

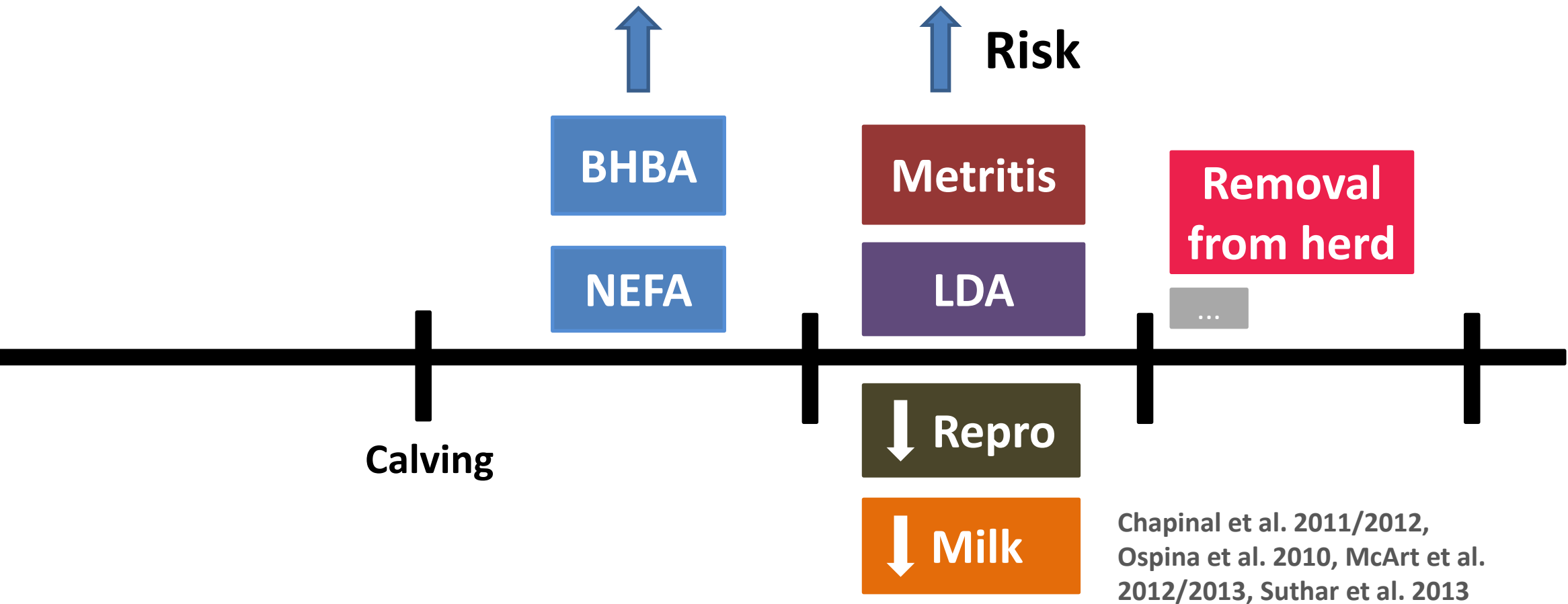
**Dry period plane of energy:
Effects on glucose tolerance in peripartum
dairy cows**

Mann S., Leal Yepes F.A., Wakshlag J.J., Overton T.R., Cummings
B.P., Nydam D.V.

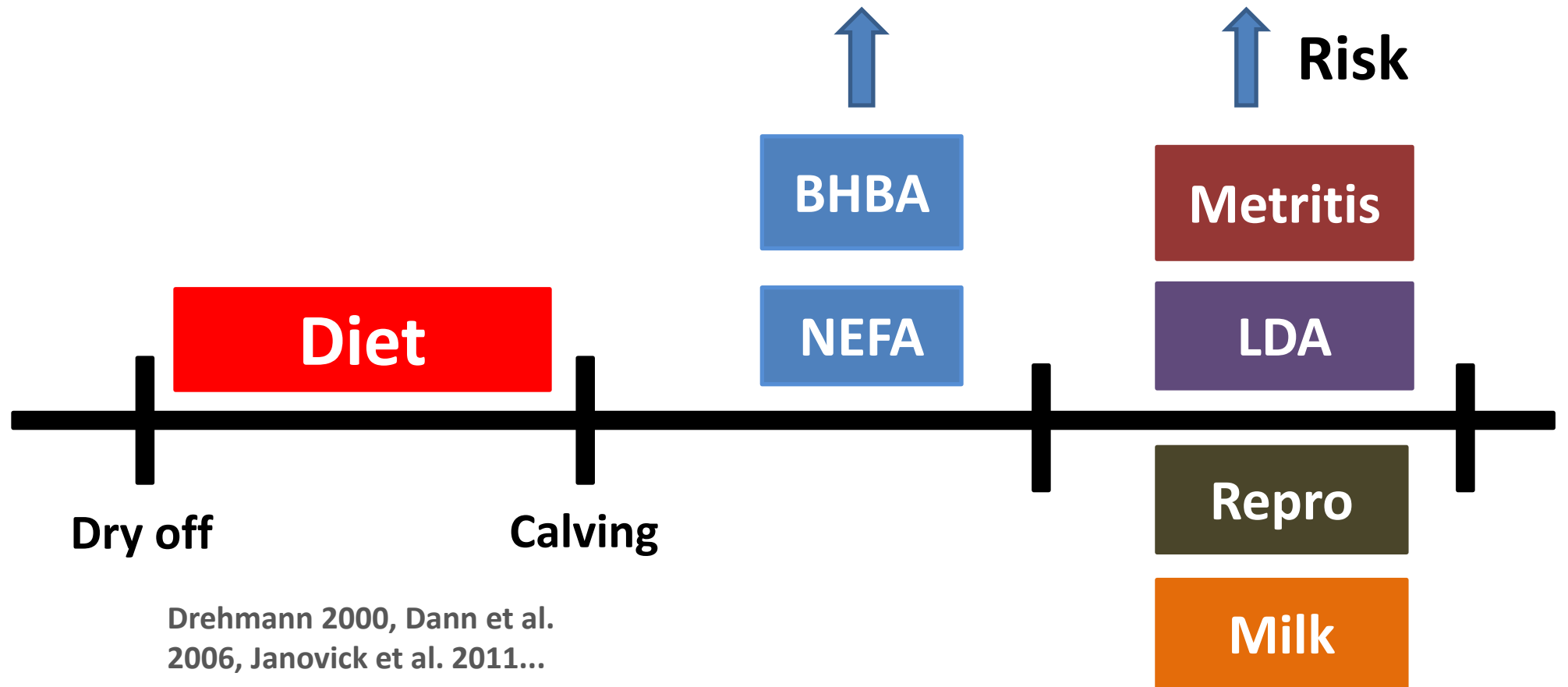
Cornell University, Ithaca, NY

Contact: sm682@cornell.edu

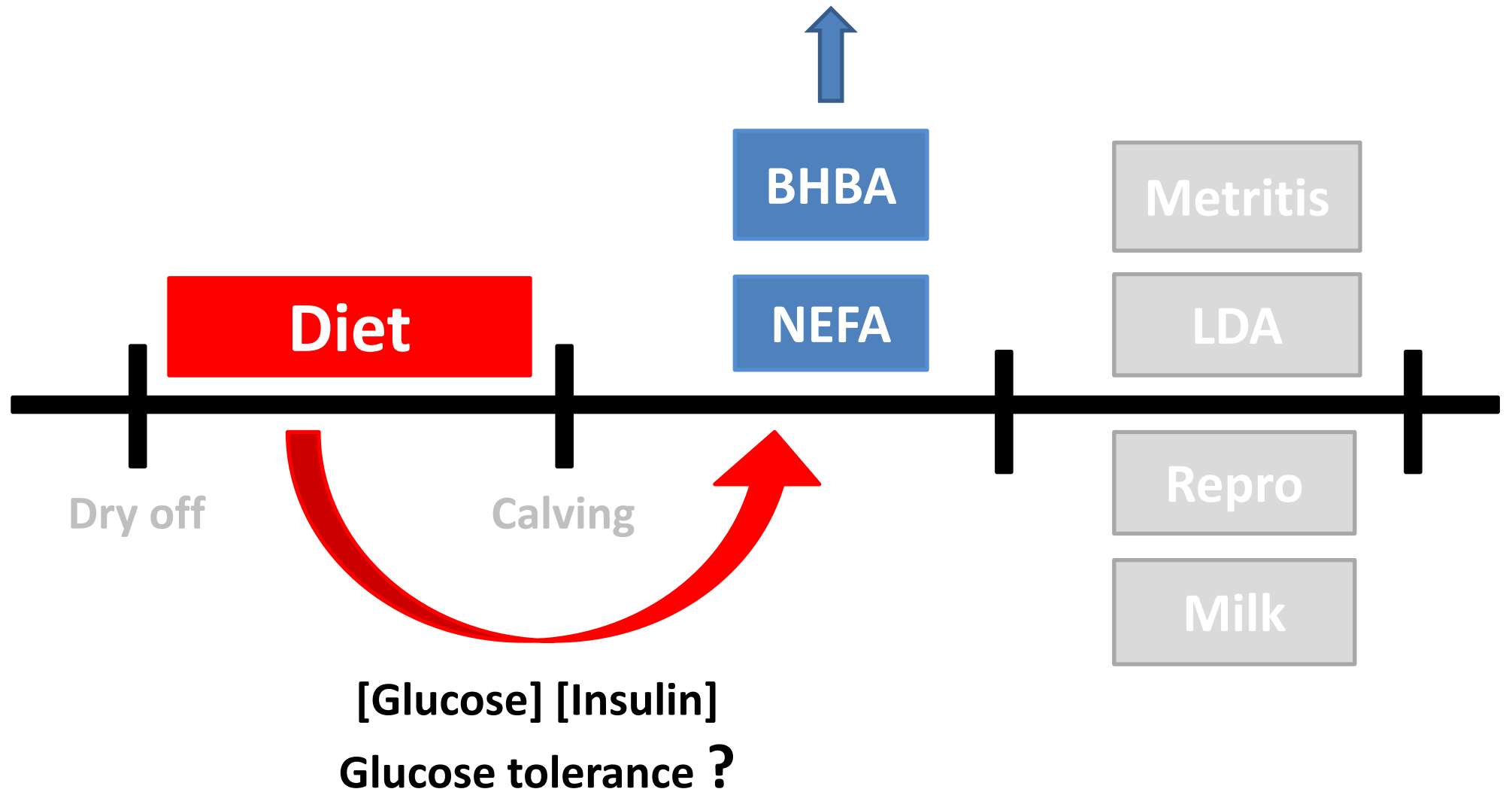
INTRODUCTION



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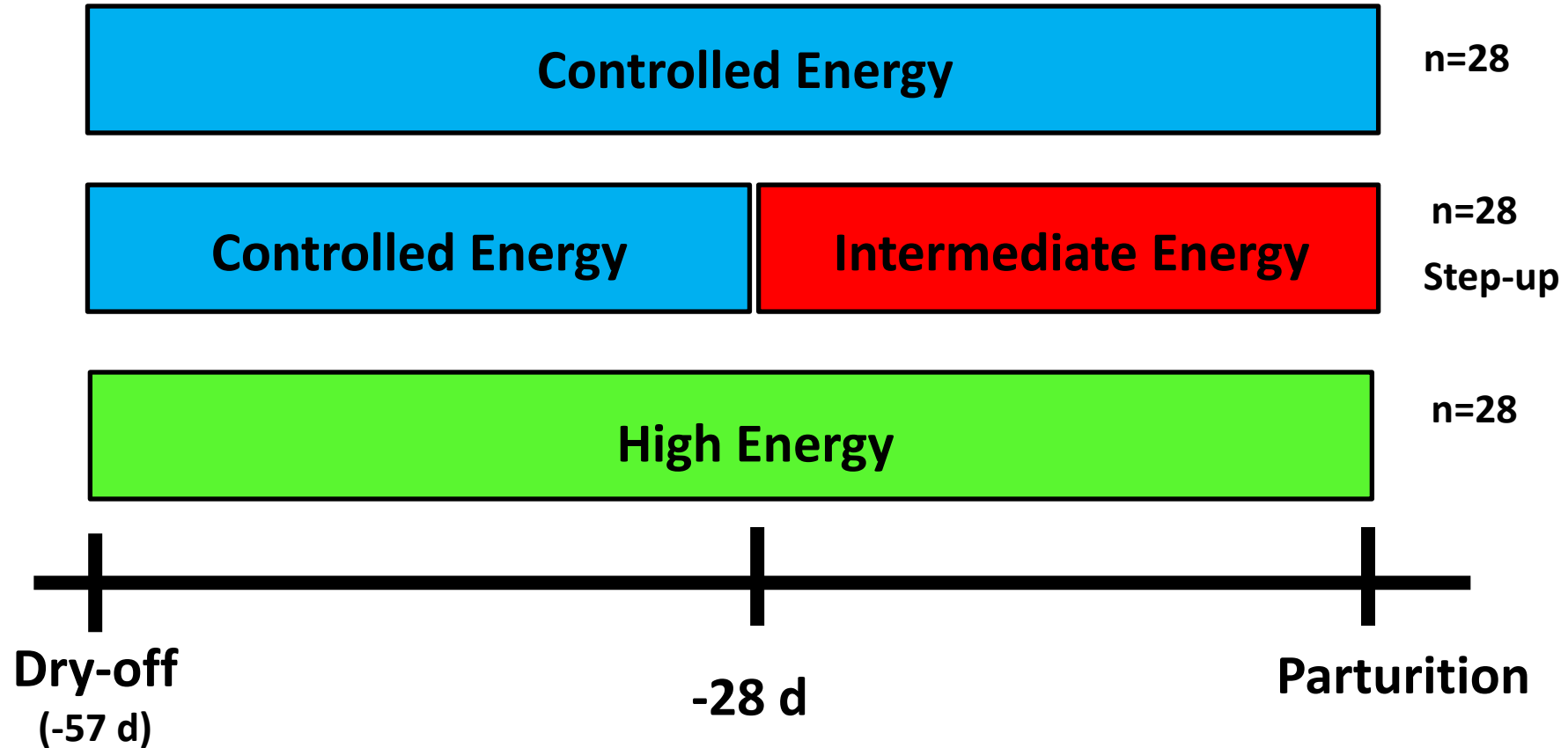
HYPOTHESIS

Overfeeding energy during the dry period

- affects regulation of blood glucose concentration, and
- affects peripartal glucose tolerance

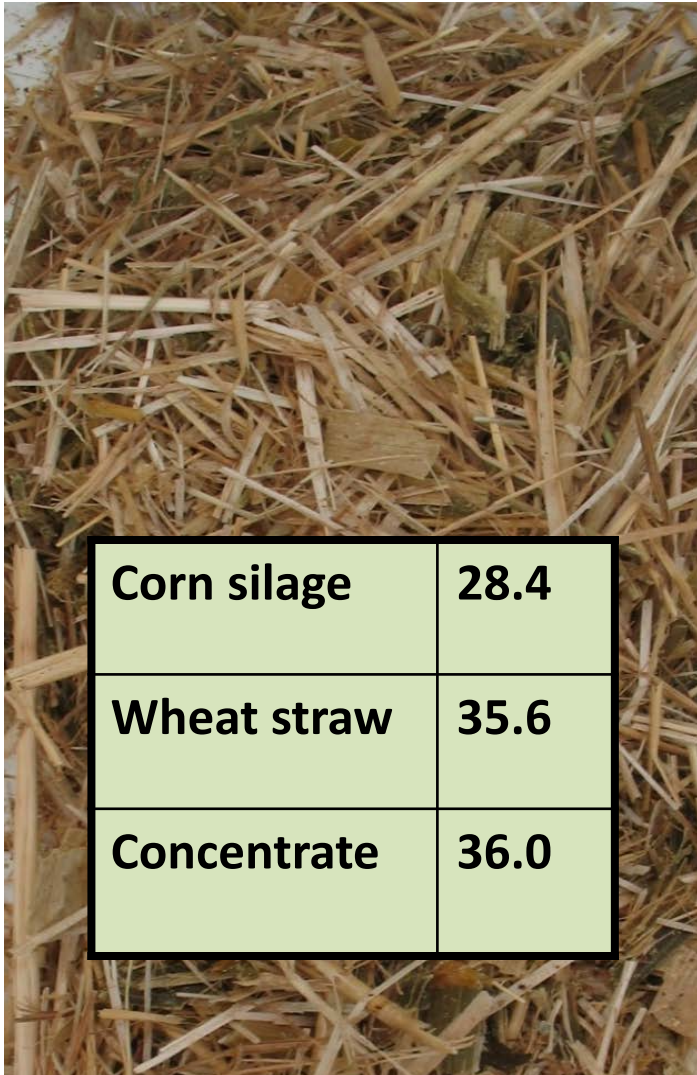
predisposing cows to hyperketonemia and increased lipolysis postpartum

