

Dal parto all'IA

Scenari in riproduzione 2024-2030

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Consulter

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Professor

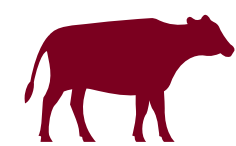
Veterinary Faculty

Catholic University of Valencia

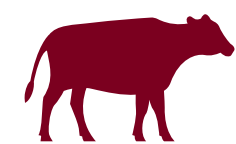
giovanni.gnemmi@bovinevet.com



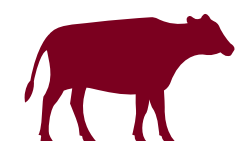
Agenda



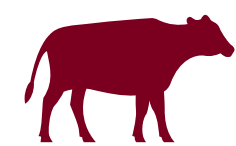
Obiettivi in riproduzione



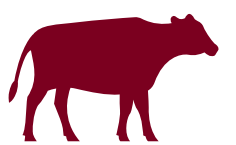
La gestione riproduttiva è un problema?



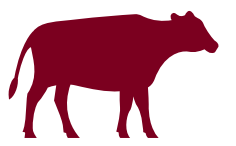
I quattro pilastri



La ripresa della ciclicità post partum



Ingravidare oggi: metodi



Conclusioni





Obiettivi in riproduzione



Quale è il vero problema?

	HDR		
	20%	50%	80%
Vacche non gravide a 200 DIM	40%	13%	3.0%
Vacche non IA a 200 DIM	21%	< 1.0%	0%



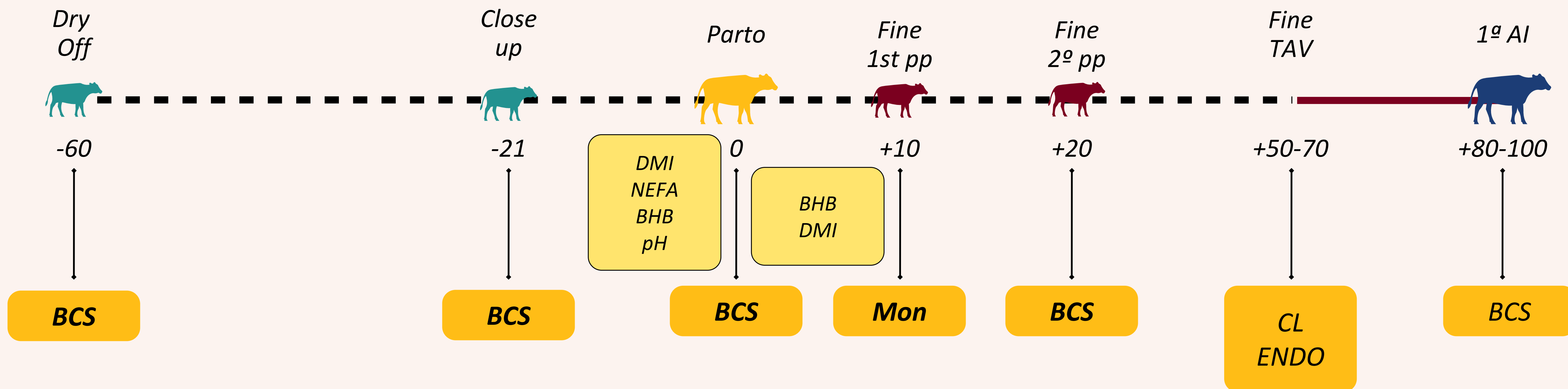


Obiettivo: una vacca gravida a 130 DIM

Nutrizione. (DMI, DCAD# Ipocalcemia, BE etc.)

Housing (Ventilazione, Luce, $m^2 \times bv$, Acqua, Competizione, Comfort, Movimentazione & Gruppi, etc.)

Salute (Dry off [asciutta selettiva 🌀], Deparassitizzazione, Mascalcia Vaccinazioni, etc.)





Obiettivi riproduttivi (Vacche)



1 . 1^a IA

a. 100% 1^a IA a 100 DIM

b. %CR 1^a IA (CR ≥40%)

2 . 2^a+ AI

a. IA Intervallo ≤ 42 giorni

b. %CR 2^a+ IA (CR ≥35%)

**3 . %vacche gravide 150 DIM
≥ 75%**

**4 . % Vacche open a 200 DIM
< 10%**



Obiettivi riproduttivi (manze)



1 . 365 giorni

a. 55% peso adulto

b. 127-132 cm

2 . 420-450 giorni

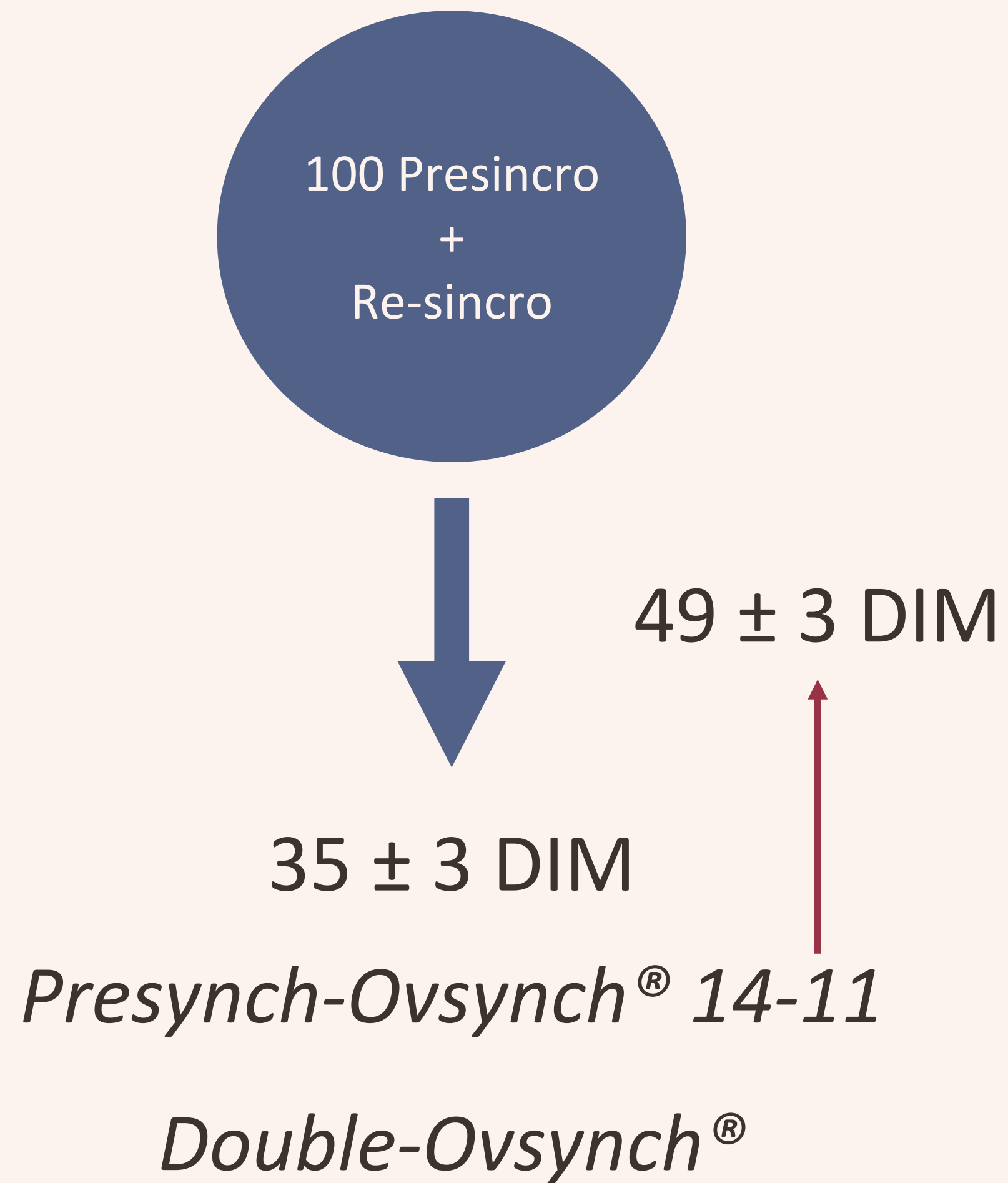
IATF se open o no IA (P4/GPG 5 x 2 PGF2a

3 . 450-480 giorni

Se open: parcheggio riproduttivo



Integralismo in riproduzione





Gestione riproduttiva: è un problema?



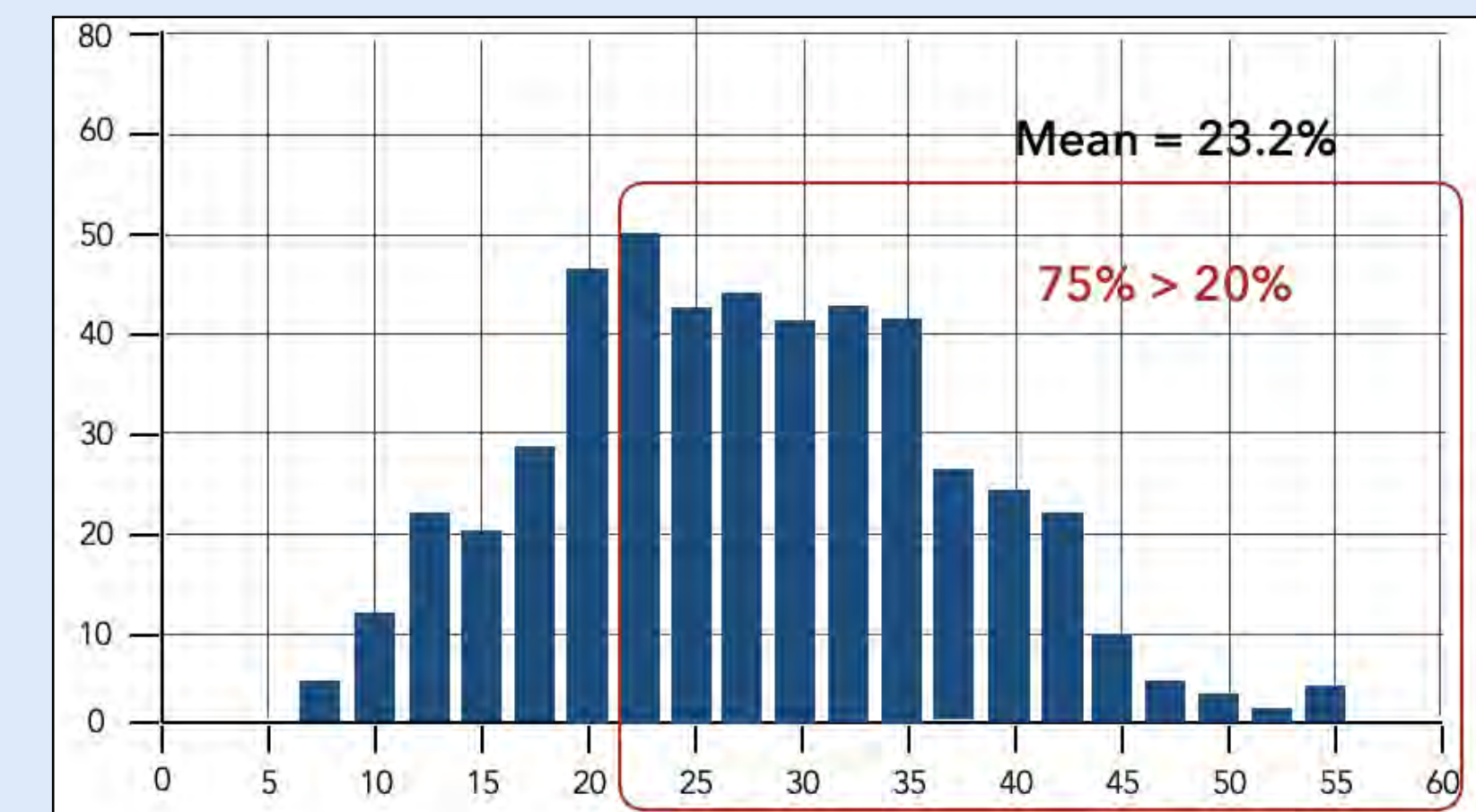
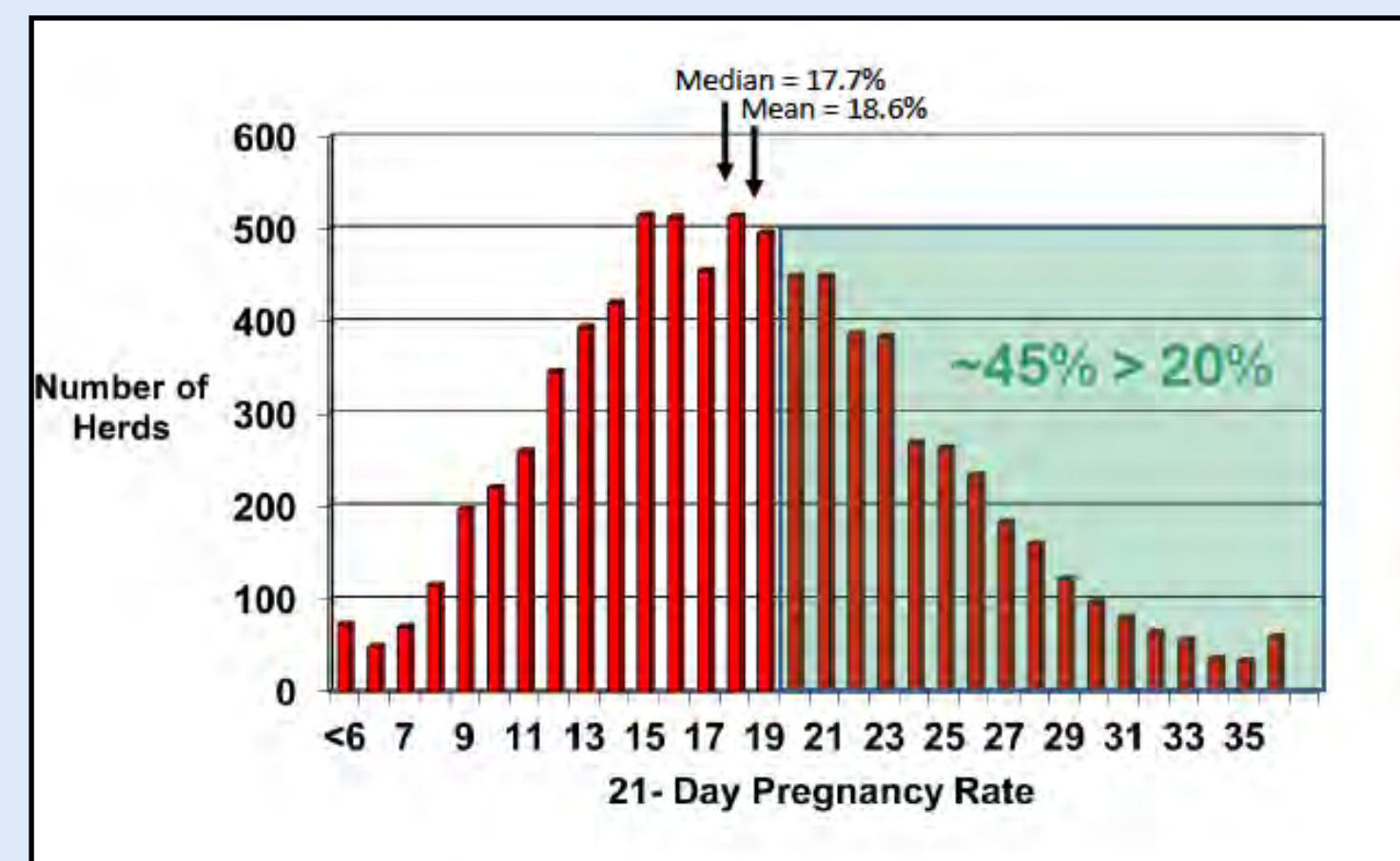
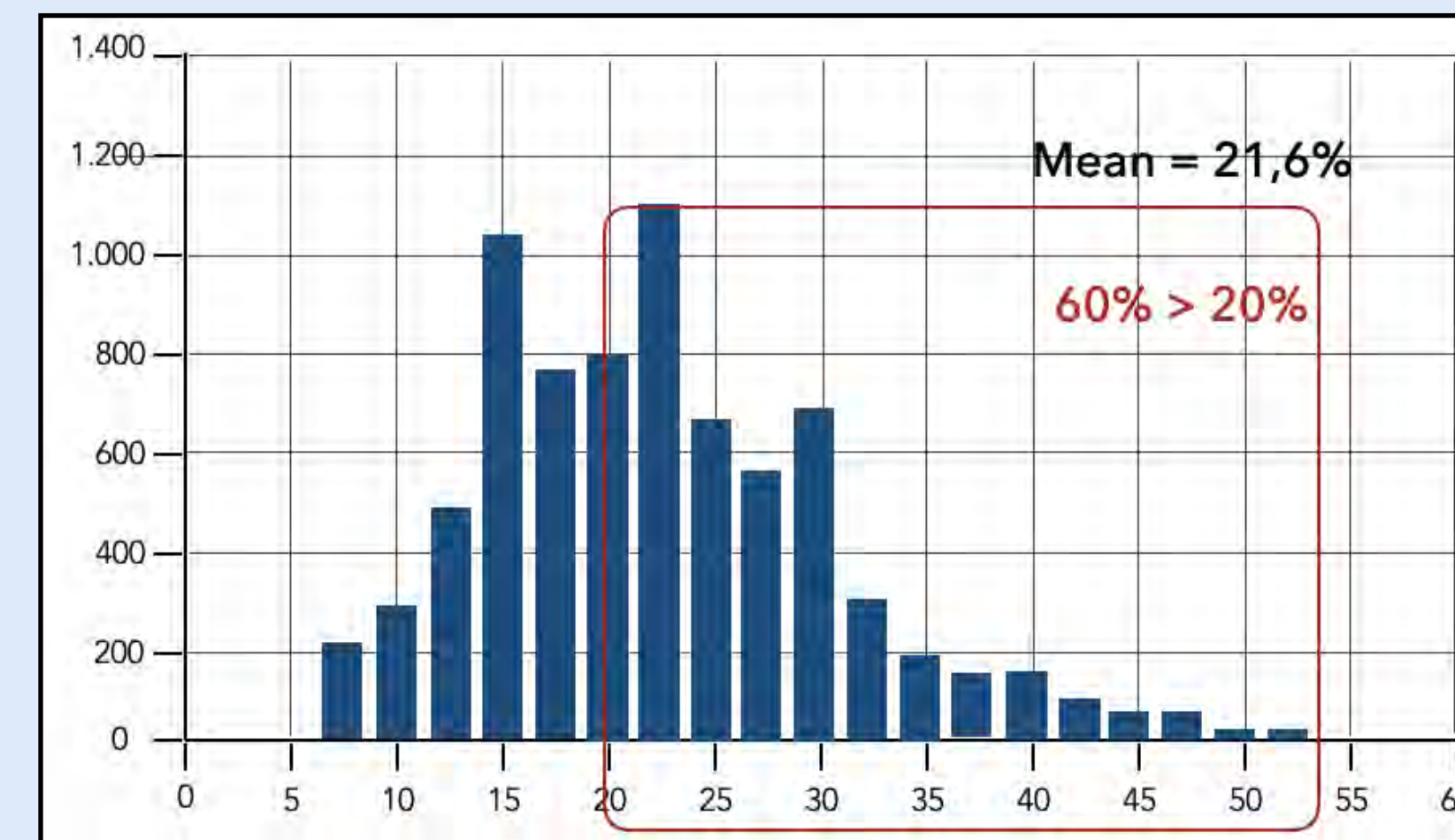
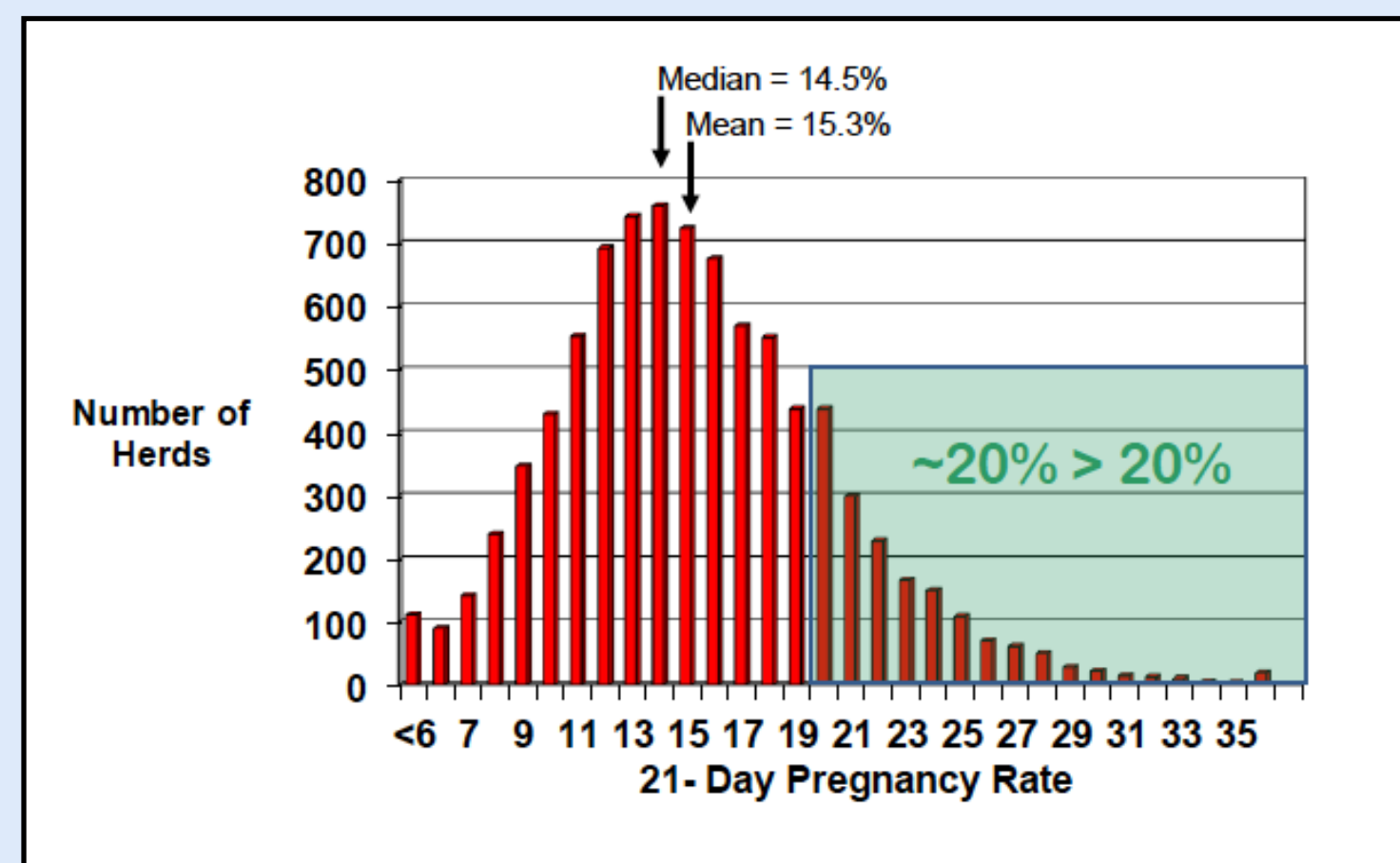
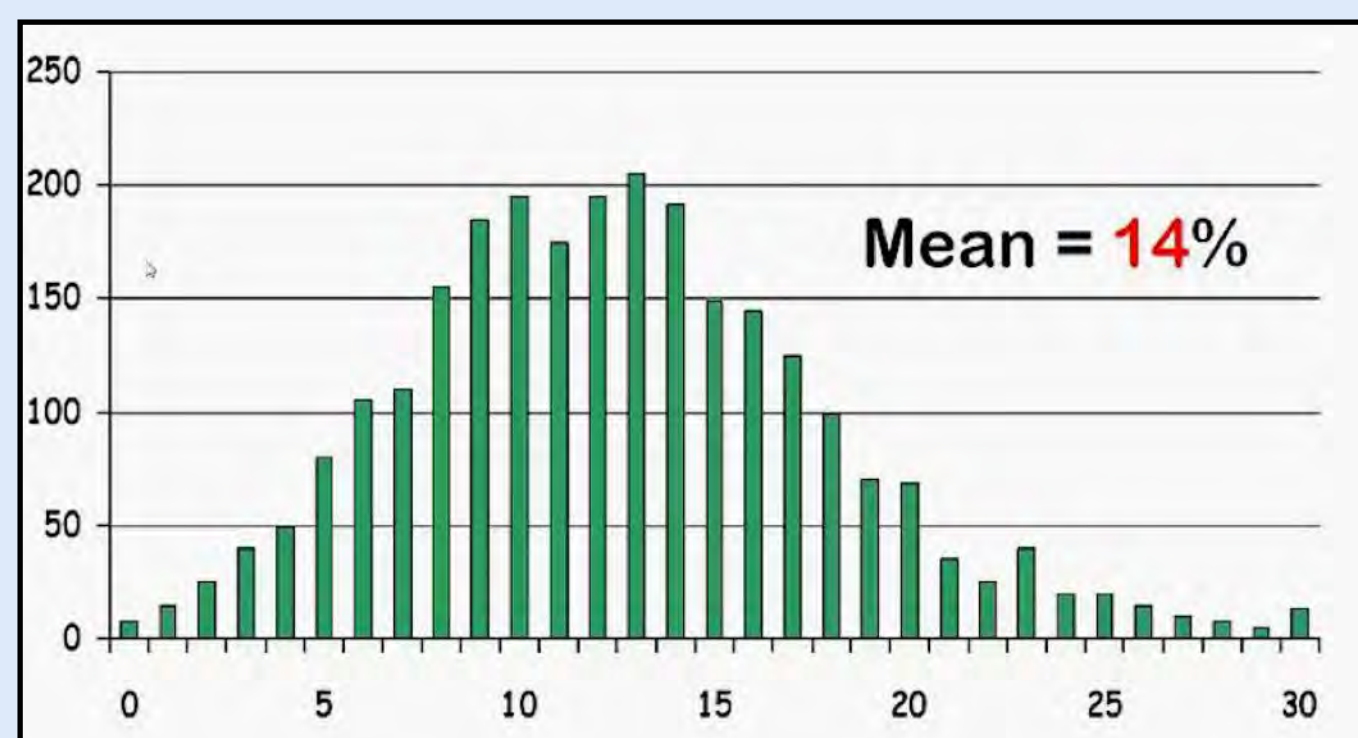
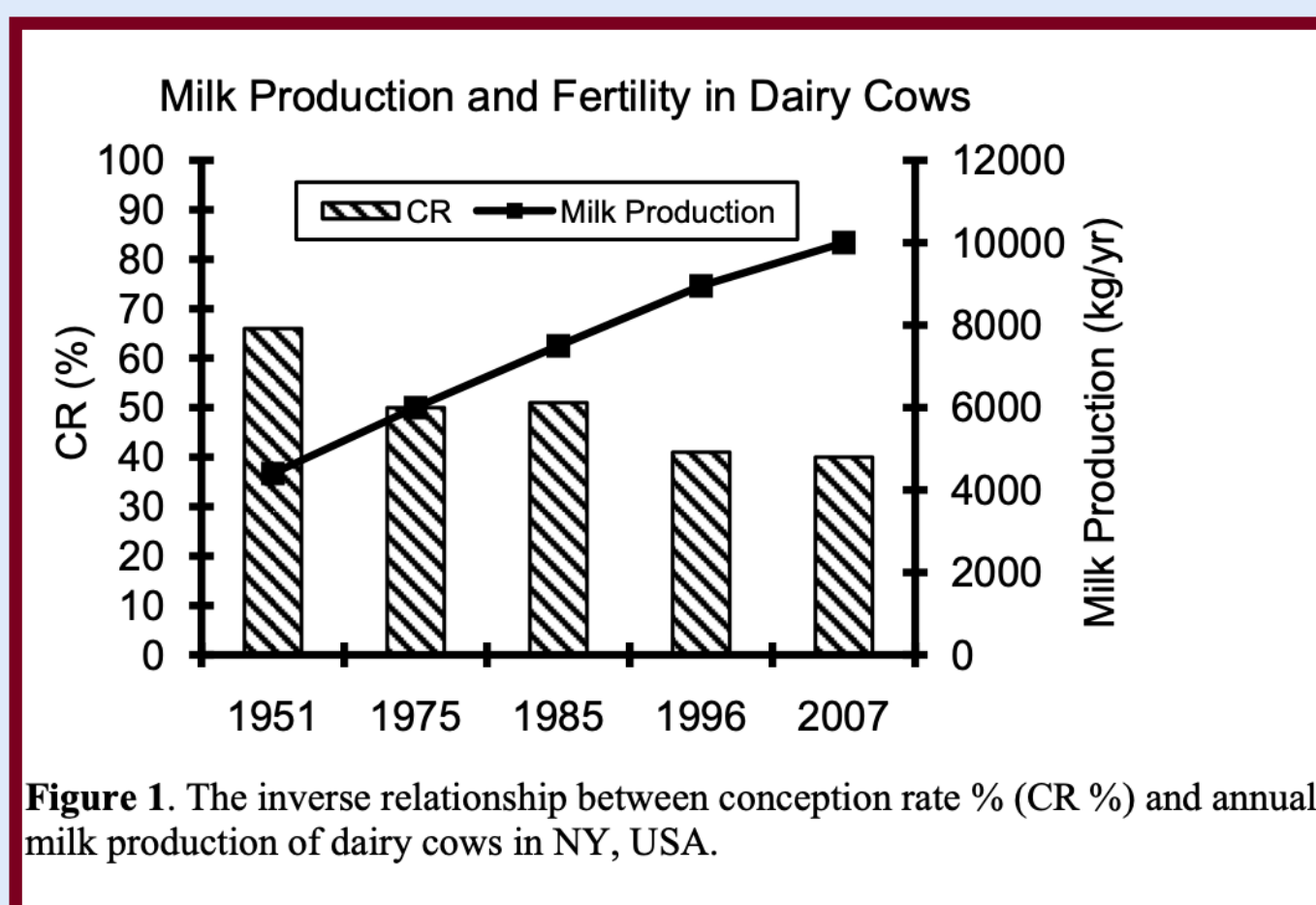
Premessa

