



Oral calcium at calving. A good complement to prevent hypocalcemia?

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Subclinical Hypocalcemia

- Transient
- Permanent
- Delayed

(Neves et al 2018; McArt & Neves 2020)



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Hypocalcemia

- Prevention
 - Calcium Restriction. Bentonites, Zeolites
 - Negative DCAD (Body ACIDIFICATION)
- Complement
 - Ca Supplement at calving (\pm Vit D)

1071M. The effect of oral or subcutaneous calcium at calving on ionized calcium and milk yield in Holstein cows fed anionic diets

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**2023 ADSA[®]
Annual Meeting
Abstracts**



Prepartum Diet

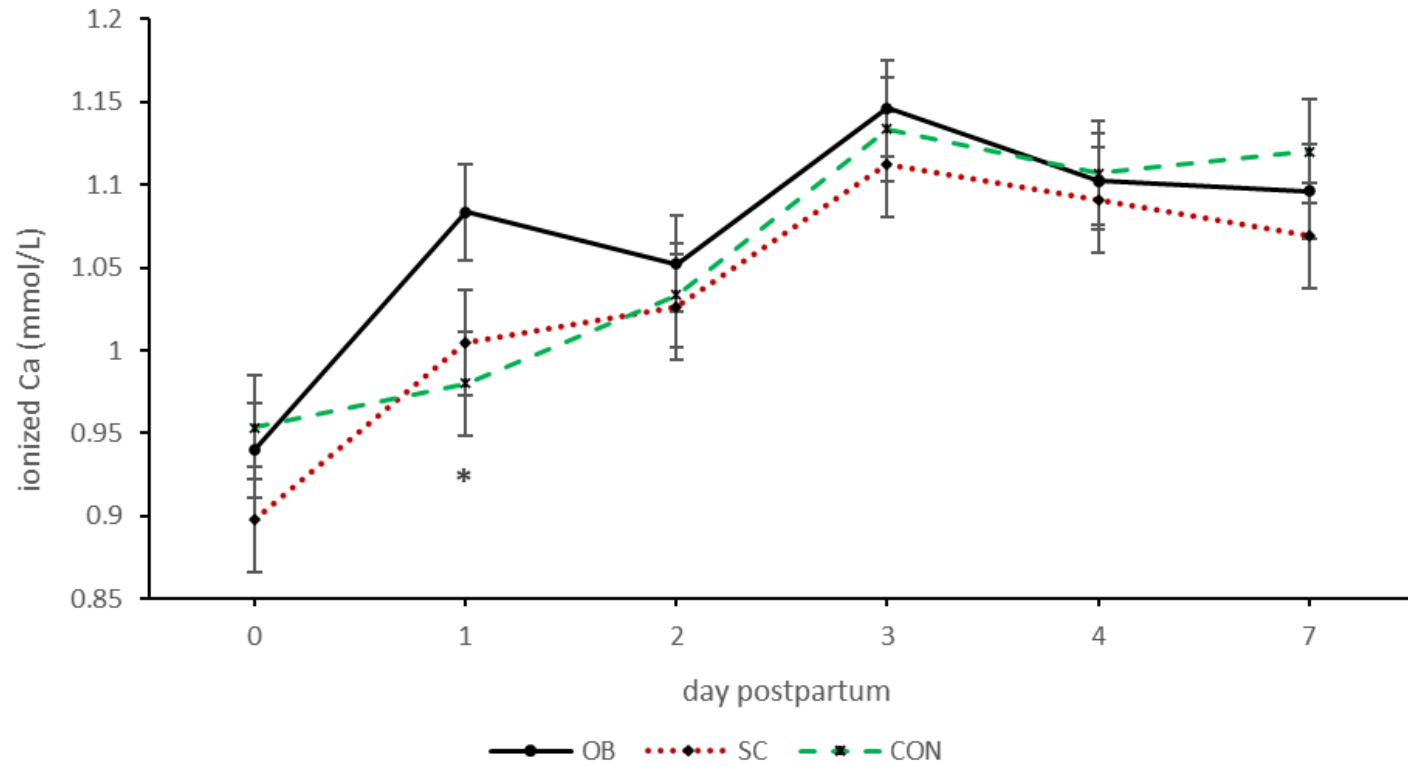
Ingredients	AF kg	DM kg
Prepartum mix	2.00	1.79
Corn Grain Ground Fine	1.70	1.50
Soybean Hulls Pellet	1.50	1.37
Wet Brewers Grain	6.00	1.80
Soybean Meal	0.55	0.49
Brome Hay	3.50	3.15
Corn Silage	8.17	2.53
Alfalfa Haylage	2.20	0.70
Nutrient	Unit	DM
DM	%	52.00
CP	%	15.89
aNDFom	%	42.13
Starch	%	16.64
Sugar (WSC)	%	4.66
NFC	%	28.32
EE	%	3.79
Ash	%	9.68
Ca	%	1.18
P	%	0.38
Mg	%	0.54
K	%	1.12
Na	%	0.18
Cl	%	1.21
S	%	0.22
DCAD (mEq/kg DM) (Na+K)-(Cl+S)	mEq	-113.0

