Results

A total of 213 blood samples were collected at an average of 9 DIM. Prevalence of SCK as determined by the reference laboratory was 10.3%. The concordance correlation coefficient between the serum reference lab values and Nova Vet meter was 0.96 (95 CI: 0.95-0.97). The SE and SP of the Nova Vet meter at a cut-point of 1.2 mmol/L were 100% (95 CI: 83.9-100.0%) and 98.4% (95 CI: 95.5-99.7%) in whole blood, respectively. At a prevalence of 10%, the positive predictive value (PPV) and negative predictive value (NPV) were 87.6% (95 CI: 69.7-95.6%) and 100%, respectively. For the Precision Xtra, the concordance correlation coefficient between the serum reference lab values and meter values was 0.94 (95 CI: 0.93-0.95). Sensitivity and SP of the Precision Xtra meter at a cut-point of 1.3 mmol/L were 95.5% (95 CI: 77.2-100.0%) and 98.4% (95 CI: 99.5-99.7%)

in whole blood, respectively. The PPV and NPV at the 10% prevalence were 87% (95 CI: 68.5-95.4%) and 99.5% (95 CI: 96.6-99.9%), respectively. For the milk test, the optimum cut-point was 0.23 mmol/L. Sensitivity and SP at this cut point was 88.2% (95 CI: 63.6%-98.5%) and 89.9% (95 CI: 83.7-94.4%), respectively. The PPV and NPV at this 10% prevalence were 49.3% (95 CI: 36.5-62.2%) and 98.6% (95 CI: 94.9 -99.6%), respectively.

Significance

In conclusion, the Nova Vet has similar test characteristics compared to the Precision Xtra meter. Its use would allow for rapid and accurate measures of BHB concentration on farm for detection and monitoring of SCK in postpartum dairy cattle.

The effects of sample temperature on the concentrations of glucose and β-OH butyrate measured by the Precision Xtra meter in plasma from periparturient dairy cattle

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Introduction

Early and accurate diagnosis of hypoglycemia and hyperketonemia is helpful in the diagnosis and treatment of ketosis in periparturient dairy cattle. The results of a preliminary study recently indicated that the glucose concentration [gluc] and β -OH butyrate concentration [BHB] measured by the Precision Xtra meter was impacted by sample temperature when temperature <89.6° (< 32°C). The objective of this study was to fully characterize the effects of sample temperature on the accuracy of the Precision Xtra® for measuring [gluc] and [BHB].

sion Xtra meter. Linear regression was used to characterize the relationship between [gluc]_{meter} and temperature, and between [BHB]_{meter} and temperature.

Results

Plasma [gluc]_{meter} was minimally affected by the variation in sample temperature from 44.6 to 107.6°F (7 to 42°C) when the plasma [gluc]_{meter} was < 160 mg/dL; however, [gluc] meter increased linearly with temperature when plasma [gluc] > 160 mg/dL. Variation in sample temperature from 44.6 to 107.6°F (7 to 42°C) had no effect on the measured value for plasma [BHB]_{meter} when plasma [BHB]_{meter} was < 2.6 mmol/L; however, $[BHB]_{meter}$ increased linearly with temperature when plasma [BHB]_{meter} > 2.6 mmol/L.

Materials and Methods

Ten plasma samples with [gluc] at 98.6°F (37°C) ranging from approximately 30 to 409 mg/dL, and 14 plasma samples with [BHB] at 98.6°F (37°C) ranging from approximately 0.5 to 7.5 mmol/L, were obtained from periparturient Holstein-Friesian cattle. Plasma samples were placed in a water bath at 44.6, 53.6, 62.6, 71.6, 80.6, 89.6, 98.6, and 107.6°F (7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 32, 37, and 42°C) for 30 minutes and then immediately analyzed in duplicate using the Preci-

Significance

Sample temperature should be taken into the consideration whenever plasma [gluc]_{meter} > 160 mg/dL or plasma [BHB]_{meter} > 2.6 mmol/L as measured by Precision Xtra meter. We anticipate similar findings would occur when blood at different temperatures was measured by the meter.