



# Have we been missing risk factors for ruminal acidosis?

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# Regulation of ruminal pH

## Dietary characteristics

Amount of cereal grain  
Type of cereal grain  
Ruminally degradable starch  
Sugar  
peNDF  
Fiber digestibility

## Dry matter intake

## Feeding behaviour

Meal size and frequency  
Feed sorting

Contribute to  
acid supply

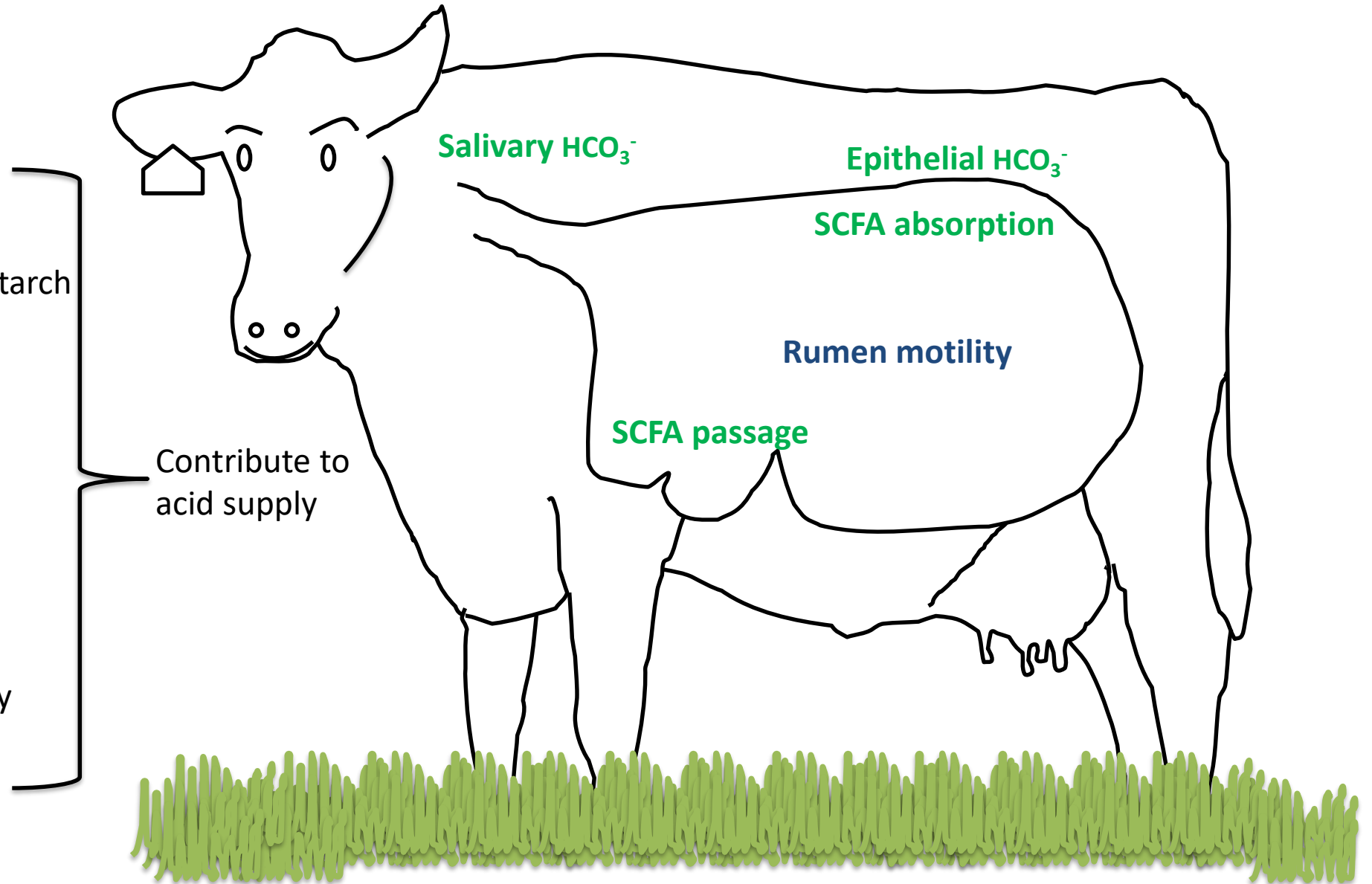
Salivary  $\text{HCO}_3^-$

Epithelial  $\text{HCO}_3^-$

SCFA absorption

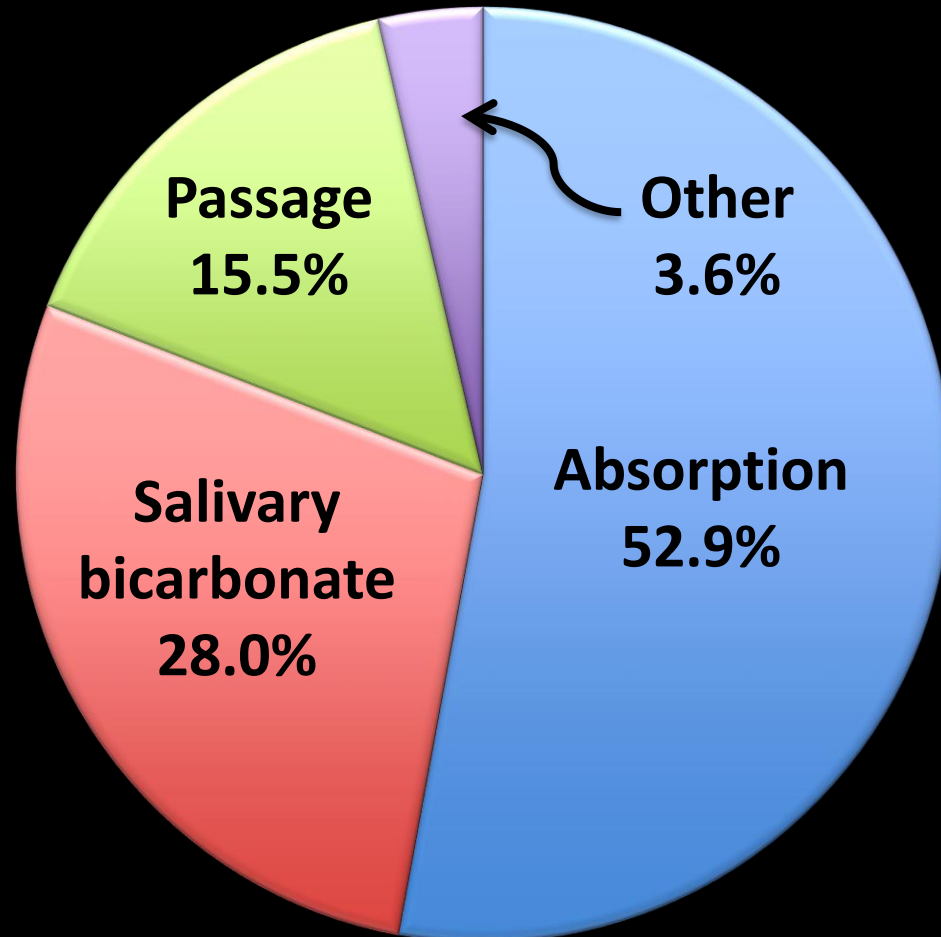
Rumen motility

SCFA passage

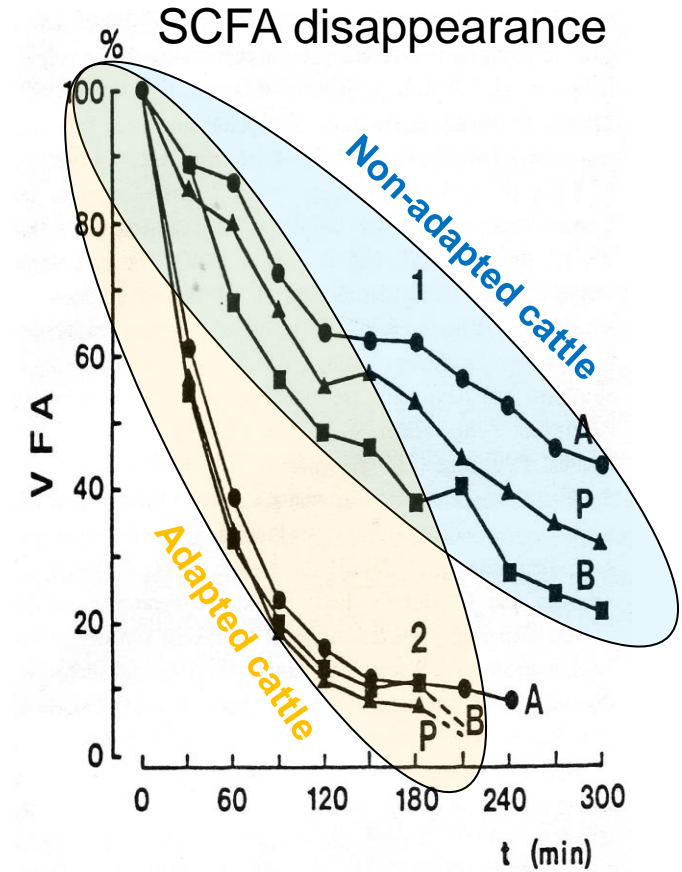
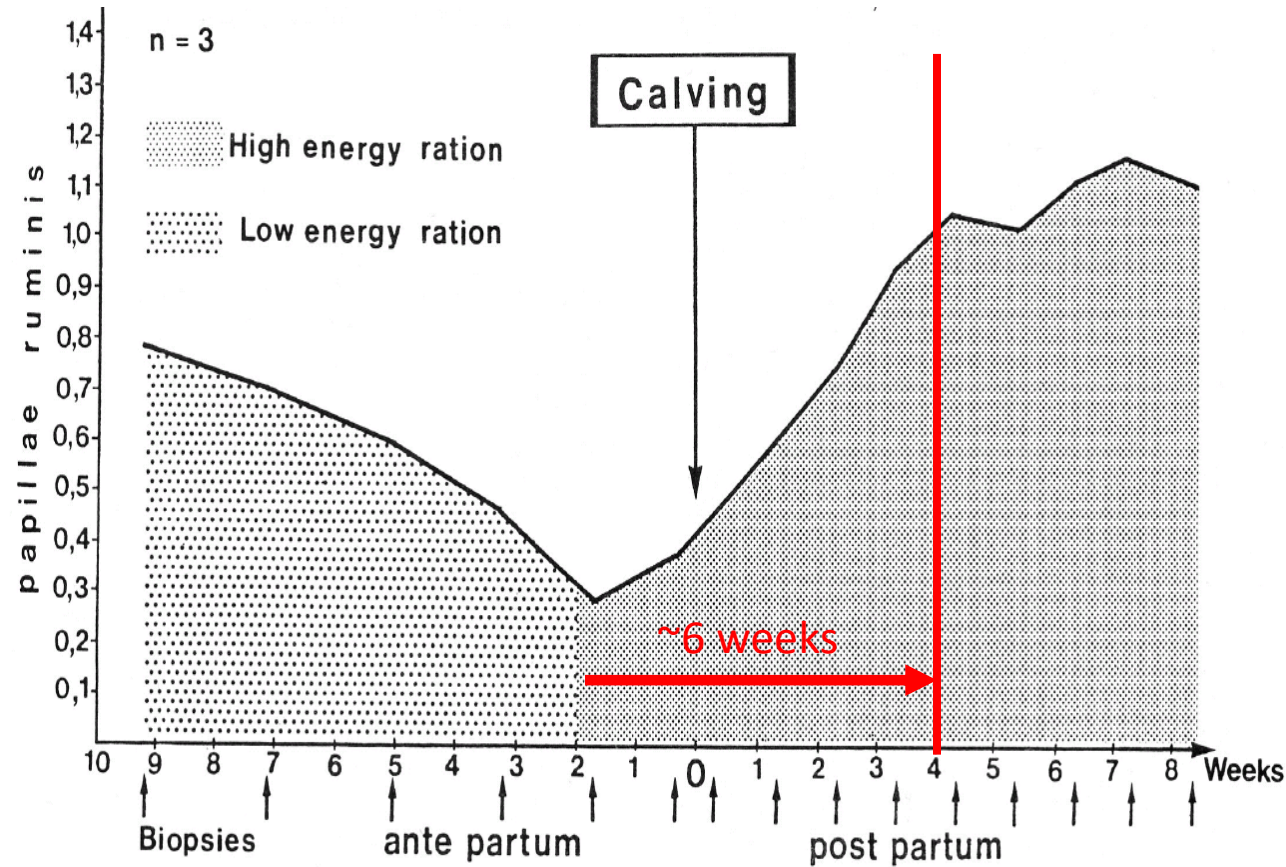