- Con: No Calcium

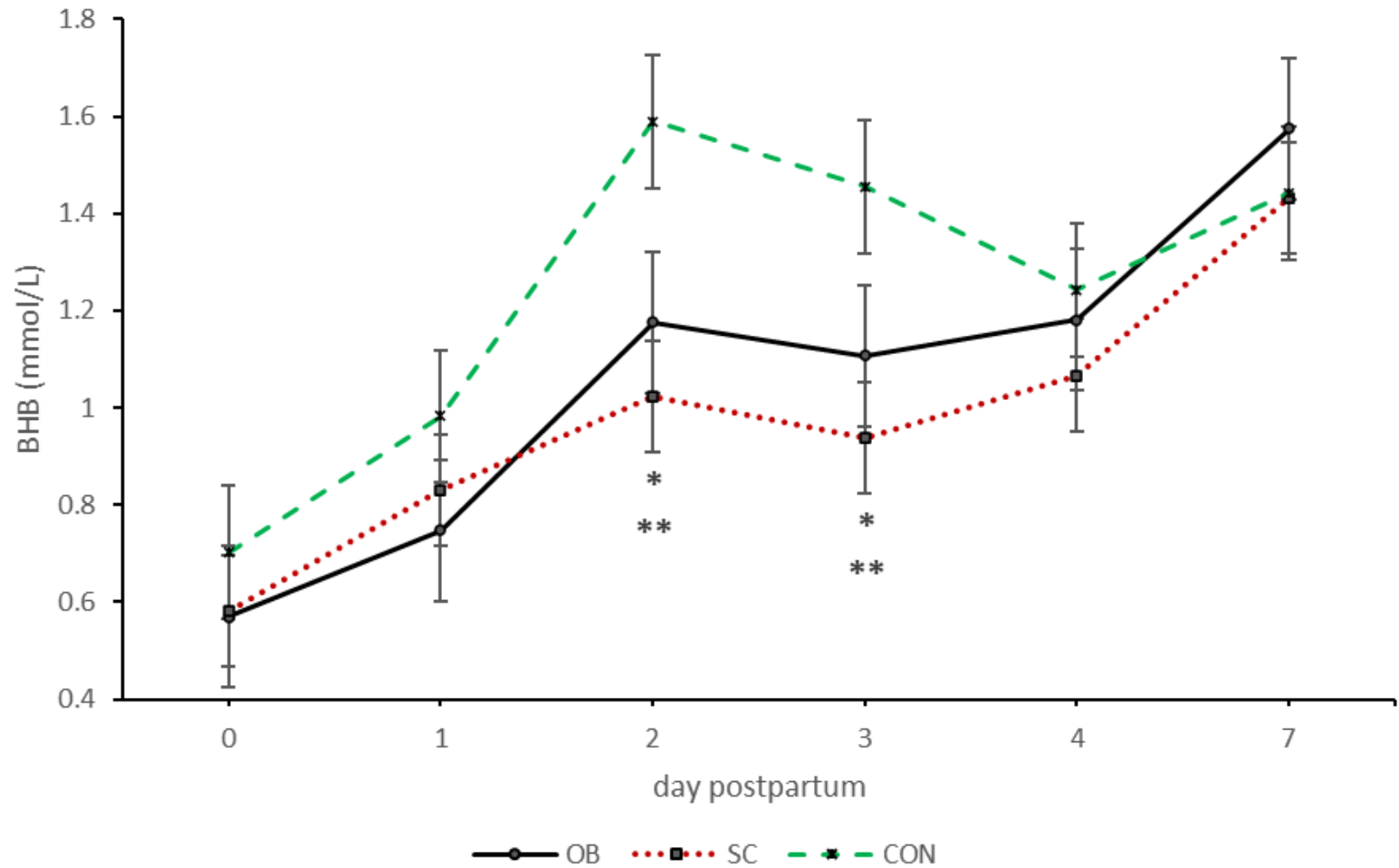
- SC: 500 mL Borog. Ca 23%

- Oral: 2 boluses Ca/Calmin

Ionized Ca



BHB (ketones)

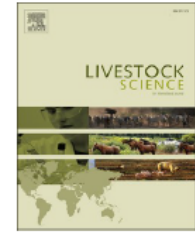


Item	Treatments				Effects P-Value			
	Bol (n=17)	SC (n=15)	Con (n=14)	SEM	Tx	Day	Par	Tx * Day
Total Ca (mg/dl)	8.47	8.48	8.42	0.11	0.33	< 0.01	0.03	0.39
Ionized Ca (mmol/L)	1.06	1.07	1.01	0.02	0.20	< 0.01	0.02	0.18
Total Mg (mmol/L)	2.20	2.21	2.10	0.05	0.26	< 0.01	0.01	0.66
P (mg/dl)	5.18	5.39	5.33	0.20	0.77	< 0.01	0.64	0.65
BHB (mmol/L)	1.05	0.97	1.23	0.10	0.19	< 0.01	0.23	0.25
CO ₂ (mEq/L)	29.7	29.7	30.7	0.50	0.33	< 0.01	0.46	0.04
Albumin (g/dl)	3.56	3.47	3.55	0.03	0.16	< 0.01	0.04	0.99
Milk Yield (kg/d)	40.1	40.9	40.5	1.40	0.93	<0.01	0.07	0.59

- Energy/nutrient partitioning
- GH/IGF-1 Axis Uncoupling

Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](https://www.sciencedirect.com)

Livestock Science

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/livsci

The effect of oral calcium boluses at parturition on blood metabolites and milk yield in grazing Holstein cattle

Pedro Melendez, pgmelendezr@gmail.com Conceptualization ^{a,*}, Carlos Roeschmann ^b,
Alejandra Arevalo ^c, Jan Moller ^c

- Control group: No Calcium
- Boluses: CaCl₂ (50 g)

Table 2

Baseline comparison for cows treated at parturition with 2 boluses of oral calcium 24 h apart, and control cows at assignment.

Nutrient	Control (n=30)	Treatment (n=30)	Pooled SEM	P- value
Parity (median)	4.0	4.0	0.31	0.37
Days in prepartum (mean)	16.6	17.6	0.88	0.16
BCS at calving (median)	3.5	3.5	0.05	0.45
Last urine pH (mean)	7.19	7.28	0.15	0.18
Plasma tCa at calving (mmol/L) (mean)	2.08	2.14	0.07	0.51



