



Acta Scientiarum. Animal Sciences

ISSN: 1807-8672

Editora da Universidade Estadual de Maringá - EDUEM

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Acta Scientiarum. Animal Sciences, vol. 39, no. 3, 2017, July-September, pp. 315-321

Editora da Universidade Estadual de Maringá - EDUEM

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4025/actascianimsci.v39i3.34807>

Available in: <https://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=303153751014>

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Milk composition and blood metabolic profile from holstein cows at different calving orders and lactation stages

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ABSTRACT. This study aimed to evaluate milk composition and metabolic profile of Holstein cows at different calving orders in the beginning, middle, and end of lactation. One hundred ten Holstein cows were housed in a free stall system receiving the same diet and were grouped according to calving order (first, second, third, and fourth calving) and days in milk (DIM): early (1-90 DIM), middle (91-180 DIM), and end of lactation (over 181 DIM) for comparing milk yield, milk composition, and blood metabolic profile between the calving orders within the same lactation period. These parameters were also evaluated between lactation periods of the cows in different calving orders. The calving order, in any lactation stage, had no influence on milk yield per day and blood biochemical profile of Holstein cows receiving the same diet. However, calving order in all stages of lactation influenced milk composition. The first, second, third, and fourth calving order had no effect on the blood biochemical profile of Holstein cows, in any lactation stage. On the other hand, the different stages of lactation influenced milk yield and milk composition of Holstein cows.

Keywords: biochemical profile, lactation period, milk quality.

Composição do leite e perfil metabólico sanguíneo de vacas holandesas em diferentes ordens de parto e estádios de lactação

RESUMO. Objetivou-se avaliar a composição do leite e perfil metabólico de vacas da raça Holandesa em diferentes ordens de parto, no início, meio e fim de lactação. Foram utilizadas 110 vacas mantidas em sistema *Free stall*, recebendo a mesma dieta. Os animais foram agrupados de acordo com a ordem de parto em diferentes dias em lactação (DEL), início (1-90 DEL), meio (91-180 DEL) e fim de lactação (mais de 181 DEL), para a comparação da produção de leite, composição química do leite e perfil metabólico do sangue entre as ordens de parto dentro do mesmo período de lactação. Estes parâmetros também foram avaliados entre os períodos de lactação das vacas em diferentes ordens de parto. A ordem de parto, em nenhum estágio de lactação, influenciou a produção de leite por dia e o perfil bioquímico do sangue de vacas Holandesas que recebiam a mesma dieta. Entretanto, a ordem de parto em todos estádios de lactação influenciou a composição química do leite. A primeira, segunda, terceira e quarta ordem de parto em nenhum estágio de lactação influenciaram o perfil bioquímico do sangue de vacas Holandesas. Por outro lado, diferentes estádios de lactação influenciaram a produção e composição química do leite.

Palavras-chave: perfil bioquímico, período de lactação, qualidade do leite.

Introduction

Milk composition is related to animal nutrition (Fievez, Colman, Castro-Montoya, Stefanov, & Vlaeminck, 2012). Therefore, analysis of milk composition enables the monitoring of cows that secrete low quality milk and the detection of failures in nutritional management, allowing decision making to correct problems.

The urea content in milk is used as indication of excess protein in the diet or poor quality that protein. However, these variations are large both during the day and between animals and at different

levels of production, making it difficult to establish reference values for the parameter. Care should be taken regarding the interpretation of results, as there may be other predisposing factors, such as cow's age and body condition.

In this context, the present study aimed to evaluate milk yield, milk composition, and blood metabolic profile of Holstein cows at different calving orders and lactation stages.

Material and methods

The experiment was conducted in a farm located in Santa Helena de Goiás city, Goiás state, Brazil, at

geographical coordinates 17°49'28.2"S 50°39'35.6"W. This farm performed three milking daily with an interval of eight hours, and it has approximately 250 lactating Holstein cows, housed in a free stall system with free access to feedstuffs and water. The animals were divided into two groups according to milk production and days in milk (DIM).

