

Original Research Article

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Effect of Different Feeding Regimes on Hematological Profile of Crossbred Cows

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ABSTRACT

Keywords

Feeding regime, Hematological profile, Crossbred cows

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An experiment was conducted to study the effect of different feeding regimes on hematological profile of crossbred cows. Study was conducted on 18 crossbred cows which were distributed into three treatment groups comprising of 6 animals in each group. Animals of T₁ (Farmers' feeding) group were maintained as per the feeding regime followed by small and marginal farmers. Animals of T₂ (Modified feeding) group comprised of feeding with scientific interventions with resources available with farmers. Animals of T₃ (Farm feeding) group were fed as per feeding followed at Livestock Research Station. Average WBC count (10³/μL) was significantly (p<0.05) more in T₃ (7.98±0.12) as compared to T₁ (7.43±0.17) and T₂ (7.52±0.17) groups. Lymphocyte (10³/μL) was maximum in T₃ (3.32±0.07), followed by T₁ (3.24±0.10) and T₂ (3.12±0.09) group but there was no significant difference among treatment groups. Average monocyte (10³/μL) level was significantly higher in T₃ (0.61±0.01) when compared with T₁ (0.57±0.01) and T₂ (0.56±0.01) groups. Granulocyte (10³/μL) was significantly (p<0.05) higher in T₃ (4.05±0.10) as compared to T₁ (3.62±0.11) group. However, the value of T₂ (3.85±0.12) group was at par with T₁ and T₃ groups. Average RBC (10⁶/μL) was significantly (p<0.05) more in T₃ (6.69±0.08) in comparison to T₂ (6.35±0.07) group, whereas, the value of T₁ (6.50±0.07) group was at par with T₂ and T₃ groups. Hb (g/dL) was significantly (p<0.05) higher in T₃ (10.54±0.10) as compared to T₁ (9.50±0.08) and T₂ (9.62±0.10) groups. Average PCV (%) was significantly (p<0.05) higher in T₃ (33.71±0.32) when compared with T₁ (30.04±0.27) and T₂ (30.56±0.35) groups. MCV was 46.73±0.42, 48.32±0.38 and 50.77±0.32 fL in T₁, T₂ and T₃ groups, respectively which differed significantly (p<0.05) among each other. Average of MCH was 14.80±0.17, 15.30±0.13 and 15.77±0.08 pg in T₁, T₂ and T₃ groups, respectively which also differed significantly (p<0.05) among each other. MCHC was 31.63±0.15, 31.52±0.12 and 31.22±0.11 g/dL in T₁, T₂ and T₃ groups, respectively which did not differ significantly among each other. It may be concluded from the present study that WBC, Monocyte, Hb, PCV, MCH and MCHC were significantly (p<0.05) more in T₃ as compared to T₁ and T₂ groups, whereas all the parameters except MCV and MCH in T₁ and T₂ group were at par which shows that modified feeding did not influence hematological profile. Although the health of animals was at par in all treatment groups, production and reproduction performance was different among the treatment groups.

Introduction

More than 70 % of expenditure in dairy farming is on feeding of animals in developing countries like India (Singh *et al.*, 2003) and other third world countries. In field conditions, most of the animals are underfed as the poor and illiterate farmers are not aware of the benefits of quality feeding (Khan *et al.*, 2004) and non-availability of required quantity of feed. The success of livestock farming greatly depends on the continuous supply of good quality balanced feed (Suharyono *et al.*, 2018).

Haematological profile of blood is a good indicator of health of the cows (Coroian *et al.*, 2017). Not solely, but in combination with clinical examination or other diagnostic procedures, hematology is highly informative as a diagnostic tool in bovine medicine (Roland *et al.*, 2014). Nutrition is the main technological factor that can produce profound changes in the metabolic profile in animals (Khaled *et al.*, 1999; Ingvarsten, 2006). Haematological parameters reflect adaptability of cows to adverse environmental conditions, as well as other stressors. Haematological profile within normal physiological limits reflects a good health status and is highly correlated with milk production (Coroian *et al.*, 2017). Blood analysis can identify if there are errors in nutrition of lactating cows (Payne *et al.*, 1970).

