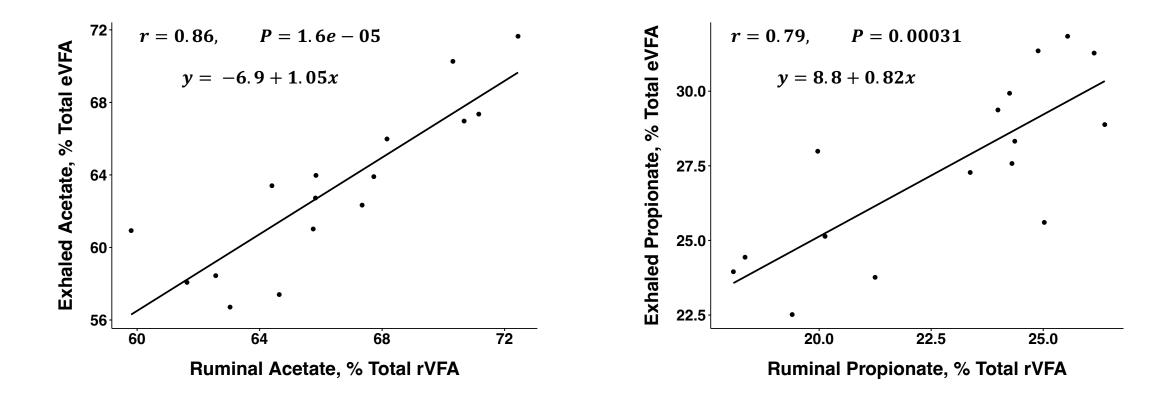
No method by time interactions

Ruminal vs. Exhaled VFA in 3-h Intervals - Low-starch Diet

Time. *P* < 0.05 Time, *P* < 0.05 Method, *P* < 0.05 Method. *P* < 0.05 Time*Method, *P* = 0.99 Time*Method, *P* = 0.99 Exhalome Ruminal Exhalome Henry Ruminal Henry Feeding Propionate (% of total VFA) Feeding Acetate (% of total VFA) 70 30 65 25 60 20 55 01:00 04:00 07:00 10:00 13:00 16:00 19:00 22:00 01:00 04:00 07:00 10:00 13:00 19:00 22:00 16:00 Time of day Time of day

- Similar trend in acetate and propionate molar proportions
- The method used may affect the absolute but not relative profile

Linear Regression to Check Mean Bias and Slope Bias



Strong Pearson correlations, minor slope biases for acetate and propionate



Take-home Message

- Non-invasive exhalomics approach has great potential to monitor and assess rumen fermentation
- Further validation with a larger sample size and adequate statistical power is needed
- Comparison using more commonly used analytical platform is needed (e.g., GC-MS)
- Further exploration of other exhalomics features



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