One hundred ten Holstein cows were housed in the same pen, with adaptation period of 7 days before collection. The animals were grouped according to calving order (first, second, third, and fourth calving) at different days in milk (DIM): early (1-90 DIM), middle (91-180 DIM), and end of lactation (over 181 DIM) for comparing milk yield, milk composition, and blood metabolic profile between the calving orders within the same lactation period.

All animals received the same diet, for 30 days before the collect, containing 56% dry matter (DM), 32.78% neutral detergent fiber (NDF), 15.44% acid detergent fiber (ADF), 14.5% crude protein (CP), 5.98% ether extract (EE), 6.34% ash, and 73.38% total digestible nutrients (TDN).

In the same day, we collected data of milk yield and samples of diet and milk for chemical analysis and blood for metabolic profile analysis.

Milk yield was obtained by a computer program coupled to the milking machine. Milk samples were collected during the milking of the afternoon that occurs after 1:00 pm. The collections were performed with pots of 40 mL containing Bronopol® preservative, previously identified with bar code for each animal.

After collection, milk samples were transported in insulated boxes containing ice to the Laboratory of Milk Quality, Center for Food Research, Veterinary and Animal Science School at the Universidade Federal de Goiás, where electronic analysis was conducted for emission of the final report with the results.

The contents of fat, protein, lactose, defatted dry extract (DDE) and total dry extract (TDE) in the milk were analyzed according to the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) – 9622 from the International Dairy Federation (IDF, 2013). The results were expressed as percentage (%).

The urea (mg dL⁻¹) and casein (%) contents were evaluated by differential absorption of infrared waves, FTIR transformed, using Lactoscope equipment (Delta Instruments).

Somatic cell count (SCC) was analyzed by flow cytometry according to ISO 13366-2 (International Dairy Federation [IDF], 2006). The results of the SCC were expressed as somatic cells (SC) mL⁻¹.

Blood sampling was performed via coccygeal vein using a sterilized 10-mL vial without anticoagulant for serum total protein, total lipid, urea, and beta-hydroxybutyrate and, for glucose evaluation, using a sterile 5-mL vial with sodium fluoride. Blood samples were centrifuged for separation of serum, stored in micro-centrifuge tubes, and frozen at -20°C for further analysis.

Serum levels were measured by a spectrophotometer using the kits Urea® 500, Liquid Enzyme Glucose®, Total Proteins®, Liquid Enzyme Triglycerides® (Dolles Reagentes, Goiânia, Goiás State) and beta-hydroxybutyrate (Randox Laboratories Limited, United Kingdom). All analyses of the biochemical profile for all the samples were assessed in triplicate, according to the methodology recommended by the manufacturer.

Diet samples were collected to evaluate the contents of dry matter (DM), neutral detergent fiber (NDF), acid detergent fiber (ADF), crude protein (CP), total digestible nutrients (TDN), ether extract (EE), and ash according to Silva and Queiroz (2002).

The experimental design was completely randomized, with four calving orders and three lactation stages, totaling 110 experimental units. Data collected were subjected to analysis of variance and the means were compared by t-test at 5% probability level using ASSISTAT 7.6 beta, 2012 program (Silva, 2012). The mathematical model used was described by the following:

$$Y = \mu + t_i + e_{ij}$$

Y_{ij} = Observed value; μ = overall mean; t_i = effect of calving orders or lactation stages and e_{ij} = experimental error.

Results and discussion

Cows in the first, third, and fourth calving order at early lactation met the SCC according to Normative Instruction 62 of the Agriculture Ministry, which recommends a maximum of 500,000 cells mL⁻¹ (Brasil, 2011; Table 1).

