

# Genetic evaluation for ketosis

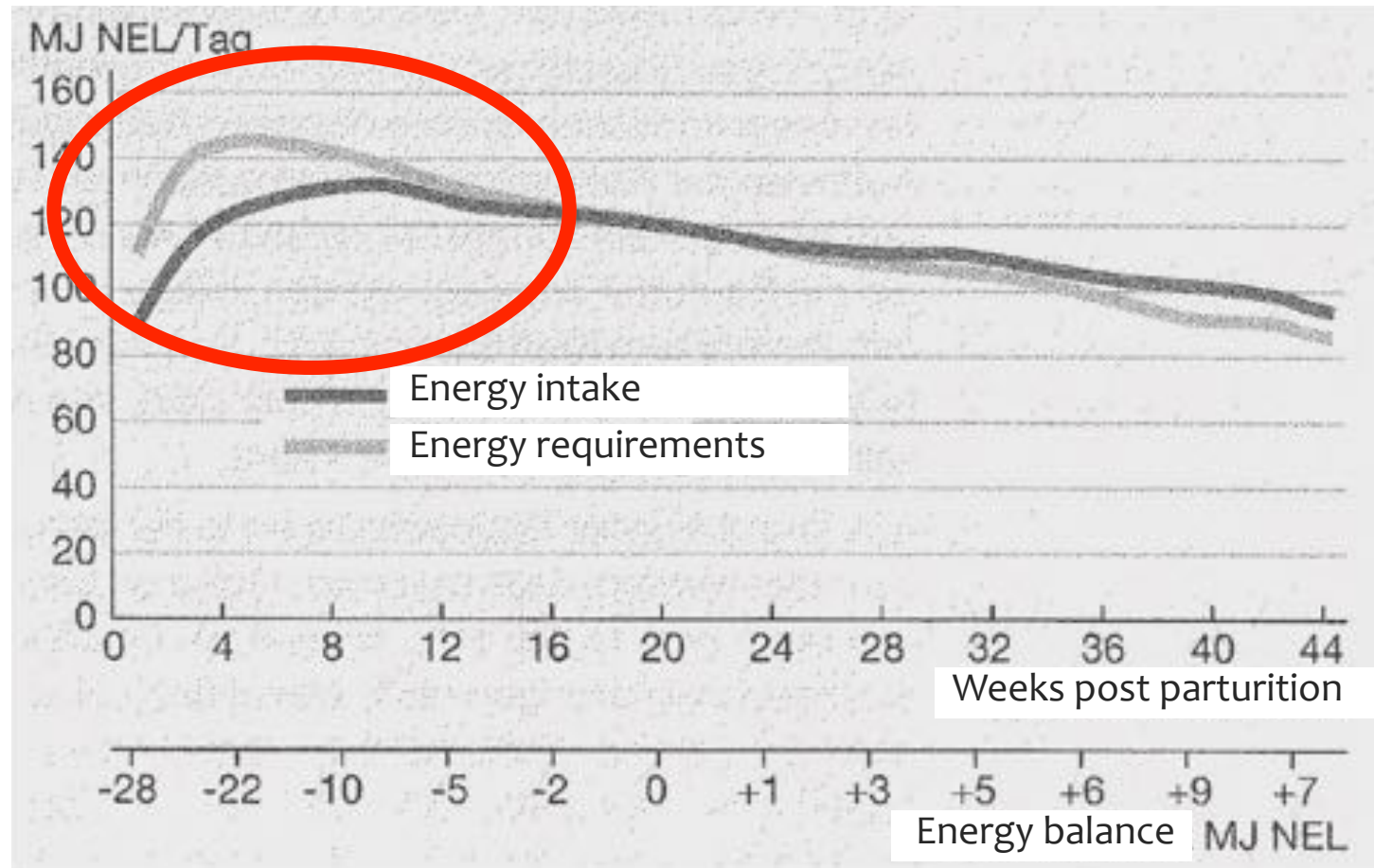
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SABRE-TP workshop  
5th June 2019  
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# Ketosis: Clinical signs

- Metabolic disease in (high-yielding) dairy cows
- Clinical Signs:
  - Specific:
    - Elevated concentration of ketone bodies (acetone, acetoacetate,  $\beta$ -hydroxybutyrate (BHB)) in blood
  - Non-specific:
    - Digestive disorders
    - Loss of appetite
    - Decreased milk production
    - Rapid loss of body condition

