

Table 1. % Pregnant to Synchronized AI with Various Methods of Controlled Breeding

	CIDR-B /Ecap /PGF/E ^x	GnRH/PG ^y	GnRH/PG /LH ^x	CIDR-B /Einj /PGF/E ^x	P ^z
Expt 1 (spring)					
Cows	69 ^a	69 ^a			ns
Heifers	78 ^a	43 ^b			**
Expt 2 (fall)					
Cows	61 ^a	50 ^a			ns
Heifers	73 ^a	33 ^b			**
Expt 3 (spring)					
Cows	78 ^a		52 ^b		*
Heifers	88 ^a		29 ^b		**
Expt 4 (fall)					
Cows	64 ^a			77 ^a	ns
Heifers	42 ^a			58 ^a	ns

^{a,b} values within a row, which do not share a common superscript are significantly different

^{*}, ^{**} significant at the P<.10 and P<.05 probability levels, respectively

^x single fixed time insemination

^y inseminated once based on detected heat, during a 3-4 observation period

^z probability that the treatment effect is due to chance

Abstract

Corticosteroids and glucose in bovine ketosis

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The relative efficacy of dexamethasone and flumethasone alone or in combination with rapid intravenous infusion of glucose was compared in the treatment of ketosis in 127 dairy cows in Israel. All cows had a urinary acetoacetate concentration ≥ 60 mg/dl. Treatment comprised 500 ml of 50 percent glucose solution intravenously and 40 mg dexamethasone intramuscularly (Group 1), 40 mg dexamethasone intramuscularly (Group 2), 5 mg of flumethasone (Group 3), or 500 ml of 50 percent glucose solution intravenously and 5 mg flumethasone (Group 4). Treatment success was defined as recovery after a single injection without

relapse during the same lactation. Possible confounding factors affecting recovery (uterine disease, parity, pretreatment plasma glucose, serum β -hydroxybutyric acid and urine acetoacetate concentrations) were also evaluated. Treatment of Groups 1 and 4 was significantly more efficacious. Treatment of Group 2 cows was not significantly different from Group 3. Only uterine disease had a significant effect on recovery. This study showed that treatment of ketosis with both glucose and a corticosteroid was more efficient than with a corticosteroid alone.