TREATMENT GROUPS

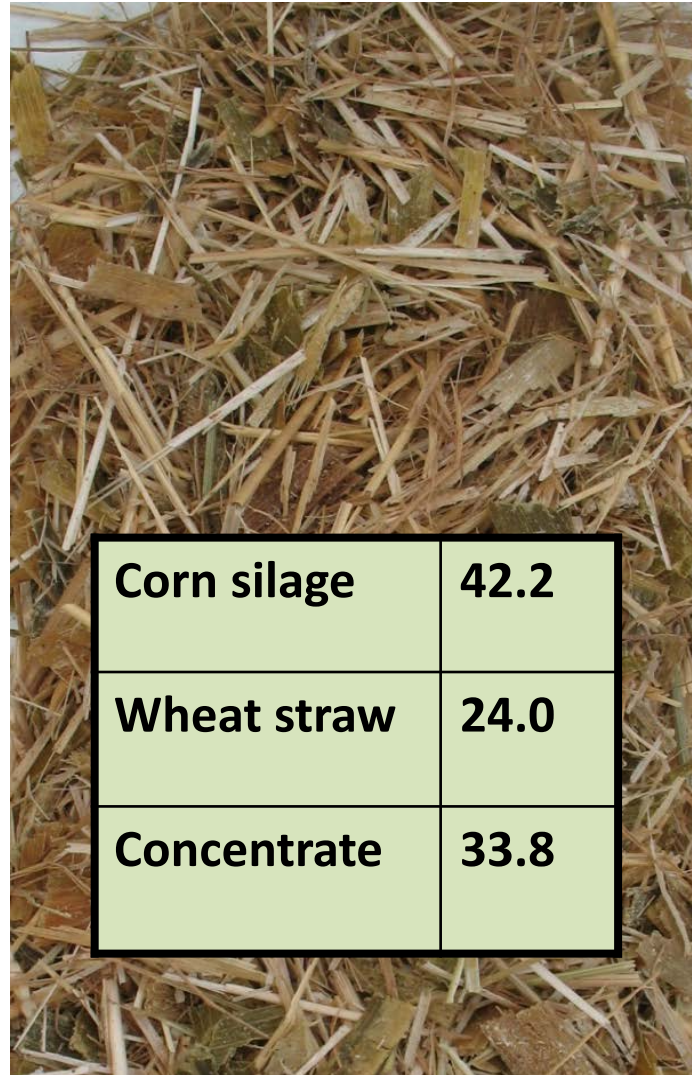


Lactation ≥ 2 , housed in individual tie-stalls with feed buckets, all diets fed ad libitum, all animals fed same fresh cow TMR, enrollment randomized block design

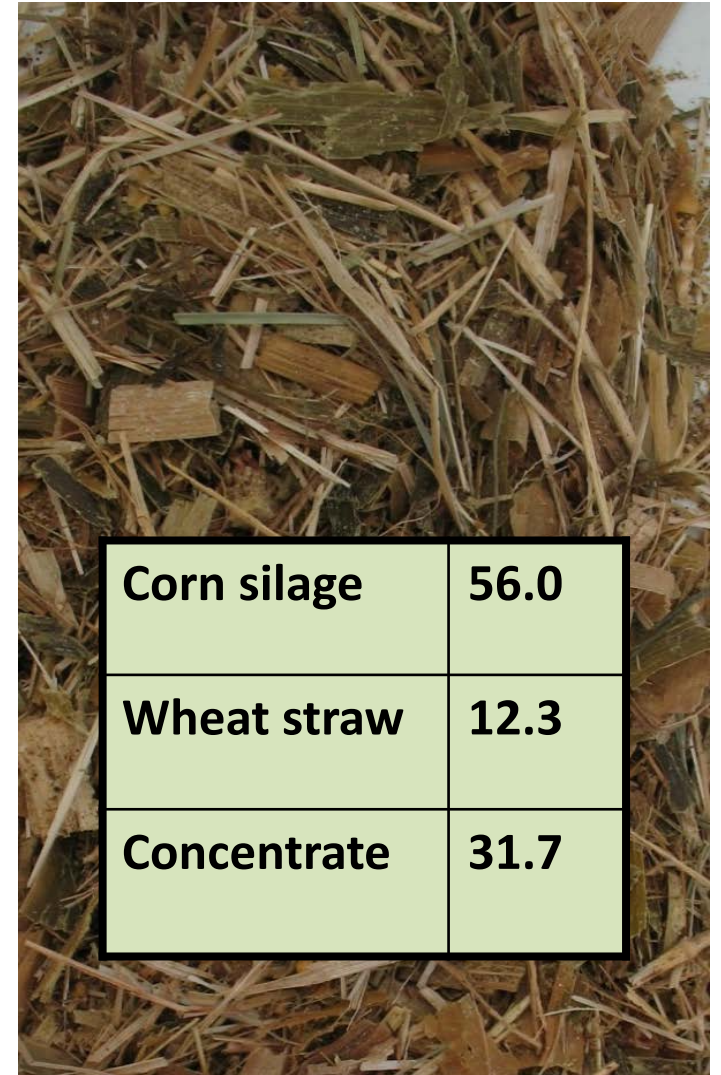
DIET COMPOSITION (%DM)



Controlled

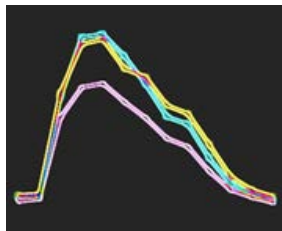
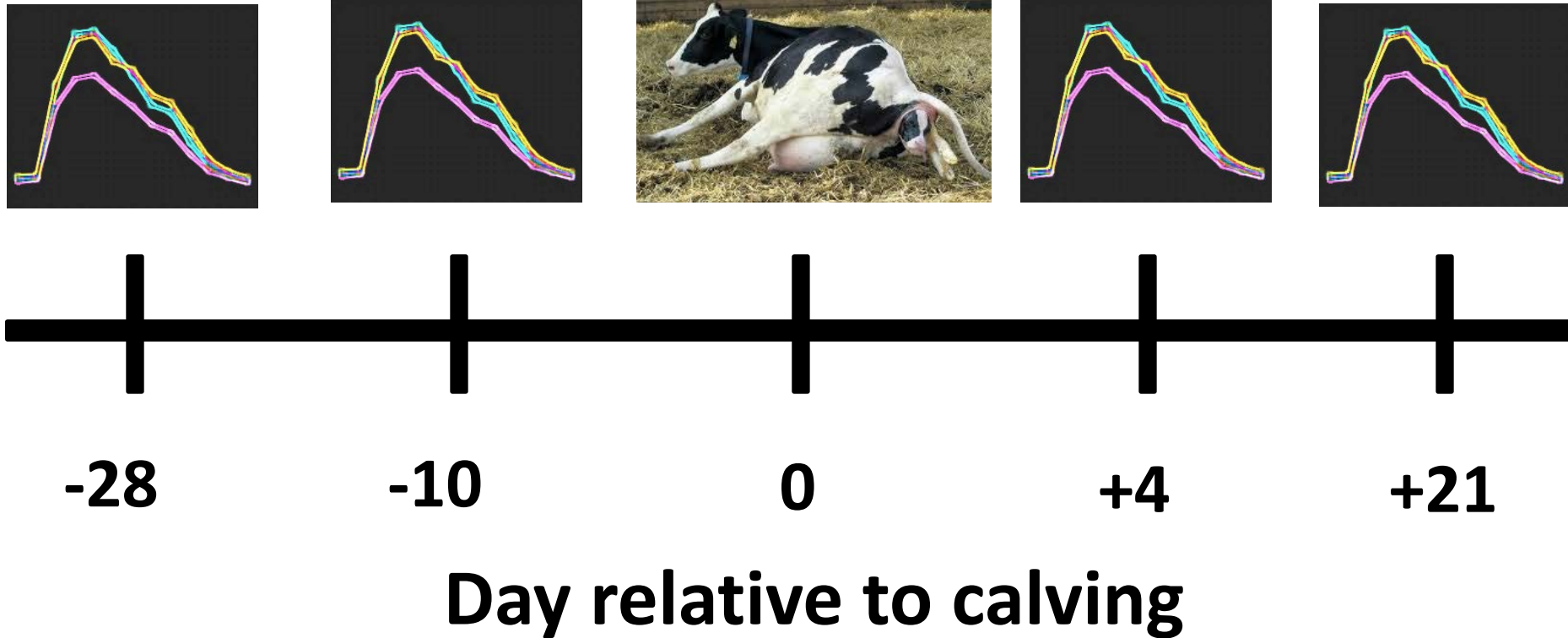


Intermediate



High

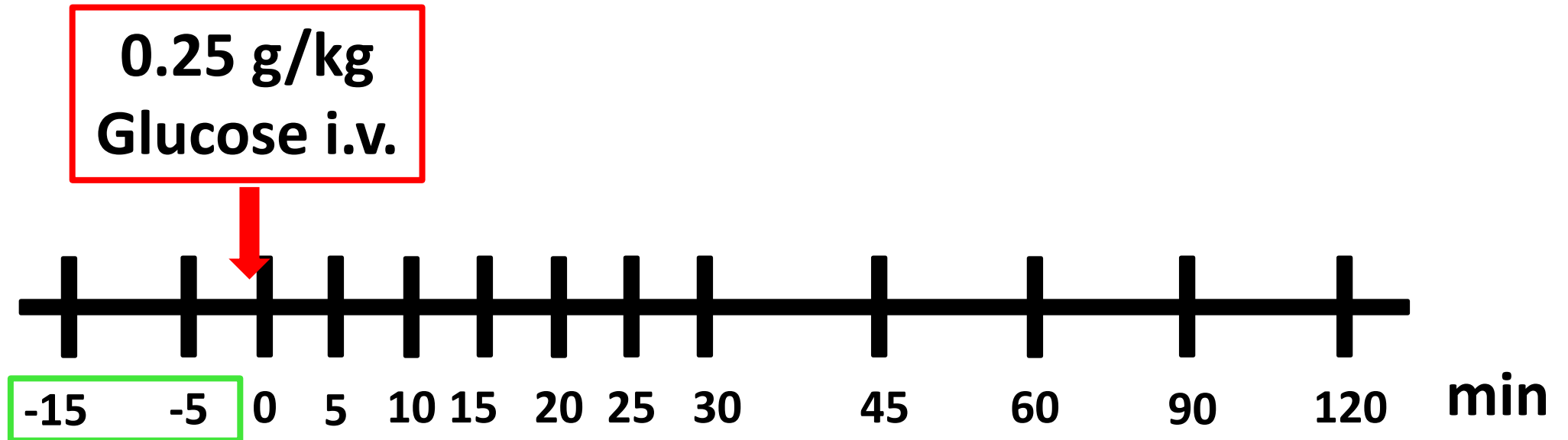
SAMPLING TIME POINTS



=

Intravenous **G**lucose Tolerance Test (**IVGTT**)
0.25 g/kg glucose i.v. as 50% solution

IVGTT + BASELINE SAMPLES

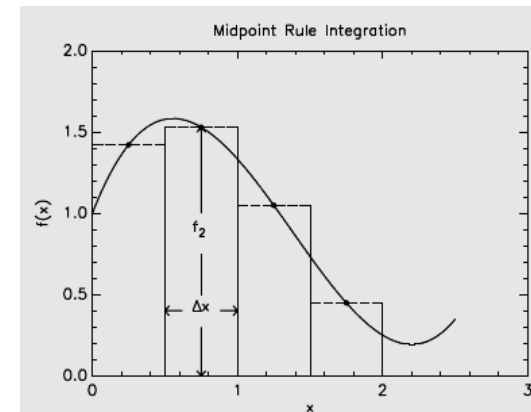


Baseline values: Glucose, Insulin, NEFA, BHBA, glucagon

All timepoints: Glucose, Insulin, NEFA

ANALYSIS

- Laboratory analysis
 - Heparinized plasma within 30 min after collection, snap frozen and stored at -20°C
 - Glucose and NEFA by enzymatic colorimetric method (Sigma, Wako)
 - Insulin and glucagon by radioimmunoassay (Millipore)
 - BHBA cow-side (Precision Xtra, Abbott)
- Statistical analysis (SAS 9.3)
 - For IVGTT: Area under the curve (AUC) (Cardoso et al. 2011)
positive incremental area from baseline
 - Mixed-effects ANOVA (fixed effect of treatment group, random effect of enrollment block)
 - Tukey's posthoc test for differences among the groups

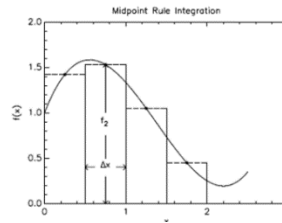


RESULTS: RATION ANALYSIS

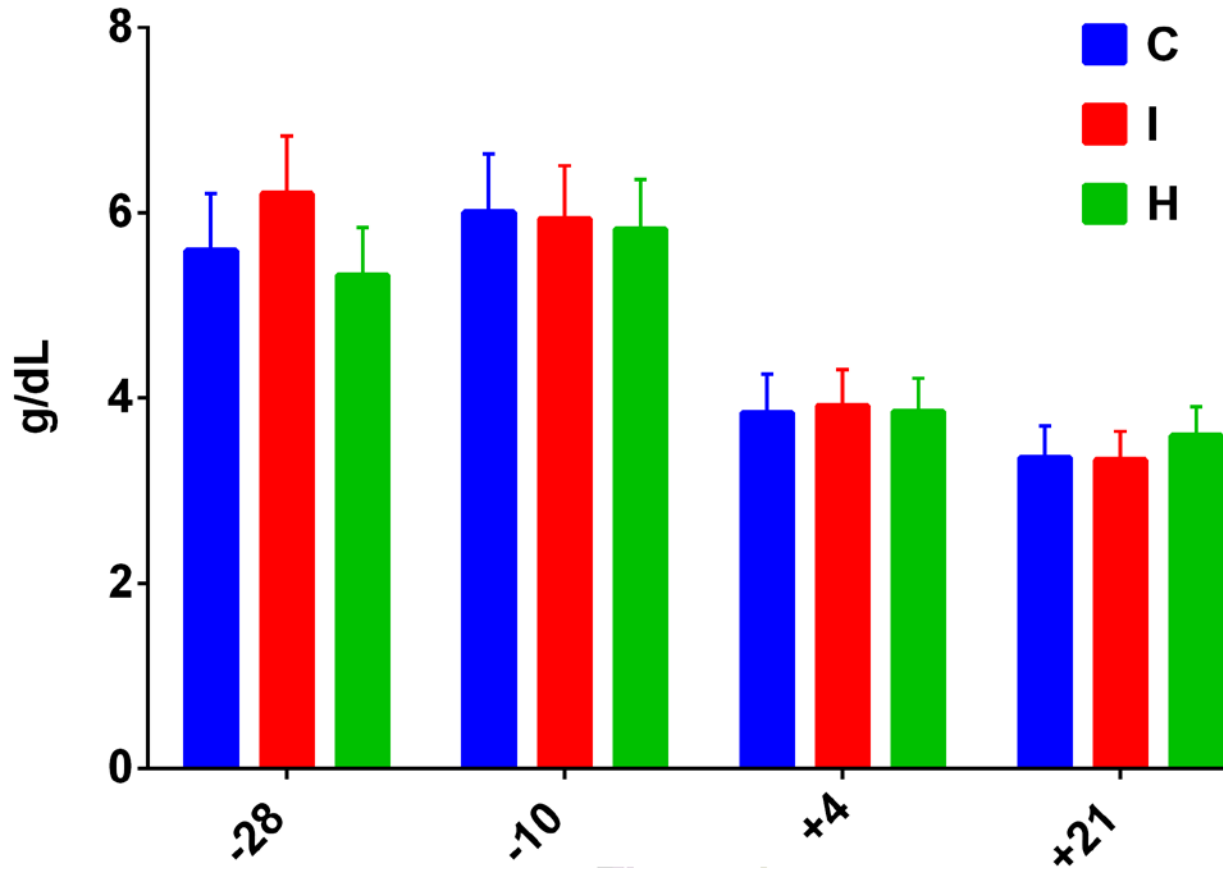
Variable	Controlled	I-med	High
ME (Mcal/kg) ^a	1.98	2.12	2.23
Energy balance (% of req.) ^a	112	126	153
Total MP Available ^a (g/day)	1492	1523	1518
MP (% of req.) ^a	124	123	118
NDF (% DM) ^b	48.4	42.2	41.0
Starch (% DM) ^b	15.0	20.1	23.7

Wet chemistry analysis Dairy One Coop. Ithaca; ^a CNCPS v.6.1 estimation ; ^b average of 10 monthly composites