Le decisioni che prendiamo oggi hanno un effetto economico sui prossimi 34-36 mesi

Il costo della riproduzione corrisponde a meno del 3% del costo di produzione, tuttavia influenza il 100% dell'ingresso

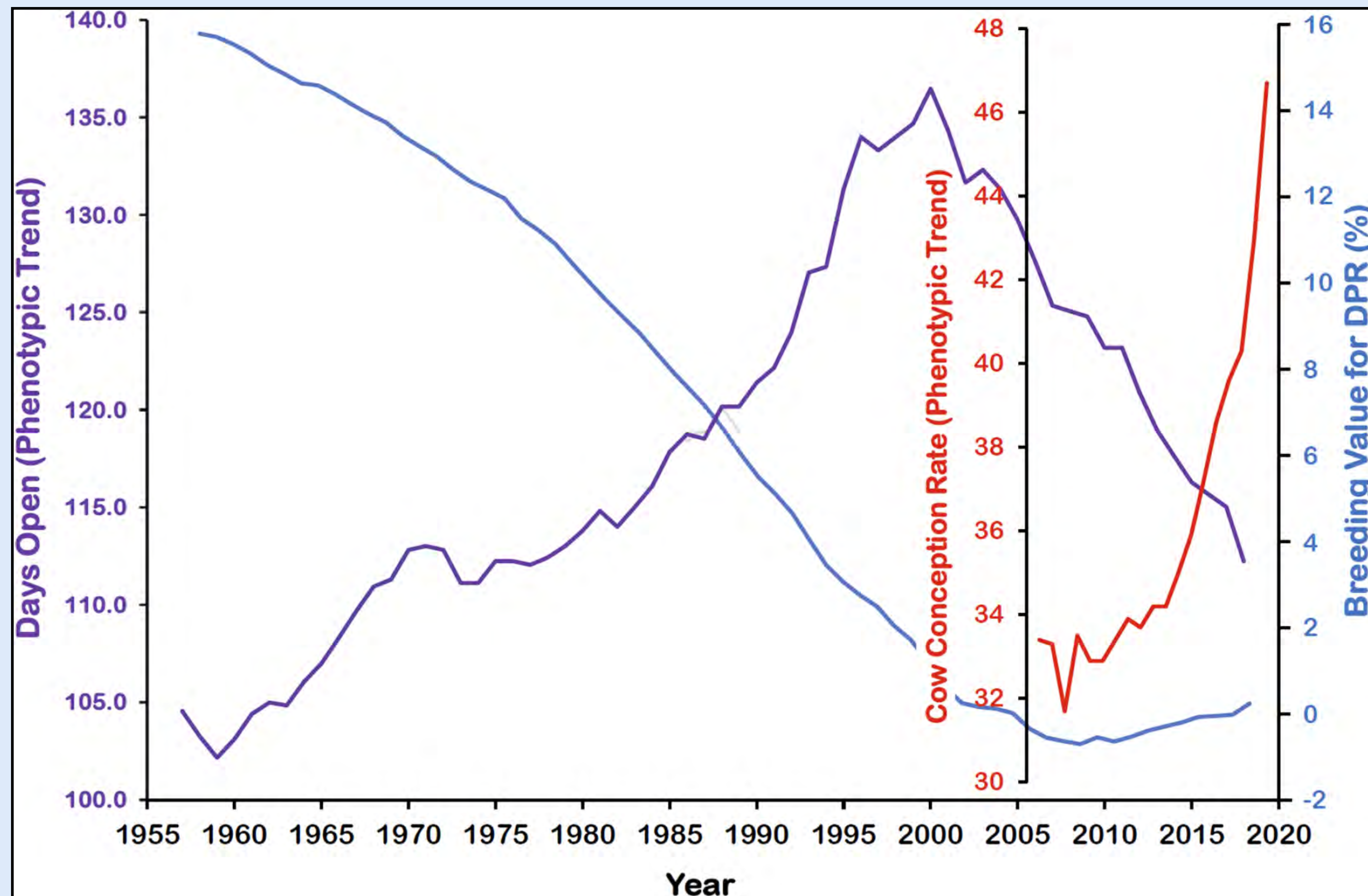


Quale è il vero problema?





Cosa è successo?



>>> %SR

- Programmi IATF
- AAM Tech

>>> Fertilità

- Welfare
- HFC



J. Dairy Sci. 105:4679–4689
<https://doi.org/10.3168/jds.2021-21431>

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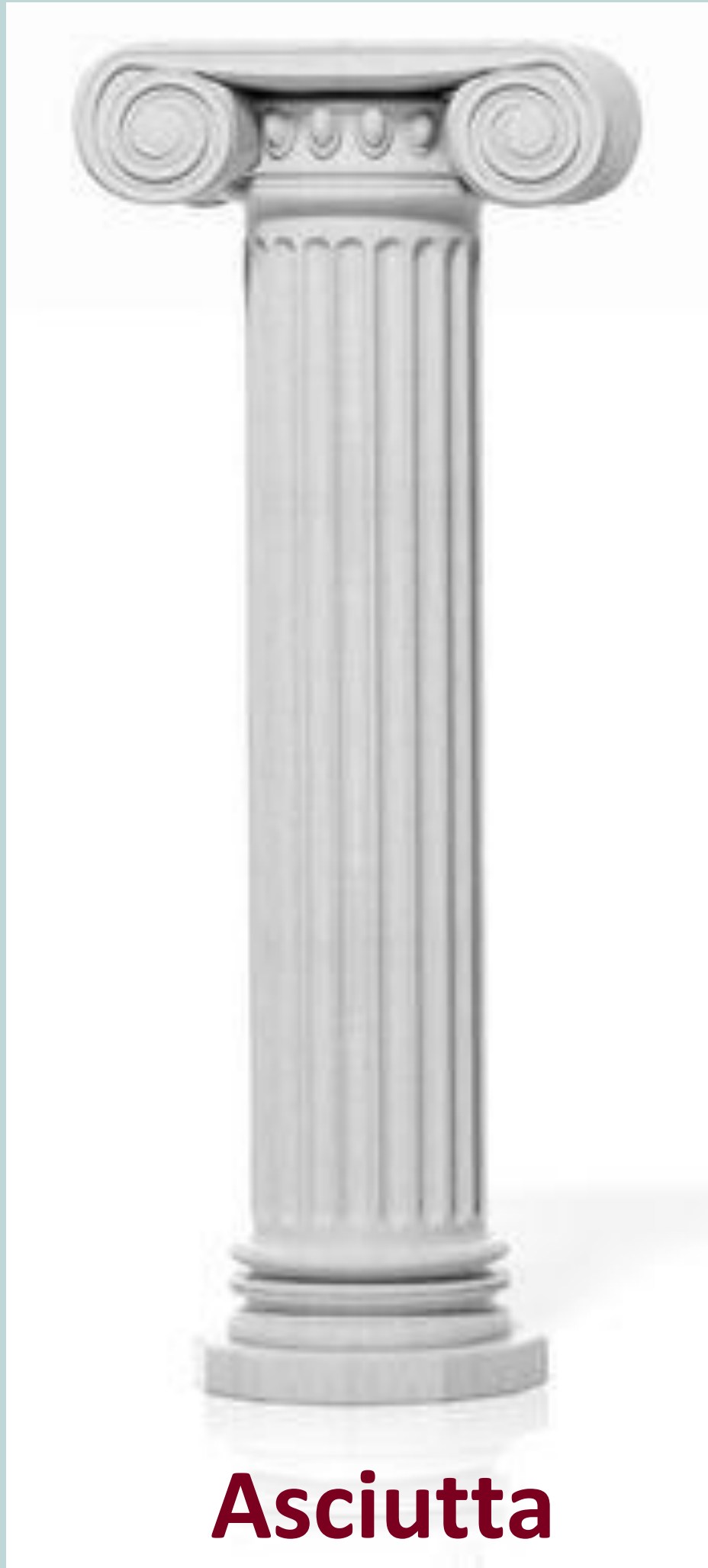
Symposium review: The implications of spontaneous versus synchronized ovulations on the reproductive performance of lactating dairy cows*

P. M. Fricke† and M. C. Wiltbank
 Department of Animal and Dairy Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison 53706

Fonte: Council on Dairy Cattle Breeding (<https://queries.uscdcb.com/eval/summary/trend.cfm>)



I quattro pilastri



Asciutta



 Housing

 Welfare

 Nutrizione

 Messa in
asciutta

 Piani vaccinali

 Lotta ai
parassiti

 Close up

ASCIUTTA





Il Parto

Dystocia rate 2-14% (J.Mee, 2008)

CALVING INDEX

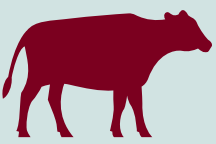
- 1.PARTO NATURALE (68.9%)
- 2. PARTO AIUTO UNA PERSONA* (24.3%)
- 3. PARTO ASSISTENZA IMPORTANTE (+ PERSONE/ESTRATTORE (4.3%)
- 4. PARTO CON INTERVENTO VETERINARIO (2.5%)

*1/3 dei parti.
>>> rischio stillbirth
(Bicalho et al. 2007, Dematawewa and Berger, 1997; Lombard et al., 2007, McGuirk et al., 2007)
>>> Ipofertilità
(McClintock, 2004, Lopez de Maturana et al., 2006, McGuirk et al., 2007)

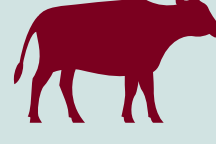
Paese	Razza	Manze (%)	Totale (%)
Australia	H-F	9.5	4.1
Canada	H-F	NR	6.9
Irlanda	H-F	9.3	6.8
NZ	H-F	6.5	3.8
Norway	NR-H	2.7	1.1
USA	H-F	22.6	13.7



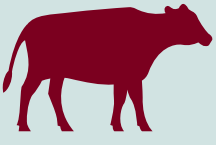
Il Parto



Parity



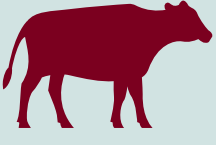
Sistema confinato vs grazing ???



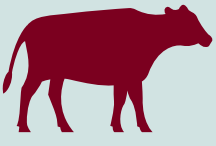
Stagione

31.1% vs 26.9% *Bendixen et al., 1986*

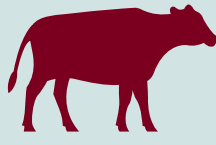
6.8 % vs 13.7 % *Gevrekci et al., 2006*



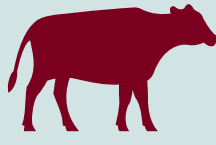
Feto maschio



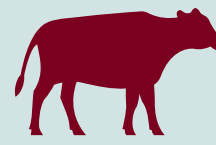
Feto razza (Charoilase) e toro



Gemelli**



Genetica* (> rischio 1°-2° parto)



Età della madre (giovane)

**Genotipo, Nutrizione, BCS,
Spazio, calving management,
dimensioni mandria**

*0.7-0.84 (Thompson et al., 1981; Steinbock et al., 2003).

** **Malpresentazione** (Mee, 1991, Echternkamp et al., 2007, Lombard et al., 2007); **Stillbirth** (Belle and Roberts, 2007); **Peso** totale dei vitelli (Belle and Roberts, 2007; Echternkamp et al., 2007); **Inerzia Uterina** (Mee, 1991)

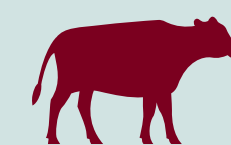


Quanto costa la distocia?