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Third lactation

P. Melendez et al.

Livestock Science 248 (2021) 104510

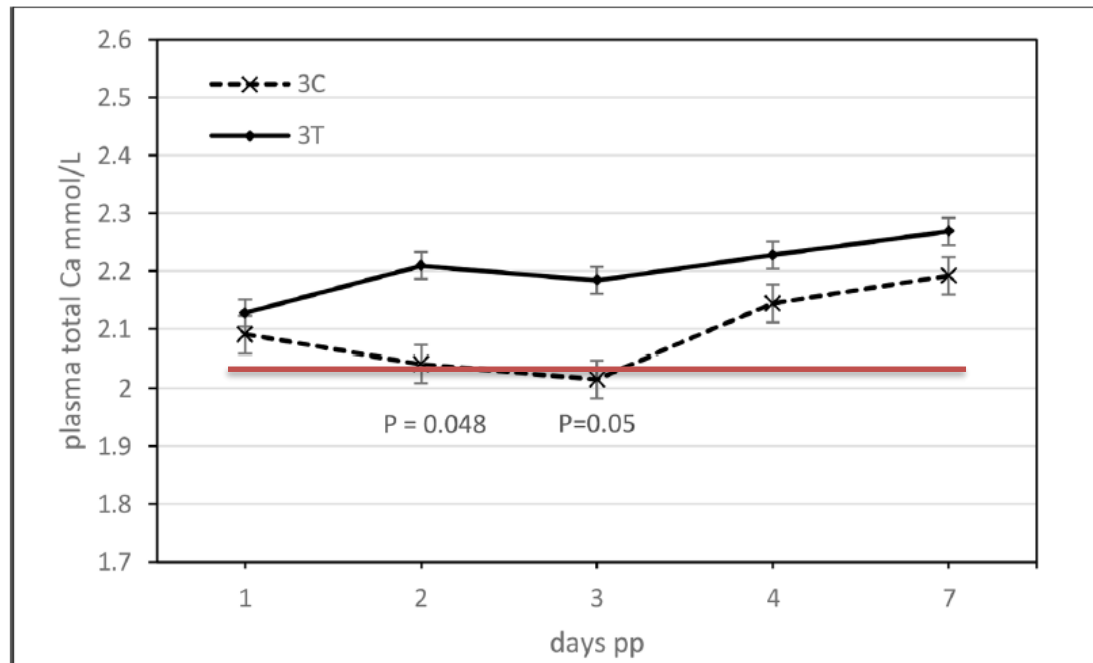


Fig. 2. Mean plasma tCa concentration \pm SEM (mmol/L) in postpartum treated (n=10) and control (n=10) third lactation cows. 3C: control group (—x—); 3T: treated group (—◆—).

≥ 4 lactation

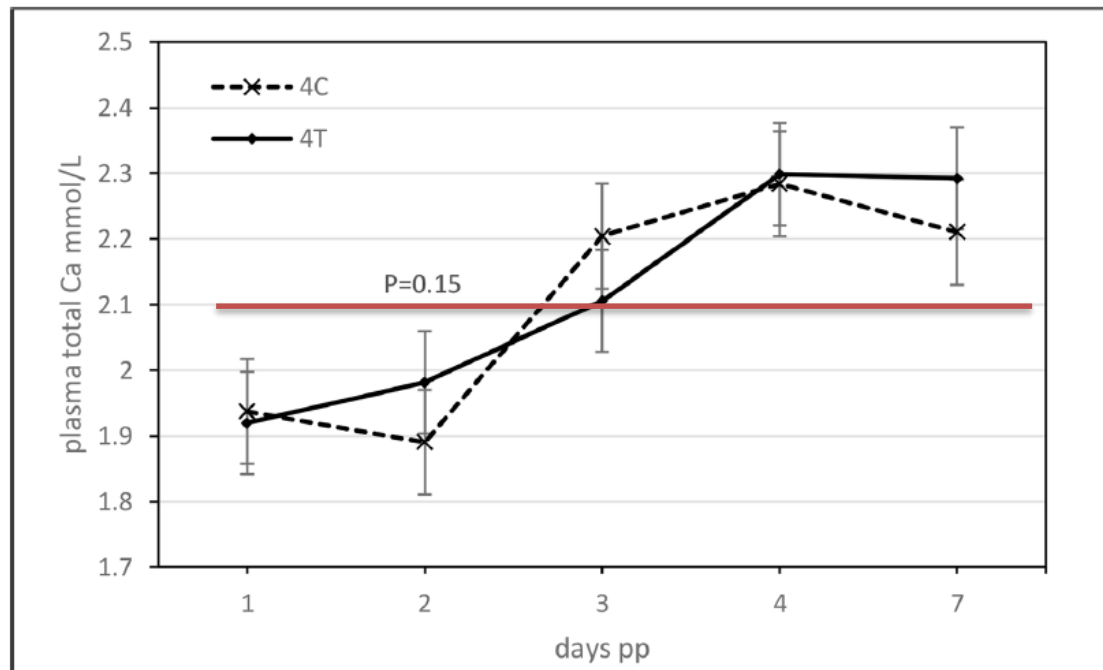


Fig. 3. Mean plasma tCa concentration \pm SEM (mmol/L) in postpartum treated (n=10) and control (n=10) cows \geq 4 lactations. 4C: control group (—x—); 3T: treated group (—◆—). Trend for higher concentration of plasma tCa in the treated group than the control group at d 2 pp (P=0.15).