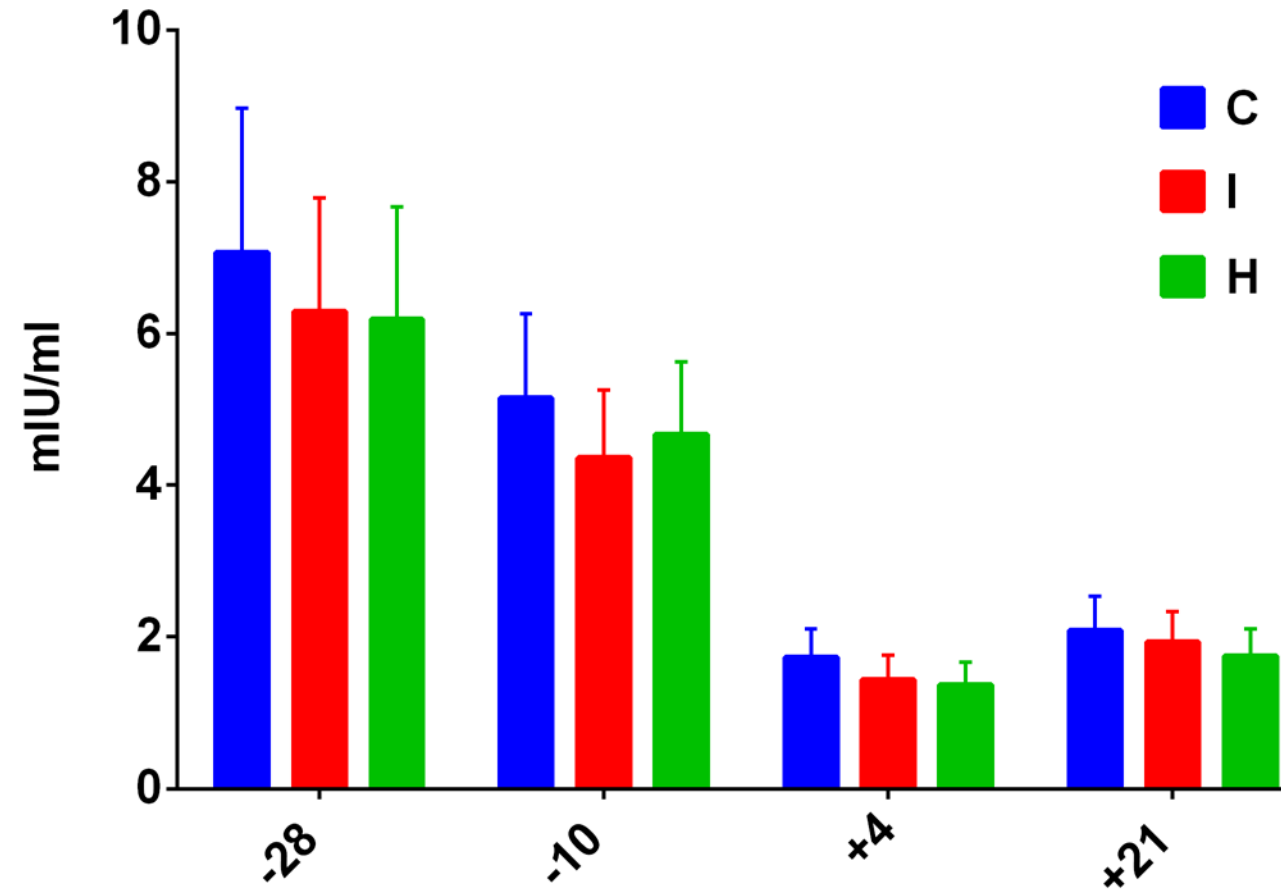
RESULTS: AREA UNDER CURVE



Glucose AUC

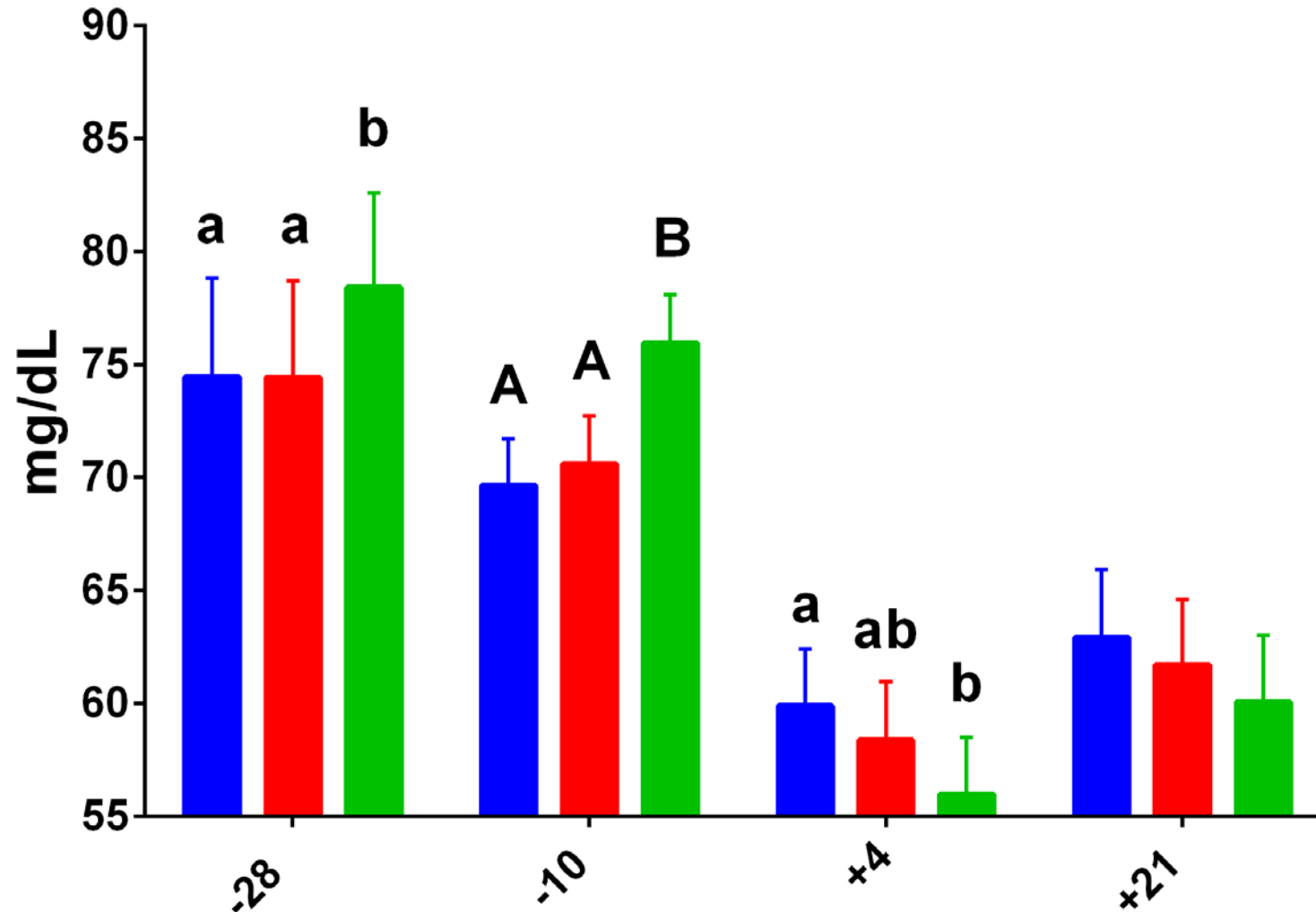


Insulin AUC



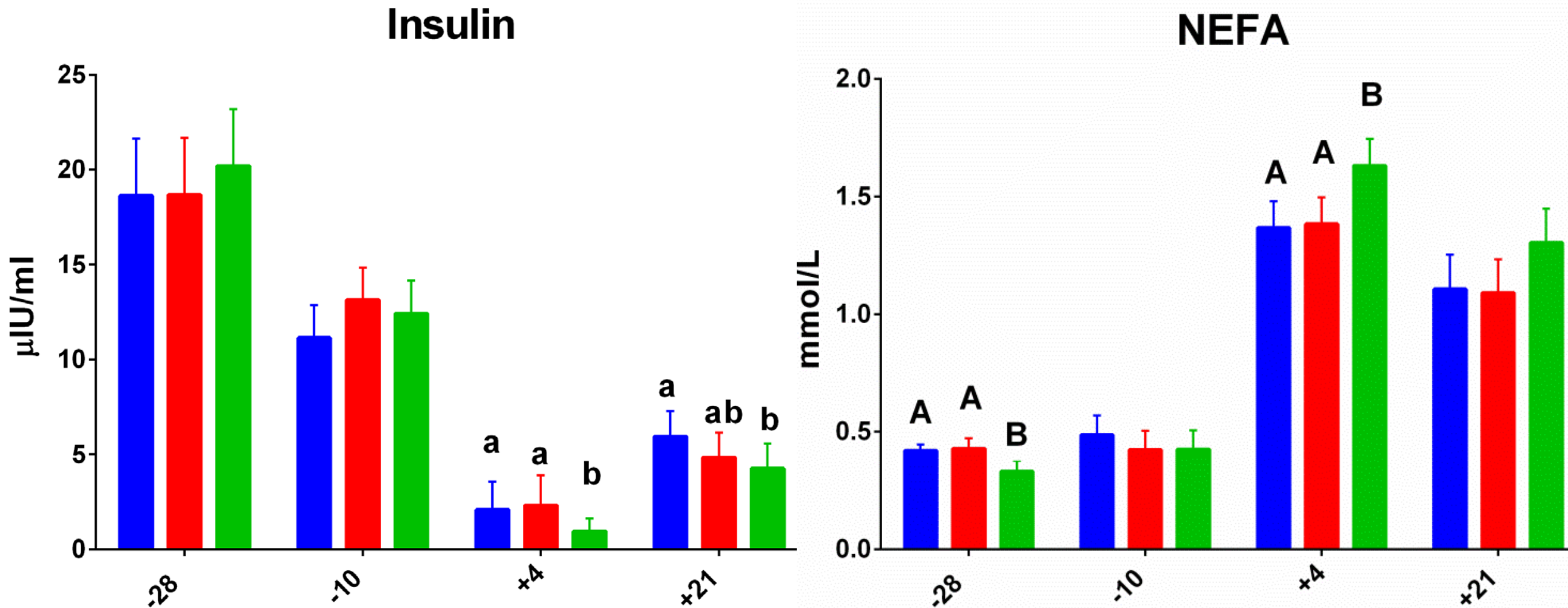
Group means at each time-point marked with different letters are different at a level of $A, B P < 0.05$, $a, b P < 0.10$ in Tukey's HSD test; mixed-effects ANOVA. Error bars represent 95% CI.

RESULTS: BASELINE GLUCOSE



Group means at each time-point marked with different letters are different at a level of $A,B P < 0.05$, $a,b P < 0.10$ in Tukey's HSD test; mixed-effects ANOVA. Error bars represent 95% CI.

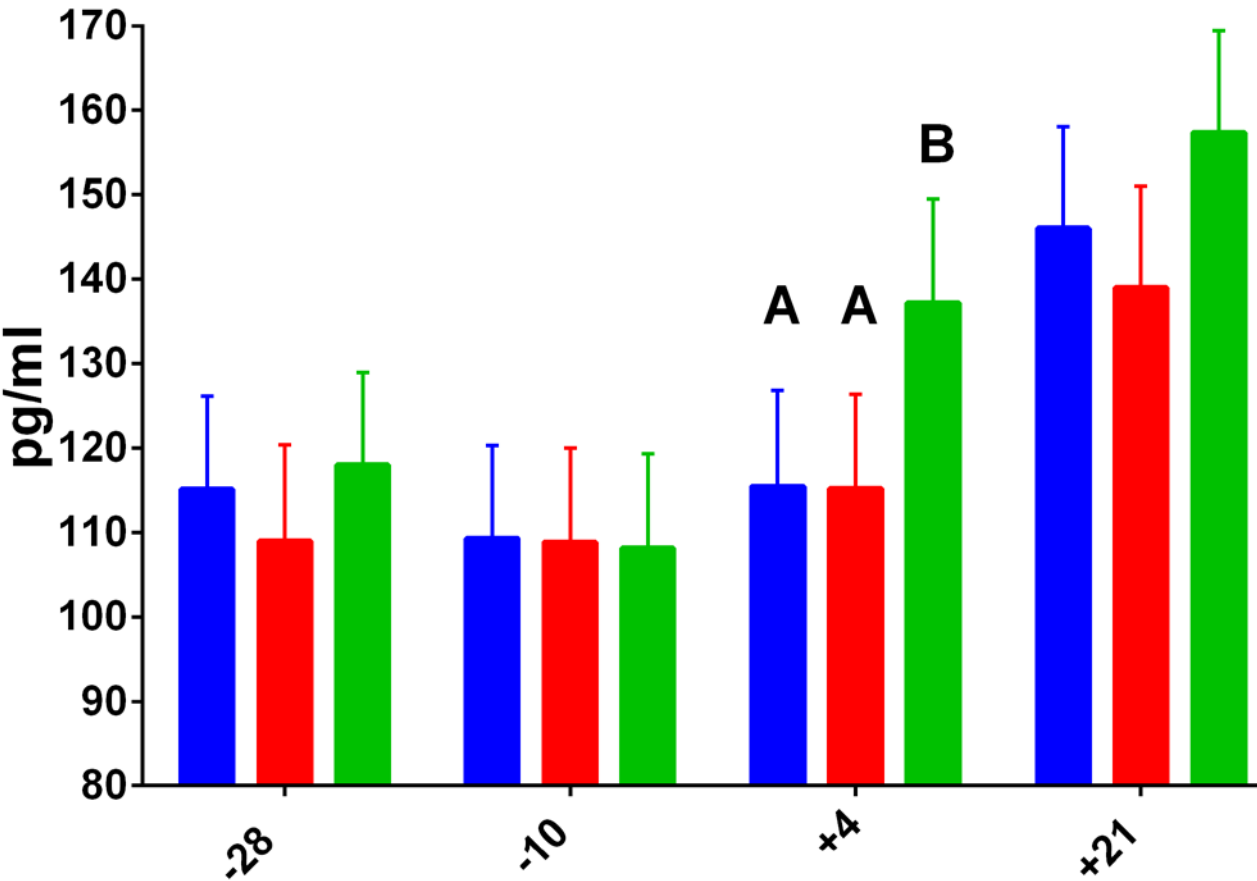
RESULTS



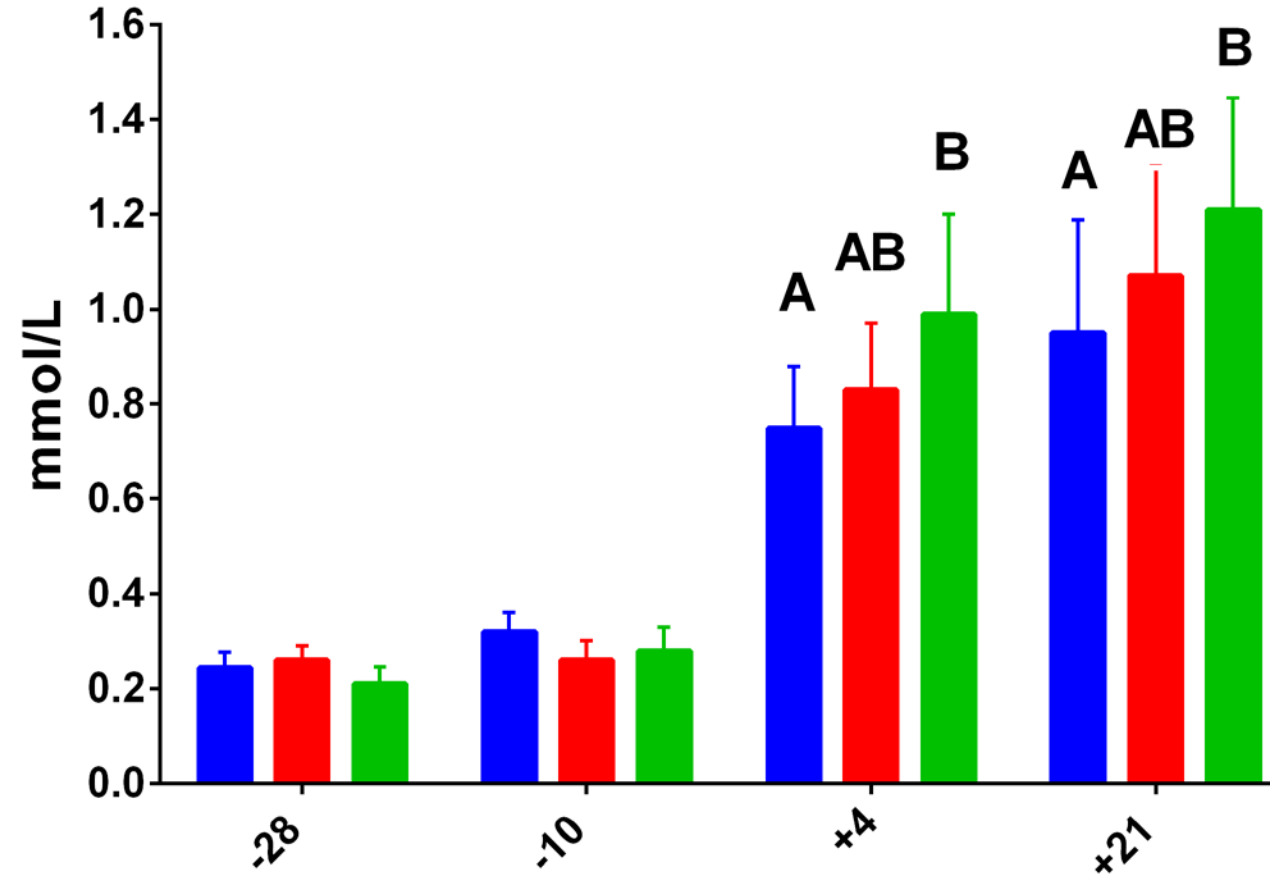
Group means at each time-point marked with different letters are different at a level of $A, B P < 0.05$, $a, b P < 0.10$ in Tukey's HSD test; mixed-effects ANOVA. Error bars represent 95% CI.

