



Comparison of Serum Biochemical and Mineral Profiles of Cattle Reared Under Island and Coastal Ecosystem

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in the Department of Animal Reproduction Gynaecology and Obstetrics, College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, OUAT, BBSR in collaboration with ICAR-Central Inland Agricultural Research Institute, Portblair (Andaman and Nicobar Island). Crossbred cattle with the history of anoestrus and repeat breeding were considered for the present investigation. The basic difference in serum biochemical and mineral profiles of cattle reared under two quite different ecosystems namely Island and coastal ecosystem was estimated which might be due to the variability in rainfall, ambient temperature, day light length and humidity. The incidence of different infertility conditions in both the ecosystems also might vary as per the environment. Serum samples were collected for estimations of biochemical parameters like total protein, glucose, cholesterol, Ca, P and Ca:P ratio. The overall incidence of infertility was recorded to be 47.62 % in island and 45.90 % in coastal ecosystem. No significant difference in serum levels of total protein, glucose, cholesterol, zinc, copper and manganese could be observed in between cattle reared in both ecosystems. It was concluded that the variations in humidity, ambient temperature, rain fall and day light length between Portblair, Andaman and coastal climate of Odisha, did not have much effect on reproduction of cattle.

Keywords: Biochemical profile, cattle, costal ecosystem, island, mineral profile

Conception rate of dairy cows may drop 20-27 % in summer and heat stressed cows often have poor expression of oestrus due to reduced oestradiol secretion from the dominant follicle, developed in a low luteinizing hormone environment (Naqvi *et al.*, 2012). Reproductive inefficiency due to heat stress involves changes in ovarian function and embryonic development by reducing the competence of oocyte to be fertilized and the resulting embryo (Naqvi *et al.*, 2012). The concentrations of total protein, albumin in summer may be higher than winter, where as the concentrations of glucose, cholesterol, calcium can be lower in summer than winter. The fertility rate of high yielding dairy cows is lowered during summer and even remains lower during autumn as compared to winter. It is a well known fact that, lactating cows are more adversely affected than heifers (Takahashi, 2012), due to their much

greater internal heat production. Maximum environmental temperature on the day after insemination was associated negatively with conception rates (Nabenishi *et al.*, 2011). Exposure of cattle to elevated temperatures during oocyte maturation and ovulation (Putney *et al.*, 1989) or during the first 3 or 7 day of pregnancy, decreased embryonic viability and development (Hansen, 2013). Heat stress has been reported to alter follicular development by reducing steroid hormone production (Wilson *et al.*, 1998) and these changes in follicular steroid concentration could disrupt oocyte growth. In addition, heat stress reduces growth of the dominant follicle and causes incomplete dominance so that there is increased growth of subordinate

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follicles (Bajagai, 2011). Two different and contrasting environments like island ecoculture of Andaman and costal area of Odisha differ very much in their topography and climate. Similarly, the availability of forage and mineral status of soil/ forage also greatly differ from each other. These factors might have an effect in prevalence of different infertility conditions and reproductive status of cattle through an altered serum biochemical and mineral profiles of animals. With this picture in mind, this experiment was conducted to compare the serum biochemical and mineral profiles of cattle reared under two entirely different ecosystems viz. island and costal.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was conducted in the Department of Animal Reproduction Gynaecology and Obstetrics, College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, OUAT, BBSR in collaboration with ICAR-Central Inland Agricultural Research Institute, Portblair (Andaman and Nicobar Island). Crossbred cattle with the history of anoestrus and repeat breeding were considered for the present investigation. The contour, consistency, tonicity and the patency of the cervix and uterine horns were assessed by careful manipulation and handling. The ovaries were palpated gently after retracting the cervix and uterus, cranio-ventral and slightly lateral to the bifurcation of uterine horns. When cradled between middle and index finger, the surface of the ovary was explored.

A total of 500 cattle in island (Andaman & Nicobar) ecoculture and 560 cattle in coastal climate (Odisha) were surveyed for presence of different infertility conditions.

