

Effects of Late Gestation Heat Stress on Physiology of Dam and Daughter

EAAP - 66th Annual Meeting – Warsaw, Poland
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Session 38

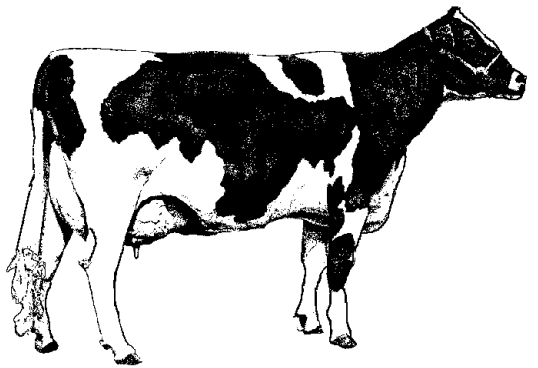
Applying physiology – improvements in animal productivity, water efficiency, welfare and behaviour

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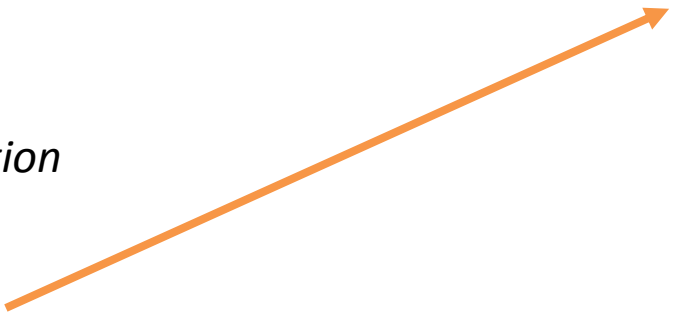
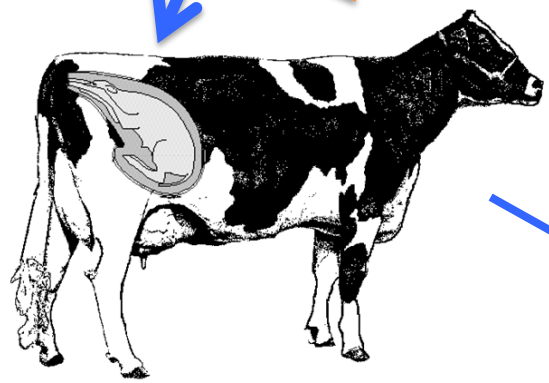




Milk yield?
Metabolism?
Immune
function?



Late gestation



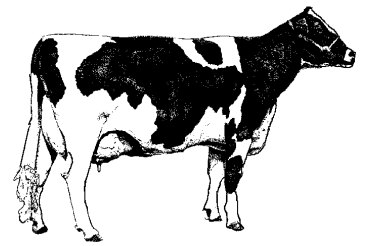
Calf health?
Calf growth?



Heifer growth?
Reproduction?



Cow performance?
Thermoregulation?



Heat Stress During Lactation

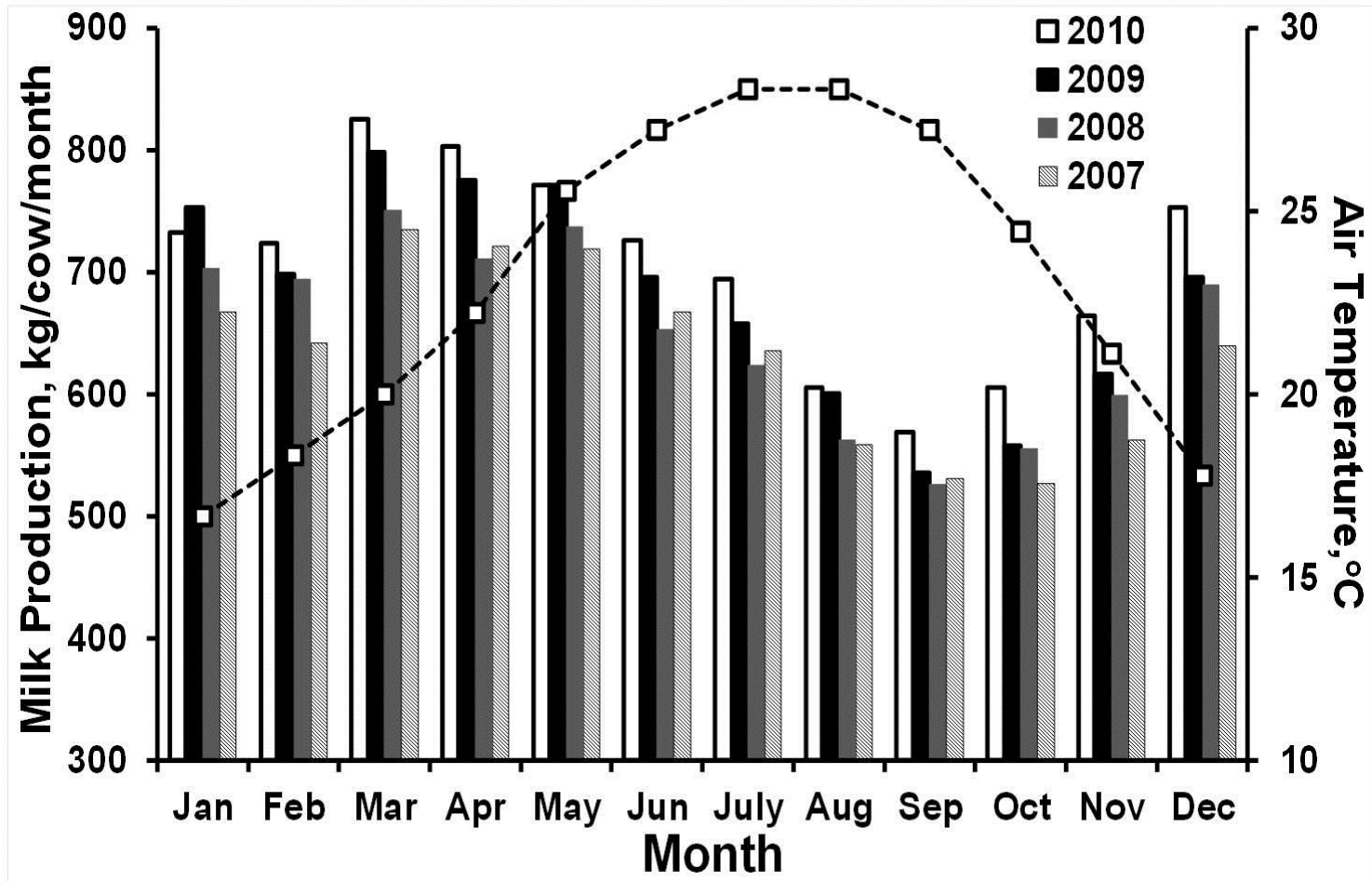


Heat Stress During Lactation

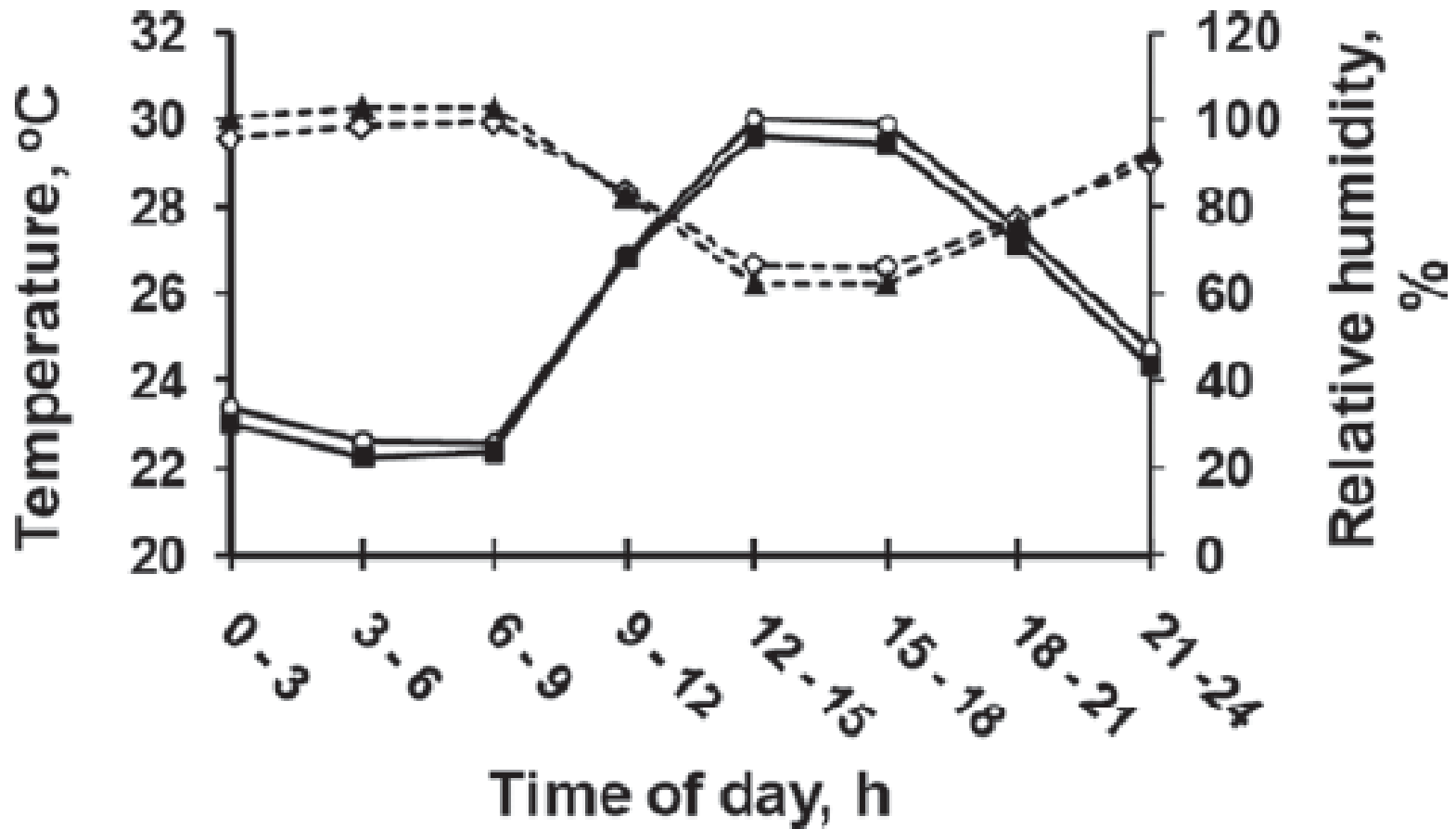
- Depresses DMI
- Reduces milk yield
- Recent studies suggest additional metabolic effects beyond DMI
- Recovery dependent on duration

What about dry cows?