RESULTS

Glucagon




BHBA



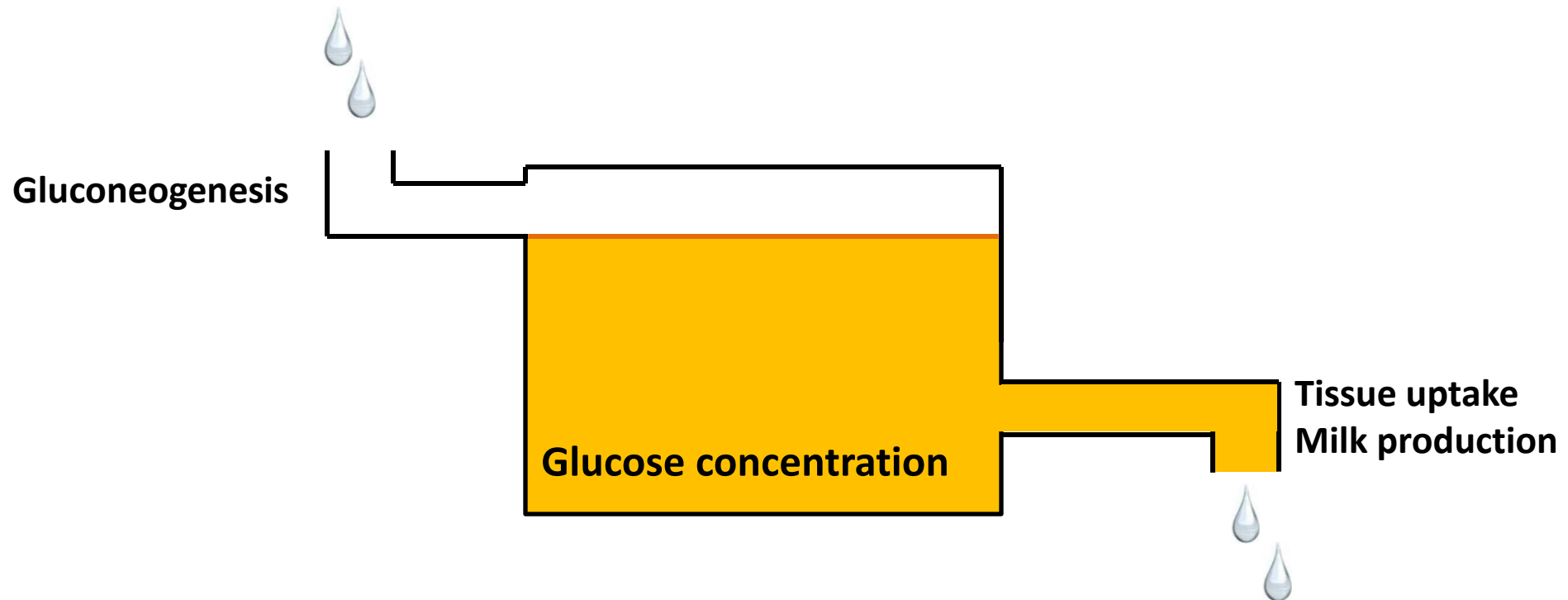
Group means at each time-point marked with different letters are different at a level of $A, B P < 0.05$, $a, b P < 0.10$ in Tukey's HSD test; mixed-effects ANOVA. Error bars represent 95% CI.

SUMMARY

- Feeding a high compared with a controlled energy dry diet was associated with:
 - Effect on blood glucose and pancreatic hormone concentrations, especially early postpartum
 - No effect on glucose clearance or insulin response as assessed by IVGTT
 - Increased NEFA concentrations  increased lipolysis
 - Increased concentrations of BHBA postpartum

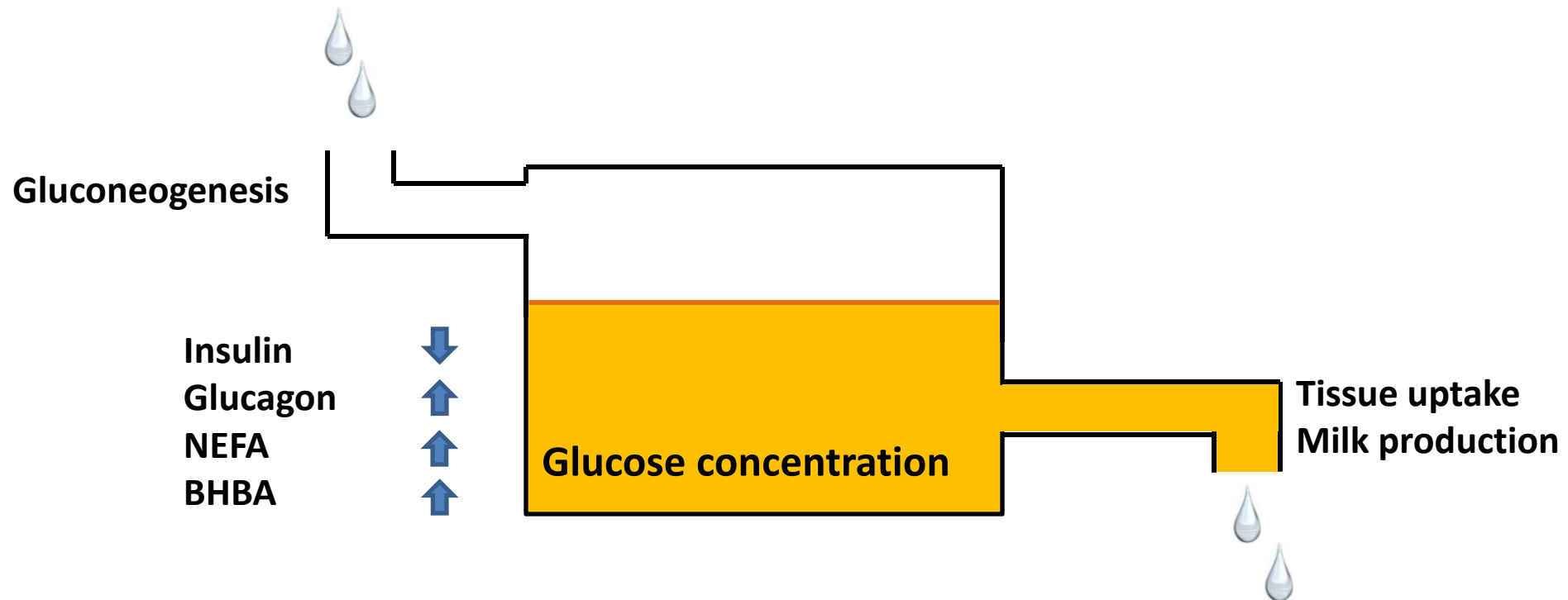
FUTURE DIRECTION

Cause(s) of change in resting glucose concentration postpartum ?



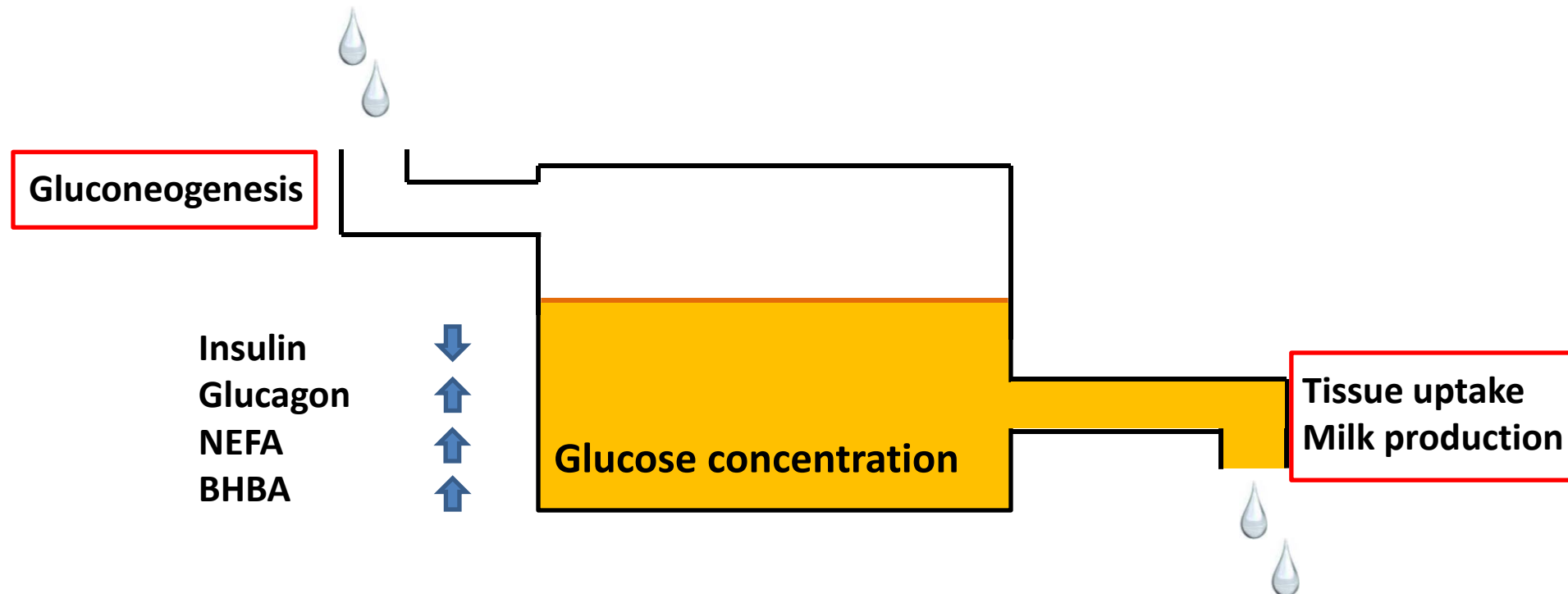
FUTURE DIRECTION

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Cause(s) of change in resting glucose concentration postpartum ?



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Nydam, Overton, and Wakshlag labs

- Francisco Leal Yepes, Charlene Ryan, Mélissa Dupléssis, Lauren Stanko Bristol, Bryant Stuttle, Tameeka Williams

Endocrinology lab at AHDC

Cummings lab

and

- Cornell Teaching & Research Dairy staff and Gladys Birdsall

Resources

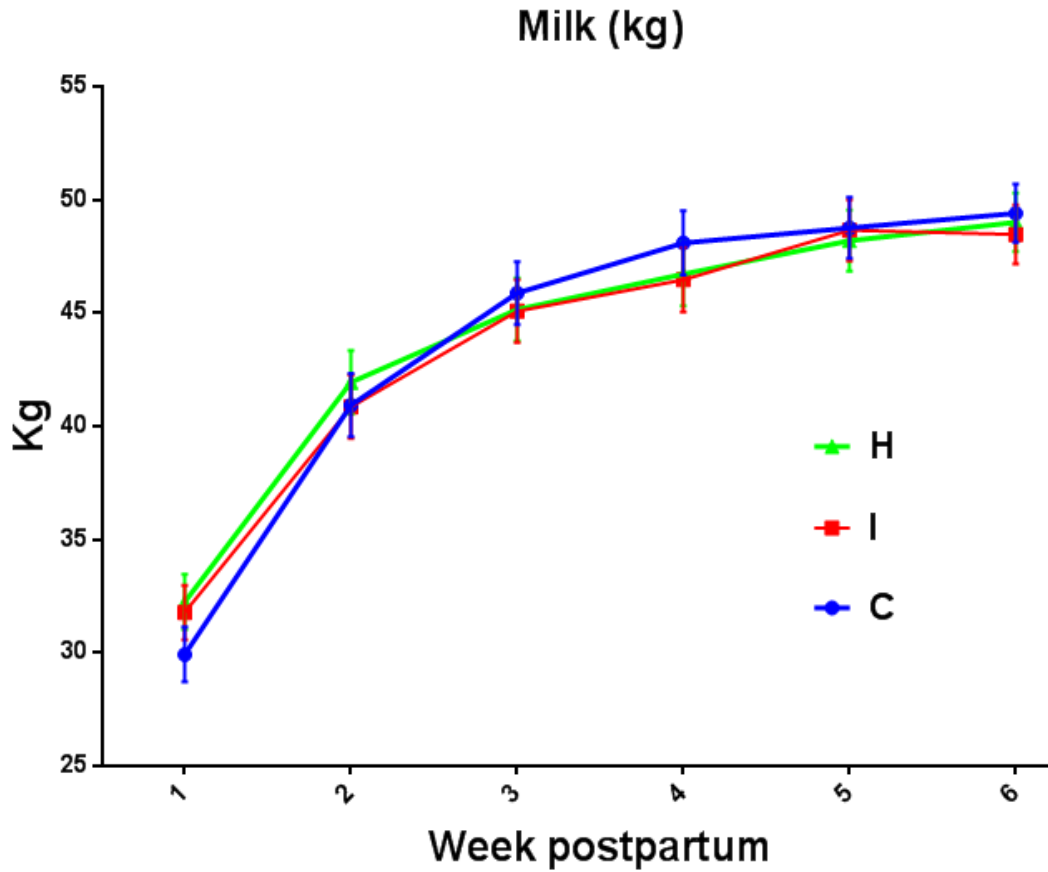
- Work supported by Agriculture and Food Research Initiative Competitive Grant no. 2012-67015-30230 and FCF from the USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture.

“Any opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this presentation are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the view of NIFA or the USDA”

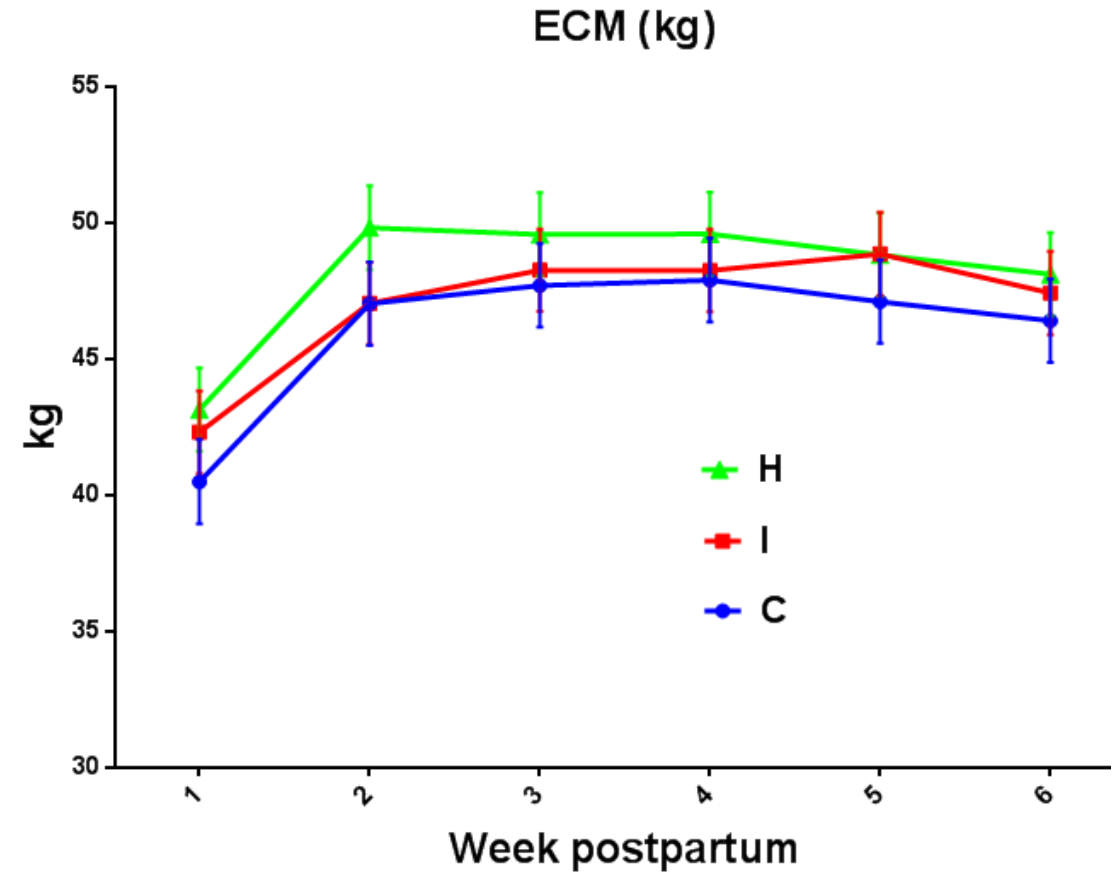
- Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine Graduate Research Assistantship