Table 1: Percentage of different Infertility Conditions in cattle reared in two different agro-climatic regions

Different Infertility Conditions	Island Ecosystem	Coastal Ecosystem
	(%)	(%)
Delayed Maturity	7.00	10.35
Anestrus	41.40	42.85
Repeat Breeding	37.00	34.82
Infected Reproductive Tract (IRT)	10.40	6.96
Miscellaneous	4.20	5.00

The meteorological data such as rainfall, maximum, and minimum temperature and humidity were collected pertaining to both the ecosystems. Twenty four cattle (12 each for anestrus and repeat breeding category) from island area and 24 cattle (12 each for anestrus and repeat breeding category) from coastal area were estimated for serum biochemical and mineral profiles (Glucose, total protein, cholesterol, calcium and phosphorus). The animals were grouped as Anestrus (Island), repeat breeding (Island) and Anestrus (Coastal), repeat breeding (Coastal). All the data generated in the above experiments were statistically analyzed using SPSS (1996) computer package. Charts were done with the help of Data analysis tool of Office 2010 of Microsoft in the computer.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the present investigation the incidence of various reproductive disorders in cows in both island and coastal ecosystem have been scrutinized from clinical data sheets and was presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Prevalence of different infertility conditions in cattle in Island and coastal ecosystems

Category	Island ecosystem			Coastal ecosystem		
	Fre-quency	% out of total	% out of in-fertile	Fre-quency	% out of total	% out of in-fertile
Total surveyed	1050	—	—	1220	—	—
Total Infertile	500	47.62	—	560	45.90	—
Delayed puberty	35	03.33	7.00	58	04.75	10.35
Anestrus	207	19.71	41.40	240	19.67	42.85
Repeat breeding	185	17.61	37.00	195	15.99	34.82
Reproductive tract infections	52	04.95	10.40	39	03.19	6.96
Miscellaneous	21	00.02	4.20	28	02.30	5.00

The different biochemical parameters of anestrus cattle reared under both coastal and island ecosystem were depicted in Table 3. The mean total protein (g/dl) level was 4.65 ± 0.05 in case of island cattle where as in case of coastal cattle it was 4.59 ± 0.06 . The mean glucose (mg/dl) value was recorded as 45.71 ± 2.78 for island cattle which was 43.46 ± 2.40 in coastal cattle. The mean cholesterol concentration (mg/dl) for island and coastal cattle was

145.31 ± 6.63 and 144.20 ± 7.44 respectively. The mean Ca value (mg/dl) was recorded to be 9.53 ± 0.27 in case of island cattle, where as it was 10.22 ± 0.40 for cattle reared under coastal ecosystem. The mean phosphorus concentration (mg/dl) was 3.54 ± 0.13 in case of island cattle where as it was 3.60 ± 0.11 for coastal cattle. The mean Ca:P ratio for island and coastal cattle was 2.72 ± 0.11 and 2.85 ± 0.13 respectively.

Statistical analysis of the data revealed that there was no significant difference in the values of total protein, glucose, cholesterol, Ca, P and Ca:P ratio between the cattle of both coastal and island ecosystem.

Table 3: Concentration of different blood biochemical parameters in anestrus cows reared under different ecosystems

Parameters	Island ecosystem (n=12)	Coastal ecosystem (n=12)	'P' Value
Total protein (g/dl)	4.65 ± 0.05	4.59 ± 0.06	0.505
Glucose (mg/dl)	45.71 ± 2.78	43.46 ± 2.40	0.547
Cholesterol (mg/dl)	145.31 ± 6.63	144.20 ± 7.44	0.912
Ca (mg/dl)	9.53 ± 0.27	10.22 ± 0.40	0.171
P (mg/dl)	3.54 ± 0.13	3.60 ± 0.11	0.707
Ca:P	2.72 ± 0.11	2.85 ± 0.13	0.475

The different biochemical parameters of repeat breeding cattle reared under both coastal and island ecosystem were depicted in Table 4.