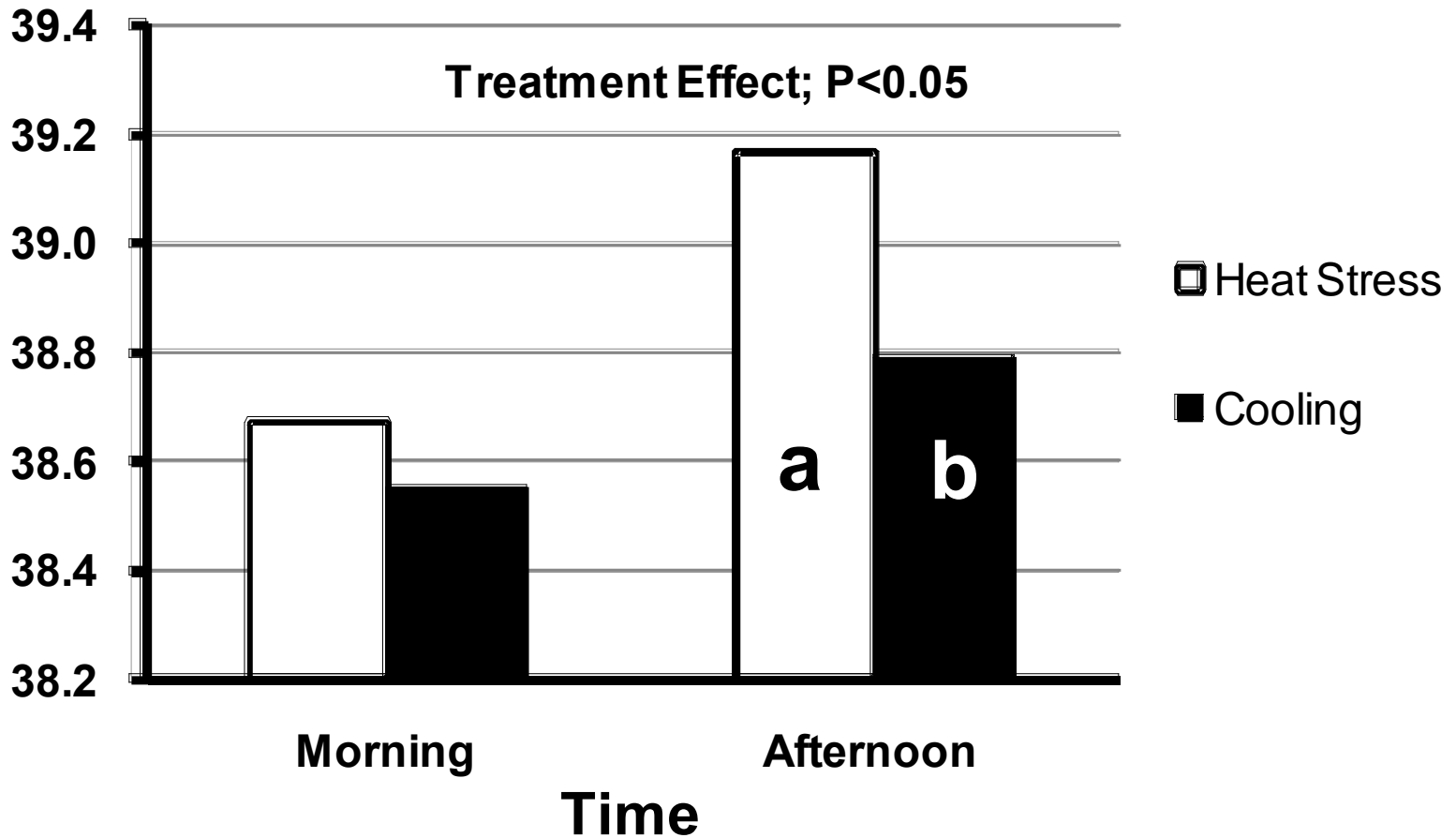
Heat Stress Effects on Yield Linger



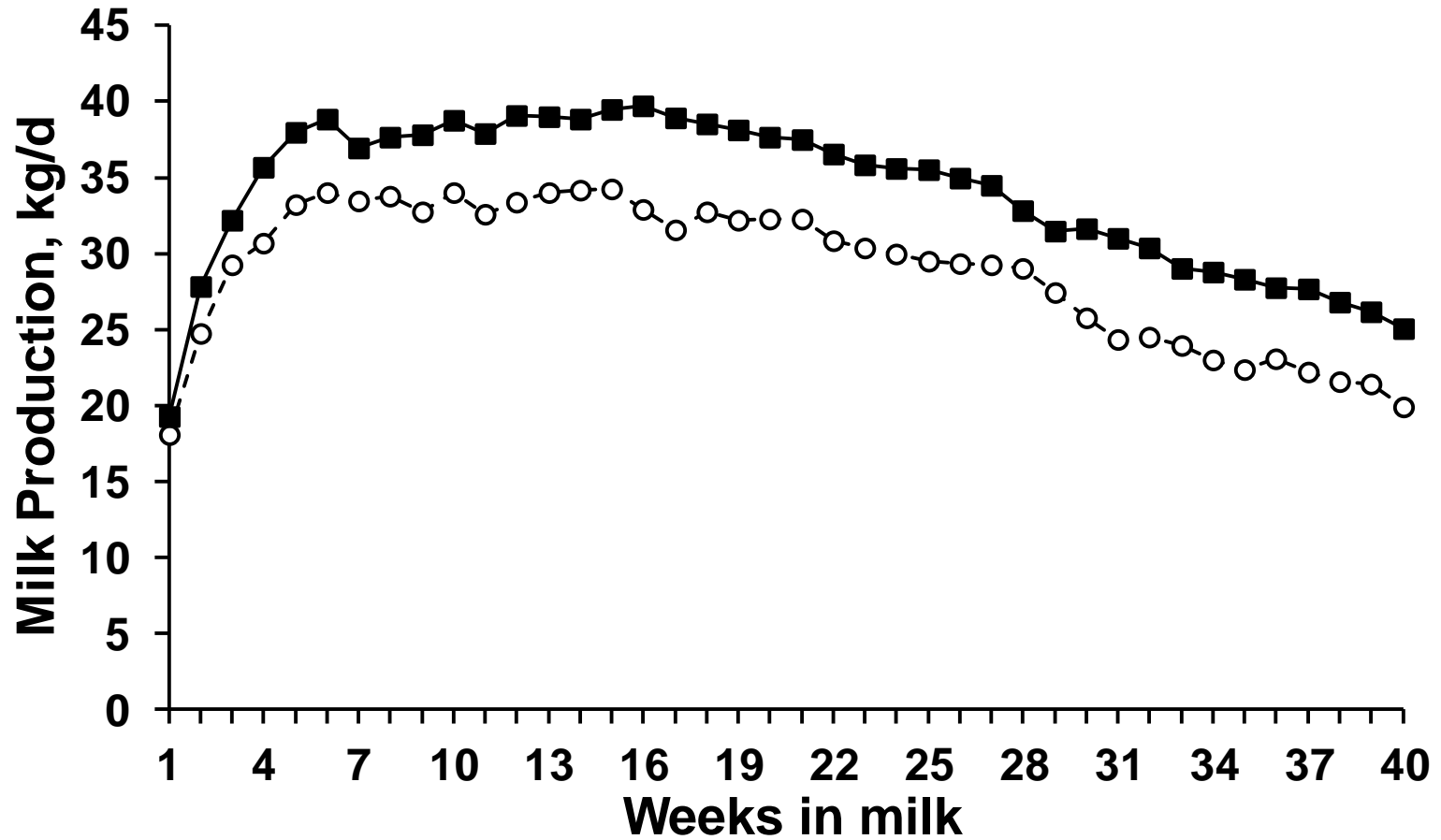
Study Design: Heat Load of Dry Cows



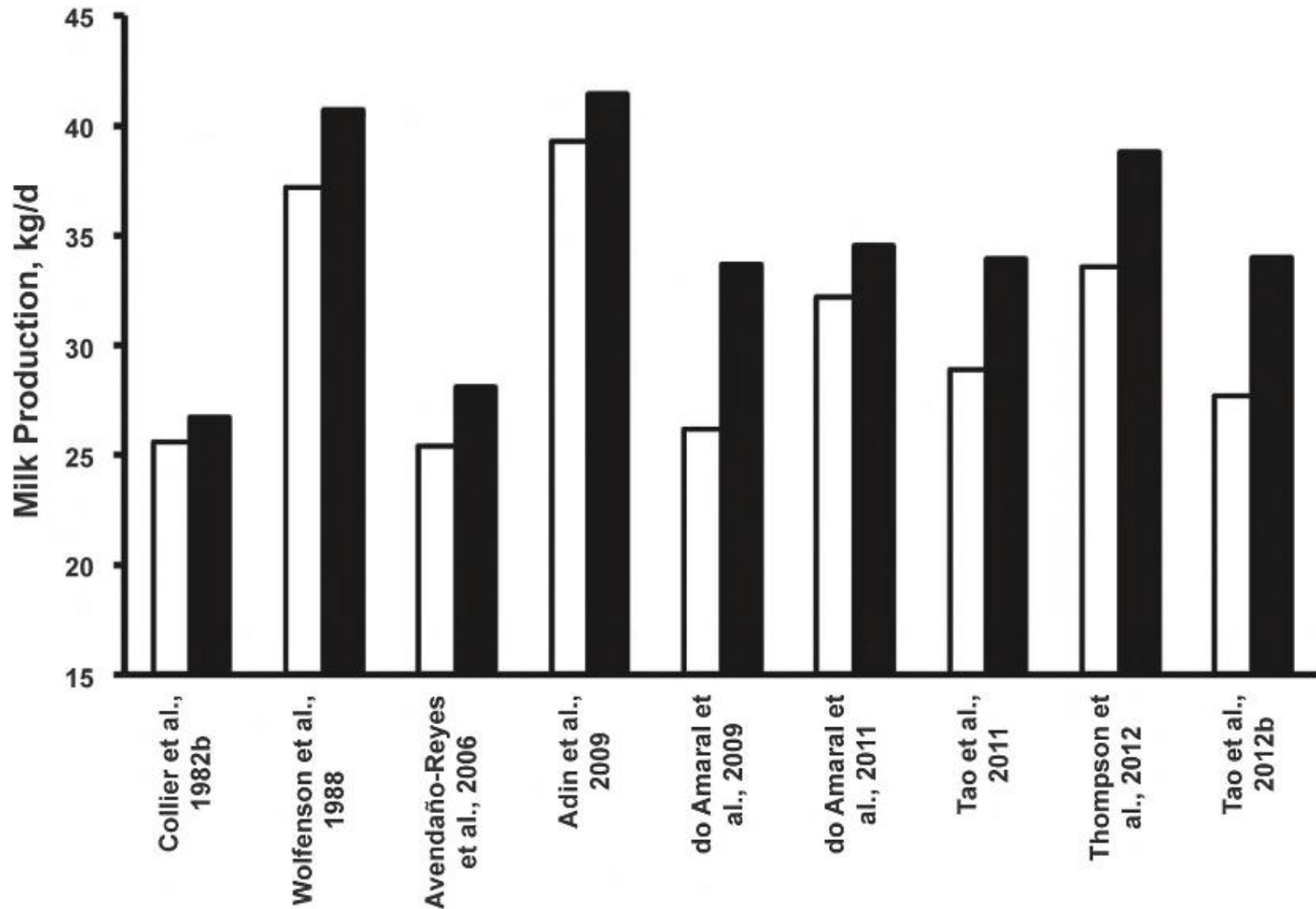
Heat Stress Increases Mean Rectal Temperature