Milk: Second lactation

The system is shut down

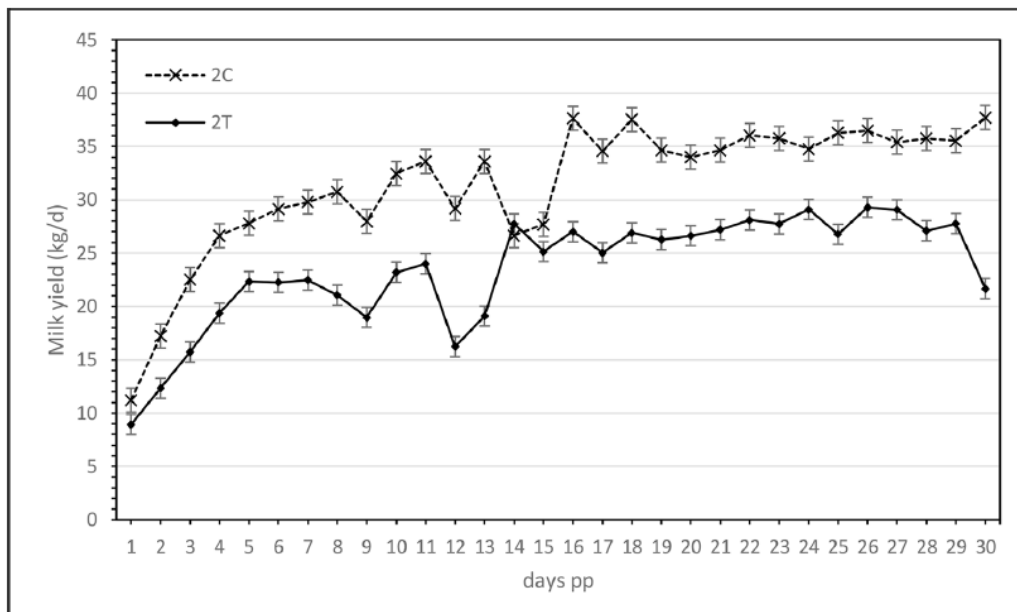
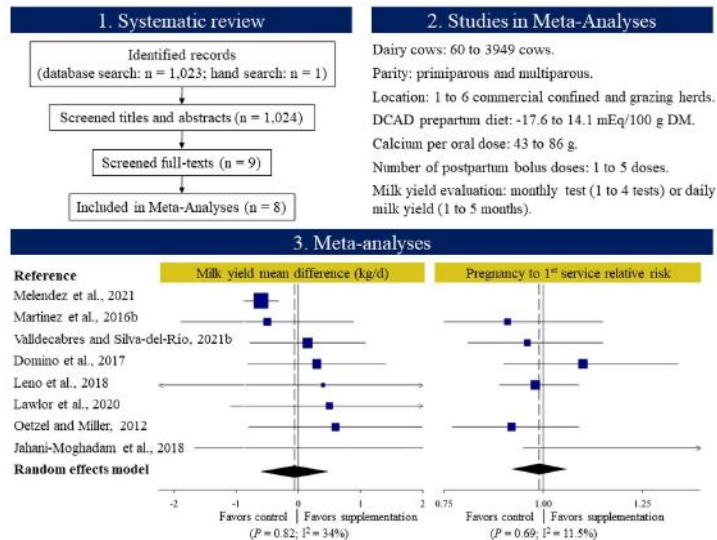


Fig. 5. Least squares means \pm SEM for milk yield (kg/d) in postpartum treated (n=10) and control (n=10) second lactation cows. 2C: control group (—x—); 2T: treated group (—◆—). Days 12, 13, 30 pp ($P \leq 0.05$). Days 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 19, 25, 28 pp ($P \leq 0.15$).