# Removal of acid from the rumen

Acid removal from the rumen

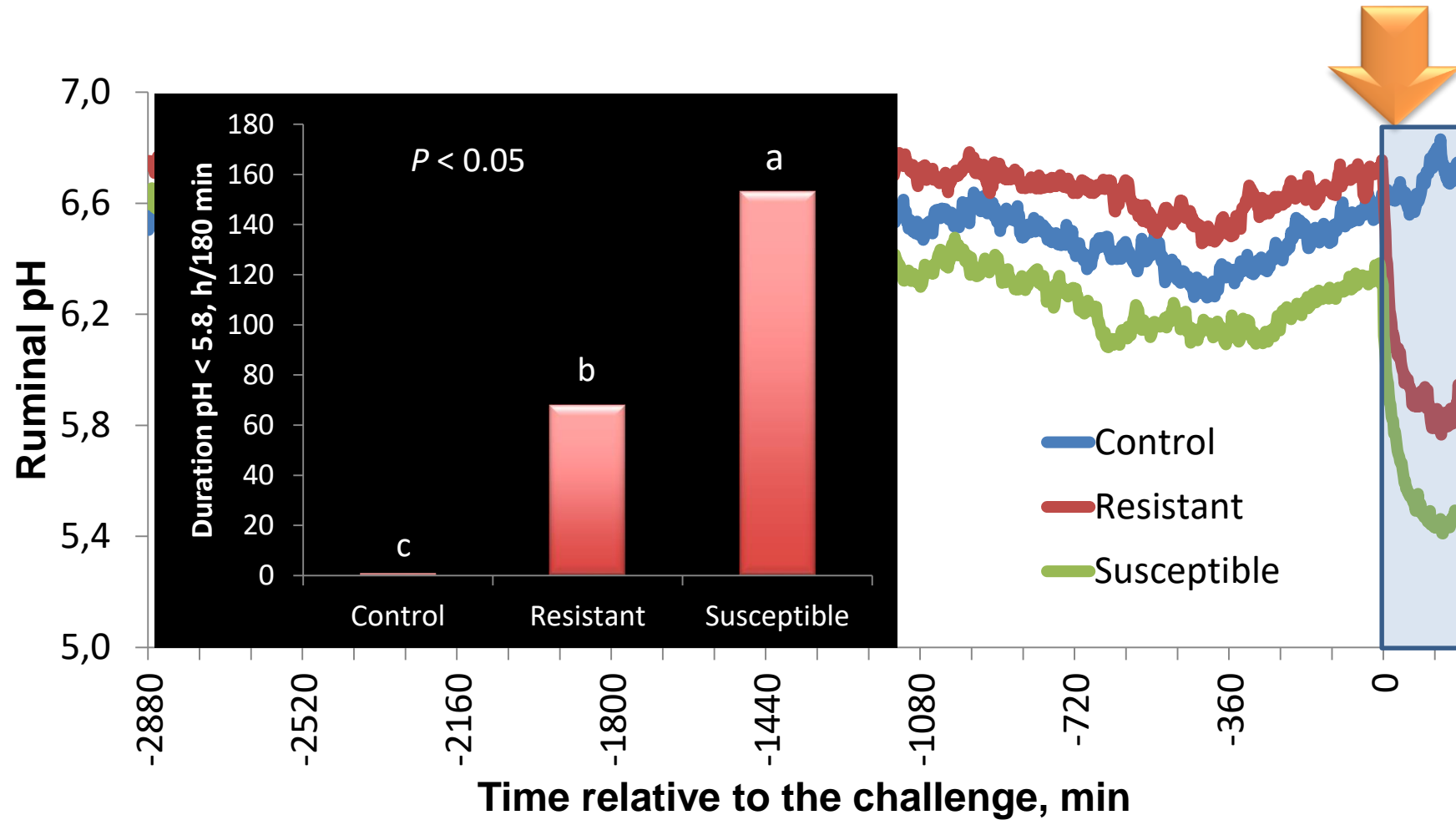


# Long-term adaptation

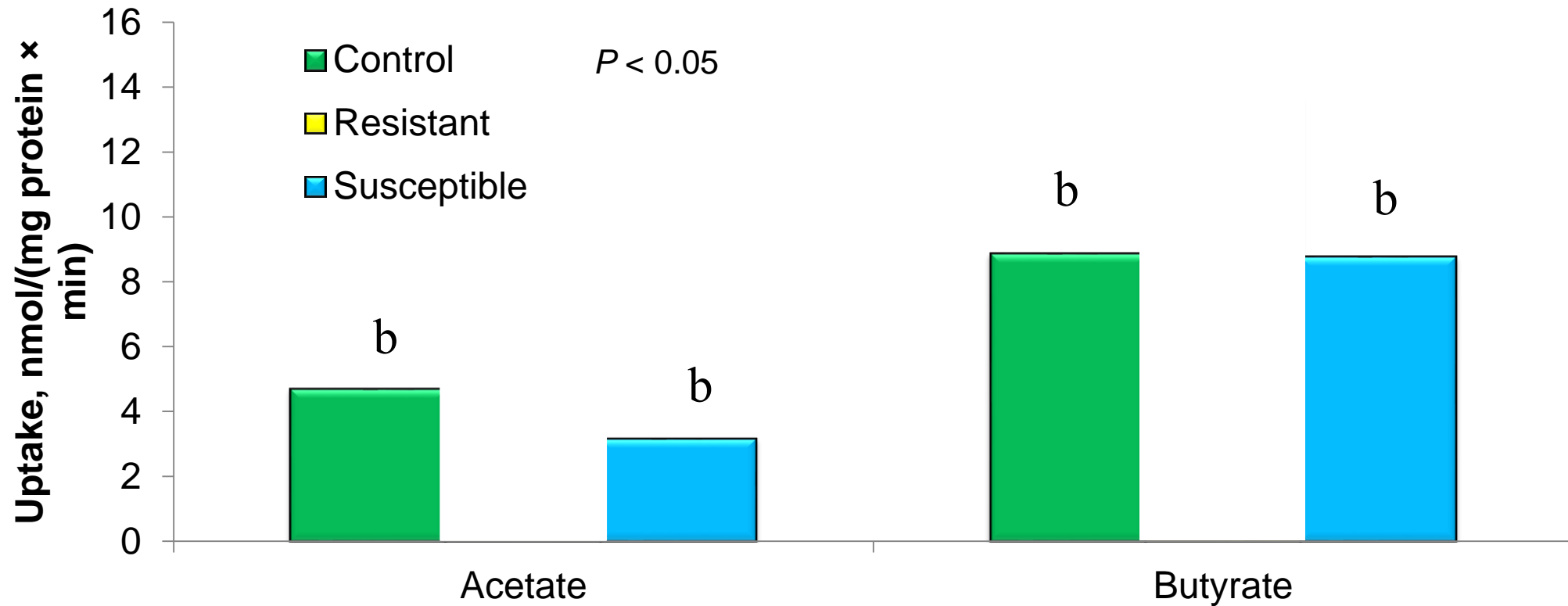




# SCFA absorption promotes regulation of ruminal pH

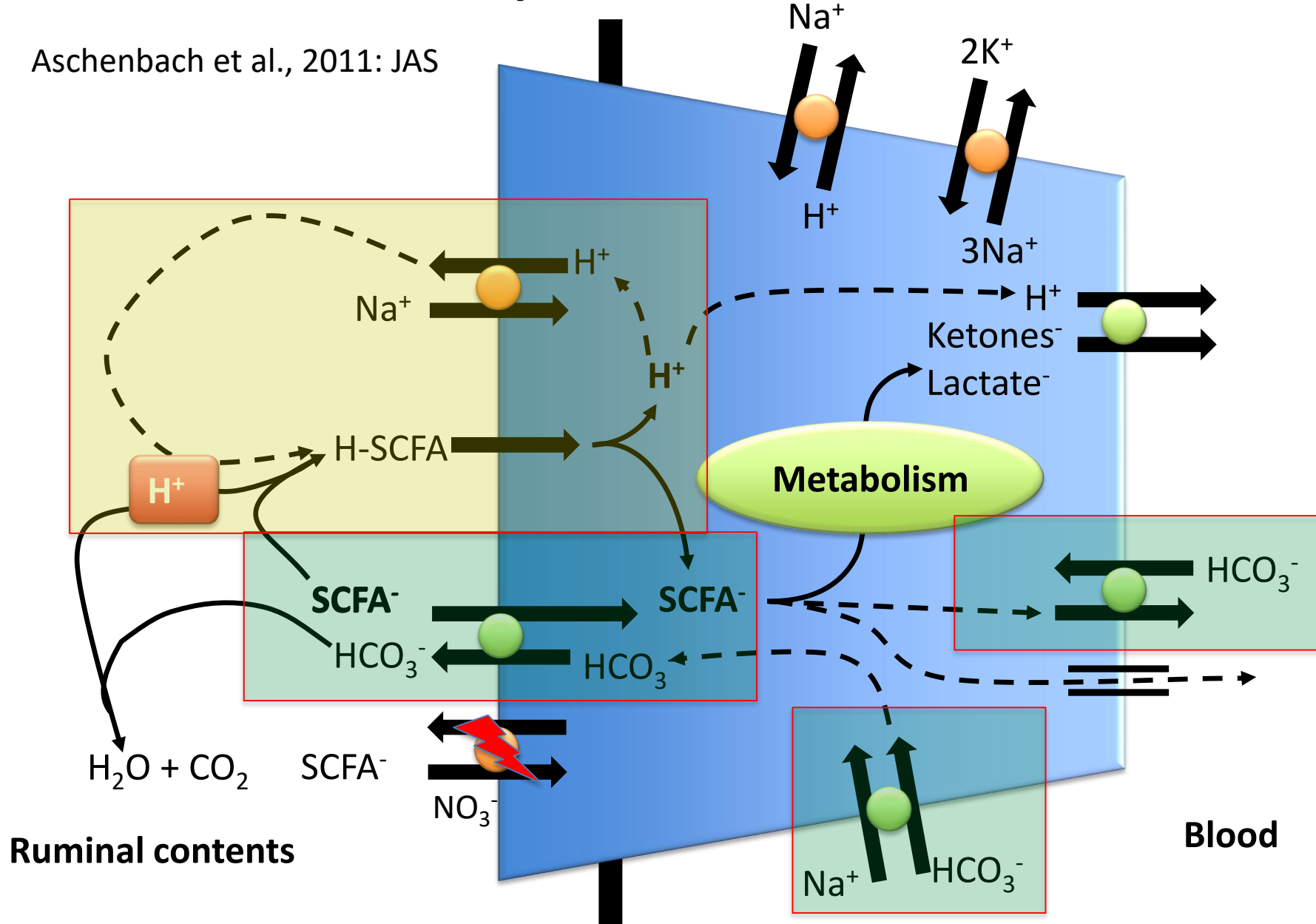


## Lambs resistant to ruminal acidosis have greater SCFA absorption

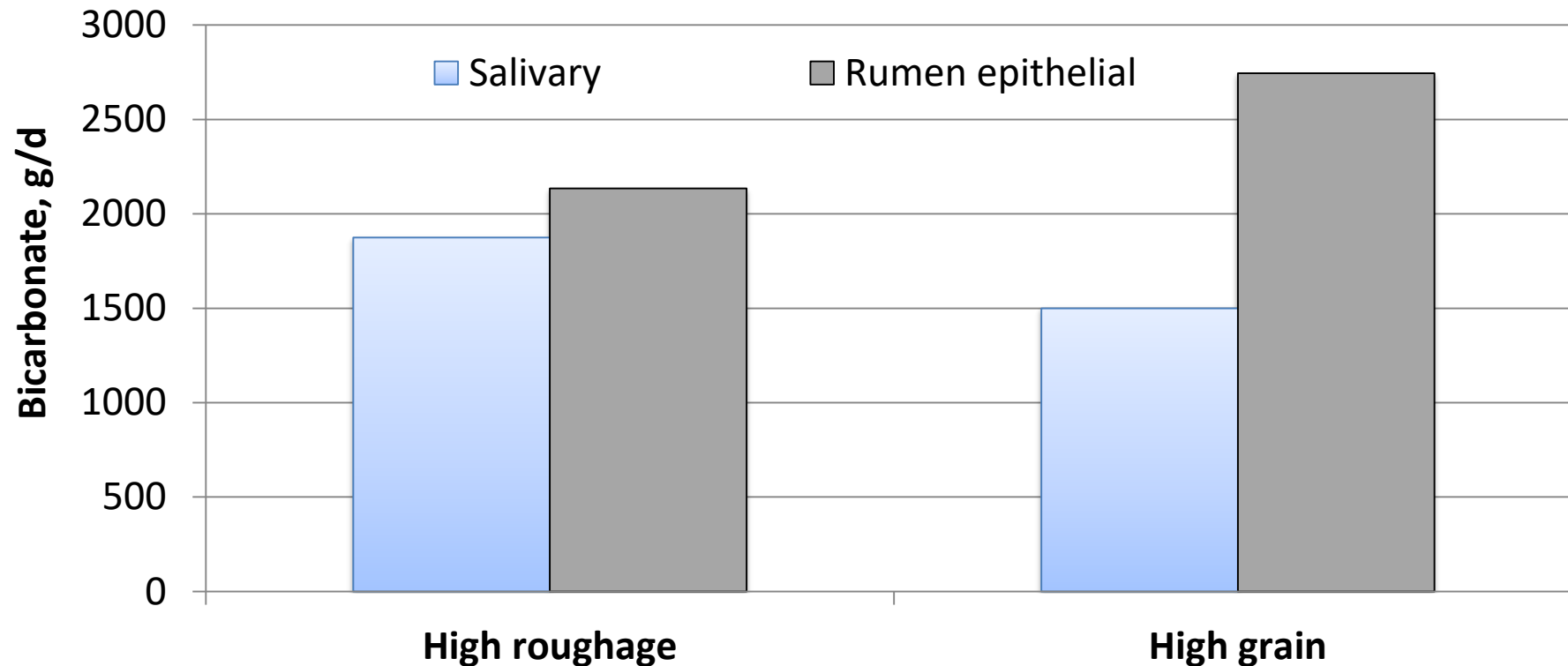


# SCFA absorption and H<sup>+</sup> removal

Aschenbach et al., 2011: JAS



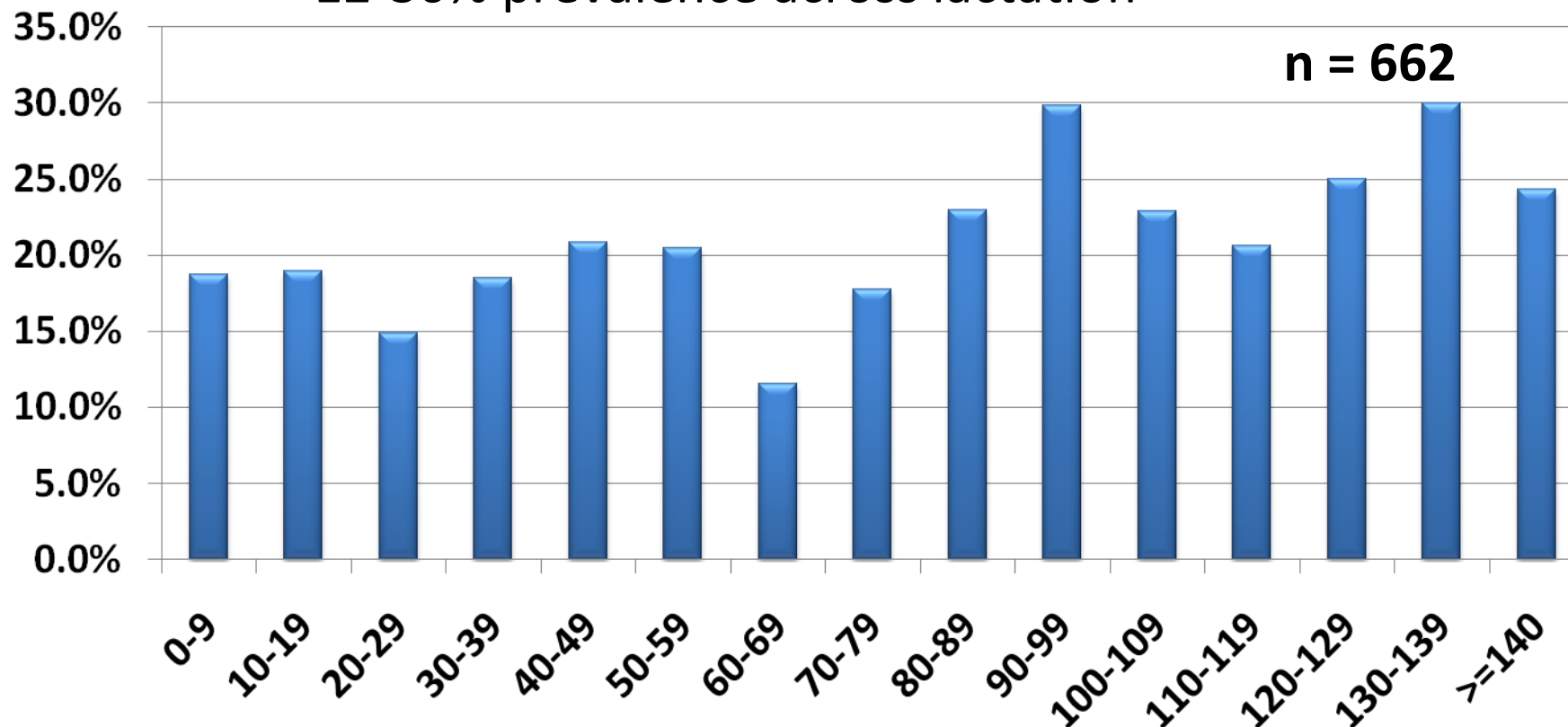
The rumen wall, via SCFA transport, supplies an important quantity of bicarbonate to the rumen