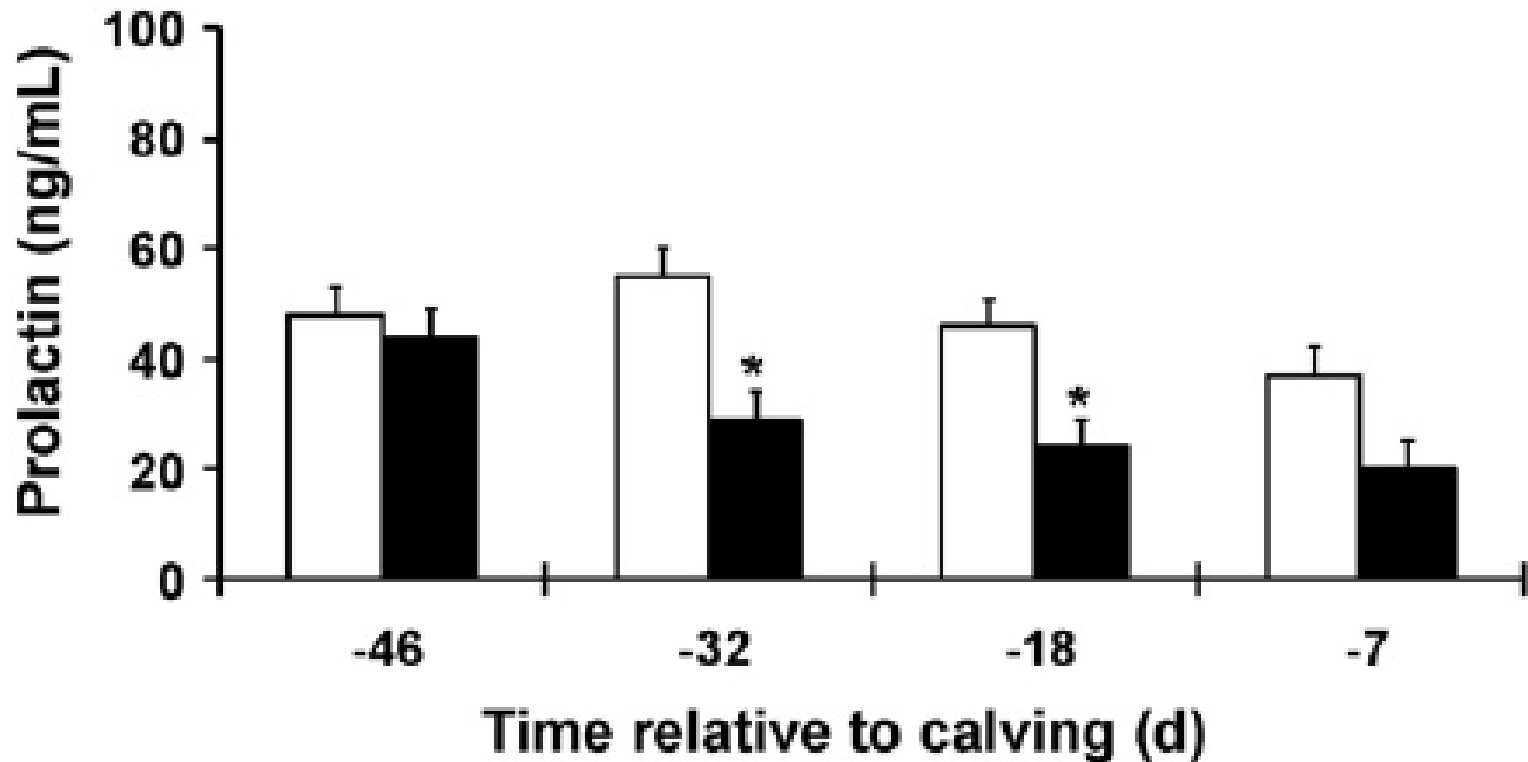
Cooling Dry Cows Increases Milk



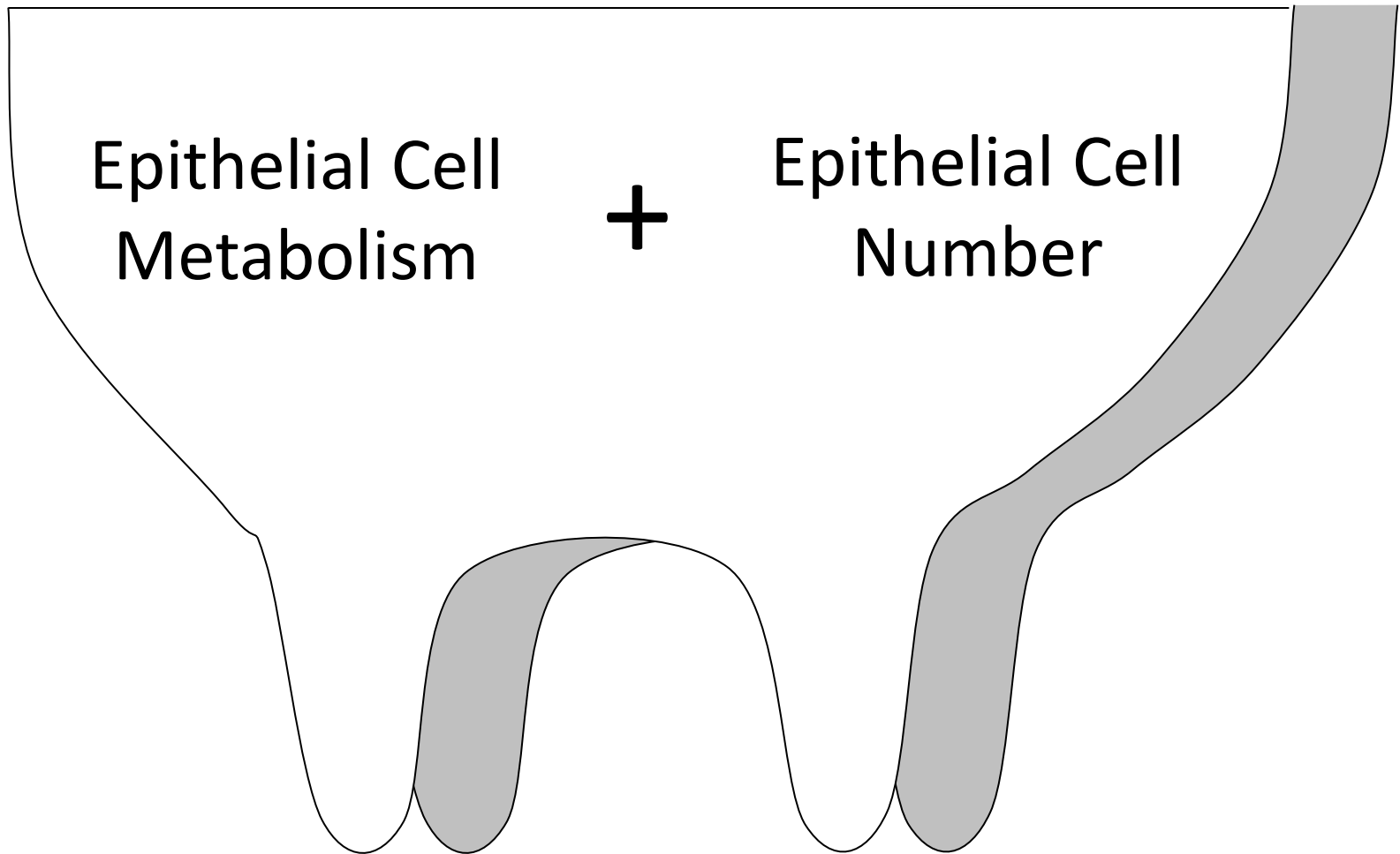
Cooling Dry Cows Increases Milk



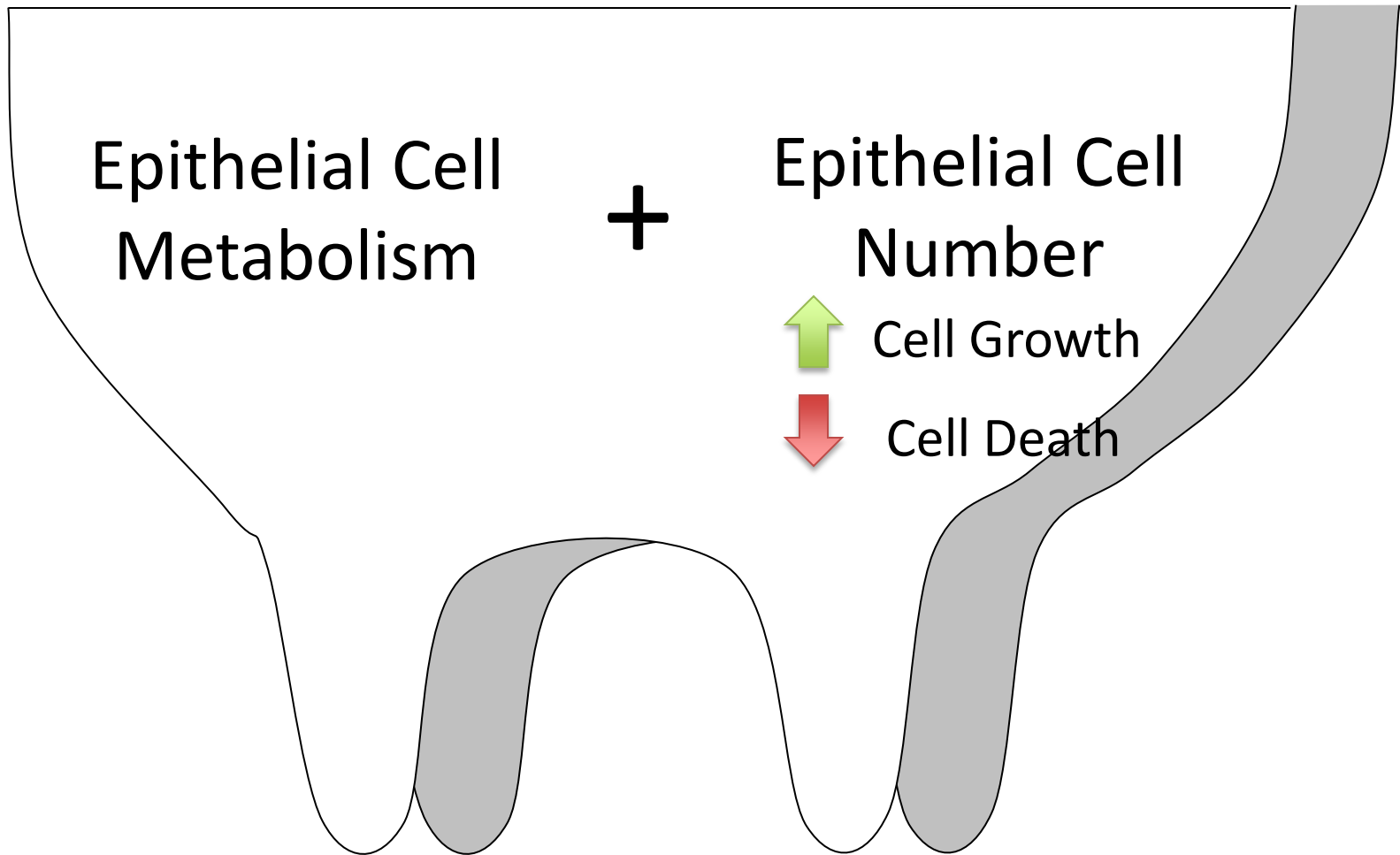
Cooling Dry Cows Decreases PRL – During Dry Period