MILK AND ECM YIELD

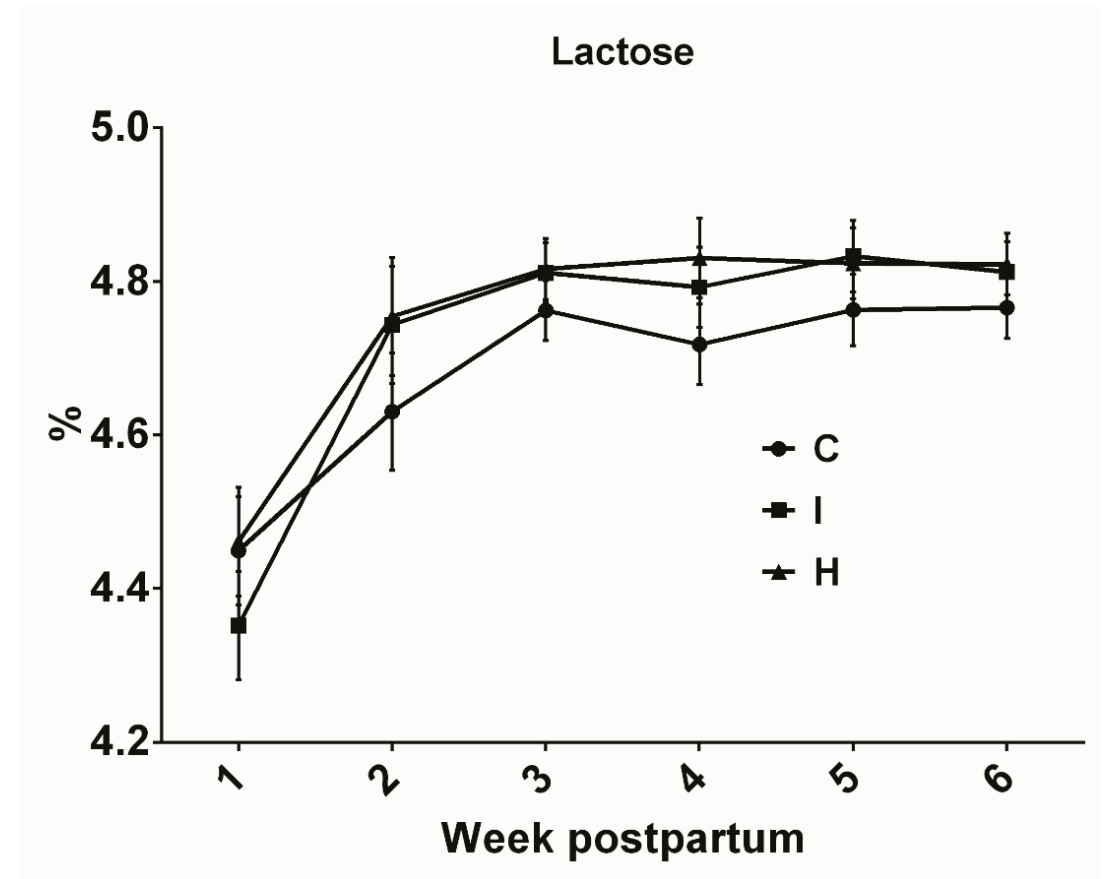
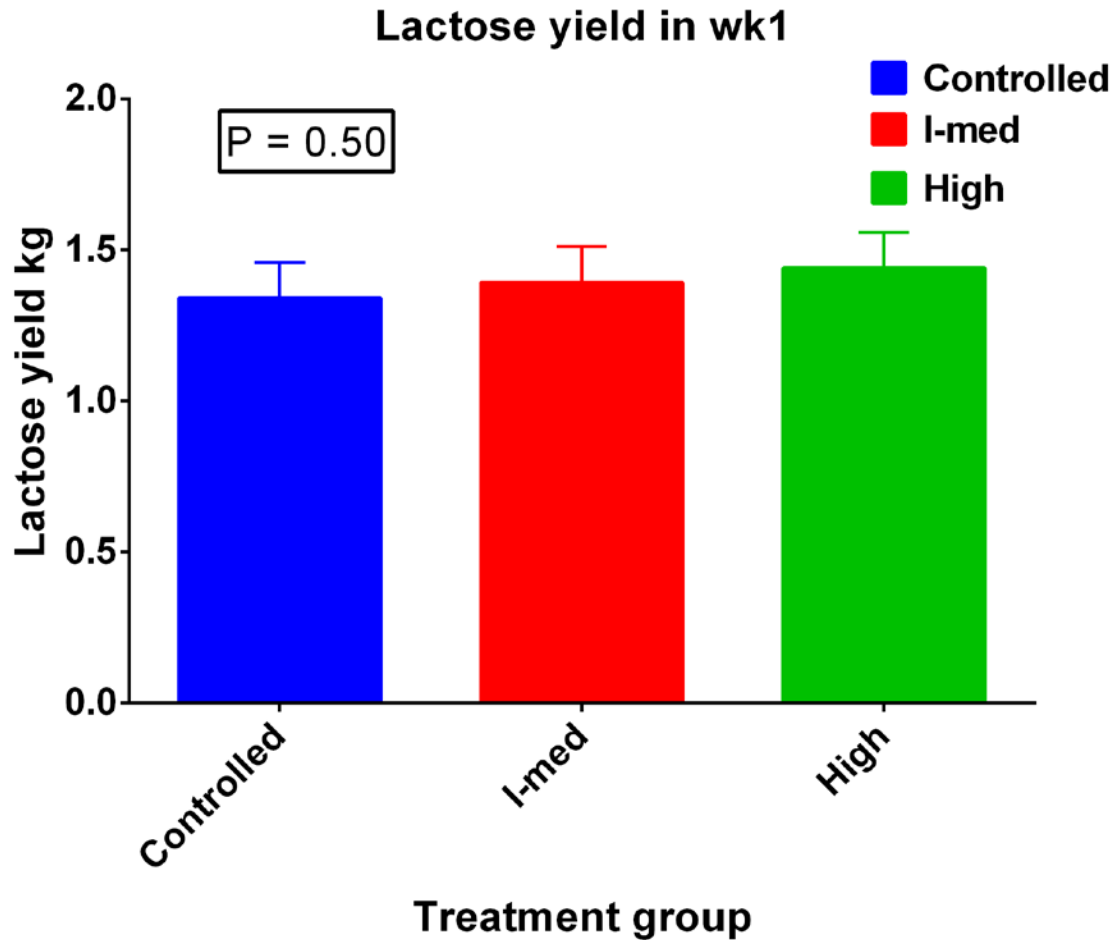


Tx*Time $P=0.31$, Tx $P=0.98$, Time $P < 0.001$



Tx*Time $P=0.92$, Tx $P=0.48$, Time $P < 0.001$

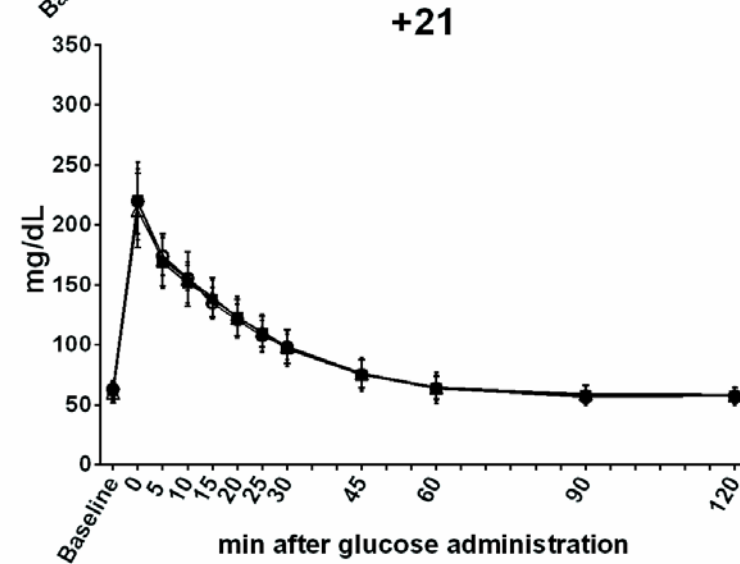
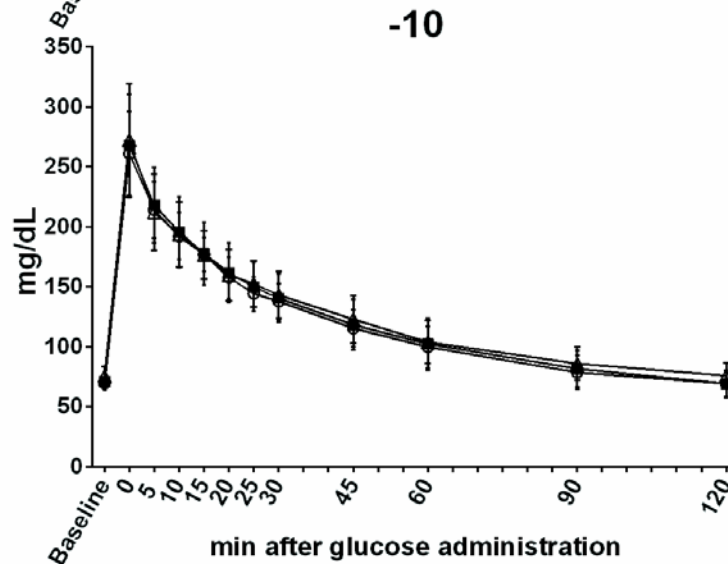
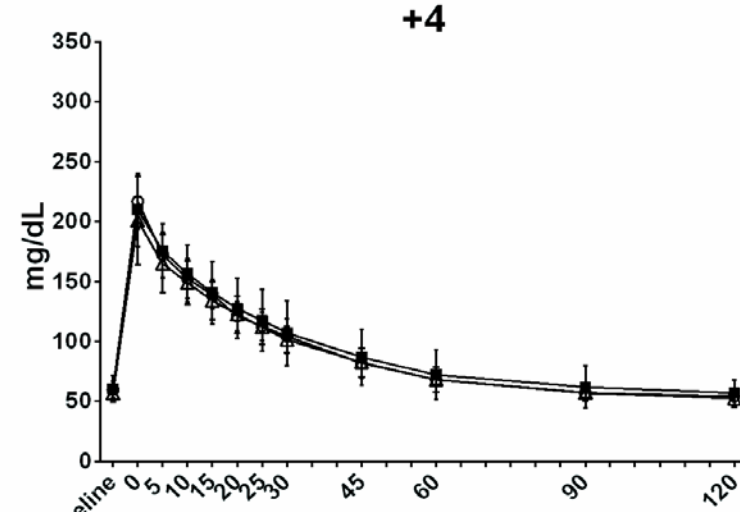
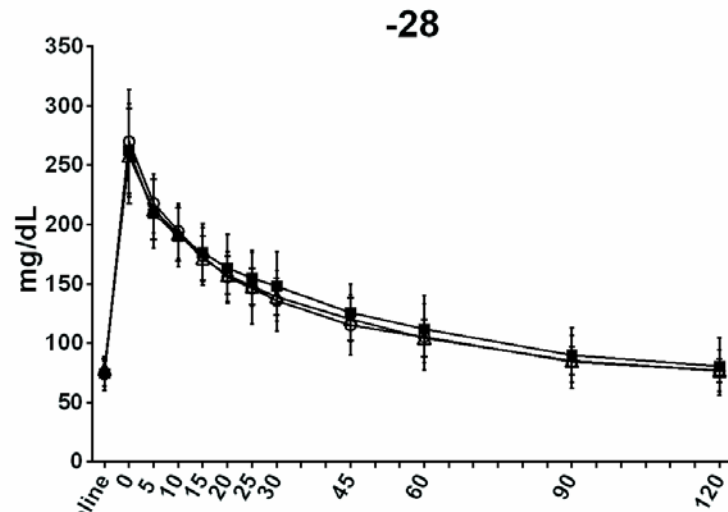
LACTOSE YIELD AND CONCENTRATION



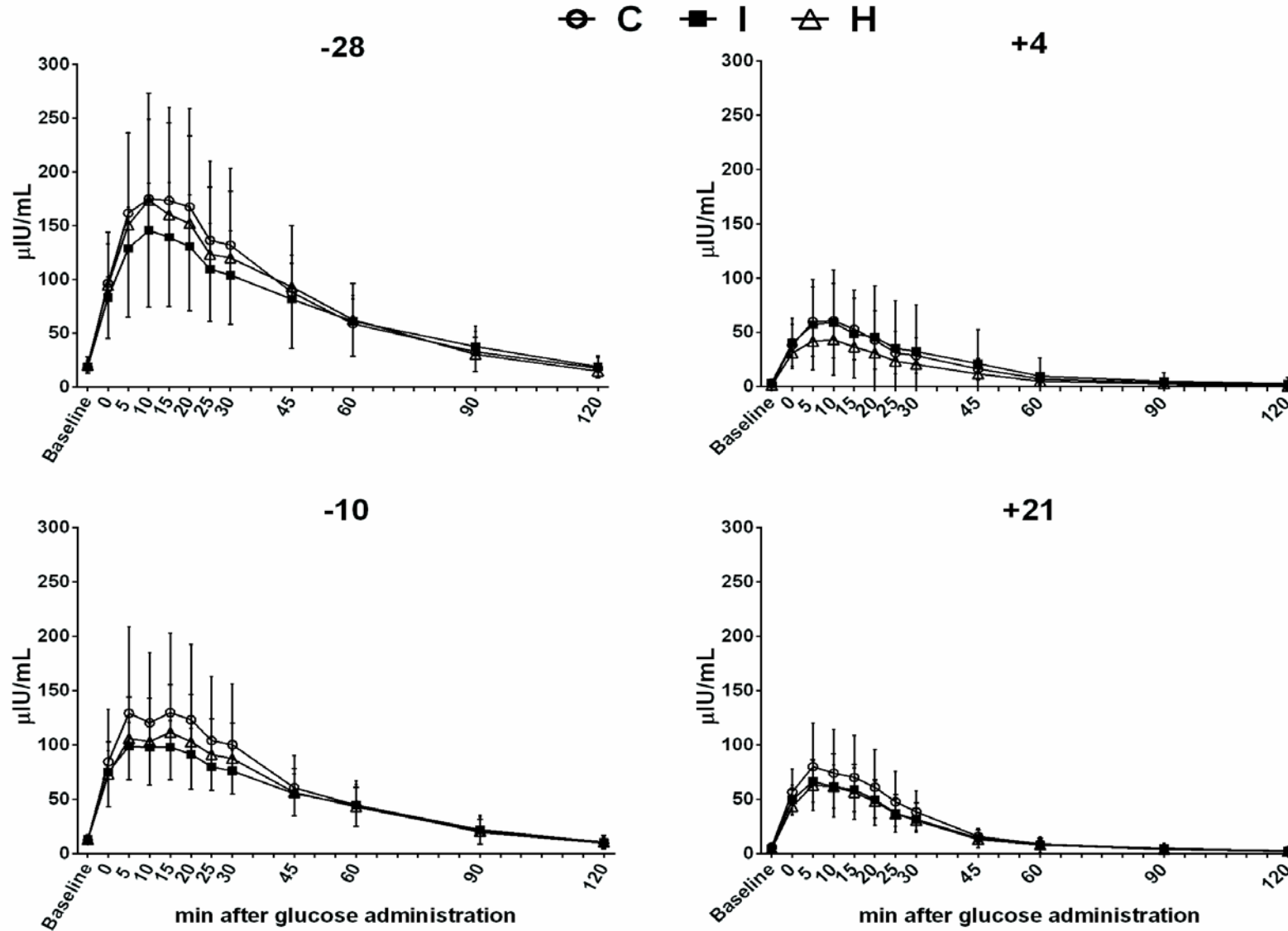
Tx*Time $P=0.88$, Tx $P=0.53$, Time $P < 0.001$

GLUCOSE CURVES IVGTT

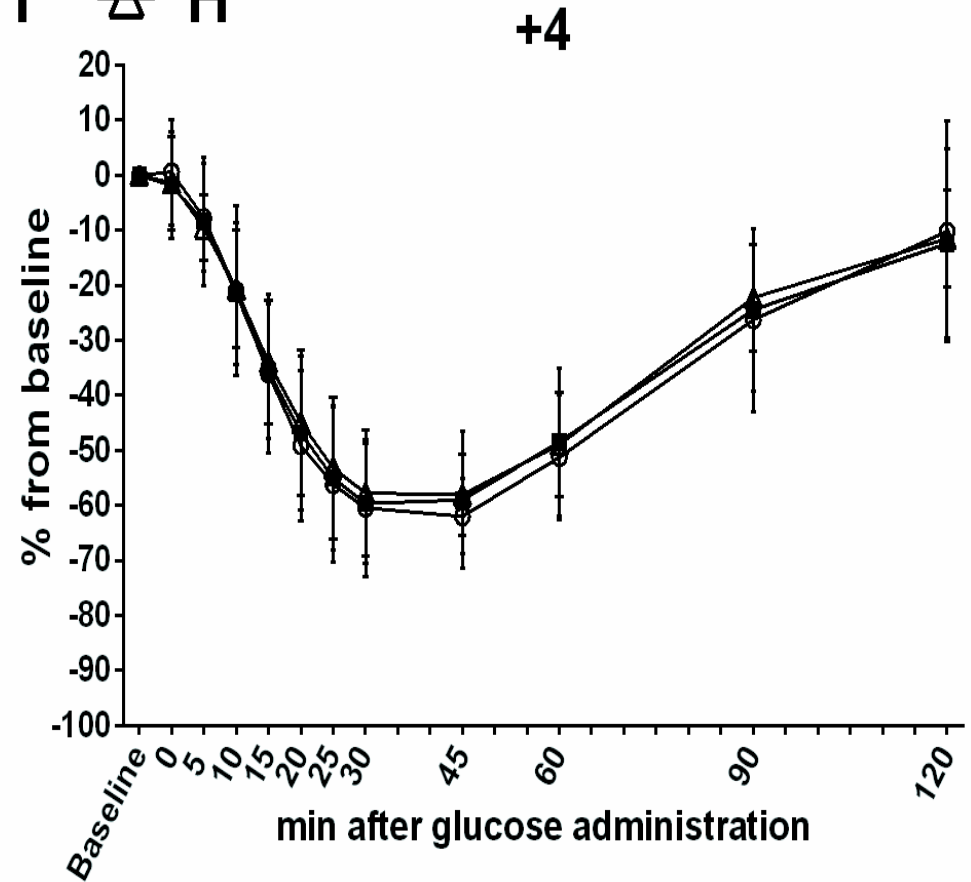
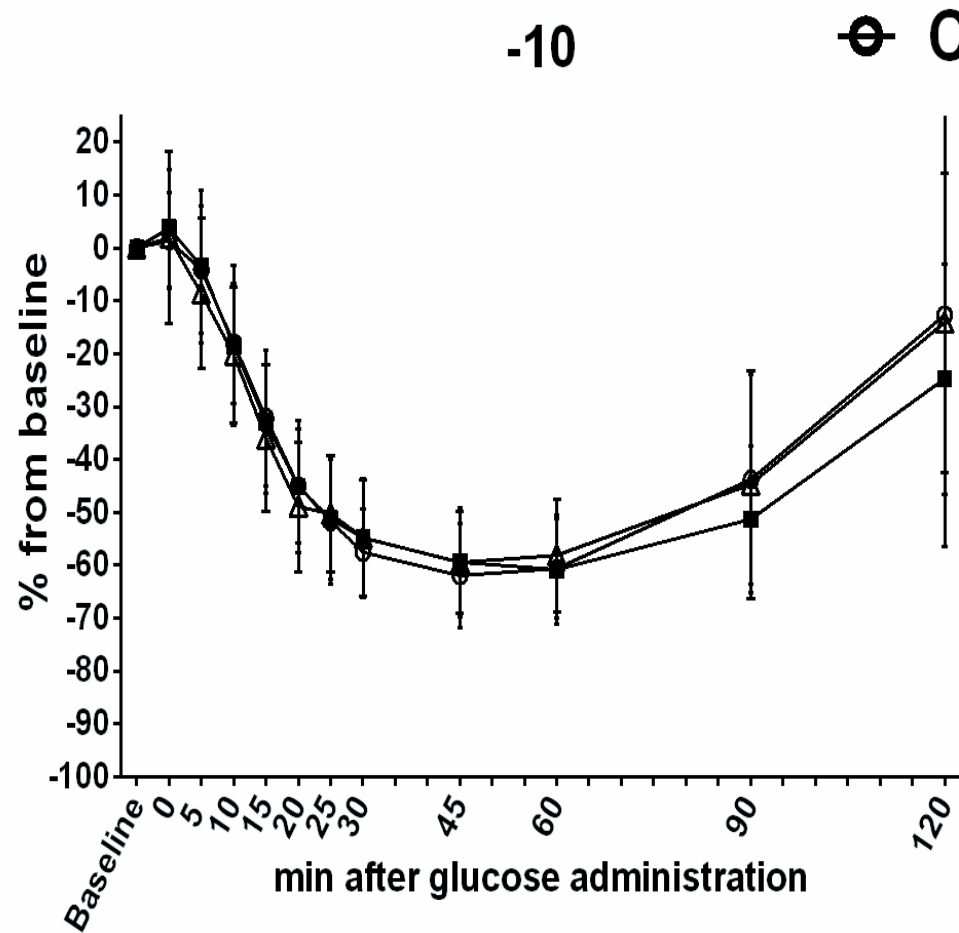
○ C ■ I △ H