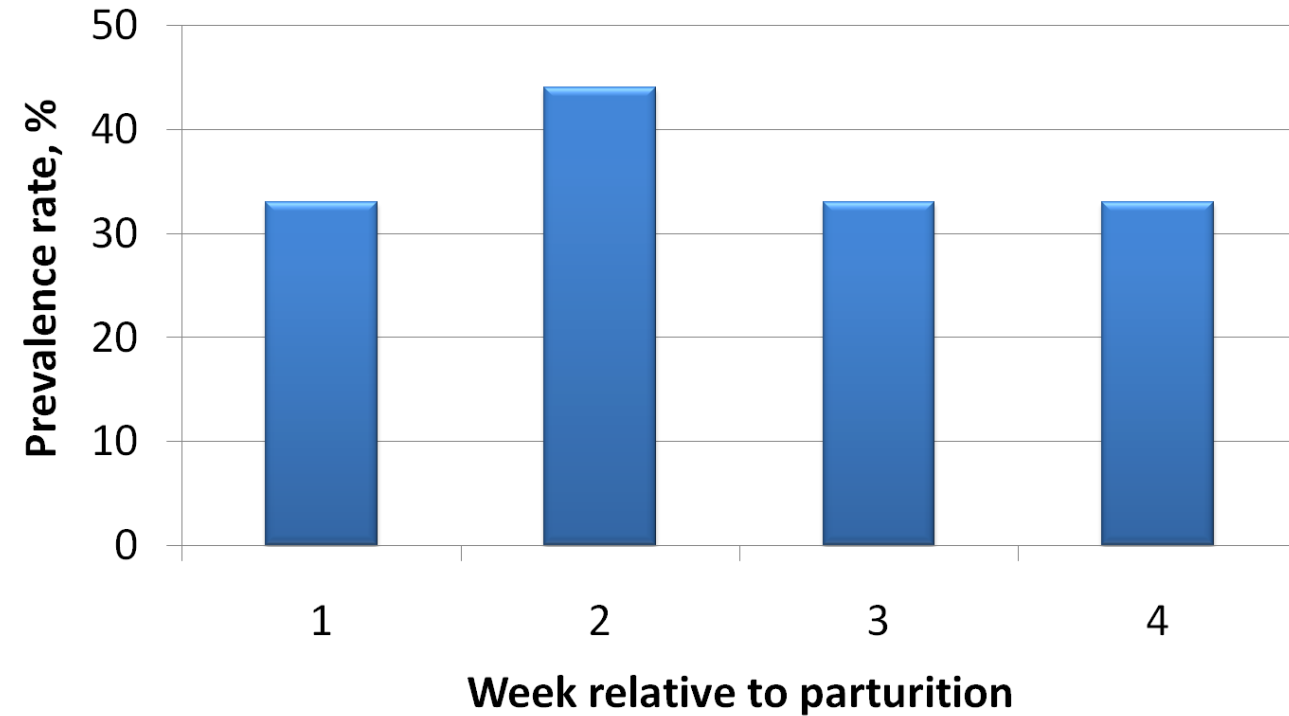
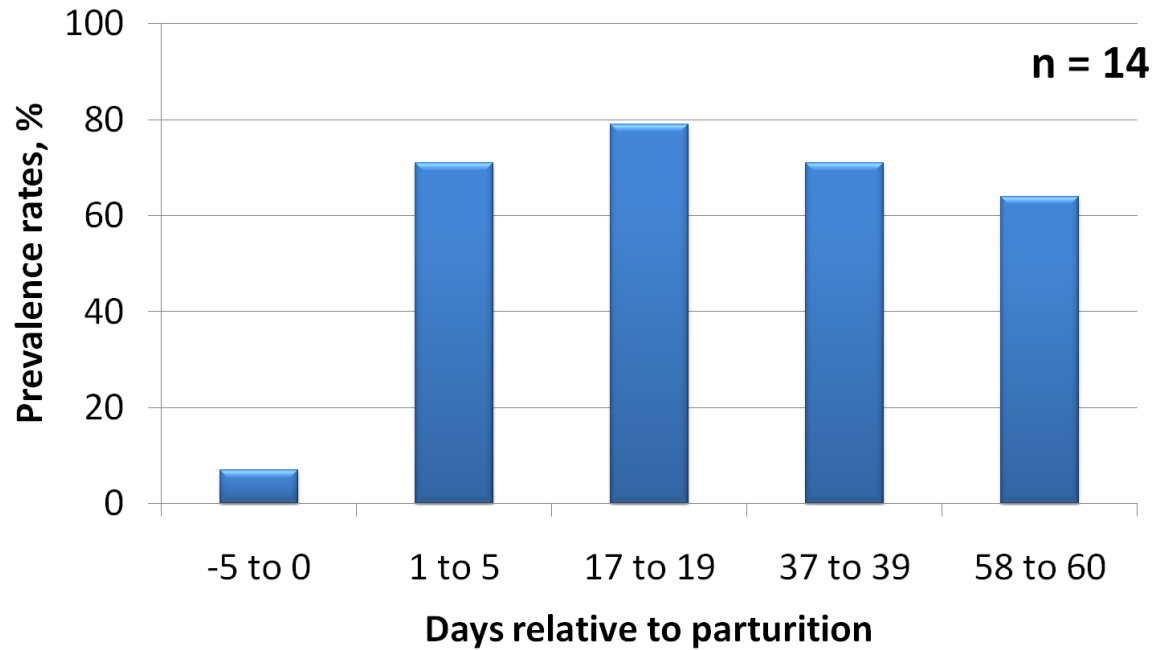


# Prevalence rates of SARA in dairy cows

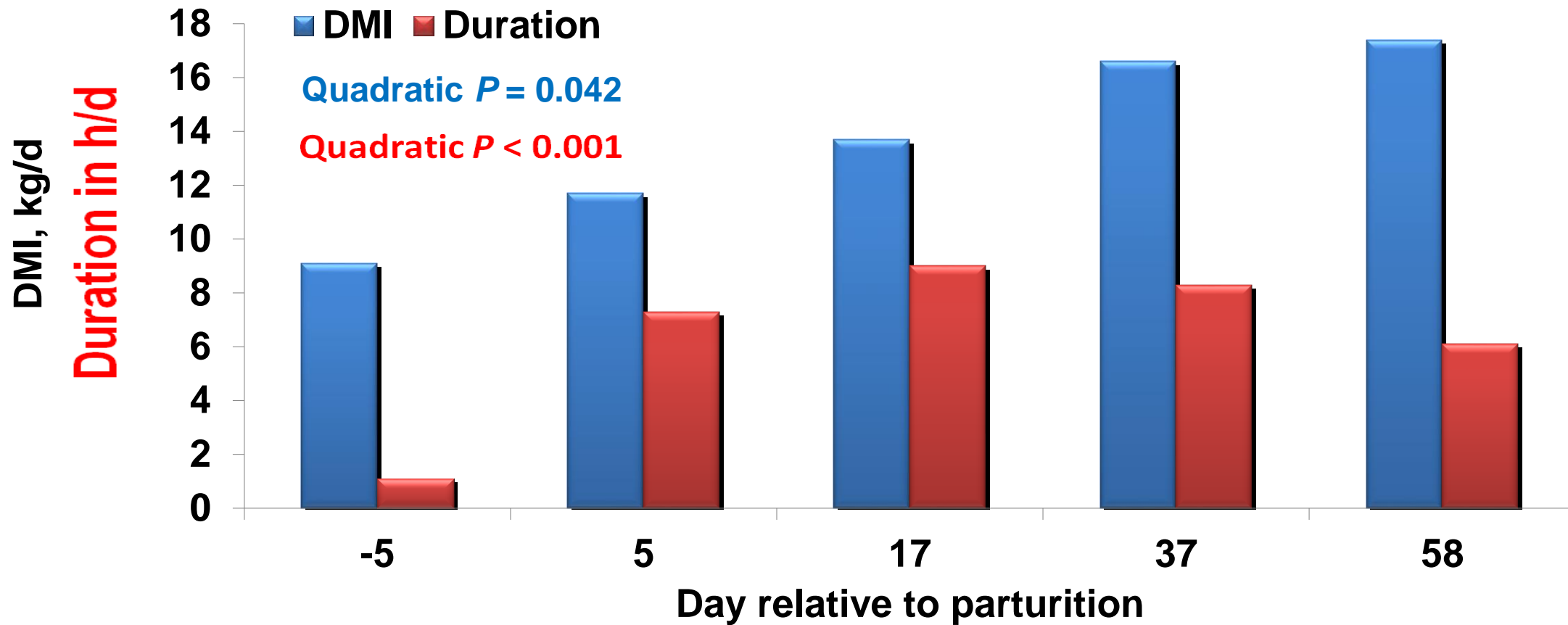
- 19 and 26% in early lactation and mid-lactation cows, respectively (Garrett et al., 1999)
- 12-30% prevalence across lactation



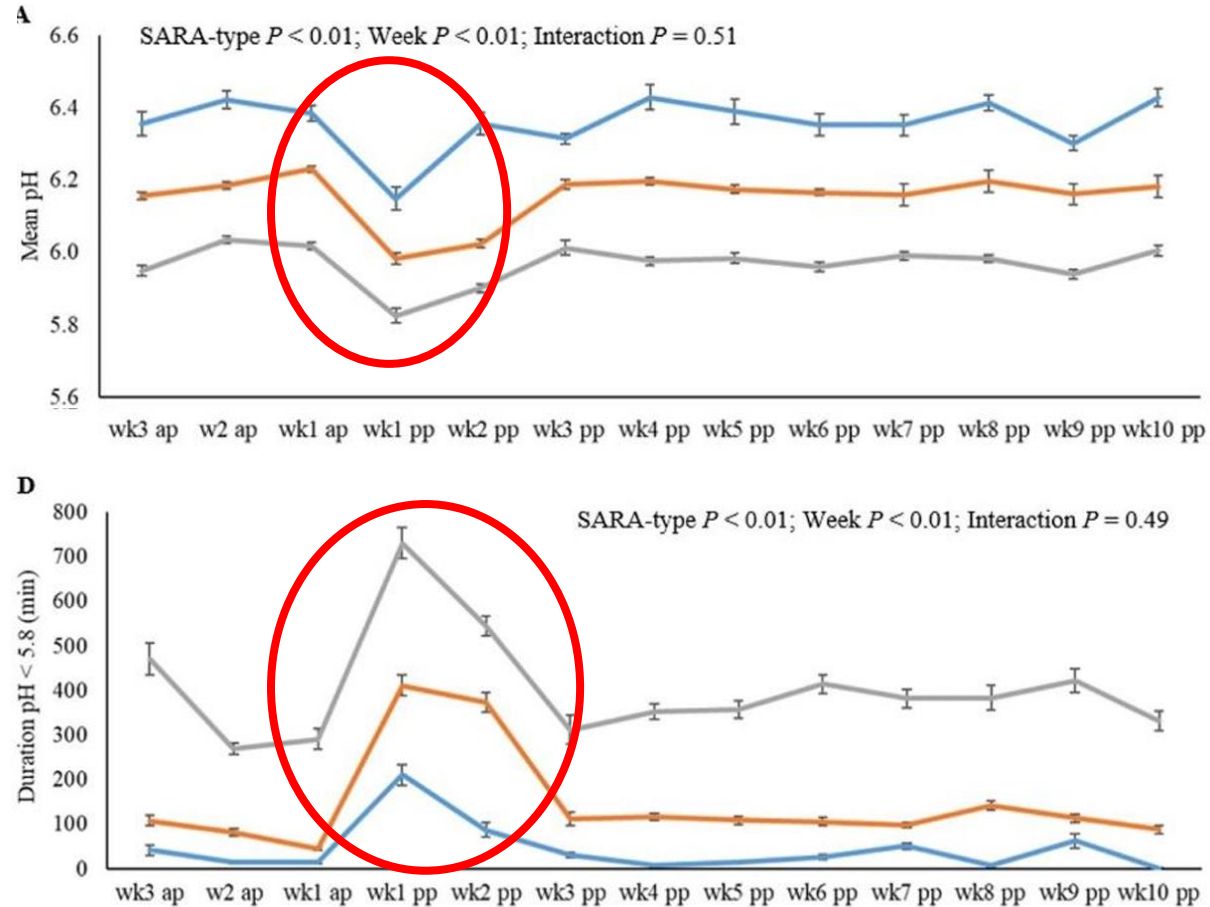
# Prevalence of SARA in early lactation



# Severity is not always related to DMI



# Cows are at risk in early lactation

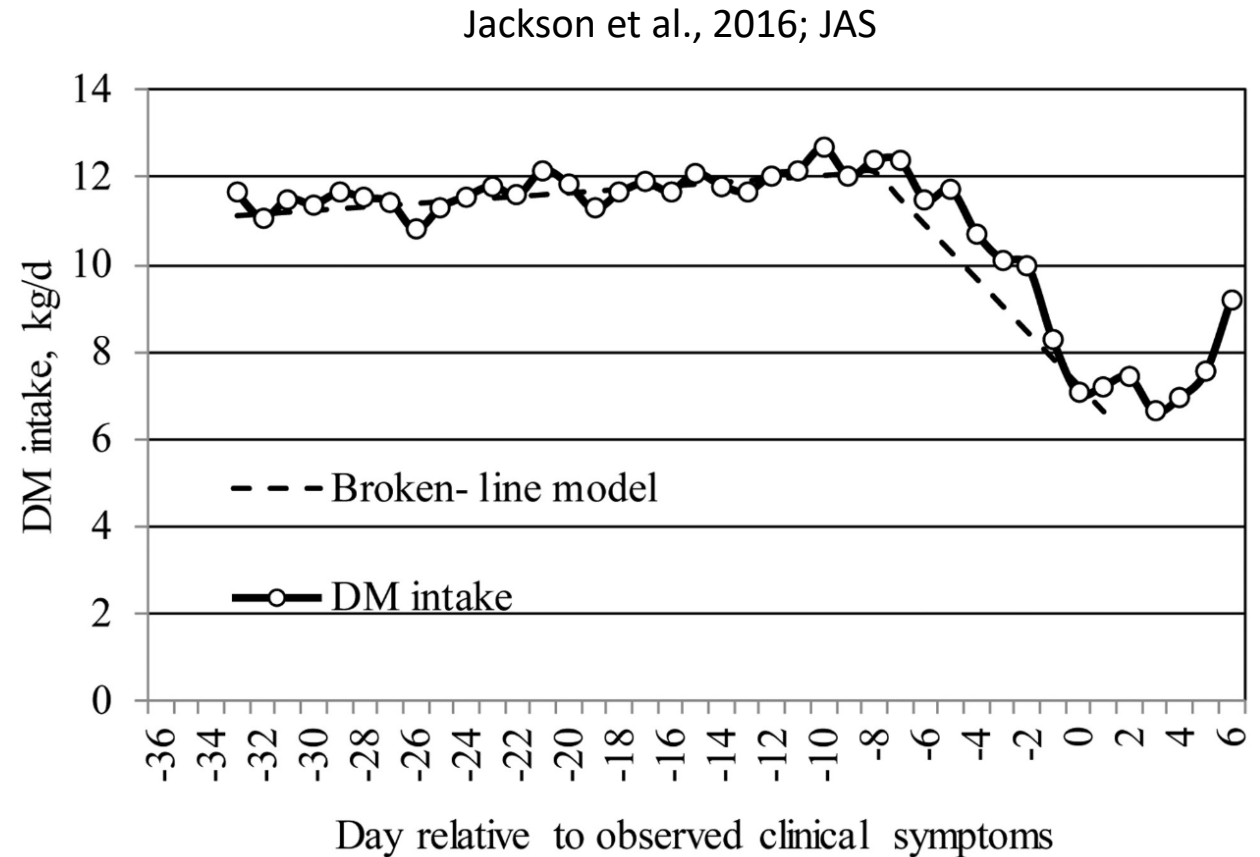


# Proposed theory

- Primary ruminal acidosis
  - Over consumption of ruminally degradable starch
  - Low dietary fiber (peNDF and uNDF)
  