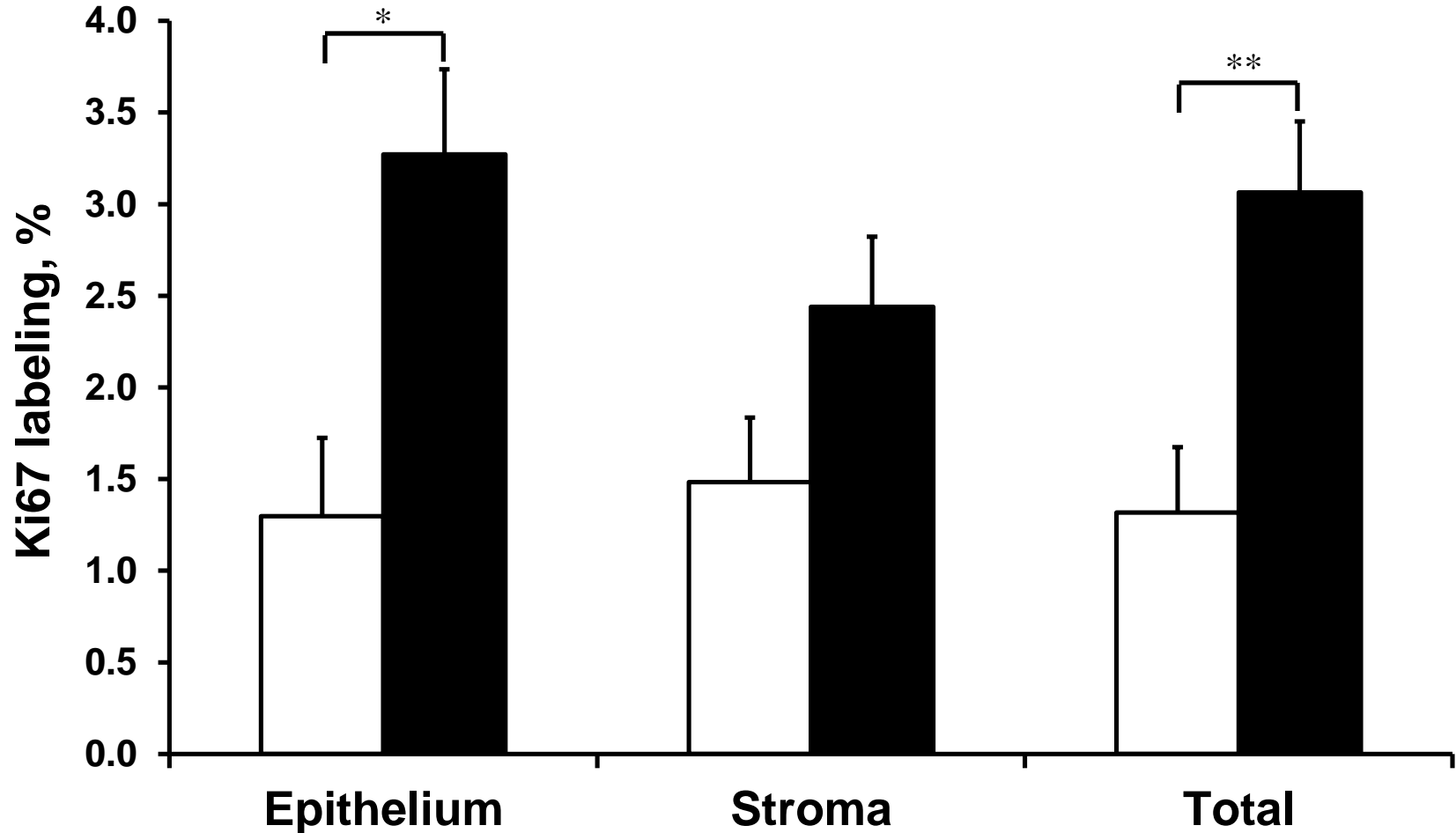
Milk Production



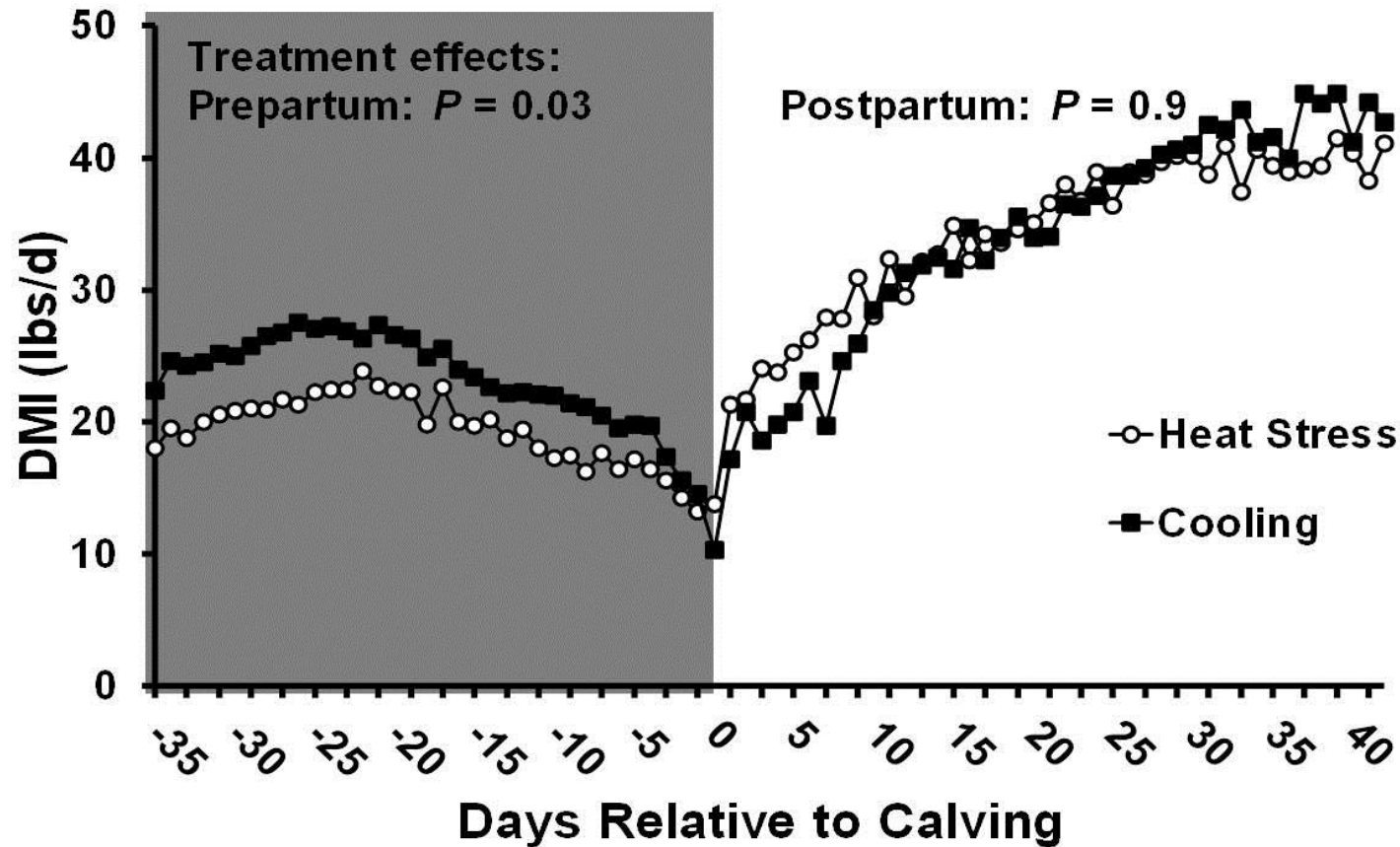
Milk Production



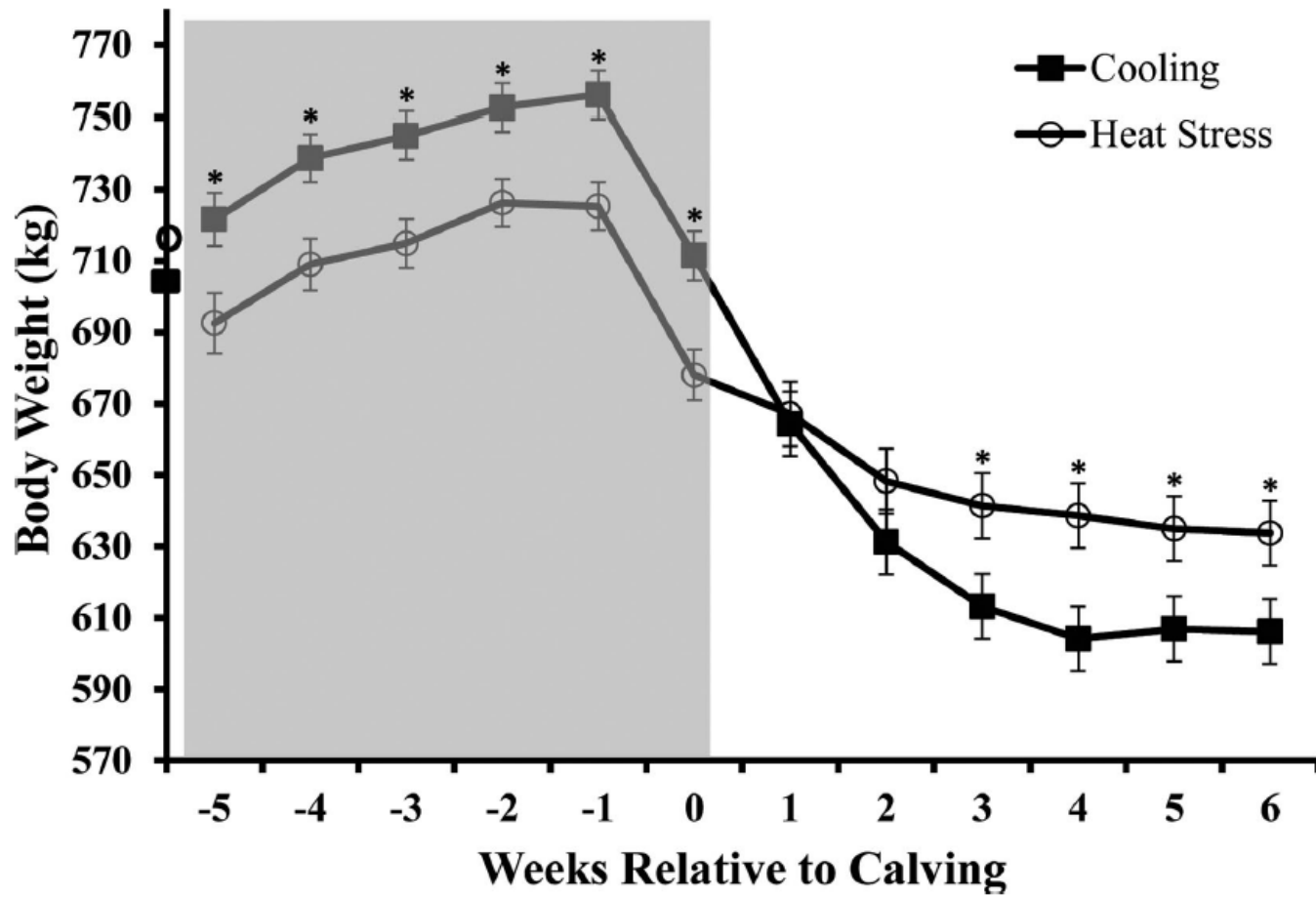
Cooling Increased Proliferation of Mammary Cells Prepartum (d-20)



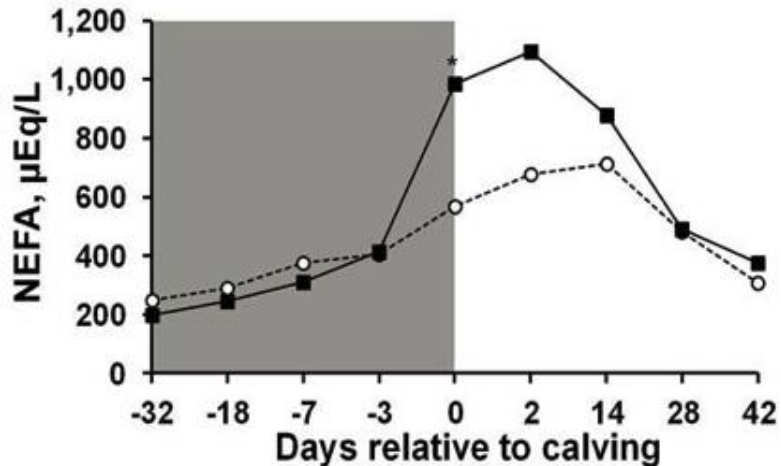
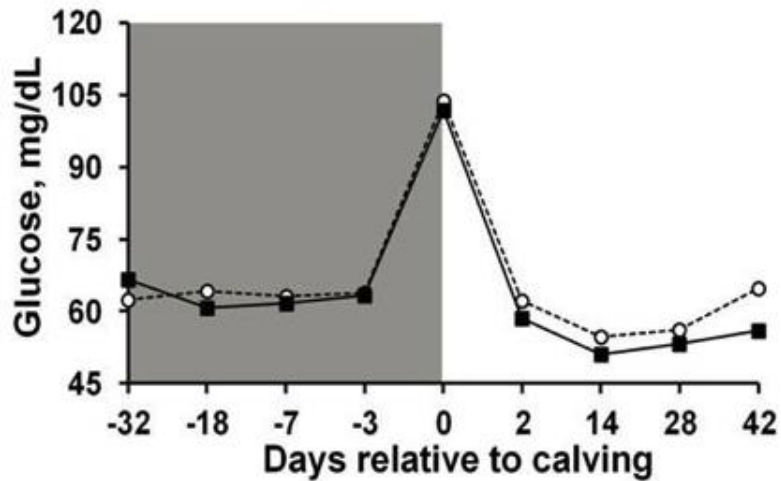
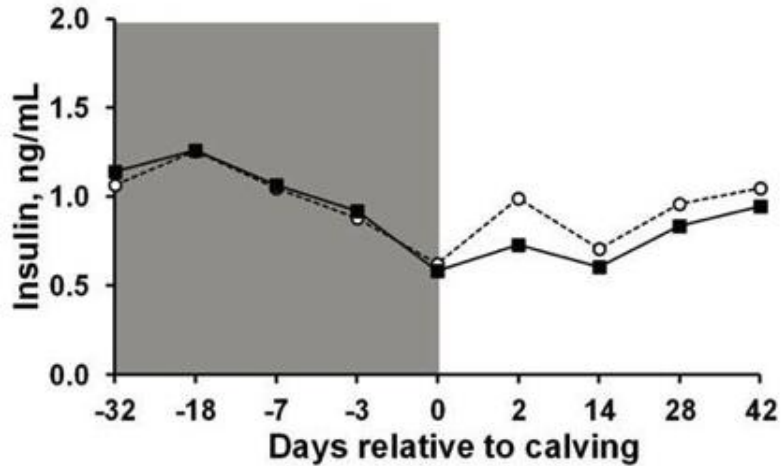
Heat Stress Reduces DMI Prepartum But Not Postpartum



Cooling Dry Cows Increases BW Prepartum, Decreases Postpartum

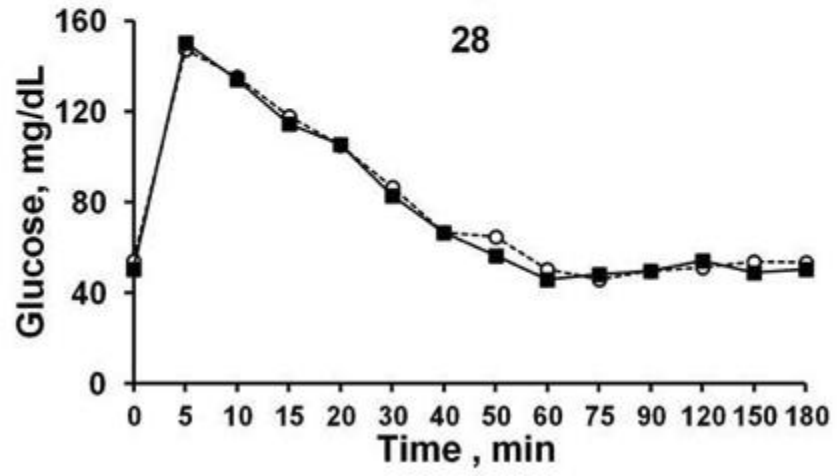
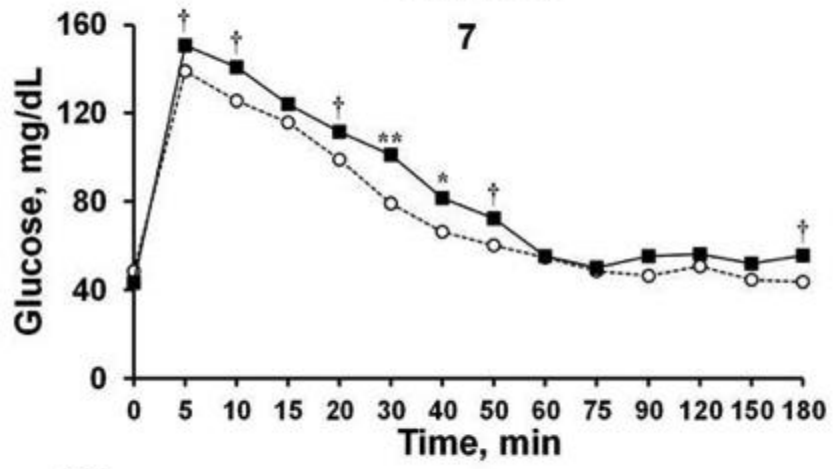
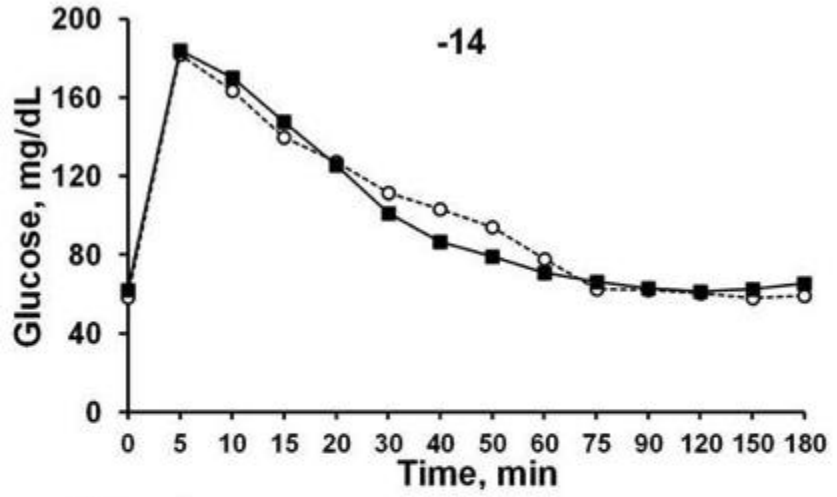


Effect of Cooling Dry Cows on Metabolic Profile



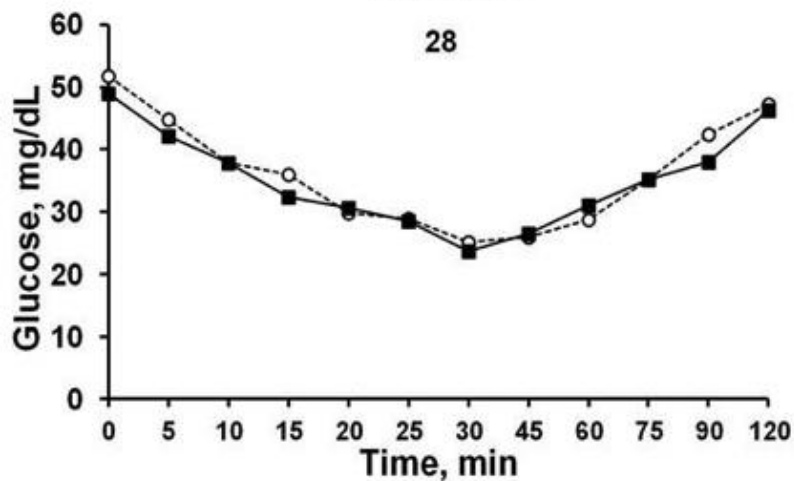
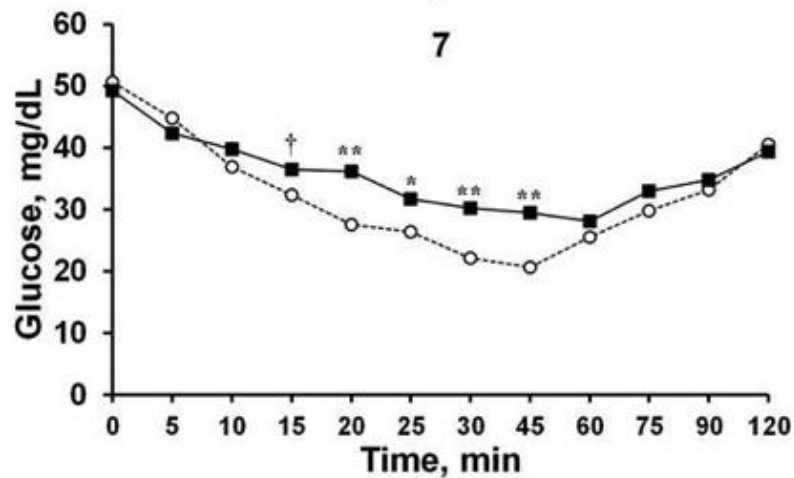
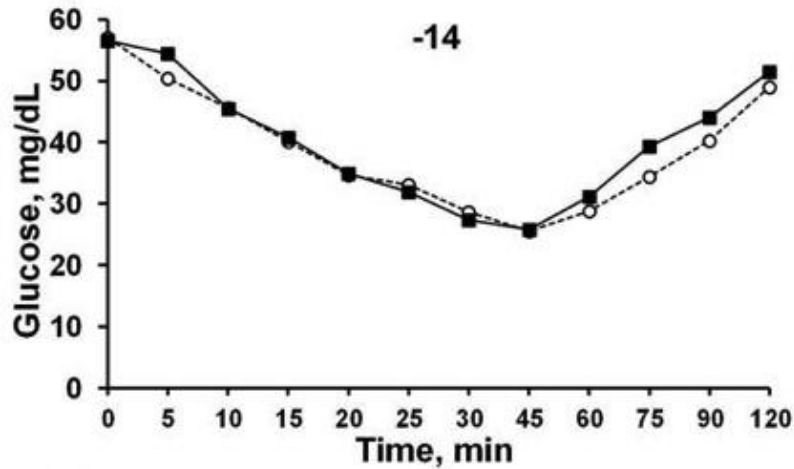
Tao et al., *J. Dairy Sci.* 95:5035-5046

