

Ultrasonography as a method to determine body composition in cattle

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INTRODUCTION

- Estimation of body composition in live cattle is difficult
- Body condition score
- Adipose cell number and diameter (Robelin, 1981)
- Ultrasonography (for review see Schröder and Staufenbiel, 2006)
- Three-dimensional camera (Fisher el al., 2015; Spoliansky et al., 2016)



INTRODUCTION

- Estimation of body composition in live cattle is very useful
- Good knowledge of body condition in a herd
- Optimization of nutrition program
- Optimization of reproduction management
- Better production and longevity of animals in herd
- Best rentability of animals at slaughter





- Validate a reference methodological framework to measure body fatness using ultrasonography
- Compare the results obtained at 4 anatomical sites and their relevance to the Body Condition Score
- Take advantage of the genetic wealth of INRA herds to generate reference data for 5 breeds

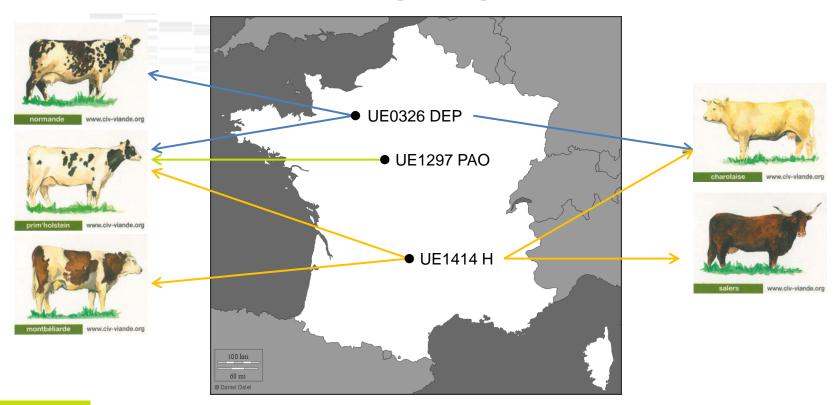


EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

- 160 cows measured twice
- **❖** 5 different breeds : Normande, Holstein, Montbéliarde, Charolaise and Salers
- 4 anatomical sites: buttock, lumbar, back and rib
- 14688 ultrasound measures : skin, fat and muscles thickness
- 2 different ultrasound devices : Prosound (Aloka) and MyLab 30 Gold Vet
 (Esaote Pie Medical)
- Weight and BCS were measured at each ultrasound session



EXPERIMENTAL SITES



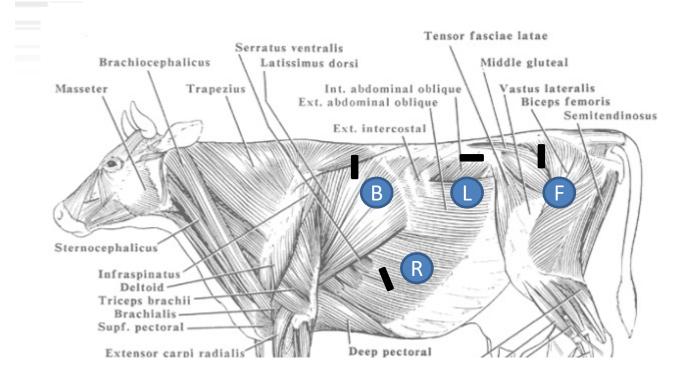


METHODOLOGY

Site	Anatomical landmark	Ultrasonic landmark	Fréquence (MHz)	
F buttock	half way between the tip of the hip and the tip of the ischium	below the biceps femoris, to the intersection between the gluteus	5	
L lumbar	at the level of the 4th lumbar vertebra between the 2nd and 3rd transverse processes	at the recess of the fourth lumbar vertebra	5	
B back	in the back, in the range between the 12th and the 13th ribs	at the minimum thickness of the loin (longissimus dorsi)	3.5	
R rib	in the range between the 12th and the 13th ribs, at the end of the 13th rib	at the end of the 13th rib, identifying the intercostal muscles and the peristaltic movements of the intestine	5	