- Secondary ruminal acidosis
  - Diet formulation could be adequate
  - Lack of epithelial capacity for SCFA absorption and ruminal buffering
  - Due to transient off-feed events or off-feed events of short duration

# Transient off-feed events as a relevant challenge

- Transition dairy cattle (Hayirli et al., 2003)
  - Hypocalcemia
  - Metritis
  - Displaced abomasum
  - Ketosis
- Rumen acidosis (Dohme et al., 2008)
- Heat stress (Rodes and Baumgard, 2013)
- Diseased states
  - BRD (Toaff-Rosenstein et al., 2016)
  - Mastitis
- Management events
  - Feed delivery challenges

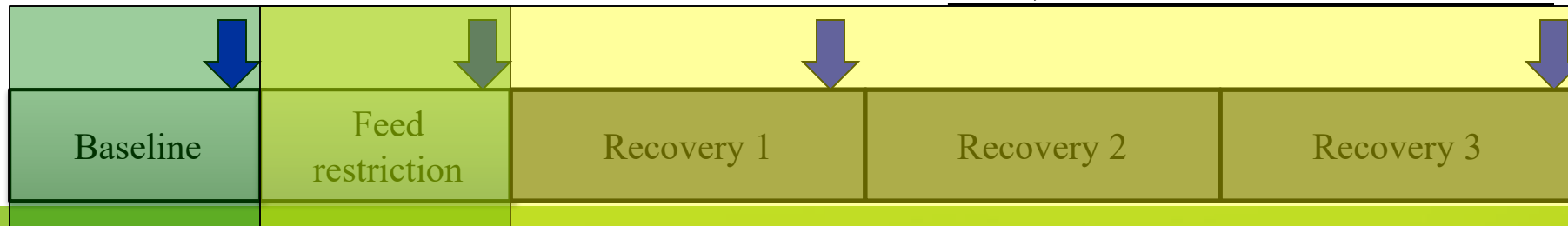




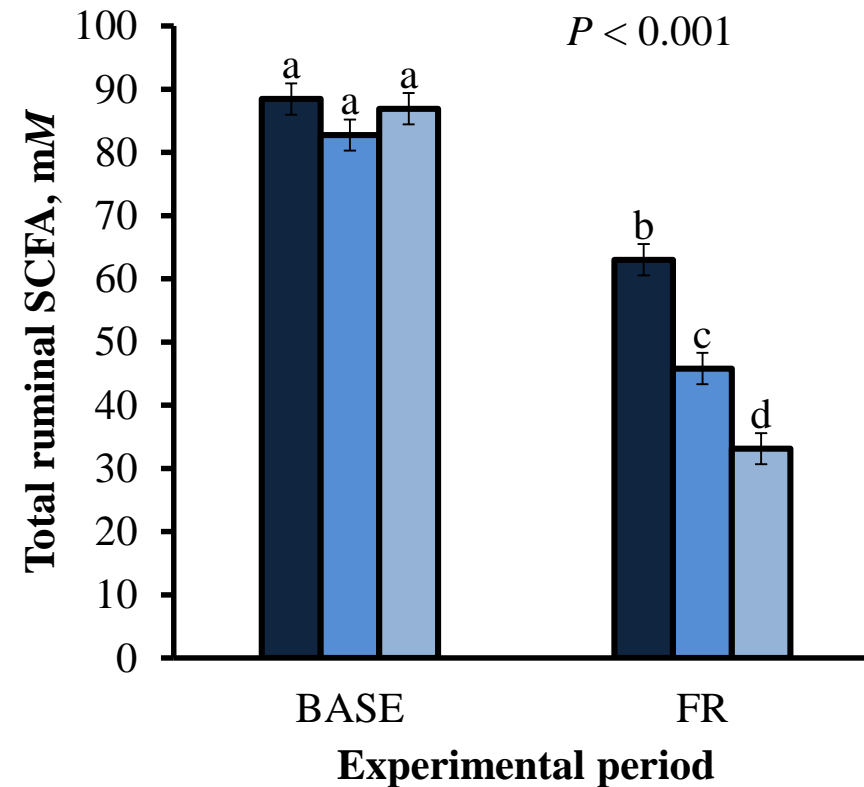
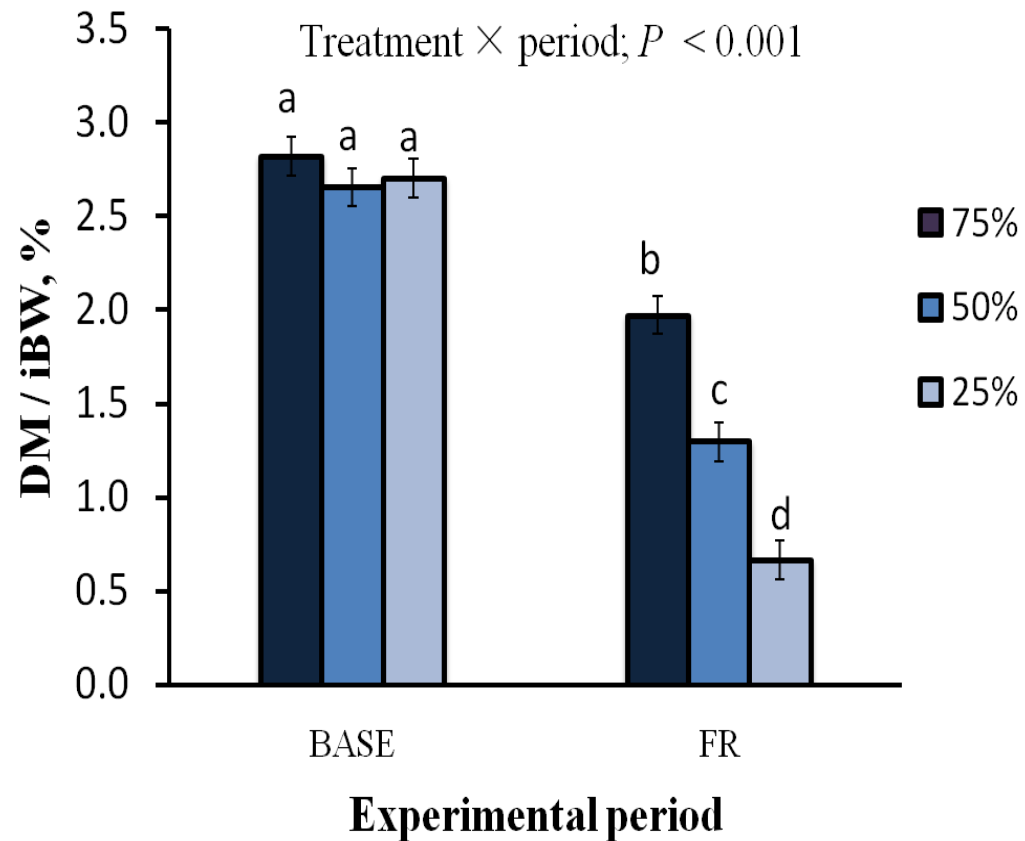
# Evaluating off-feed events

- 18 cannulated Angus heifers
  - 3 treatments
    - 75% of feed ad libitum
    - 50% of feed ad libitum
    - 25% of feed ad libitum
- 5 periods

Ingredient , % of DM	
Barley silage	30
Grass-Alfalfa hay	30
Barley grain (rolled)	32
Pellet	8
Nutrient composition	
DM,%	65.8 ± 1.9
OM,% of DM	92.3 ± 1.2
CP,% of DM	11.2 ± 0.4
Fat, % of DM	1.8 ± 0.0
NDF,% of DM	40.1 ± 0.4



## Short-term off feed events decrease ruminal SCFA concentration

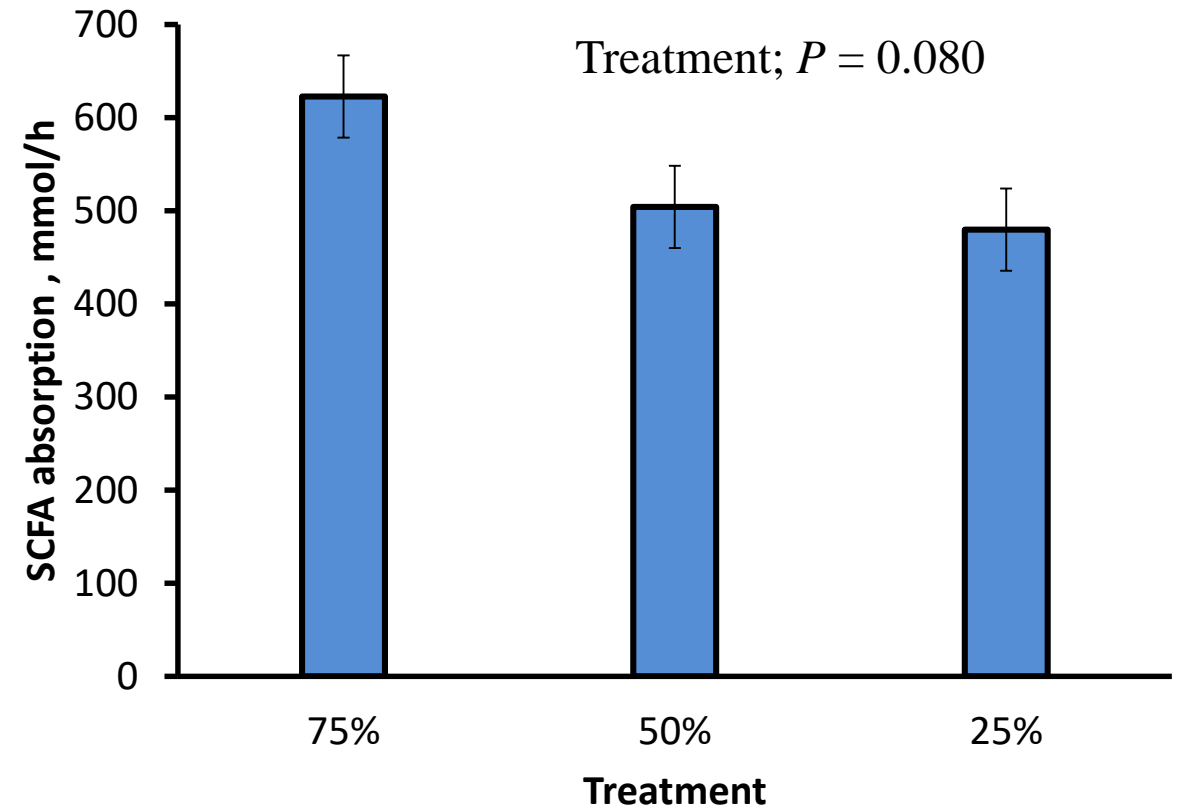
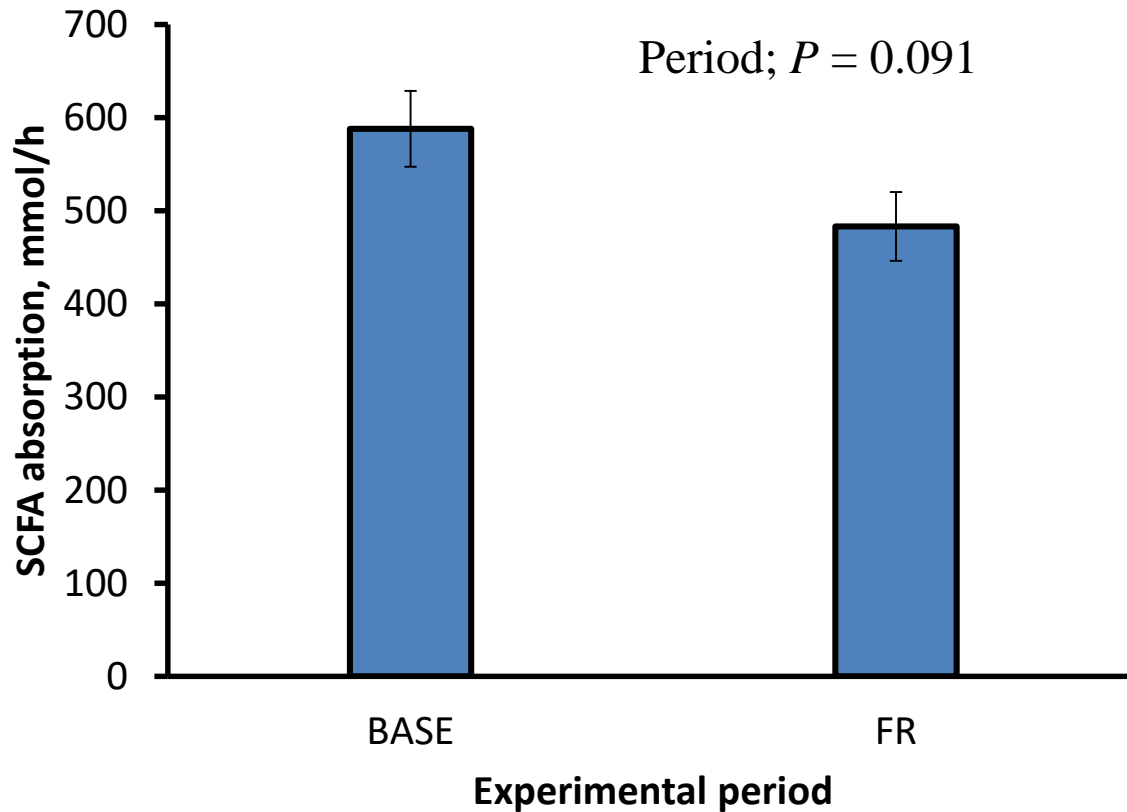