Table 1. Mean and standard error of milk yield (kg day⁻¹), somatic cell count (SCC; cells x 1000 mL⁻¹), and the contents of fat (%), protein (%), lactose (%), defatted dry extract (DDE %), urea (mg dL⁻¹) and casein (%) in the milk, and levels of glucose (mg dL⁻¹), protein (g dL⁻¹), triglycerides (mg dL⁻¹), beta-hydroxybutyrate (BHB; mmol L⁻¹), and urea (mg dL⁻¹) in blood of Holstein cows at 1 – 90 days of lactation and different calving orders.

Item	Calving order			
	1	2	3	4
Milk yield and composition				
Milk yield, kg day ⁻¹	25.42 ± 0.90	27.58 ± 1.61	27.80 ± 4.56	28.58 ± 3.05
Somatic cell count	106 ± 26b	1028 ± 366a	234 ± 123ab	277 ± 64ab
Fat	3.17 ± 0.12	3.45 ± 0.49	3.66 ± 0.94	4.26 ± 0.52
Protein	3.12 ± 0.04	3.24 ± 0.17	3.25 ± 0.38	2.76 ± 0.05
Lactose	4.74 ± 0.04a	4.41 ± 0.09b	4.43 ± 0.19b	4.43 ± 0.05b
DDE	8.89 ± 0.05a	8.66 ± 0.13ab	8.68 ± 0.28ab	8.20 ± 0.06b
Urea	14.67 ± 0.91	14.62 ± 0.75	14.08 ± 0.77	13.13 ± 0.99
Casein	2.41 ± 0.03	2.51 ± 0.14	2.55 ± 0.33	2.14 ± 0.05
Blood parameters				
Glucose	101.15 ± 1.40	103.25 ± 2.35	99.82 ± 3.52	102.56 ± 2.01
Protein	2.85 ± 0.19	2.91 ± 0.16	2.53 ± 0.26	2.54 ± 0.27
Triglycerides	214.26 ± 5.02	210.07 ± 2.28	209.65 ± 6.70	233.93 ± 28.67
BHB	0.99 ± 0.01	1.01 ± 0.01	1.00 ± 0.01	0.98 ± 0.02
Urea	54.77 ± 1.31	55.69 ± 1.64	55.51 ± 2.36	58.37 ± 3.54

Different lowercase letters in the same row indicate significant differences at 5% of probability.

Cows at the second calving order did not meet current legislation. Animals at the first calving showed the lowest value of SCC compared to animals at the second calving order. Animals at the first calving have less contact with infectious agents, which confirms the lowest result of SCC (Pyörälä, 2008). Moreover, animals that had multiple lactations and consequently older age have higher chances of infection. However, the animals of the second calving presented higher SCC, presenting a high mastitis index in this group of animals.

The protein in milk ranged from 2.76 to 3.25, but these values were not significantly different from each other. First, second and third lactation animals comply with current Brazilian legislation, in which the fat content must be at least 3% and protein at least 2.9%, except for the animals at the fourth calving did not meet the requirement of 2.9% protein. Souza et al. (2010) reported that the calving order is an important source of variation in milk production of Holstein cows and it does not interfere on milk fat and protein content, as observed in this study.

The dried extract defatted in the first, second and third order of deliveries complied with the current legislation, which requires at least 8.4%, a fact that was not observed in fourth-order cows, differently from the results found by Milani et al. (2011), who concluded that the calving order did not influence milk composition of cows in a period over one hundred days post-calving.

The metabolic profile of cows at early lactation did not differ in relation to the calving order, similar to that registered by Milani et al. (2011), who concluded that the calving order did not influence the metabolic profile of cows in a period over an hundred days post-calving.

Animals exhibited no variations in BHB in relation to calving orders, indicating that these animals have not

undergone severe negative energy balance, especially primiparous animals. When there is energy deficiency, beta-hydroxybutyrate increases in the blood of animals (Ospina, Nydam, Stokol, & Overton, 2010). Thus, probably the diet of the animals in this study met the nutritional requirements in early lactation, period with greater requirements.

