

Comparison of two methods of milk fatty acid composition to detect SARA (subacute rumen acidosis in dairy goats)

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Introduction

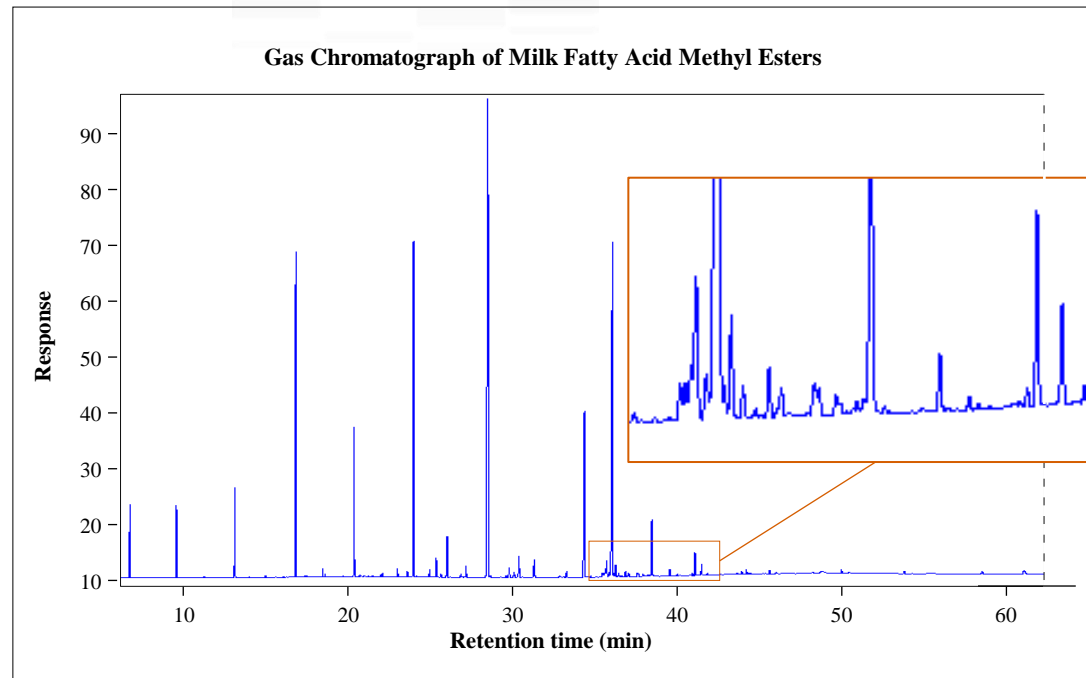
- High **yielding ruminants** need diets of **high nutritive value**
- These diets might be **acidogenic**, but the **occurrence of acidosis** depends on **the animal**

The challenge is to find **noninvasive markers** to detect animals **suffering from SARA**