Production and reproduction responses for dairy cattle supplemented with oral calcium bolus after calving: Systematic review and meta-analysis

Ainhoa Valdecabres,^{1,2} Rúbia Branco-Lopes,^{2,3} Christian Bernal-Córdoba,^{2,3} and Noelia Silva-del-Río^{2,3*}

Graphical Abstract



Highlights

- Oral Ca bolus supplementation was not associated with milk yield or pregnancy to first service.
- Supplementation protocols must be reevaluated if group level effects are sought.
- Further research is needed to evaluate target oral Ca bolus supplementation.



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Effects of oral calcium on reproduction and postpartum health in cattle: a meta-analysis and quality assessment

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inconsistent. In most studies, the time for oral calcium administration was 0–6, 12, and 24 h after calving. The times for the treatment regimen was 1 to 3, only two articles administer oral calcium 5 times. The dose was also inconsistent (25–110 g).

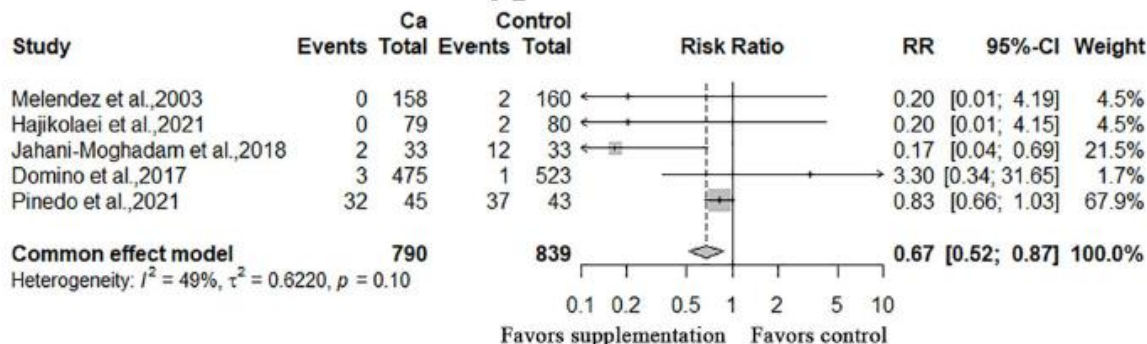


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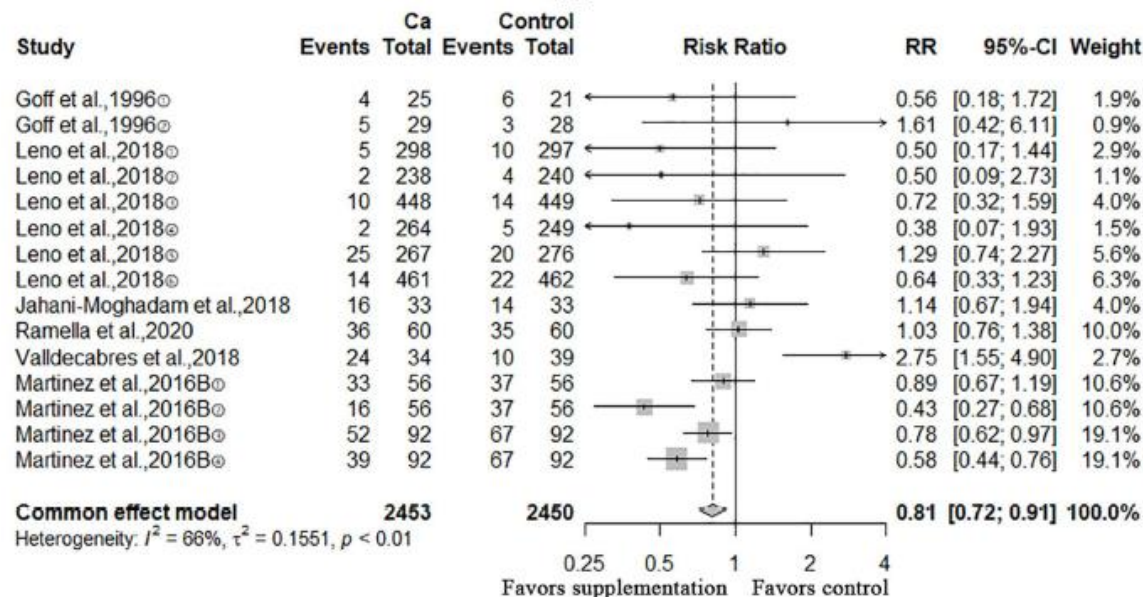
A