The milk production of the first, second, third and fourth calving animals did not vary significantly. Lactose content differed in cows between different calving orders in the middle lactation period (91-180 DIM; Table 2). Krolow, Silva, Paim, Medeiros, and Gonzalez (2012) reported that under normal conditions, lactose shows lower content at early and late lactation, following the behavior of milk yield, because it is related to the osmotic control of the mammary gland.

The defatted dry extract of animals presented variation at the different calving orders. However, all values were in compliance with current legislation.

Importantly, diet represents one of the largest costs, and excess protein excreted via milk results in economic waste. Moreover, the excess of urea in milk is related to a greater nitrogen excretion through feces and urine; this nitrogen elimination also means an energy expenditure for the animal, whereas an increase in the production of ammonia and urea decreases appetite, causing losses from the productive point of view and contributes as a contaminant element in the environment.

Milk protein and fat content did not differ between calving orders in middle lactation, similar to results found by Souza et al. (2010), who found no difference in the levels of fat and protein in the different calving orders. Primiparous cows may have produced more milk than second and third calves, depending on the diet provided.

Total dry extract content was higher in cows at the third calving compared with animals at the first and second calving (Table 3). Total solids are effective

indicators of milk quality, being represented by the sum of all solids, such as fat and protein, which were considered by the dairy industries as the components that generate income for dairy products where producers receive payment for the product delivered to industry (Aguar et al., 2008). Taking into consideration the TDE, protein levels also had greater values in cows at the first calving, contributing to the increase in TDE. Otherwise, we have not found the same results relative to fat, wherein animals at the third calving had greater value.

The calving orders showed no difference in milk yield and SCC at the end of lactation, different from the results found by Souza et al. (2010), who reported that calving order had a significant effect on milk yield and somatic cell count.

Primiparous cows in the middle and end of lactation showed greater milk yield compared to early lactation cows (Table 4).

Defatted dry extract content in the milk was greater in cows at the end of lactation compared to those at early lactation.

Table 2. Mean and standard error of milk yield (kg day⁻¹), somatic cell count (SCC; cells x 1000 mL⁻¹) and the contents of fat (%), protein (%), lactose (%), defatted dry extract (DDE %), urea (mg dL⁻¹) and casein (%) in the milk, and levels of glucose (mg dL⁻¹), protein (g dL⁻¹), triglycerides (mg dL⁻¹), beta-hydroxybutyrate (BHB; mmol L⁻¹) and urea (mg dL⁻¹) in the blood of Holstein cows at 91 - 180 DIM and different calving orders.

Item	Calving order			
	1	2	3	4
Milk yield and composition				
Milk yield kg day ⁻¹	29.19 ± 1.16	28.99 ± 1.11	28.43 ± 1.97	30.78 ± 2.37
Somatic cell count	245 ± 101	957 ± 323	664 ± 538	188 ± 51
Fat	2.83 ± 0.12	3.12 ± 0.26	2.86 ± 0.23	2.77 ± 0.51
Protein	3.27 ± 0.07	3.20 ± 0.06	3.27 ± 0.03	3.00 ± 0.08
Lactose	4.74 ± 0.03a	4.52 ± 0.05b	4.57 ± 0.04ab	4.50 ± 0.07b
DDE	9.05 ± 0.08a	8.75 ± 0.10b	8.86 ± 0.06ab	8.49 ± 0.14b
Urea	16.89 ± 0.57ab	18.57 ± 0.77a	17.40 ± 1.52ab	15.19 ± 1.17b
Casein	2.50 ± 0.06	2.46 ± 0.05	2.52 ± 0.02	2.33 ± 0.07
Blood parameters				
Glucose	101.88 ± 1.41	102.06 ± 1.29	106.32 ± 3.67	99.57 ± 0.95
Protein	3.08 ± 0.21	2.85 ± 0.14	2.75 ± 0.20	2.81 ± 0.26
Triglycerides	224.81 ± 10.41	216.30 ± 5.19	216.79 ± 8.61	206.06 ± 3.62
BHB	1.02 ± 0.01	0.99 ± 0.01	1.02 ± 0.01	1.01 ± 0.01
Urea	54.24 ± 2.40	56.58 ± 2.35	58.21 ± 4.14	55.55 ± 2.16

Different lowercase letters in the same row indicate significant differences at 5% of probability. Percentages of urea in milk showed changes at the different calving orders. High urea content in milk indicates a diet with excess of protein and carbohydrates solved, principally because it is related to the low fat content in milk.

