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XII SAFE FOOD



PROCEEDINGS

NOVI SAD, SERBIA

XXVI INTERNATIONAL ECO-CONFERENCE® 2022 XII SAFE FOOD 21nd – 23th SEPTEMBER 2022. NOVI SAD, SERBIA

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SAFE FOOD

PROCEEDINGS 2022

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CONTENT

THE ECOLOGICAL MOVEMENT OF NOVI SAD:	
AN IMPORTANT DECISION OF ITS PROGRAMME COUNCIL	9
FOREWORD	. 21

INTRODUCTORY PRESENTATION

Vesna Gantner, Vera Popović, Djoko Bunevski, Muhamed Brka,	
Denis Kučević, Ranko Gantner	
CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL	
PRODUCTION IN THE UPCOMING ERA	
Slavica Vesković Moračanin. Dragutin Đukić	

Starrea resitorie inoracanini, Bragann Bune	
FOOD CONTROL SYSTEMS AND PROTECTION	
OF HUMAN HEALTH	7

SOIL AND WATER AS THE BASIS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF HEALTHY SAFE FOOD

Dejan Zejak, Velibor Spalevic, Vera Popovic, Mile Markoski, Branislav Dudic,	
Abdessalam Ouallali, Artan Hysa, Ronaldo Luiz Mincato, Shuraik Kader	
ANALYSIS OF THE PRESENCE OF HEAVY METALS IN THE SOILS	
OF THE HILLY-MOUNTAINOUS AREAS OF BALKAN PENISULA	
WITH THE ASSESSMENT OF ITS POTENTIAL FOR THE FRUIT	
GROWING: CASE STUDY OF THE LJUBOVIDJA RIVER BASIN,	
POLIMLJE, MONTENEGRO	51
Gordan Vrbanec, B.Sc.	
AUTOMATED ECOMONITORING OF WATER	
IN THE FUNCTION OF SOIL AND WATER PROTECTION	63

Ksenija Mačkić, Borivoj Pejić, Ljiljana Nešić, Milivoj Belić, Vladimir Ćirić, Jovica Vasin, Vera Popović, Dragan Radovanović THE STRUCTURE OF VERTISOL SOIL IN THE AREA OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF SMEDEREVO
GENETICS, GENETIC RESOURCES, BREEDING AND GENETIC ENGINEERING IN THE FUNCTION PF HEALTHY SAFE FOOD PRODUCTION
Prof. Dr. Sc. Aleksandar Markovski, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sc. Lenche Velkoska-Markovska GREEK STRAWBERRY TREE (Arbutus andrachne L.) GENOTYPES PROPAGATION
Vera Popović, Vesna Gantner, Ljubica Šarčević Todosijević, Elizabeta Miskoska Milevska, Marija Mujović, Milica Vujović, Radmila Bojović PRODUCTIVITY OF GLUTEN-FREE PSEUDOCEREAL Fagopyrum esculentum Moench – NOVOSADSKA BUCKWHEAT ON THE CHERNOZEM
PhD student, Bojan Laloš, PhD student, Stanka Pešić, Doctor of Science, Violeta Mickovski Stefanović, Mr Predrag Brković, PhD student, Miloš Pavlović, Doctor of Science, Jasmina Bačić, Doctor of Science, Dragana Stanisavljević, Master of Arts, Predrag Ilić BANKUT WHEAT
Vladimir M. Filipović, Ljubica Šarčević-Todosijević, Vladan Ugrenović, Slobodan Popović, Milan Ugrinović, Snežana Dimitrijević, Dragana Popović THE INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT SUBSTRATE MIXTURES ON SEEDLINGS QUALITY AND ECONOMICALLY HIGH YIELD OF TOMATO, PEPPER AND BASIL
INTEGRATED PLANTS PROTECTION, PESTICIDES APPLICATION AND EFFECTS OF RESIDUES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. sc. Lenche Velkoska-Markovska, Prof. Dr. sc. Biljana Petanovska-Ilievska, Prof. Dr. sc. Aleksandar Markovski APPLICATION OF NORMAL-PHASE HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY TO THE ANALYSIS OF SOME PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN APPLE JUICE
Vesna Perišić, Vladimir Perišić, Vera Rajičić, Kristina Luković, Filip Vukajlović SPINOSAD APPLICATION IN PROCESS OF INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT AGAINST <i>RHYZOPERTHA DOMINICA</i> F. IN STORED SMALL GRAINS

