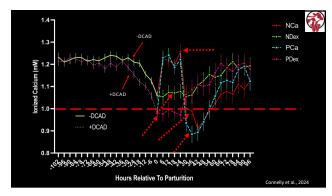


B 55-50-45-Milk, kg/d 40-35-30 25-20 6 5 9 10 2 4 8 Week relative to calving tCa] i 4 DIM 4 DIA

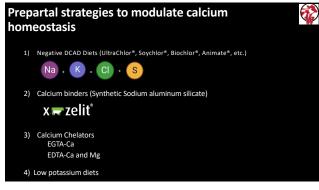




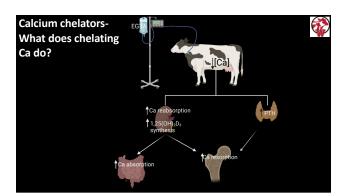


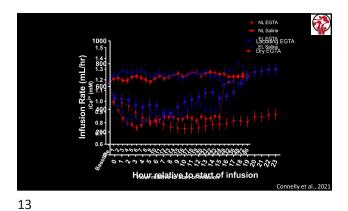
A

How does "transient hypocalcemia" work and how do we manage it?

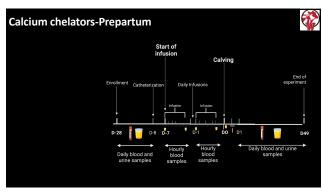


11



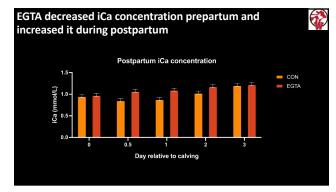


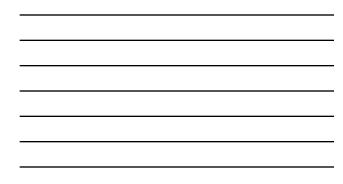


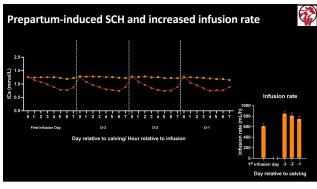




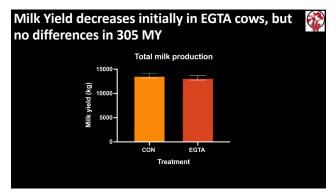






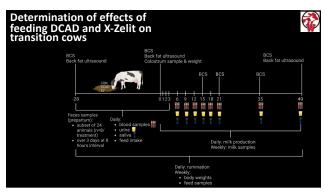


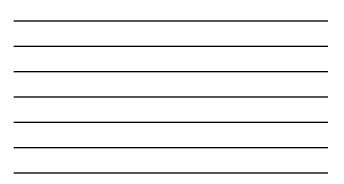


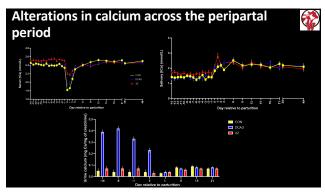


17

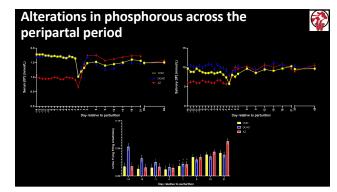
Do Calcium Binders and –DCAD diets impact Calcium Homeostasis the Same? **Restaur**



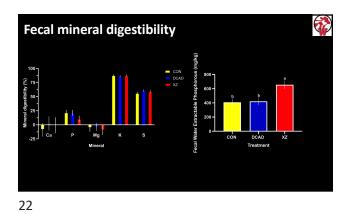




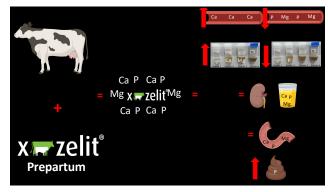


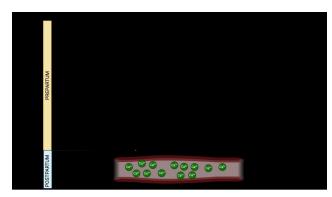




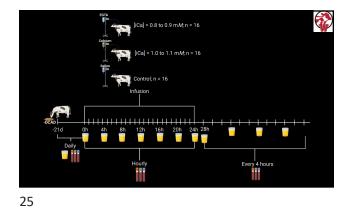










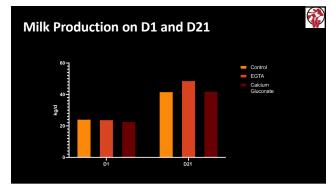




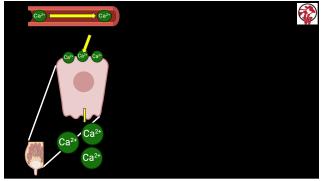
Ionized Calcium Concentration at Calving



26









Conclusions



- Early lactation cows are equipped to maintain their calcemic status when challenged with hypocalcemia and the mechanisms underlying this are unique
- A certain level of decreased calcium around parturition is necessary to activate homeostatic mechanisms related to maintenance of adequate calcium concentrations (transient hypocalcemia)
- It is critical to manage the <u>prepartum</u> cow to ensure proper calcium homeostasis post-partum
- We aim to determine the homeostatic relationships surrounding calving that are indicative of a healthy transition into lactation
- Different prepartal interventions work via different methods to impact postpartal calcium and should be fully understood when making nutritional decisions