# Ketosis: Negative energy balance

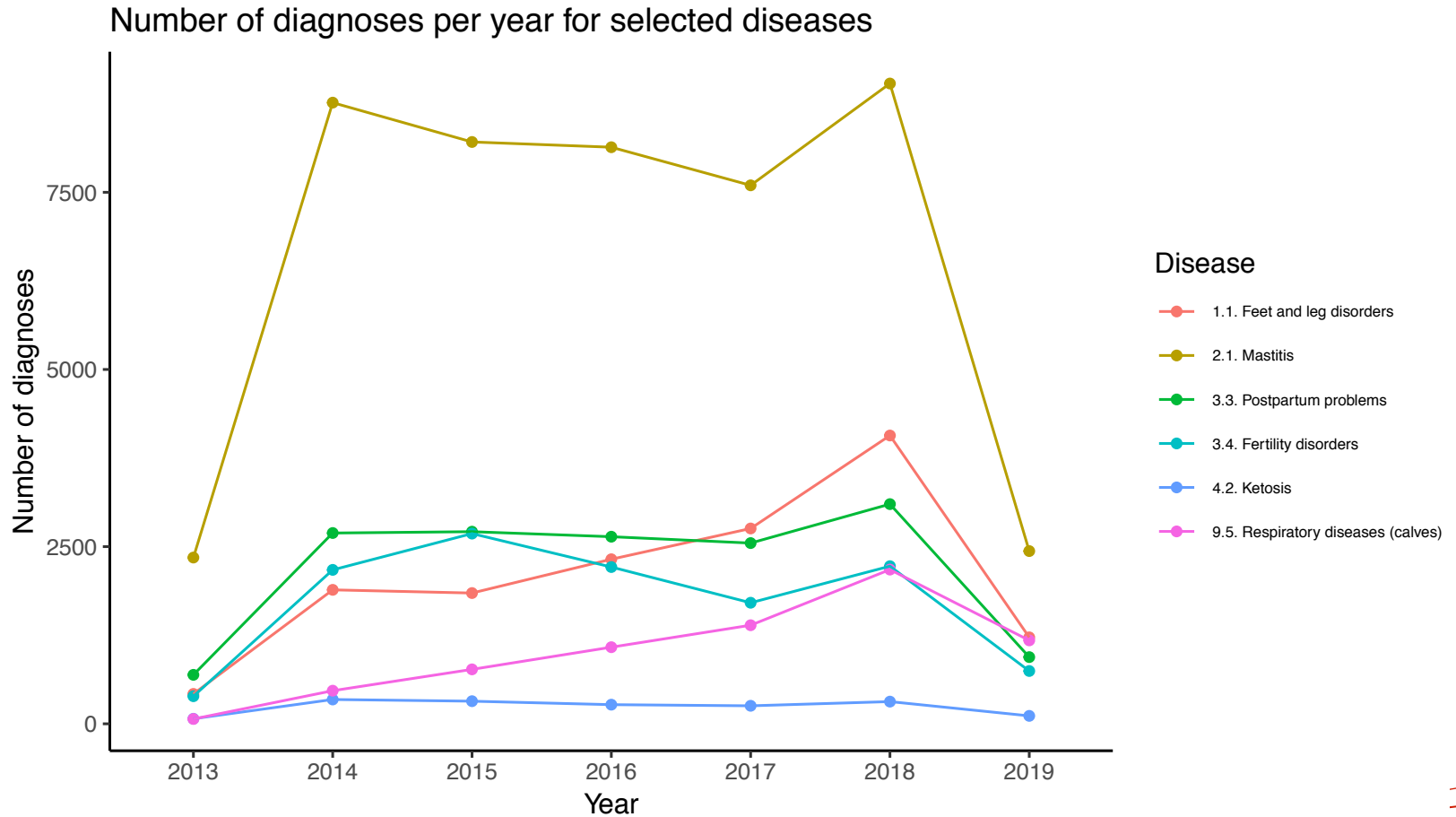


Source: Jans F., Kessler J., Münger A., Schori F., Schlegel P., 2017.  
Fütterungsempfehlungen für die Milchkuh. In: Fütterungsempfehlungen für  
Wiederkäuer (Grünes Buch), Kapitel 7., Hrsg. Agroscope, Posieux.