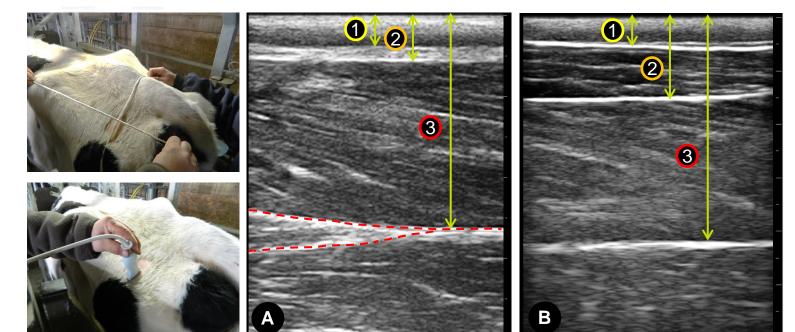


METHODOLOGY



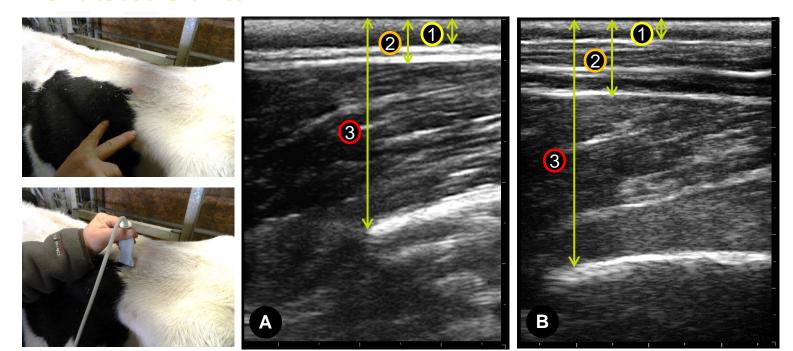


The F site at the buttock



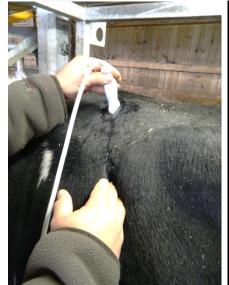


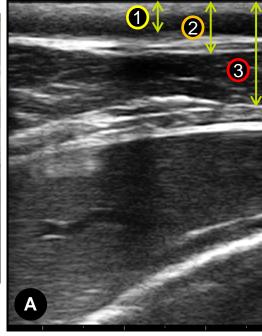
The L site at the lumbar L4

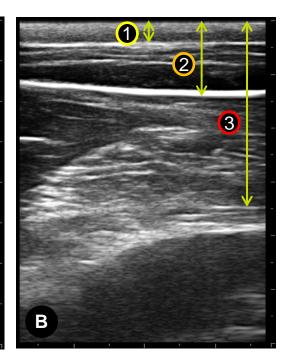




The B site at the back D12-13





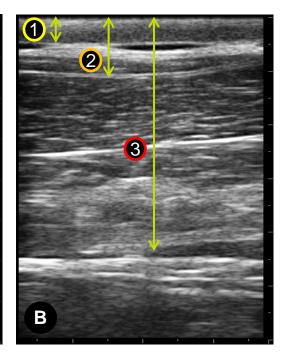




The R site at the end of the 13th rib









VALIDATION OF THE METHOD

	Repeatability (variation in %)	Reproducibility (variation in %)	Variation between experimenters (%)
FS	4.11	3.13	6.57
FSA	1.53	4.22	6.64
FSAM	0.41	3.04	4.74
LS	3.55	3.45	3.31
LSA	1.71	4.02	5.43
LSAM	0.65	3.72	3.39
BS	3.58	6.24	5.56
BSA	2.49	10.60	4.69
BSAM	1.43	6.34	5.86
RS	2.64	7.29	4.06
RSA	2.80	3.89	5.81
RSAM	0.54	10.57	5.22