Materials and Methods

This experiment was conducted at Livestock Research Station (LRS), College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Anand Agricultural University, Anand, Gujarat, India. The study was conducted on 18 dry pregnant HF x Kankrej (50:50) crossbred cow which were distributed in to three treatment groups of 6 animals in each

group. Experimental animals were randomly selected on the basis of first lactation milk (300 d) yield, calving sequence (parity) and body weight (kg) in cronology. The experiment was conducted from 45 d pre-partum (advance pregnancy) to 300 d postpartum.

Animals of T₁ (Farmer's feeding) group were maintained as per the feeding regime followed by small and marginal farmers. Concentrate feed was not given during pre-partum period and fed @ 50% of milk production in the lactation period. Animals were devoid of mineral mixture and fed with paddy/wheat straw on *ad lib.* basis and 10 kg/animal/d cereal green fodder. Animals of T₂ (Modified feeding) group comprised of feeding with scientific interventions with resources available with farmers. Animals were provided concentrate feed @ 1 kg/animal/d during pre-partum and @ 50% of milk production in lactation period. Mineral mixture was provided to animals @ 30 g/animal/d. Legume straw and paddy/wheat straw (50:50 ratio) was given to animals on *ad lib.* basis and 10 kg/animal/d cereal green fodder was given to the animals. Animals of T₃ (Farm feeding) group were fed as per standard feeding followed at LRS. Concentrate feed was given for steaming up in pre-partum period starting from 500 g/animal/d in the first week of experiment and increasing by 500 g every week, reaching 3.5 4.0 kg/animal/d till parturition. During lactation period concentrate feed was given @ 40% of milk production plus 1 kg maintenance/animal/d. Animals were fed with 50 g/animal/d mineral mixture. Jowar hay was fed to animals on *ad lib.* basis and 10 kg/animal/d cereal green fodder was fed to the animals.

Considering the gestation period of 277 d and the day of calving as day zero in crossbred cattle maintained at Livestock Research

Station, the following pattern was followed for blood collection--42, -28, -14, -7, -3, 0, +3, +7, +14, +21, +28, +35 d likewise at every 14 d interval till 180 days of lactation and at every 30 days from 180 to 300 days of lactation.

Five to six ml of blood was collected from the jugular vein from each experimental animal in a vacutainer containing K₃ EDTA. Immediately after collection of blood, hematological parameters viz., White Blood Cells (WBC), DLC (Lymphocyte, Monocyte and Granulocyte), Red Blood Cells (RBC), Haemoglobin (Hb), Packed Cell Volume (PCV), Mean Corpuscular Volume (MCV), Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin (MCH), Mean Corpuscular Hemoglobin Concentration (MCHC) were estimated from fresh blood using blood auto analyzer (BC-2800 Vet, Mindray).

Statistical analysis

Observations of various hematological parameters recorded during the experimental period were statistically analyzed by Completely Randomized Design (Factorial) using SAS software 9.3 version.

Results and Discussion

Feed and nutrient intake

Results of feed and nutrient intake are presented in Table 1. Average fortnightly DMI either kg/animal/d or kg/100kg b.wt. was significantly ($p<0.05$) more in T₂ (12.45±0.28 and 2.74±0.06) and T₃ (12.62±0.22 and 2.81±0.06) as compared to T₁ (9.71±0.20 and 2.24±0.05) group. Average fortnightly DCPI (g/animal/d) was significantly ($p<0.05$) more in T₂ (801.87±22.30) and T₃ (839.53±16.63) as compared to T₁ (543.83±14.83) group. Average DCPI (g/100kg b.wt.) was

128.49±4.51, 177.40±5.00 and 187.84±4.51 g in T₁, T₂ and T₃ groups, respectively which differed significantly ($p<0.05$) among each other. Average fortnightly TDNI either kg/animal/d or kg/100kg b.wt. was significantly ($p<0.05$) more in T₂ (7.13±0.16 and 1.57±0.04) and T₃ (7.30±0.13 and 1.63±0.04) when compared with T₁ (4.82±0.10 and 1.11±0.03) group.