# Ketosis

- Mobilization of nonesterified fatty acids (NEFA) from adipose tissue
- In the liver NEFAs are converted to glucose or - when oxalacetate becomes limiting for the Krebs' cycle - to ketone bodies.
- NEFA ↑
- Acetone ↑
- $\beta$ -Hydroxybutyrate (BHB) ↑

# Ketosis: Situation in CH



# Ketosis: Situation in CH

- Few cases of ketosis recorded
- We assume that only severe cases (intervention by veterinarian and use of drugs) have been recorded
- Prevention is good (?)
- It is assumed that sub-clinical ketosis is more abundant and that it is related to other diseases and to fertility disorders
- **Selection against susceptibility to ketosis may be advantageous for the populations**

# Data: Sources



Behandlung

Name: ASTRA  
TVD: CH 120.0757.7676.0  
Behandlungsdatum: 28.05.2019  
Organsystem: Stoffwechsel, Verdauung  
Einfacher Befund: Ketose / Azeton  
Erweiterter/detaillierter Befund:

Medikamenten Name

- Hinzufügen aus Vorratsjournal -
- Hinzufügen aus Verwendungsgeschichte -
- Hinzufügen aus Kompendium -

[Neues Medikament erfassen](#)

Name	Verabreichte Menge
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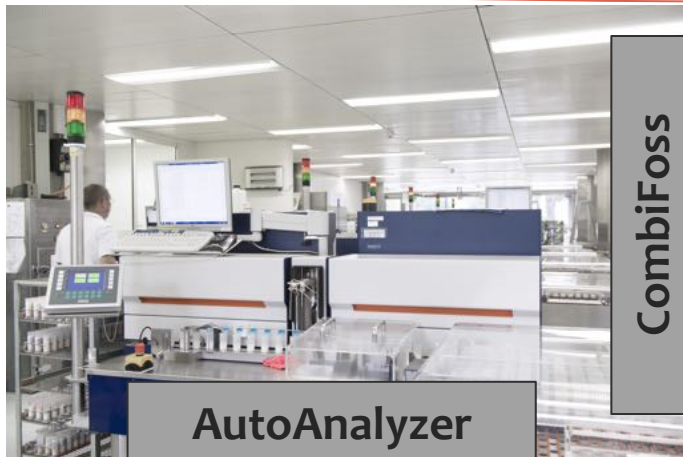
Tierarzt:  Wählen  
Antibiogramm erstellt:   
Bemerkung:

Eingelesen:  Muiert:  Erstdiagnose:

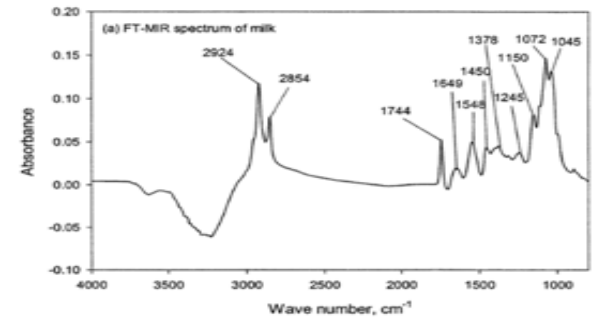
[Abbrechen](#) [Speichern und Beenden](#) [Speichern und weitere Behandlung erfassen](#)

- Data from milk recording (milk, fat, protein, lactose, urea ...)
- Health data recording

# Data: Traits



Acetone in milk (mmol/l)  
BHB in milk (mmol)



MIR milk spectra

Acetone in milk (mg/l)

Acetone in milk (mmol/l)

BHB in blood (mmol/l)

NEFA in blood (mmol/l)