# Luminal pH in the rumen and prox. colon increase when off-feed

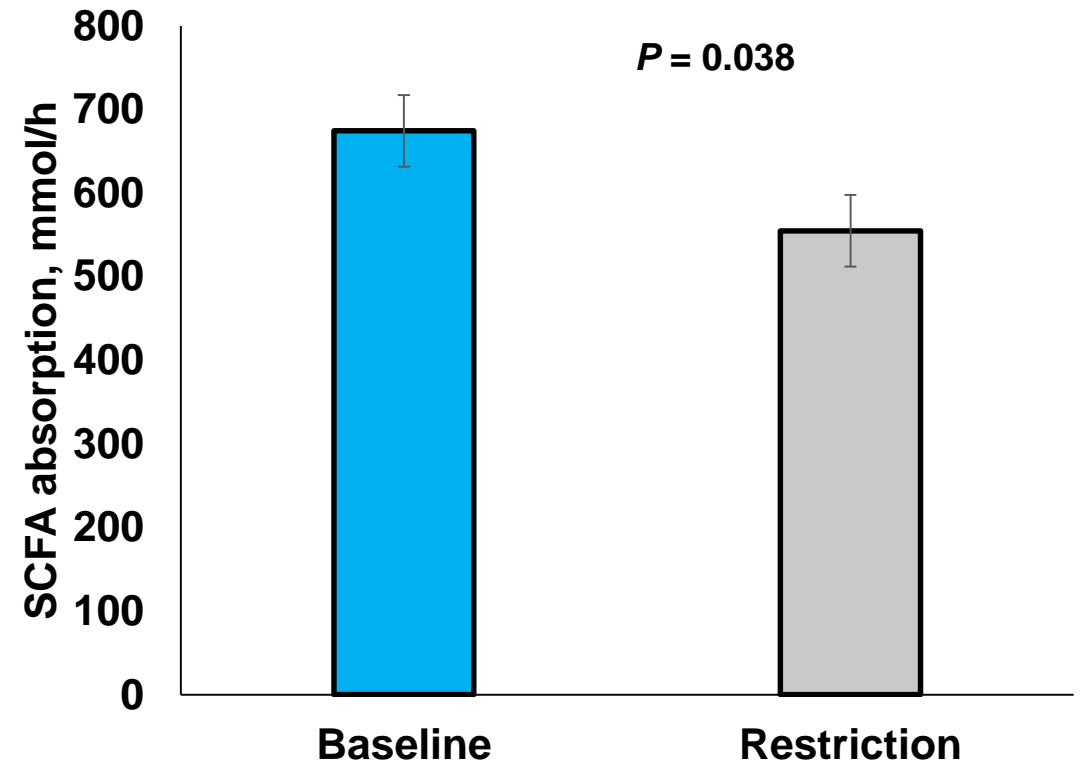
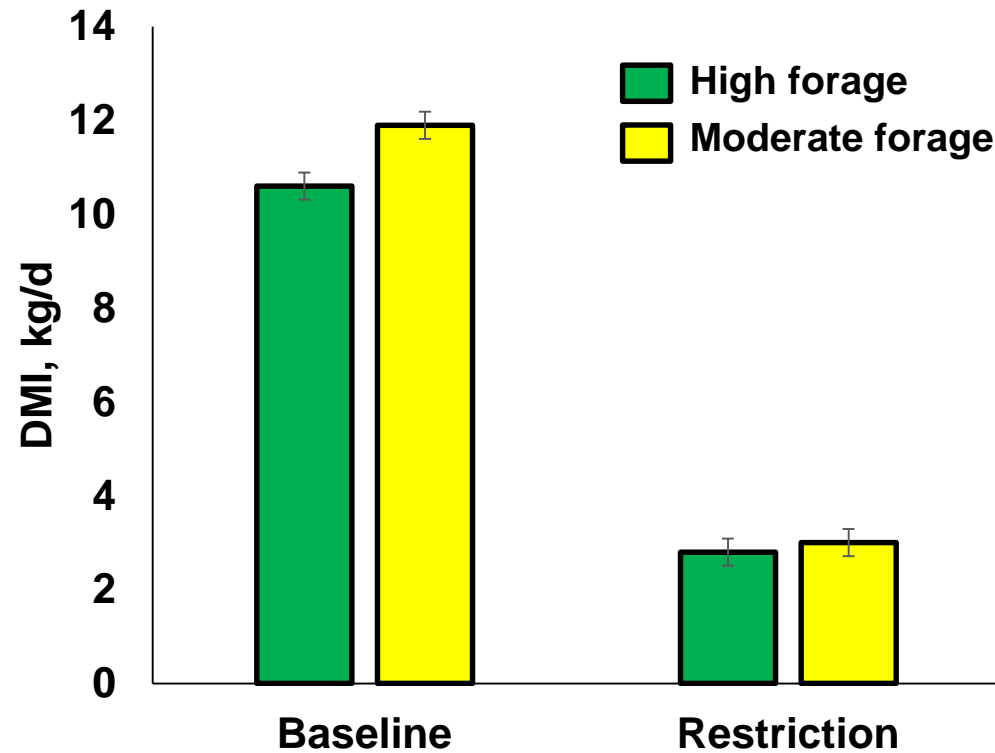
Region <sup>1</sup>	Treatment			SEM	P Value	
	CON	RA	LFI		CON vs. RA	CON vs. LFI
Reticulo-rumen	6.14	5.33	6.61	0.14	0.001	<b>0.032</b>
Duodenum	5.28	4.99	5.18	0.35	0.71	0.82
Jejunum	7.03	6.98	7.31	0.16	0.82	0.22
Cecum	6.96	6.33	7.05	0.15	0.012	0.68
Proximal colon	6.94	6.52	7.30	0.10	0.010	<b>0.023</b>
Distal colon	6.90	6.52	7.13	0.14	0.06	0.26

<sup>1</sup>pH was measured using a ratio of 1:1 g/g of digesta and double distilled water

# SCFA absorption is reduced with low feed intake



# Low feed intake decreases SCFA absorption



# Low feed intake rapidly decreases absorptive surface area

5 d at 25% of voluntary intake

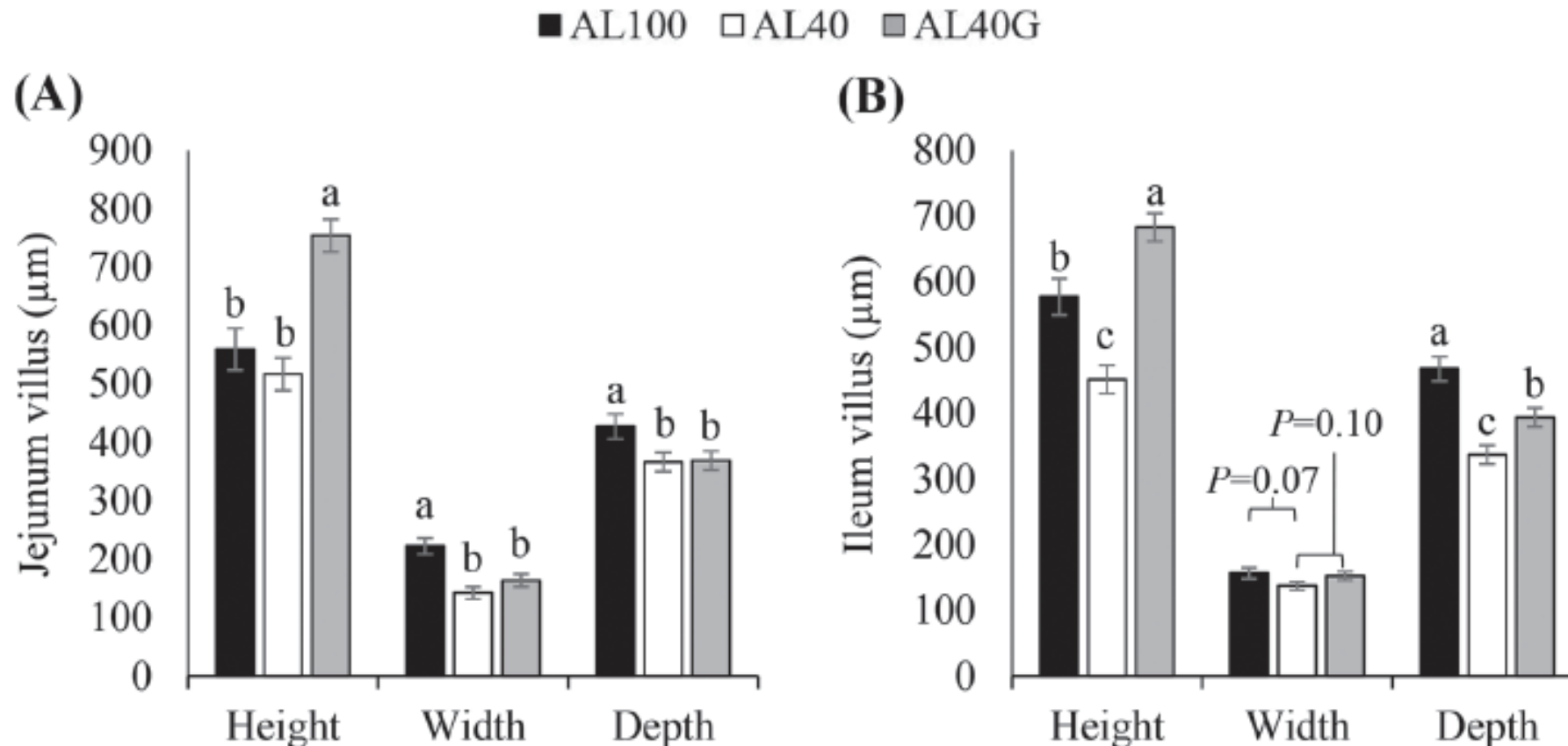
Item	Treatment			SEM	P value	
	CON	RA	LFI		CON vs. RA	CON vs. LFI
Length, mm	5.11	4.33	3.90	0.44	0.17	<b>0.043</b>
Width, mm	2.37	1.85	1.59	0.13	0.026	<b>0.002</b>
Perimeter, mm	13.81	11.43	9.97	0.98	0.09	<b>0.012</b>
Surface area <sup>1</sup> , mm <sup>2</sup>	18.71	13.18	7.72	1.86	0.08	<b>0.002</b>

<sup>1</sup>Surface area was estimated as the surface area of one side of the papillae multiplied by 2

