What if serum proteins during the first weeks of life predict dairy cows' health two years later?

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Background

- The neonatal period primes the immune system and can affect the entire life of a being
- Acute phase proteins (APP) serum amyloid A (SAA), haptoglobin (Hp) and albumin (Alb) – are



SAA

markers for infections, but also overall health status

- They go through changes in their concentrations not only in response to inflammation, but also with age
- APP concentrations of the first three weeks of life are associated with weight gain of ruminants until up to nine months of age

Acute phase protein concentrations

Materials and Methods

- Sample collection (blood serum and feces) on an Estonian dairy farm in 2015 from all female calves born within the study period (n=144) during a natural outbreak of Cryptosporidium parvum
- On-farm data collection regarding all diseases and treatments
- Statistical analysis: logistic regression (linear regression for number of antibiotic treatments)

Outcome variables:

- lameness
- metritis
- mastitis
- antibiotic treatments

Explanatory variables

• Hp • SAA of each of the three weeks studied • Alb • IgG





But what are the long-term effects?



Results



Neonatal concentrations of IgG and APP can predict long-term health



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Coefficient plot for associations from the third week of life with lameness before and during the first

lactation, cofounders also shown

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