Hematological profile

Results of hematological profile are presented in Table 2. Average WBC count of experimental animals at the beginning of experiment was 8.75±1.14, 7.75±0.62 and 7.52±0.54 10³/μL in T₁, T₂ and T₃ groups, respectively. With the advancement of pregnancy, WBC level gradually increased in all treatment groups and reached maximum on the day of parturition. Average WBC count on the day of parturition was 9.47±2.08, 9.63±1.53 and 9.68±0.85 10³/μL in T₁, T₂ and T₃ groups, respectively. After parturition WBC count decreased suddenly on 3rd d of experiment and then maintained at that level throughout experimental period. Irrespective of periods, average WBC count (10³/μL) was significantly ($p<0.05$) more in T₃ (7.98±0.12) as compared to T₁ (7.43±0.17) and T₂ (7.52±0.17) groups.

Average lymphocyte of experimental animals at the beginning of experiment was 4.38±0.43, 3.88±0.44 and 3.58±0.38 10³/μL, respectively in T₁, T₂ and T₃ groups. Gradually lymphocyte decreased in all treatment groups and reached very low level on the day of parturition i.e. 2.66±0.58, 2.70±0.16 and 3.00±0.53 10³/μL in T₁, T₂ and T₃ groups, respectively. After parturition lymphocyte gradually increased in all treatment groups and maintained at higher level throughout experiment. Overall average lymphocyte (10³/μL) was maximum in T₃ (3.32±0.07), followed by T₁ (3.24±0.10) and

T₂ (3.12±0.09) groups but there was no significant difference among them.

Average monocyte of experimental animals at the beginning of experiment was 0.67±0.10, 0.60±0.06 and 0.62±0.06 10³/μL in T₁, T₂ and T₃ groups, respectively. Gradually monocyte decreased in all treatment groups during pre-partum period and again increased to 0.68±0.14, 0.63±0.10 and 0.72±0.10 10³/μL in T₁, T₂ and T₃ groups, respectively on the day of parturition. During postpartum period monocyte level maintained at lower level than that of parturition day. Irrespective of periods, average monocyte (10³/μL) level was significantly higher in T₃ (0.61±0.01) as compared to T₁ (0.57±0.01) and T₂ (0.56±0.01) groups.

Average granulocyte of experimental animals at the beginning of experiment was 3.70±0.66, 3.27±0.27 and 3.32±0.30 10³/μL in T₁, T₂ and T₃ groups, respectively. Granulocyte increased gradually during pre-partum period and reached to 6.13±1.44, 6.30±1.34 and 5.97±0.50 10³/μL in T₁, T₂ and T₃ groups, respectively on the day of parturition. After parturition, there was sudden drop in granulocyte and maintained at lower level throughout lactation period. Regardless of periods, average granulocyte (10³/μL) was significantly (p<0.05) higher in T₃ (4.05±0.10) as compared to T₁ (3.62±0.11) group. However, the value of T₂ (3.85±0.12) group was at par with T₁ and T₃ groups.

Average RBC count of experimental animals at the beginning of experiment was 7.09±0.37, 6.79±0.30 and 6.99±0.44 10⁶/μL in T₁, T₂ and T₃ groups, respectively. RBC count remained more or less in same range till parturition and after that it declined for 3-4 weeks postpartum and then maintained at lower level throughout lactation period. Irrespective of periods, average RBC (10⁶/μL) was significantly (p<0.05) more in T₃

(6.69±0.08) when compared with T₂ (6.35±0.07) group. However, the value of T₁ (6.50±0.07 10⁶/μL) group was at par with T₂ and T₃ groups.