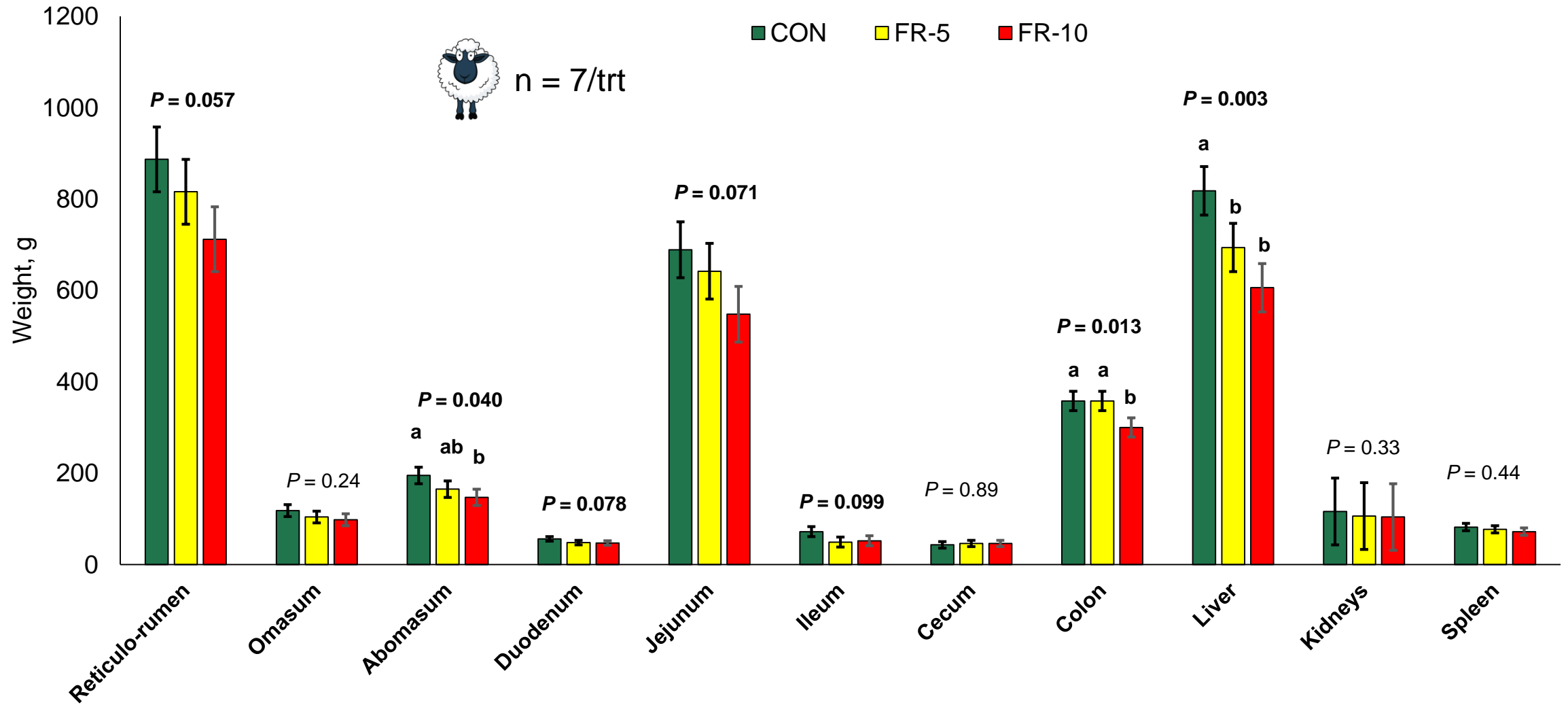
**59% reduction in surface area**



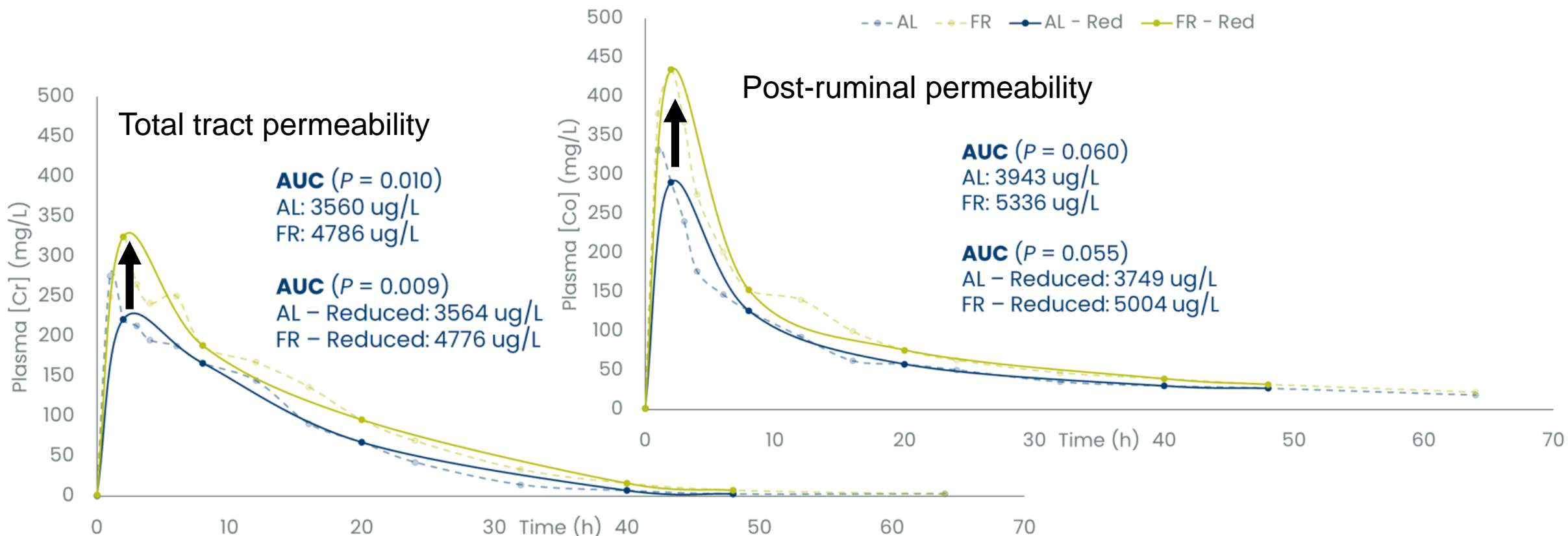
# Low feed intake reduces intestinal surface area



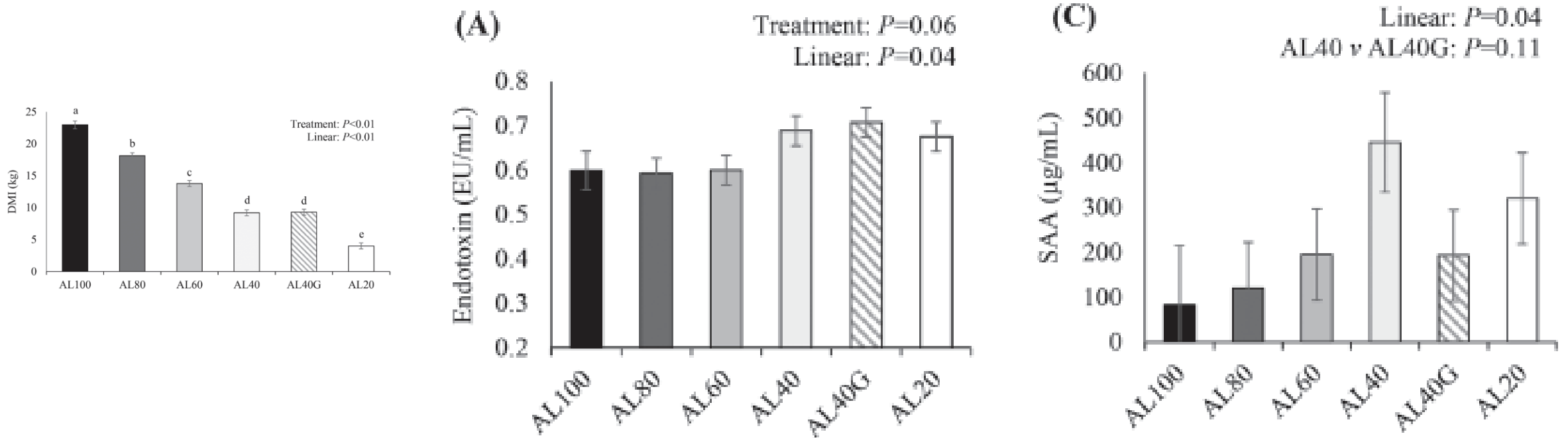
# 5 or 10 d of low feed intake (30%) reduces splanchnic tissue weights



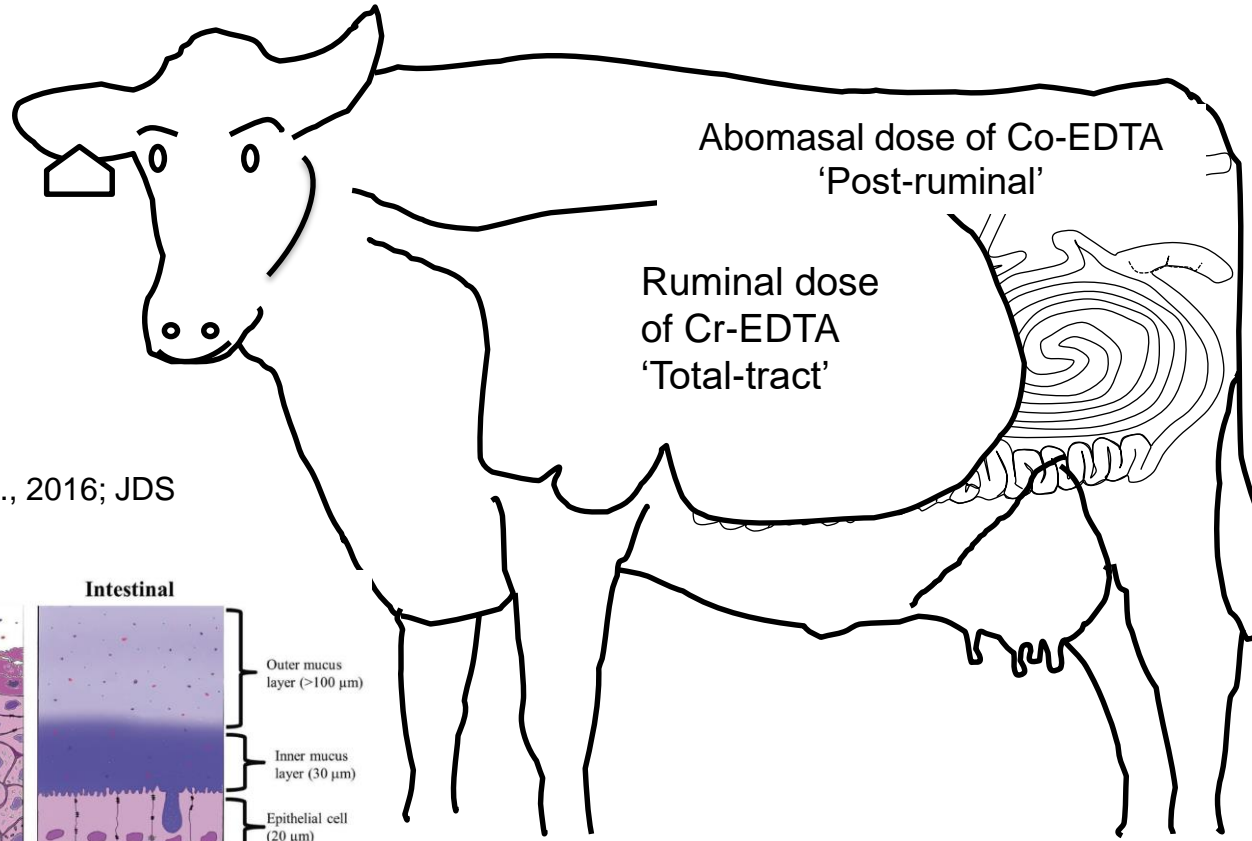
# Low feed intake increases gastrointestinal permeability



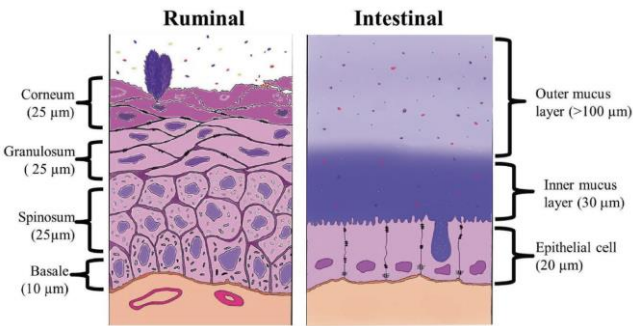
# Low feed intake increases risk for inflammation



# Heat stress increases gastrointestinal and post-ruminal permeability

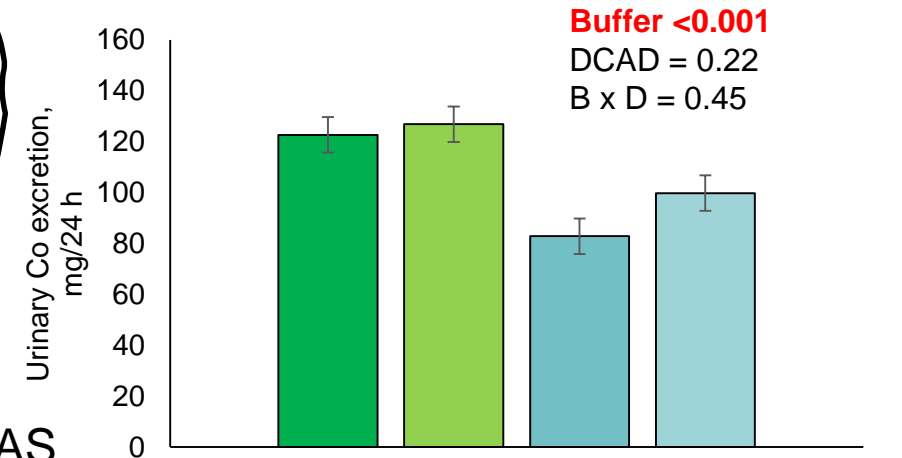
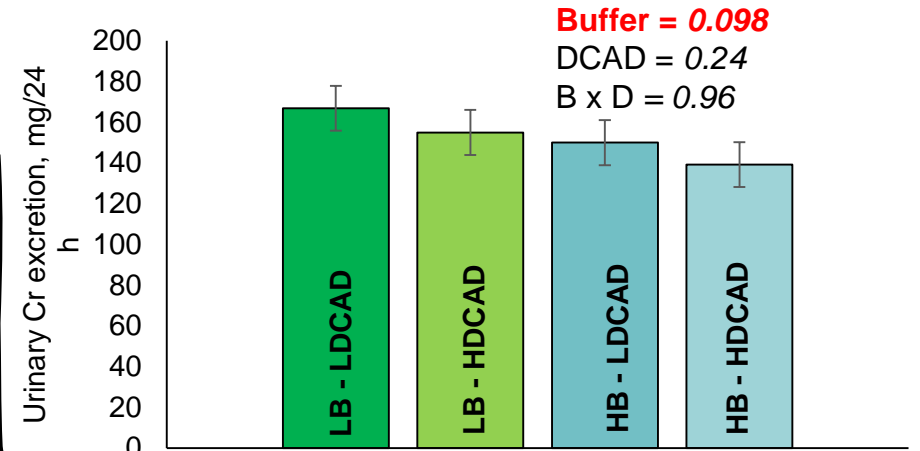