Incidence of clinical hypocalcemia



B

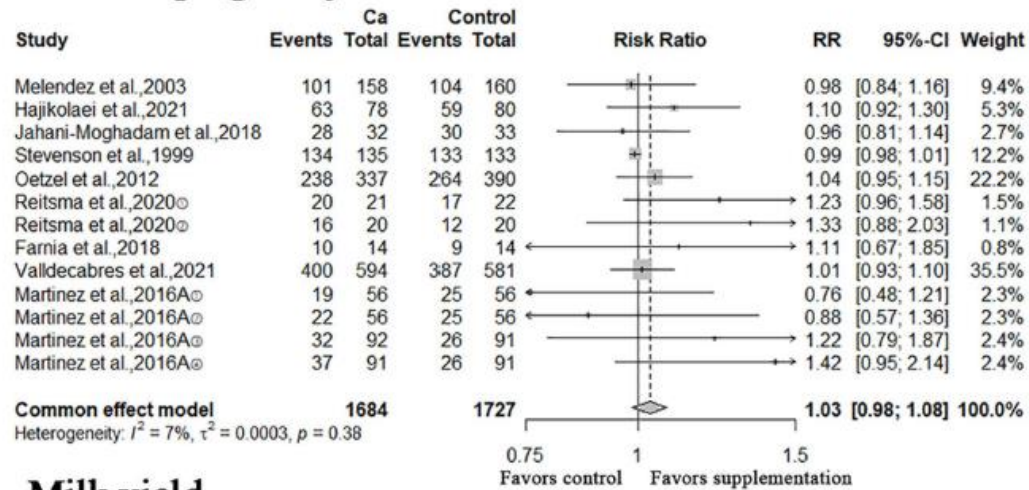
Incidence of subclinical hypocalcemia



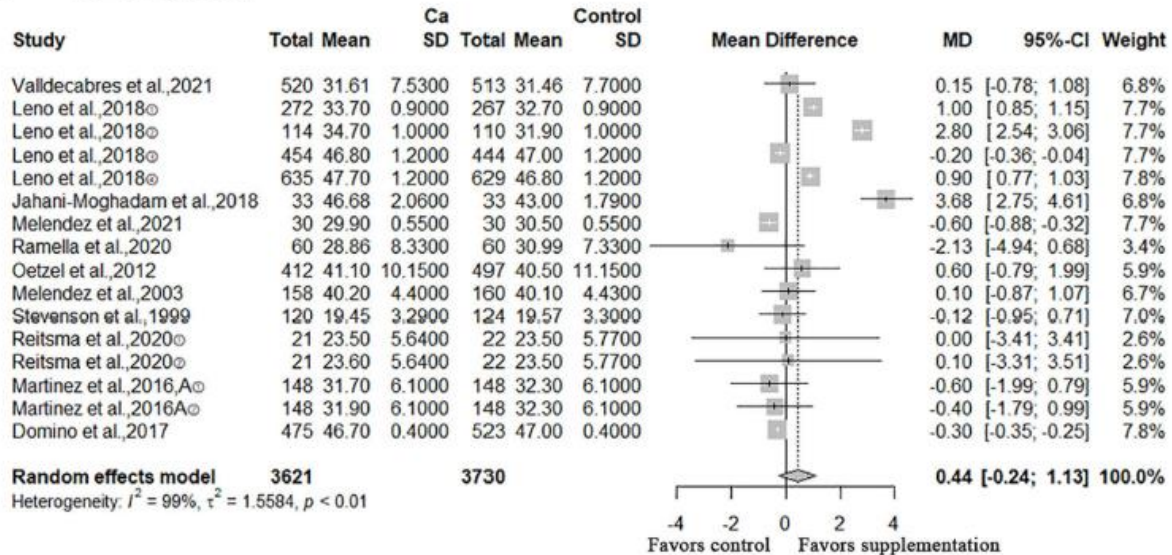
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B Overall pregnancy rate



c Milk yield





Does knowledge of blood calcium concentration at 2 days postpartum affect decisions of calcium supplementation?