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Veterinary Physiology



# Data: Traits

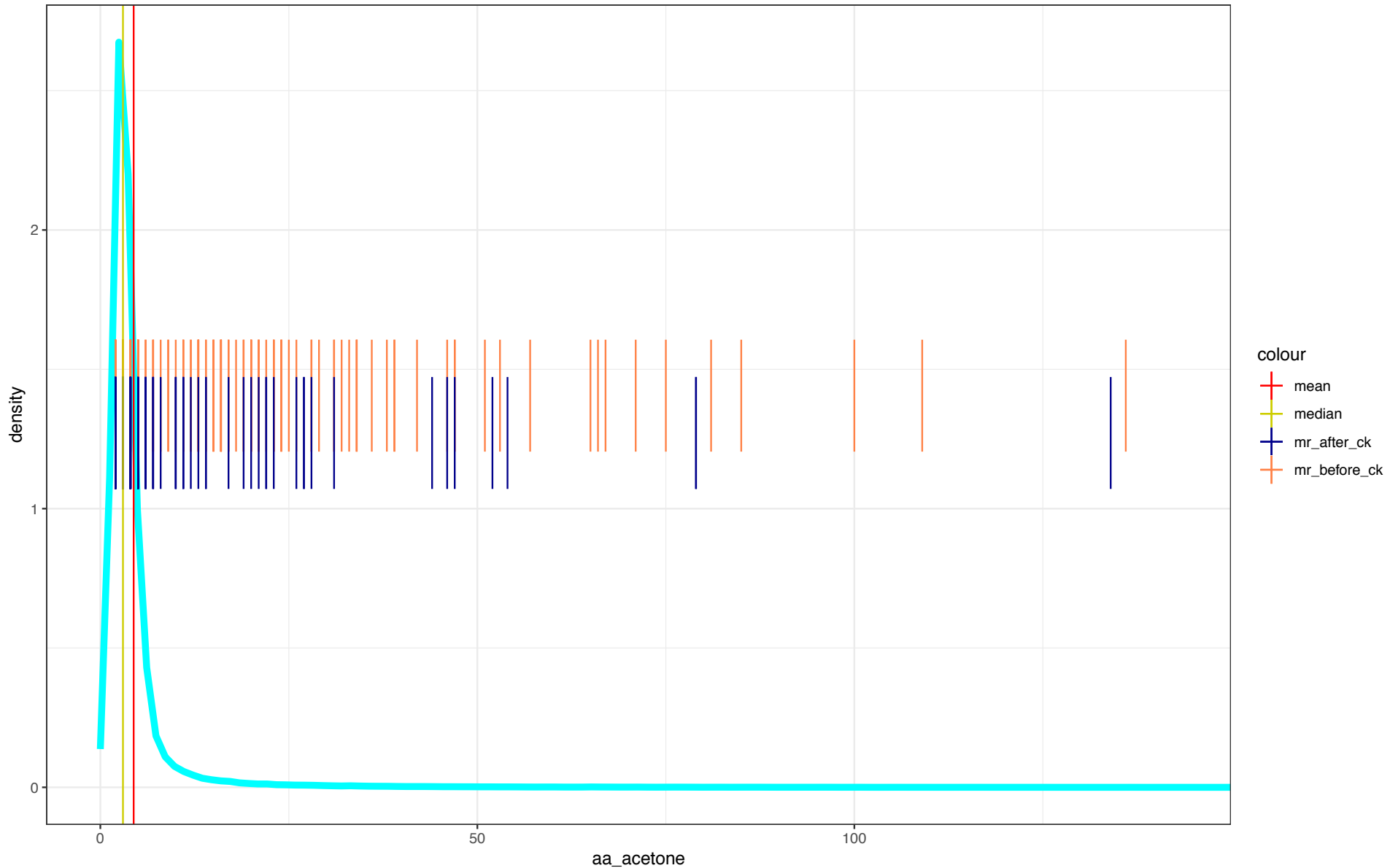
- Diagnoses of ketosis
- BHB in milk (FOSS) (mmol/l)
- Acetone in milk (FOSS) (mmol/l)
- Acetone in milk (AutoAnalyzer) (mg/l)
- Acetone in milk (EMR) (mmol/l)
- BHB in blood (EMR) (mmol/l)
- NEFA in blood (EMR) (mmol/l)

# Which traits shall we use in the GE?

- Hypotheses:
  - Measurements are higher before a ketosis event than after
  - Measurements are higher in earlier lactation stages than in later
  - Measurements are higher in pure dairy breeds than in dual-purpose breeds

Data from Braunvieh Schweiz; Trait: Acetone in milk (AutoAnalyzer) (mg/l); Milk recording within 10 days before or after ketosis event indicated by lines

