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**Effect of an immunostimulant administration on goat kid immune system**

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The aim of the present study was to evaluate the effect of an immunostimulant administration on immune system (white blood cell, neutrophils, lymphocytes, eosinophils, monocytes counts and plasma IgG concentration). 20 Majorera goat newborn male kids were grouped into two lots. One group received two doses (at day 10 and 40 of life) of an immunostimulant (based on *Corynebacterium parvum* and *Ocrobacterium intermedium*) according to manufacturer recommendation (group IMM) and the control group received two doses (at day 10 and 40 of life) of saline serum (group SS). During the first two days of life, all goat kids received colostrum and after that, until day 70, they were fed with milk replacer. Blood samples were obtained at 10, 17, 24, 31, 38, 45, 52, 59 and 66 days of life and immediately white cell counts and differential counts were performed, after that blood was centrifuged and plasma was recovered. Goat IgG was measure using ELISA. No effects of immunostimulant were observed on any parameters. White blood cells ranged from 6,533 to 10,840 cells/ml, neutrophils percentage ranged from 38.2 to 62.2%, lymphocytes percentage ranged from 36.4 to 60.4%, eosinophils percentage ranged from 0 to 2.3%, monocytes percentage ranged from 0 to 3.4%, and plasma IgG ranged from 3 to 10 mg/ml. The use of immunostimulants must to be monitored because could be a waste by goat farmers.

**Milk flow kinetic during two consecutive months of lactation in ewes**

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The aim of this study was to compare the milkability traits and the milk flow type stability in two consecutive months June and July. The trail was performed with 24 ewes of three breeds: Tsigai (TS, n=8), Improved Valachian (IV, n=8) and Lacaune (LC, n=8). Ewes were routinely milked twice a day in 1 x 24 milking parlour. Experimental milkings were performed during three successive days in the middle of two month (June, July). During milkings an actual milk yield was recorded in one - second intervals using a graduated electronic milk collection jars. In total 285 milk flow curves were recorded. The curves were classified into three groups of types: 1 peak (1P, unimodal curves), 2 peaks (2P, bimodal curves), plateau (PL, peak flow over 0.4 l/min with having steady state phase longer than 10 s). PL type refers to ewes with larger emission curves and did not show clear differences between peaks. If ewe had all milk flow curves of the same type, the ewe was characterized as the ewe with the stabile milk flow type. Milk production varied according to milk flow curve type in both month (0.44±0.03, 0.50±0.03, 0.52±0.03 l in June and 0.39±0.03, 0.42±0.03, 0.41±0.03 l in July for 1P, 2P, PL; respectively). The frequency of different milk flow curve types (1P : 2P : PL) was 34 : 54 : 12% in June and 45 : 38 : 17% in July, respectively. It indicates more frequent the milk ejection occurrence in June than July. The same milk flow type was recorded in 50% ewes in both month. Within (single month) June and July 67% ewes had the same type of milk flow curve. In July, all milkability traits decreased except time of latency. In conclusion, we could demonstrate higher stability of milk flow types within month than between two consecutive months. The ewes with 1P had the most stabile milk flow curves.