Effect of Cooling Dry Cows on Glucose Profile with GTT



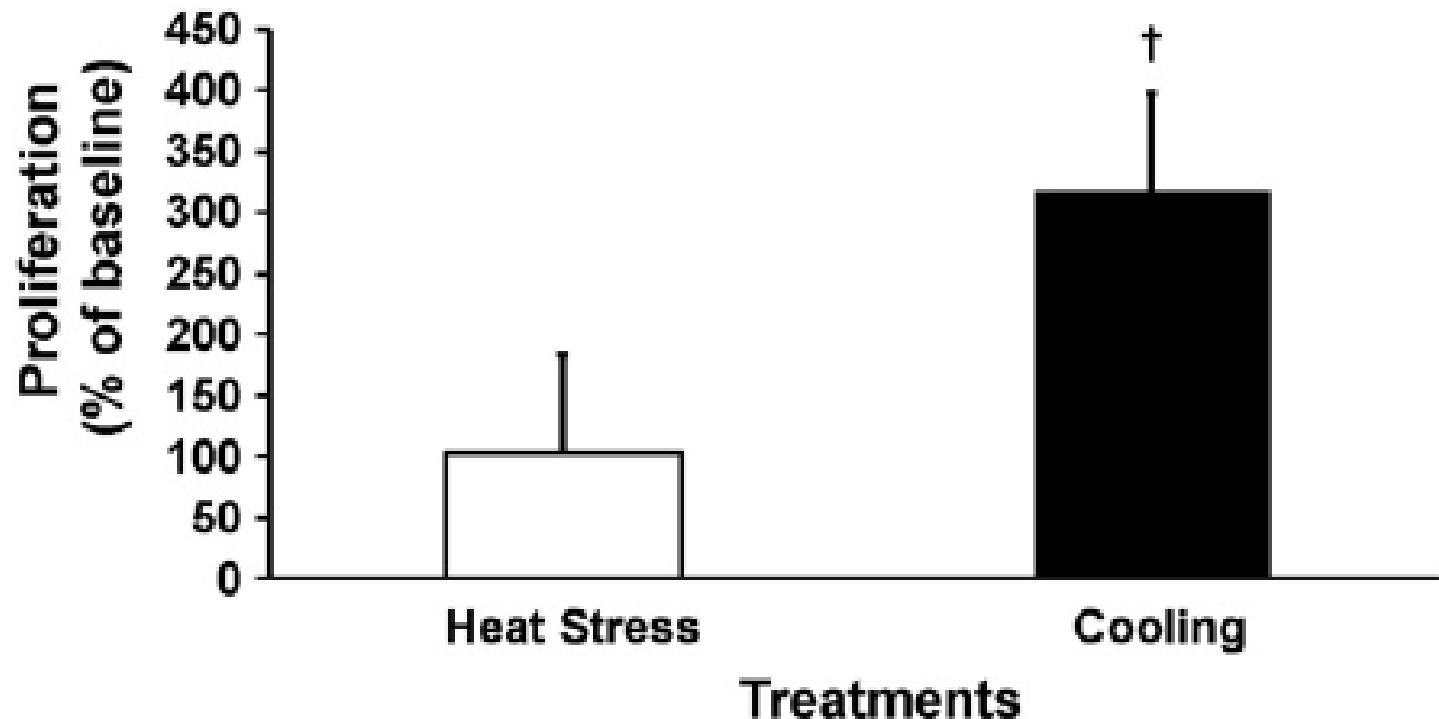
Tao et al., *J. Dairy Sci.* 95:5035-5046

Effect of Cooling Dry Cows on Glucose Profile with Insulin Challenge



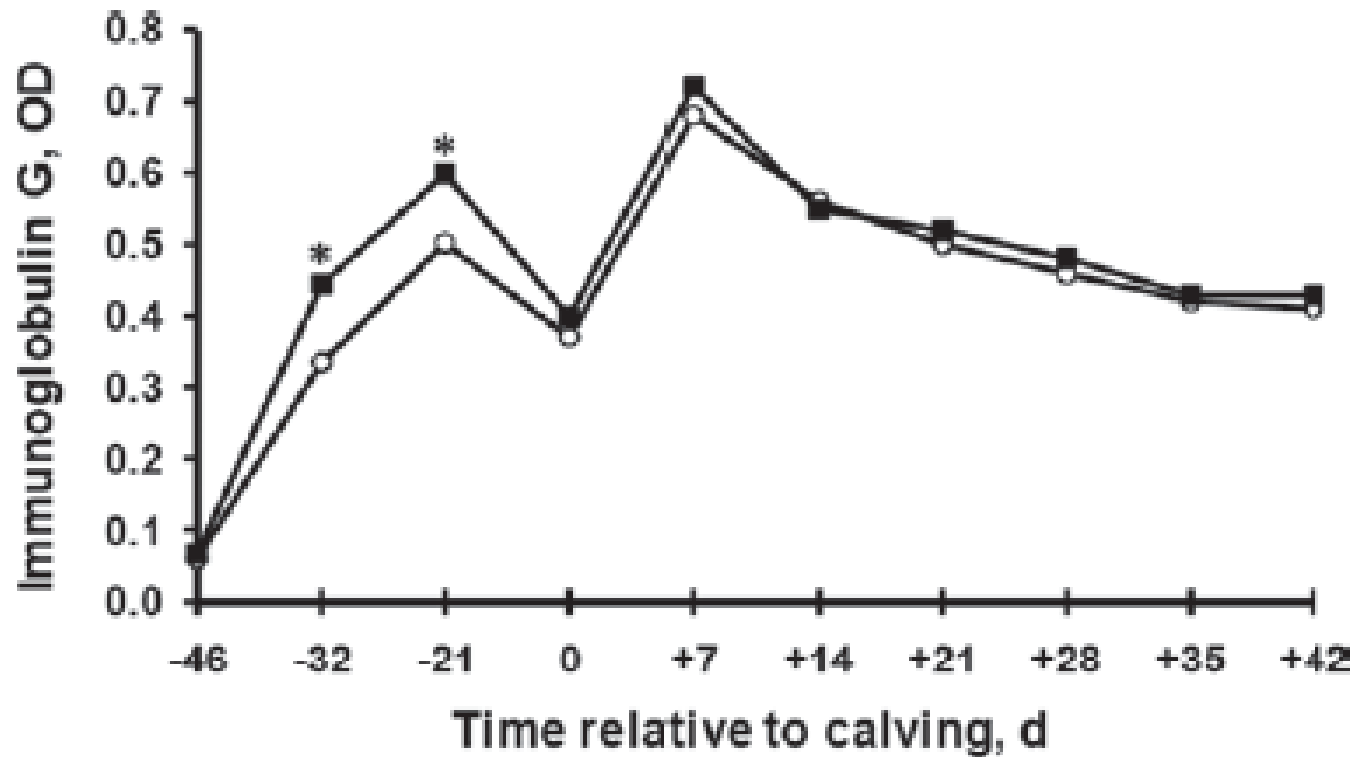
Tao et al., *J. Dairy Sci.* 95:5035-5046

Cooling Cows When Dry Increases Lymphocyte Proliferation



Cooling Dry Cows

Effects on Acquired Immunity

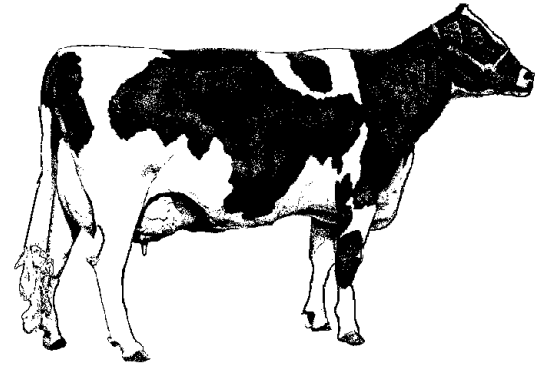


Heat Stress Summary – Dry Cows

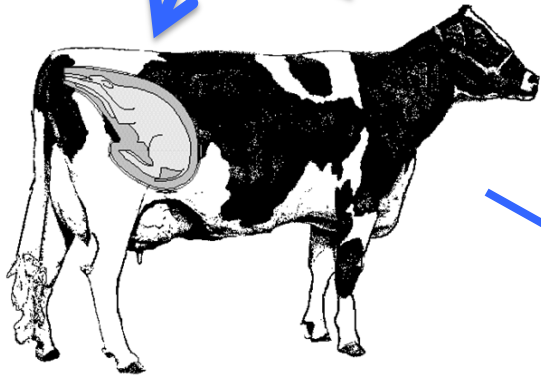
- Cooling increases milk in subsequent lactation; related to increase in mammary growth
- Cooling dry cows improves DMI, BW and BCS during dry period, but other metabolic effects limited
- Cooling improves immune status during transition



- Decreases milk yield
- No prepartum metabolic effect
- Reduces immune function



Late gestation

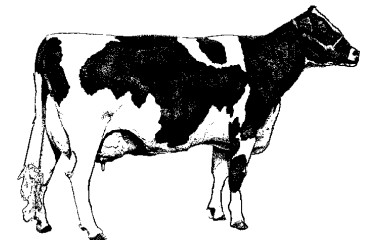


Calf health?
Calf growth?

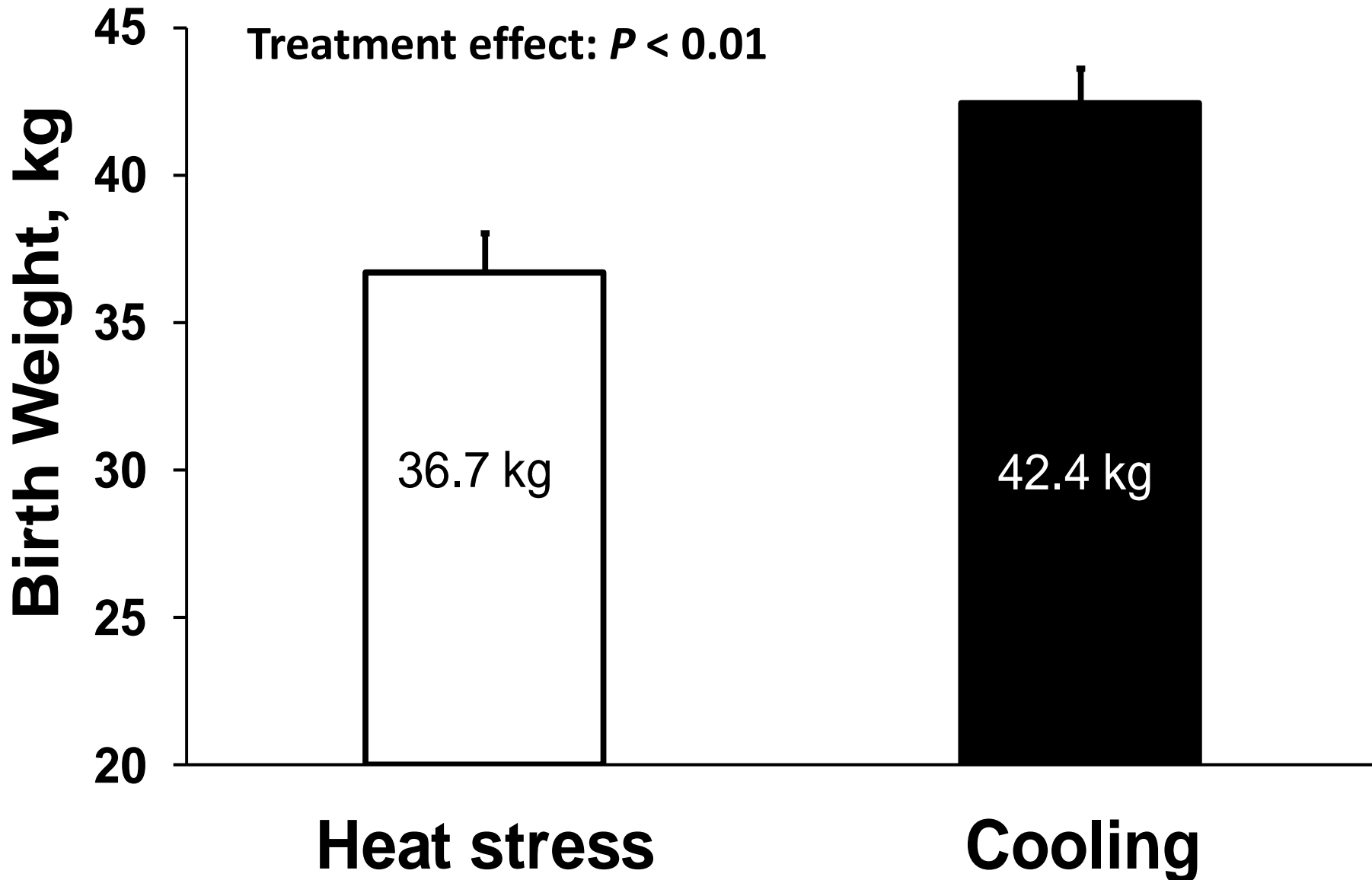


Heifer growth?
Reproduction?