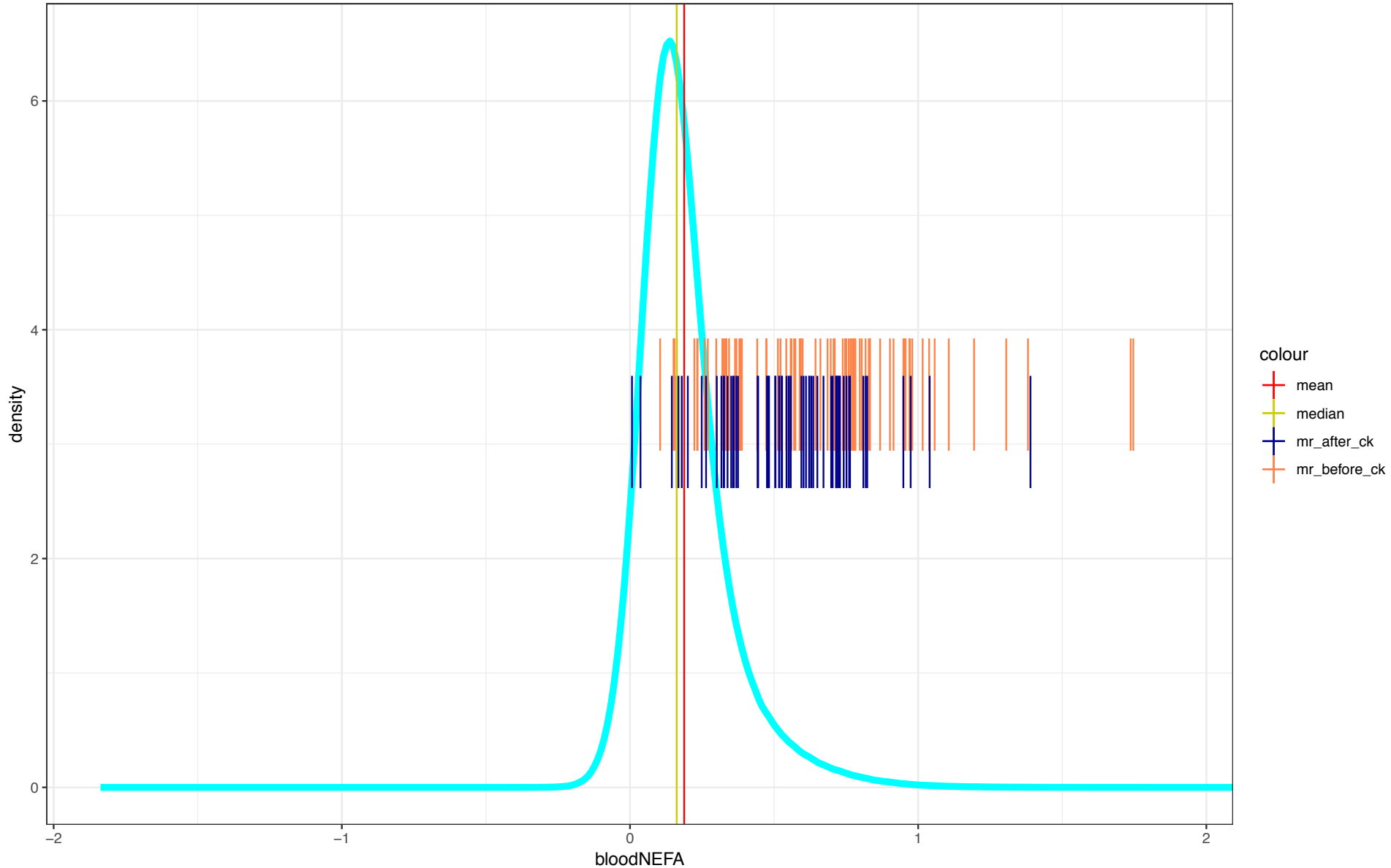
Distribution of trait aa\_acetone



Number of observations: 538060; Number of observations before a reported ketosis event: 114; Number of observations after a reported ketosis event: 98

Data from Holstein Switzerland and swissherdbook; Trait: NEFA in blood (EMR) (mmol/l);  
Milk recording within 10 days before or after ketosis event indicated by lines