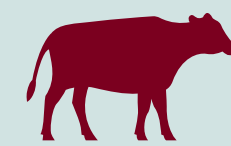
Altera Benessere: la distocia è una condizione molto dolorosa *(Huxley & Way 2006)*

Conseguenze: salute, produzione-riproduzione, economia

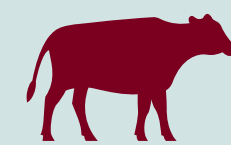
500 \$/caso *(McGuirk et al., 2007)*



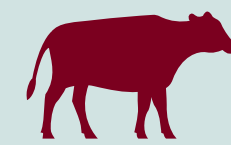
> Rischio mortalità/morbilità vitelli *(Bicalho et al., 2007; Lombard et al., 2007)*



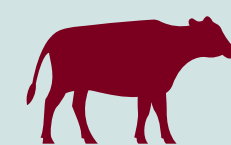
Minor produzione di latte *(Fourichion et al.1999; McGuirk et al., 2007)*



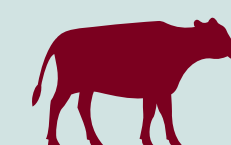
Minor fertilità *(Bicalho et al., 1999; Tenhagen et al., 2007)*



Maggiore morbidità vacche *(J.Mee et al., 2009)*



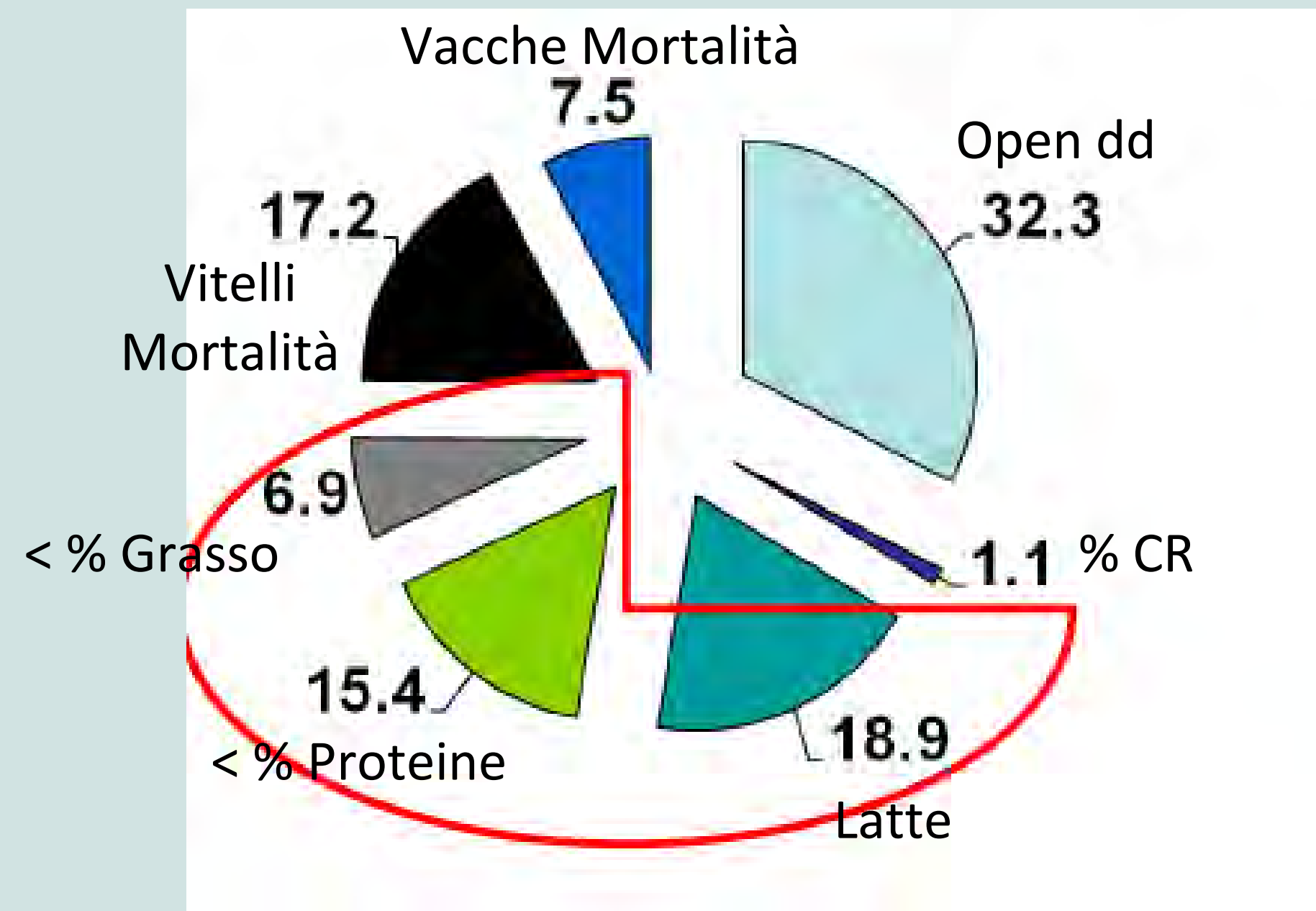
Maggiore riforma involontaria 30-60 DIM *(J.Mee et al., 2009)*



Maggiore mortalità *(McClintock et al., 2004; Bicalho et al., 2007)*



Il Parto



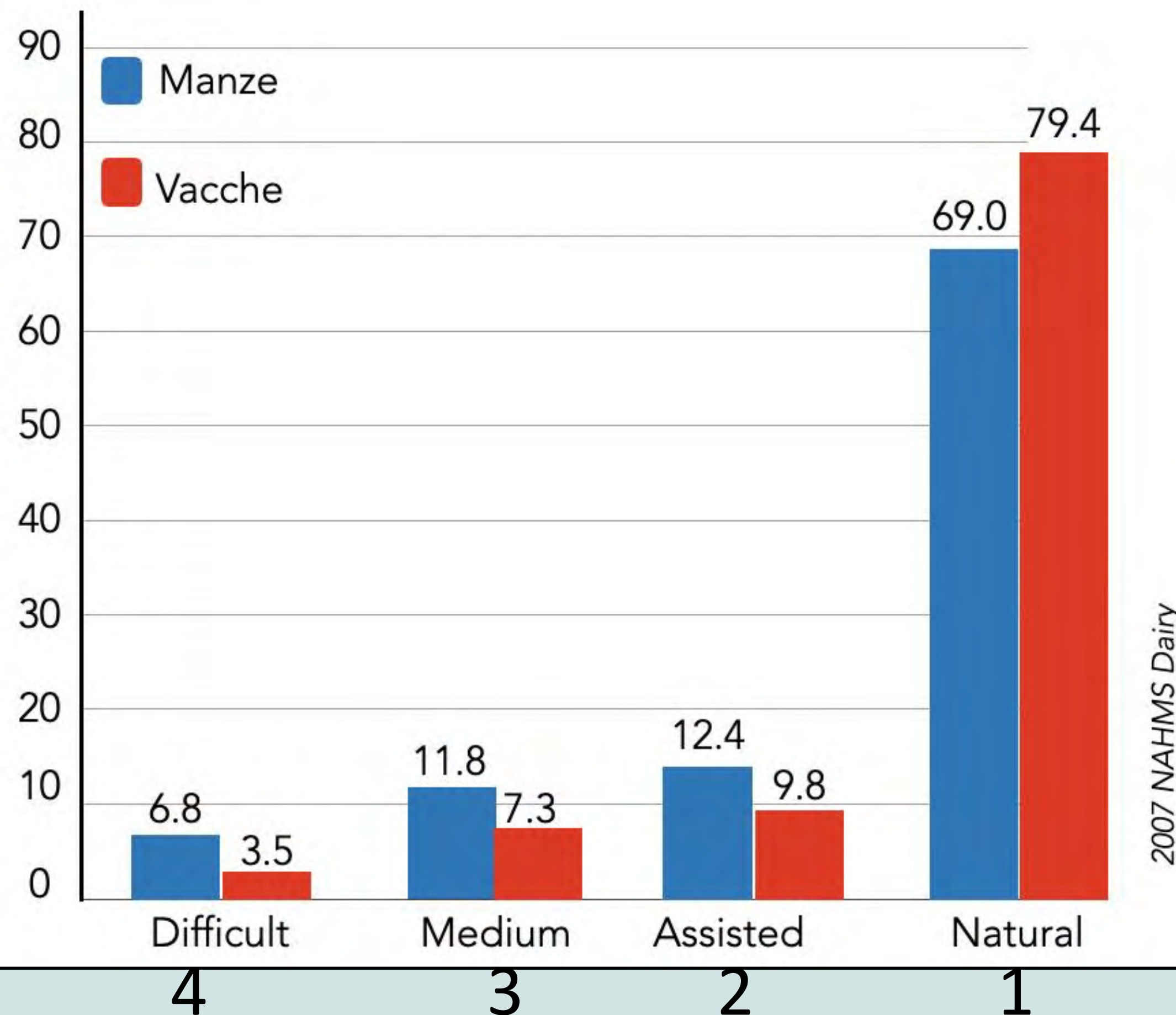
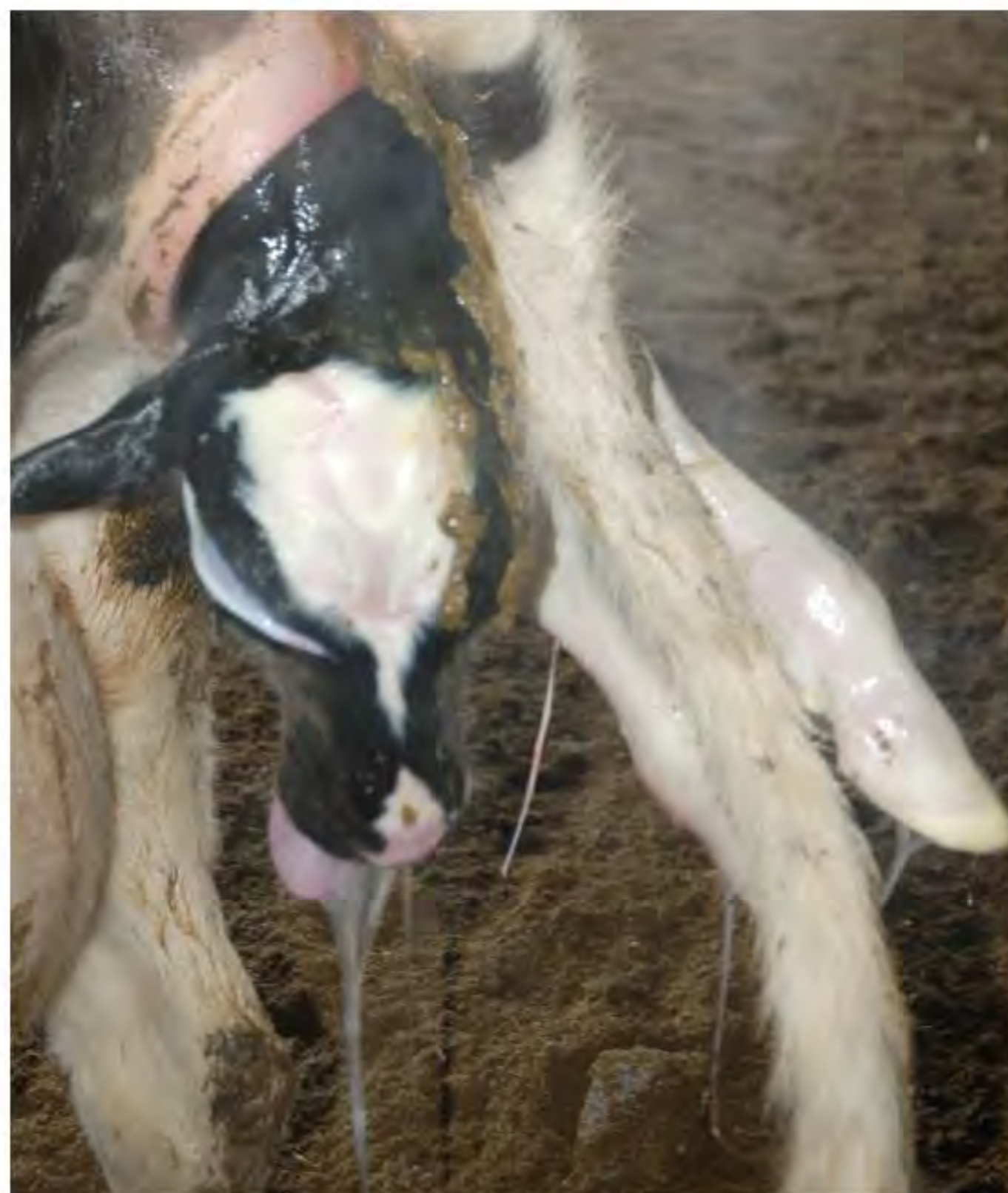
Latte (kg)	Grasso (%)	Proteina (%)	Open dd (dd)	AI/P	Morte (%)
< 704	< 24	< 21	> 33	> 0,2	> 4,1

71.618 Holstein cows, USA Noakes et al. 2001



Il Parto

200 Kg di latte x punto di CI





Il Parto. Dove?

MATERNITY PEN

AREA MATERNITÀ

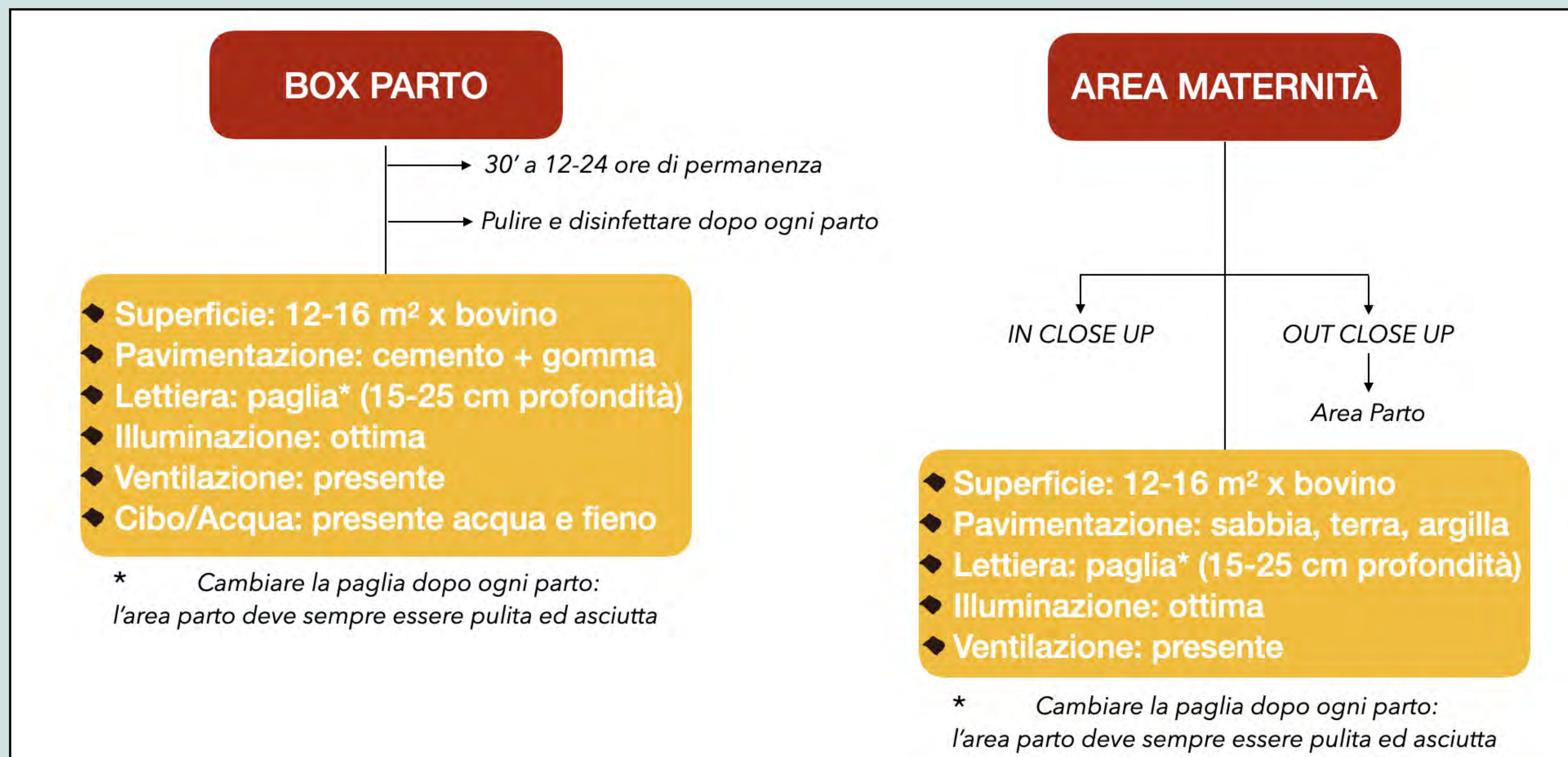


BOX PARTO





Il Parto. Dove?





Il Parto. Quando spostare?

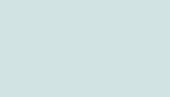
-  Just in Time. Spostamento poche ore prima del parto
-  Soggiorno Breve. Spostamento meno di due giorni prima del parto
-  Soggiorno Lungo. Spostamento circa 7 giorni prima del parto

Le indagini condotte su allevamenti del Wisconsin indicano che il 55% degli allevamenti di dimensioni superiori a 200 vacche adotta il parto just-in-time, mentre il 32% delle mandrie dispone di recinti di maternità a lunga permanenza. Il 15% degli allevamenti sembra adottare una strategia ad alto rischio, spostando le vacche in un recinto di maternità entro 2-6 giorni dal parto, con un impatto complessivamente negativo sulle prestazioni all'inizio della lattazione.



Le domande cruciali.....



-  Le dimensioni pelviche sono sufficienti?
-  La vulva e la cervice sono dilatate?
-  Il feto è vivo?
-  Quanti feti sono?
-  Quale presentazione e posizione?
-  Posture regolari?
-  Età della madre
-  Toro utilizzato
-  Storia familiare, anamnesi distocia



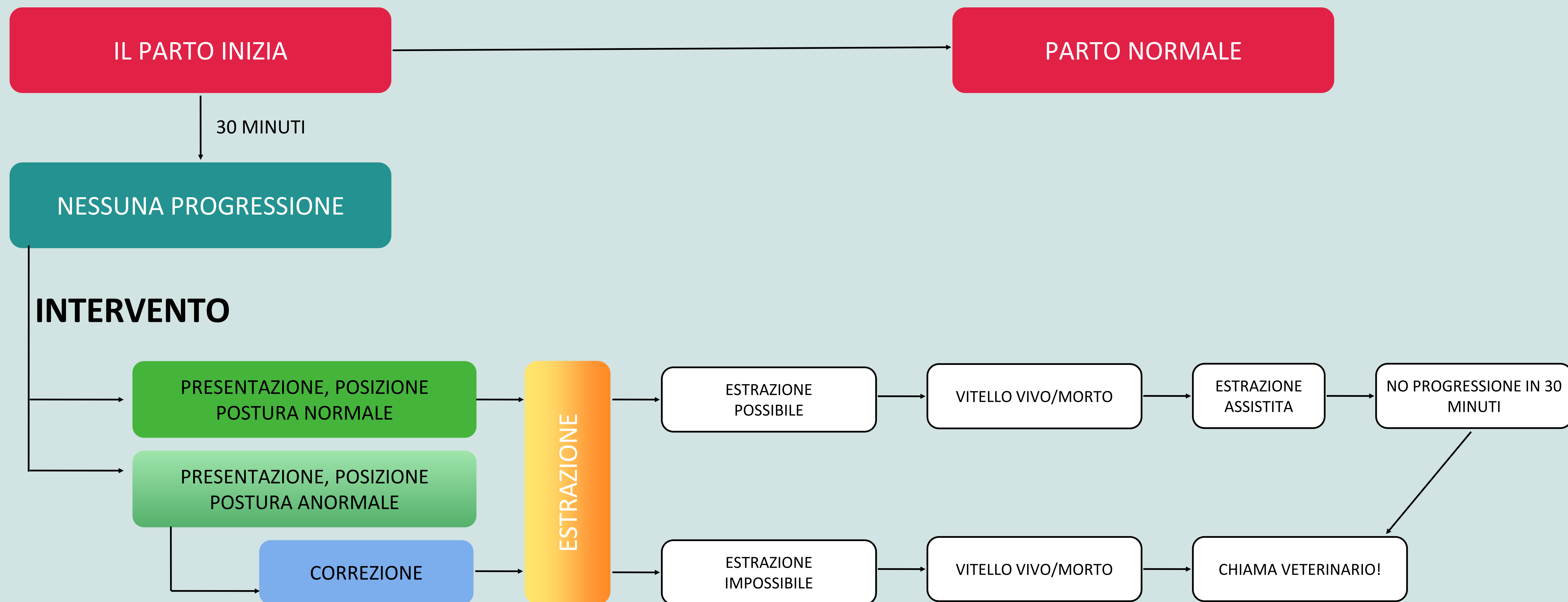


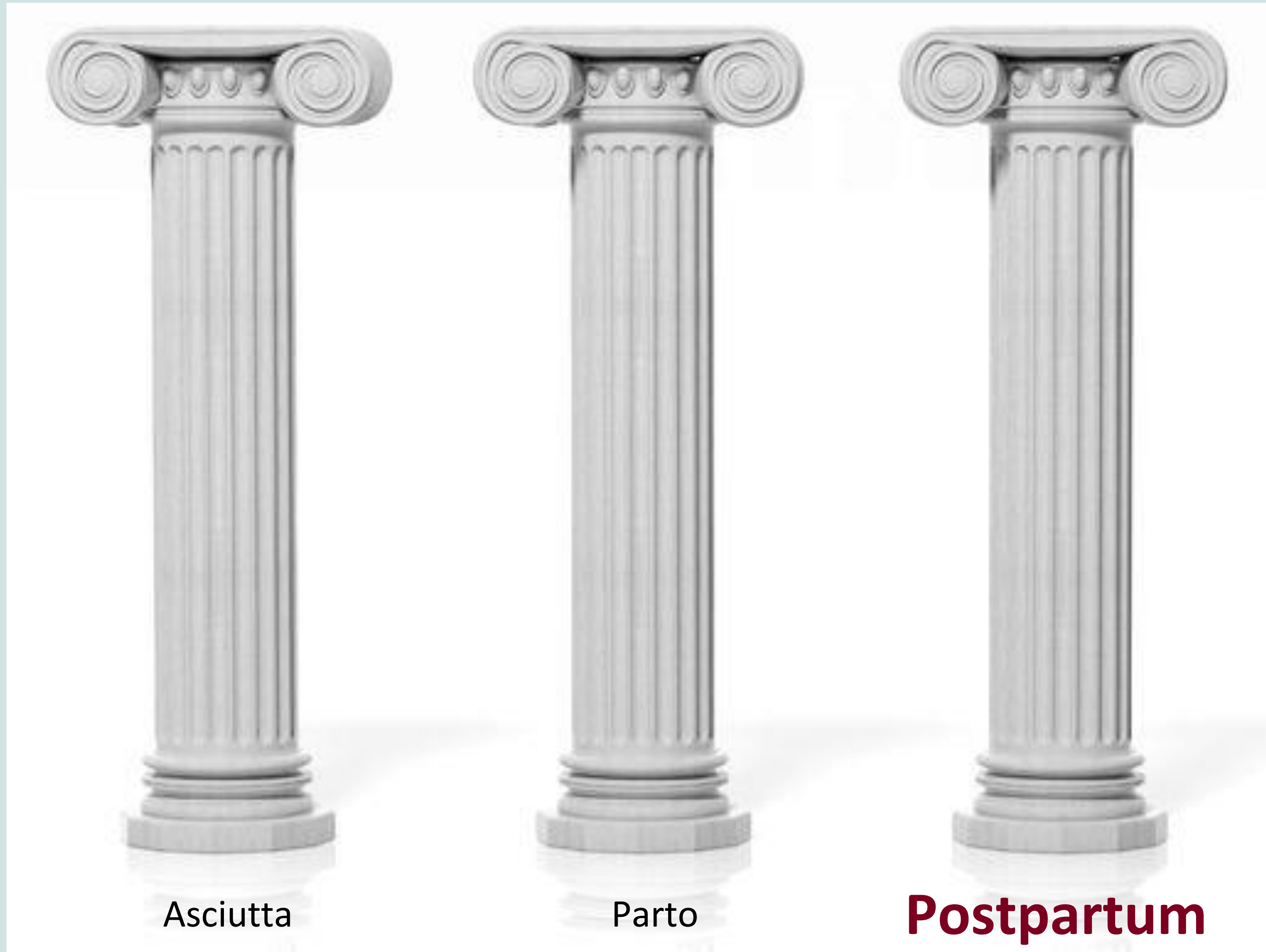
Le domande cruciali.....

PASSA O NON PASSA?