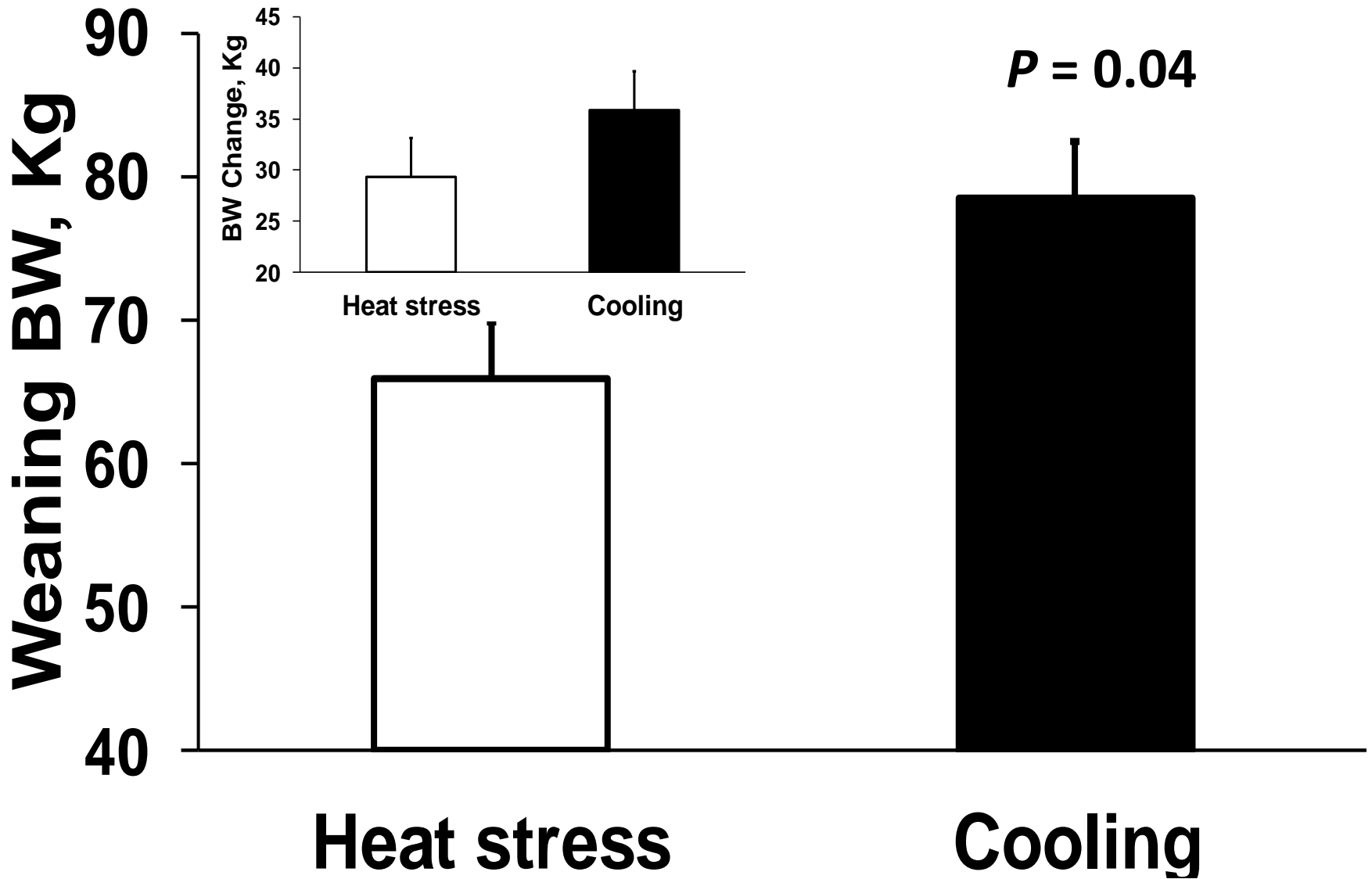
Cow performance?
Thermoregulation?



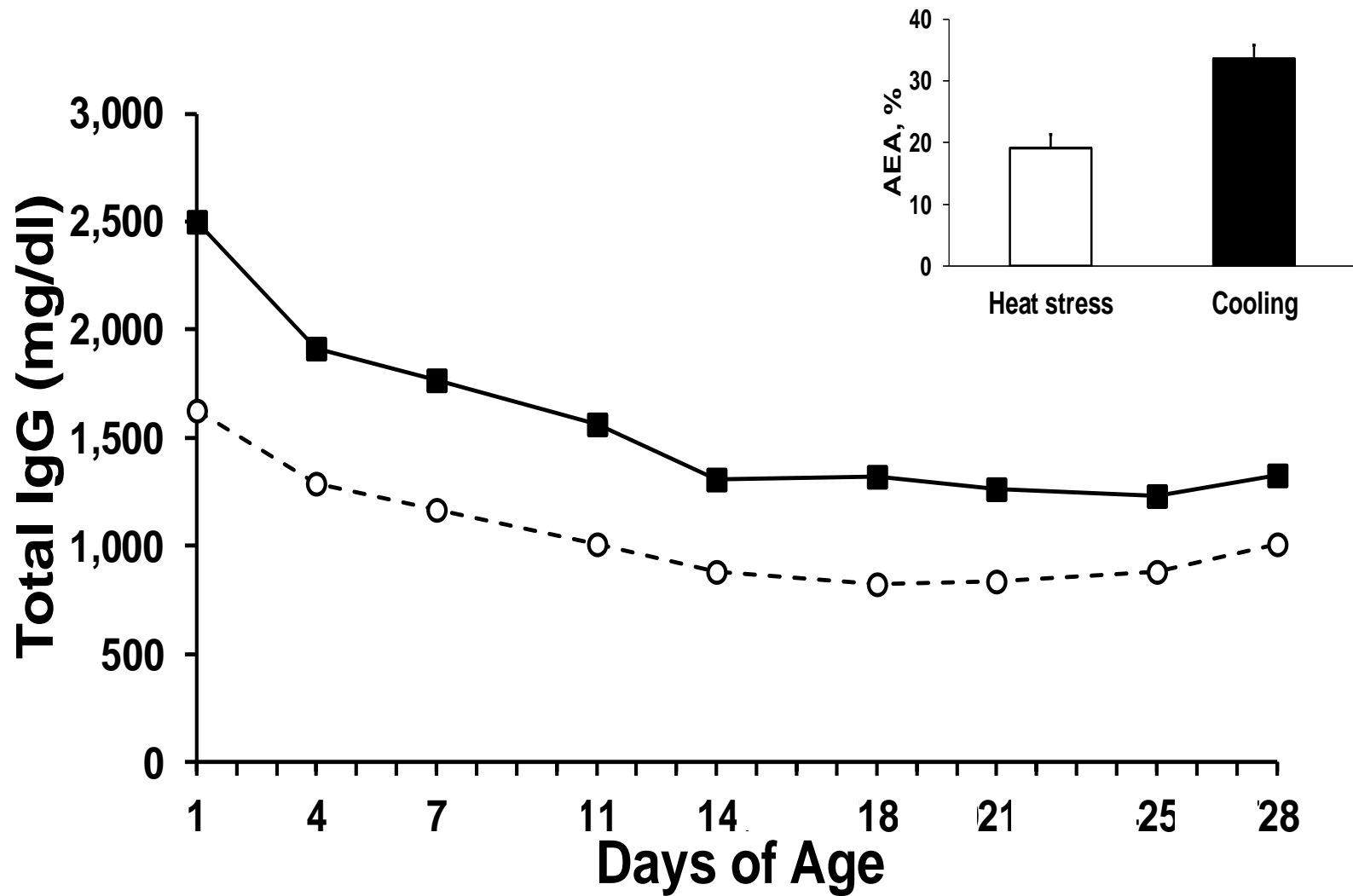
Cooling Increases Calf Birth Weight



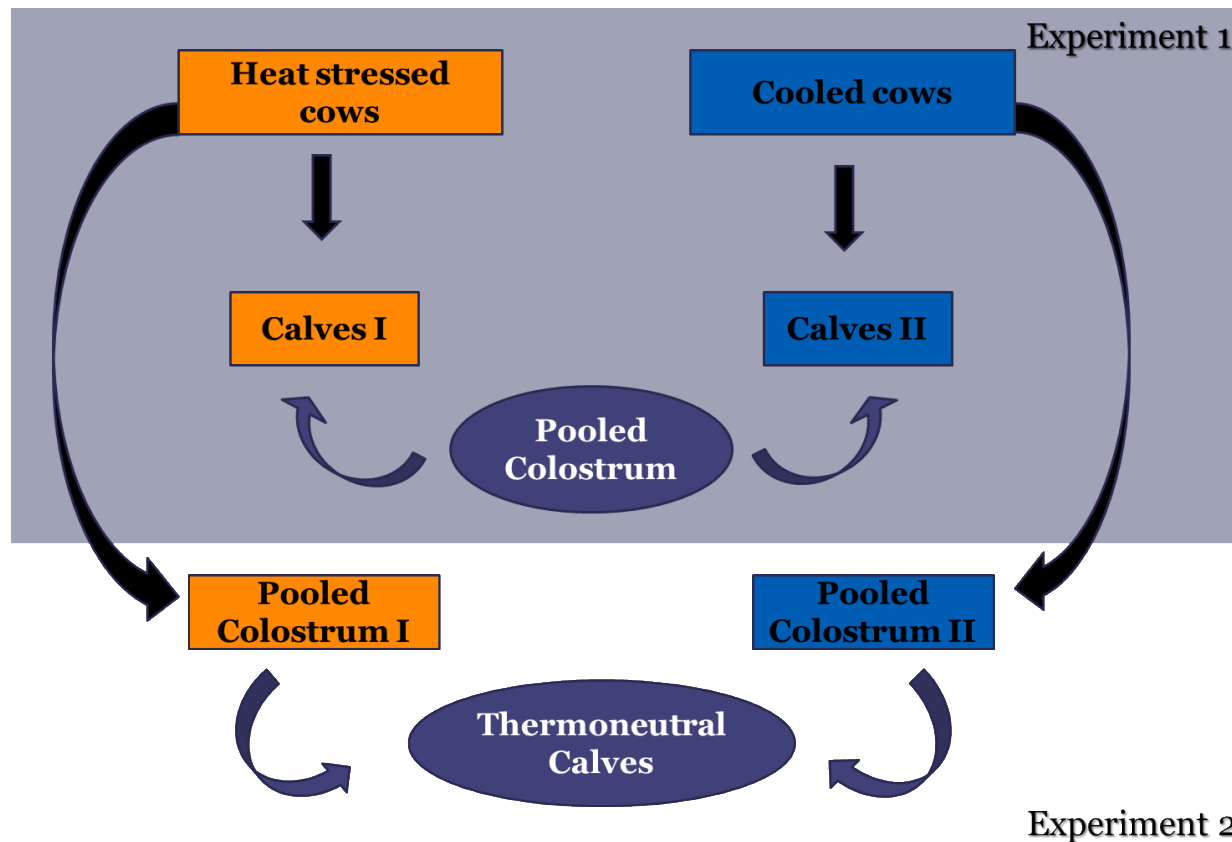
Weaning Weight



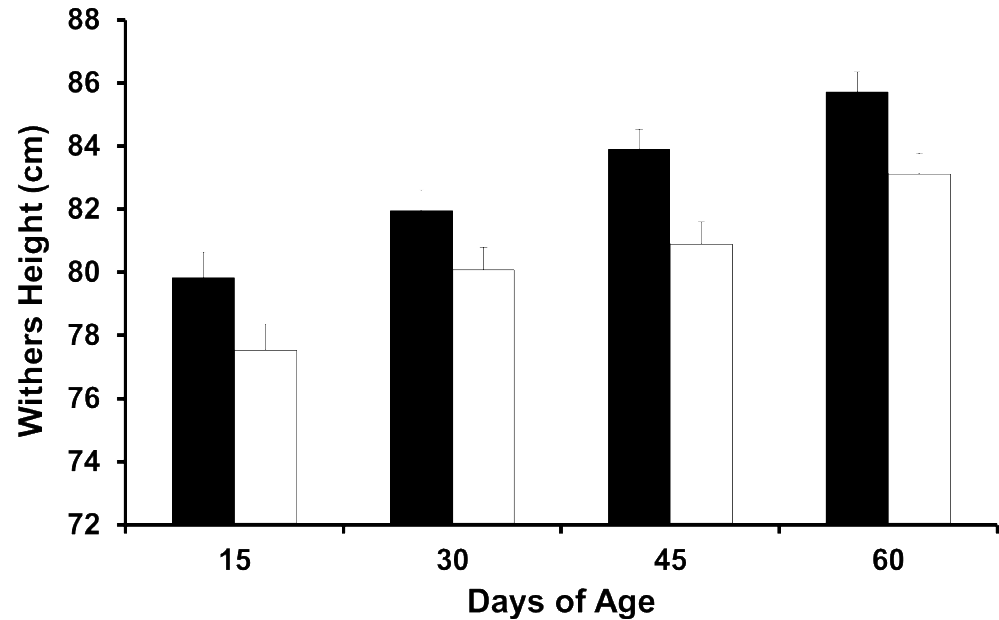
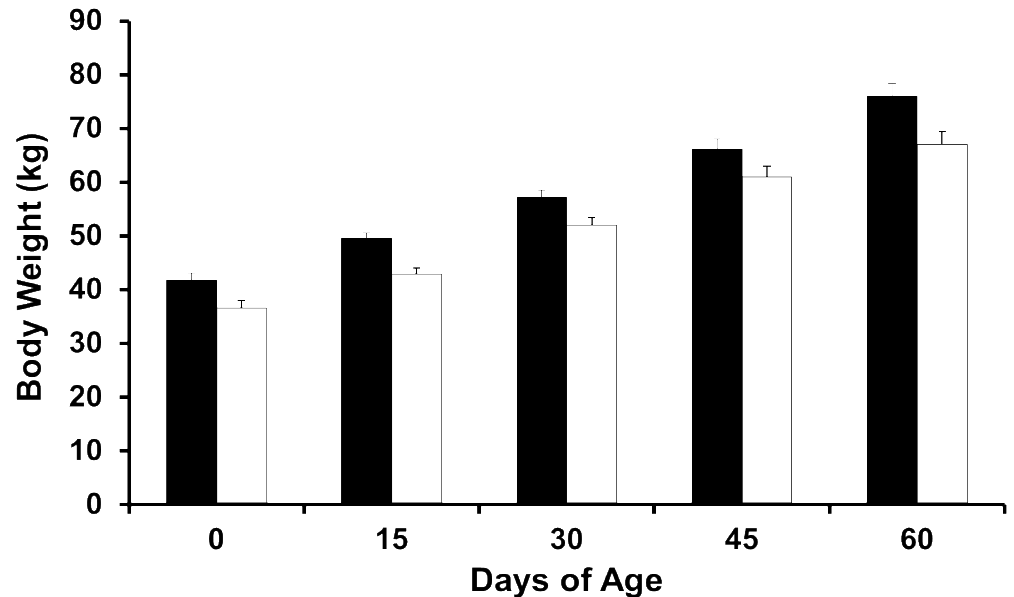
Cooling Improves Total IgG and AEA