INSULIN CURVES IVGTT



NEFA REDUCTION IVGTT




DIET COMPOSITION AND PREDICTED INTAKE (KG DM)



A photograph showing a mixture of corn silage and wheat straw, representing the controlled diet. The silage is finely chopped and mixed with the straw.

Corn silage	3.6
Wheat straw	4.6
Concentrate (C)	4.6
Total	12.8


Controlled



A photograph showing a mixture of corn silage and wheat straw, representing the intermediate diet. The silage is more visible than in the controlled diet.

Corn silage	5.8
Wheat straw	3.3
Concentrate (C)	2.5
Concentrate (H)	2.2
Total	13.8

Intermediate



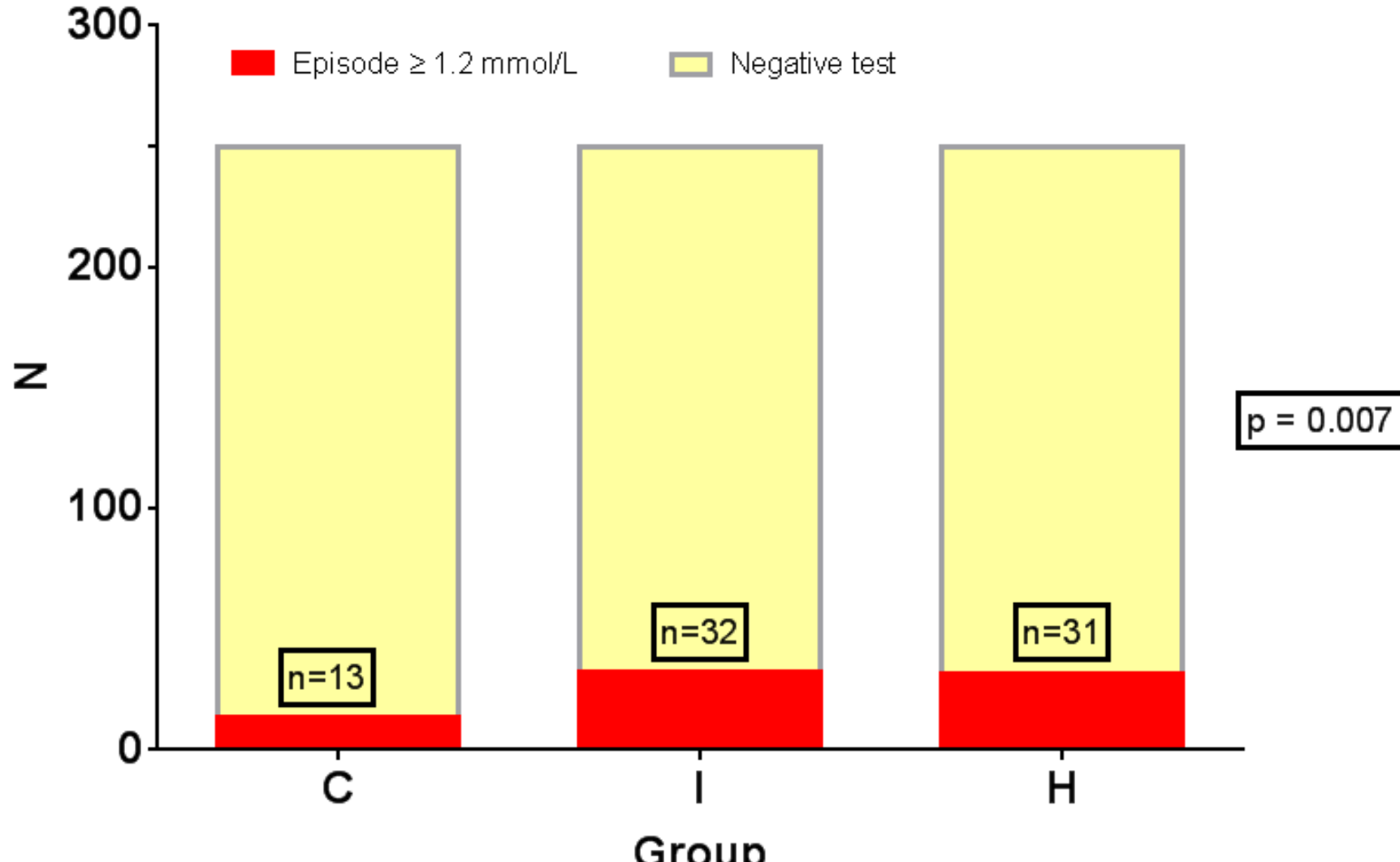
A photograph showing a mixture of corn silage and wheat straw, representing the high diet. The silage is the most prominent component.

Corn silage	8.2
Wheat straw	1.8
Concentrate (H)	4.6
Total	14.6

High

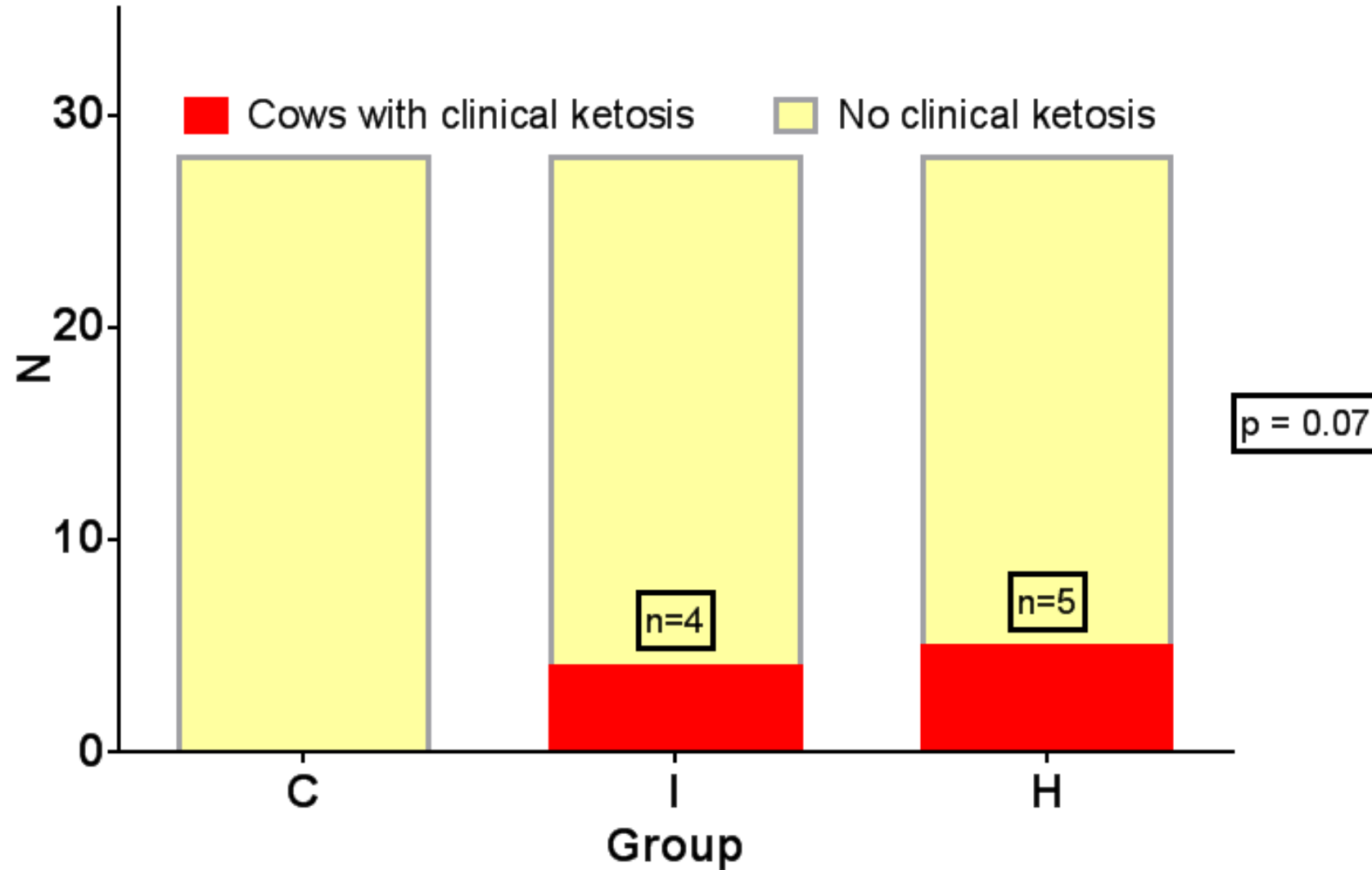
HYPERKETONEMIA

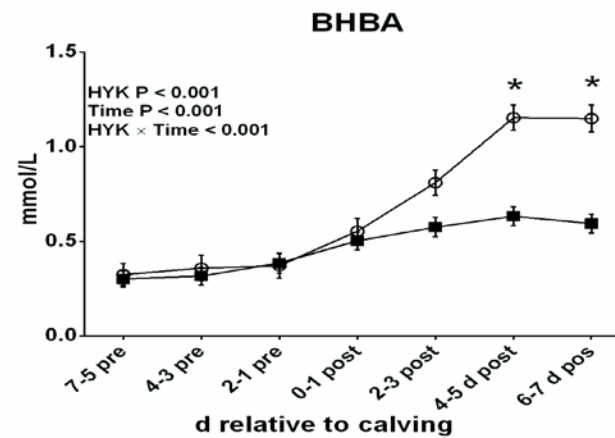
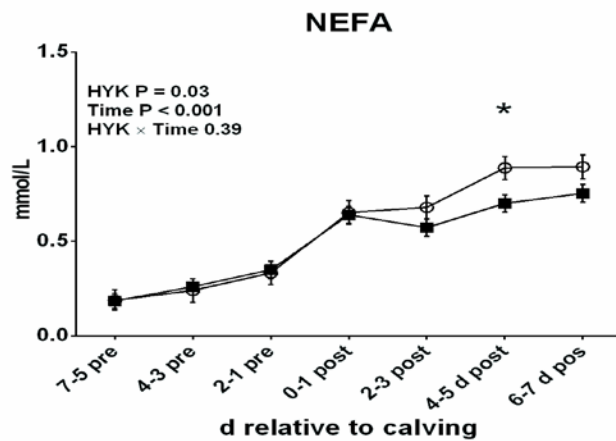
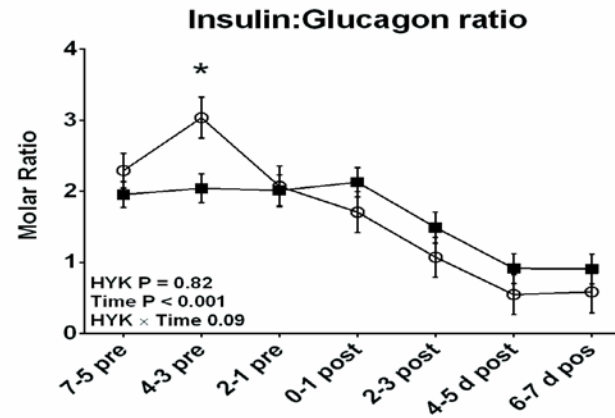
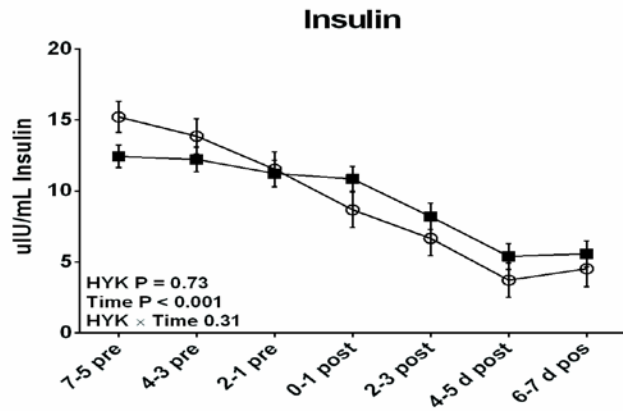
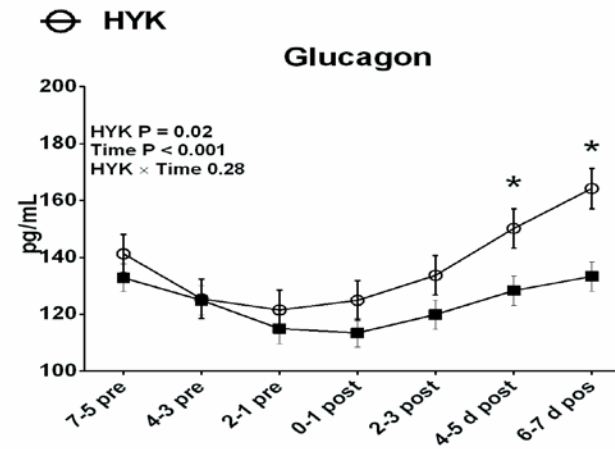
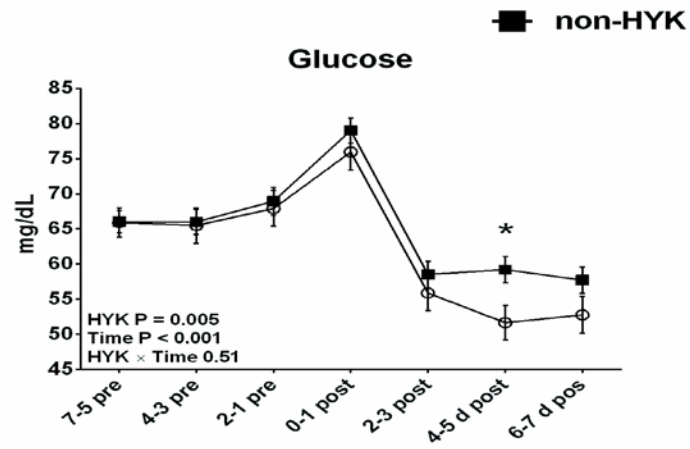
Number of positive episodes by 21 DIM