Distribution of trait bloodNEFA

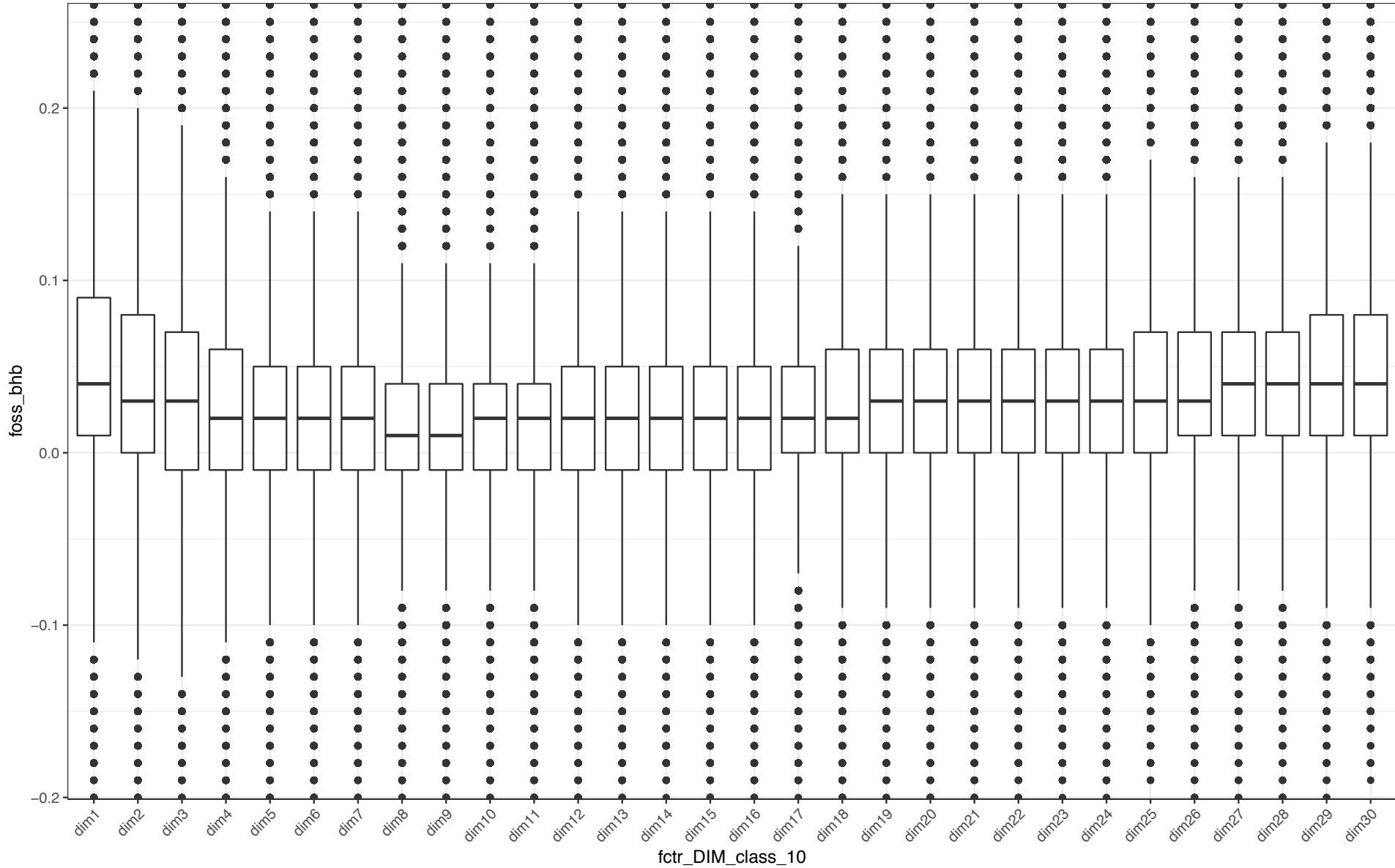


Number of observations: 7695114; Number of observations before a reported ketosis event: 79; Number of observations after a reported ketosis event: 64

# Data from Holstein Switzerland and swissherdbook; Trait: BHB in milk (FOSS) (mmol/l); DIM-classes start at DIM 5 and class-width is 10 days