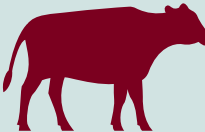
Il Parto. Quando intervenire?

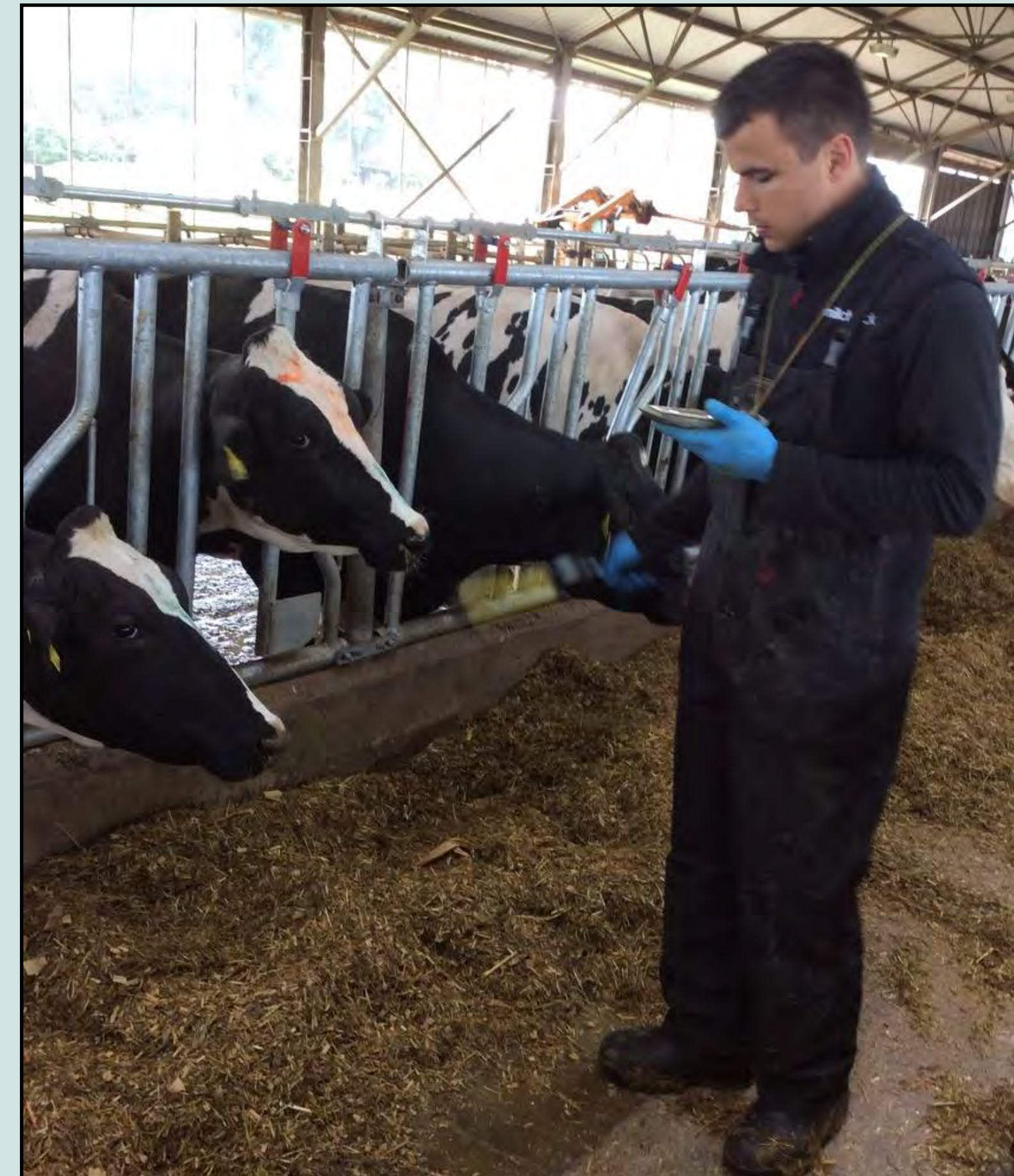






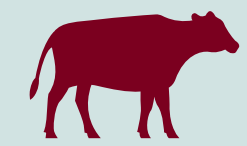
Visita di fronte. Riassumendo

-  Scolo nasale
-  Scolo oculare
-  Lucentezza della cornea
-  Posizione orecchie (basse)
-  Temperatura orecchie
-  Atteggiamento della bovina
-  Tosse (tipo)
-  Musello (umido-secco// secco-sporco)

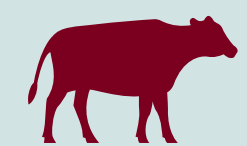




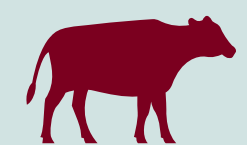
Visita di dietro. Riassumendo



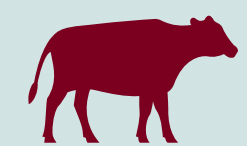
Vaginal Discharge # Lacerazioni Vaginali



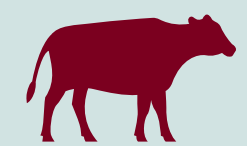
T[°]C



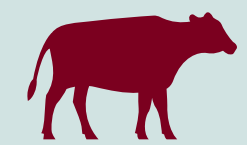
Feci



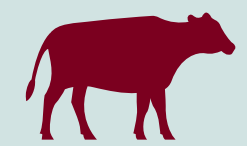
Rumen Score



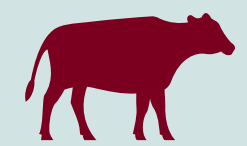
Locomotion Score # Mobility score



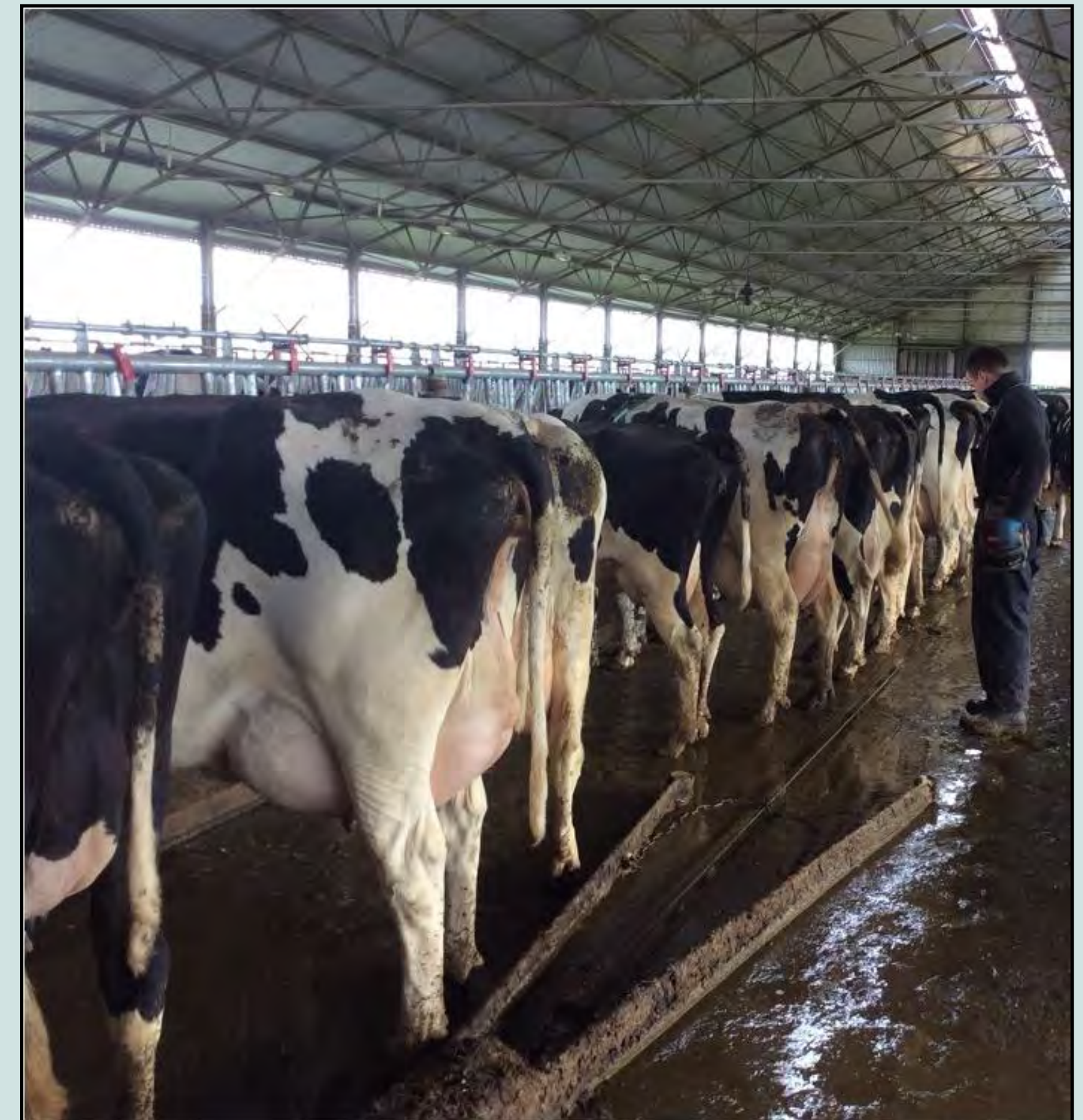
Mammella



Forma Addome



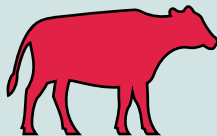
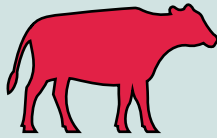
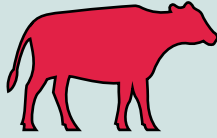
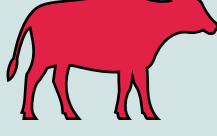
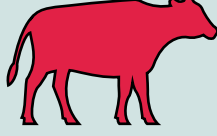
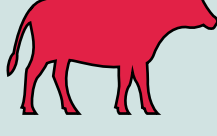
Respirazione



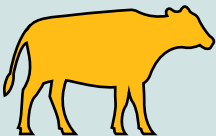
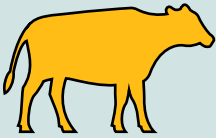
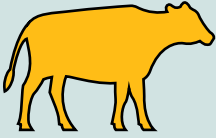


Classificazione

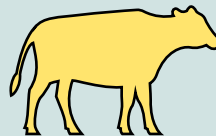
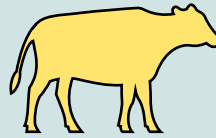
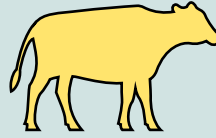
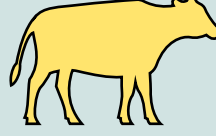
CODICE ROSSO

-  $T^{\circ} \geq 40,0^{\circ}\text{C}$
-  Locomotion Score 4-5
-  Mobility Score 3
-  Rumen Score 1
-  VD: liquide, putride, rosso-brune
-  Produzione ↓

CODICE ARANCIONE

-  $T^{\circ} 39,5-40,0^{\circ}\text{C}$
-  Locomotion Score 4
-  Mobility Score 2
-  Rumen Score 2
-  VD: dense, rosate
-  Produzione =

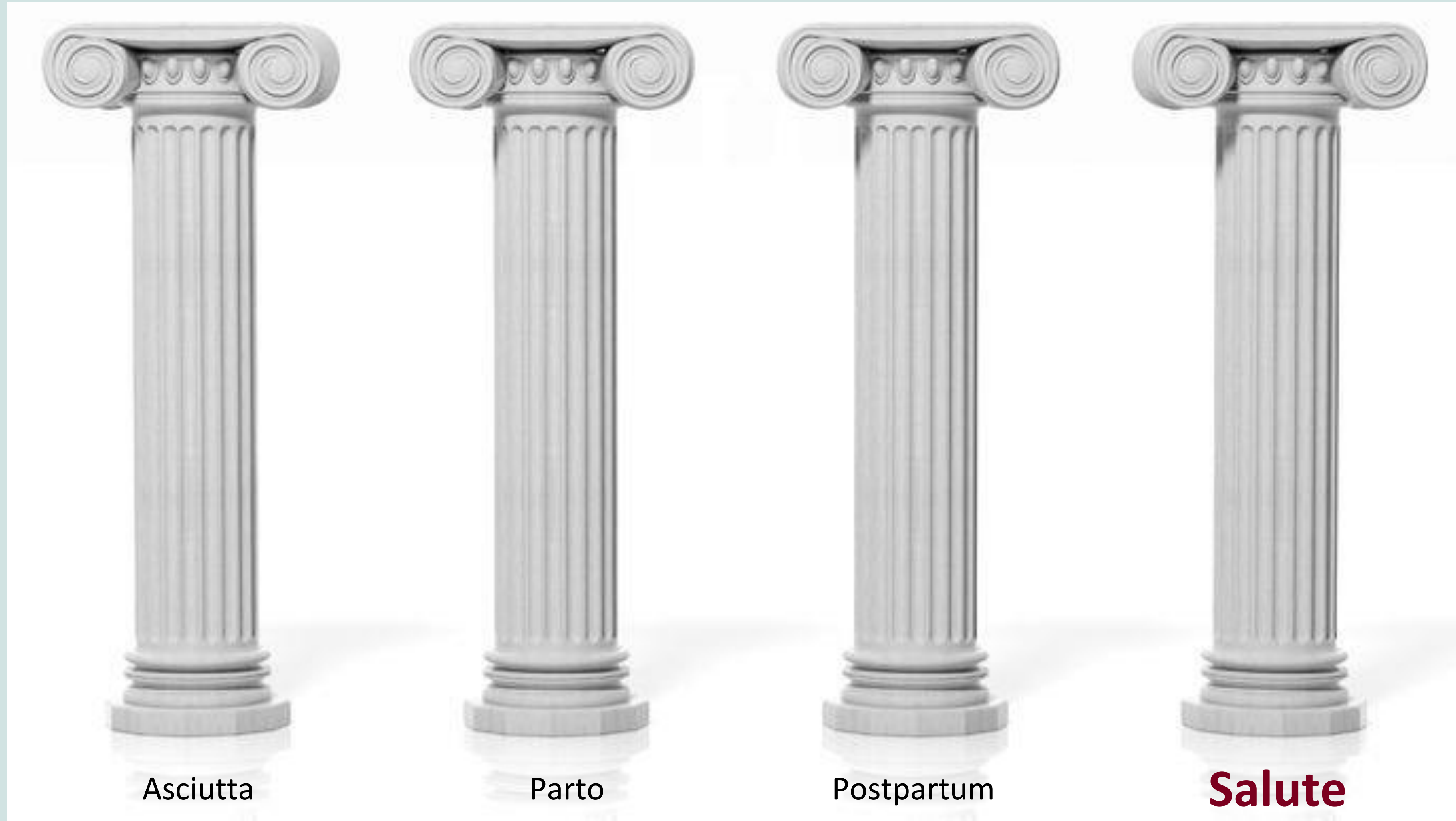
CODICE GIALLO

-  $T^{\circ} 38,5- 39,5^{\circ}\text{C}$
-  Locomotion Score 3
-  Mobility Score 1
-  Rumen Score 3
-  VD: dense, bianco-giallastre
-  Produzione =



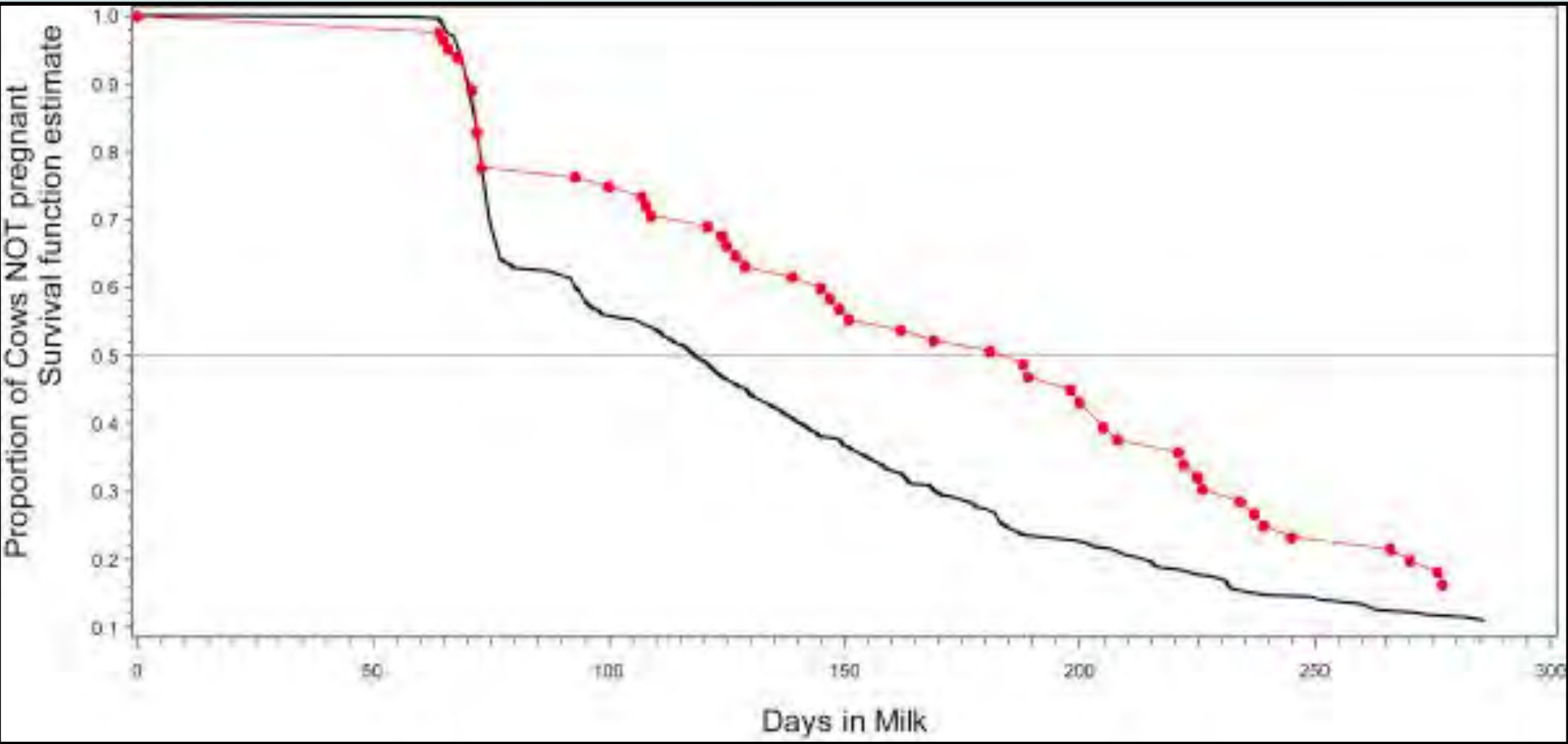
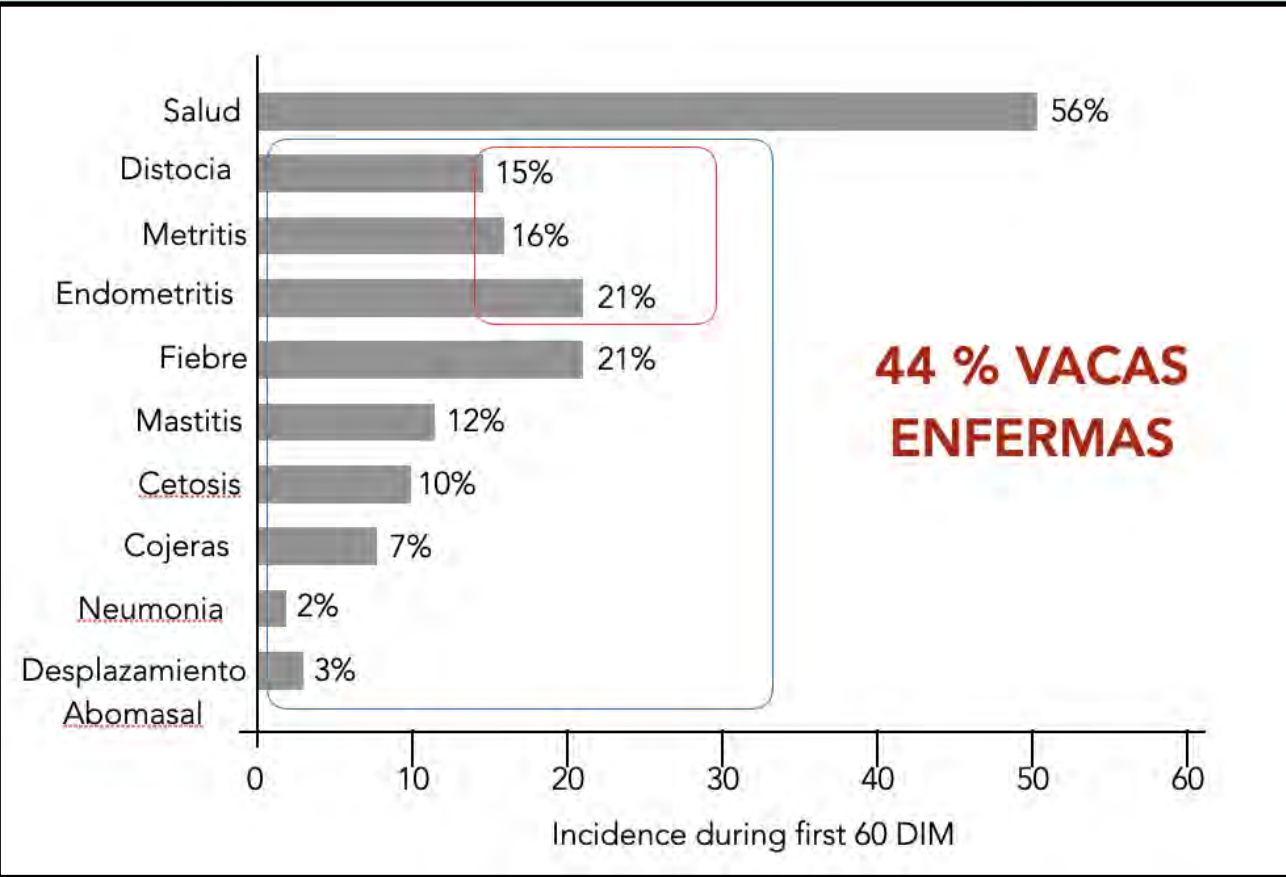
*I migliori risultati sono garantiti dall'impiego combinato
dell'intelligenza artificiale e dell'osservazione/monitoraggio
quotidiano delle bovine*

EVITARE TURISMO RETTALE & VAGINALE!