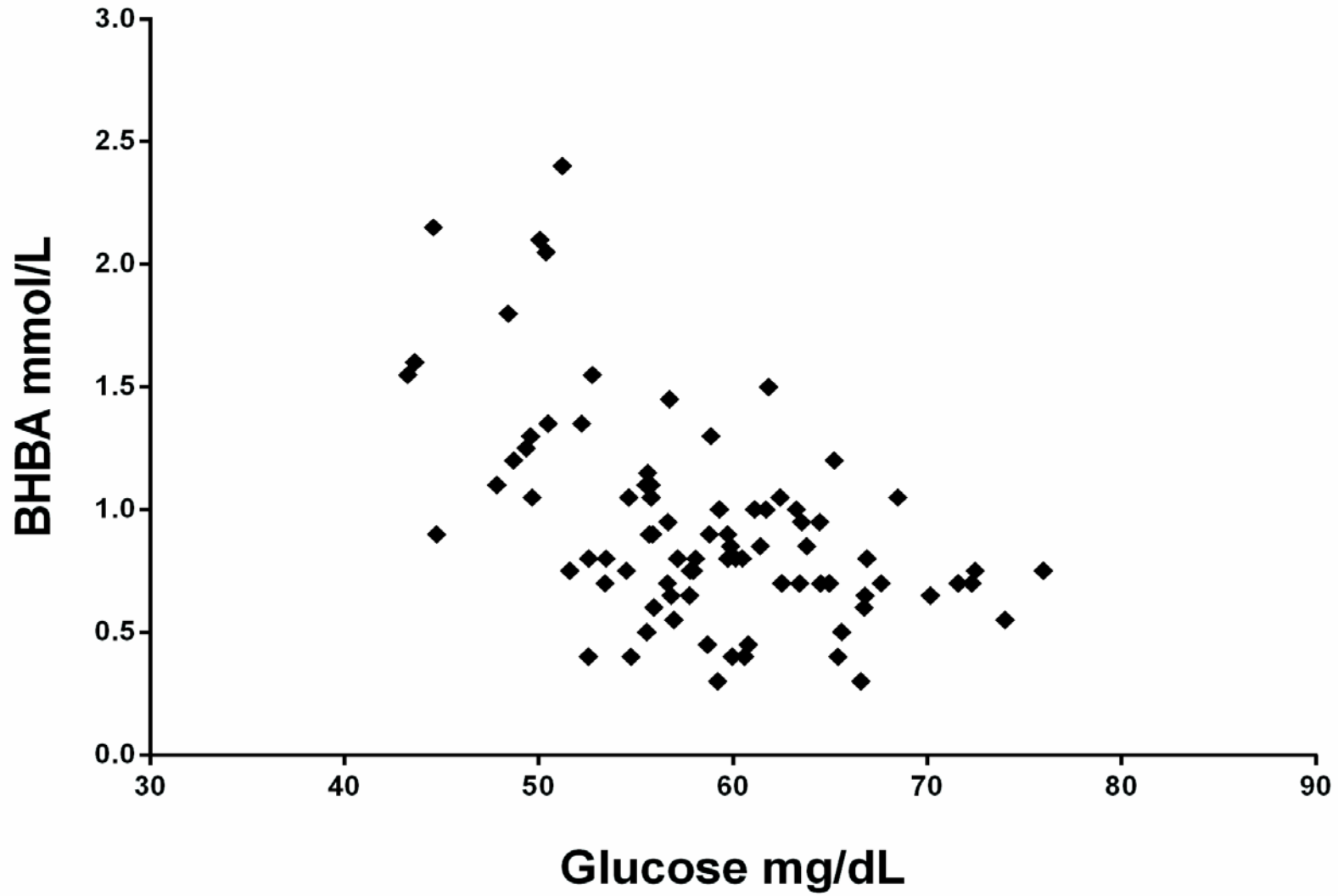


CLINICAL KETOSIS

Clinical ketosis cases = [BHBA] \geq 2.5 mmol/L

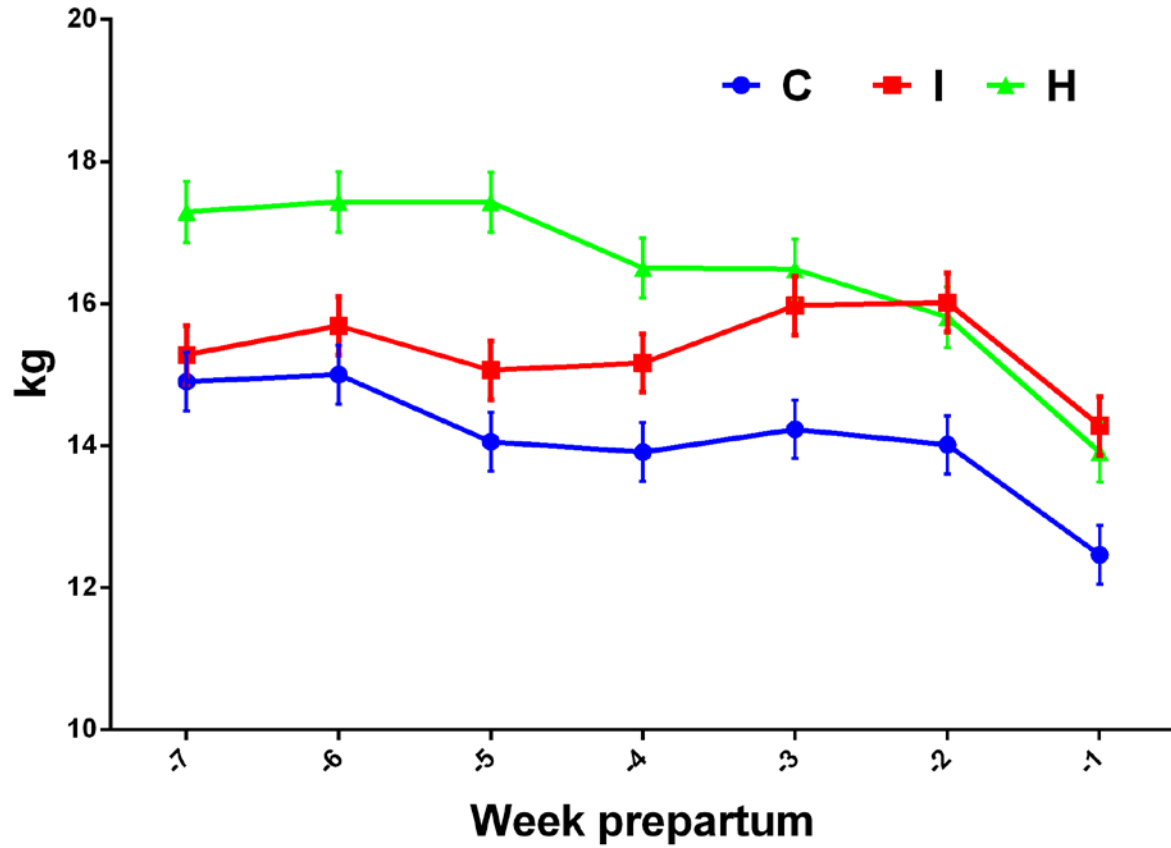






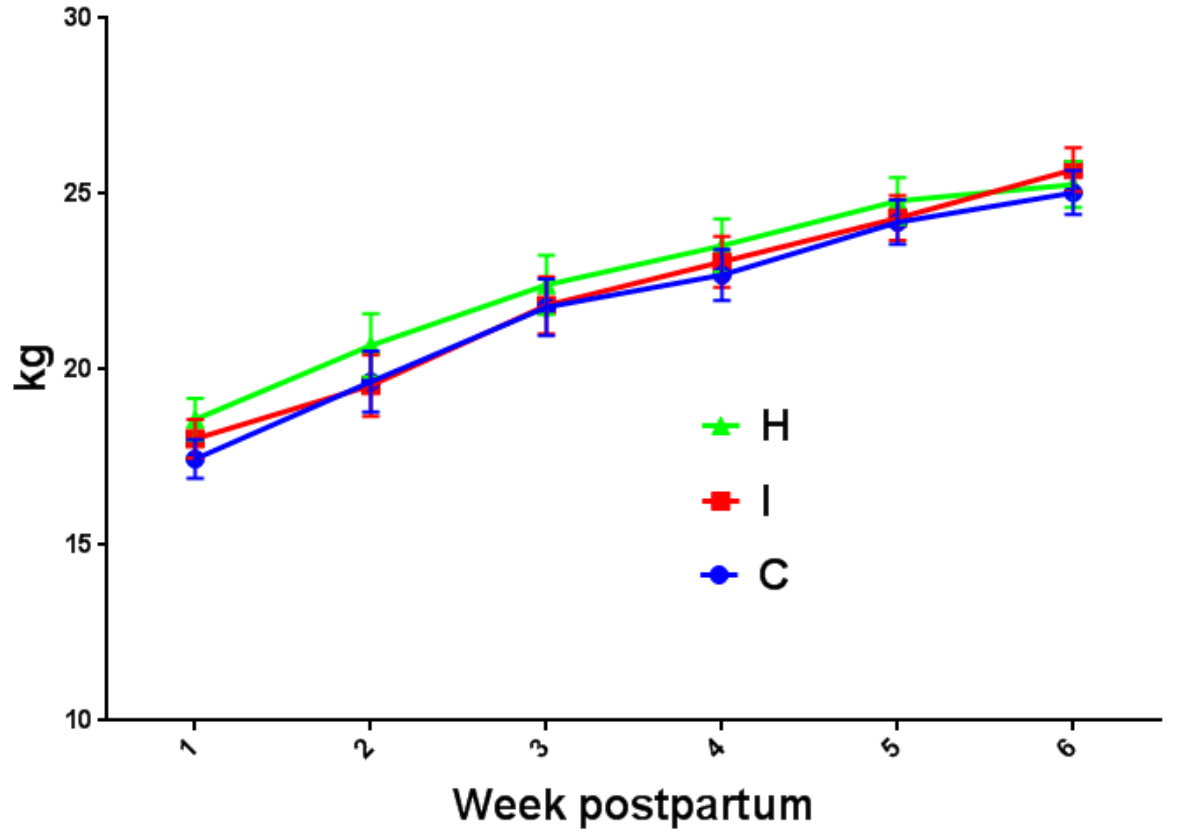
DRY MATTER INTAKE

DMI prepartum



Tx*Time $p=0.03$, Tx $p<0.0001$

DMI postpartum




Tx*Time $p=0.75$, Tx $p=0.99$

MOLAR INSULIN:GLUCAGON RATIO

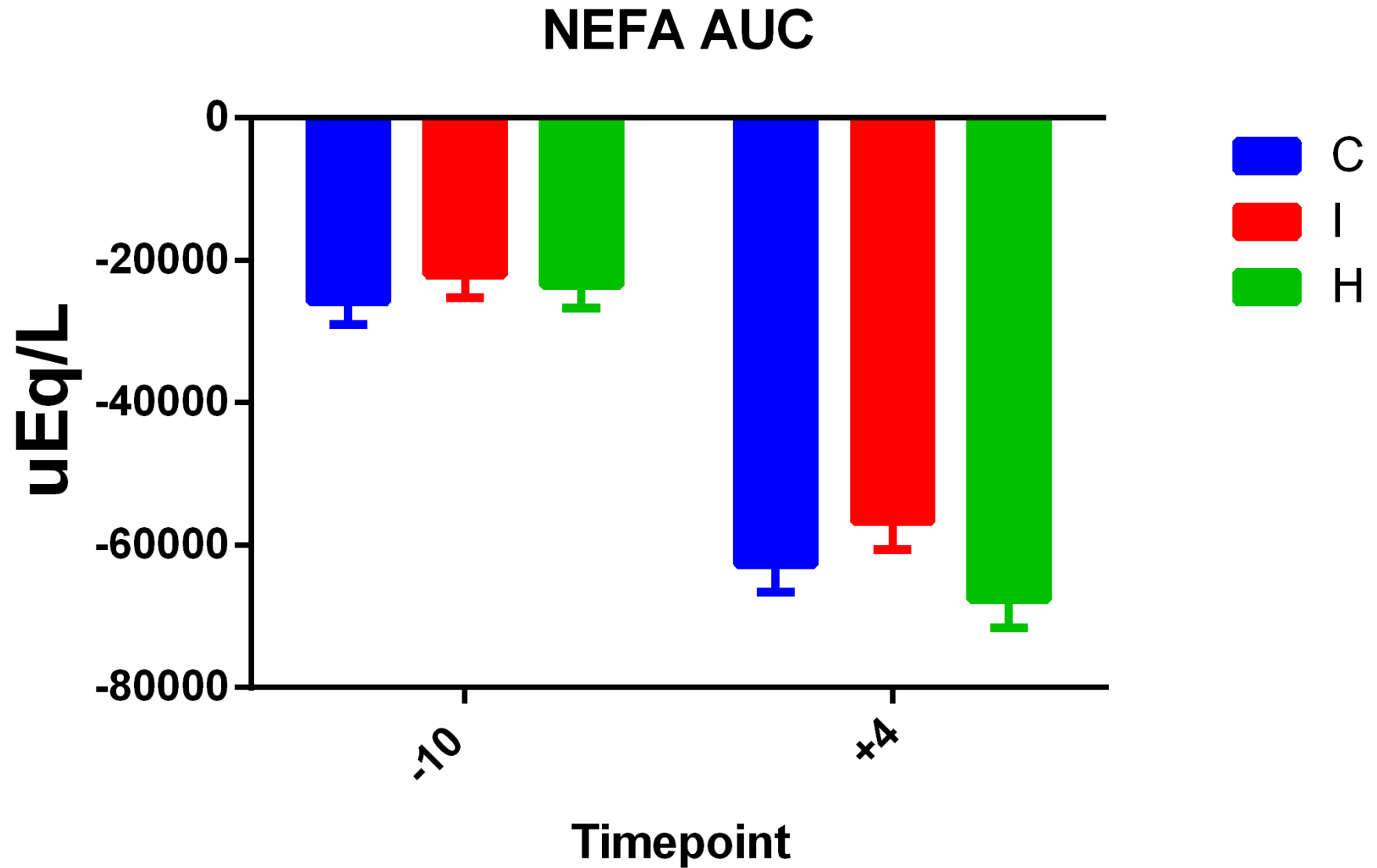
Day 4 postpartum:

	C (n=19)	I (n=19)	H (n=19)	P
I:G ratio (95% CI)	0.30^a (0.20-0.50)	0.40^a (0.20-0.70)	0.13^b (0.10-0.20)	0.02

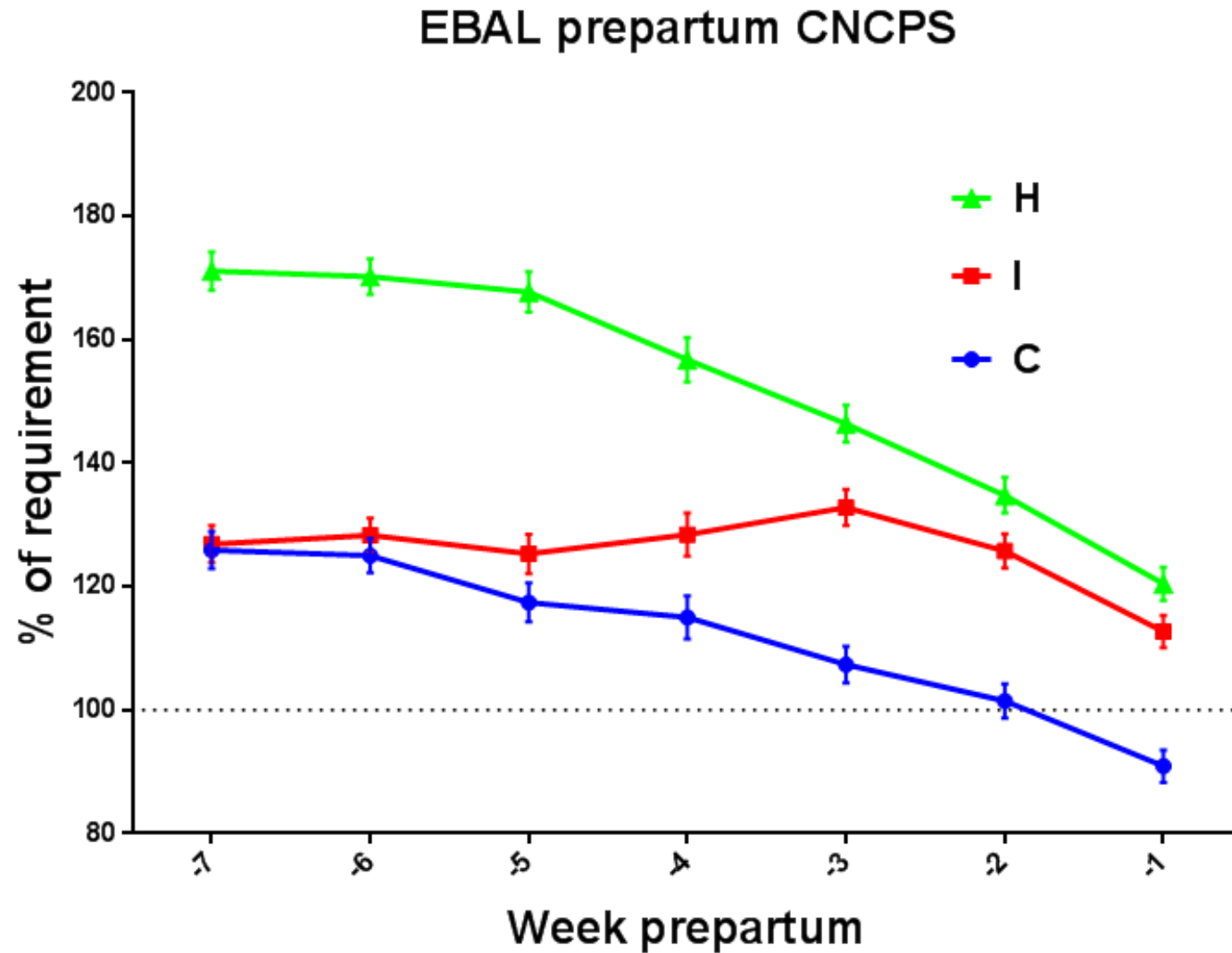
Row means with different letters showed $P < 0.10$ in one-way ANOVA and post-hoc Tukey's HSD