Ljubica Šarčević-Todosijević, Snežana Đorđević, Vera Popović, Dragutin Đukić, Marija Perić, Nikola Đorđević, Ljubiša Živanović, Ksenija Mačkić, Jelena Bošković, Aleksandar Stevanović THE INFLUENCE OF PESTICIDES ON PLANTS, SOIL MICROORGANISMS AND FOOD SAFETY IN PLANT PRODUCTION
A. Georgieva, J. Miteva-Staleva, E. Krumova, A. Dobreva, G. Jovtchev, S. Gateva, Ts. Gerasimova, and Milka Mileva ESSENTIAL OILS FROM BULGARIAN ROSA ALBA L. AND ROSA DAMASCENA MILL. AMPLIFY THE ANTIFUNGAL EFFECT OF NYSTATIN
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN VIEW OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ASPECT
Éva Erdélyi, Judit Lovasné Avató IMPACT OF FOOD PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT, GEOGRAPHICAL APPROACH
Zsolt Törcsvári, Éva Erdélyi THE ROLE OF FOOD AND DRINK HUNGARIKUMS IN TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY
PRODUCTION OF FIELD AND VEGETABLE CROPS FROM THE POINT OF HEALTHY SAFE FOOD
Bojana Kovačević Berleković, Ana Jovičić Vuković, Tatjana Bošković THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SAFE FOOD IN TRAVEL AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN THE POST-COVID-19 ERA
Jovana Bajkanović, Vesna Vujasinović, Nemanja Lakić STUDENTS 'ATTITUDES TOWARD THE USE OF FOOD ADDITIVES
FRUIT AND GRAPES PRODUCTION FROM THE STANDPOINT OF HEALTHY SAFE FOOD
<i>Elizabeta Miskoska-Milevska, Ana Selamovska, Katerina Nikolic</i> GENOTYPE EXPRESSION OF TRADITIONAL PEAR VARIETY SINEC DEPENDING ON ECOLOGICAL FACTORS

Prof. Ana Selamovska, Prof. Viktor Gjamovski,	
Prof. Milena Taseska-Gjorgjijevski, Prof. Dusko Nedelkovski,	
Prof. Katerina Bandjo Oreshkovikj	
CONTENT OF SOME ANTIOXIDANTS IN THE FRUITS	
OF AUTOCHTHONOUS APPLE VARIETIES 199	9

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION FROM THE STAND POINT OF HEALTHY SAFE FOOD

Franjo Poljak, Marcela Šperanda, Mirna Gavran, Mislav Đidara,	
Vera Popović, Vesna Gantner	
THE VARIABILITY OF BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS	
IN BLOOD SERUM AND MILK OF HOLSTEIN COWS REGARDING	
THE AGE AND HEALTH STATUS	219
Željko Mihaljev, Milica Živkov Baloš, Sandra Jakšić, Nenad Popov	
LOAD OF SOIL, FOOD, ANIMAL FEED AND BIOLOGICAL	
MATERIAL WITH RADIOACTIVE RESIDUES	227
Ivana Jožef, Dragan Solić, Marcela Šperanda, Muhamed Brka,	
Mislav Đidara, Vesna Gantner	
THE CORRELATION BETWEEN SOME DAILY MILK TRAITS	
AND BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS IN PLASMA AND MILK	
OF DAIRY COWS	235
Aleksandra Ivetić, Bojan Stojanović, Vesna Davidović, Milivoje Ćosić	
THE USE OF BIOWASTE AS A SILAGE BY-PRODUCT	
FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD AND FEED PRODUCTION	245