Average Hb of experimental animals at the beginning of experiment was 10.95±0.34, 10.92±0.26 and 11.27±0.51 g/dL in T₁, T₂ and T₃ groups, respectively. During pre-partum period, Hb level continuously decreased in T₁ and T₂ groups till 3 d before parturition and increased on the day of parturition. While in case of T₃ group Hb was maintained almost at same level till parturition. Average Hb was 10.60±0.33, 11.03±0.46 and 11.08±0.34 g/dL in T₁, T₂ and T₃ groups, respectively on the day of parturition. Regardless of periods, average of Hb (g/dL) was significantly (p<0.05) higher in T₃ (10.54±0.10) in comparison to T₁ (9.50±0.08) and T₂ (9.62±0.10) groups.

Average PCV of experimental animals at the beginning of experiment was 34.82±1.10, 35.27±1.16 and 36.12±1.46 % in T₁, T₂ and T₃ groups, respectively. In T₁ and T₂ groups, PCV level decreased during pre-partum period and again increased on the day of parturition. After parturition again it started declining and remained throughout lactation at lower levels. In T₃ group, PCV level was maintained without any decline during pre-partum period and after parturition started declining but remained at higher levels as compared to other two groups. Irrespective of periods, average PCV (%) was significantly (p<0.05) higher in T₃ (33.71±0.32) as compared to T₁ (30.04±0.27) and T₂ (30.56±0.35) groups.

Average MCV of animals at the beginning of experiment was 49.63±2.19, 52.27±1.75 and 52.27±1.42 fL in T₁, T₂ and T₃ groups, respectively. MCV was maintained at the same level till parturition in T₁ and T₂ groups while in case of T₃ group an increasing trend

was seen till 3rd d postpartum. After that there was a declining trend seen in all treatment groups with advancement of lactation. Irrespective of periods, average MCV was 46.73±0.42, 48.32±0.38 and 50.77±0.32 fL in T₁, T₂ and T₃ groups, respectively and differ significantly (p<0.05) among each other.

Average MCH of experimental animals at the beginning of experiment was 15.52±0.56,

16.12±0.40 and 16.17±0.31 pg in T₁, T₂ and T₃ groups, respectively. During pre-partum period there was no decline in MCH value but started decreasing and maintained at slightly lower level during post-partum period in all treatment groups. Regardless of periods, average of MCH was 14.80±0.17, 15.30±0.13 and 15.77±0.08 pg in T₁, T₂ and T₃ groups, respectively which differ significantly (p<0.05) among each other.

Table.1 Average feed and nutrient intake of crossbred cows during the experiment

Parameters	Treatments		
	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃
DMI (kg/animal/d)	9.71 ^a ±0.20	12.45 ^b ±0.28	12.62 ^b ±0.22
DMI (kg/100kg b.wt.)	2.24 ^a ±0.05	2.74 ^b ±0.06	2.81 ^b ±0.06
DCPI (g/animal/d)	543.83 ^a ±14.83	801.87 ^b ±22.30	839.53 ^b ±16.63
DCPI (g/100kg b.wt.)	128.49 ^a ±4.51	177.40 ^b ±5.00	187.84 ^c ±4.51
TDNI (kg/animal/d)	4.82 ^a ±0.10	7.13 ^b ±0.16	7.30 ^b ±0.13
TDNI (kg/100 kg b.wt.)	1.11 ^a ±0.03	1.57 ^b ±0.04	1.63 ^b ±0.04

Means with dissimilar superscripts in a row differed significantly (p<0.05)