Salute & Fertilità



	Endometrite	No Endometrite
Ciclica alla fine del TAV	74%	87%
Ovulazione GnRH	37%	50%
IA o CL 21giorni post fine TAV	87%	97%



La ripresa della ciclicità post partum



Ciclicità postpartum



Nutrizione (BCS/EB)

Parity

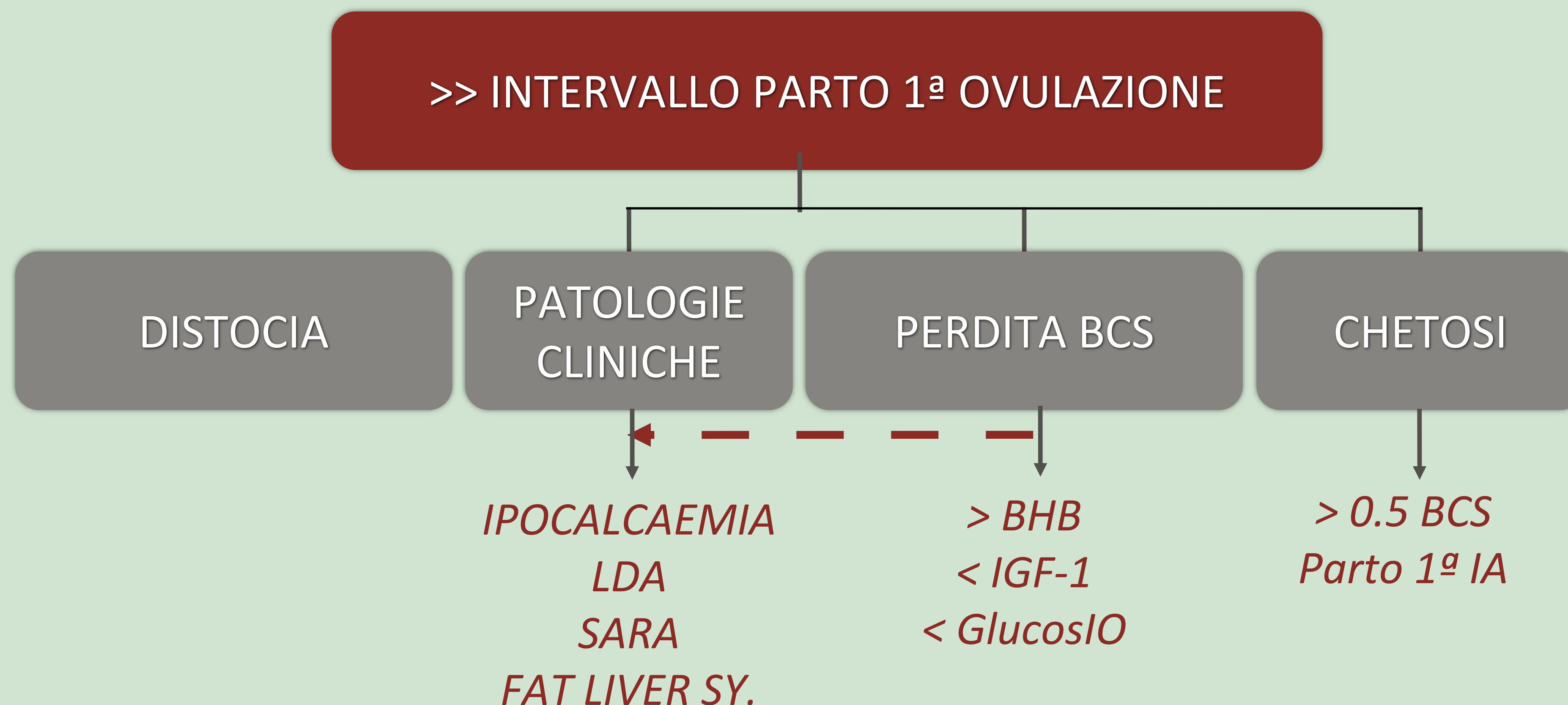
Stagione

Salute

15 gg
(1.0±0.2)



Ciclicità postpartum

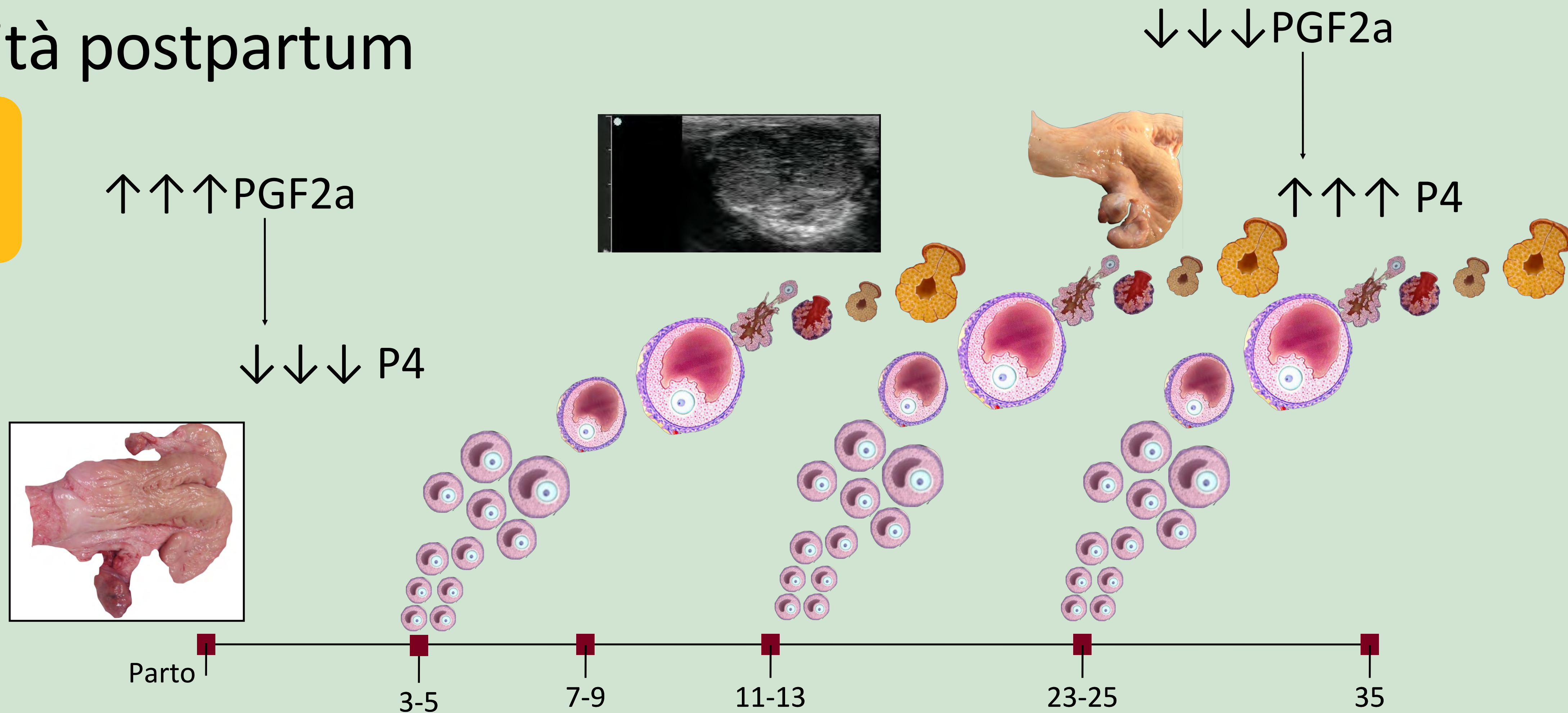


Metrite, Mastitie, zoppia: >>> Anaestro & Ipofertilità



Ciclicità postpartum

46%

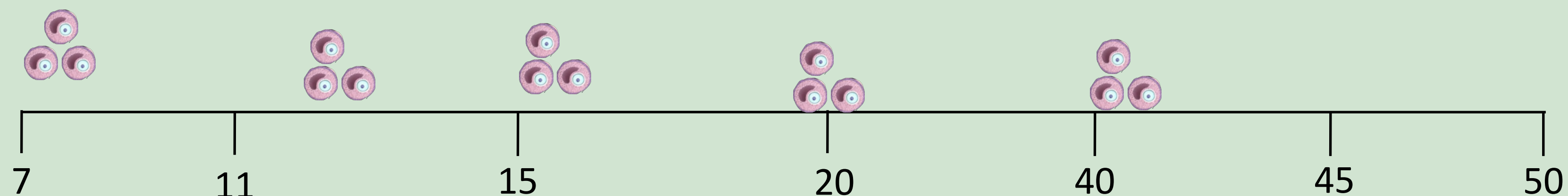




Problemi di Ciclicità. Anaestro Tipo I



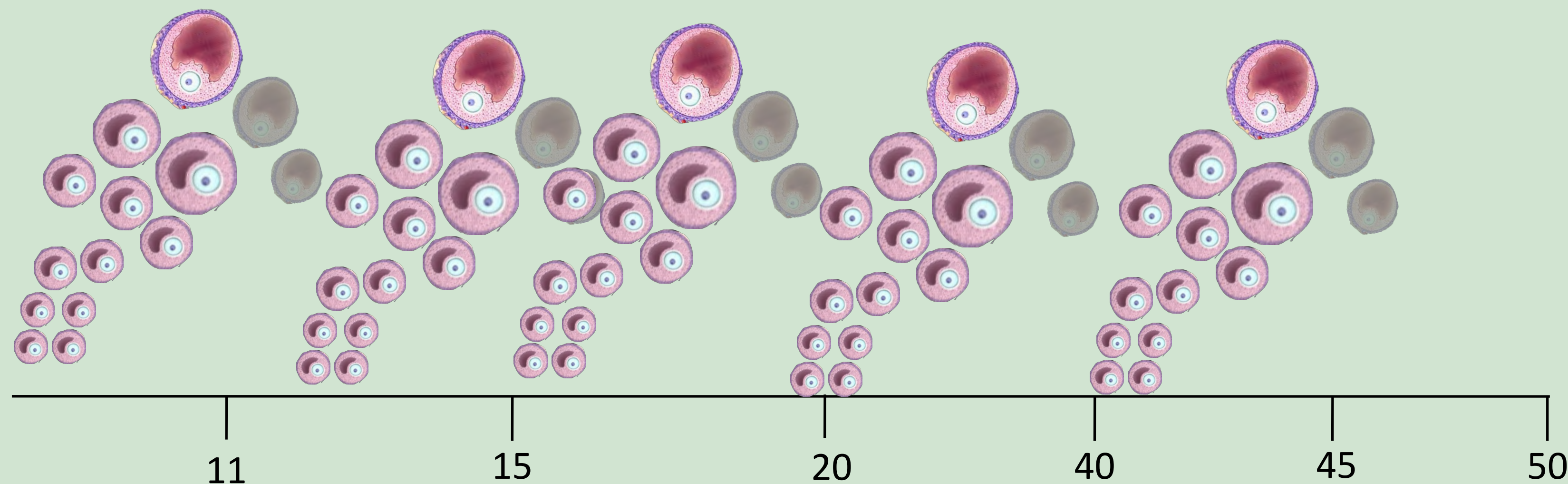
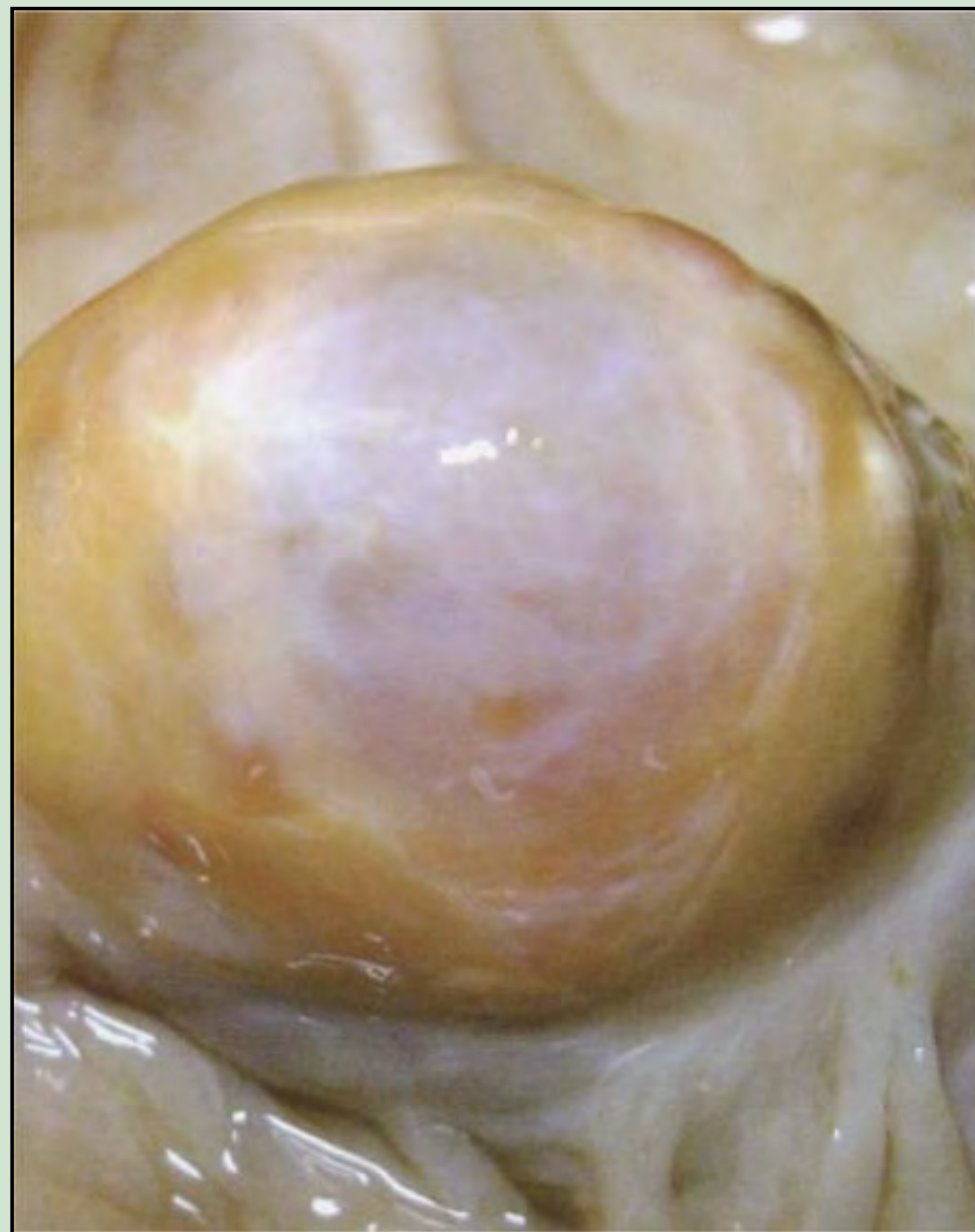
5%





