

Relationship between the Feeding Patterns with Health Disorders

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Abstract	<p>The objective of this cohort retrospective study was to determine the association between the influence of feeding patterns with health disorders in the transition period and identifying potential economic losses in KPBS Pangalengan area. Data from 2065 calving event and incidence of hypocalcemia, retensio placenta, displasia abomasum, ketosis, mastitis, metritis and lameness from January 2017 until December 2018, from 3 groups of feeding patterns, pattern I (concentrate, Pennisetum purpureum, tofu/cassava by product), Pattern II (Concentrate, rice straw, cassava by product and pattern III (concentrate, wild grass). Analysis and significances using Relative Risk (RR) and Chi square. The result of analysis, the pattern I had greater risk of hypocalcemia (RR 1.923, 95% CI 1.438-2.571, P 0.0001) and displasia abomasum (RR 4.962, 95% CI 1.813-19.645, P 0.0001) than pattern III and pattern II had and greater risk of retensio placenta (RR 11.014 95%CI 4,898-24,767, P 0.0001), metritis (RR 2,415 95% CI 1,626-3,399 P 0.0001) and mastitis (RR 6,697 95% CI 5,023-8,929, P 0.0001) than pattern III. Pattern I and II had greater risk of experiencing hipocalsemia, retensio secundinae, displasia abomasum, ketosis, mastitis, metritis and lameness than pattern III. The conclusion of analysis there is a significant ($P < 0.05$) relationship or influence between the pattern of feeding in transition period and pattern III is the best in reducing incidence of periparturient diseases. Diseases that arise implicates the economic loss due to health problems in the transition period is calculated from the cost of veterinarians, Labor (producer Labor), milk loss, discarded milk, culling cost, death, extended days open.</p>
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