APPLICATION OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY IN THE PRODUCTION OF HEALTHY SAFE FOOD

Doctor of Science, Dragana Stanisavljević, PhD student, Stanka Pešić, Master filolog Predrag Ilić, Doctor of Science, Violeta Mickovski StefanovićHOMEBREWING OF CRAFT BEER
ECONOMIC STANDPOINT OF HEALTHY SAFE FOOD PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
Goran Vitomir, Slobodan Popović, Ivanka Vranić, Vinka Vukeljić, Dragan Božović COOPERATION OF FORENSIC ACCOUNTING AND FORENSIC AUDIT IN FOOD PRODUCTION COMPANIES
<i>Jelena Vitomir, Slobodan Popović, Sonja Tomas-Miskin</i> MACRO-ECONOMIC RESPECT FOR HETEROGENEOUS ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS IN COMPANIES ENGAGED IN THE PRODUCTION OF HEALTHY SAFE FOOD
Ivanka Vranić, Slobodan Popović, Goran Vitomir INDEPENDENT FORENSIC ACCOUNTING IN FOOD COMPANIES
Dragan Dokić, Mirna Gavran, Danko Šinka, Vesna Gantner THE IMPORTANCE OF OPTIMIZING THE VALUE-ADDED TAX RATE IN PIGLET PRODUCTION
Zsuzsanna Tóth, Csaba Limbek COMPARISON OF THE SYSTEM OF EU COMMUNITY TRADEMARKS AND HUNGARIKUMS
Sonja Tomas-Miskin, Jelena Vitomir, Slobodan Popović ECONOMIC RESPECT FOR HETEROGENEOUS FACTORS IN COMPANIES ENGAGED IN THE PRODUCTION OF HEALTHY SAFE FOOD
Slobodan Popović, Sonja Tomas-Miskin, Jelena Vitomir IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNAL AUDIT IN COMPANIES MAINLY OPERATING IN THE FIELD OF HEALTHY SAFETY PRODUCTION
<i>V.V. Zakrevskii</i> THE ROLE OF THE BIOLOGICAL AND NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF THE DIET IN THE PREVENTION OF CORONAVIRUS INFECTION 325
Ana Janžeković, Lect. Dr. Aleš Golja, Prof. Dr. Andrej Udovč CURRENT ISSUES ON LESSER-KNOWN FIELD CROPS FOR FOOD SAFETY PURPOSES

NUTRITIONAL FOOD VALUE AND QUALITY NUTRITION

Jela Ikanović, Vera Popović, Ljubiša Živanović, Ljubiša Kolarić,	
Vera Rajičić, Vladimir Filipović, Ljubičić Nataša, Kristina Kajiš	
IMPORTANCE OF BROAD BEAN IN THE DIET – POSSIBILITY	
OF MORE RATIONAL USE OF MAIN AND BY-PRODUCTS	343
Vojislav Irkulja, Nikola Ilic, Vera Popović, Vladan Pesić, Ljubisa Kolarić,	
Gordana Drazic, Nikola Kakascan	
INFLUENCE OF GENOTYPES AND DIGESTATE	
ON THE PRODUCTIVITY OF THE MORPHOLOGICAL INDICATOR	
OF SILAGE-SORGHUM AS HIGH QUALITY FEED	353
Maja Milošević, Milica Perović, Zorica Knežević Jugović, Mirjana Antov	
SOY HULL PECTIC FIBER – HIGHLY VALUABLE FIBER	
EXTRACTED FROM BY-PRODUCT OF SOYBEAN INDUSTRY	363
Milica Perović, Maja Milošević, Zorica Knežević Jugović, Mirjana Antov	
GREEN TECHNOLOGY FOR ENHANCED RECOVERY AND	
PROPERTIES OF RuBisCO PROTEIN FROM PUMPKIN LEAVES	367
Svetlana Tepavac, Vesna Vujasinović, Marija Vukadin, Jovana Baikanović,	
Purkiniak Miriana Račićević Nikoleta	
STUDENT'S PERCEPTION OF SOURCES AND SIGNIFICANCE	
VITAMINS A AND D IN THE DIET	371
PhD student Stanka Pešić, PhD student, Bojan Laloš,	
Doctor of Science, Violeta Mickovski Stefanović, Doctor of Science,	
Jasmina Bačić, Doctor of Science, Msc Predrag Brković,	
Dragana Stanisavljević, Master of Arts, Predrag Ilić	
NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF REFRESHING	
NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	379
PhD and D4 Agota Vitkay-Kucsera	
THE IMPACT OF DIFT ON ELITE VOCAL PROFESSIONALS	
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO STOMACH ACID REFLUX	
(GEDD GASTDOESODHAGEAL DEELLY DISEASE	
(OERD - OASTROESOTHAGEAL REFEOR DISEASE	285
AND LIN – LANTINOUT HAVEAL KEFLUA)	303
LECAL ASDECTS OF HEALTHY SAFE FOOD	
LEUAL ASPECTS OF HEALTHY SAFE FOOD	
PRODUCTS PROTECTION	