Problemi di Ciclicità. Anaestro Tipo II

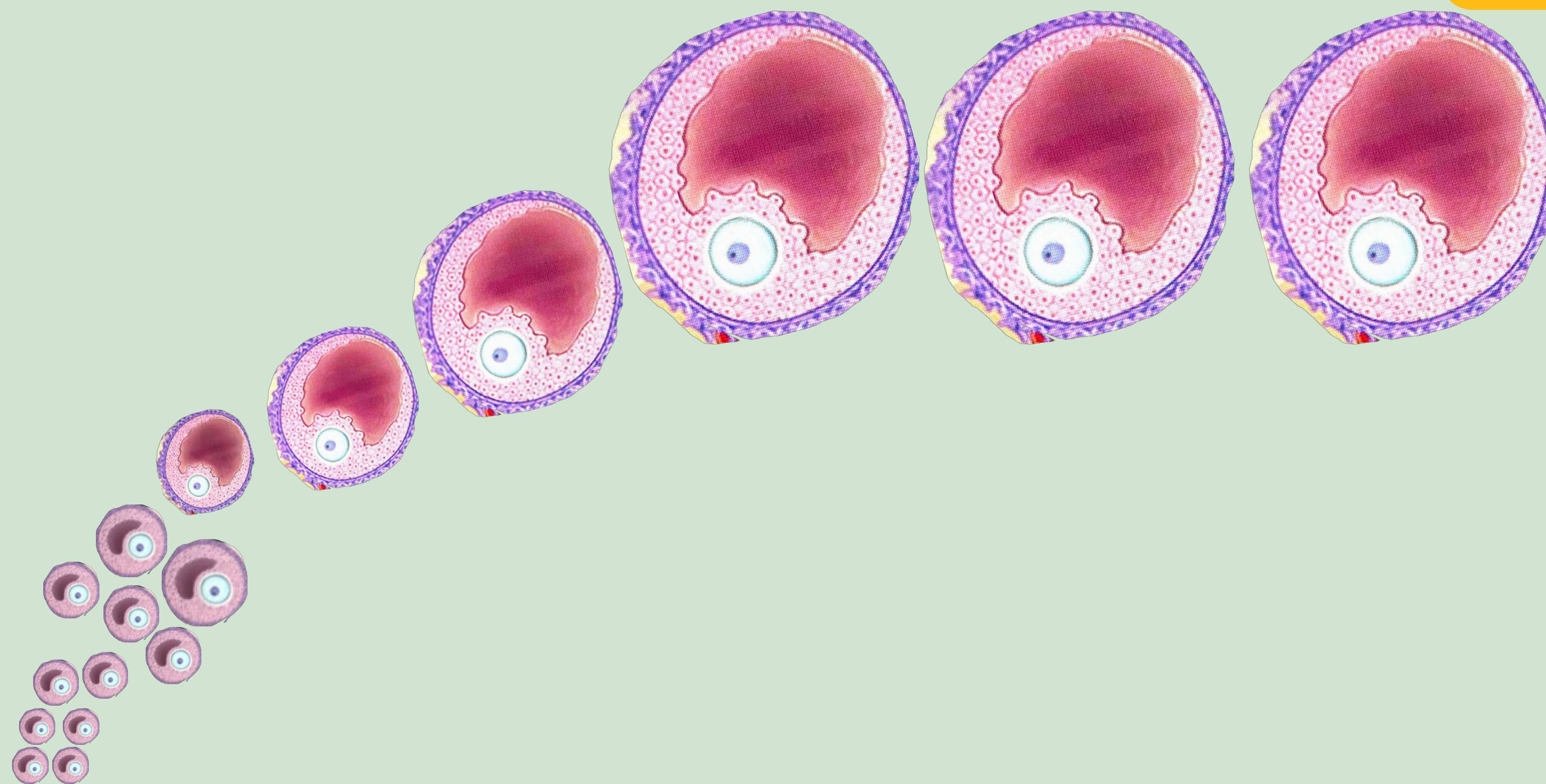
31%





Problemi di Ciclicità. Anaestro Tipo III

23%



15

20

35

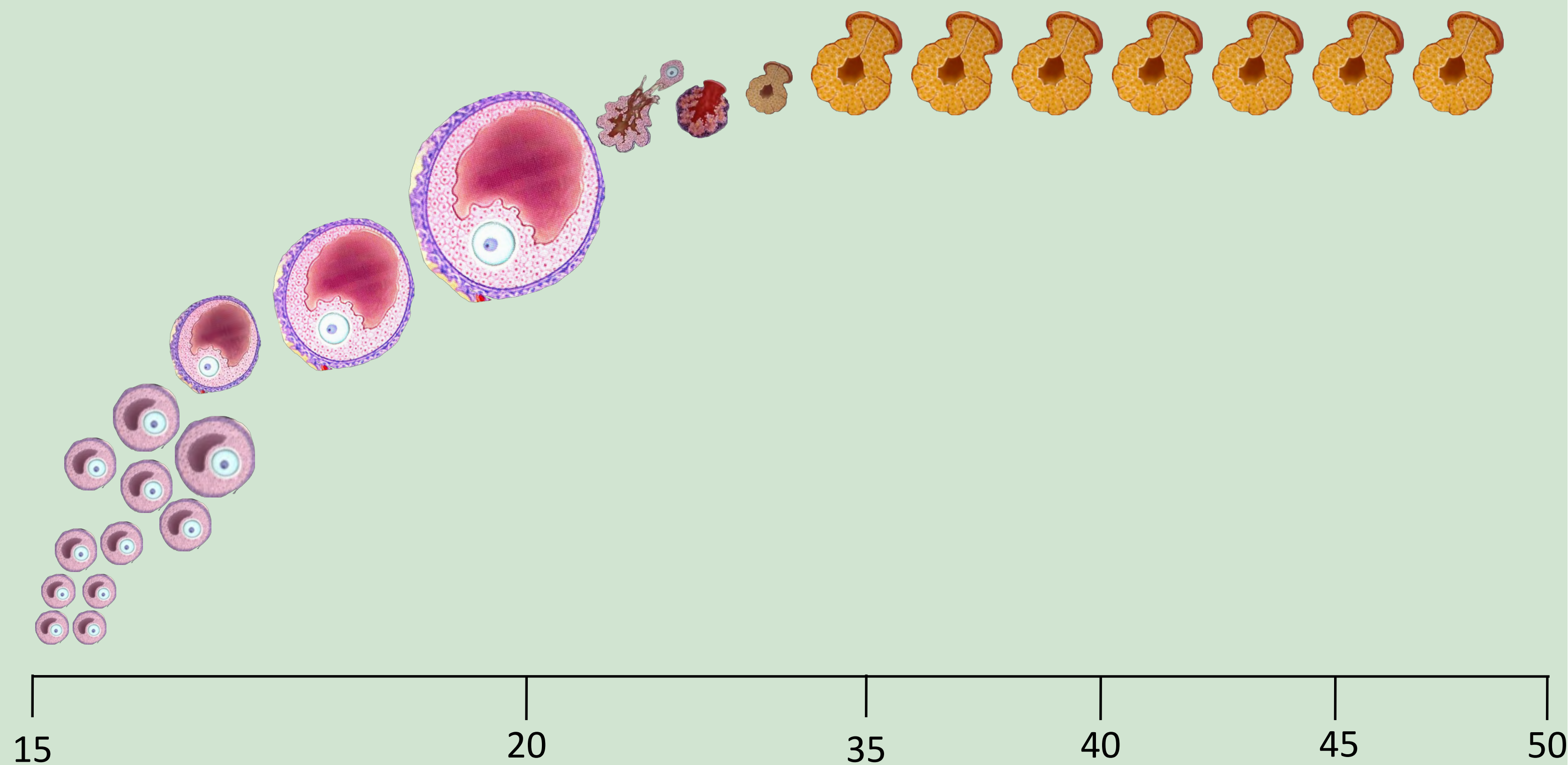
40

45

50



Problemi di Ciclicità. Anaestro Tipo IV



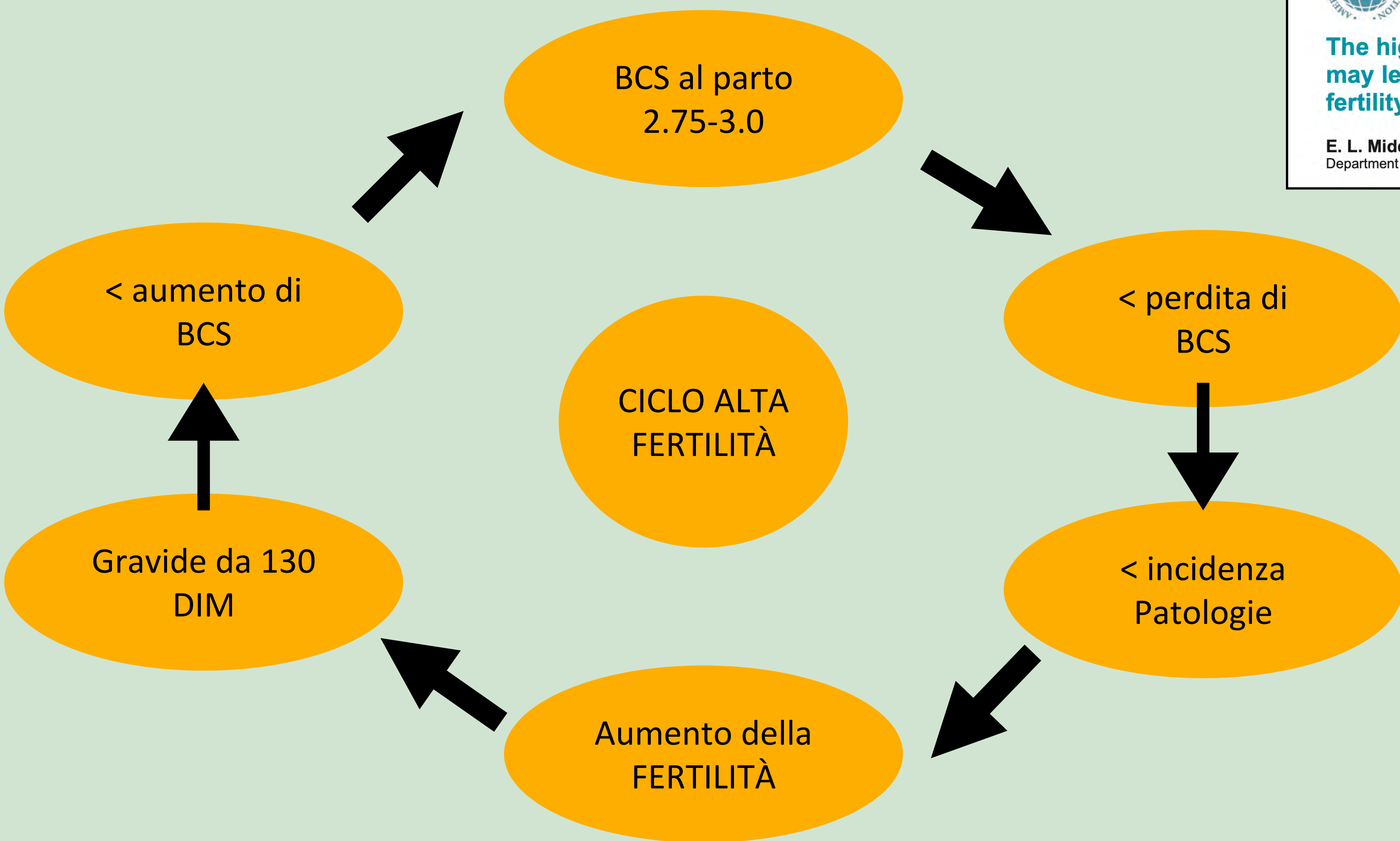


Ciclicità postpartum





High Fertility Cycle



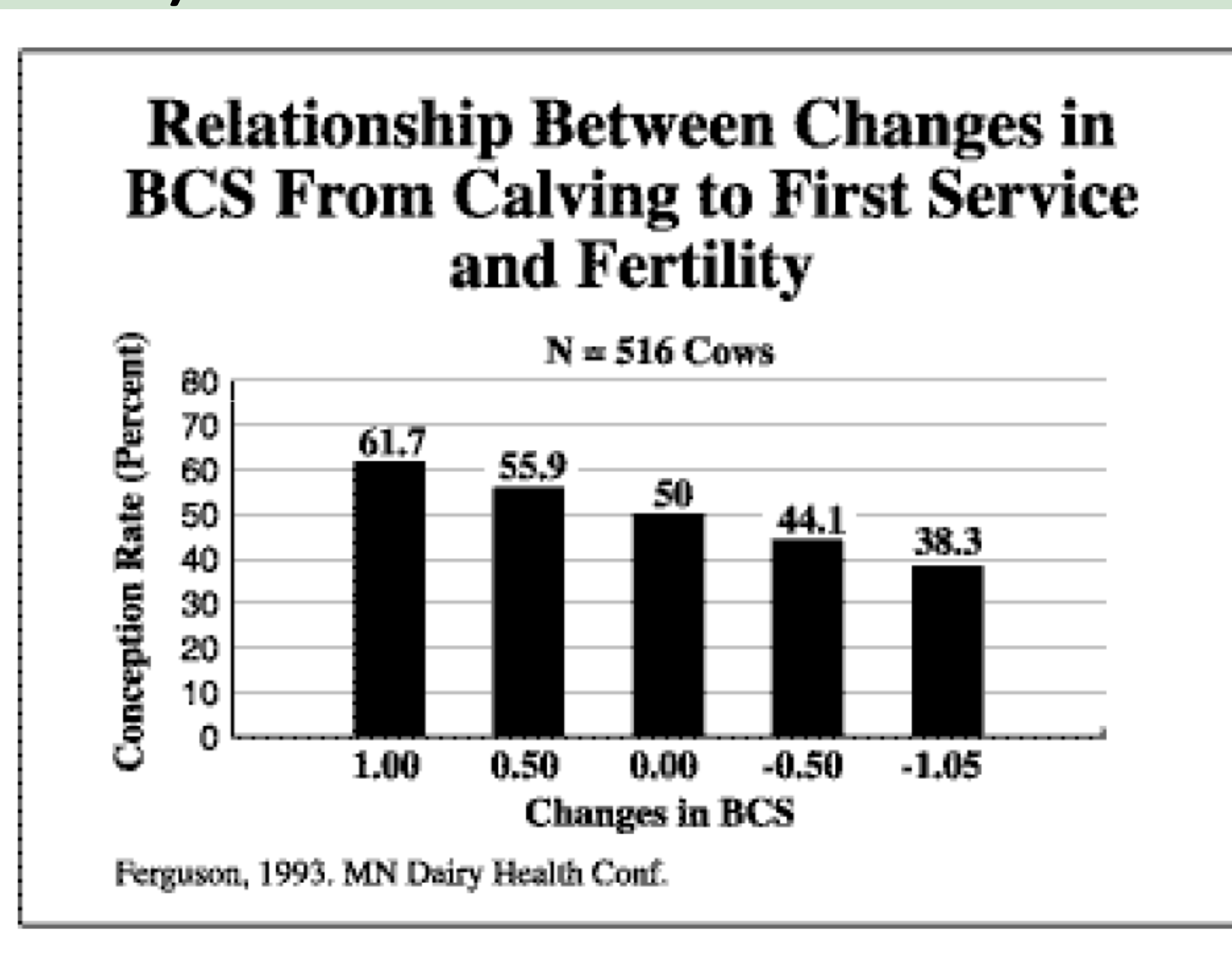
J. Dairy Sci. 102:5577–5587
<https://doi.org/10.3168/jds.2018-15828>
 © American Dairy Science Association®, 2019.

The high-fertility cycle: How timely pregnancies in one lactation may lead to less body condition loss, fewer health issues, greater fertility, and reduced early pregnancy losses in the next lactation

E. L. Middleton, T. Minela, and J. R. Pursley*
 Department of Animal Science, Michigan State University, East Lansing 48824

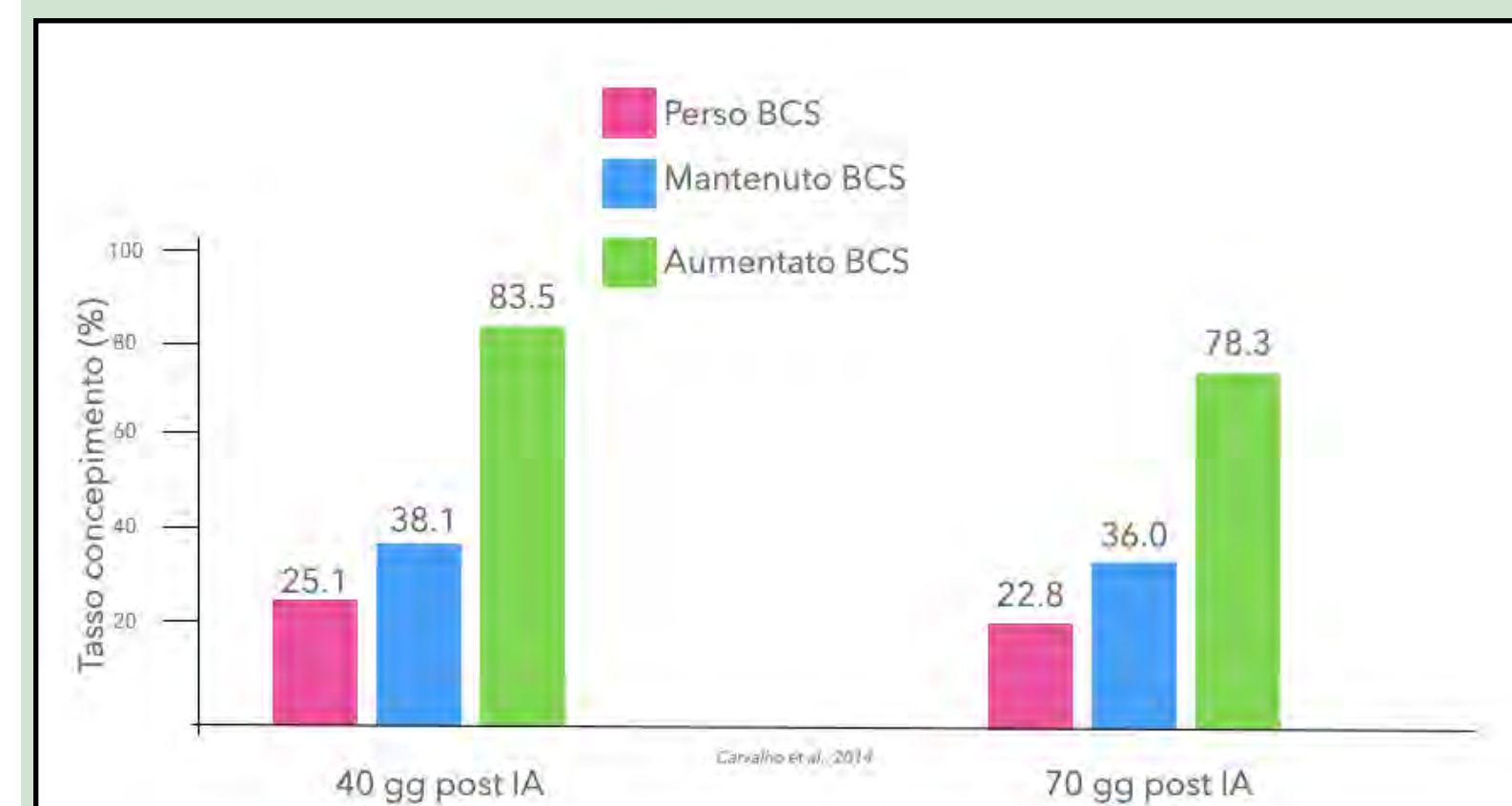


BCS & Fertilità (1993)

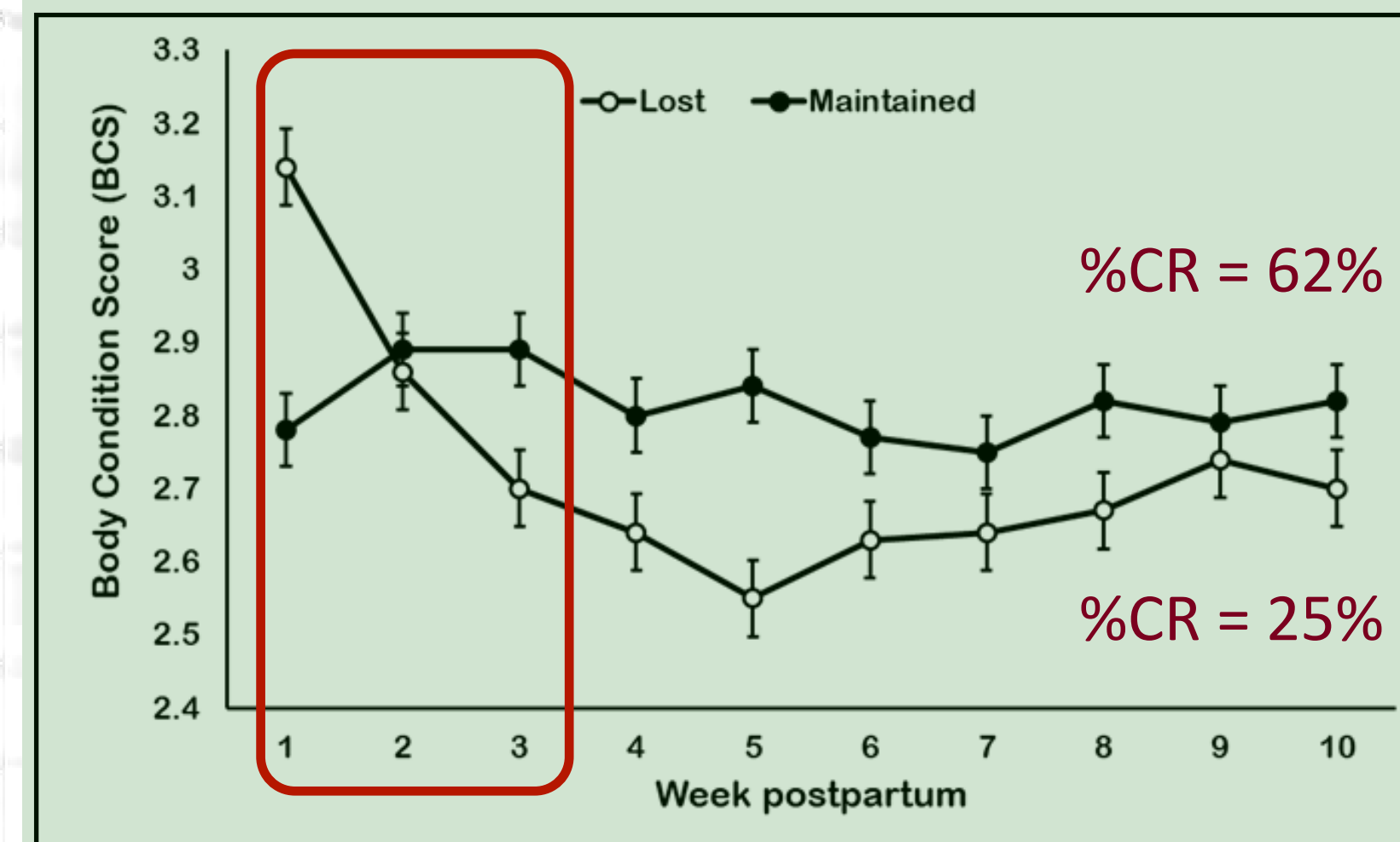




BCS & Fertilità



Cambio in BCS				
	Diminuito	Uguale	Aumentato	P-value
% Bovine	42 (789/1887)	36 (675/1887)	22 (423/1887)	—
% Primipare	47 (373/789)	53 (356/675)	55 (233/423)	0.02
BCS al parto	2.93 ± 0.01	2.89 ± 0.02	2.85 ± 0.02	5
BCS 21 DIM	2.64 ± 0.01	2.89 ± 0.02	3.1 ± 0.02	< 0.001
Δ BCS	-0.29	0.0	+0.25	
ECM (Kg/g) Energy-Corrected Milk	30.9 ± 0.4	31.5 ± 0.04	28.7 ± 0.4	0.3



Le vacche che perdono peso (≥ 0.5) durante i primi 21-28 DIM < %CR alla 1^a IA



Carvalho et al., 2014

Le vacche che perdono peso (≥ 0.5) durante i primi 21-28 DIM < qualità embrioni



BCS & Fertilità



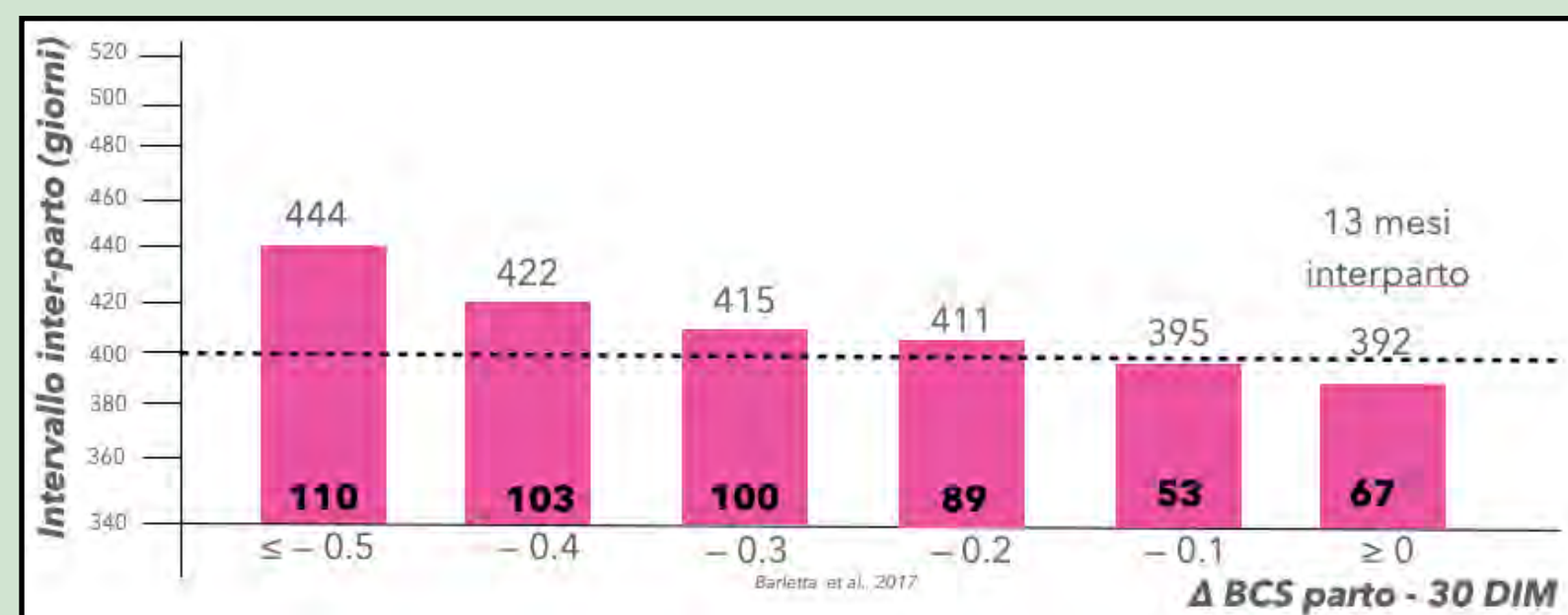
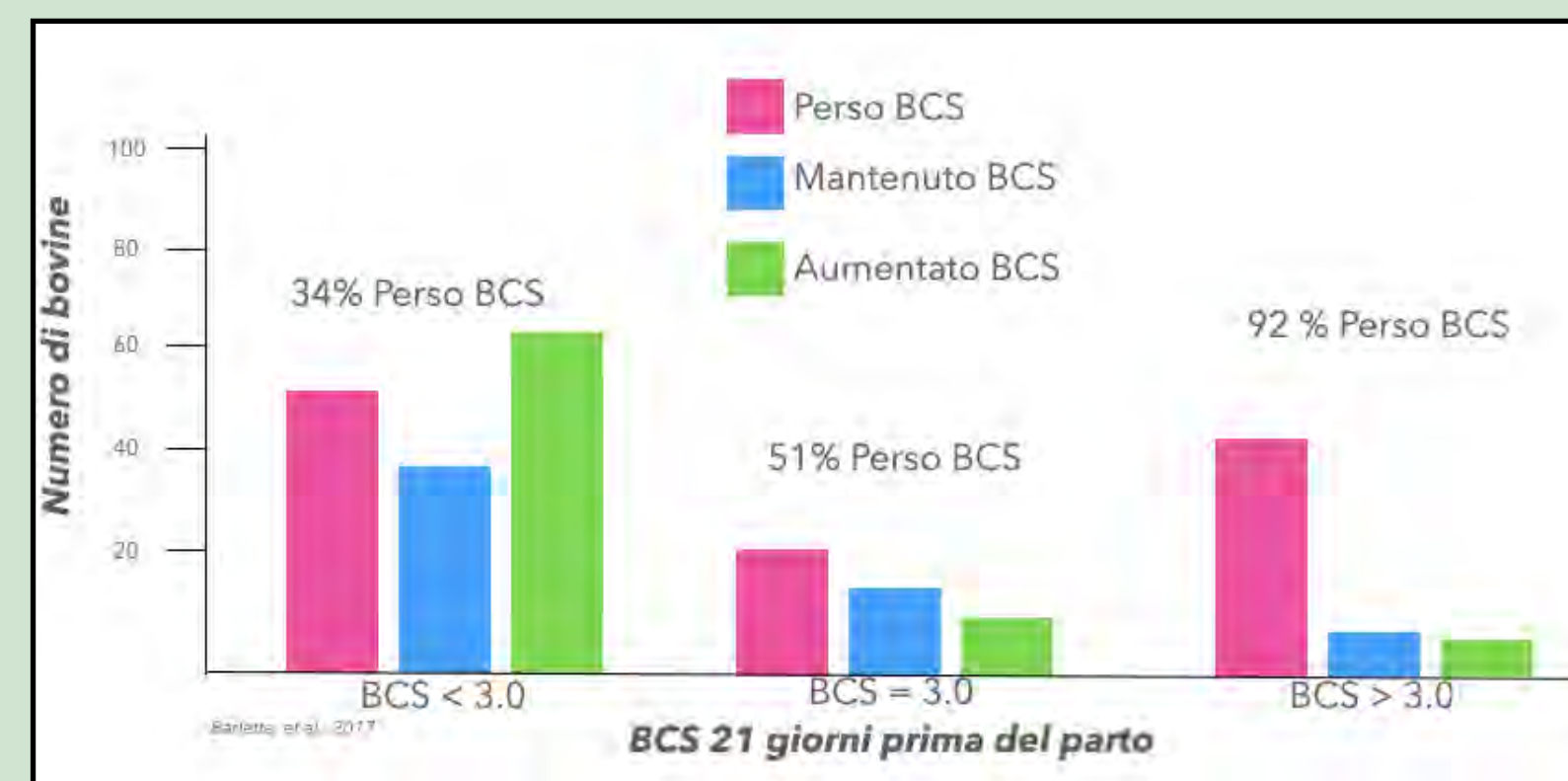
Theriogenology
Volume 104, December 2017, Pages 30-36