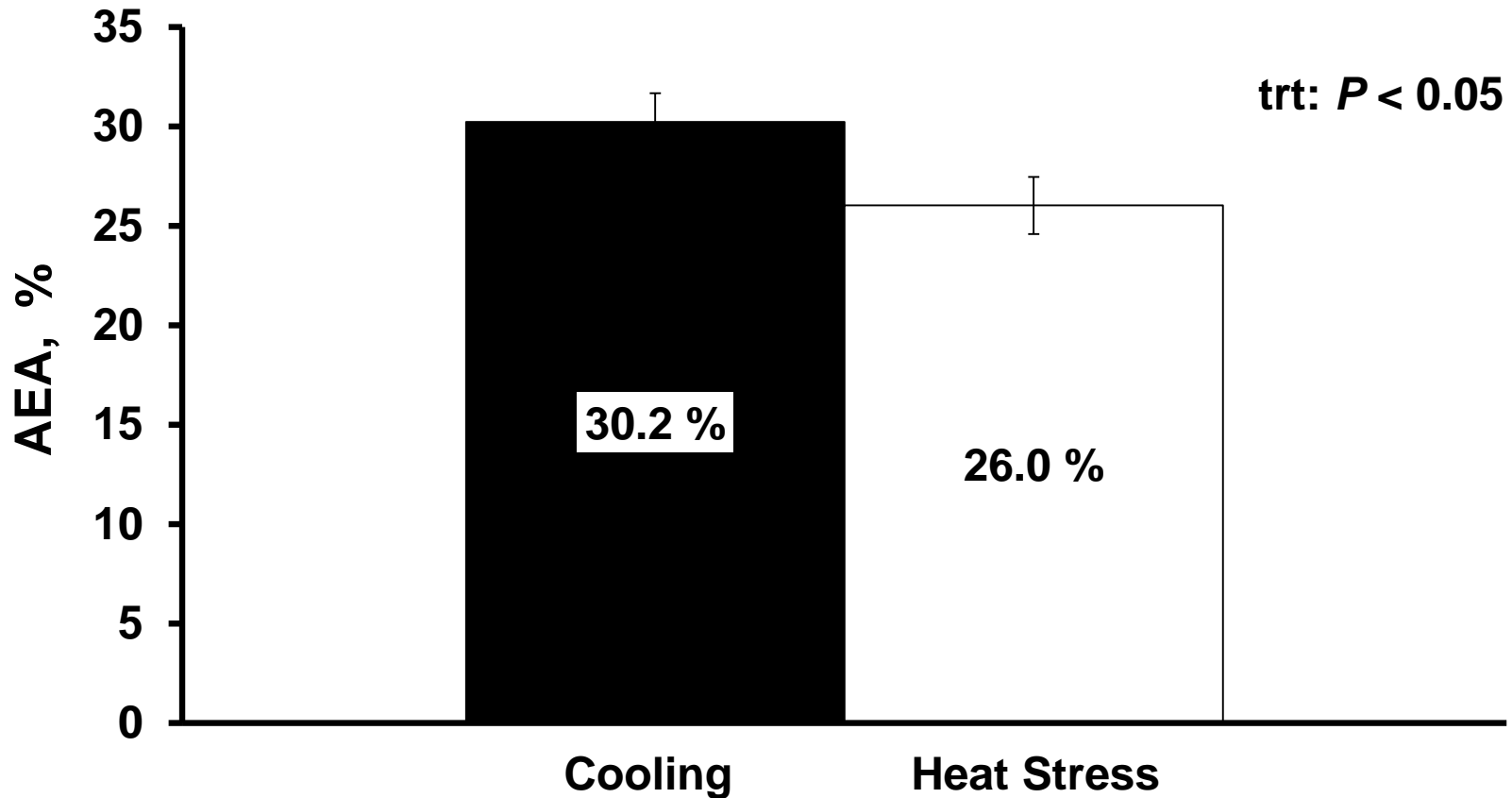
Why Does Cooling Affect AEA? Calf or Colostrum Effect?



Experiment 1
- In utero
heat stress
for ~6 weeks
reduces body
weight and
height to
weaning



Cooling Increased Apparent efficiency of IgG absorption (AEA*)



* $AEA = [\text{Serum [IgG] (g/L)} * \text{birth weight (kg)} * 0.091 / \text{IgG fed (g)}] * 100$

Heat Stress Summary – Short Term Effects on Calves

- Cooling increases weight at birth and weaning
- In utero heat stress reduces apparent efficiency of IgG absorption, but not an effect on colostrum quality
- In utero heat stress alters carbohydrate metabolism, consistent with greater fat deposition

Heat-stress abatement during the dry period: Does cooling improve transition into lactation?

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J. Dairy Sci. 94:86–96

doi:10.3168/jds.2009-3004

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Heat stress abatement during the dry period influences metabolic gene expression and improves immune status in the transition period of dairy cows

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doi:10.3168/jds.2011-4329

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Effect of heat stress during the dry period on mammary gland development

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J. Dairy Sci. 95:5035–5046

<http://dx.doi.org/10.3168/jds.2012-5405>

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Effect of cooling heat-stressed dairy cows during the dry period on insulin response

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J. Dairy Sci. 97:7426–7436

<http://dx.doi.org/10.3168/jds.2013-7621>

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Effect of cooling during the dry period on immune response after *Streptococcus uberis* intramammary infection challenge of dairy cows

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Retrospective analysis of records of calves from 5 studies between 2007 and 2011


Monteiro et al. , *J. Anim. Sci.*
91(Suppl. 1):184. Abstract #163.

Heat-stress abatement during the dry period: Does cooling improve transition into lactation?

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Heat stress abatement metabolic gene expression status in the transition

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Effect of heat stress on

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Effect of cooling heifers during the dry period on immune response

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 J. Dairy Sci. 97:7426–7436
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Effect of cooling during the dry period on immune response after *Streptococcus uberis* intramammary infection challenge of dairy cows

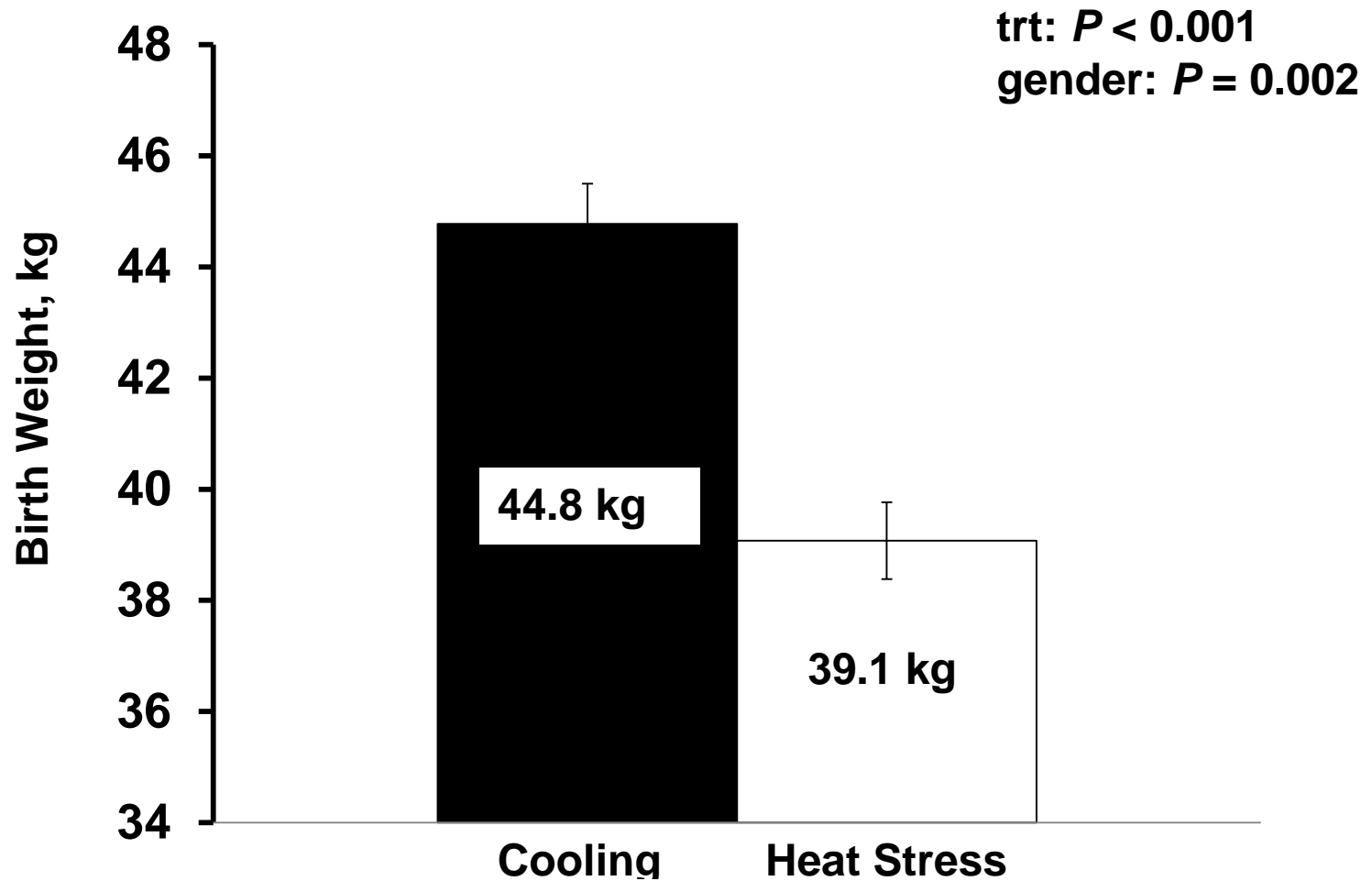
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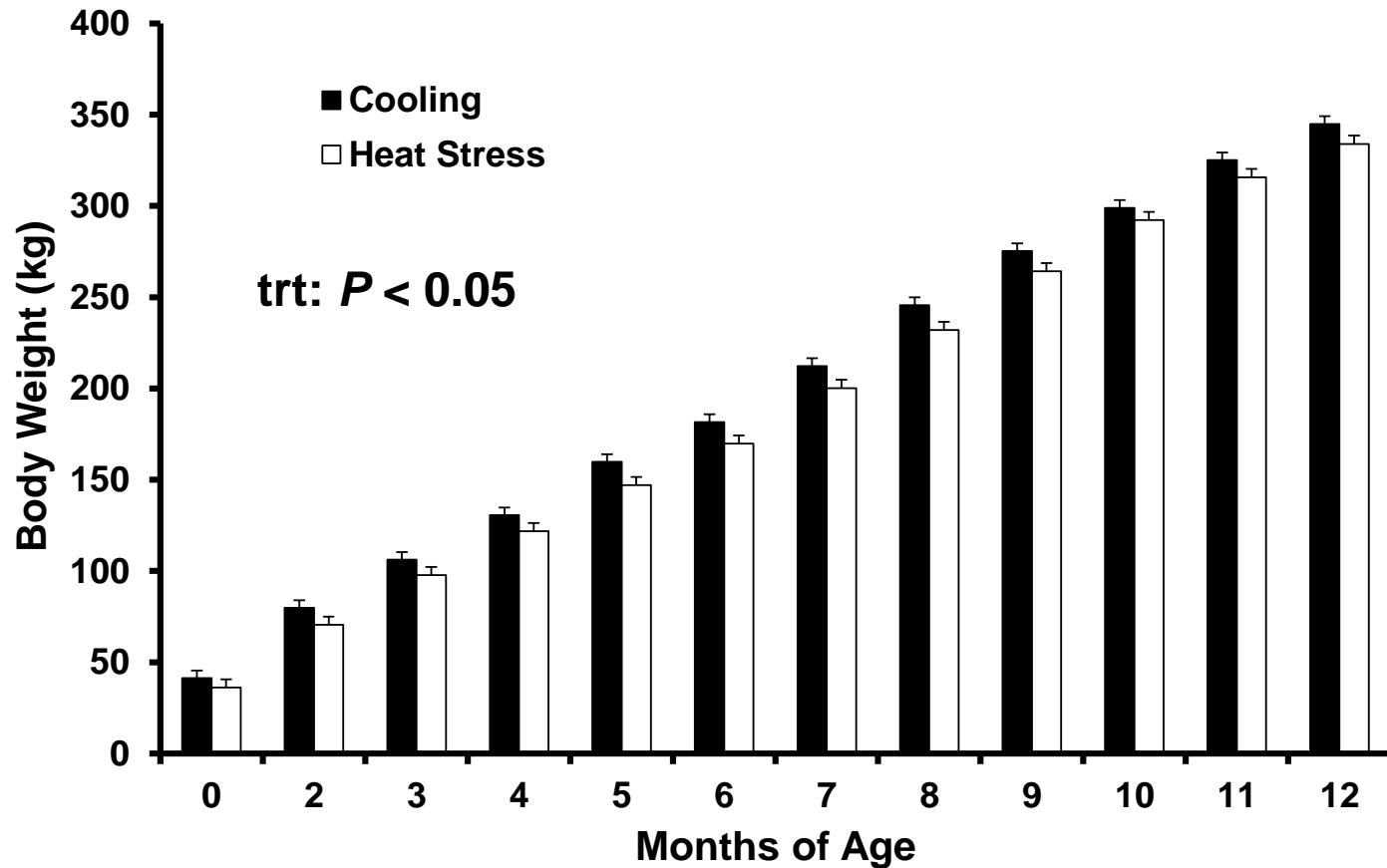
Heat Stress Experiments 2007 - 2011