Steele et al., 2016; JDS



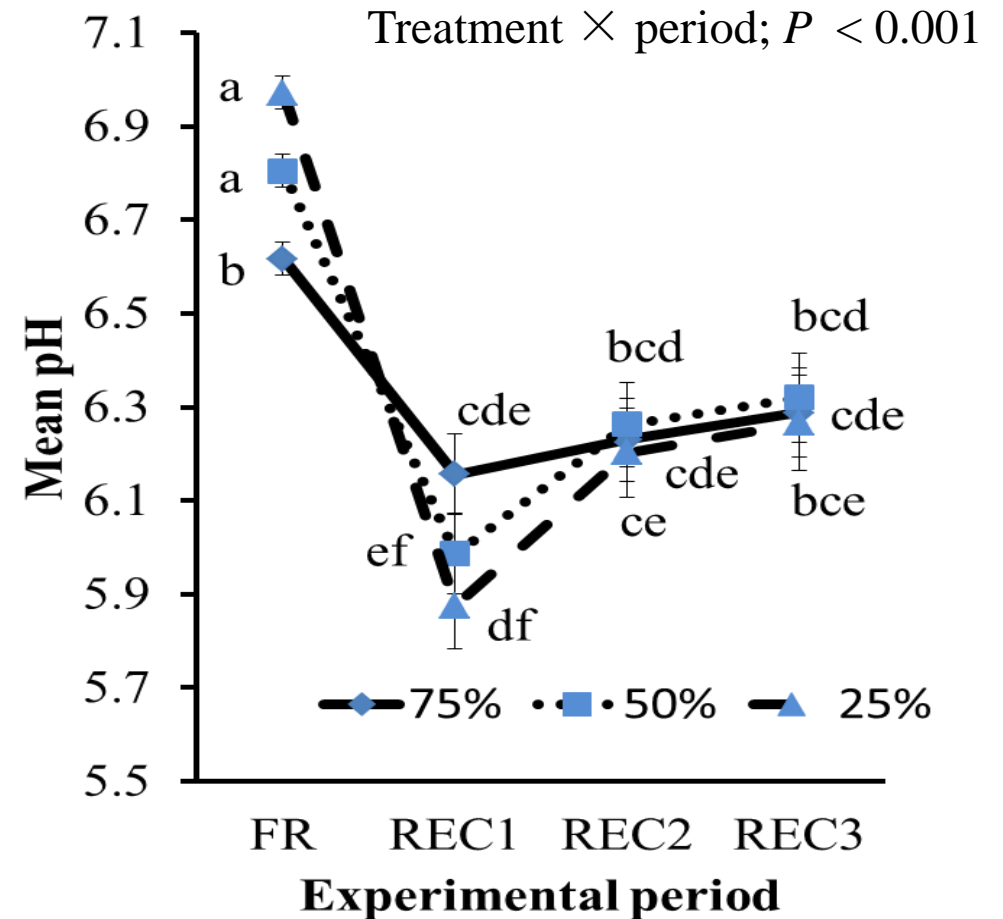
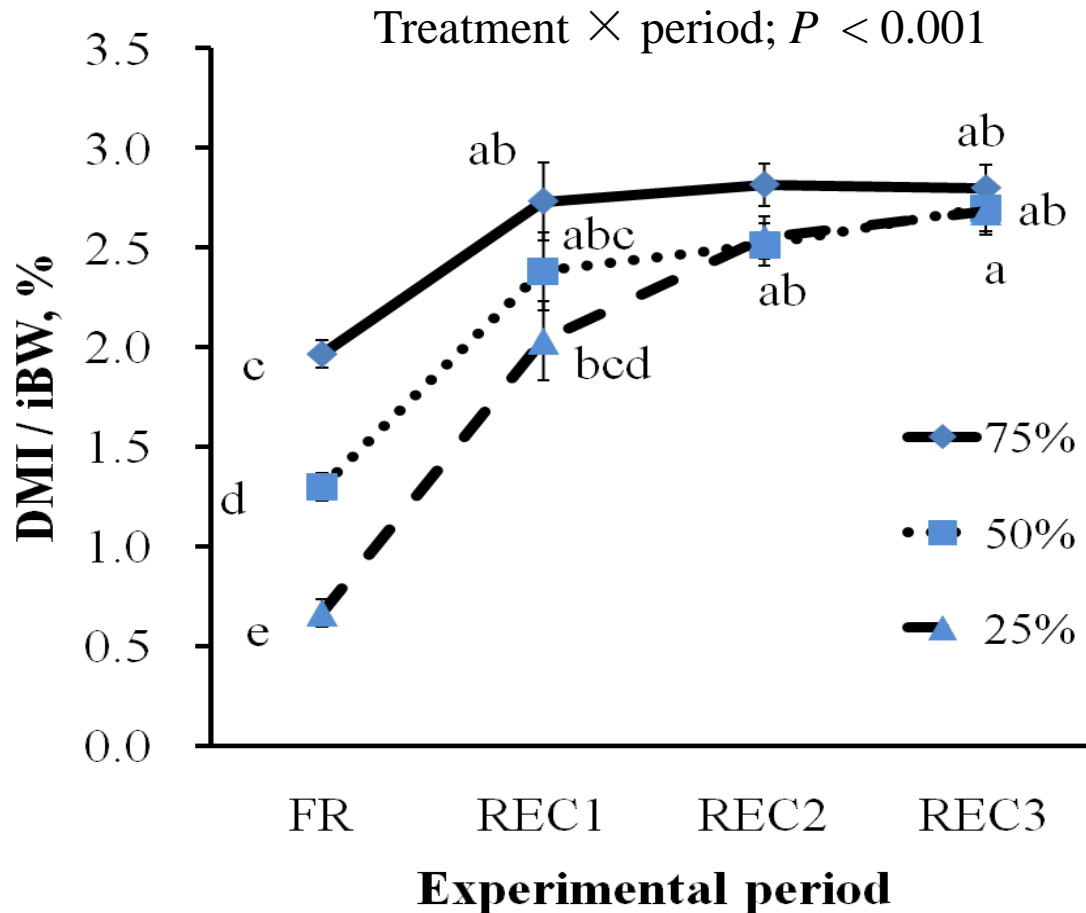
Supports results of Koch et al., 2019; PNAS

**55-82% of total marker excretion was post-ruminal**



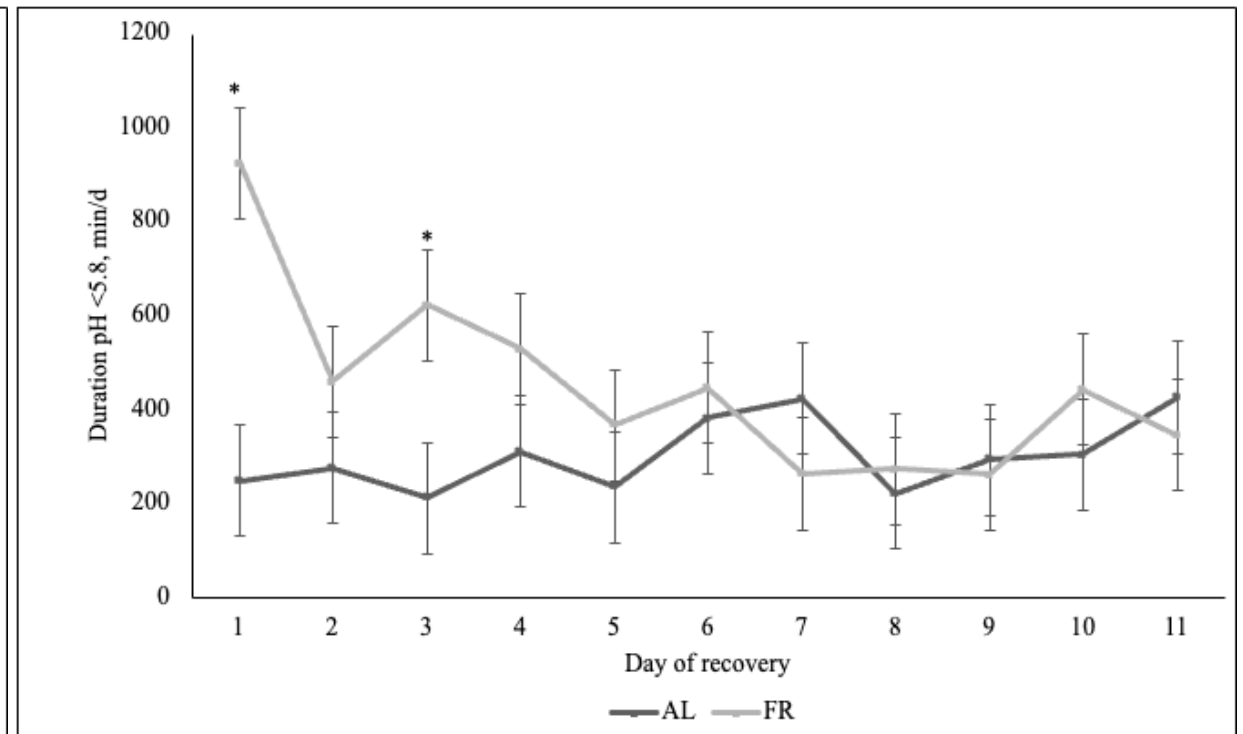
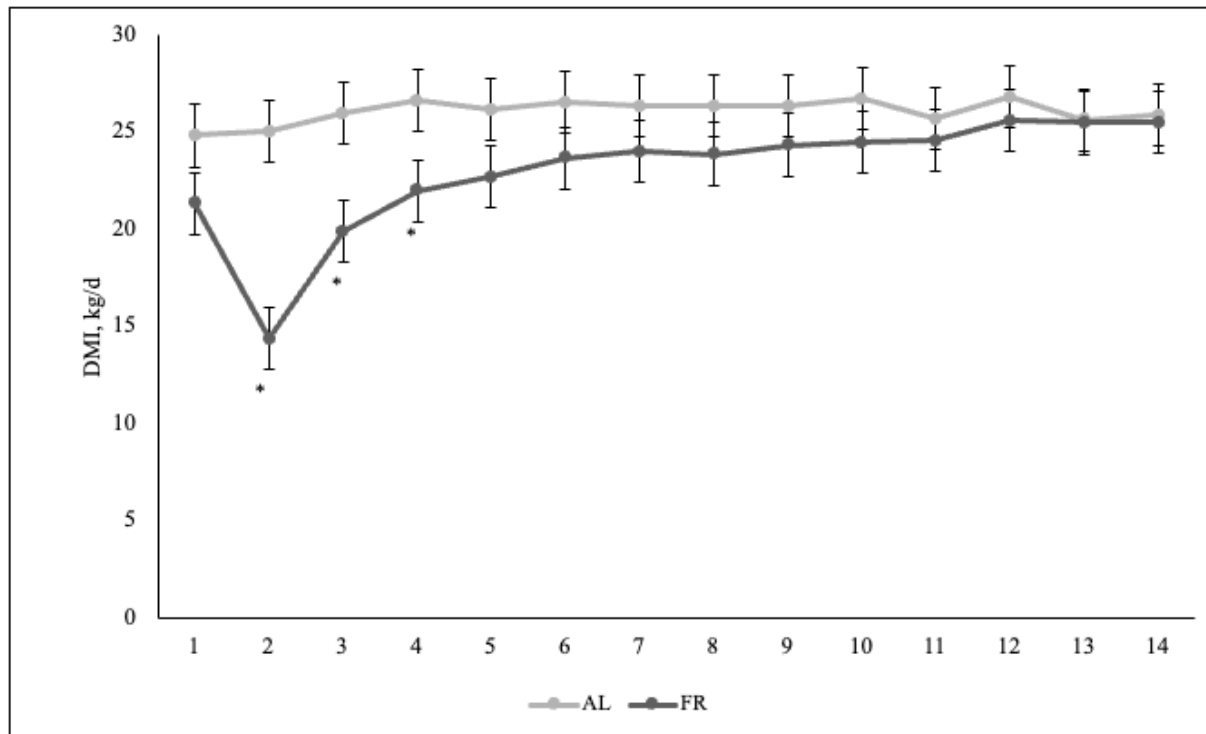
**Buffer (Ca/Mg carbonate) reduced intestinal permeability by 27%**

# Ad libitum feeding after low feed intake induces low ruminal pH



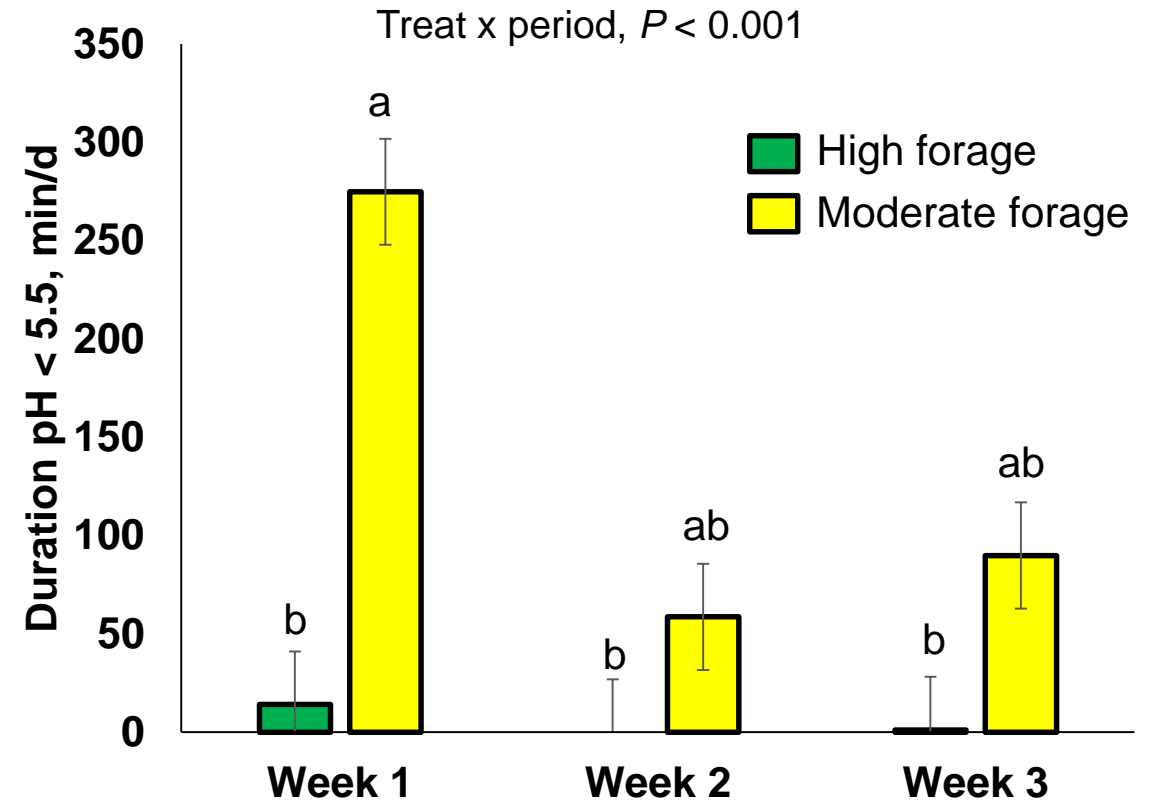
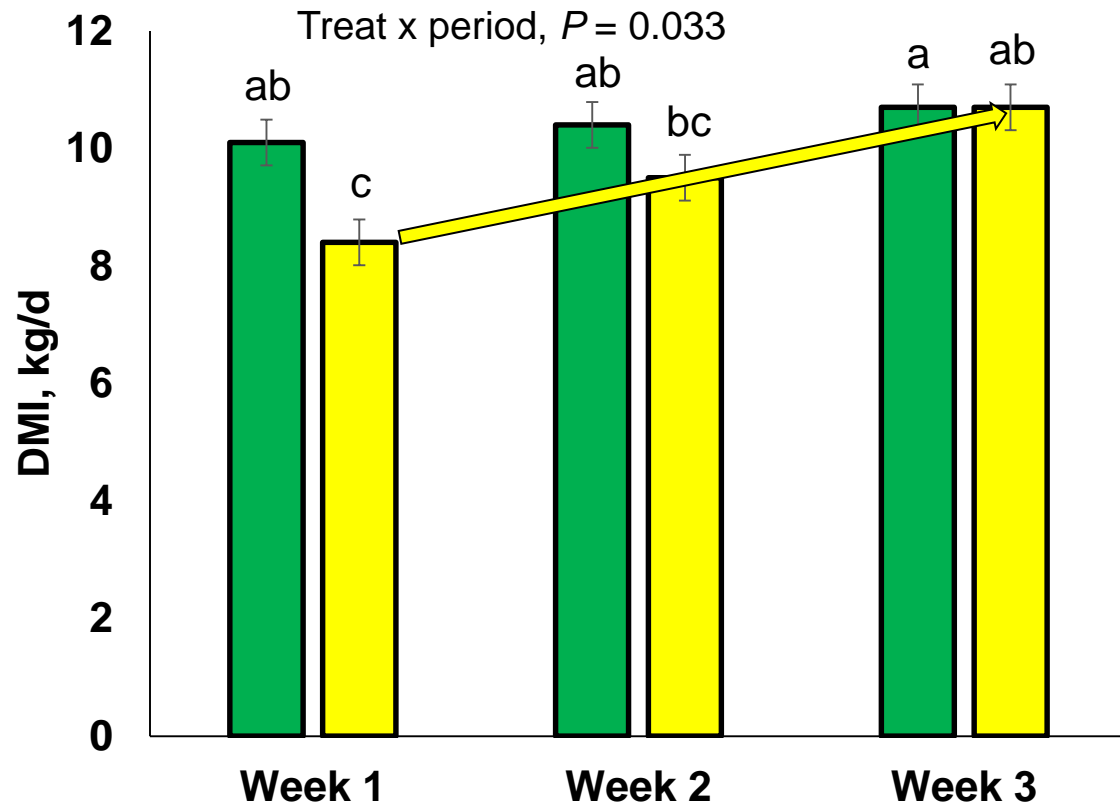