Association of changes among body condition score during the transition period with NEFA and BHBA concentrations, milk production, fertility, and health of Holstein cows

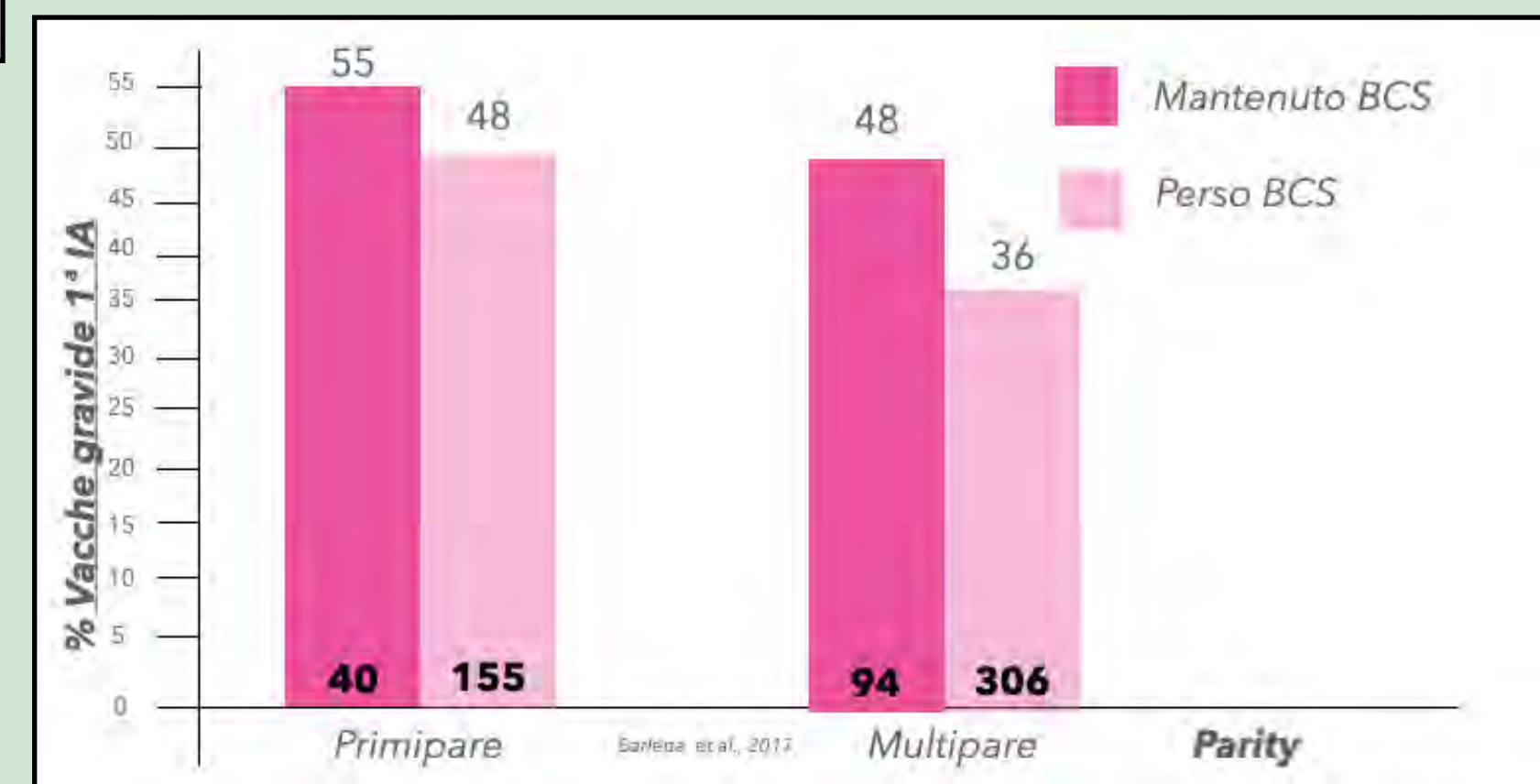
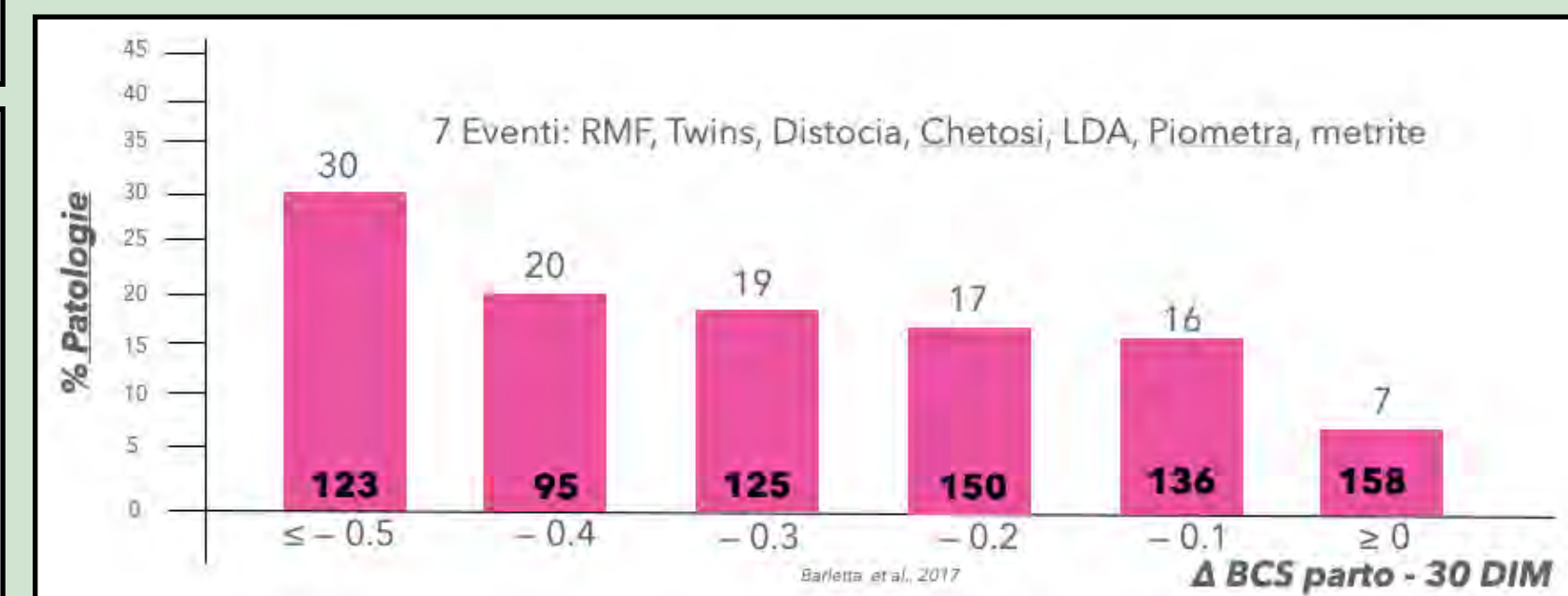
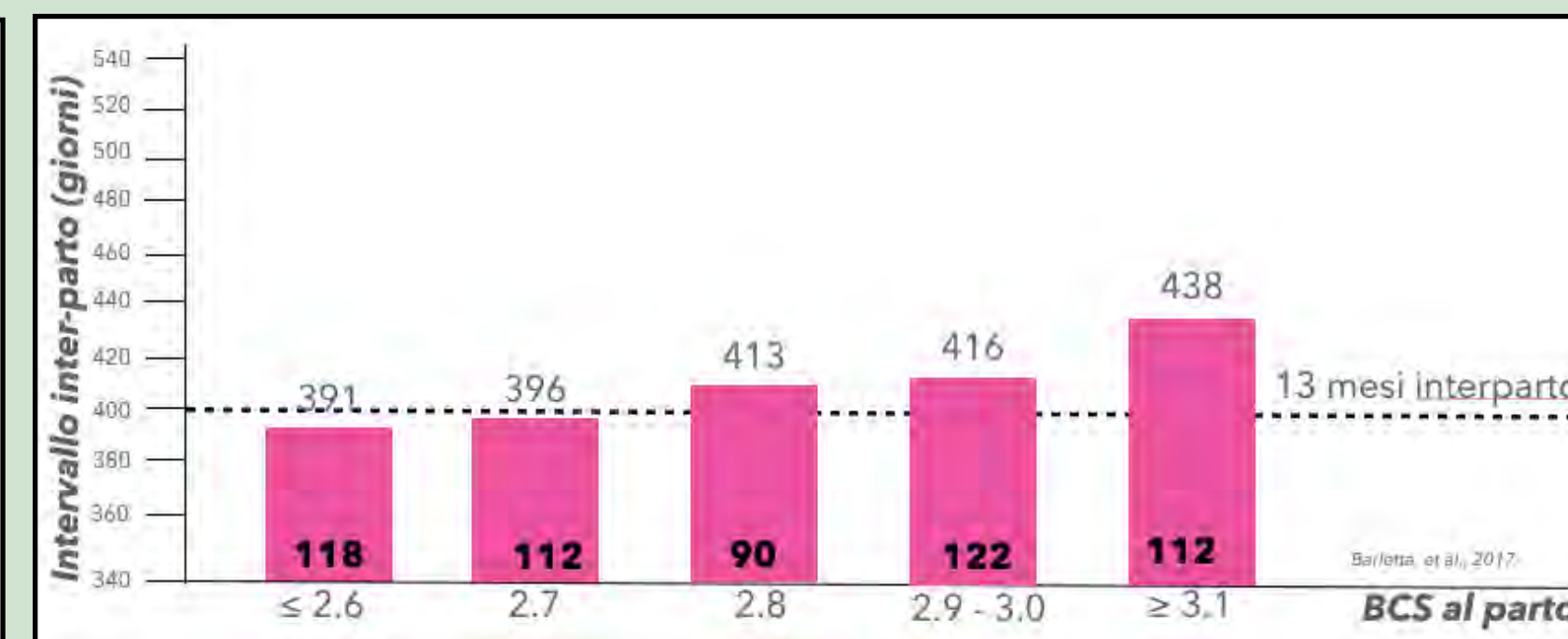
R.V. Barletta^a, M. Maturana Filho^b, P.D. Carvalho^a, T.A. Del Valle^b, A.S. Netto^b, F.P. Rennó^b, R.D. Mingoti^b, J.R. Gandra^d, G.B. Mourão^c, P.M. Fricke^a, R. Sartori^c, E.H. Madureira^b, M.C. Wiltbank^a

Evento	BCS Diminuito	BCS Uguale	BCS Aumentato
	50% (116/234)	22% (52/234)	28% (66/234)
Metrite	23%	21%	20%
Mastite	29%	17%	17%
Chetosi	27%	19%	15%
Polmonite	15%	12%	9%
> 1	63%	46%	39%

Barletta et al., 2017



Le vacche con BCS parto 2.75-3.0 hanno un Δ 21-28 DIM <





BCS & Fertilità

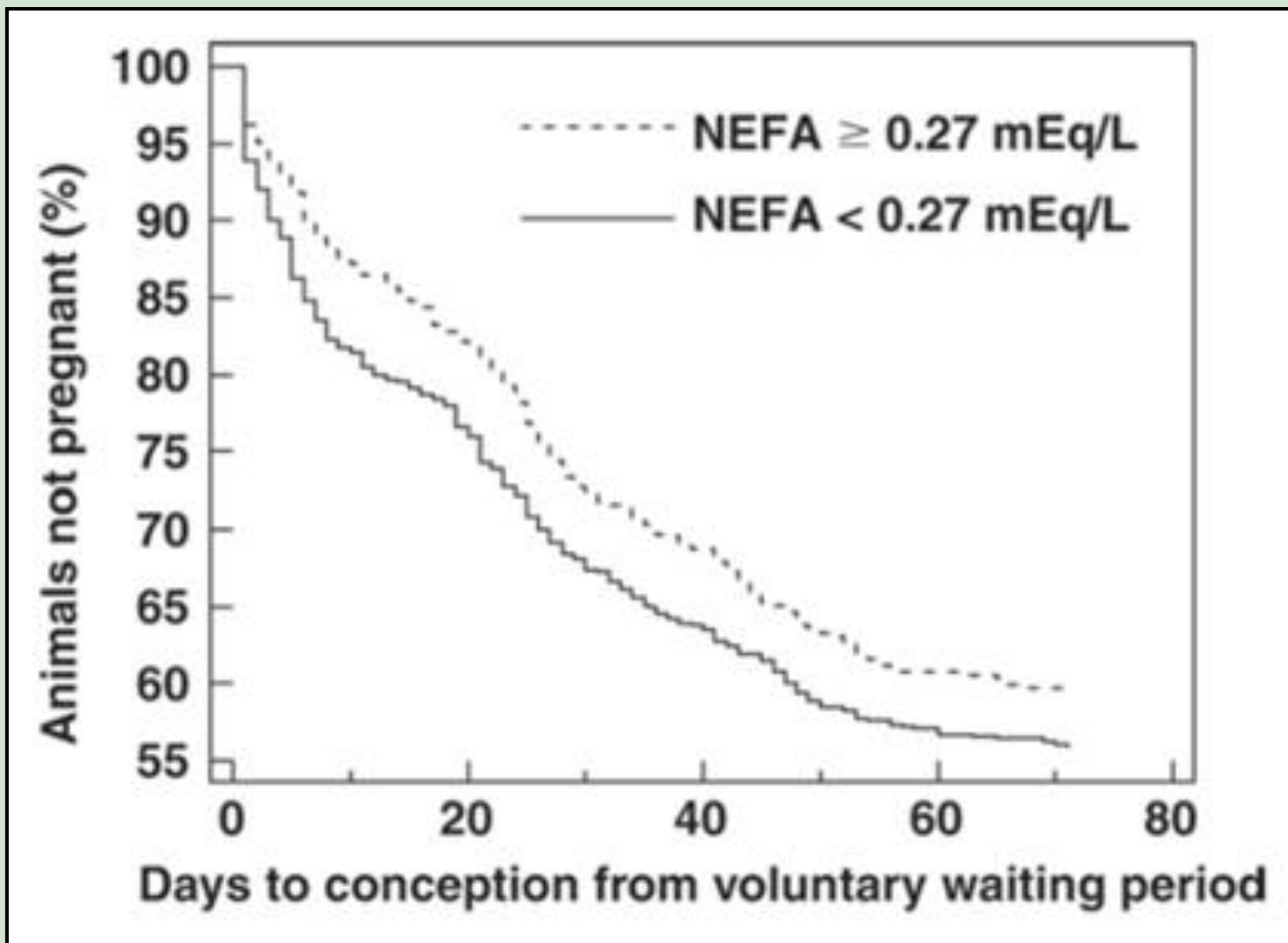


J. Dairy Sci. 93:1596–1603
doi:10.3168/jds.2009-2852
© American Dairy Science Association®, 2010.

Associations of elevated nonesterified fatty acids and β -hydroxybutyrate concentrations with early lactation reproductive performance and milk production in transition dairy cattle in the northeastern United States

P. A. Ospina,* D. V. Nydam,†¹ T. Stokol,† and T. R. Overton*

*Department of Animal Science, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, and
†Department of Population Medicine and Diagnostic Sciences, College of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853



Ospina et al., 2010

N ^o Allevamenti	N ^o Bovine prima parto	N ^o Bovine dopo parto	Esami
91	1.164	1.095	NEFA BHB

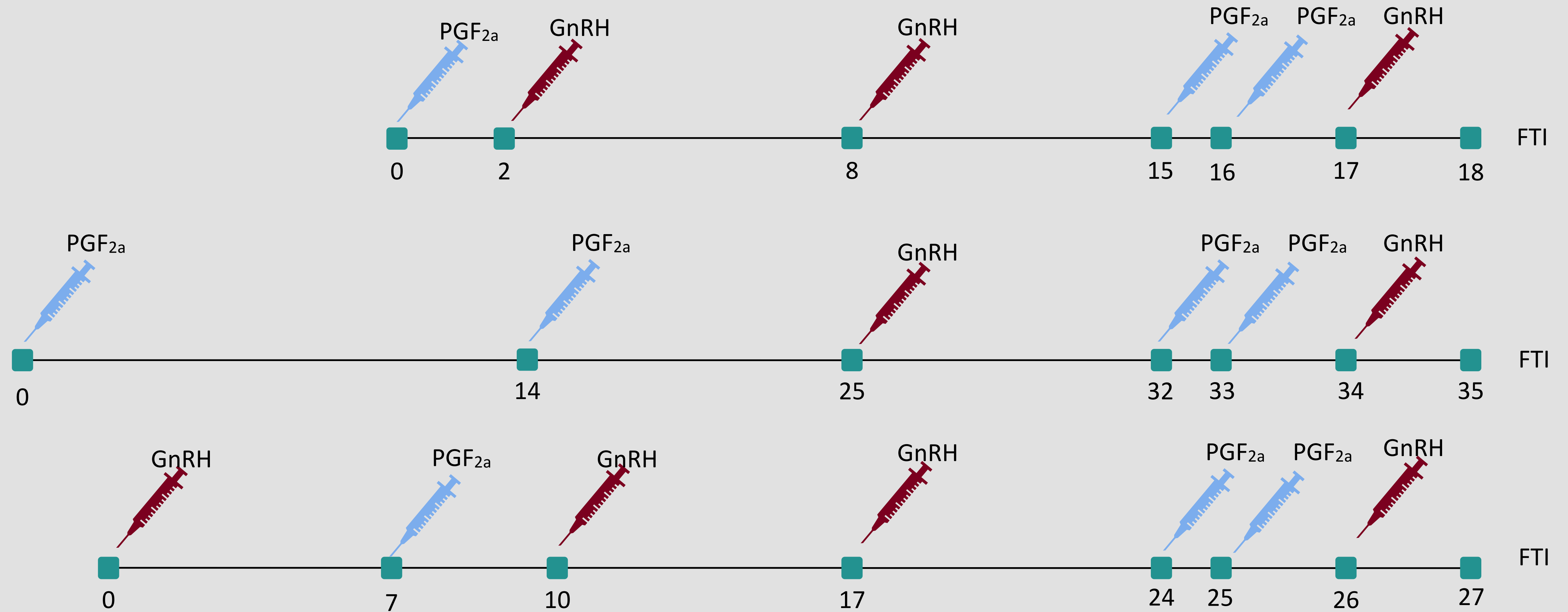
Bovine con NEFA > 0.27 mEq/L, 16% minor rischio di concepimento (VWP = 70 giorni)