H. A. McCray,¹ C. R. Seely,² and J. A. A. McArt^{2*}

Highlights

- Providing oral Ca to parity 3 cows at 2 and 3 DIM supported milk production regardless of 2 DIM blood Ca status.
- Parity 3 cows with subclinical hypocalcemia at 2 DIM that were given delayed oral Ca produced the most milk.
- Delayed Ca bolus administration had minimal effects on milk production in parity 2 cows.
- Delayed oral Ca administration had minimal effects on 4 DIM blood Ca status.



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Effects of timing of oral calcium administration on milk production in high-producing early-lactation Holstein cows

C. R. Seely,¹ C. N. Wilbur,² K. M. Fang,² and J. A. A. McArt^{1*}

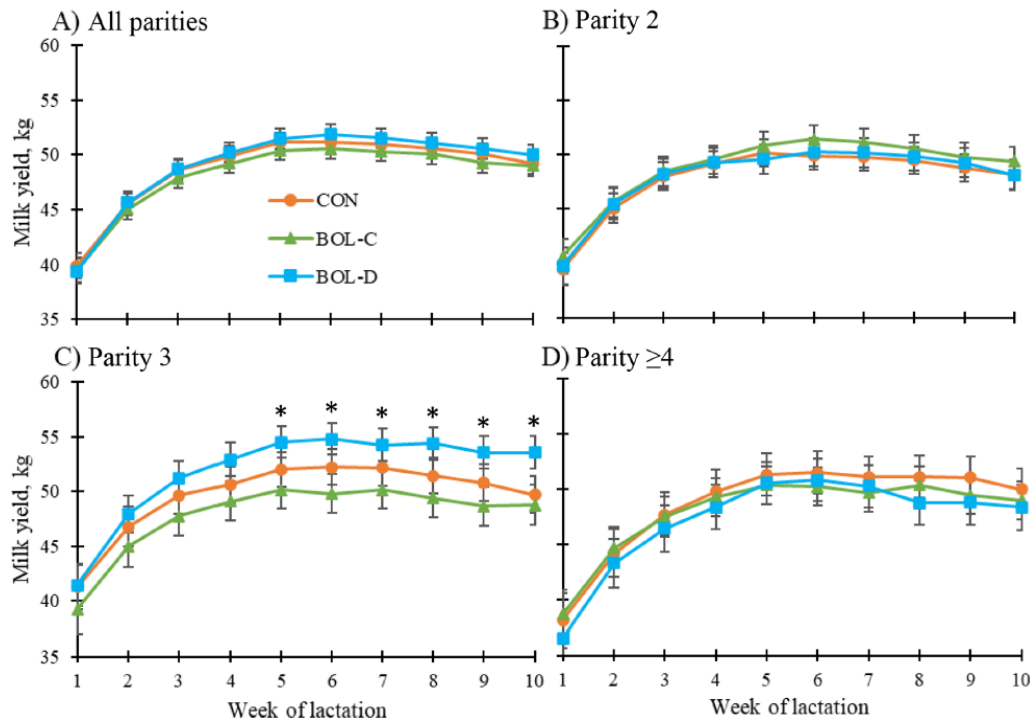
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Seely et al.: ORAL CALCIUM BOLUS SUPPLEMENTATION

1626

What about bolus at calving and at d 3 pp ????



Diagnosis: Ionized Ca

- Field Test
- Ionized Ca ($< 1 \text{ mmol/L}$)



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Proposed on-farm preventive program

- Anionic salts
 - Urine pH 6.0 – 6.8
 - Prepartum Mg 0.45-0.48% (Magnesium sulphate)
- At calving
 - In cows ≥ 3 lactations
 - Calcium boluses at calving and day 2 or 3 pp
 - Magnesium supplementation ???

Take-Home messages

- Anionic salts are very effective in preventing hypocalcemia
- Mature cows are more likely to be hypocalcemic
- Oral Ca at calving is a good complement to anionic diets in mature cows

Thank you very much !!!



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