 Insulin:Glucagon ratio =  Negative energy balance

NEFA AUC



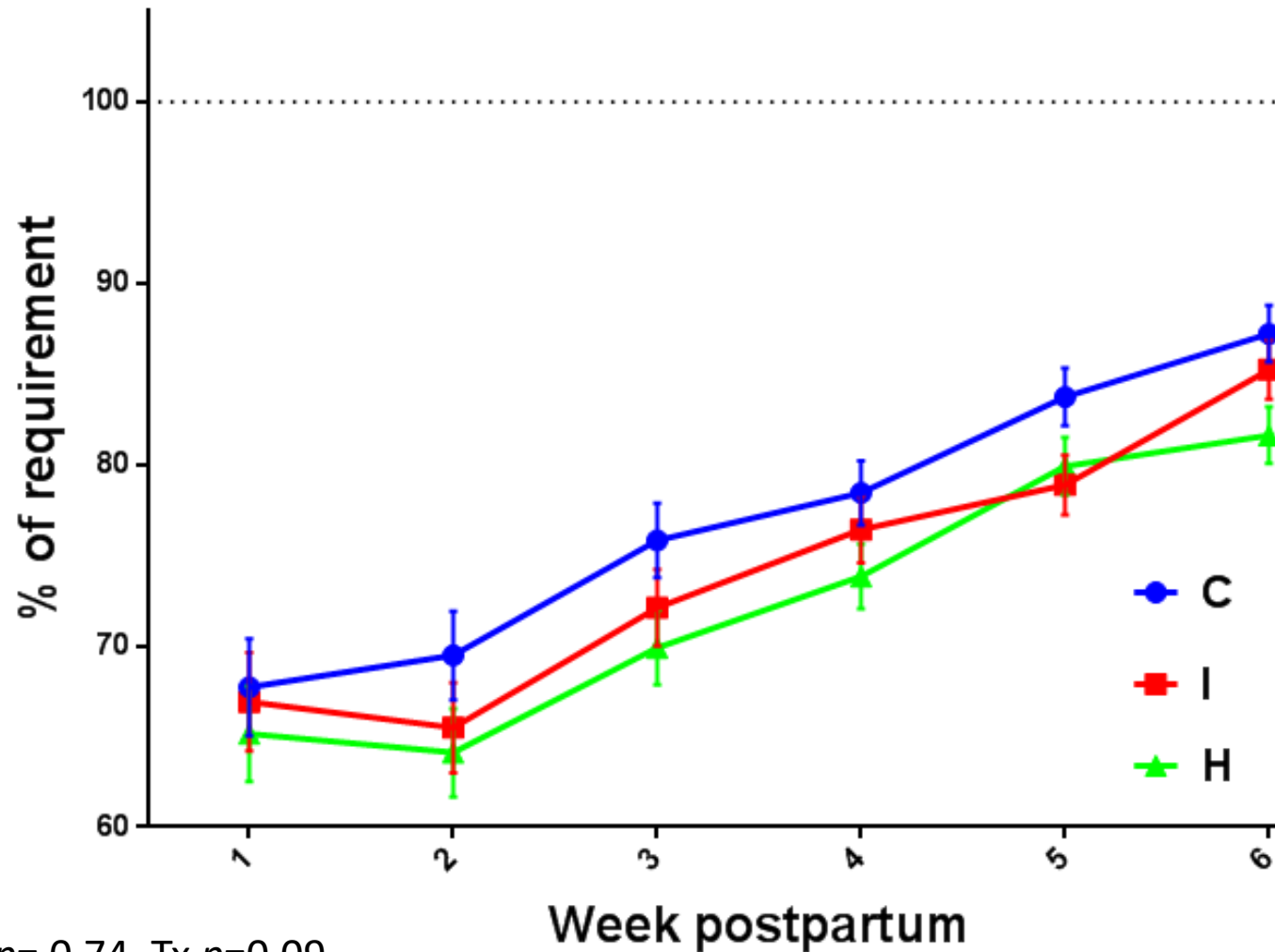
ENERGY BALANCE PREPARTUM



Tx*Time $p < 0.0001$, Tx $p < 0.0001$

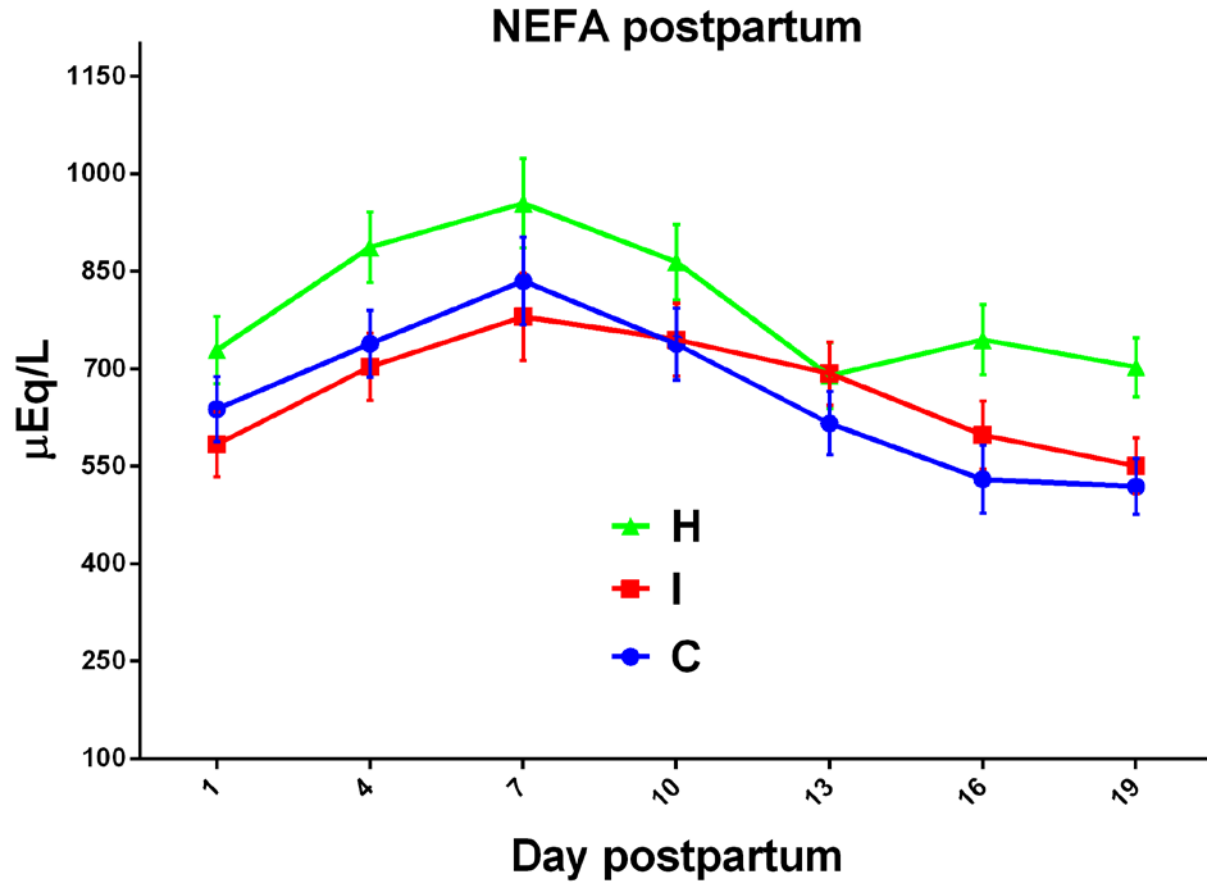
ENERGY BALANCE POSTPARTUM

EBAL postpartum CNCPS

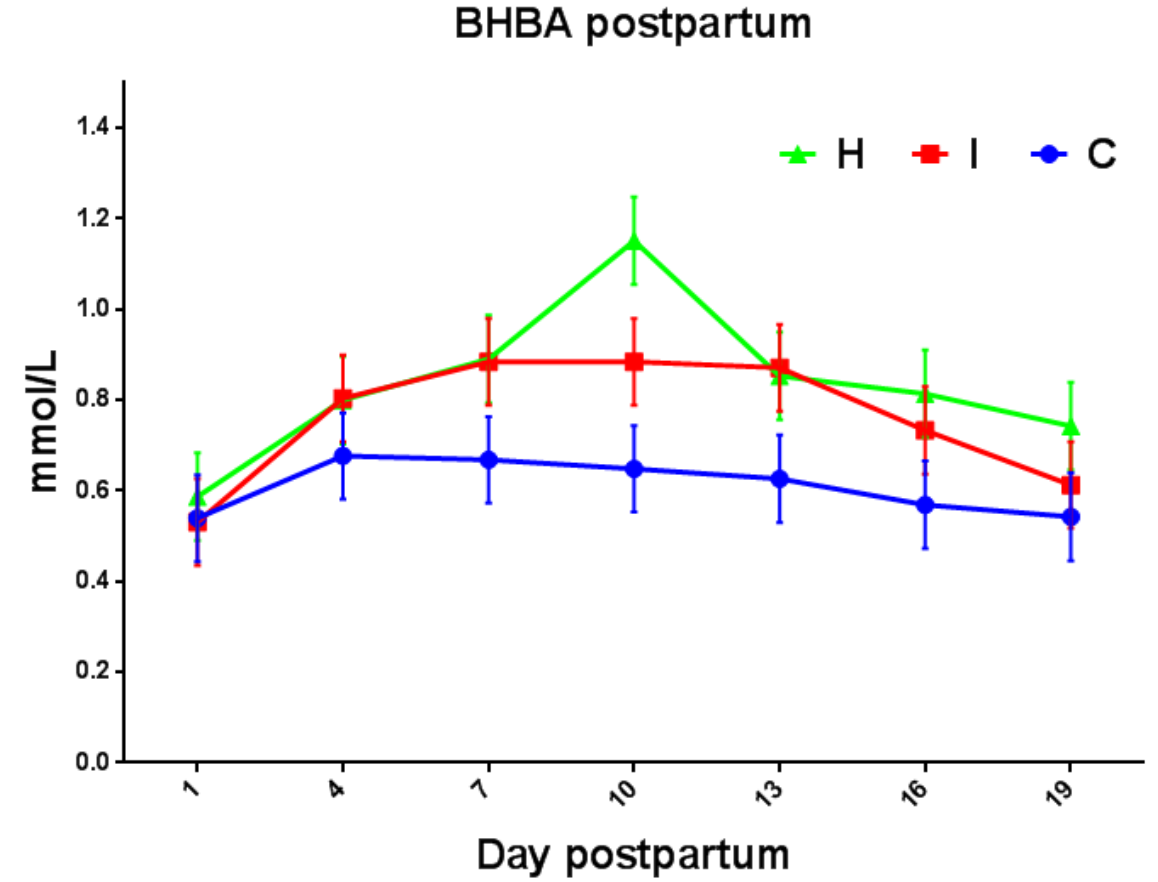


Tx*Time $p=0.74$, Tx $p=0.09$

NEFA AND BHBA POSTPARTUM

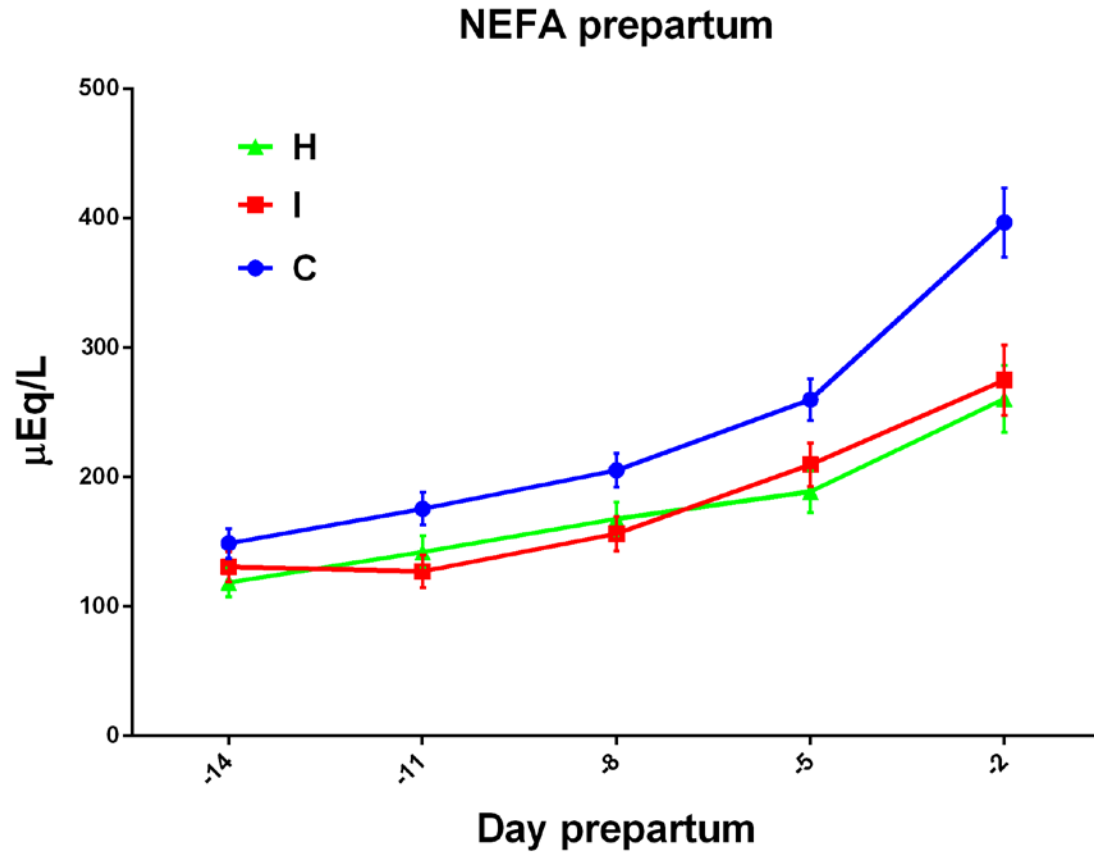


Tx*Time $p=0.37$, Tx $p=0.02$

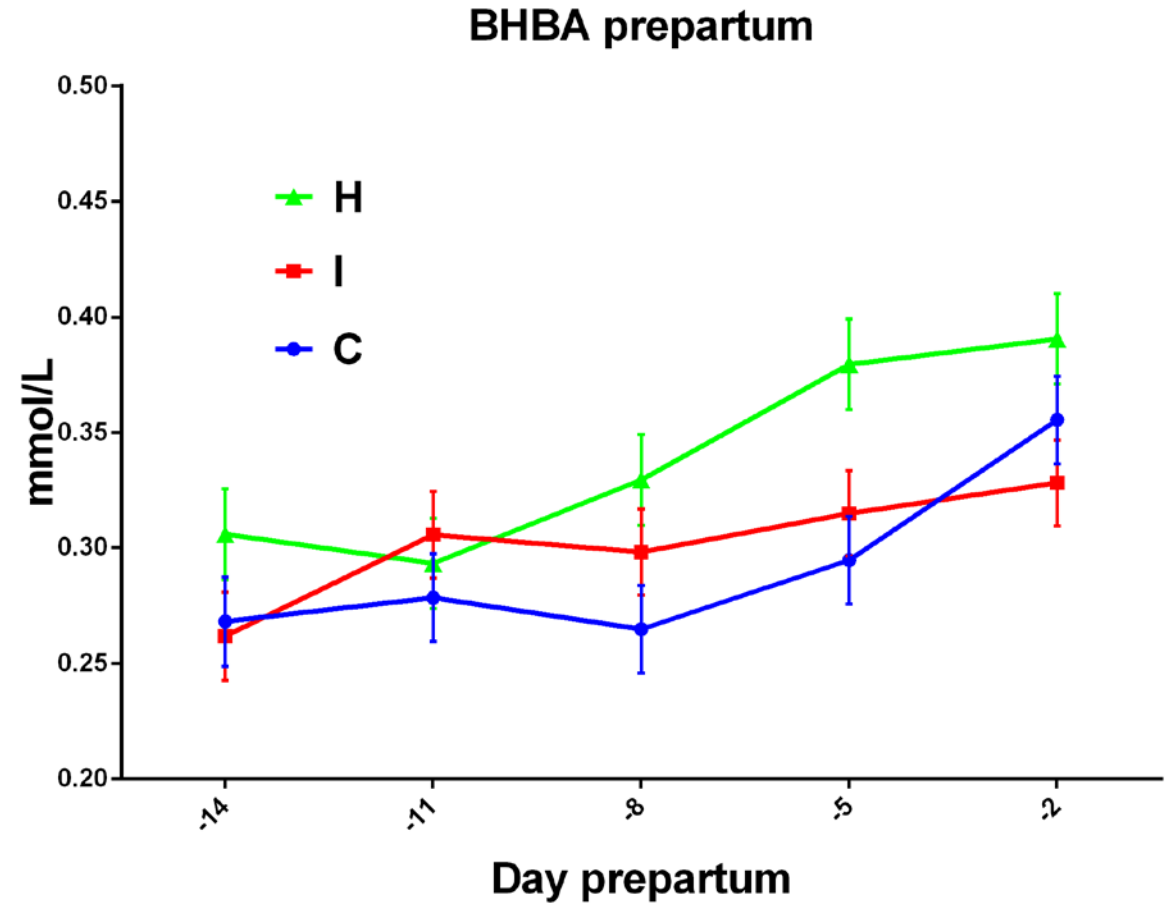


Tx*Time $p=0.36$, Tx $p=0.04$

NEFA AND BHBA PREPARTUM



Tx*Time $p=0.03$, Tx $p=0.001$



Tx*Time $p=0.03$, Tx $p=0.04$