Ingravidare oggi: metodi

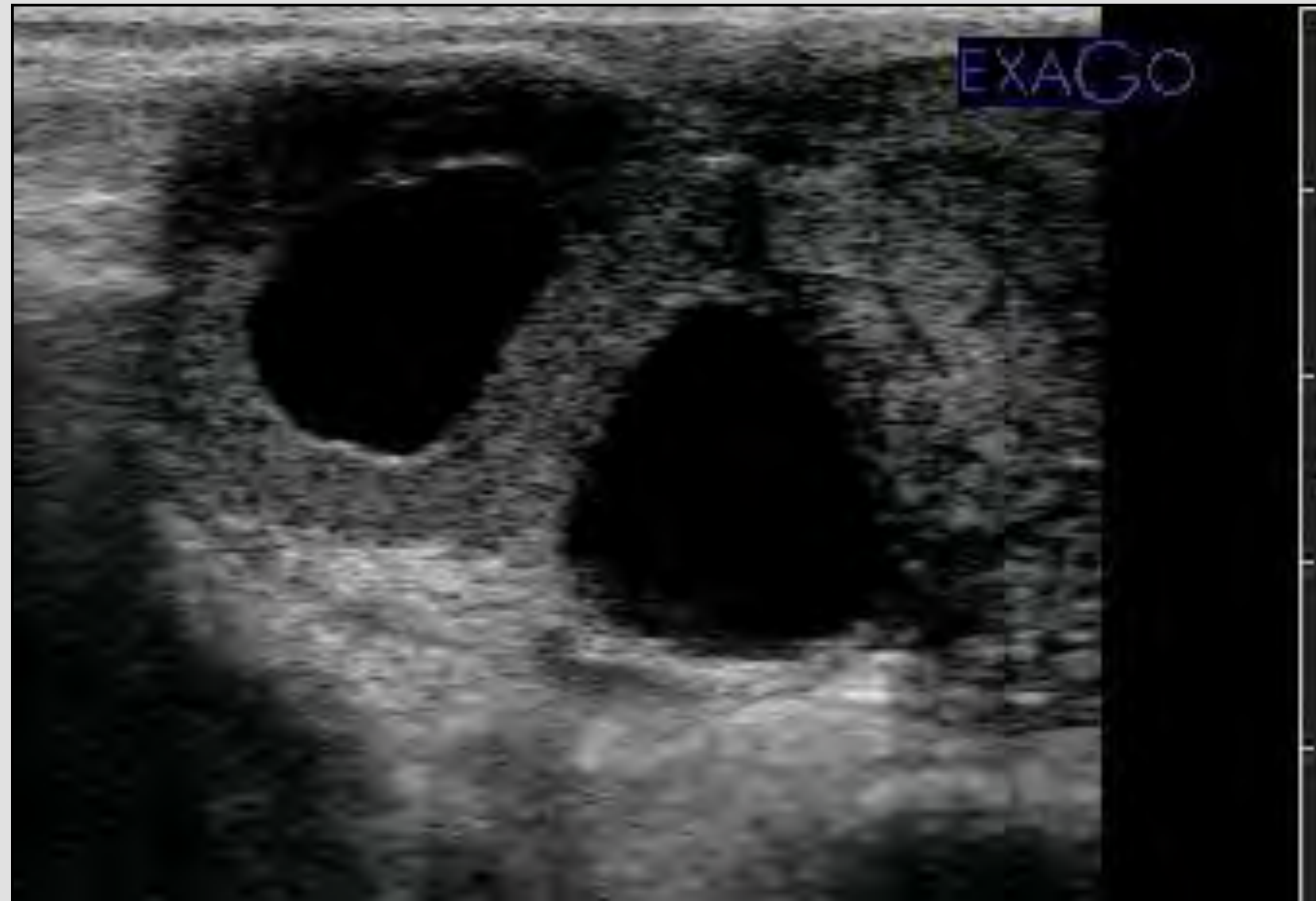


Il Metodo Ormonale



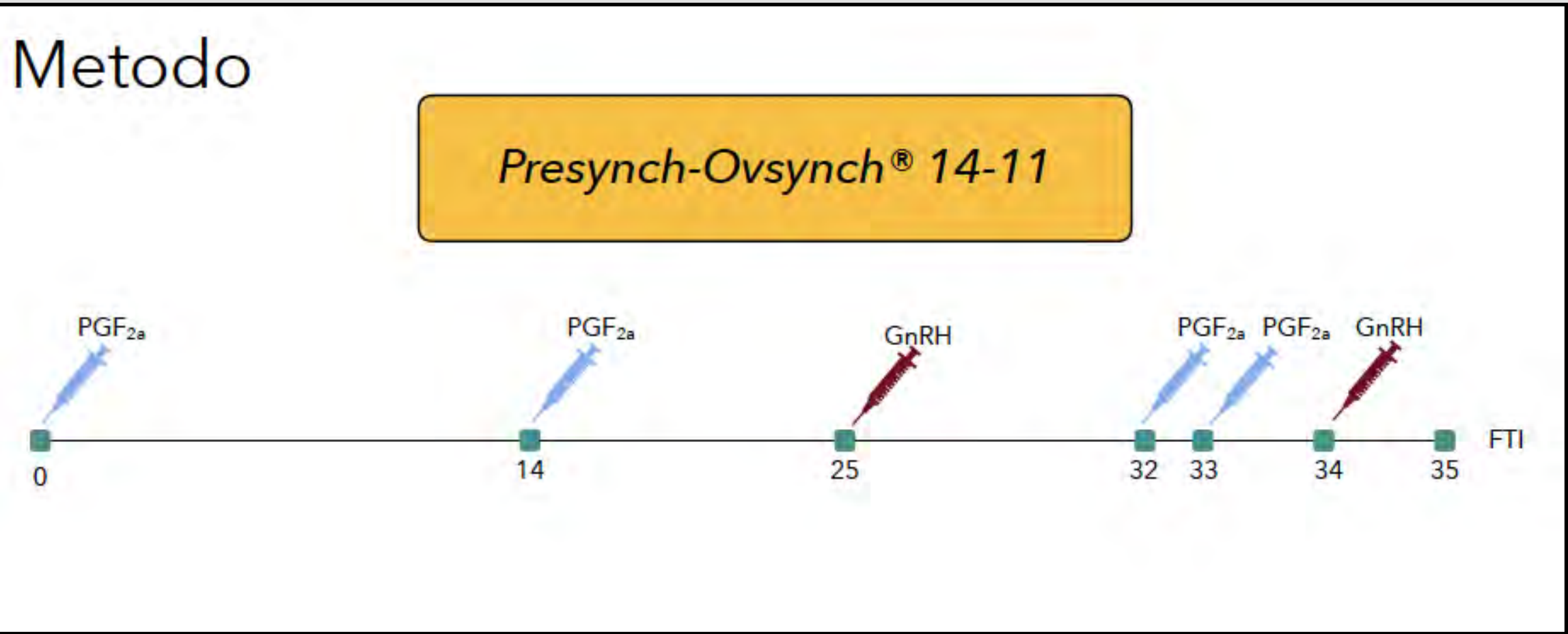


Presynch-Ovsynch[®]. Cosa ci serve?





Presynch-Ovsynch® 14-11



Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				PGF 0		
				PGF 14		
	GnRH 25					
	PGF 32	PGF 33	GnRH 34	FTI 35		



Presynch-Ovsynch[®] 14-11

IA su estro osservato?

ITEM	TRATTAMENTO 1	TRATTAMENTO 2	TRATTAMENTO 3
n	326	334	331
gg I IA	67.4±10.4 (50-92)	62.6±8.5 (51-78)	74.8±2.2 (72-78)
P/IA % 35 gg	31.1	31.1	38.4

Giordano et al, 2012

Solo se....
%CR > 40%
%HDR < 60%



Presynch-Ovsynch® 14-11

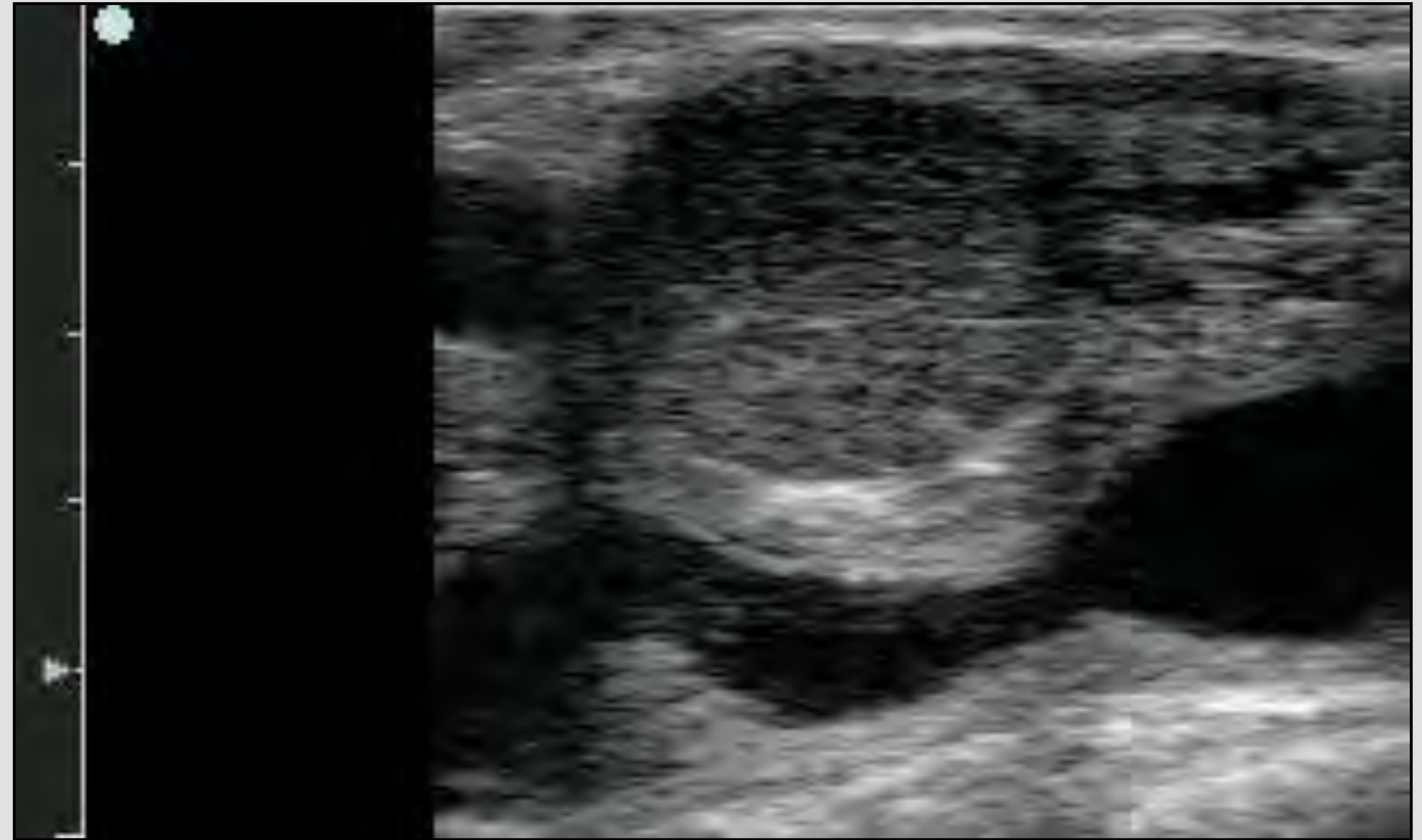
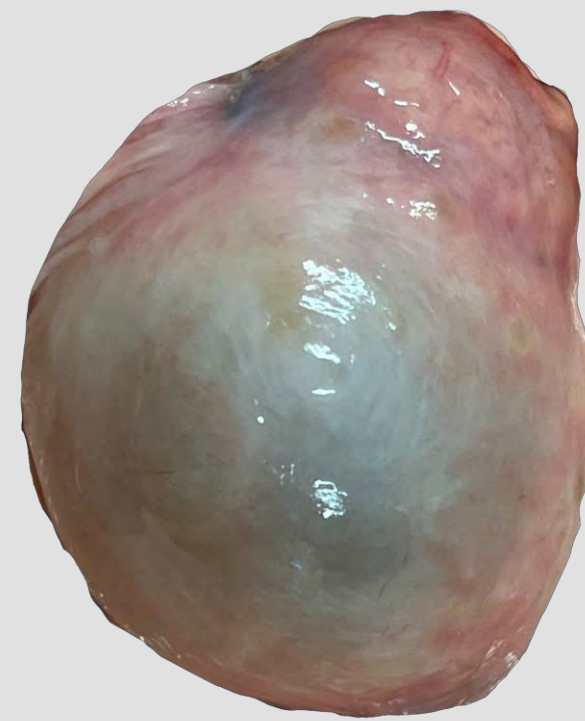
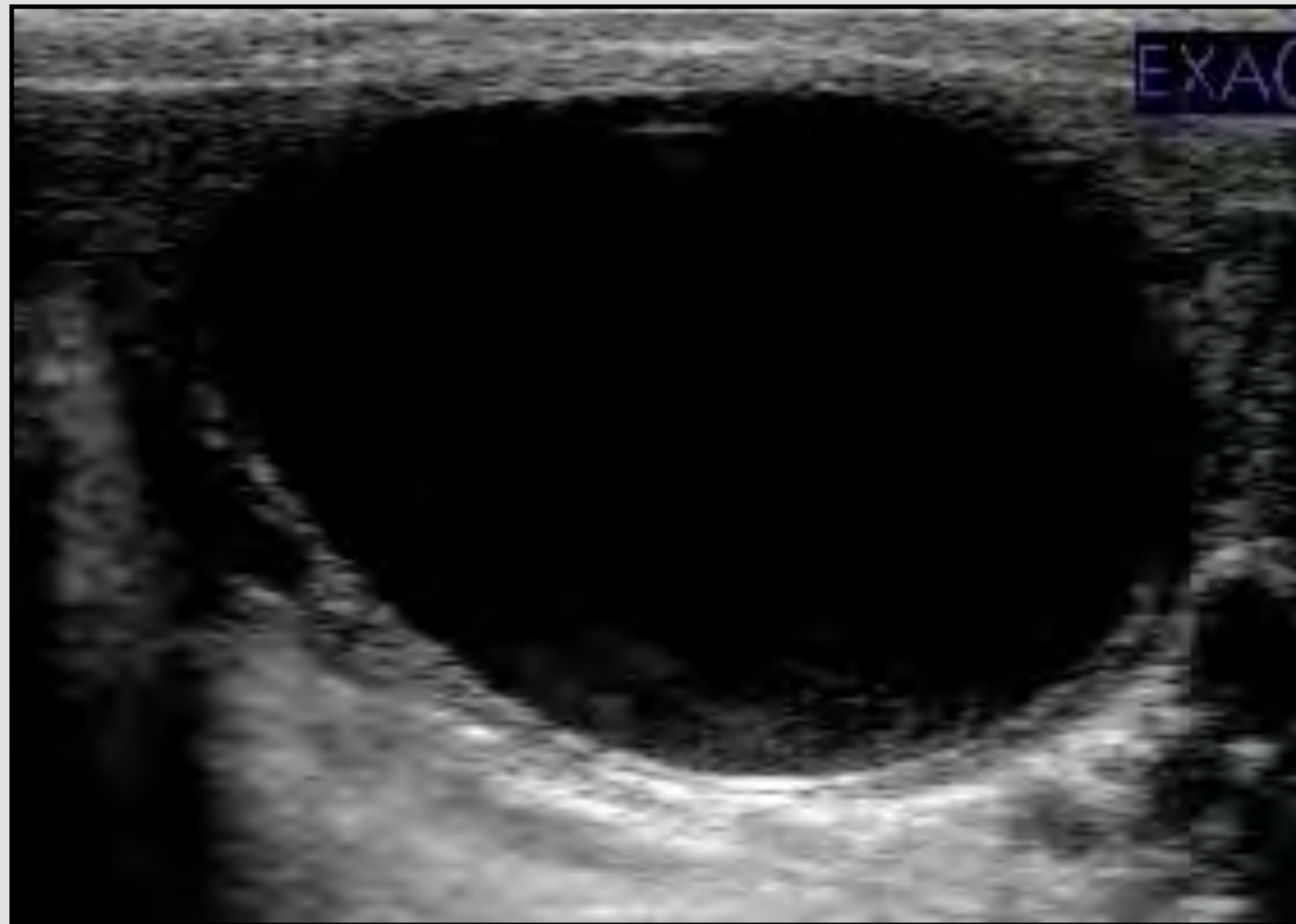
>>>> *Twins rate*

Anno/Farm	Totale Parti	Twins	F/F	M/M	F/M
2022 Farm 1-10	41.831	6,44%	1.56%	1.59%	3.29%
2021 Farm 1-10	35.911	8,09%	2.05%	2.05%	3.99%
2020 Farm 1-8	33.244	11,84%	2.83%	3.07%	4.94%

Periodo	Twins	%
01/20-01/21	672/4.530	15%
01/23-01/24	318/4.470	7%

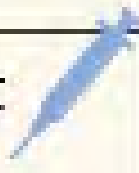


Double-Ovsynch[®]. Cosa ci serve?



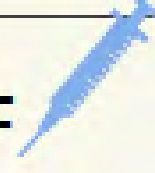


Twin Rate Vacche

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					GnRH 0 	
					PGF 7 	
	GnRH 10 					
	GnRH 17 	>>> [P ₄]				
	PGF 24 	PGF 25 	GnRH 26 	FTI 27		



Double-Ovsynch[®] Corto

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					GnRH 0 	
					PGF 7 	
	GnRH 10 	<<<< [P ₄]				
	PGF 17 	PGF 18 	GnRH 19 	FTI 20		



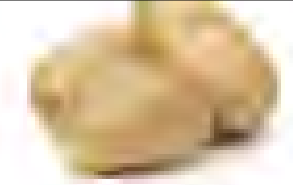
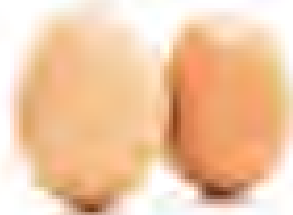
Double-Ovsynch®Lungo o Corto ?



	<< P4	>> P4	P-value
Doppia Ovulazione	23.4% (54/231)	12.3% (32/261)	0.001
1ª Lattazione	20.0% (21/105)	9.6% (11/115)	0.02
2ª Lattazione	26.2% (33/126)	14.4% (21/146)	0.01



Il futuro della sincronizzazione? Gli ormoni sono pericolosi?

	1 Kg patate	2.600 ng E ₂	➔	260 Kg di carne
	2 uova	4 ng E ₂	➔	400 g di carne
	0.2 Kg frittata	520 ng E ₂	➔	52 Kg di carne
	0.5 Kg piselli	2.000 ng E ₂	➔	200 Kg di carne
	0.2 Kg insalata russa	550 ng E ₂	➔	66 Kg di carne
	0.1 Kg cavolo	2.360 ng E ₂	➔	235 Kg di carne
	5 ml olio soia	850 ng E ₂	➔	85 Kg di carne

Loy, 2011; Treffer, 2013



Il futuro della sincronizzazione? Gli ormoni sono pericolosi?



Loy, 2011; Treffer, 2013



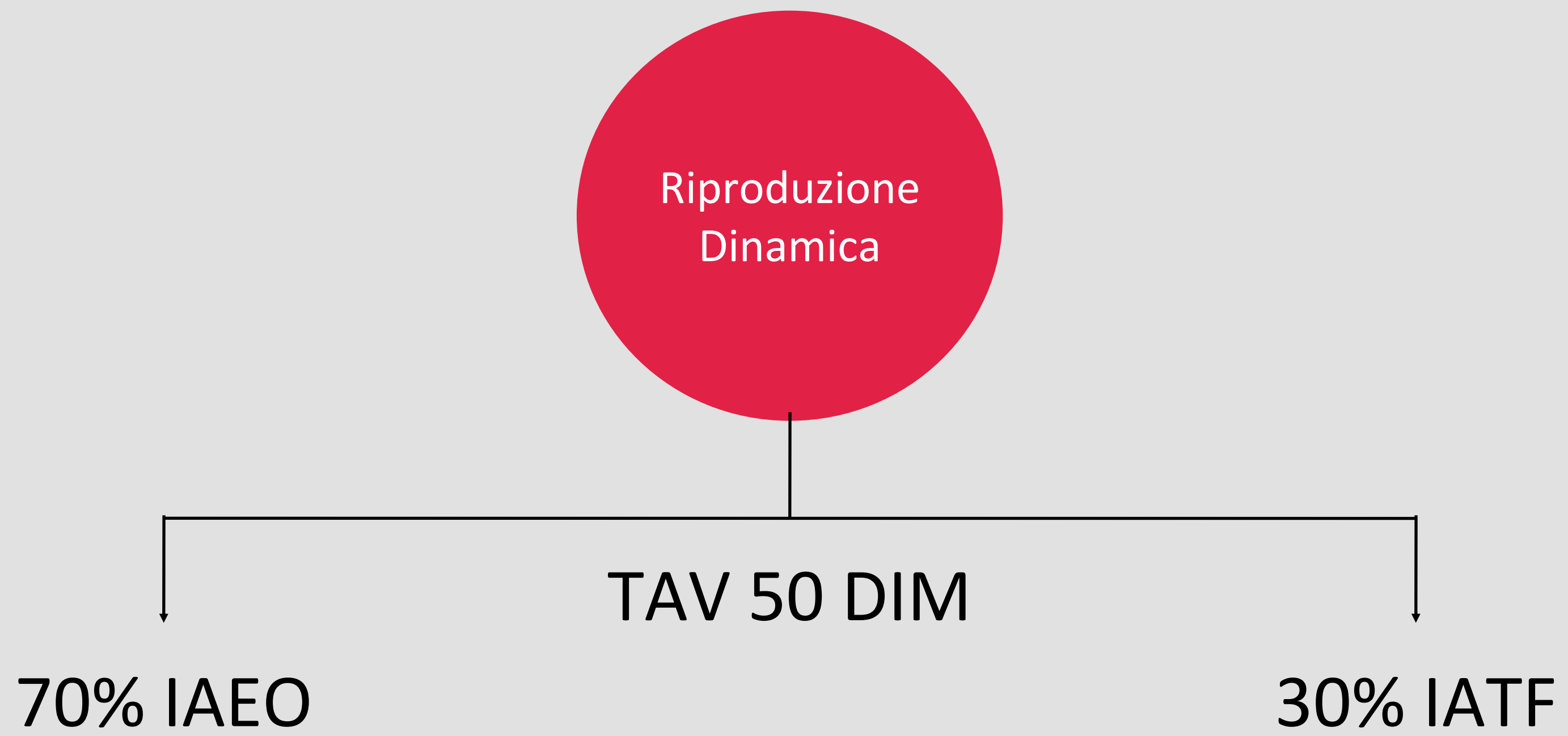
Il metodo Naturale



100% IAEO senza ricorrere a PGF2 α e/o GnRH



Esiste una alternativa?





La 3^a Via



2^o estro osservato tra 50-60 DIM: IAE0



Conclusioni



Non esiste una verità assoluta



*“dobbiamo abituarci all’idea: ai più importanti
bivi della vita, non c’è segnaletica”
E.Hemingway*



Esiste un metodo per un allevamento



Quello che funziona dal tuo vicino non deve per forza funzionare anche a casa tua. Se il vicino ha ottime performance cerca di capire perché.....



*Gabriel García
Márquez*



*Cronaca di una morte
annunciata*

É un addio agli
ormoni?

Dove TROVARCI?





Progetto Europeo

<https://postpartumdiseasesandreproductivemanagement.limesurvey.net/732262?lang=it>



Agenda

- Obiettivi in riproduzione
- La gestione riproduttiva è un problema?
- I quattro pilastri
- La ripresa della ciclicità post partum
- Ingravidare oggi: metodi
- Conclusioni



Domande?

EM-IT-24-0015

The bibliography is available upon request, from the author of this presentation.