Table.2 Average hematological profile of crossbred cows during experiment

Parameters	Treatments		
	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃
WBC (10 ³ /μL)	7.43 ^a ±0.17	7.52 ^a ±0.17	7.98 ^b ±0.12
Lymphocyte (10 ³ /μL)	3.24±0.10	3.12±0.09	3.32±0.07
Monocyte (10 ³ /μL)	0.57 ^a ±0.01	0.56 ^a ±0.01	0.61 ^b ±0.01
Granulocyte (10 ³ /μL)	3.62 ^a ±0.11	3.85 ^{ab} ±0.12	4.05 ^b ±0.10
RBC (10 ⁶ /μL)	6.50 ^{ab} ±0.07	6.35 ^a ±0.07	6.69 ^b ±0.08
Hb (g/dL)	9.50 ^a ±0.08	9.62 ^a ±0.10	10.54 ^b ±0.10
PCV (%)	30.04 ^a ±0.27	30.56 ^a ±0.35	33.71 ^b ±0.32
MCV (fL)	46.73 ^a ±0.42	48.32 ^b ±0.38	50.77 ^c ±0.32
MCH (pg)	14.80 ^a ±0.17	15.30 ^b ±0.13	15.77 ^c ±0.08
MCHC (g/dL)	31.63±0.15	31.52±0.12	31.22±0.11

Means with dissimilar superscripts in a row differed significantly (p<0.05)

Average MCHC in T₁, T₂ and T₃ groups at the beginning of experiment was 31.43±0.37, 30.97±0.41 and 31.05±0.39 g/dL, respectively. On the day of parturition little lower value of MCHC was recorded in all treatment groups which further remained in

increasing trend during later part of the lactation period. Regardless of periods, average MCHC was 31.63±0.15, 31.52±0.12 and 31.22±0.11 g/dL in T₁, T₂ and T₃ groups, respectively which did not differ significantly among each other.

Results of WBC count in the present experiment are in agreement with the study of Ate *et al.*, (2009) who observed that mean values of WBC during third trimester of pregnancy and early lactation were non-significantly different. In present study also difference in WBC count during pre-partum and postpartum period was found non-significant. WBC count in the present experiment increased to maximum value on the day of calving irrespective of treatment groups which might be due to anti-partum rise in cortisol level (Hussain and Daniel, 1992). After parturition sudden decrease in WBC count was seen in present study which is associated with its migration toward uterine lumen (Preisler *et al.*, 2000). Results of present study with regard to WBC, Lymphocyte and MCHC are also in accordance with the results of Coroian *et al.*, (2017) who studied the biochemical and haematological blood parameters at different stages of lactation in cows. Significant ($p<0.05$) decrease in lymphocyte on the day of calving as compared to 42 d pre-partum was seen in present study which might be due to cortisol associated suppression of lymphocyte. Granulocyte increased significantly ($p<0.05$) on the day of calving when compared with 42 d pre-partum was seen in present study which might be due to increased number of neutrophils (Burton *et al.*, 2005).

Level of RBC, Hb and PCV was significantly ($p<0.05$) higher in T₃ as compared to both T₁ and T₂ groups throughout experiment period which was due to effect of mineral mixture supplementation (Gopinath *et al.*, 2014). MCV and MCH levels differed significantly ($p<0.05$) among treatment groups throughout experimental period with minimum and maximum level observed in T₁ and T₃ group, respectively which also might be due to effect of mineral mixture supplementation.

Contrary to the present study Ate *et al.*, (2009) observed that the mean values of PCV, Hb and RBC during third trimester of pregnancy and early lactation were non-significantly different. In present study there was significant difference ($p<0.05$) in these hematological parameters between 42 d pre-partum and early postpartum period. Platelet and granulocyte values of present study were higher and lower, respectively as compared to the study of Coroian *et al.*, (2017) who studied the biochemical and haematological blood parameters at different stages of lactation in cows.

It may be concluded from the present study that WBC, Monocyte, Hb, PCV, MCH and MCHC were significantly ($p<0.05$) more in T₃ as compared to T₁ and T₂ groups, whereas all the parameters except MCV and MCH in T₁ and T₂ group were at par which shows that modified feeding did not influence hematological profile. Although the health of animals was at par in all treatment groups, production and reproduction performance was different among the treatment groups.

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