Table 3. Mean and standard error of milk yield (kg day⁻¹), somatic cell count (SCC; cells x 1000 mL⁻¹) and the contents of fat (%), protein (%), lactose (%), defatted dry extract (DDE, %), urea (mg dL⁻¹) and casein (%) in the milk, and levels of glucose (mg dL⁻¹), protein (g dL⁻¹), triglycerides (mg dL⁻¹), beta-hydroxybutyrate (BHB; mmol L⁻¹) and urea (mg dL⁻¹) in the blood of Holstein cows at over 180 DIM and different calving orders.

Item	Calving order		
	1	2	3
Milk yield and composition			
Milk yield, kg day ⁻¹	28.57 ± 1.78	27.03 ± 3.16	30.30 ± 4.5
Somatic cell count	805 ± 693	501 ± 187	329 ± 317
Fat	2.79 ± 0.27b	2.55 ± 0.52b	6.57 ± 4.35a
Protein	3.45 ± 0.13	3.37 ± 0.09	3.31 ± 0.23
Lactose	4.73 ± 0.10a	4.33 ± 0.11b	4.38 ± 0.39ab
DDE	9.25 ± 0.20	8.73 ± 0.15	8.64 ± 0.67
Urea	19.68 ± 1.86	16.82 ± 1.89	13.78 ± 2.82
Casein	2.65 ± 0.10	2.61 ± 0.06	2.57 ± 0.15
Blood parameters			
Glucose	103.56 ± 2.84	101.10 ± 2.87	103.78 ± 8.75
Protein	3.14 ± 0.34	2.12 ± 0.26	2.76 ± 0.38
Triglycerides	233.01 ± 19.53	207.31 ± 6.60	199.87 ± 3.38
BHB	0.98 ± 0.01	1.02 ± 0.02	1.00 ± 0.05
Urea	52.22 ± 5.37	64.30 ± 5.09	59.86 ± 5.63

Different lowercase letters in the same row indicate significant differences at 5% of probability.

Animals in late lactation produced milk with greater content of casein when compared to early lactation animals.

Primiparous animals at the end of lactation had greater urea concentration compared to early-lactation cows, different from the results of Roberts et al. (2012), who observed differences in milk urea value among lactation stages and the highest urea levels were observed in the group after 90 days of lactation.

The fat percentage decreased through lactation. Rossi et al. (2012) observed that as milk production advances, milk fat content decreases at each order of lactation.

Cows at the second calving order and end of lactation showed no change in the SCC and they did not present variations in relation to milk production (Table 5).

Once again, these results indicate that the diet met nutritional requirements for maintenance and production of the animals.

Milk yield in cows at the second (Table 5), third (Table 6) and fourth (Table 7) calving orders has not decreased during lactation, unlike

the results found by Rossi et al. (2012), who found that milk production decreased with advancing lactation.

Table 4. Mean and standard error of milk yield (kg day⁻¹), somatic cell count (SCC; cells x 1000 mL⁻¹) and the contents of fat (%), protein (%), lactose (%), defatted dry extract (DDE, %), urea (mg dL⁻¹) and casein (%) in the milk, and levels of glucose (mg dL⁻¹), protein (g dL⁻¹), triglycerides (mg dL⁻¹), beta-hydroxybutyrate (BHB; mmol L⁻¹), and urea (mg dL⁻¹) in the blood of Holstein cows at the first calving order in early, middle, and end of lactation.