Statistical analysis of the data showed that there was no significant difference in the values of total protein, glucose, cholesterol, Ca, P and Ca:P ratio between the cattle of both coastal and island ecosystem.

Table 4: Concentration of different blood biochemical parameters in repeat breeding cows reared under different ecosystems

Parameters	Island ecosystem (n=12)	Coastal ecosystem (n=12)	'P' Value
Total protein (g/dl)	4.50 ± 0.06	4.55 ± 0.07	0.602
Glucose (mg/dl)	44.37 ± 3.04	45.99 ± 3.02	0.710
Cholesterol (mg/dl)	131.27 ± 7.15	146.57 ± 6.17	0.120
Ca (mg/dl)	9.45 ± 0.37	9.88 ± 0.28	0.372
P (mg/dl)	4.01 ± 0.24	3.67 ± 0.13	0.238
Ca:P	2.42 ± 0.15	2.70 ± 0.06	0.103

The mineral profile of anestrus cattle reared under different ecosystems were depicted in Table 5. The mean Copper (ppm) for anestrus cattle reared under island ecosystem was 0.04 ± 0.005 and for coastal cattle was 0.02 ± 0.004. The mean Manganese (ppm) values recorded were 0.031 ± 0.007 in case of island cattle and 0.024 ± 0.003 for coastal cattle. The mean Zinc (ppm) value in case of island and coastal cattle was 0.33 ± 0.11 and 0.33 ± 0.07 respectively. Statistical analysis of the data revealed that there was no significant difference in the values of Copper, Manganese and Zinc between the cattle of both coastal and island ecosystem.

The mineral profiles of repeat breeder cattle reared under different ecosystems were depicted in Table 5. The mean Copper (ppm) for repeat breeder cattle reared under island ecosystem was 0.05 ± 0.006 and for coastal cattle was 0.03 ± 0.005. The mean Manganese (ppm) values recorded were 0.023 ± 0.005 in case of island cattle and 0.021 ± 0.004 for coastal cattle. The mean Zinc (ppm) value in case of island and coastal cattle was 0.33 ± 0.12 and 0.32 ± 0.09 respectively. Statistical analysis of the data revealed that there was no significant difference in the values of Copper, Manganese and Zinc between the cattle of both coastal and island ecosystem.

Table 5: Micro mineral profile of anestrus and repeat breeding cows reared under different ecosystems

Parameters	Repeat breeding		'P' value	Anestrus		'P' value
	Island ecosystem (n=12)	Coastal ecosystem (n=12)		Island ecosystem (n=12)	Coastal ecosystem (n=12)	
Copper (ppm)	0.05 ± 0.006	0.03 ± 0.005	0.281	0.04 ± 0.005	0.02 ± 0.004	0.245
Manganese (ppm)	0.023 ± 0.005	0.021 ± 0.004	0.455	0.031 ± 0.007	0.024 ± 0.003	0.345
Zinc (ppm)	0.33 ± 0.12	0.32 ± 0.09	1.23	0.33 ± 0.11	0.33 ± 0.07	1.280

In coastal ecosystem, the incidence (Table 2) of delayed puberty, anestrus, repeat breeding, reproductive tract infections and miscellaneous causes were found to be 4.75%, 19.67%, 15.99%, 3.19% and 2.30% respectively with overall infertility rate of 45.90%. The incidence as observed in present observation corroborates the report of Sreenivas *et al.* (1997) and Ray *et al.* (2004). The mean

total protein level (Table 3) in the present study is 4.65 and 4.59 (g/dl) in island and Coastal cattle respectively. The present level of total protein is comparable with the finding of Parida (2015). There is not much difference that exists between cattle reared in island and coastal ecosystems.