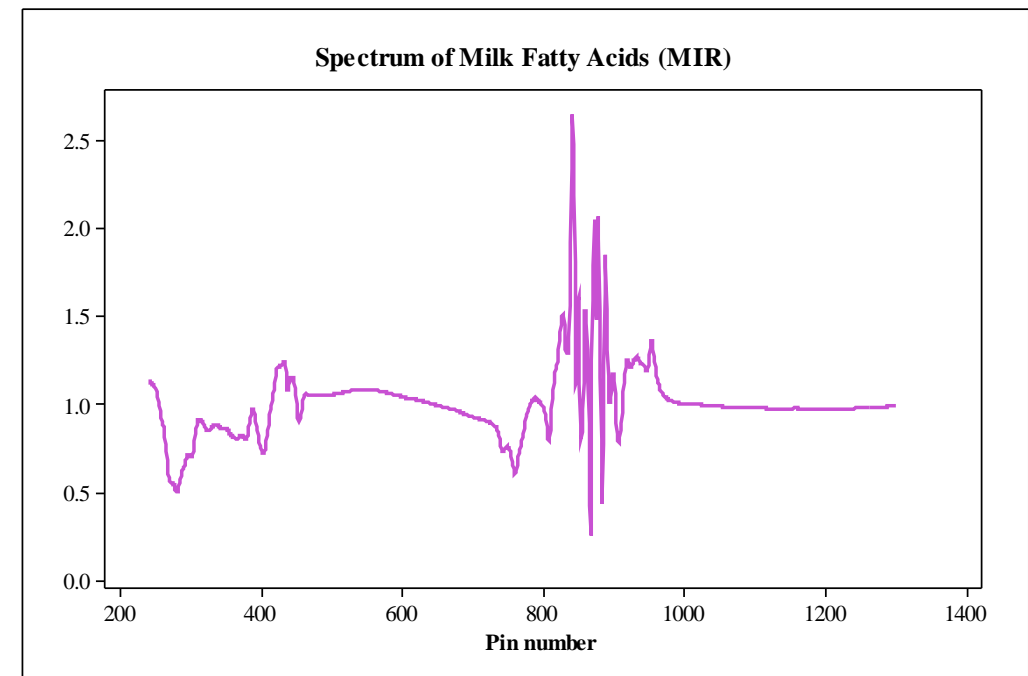


Aim of the study

Comparison of two methods of measure of milk fatty acid composition:

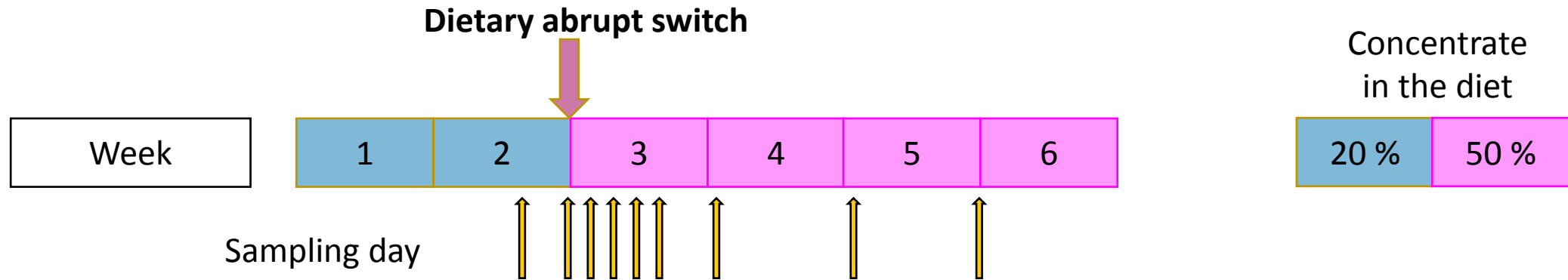


Gas Chromatography (GC)



Medium Infrared Analysis (MIR)

Experimental design



Samples in 8 goats

- **Milk: morning (GC: 91 FA, MIR: 58 FA)**
- **Rumen T0, T1, T2, T4 & T6 : pH, VFA**

Results

- ✓ Calculation of the ratio (Short and Medium SFA)/Long FA:

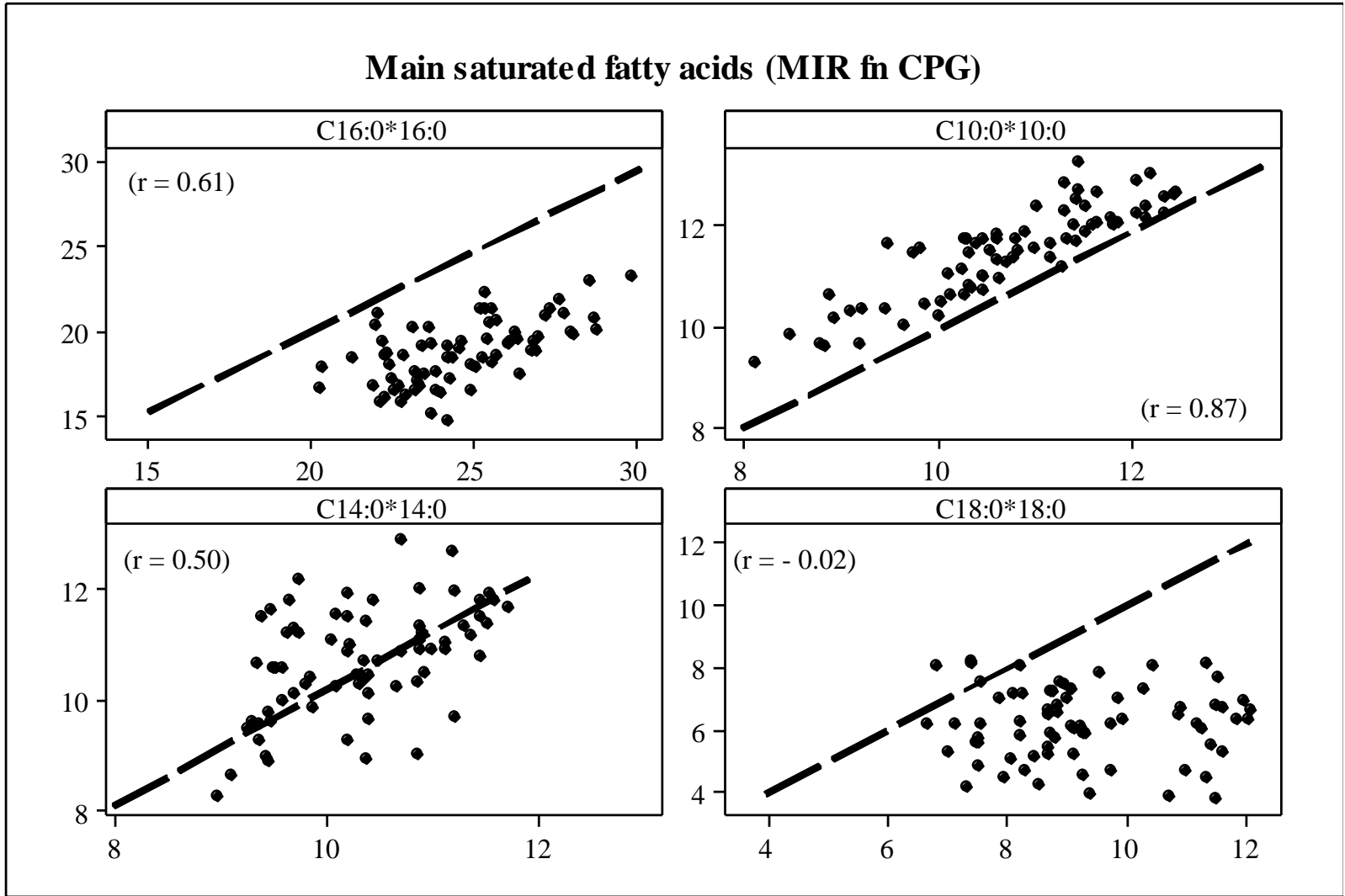
GC ratio: 0.50 ± 0.05

MIR ratio: 0.72 ± 0.06

Correlations	pH		VFA (mmol/L)	
	CPG	MIR	CPG	MIR
T0	0.51	(0.19)	-0.46	-0.34
T1	(0.08)	(-0.09)	-0.28	-0.32
T2	(0.01)	-0.27	-0.29	(-0.20)
T4	0.25	(-0.15)	-0.26	(-0.17)
T6	0.33	(0.11)	-0.24	(-0.13)
Mean	0.31	(-0.03)		

(n = 72 samples)

Main saturated fatty acids (MIR fn CPG)



(n = 72 samples)

In conclusion,

- **GC** is a useful tool to detect **SARA** in dairy goats from **milk composition**
- **MIR** is not a relevant method due to the **inaccuracy** in the prediction of FA



Thank you for your attention

C18:1c9 (MIR fn CPG)