F : buttock L : lumbar B : back

R:rib

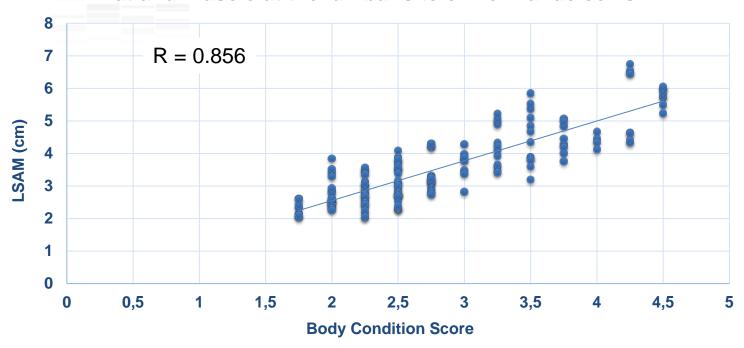
S:skin

A: adipose tissue

M: muscles

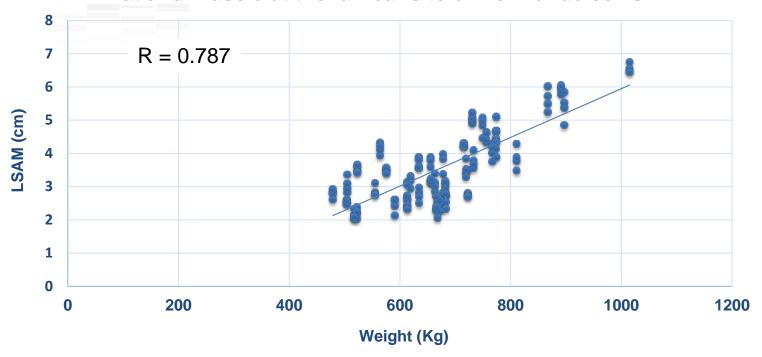


Fat and muscle at the lumbar site of Normande cows



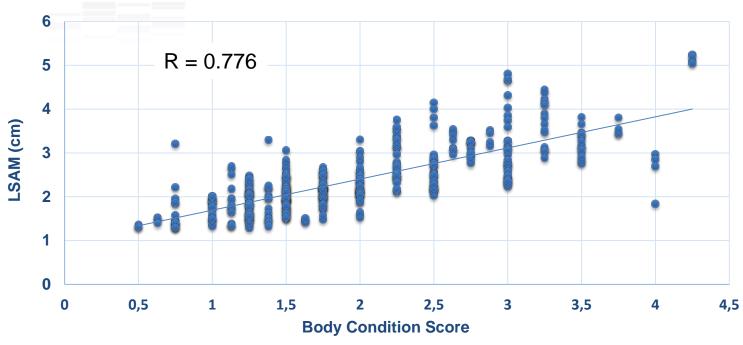


Fat and muscle at the lumbar site of Normande cows



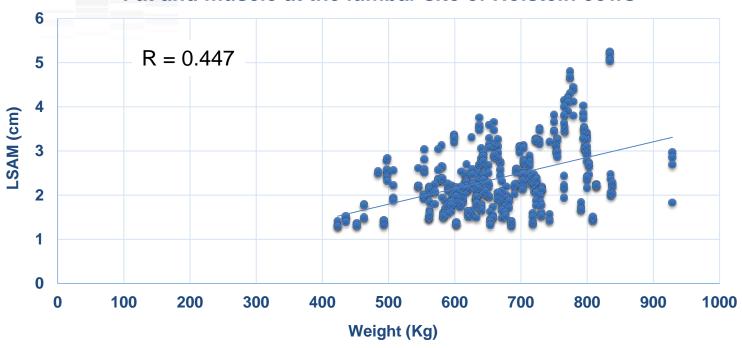






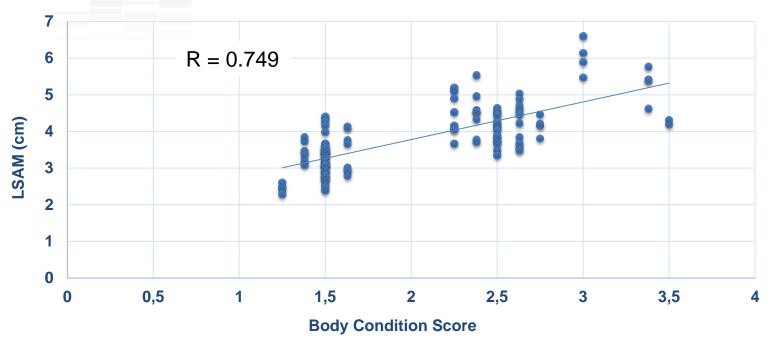




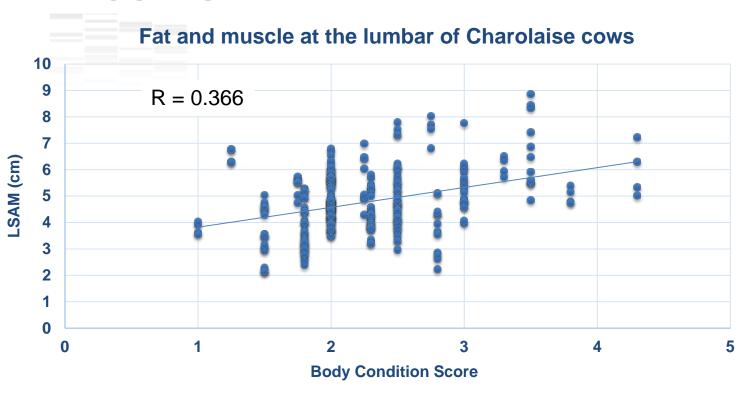




Fat and muscle at the lumbar site of Montbeliarde cows

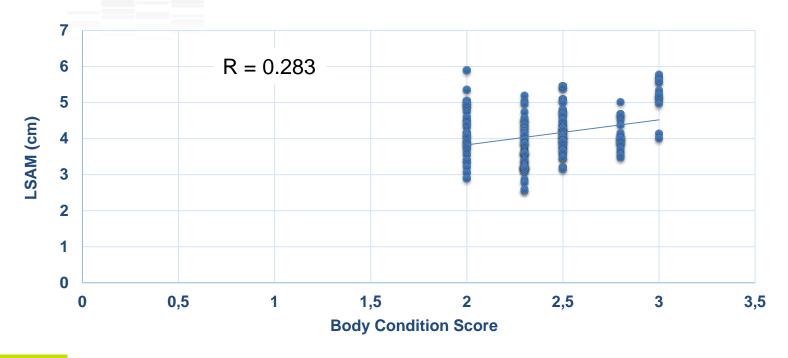




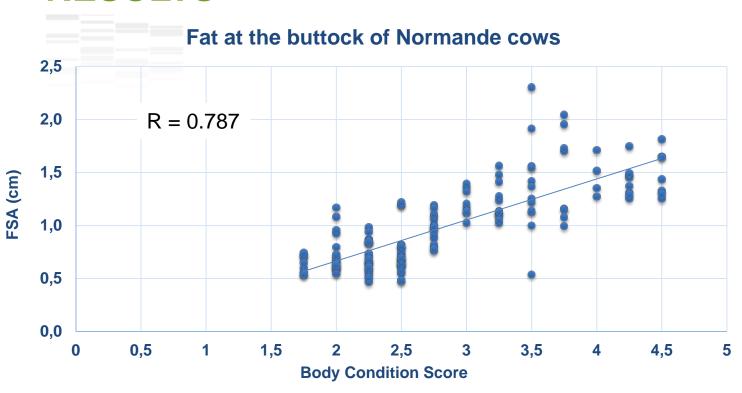




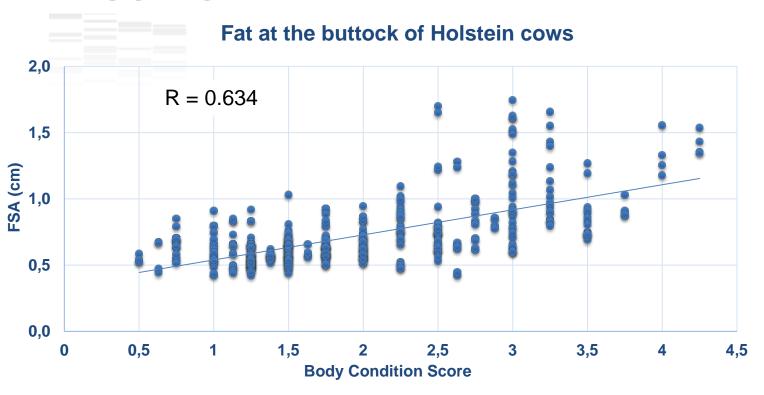
Fat and muscle at the lumbar site of Salers cows



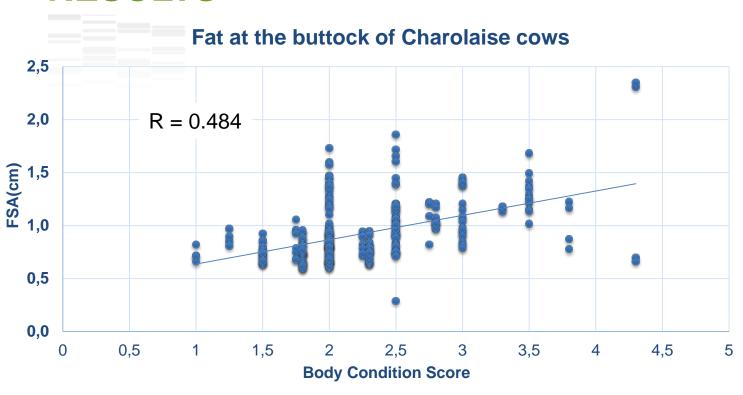
