The mean glucose value in both island and coastal cattle during the present study was found to be 45.71 and 43.46 (mg/dl) respectively. The glucose concentration observed in the study is in partial agreement with the finding of Cetin *et al.* (2002). Further, quick glycolysis, the estimation may be erroneous if delayed. In blood protozoan infestation, there is low glucose level in blood. The mean cholesterol concentrations in both island and coastal cattle were found to be 145.31 and 144.20 (mg/dl) respectively. The present findings of cholesterol in island and coastal ecosystem were comparable with (Muneer *et al.*, 2013).

The level of Ca and P in cattle of island ecosystem was found to be 9.53 and 3.54 (mg/dl), whereas in coastal ecosystem, the values were 8.22 and 3.60 (mg/dl) respectively. The present value of Ca and P corroborates the finding of Ramakrishna (1997). The Ca:P in cattle of island and coastal ecosystems were found to be 2.72 and 2.85 respectively which is within physiological limit (Kaneko and Cornelius, 1970). Statistical analysis revealed no significant difference between cattle of island and coastal ecosystem. The mean total protein level in repeaters (Table 4) was observed to be 4.50 and 4.55 (g/dl) in island and Coastal cattle respectively. The value of total protein in island and coastal ecosystem is nearly similar, which is very low as compared to findings of Cetin *et al.* (2002) and Widayati *et al.* (2018). The low serum total protein level might be due to deficiency of certain amino acids, essential for gonadotropins and gonadal hormone synthesis, resulting in hormonal imbalance and disrupted ovarian function. Through hormonal disruption, low serum protein level can have a severe impact on reproduction, resulting in silent heat, anestrus, repeat breeding, early embryonic death, absorption of the embryo by the uterine wall and the birth of a weak foetus. (Widayati *et al.*, 2018)

The mean glucose value in both island and coastal cattle found to be 44.37 mg/dl and 45.99 mg/dl respectively. The finding of glucose at the present study corroborates with the finding of (Widayati *et al.*, 2018). Low levels of blood glucose were indicative of a scarce energy level and inhibited GnRH secretion. It blocks follicular development

and ovulation, which might result in anovulation and anestrus as well as the inhibition of estrogen and progesterone secretion which lead to repeat breeding (Prihatno *et al.*, 2013; Butler *et al.*, 1989). The mean cholesterol concentration in both island and coastal cattle was found to be 13.00 and 146.57 (mg/dl) respectively. The finding of cholesterol level in the study corroborates the finding of Widayati *et al.* (2018), whereas Guzel *et al.* (2014) found the lower value of cholesterol in repeat breeding cows. The level of Ca in cattle of island and coastal ecosystem found to be 9.45 mg/dl and 9.88 mg/dl respectively. The present finding of Ca was in accordance with Ramakrishna (1997) who reported that Ca appears to affect reproduction indirectly in animals. Its influence on certain enzyme system may be mediated via disruption of reproductive efficiency.

The serum concentration of zinc (Table 5) during the present study (0.32 to 0.33 ppm) was against a normal range of 0.8-1.2 ppm which speaks of a mild deficiency of zinc in the animals both from island and coastal ecosystems. Comparable values have been reported by Sahoo *et al.* (2017). The serum levels of copper (Table 5) was well within the physiological range (0.7-1.5 ppm) indicating normal copper level at pre treatment stage. The observation found the support of Sahoo *et al.* (2017). The serum manganese during the present study was presented in table 5, which was slightly below the normal range of 0.4 – 0.8 ppm. A comparable range of manganese level had been reported by Sahoo *et al.* (2017). However, lower values had also been reported by Modi *et al.* (2013).

CONCLUSION

The comparative study on climate, incidence of cattle infertility and serum biochemical profile between cattle reared in island ecoculture of Andaman and coastal ecoculture of Odisha revealed that the change in humidity, ambient temperature, rain fall and day light length did not have much effect on reproduction of cattle. The overall incidence of infertility was recorded to be 47.62 % in island and 45.90 % in coastal ecosystem. No significant difference in serum levels of total protein, glucose, cholesterol, zinc, copper and manganese could be observed in between cattle reared in both ecosystems.

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