Item	Lactation stage		
	Early	Mid	End
Milk yield and composition			
Milk yield, kg day ⁻¹	25.42 ± 0.89b	29.19 ± 1.16a	28.57 ± 1.78a
SCC	106 ± 26	245 ± 101	805 ± 693
Fat	3.17 ± 0.12	2.83 ± 0.22	2.79 ± 0.27
Protein	3.12 ± 0.04b	3.27 ± 0.12ab	3.45 ± 0.12a
Lactose	4.74 ± 0.04	4.74 ± 0.03	4.73 ± 0.09
DDE	8.89 ± 0.05b	9.04 ± 0.07ab	9.25 ± 0.20a
Urea	14.66 ± 0.91b	16.89 ± 0.56ab	19.68 ± 1.86a
Casein	2.41 ± 0.03b	2.50 ± 0.05ab	2.65 ± 0.10a
Blood parameters			
Glucose	101.15 ± 1.40	101.88 ± 1.41	103.56 ± 2.84
Protein	2.85 ± 0.19	3.08 ± 0.20	3.14 ± 0.34
Triglycerides	214.25 ± 5.01	224.81 ± 1.130	233.01 ± 1.953
BHB	0.99 ± 0.09	1.02 ± 0.01	0.98 ± 0.01
Urea	54.76 ± 1.31	54.24 ± 2.59	52.22 ± 5.38

Different lowercase letters in the same row indicate significant differences at 5% of probability.

Table 5. Mean and standard error of milk yield (kg day⁻¹), somatic cell count (SCC, cells x 1000 mL⁻¹) and the contents of fat (%), protein (%), lactose (%), defatted dry extract (DDE %), urea (mg dL⁻¹) and casein (%), in the milk, and levels of glucose (mg dL⁻¹) protein (g dL⁻¹), triglycerides (mg dL⁻¹), beta-hydroxybutyrate (BHB; mmol L⁻¹), and urea (mg dL⁻¹) in the blood of Holstein cows at the second calving order in early, middle, and end of lactation.

Item	Lactation stage		
	Early	Mid	End
Milk yield and composition			
Milk yield, kg day ⁻¹	27.58 ± 1.61	28.99 ± 1.11	27.03 ± 3.16
Somatic cell count	1,028 ± 366	957 ± 323	501 ± 187
Fat	3.45 ± 0.49	3.11 ± 0.26	2.55 ± 0.52
Protein	3.24 ± 0.17	3.19 ± 0.06	3.37 ± 0.09
Lactose	4.40 ± 0.09	4.52 ± 0.05	4.33 ± 0.11
DDE	8.66 ± 0.13	8.75 ± 0.10	8.73 ± 0.15
Urea	14.62 ± 0.75b	18.57 ± 0.77a	16.82 ± 1.89ab
Casein	2.51 ± 0.14	2.46 ± 0.05	2.61 ± 20.06
Blood parameters			
Glucose	103.25 ± 2.35	102.05 ± 1.29	101.10 ± 2.87
Protein	2.90 ± 0.16a	2.85 ± 0.14a	2.12 ± 0.26b
Triglycerides	21.06 ± 2.28	216.30 ± 5.19	207.31 ± 6.60
BHB	1.01 ± 0.01	0.99 ± 0.01	1.02 ± 0.02
Urea	56.9 ± 1.64	56.58 ± 2.35	64.30 ± 5.09

Different lowercase letters in the same row indicate significant differences at 5% of probability.

Table 6. Mean and standard error of milk yield (kg day⁻¹), somatic cell count (SCC, cells x 1000 mL⁻¹) and the contents of fat (%), protein (%), lactose (%), defatted dry extract (DDE, %), urea (mg dL⁻¹) and casein (%) in the milk, and levels of glucose (mg dL⁻¹), protein (g dL⁻¹), triglycerides (mg dL⁻¹), beta-hydroxybutyrate (BHB; mmol L⁻¹), and urea (mg dL⁻¹) in the blood of Holstein cows at the third calving order in early, middle, and end of lactation.

