

# HYPERKETONAEMIA

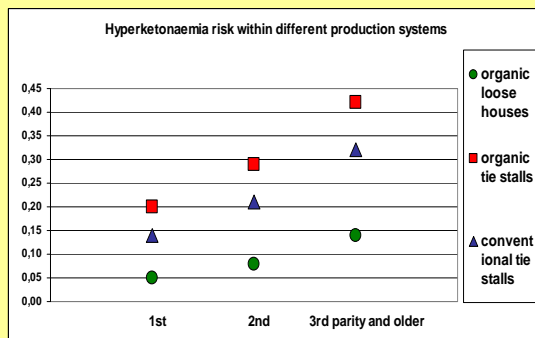
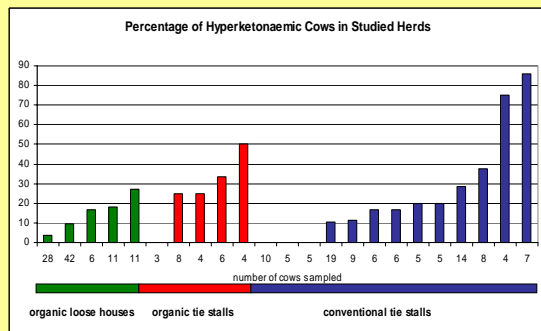
## risk lower in organic cows housed in free stalls



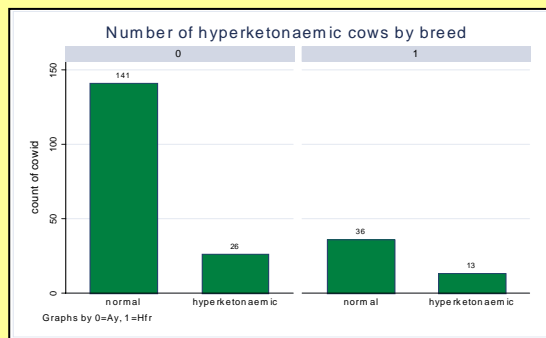
### RESULTS & CONCLUSIONS:

The incidence of hyperketonaemia 3-5 weeks post partum:

- the variation was very big between individual herds, median 18% at herd level
- even though organic farms have some feeding related predisposing factors, there are some management practices that might act as preventive



- hyperketonaemia risk was lowest in 1st parity cows housed in free stalls (0.05), and highest in 3+ cows (0.42) in organic tie stalls.
- there was a trend suggesting that hyperketonaemia might be more common among holstein-friesian cows
- the between-breeds-variation in the capacity to adapt into different production systems and environments is an interesting question for studies in the future



**HYPERKETONAEMIA** is a common condition in dairy cows in early lactation, defined as an increase of ketone bodies in blood, milk and urine. It is caused by negative energy balance, and leads to economic loss by decreasing milk production, and by predisposing to other diseases

**THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY** was to explore the incidence of hyperketonaemia and its association with some predisposing factors in organic and conventional dairy herds

**MATERIALS AND METHODS;** 123 organic and 103 conventional cows from 23 herds in Finland. 3 milk samples/cow, at weekly intervals, 3-5 weeks after calving (October – April), milk acetone detected by flow-injection-analysis-technique, cut off value of 2.5 mg/100ml. Modelling hyperketonaemia risk: GEE population-averaged mixed model.