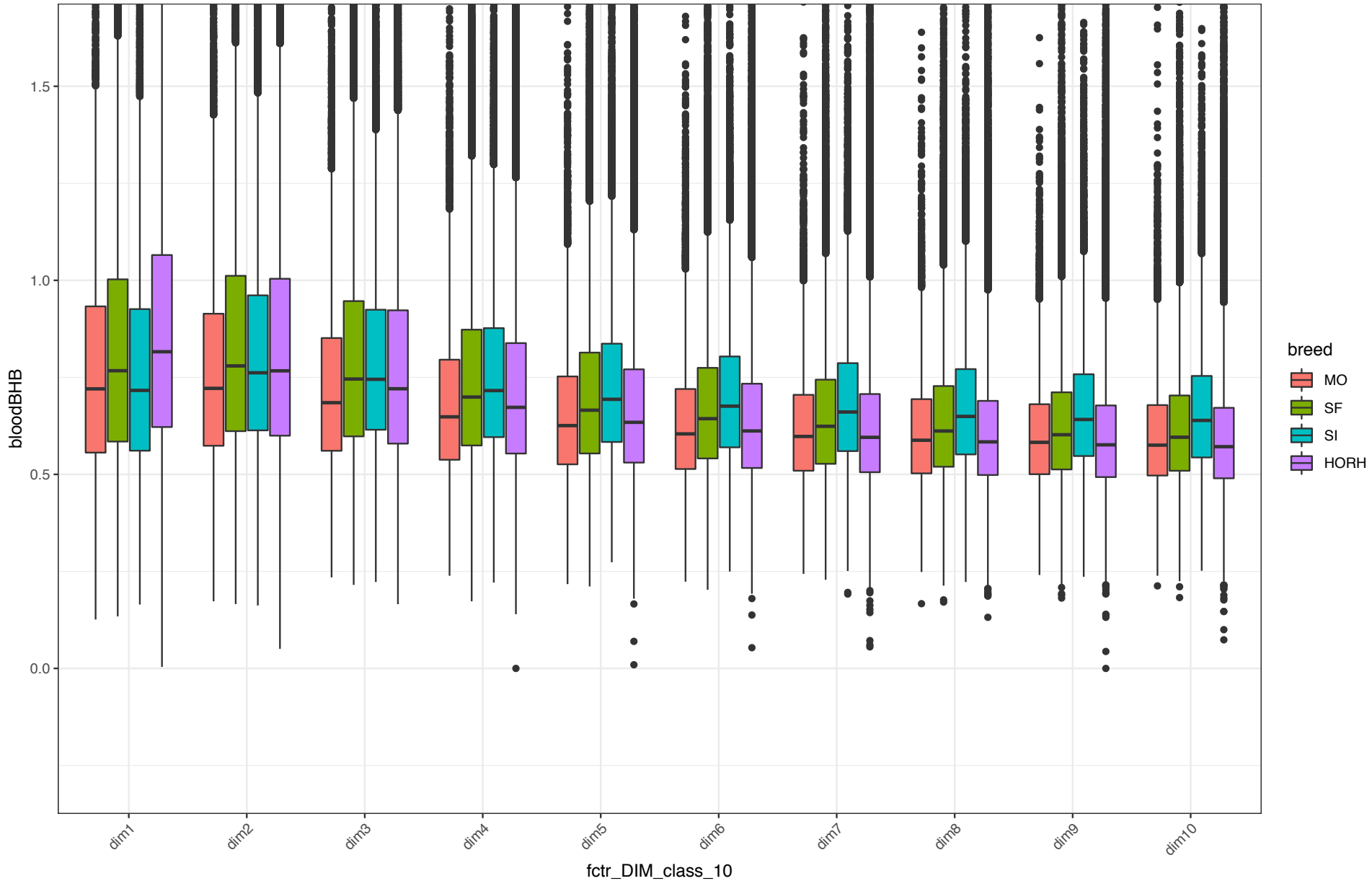
Box-Plots for trait foss\_bhb separated according to DIM-classes (width 10 days)