	CHAROLAISE N=318		SALERS N=159		MONTBELIARDE N=130		NORMANDE N=153		HOLSTEIN N=460	
	BCS from 1 to 4.25		BCS from 2 to 3		BCS from	1.25 to 3.5	BCS from	1.75 to 4.5	BCS from	0.5 to 4.25
	BCS	WEIGHT	BCS	WEIGHT	BCS	WEIGHT	BCS	WEIGHT	BCS	WEIGHT
FSA	0.48427	0.45411	0.47931	0.04137	0.44662	0.28013	0.78750	0.51485	0.63373	0.37075
FSAM	0.25288	0.36256	0.44049	0.46138	0.73220	0.63857	0.73447	0.47599	0.65943	0.37726
LSA	0.43565	0.42319	0.45668	0.17980	0.54084	0.34313	0.76497	0.54424	0.65273	0.34558
LSAM	0.36647	0.44287	0.28303	0.37743	0.74901	0.60798	0.85637	0.78742	0.77556	0.44703
BSA	0.40610	0.48808	0.29015	0.07486	0.44237	0.19984	0.66485	0.47642	0.49365	0.25438
BSAM	0.38195	0.28755	0.32921	0.23983	0.62024	0.55396	0.73293	0.54433	0.57727	0.35708
RSA	0.38108	0.34267	0.23753	0.14122	0.39515	0.14367	0.69266	0.41528	0.55108	0.35144
RSAM	0.36758	0.34723	0.27815	0.06165	0.32100	0.26251	0.78103	0.57741	0.59279	0.44643

CONCLUSIONS

- Reproducibility is lower at the back and at the rib sites because of the lack of precise landmark in those sites
- No relationship was found between ultrasound indicators and BCS in beef cows
- Measures of fat and muscle by ultrasonography at the lumbar is a very promising indicator in dairy cows
- Measures at the buttock can be used as a complement in dairy cows
- Ultrasonography is an easy and non-invasive way to determine body composition in dairy cows



THANK YOU!

- UE1297 PAO : E. Briant, C. Mouazé, A. Touchard, N. Müller
- UE1414 H : D. Egal
- UE0326 DEP : D. Dozias, J. Moreau, E. Cobo, Y. Carbonnier, S. Leurent-Colette, G. Kohn
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