

Milk Fever (Hypocalcaemia) in Cows

Dr. Rakesh Gena

Assistant Professor, M.B Veterinary College, Dungarpur, Rajasthan

ARTICLE ID: 001

Introduction

Milk fever is a metabolic disease of dairy cow chiefly affected high milk yielding cow and cow close to calving. Metabolism is a chemical process by which animal body convert food into energy that energy is utilized by cell for the growth and reproduction. Milk fever caused by a low blood calcium level (hypocalcaemia). Exotic and cross breed are more susceptible. This disease has significance value because of economical losses to farmers.

Causes

- ✚ High milk yield and withdrawal of high amount colostrums after calving
- ✚ Cows are unable to replace the calcium quickly from of nutritional diet.
- ✚ Availability of calcium is very Low in diet.
- ✚ Dysfunction of parathyroid gland (unable to convert bone calcium into blood calcium)

Signs

- ✚ Excitement or anxiety along with tremor in muscles of the head and limbs.
- ✚ Animal go down to floor
- ✚ Unable to stand
- ✚ Body extremities (legs, ear and skin) become cold
- ✚ The body temperature falls below normal
- ✚ Sterna recumbency (animal sitting on sternum)
- ✚ Looking constantly towards the flank
- ✚ Lateral recumbency

Treatment

- ✚ Treatment should be given as soon as possible. Use 250- 300 ml, or more, of a 40% solution of calcium borogluconate.
- ✚ The combined solutions contain additional ingredients such as magnesium, phosphorus and phosphorus Inj cal. Mag. Solution like Mifex (250-300 ml I\V)

- ✚ Injection of the solution should be given in several places under the skin on the neck or behind the shoulder, unless the cow is in a coma or there are other reasons for desiring a quick response.
- ✚ Injection given slowly
- ✚ Farmer or assistance is also available there to avoid other problems at the time of response to treatment.
- ✚ Change the Cows position to avoid tympany
- ✚ Recovered cows should not be milked for at least 24 hours.