Breed: HORH



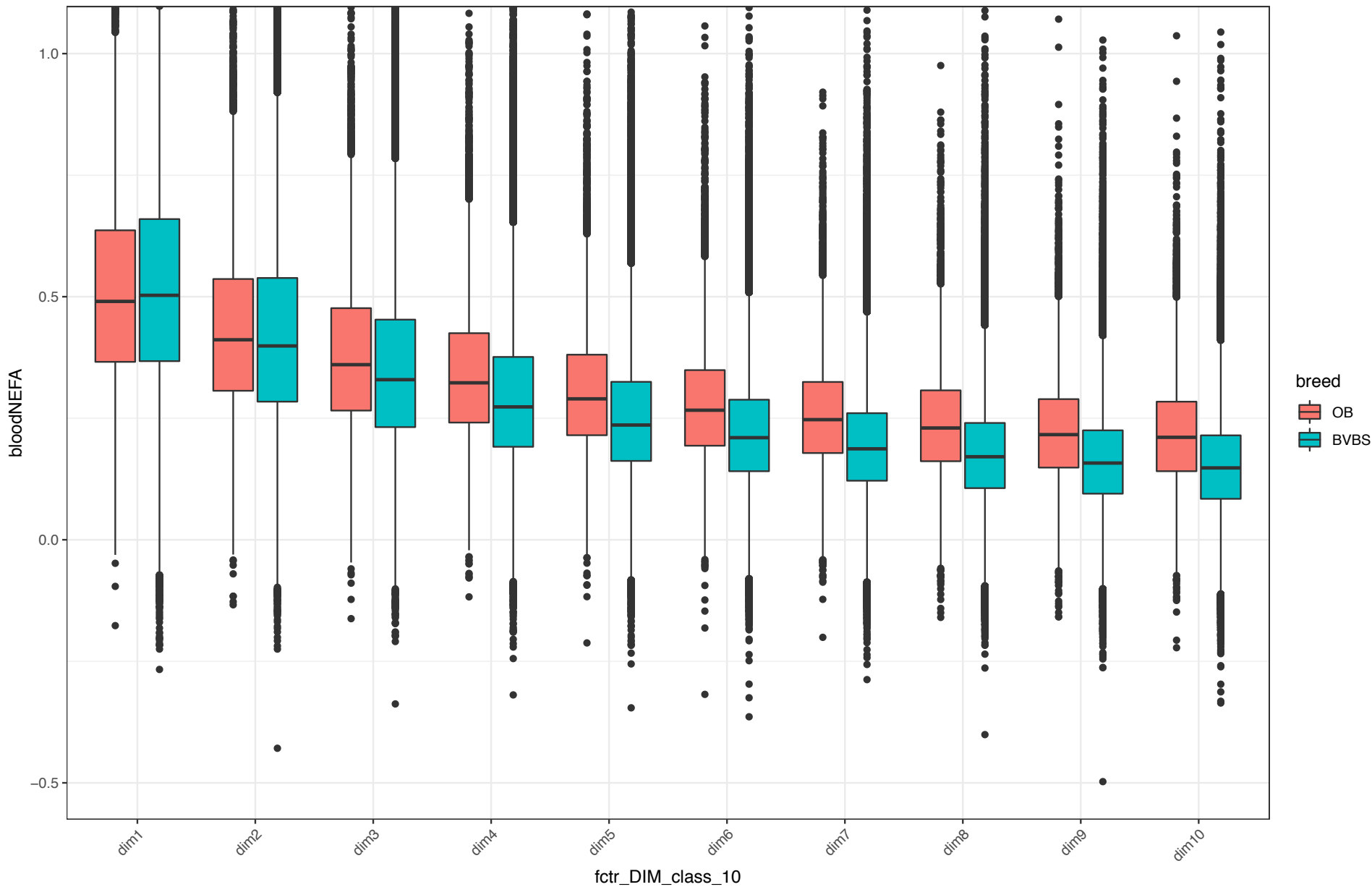
# Data from Holstein Switzerland and swissherdbook; Trait: BHB in blood (EMR) (mmol/l); DIM-classes start at DIM 5 and class-width is 10 days

Box-Plots for trait bloodBHB separated according to DIM-classes (width 10 days)



Data from Braunvieh Schweiz; Trait: NEFA in blood (EMR) (mmol/l); DIM-classes start at DIM 5 and class-width is 10 days

Box-Plots for trait bloodNEFA separated according to DIM-classes (width 10 days)



# Conclusion

- Measurements are higher before than after cases of clinical ketosis
- Ketone body concentrations seem to be higher in the early-lactation and in dairy breeds (in the first 25 DIM only)
- The traits seem to be suitable for genetic evaluation



# Next steps

- Definition of traits (highest or first measurement within DIM 5 and 45/60/??) for GE
- Estimation of variance components
  - multi-trait models
- Prediction of breeding values
  - Comparison with those from other countries
- (Validation of MIR-based predictions for BHB in blood, NEFA in blood, Aceton in milk)

Thank you