# Ad libitum feeding after low feed intake induces low ruminal pH



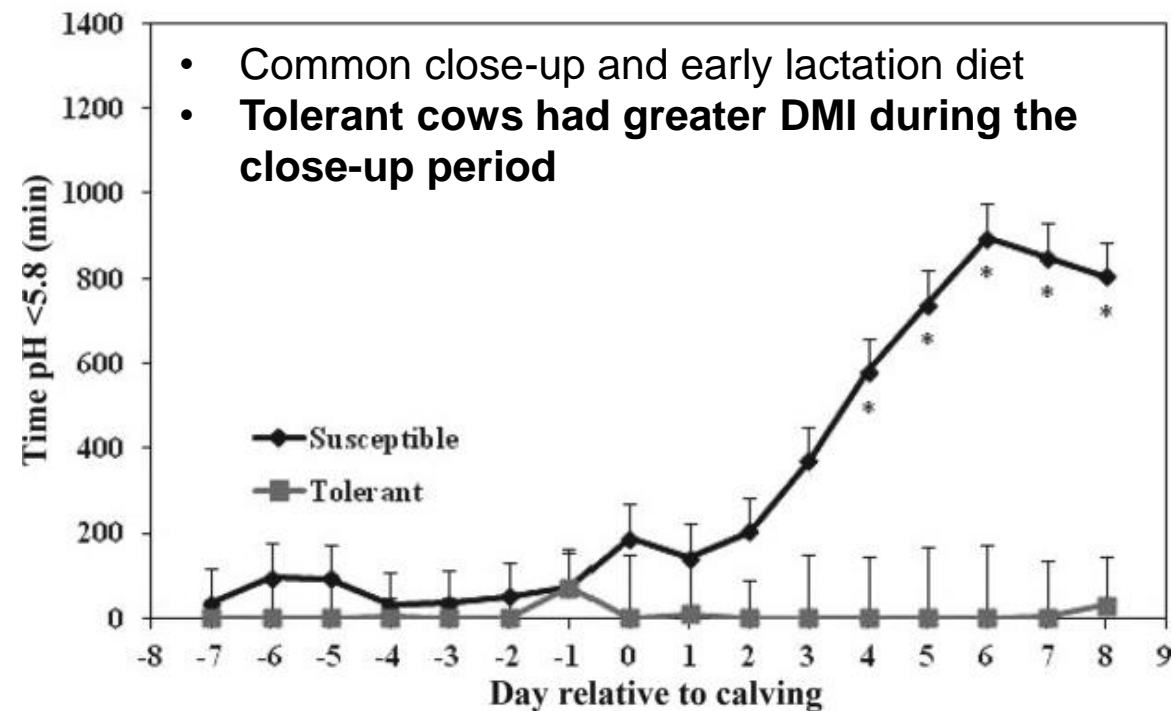
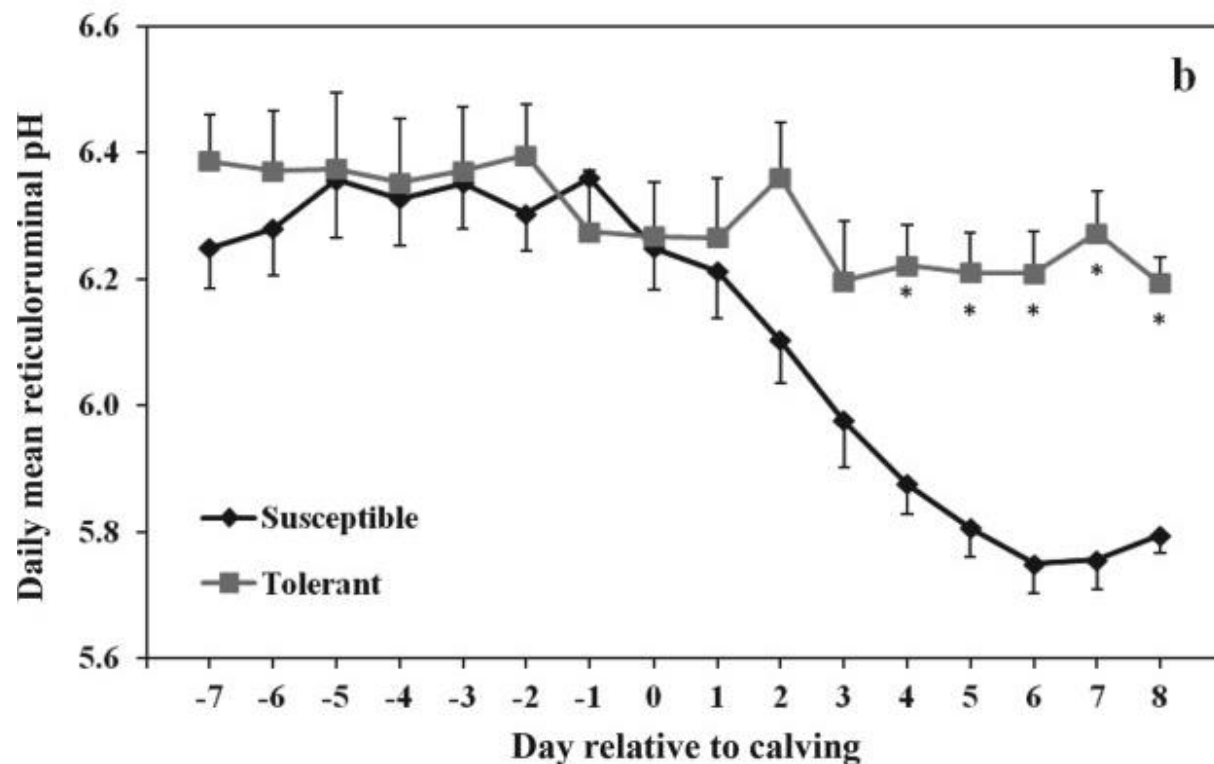
Responses for dairy cattle after being exposed to a 60% reduction in DMI for 5 d

# Short-term feeding of a high-forage diet reduces risk for low pH

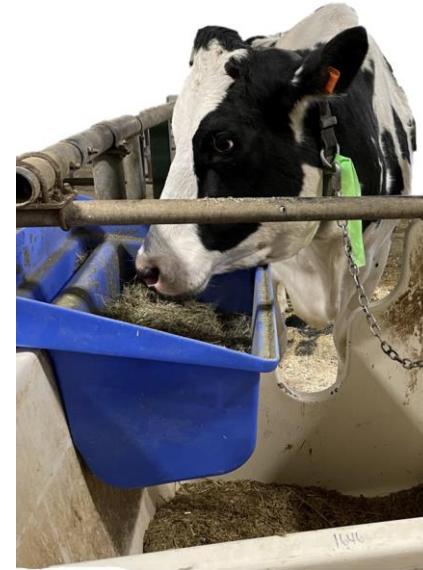
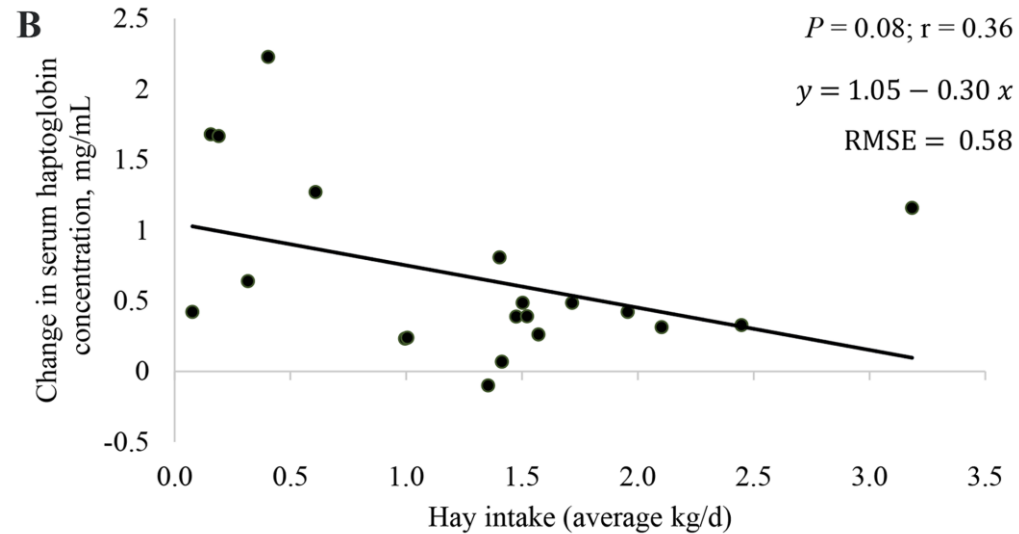
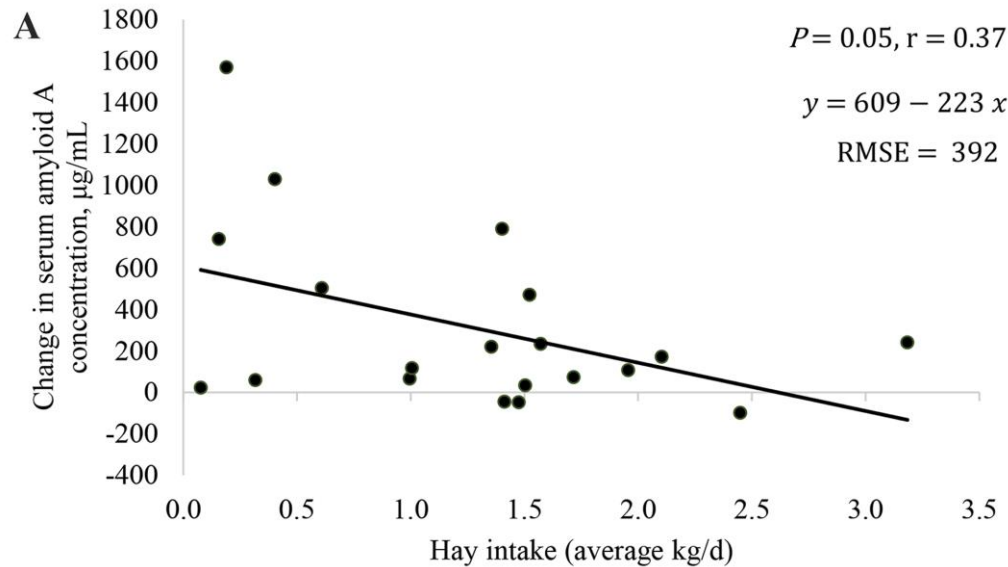


# Support for the theory: Low reticulo-ruminal pH in early lactation

Humer et al., 2015; J. Dairy Sci.

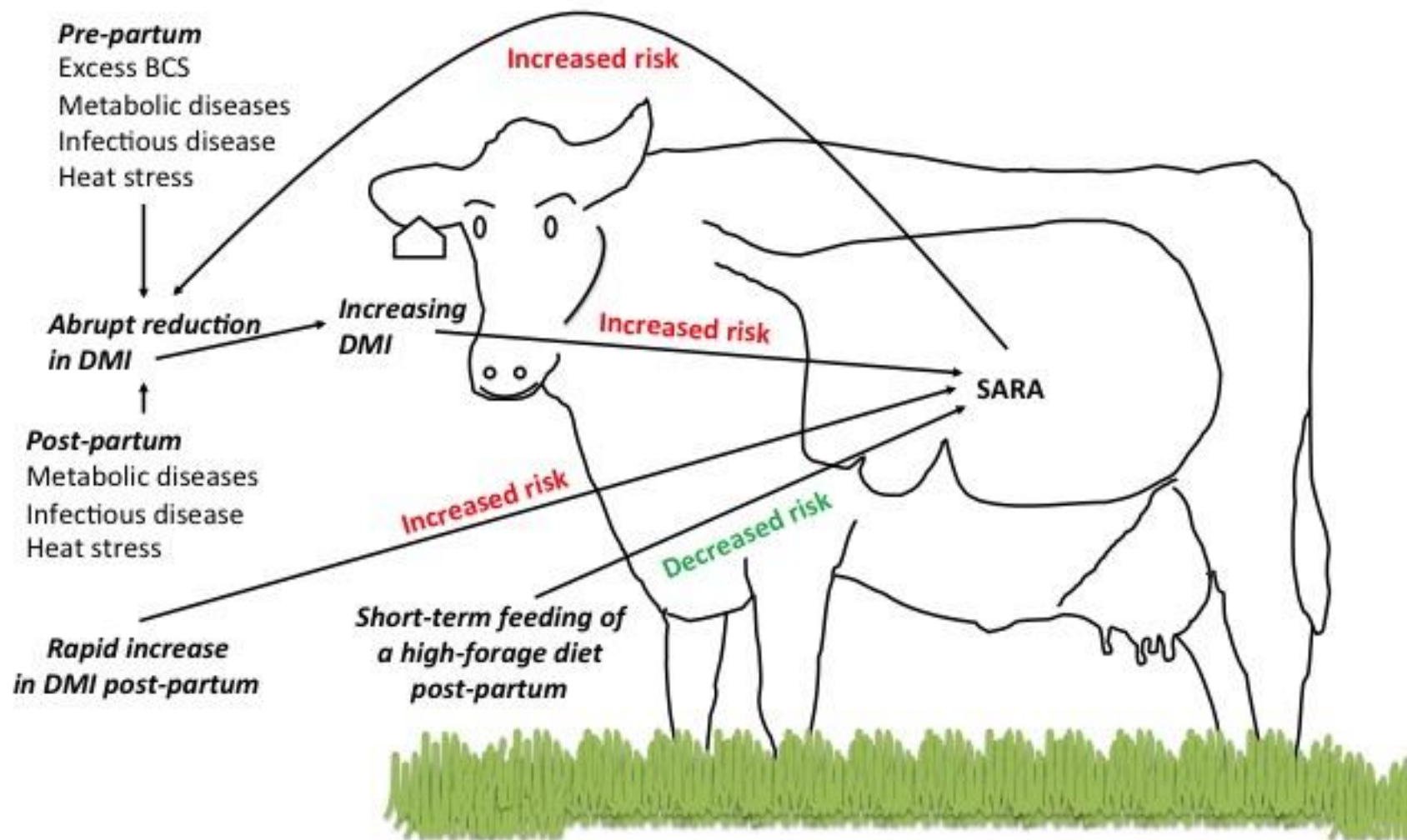


# Provision of free-choice forage post-calving reduced indicators of inflammation – ruminal acidosis?



Engelking and Oba, 2024; JDS

# Transient low DMI as an alternate cause for ruminal acidosis





# Acknowledgements