	Bulls	Heifers	Total
Cooling	31	41	72
Heat Stress	30	44	74
Total	61	85	147

Birth Weight



In Utero Heat Stress Decreases Calf Bodyweight to Puberty



In Utero HS Decreases Calf Survival

Table 1. Effect of maternal heat stress (HT) or cooling (CL) during late gestation on calf survival

Parameter	CL				HT				<i>P</i> Trt ³
	AI	IVF ¹	Total	% ²	AI	IVF	Total	%	
Bull calves, n	30	1	31	---	28	2	30	---	---
Heifer calves, n	29	12	41	---	29	15	44	---	---
DOA ⁴	0	0	0	0.0	2	1	3	4.1	0.25
Males mortality by 4 mo of age	1	0	1	3.2	3	0	3	10.0	0.35
Heifers leaving herd before puberty	1	4	5	12.2	3	7	10	22.7	0.26
Due to sickness, malformation or growth retardation	1	0	1	2.4	3	5	8	18.2	0.03
Heifers leaving herd after puberty, before first lactation	1	0	1	2.4	3	0	3	6.8	0.62
Heifers completing first lactation	27	8	35	85.4	22	7	29	65.9	0.05

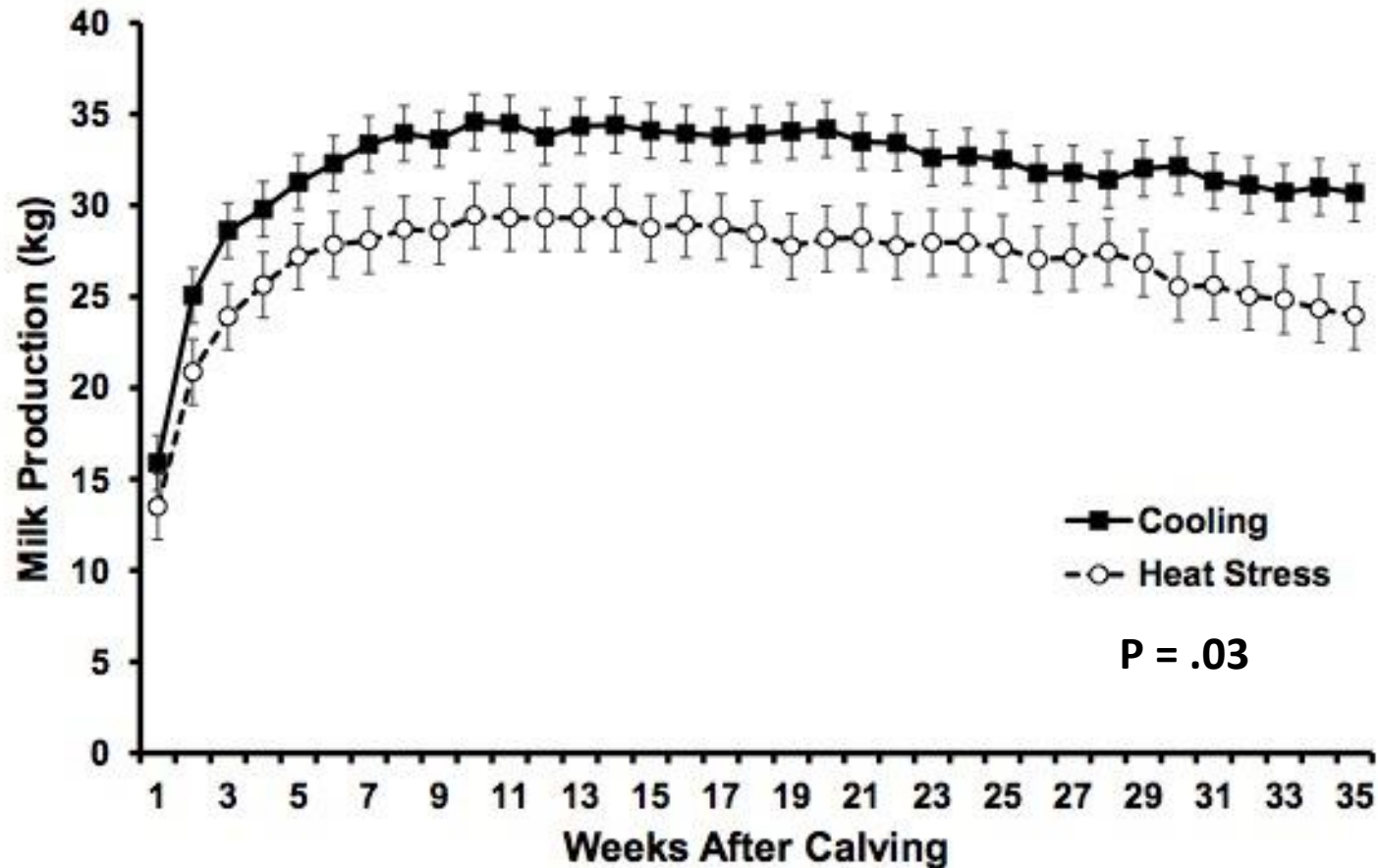
¹ IVF = in vitro fertilization.

² Percentage of animals (AI + IVF) affected out of total animals (males or females) in the respective treatment.

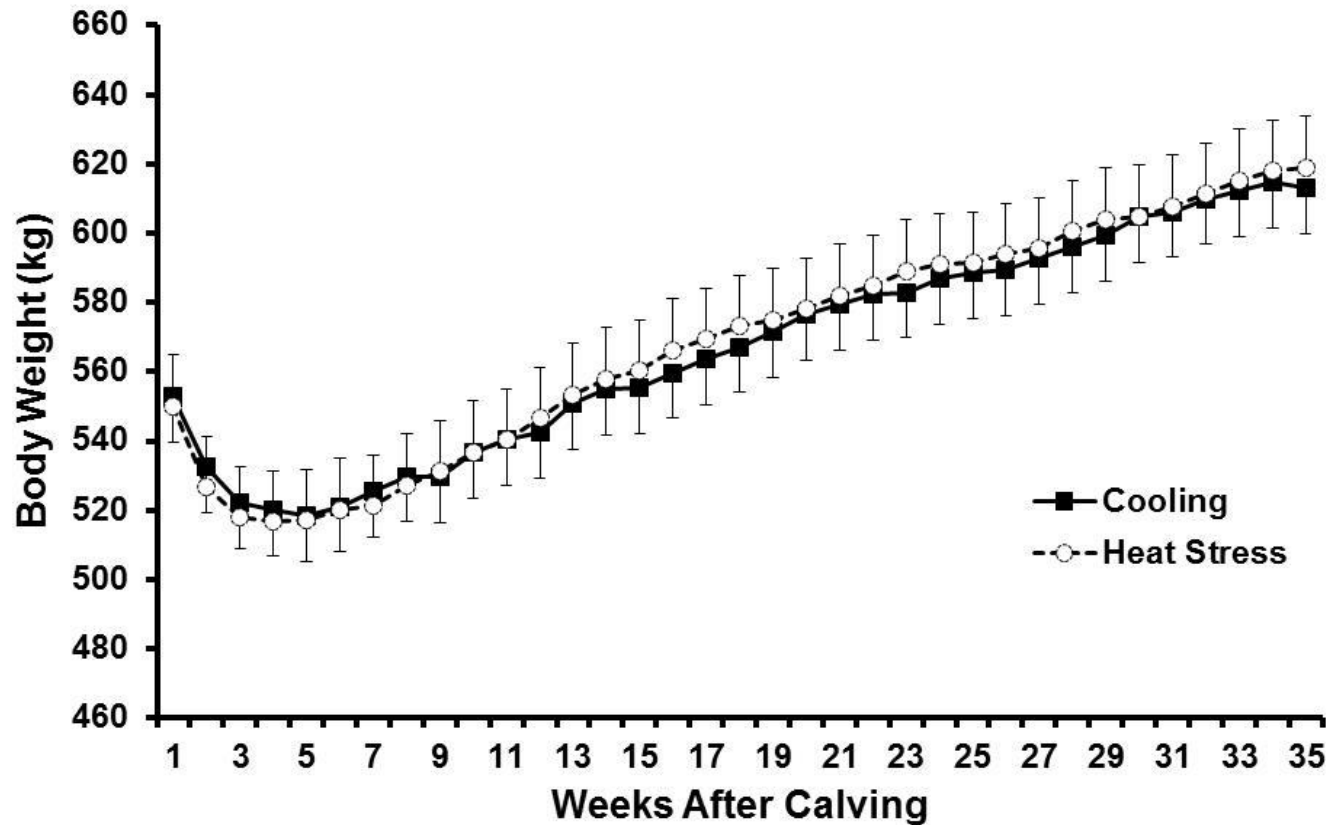
³ Treatment.

⁴ Dead on arrival. Includes male and female calves.

In Utero Heat Stress Reduces Milk Production

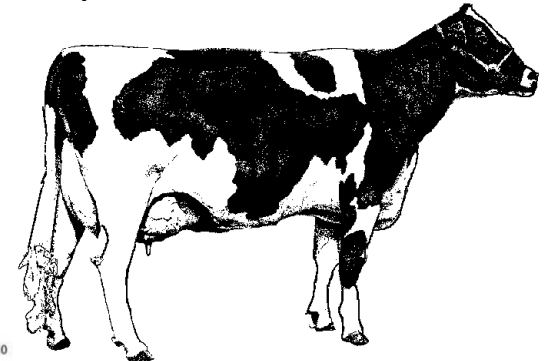
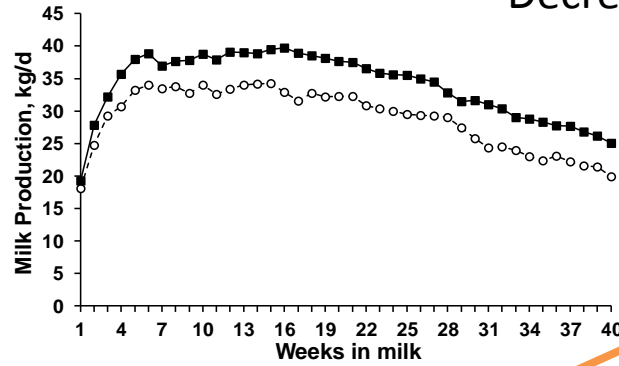


In Utero Heat Stress Does Not Affect Mature Bodyweight

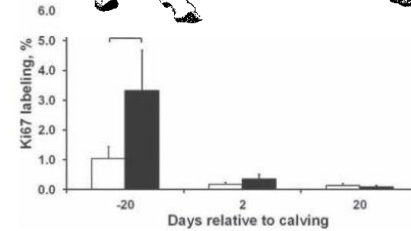




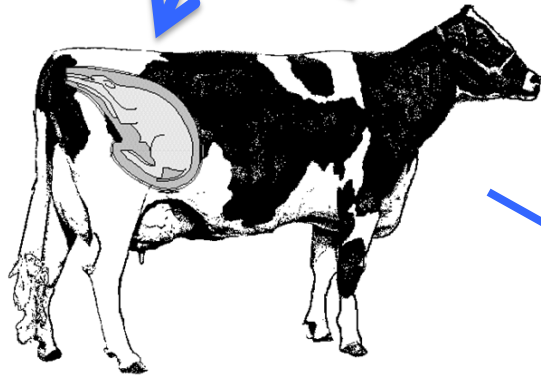
Decreased milk yield



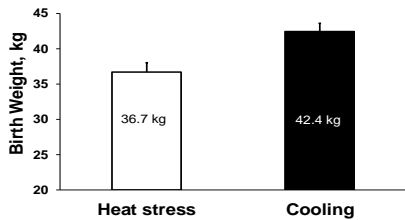
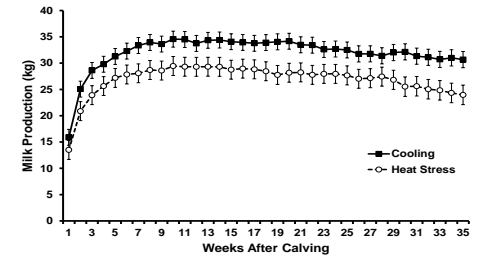
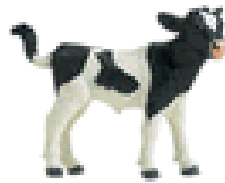
Decreased mammary growth



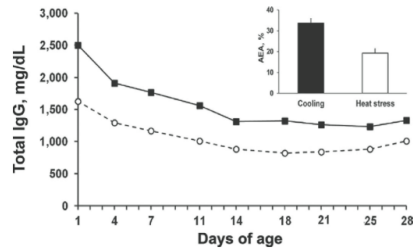
Late gestation



Altered autophagy



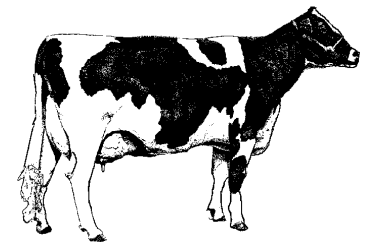
Lower body weight
Decreased IgG absorption



Reduced reproductive efficiency



Decreased milk yield



Thanks!

- Dr. Sha Tao
- Dr. Izabella Thompson
- Ana Monteiro

- Dr. Bruno do Amaral
- Joyce Hayen
- Dr. Erin Connor – USDA-ARS
- Dr. Sally Johnson – Virginia Tech



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