Item	Lactation stage		
	Early	Mid	Late
Milk yield and composition			
Milk yield, kg day ⁻¹	27.80 ± 4.56	28.48 ± 1.97	30.30 ± 4.5
Somatic cell count	234 ± 123	664 ± 538	329 ± 317
Fat	3.66 ± 0.94	2.85 ± 0.23	6.57 ± 4.35
Protein	3.25 ± 0.38	3.27 ± 0.03	3.31 ± 0.23
Lactose	4.42 ± 0.19	4.57 ± 0.04	4.38 ± 0.39
DDE	8.67 ± 0.28	8.65 ± 0.06	8.64 ± 0.67
Urea	14.08 ± 0.77	17.40 ± 1.52	13.78 ± 2.82
Casein	2.55 ± 0.33	2.51 ± 0.02	2.57 ± 0.15
Blood parameters			
Glucose	99.82 ± 3.52	106.32 ± 3.67	103.32 ± 8.75
Protein	2.53 ± 0.26	2.75 ± 0.20	2.76 ± 0.38
Triglycerides	209.64 ± 6.70	216.79 ± 8.61	199.87 ± 3.38
BHB	1.00 ± 0.01	1.02 ± 0.01	1.00 ± 0.05
Urea	55.50 ± 2.36	58.21 ± 4.14	59.86 ± 5.63

Different lower case letters in the same row indicate significant differences at 5% probability.

Table 7. Mean and standard error of milk yield (kg day⁻¹), somatic cell count (SCC, cells x1000 mL⁻¹) and the contents of fat (%), protein (%), lactose (%), defatted dry extract (DDE, %), urea (mg dL⁻¹) and casein (%) in the milk, and levels of glucose (mg dL⁻¹), protein (g dL⁻¹), triglycerides (mg dL⁻¹), beta-hydroxybutyrate (BHB; mmol L⁻¹), and urea (mg dL⁻¹) in the blood of Holstein cows at the fourth calving order in early, middle, and end of lactation.

Item	Lactation stage	
	Early	Mid
Milk yield and composition		
Milk yield, kg day ⁻¹	28.58 ± 3.05	30.78 ± 2.37
Somatic cell count	277 ± 64	188 ± 51
Fat	4.26 ± 0.52	2.77 ± 0.51
Protein	2.76 ± 0.05b	3 ± 0.08a
Lactose	4.42 ± 0.05	4.49 ± 0.07
DDE	8.20 ± 0.06	8.49 ± 0.14
Urea	13.13 ± 0.99	15.19 ± 1.17
Casein	2.14 ± 0.05	2.32 ± 0.07
Blood parameters		
Glucose	102.56 ± 2.01	99.57 ± 0.95
Protein	2.53 ± 0.27	2.81 ± 0.26
Triglycerides	235.93 ± 28.67	206.06 ± 3.62
BHB	0.98 ± 0.02	1.01 ± 0.01
Urea	58.36 ± 3.54	55.55 ± 2.16

Different lowercase letters in the same row indicate significant differences at 5% of probability.

In cows at the fourth calving order, protein percentages increased during lactation, similar results were found by Rossi et al. (2012) who observed that the protein content increased during lactation. These results can be explained by the reduction in milk production at the end of lactation, causing the protein contents to remain more concentrated.

The cows in early lactation at the different calving orders and lactation stages showed no changes in blood glucose levels. This shows that the diet of these animals possibly met the increased demand.

There was no variation in total protein in blood of cows at different calving orders and stages of lactation, probably because these animals received a diet containing 14.5% protein.

Conclusion

Calving order in any lactation stage did not influence milk yield and blood biochemical profile in Holstein cows receiving the same diet. However, the calving order in all stages of lactation influenced the levels of protein, fat, DDE and SCC of the milk. Conversely, stages of lactation influenced milk yield and milk composition in Holstein cows.

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- Received on January 10, 2017.*
Accepted on March 23, 2017
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