Ana Jovičić Vuković, Bojana Kovačević Berleković,	
Snježana Gagić Jaraković	
THE IMPORTANCE OF THE APPLICATION OF FOOD STANDARDS	
IN THE HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY	405

ECOLOGICAL MODELS AND SOFTWARE IN THE PRODUCTION OF HEALTHY SAFE FOOD

Ranko Gantner, Gordana Bukvić, Goran Herman, Vesna Gantner DESIGNING OF FORAGE SYSTEMS FOR IMPROVED SUSTAINABILITY OF CATTLE FARMING AND AGRICULTURE
Ts. Gerasimova, G. Jovtchev, S. Gateva, M. Topashka-Ancheva, Ts. Angelova, A. Dobreva, M. Mileva
STUDY ON POTENTIAL CYTOTOXIC AND CLASTOGENIC EFFECTS OF <i>ROSA CENTIFOLIA</i> L. WASTEWATER
NAME REGISTRY



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THE VARIABILITY OF BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS IN BLOOD SERUM AND MILK OF HOLSTEIN COWS REGARDING THE AGE AND HEALTH STATUS

Abstract

In order to determine the variability of biochemical parameters, blood and milk were sampled from 25 Holstein cows for a period of three months. The differences in the analyzed parameters due to the animal's health status (risk of acidosis or ketosis or normal health status; defined according to the fat/protein ratio) and animal's age (parity classes) were determined. The results of this research indicate the variability in biochemical parameters in both blood serum and milk as a result of variance in animals' health status and due to various age of animal implying that animals' response depends on animal age. Obtained results should be considered in the modelling for the prediction of metabolic disorders occurrence.

Key words: Holstein cows, biochemical parameters, milk, blood, metabolic disorders

INTRODUCTION

One of the most challenging livestock productions is dairy cattle farming because the farmer must examine a big quantity of data every day and understand how to react in time to prevent potential problems in production (Gantner, 2020; Gantner et al., 2021). Furthermore, to optimize the management and realization of the genetic potential of dairy cows, the farmer must be conscious of the genetic and environmental aspects of different characteristics of interest for milk production. The term effective dairy cattle farming means gravidity and calving on an annual basis, with the transitional period and the beginning of lactation being the most stressful period in the production cycle of dairy cows (Gantner, 2020). Various factors, such as changes of ration, negative energy balance, reduced food intake, weight loss and hypocalcemia can cause sets of different disorders in this period (Ametaj, 2017). After giving birth and during the first month of lactation, the most common metabolic disorders that appear in dairy cows are sub-acute and acute ruminal acidosis, laminitis, ketosis, fatty liver, displaced abomasum, milk fever, downer cow, retained placenta, liver abscesses, metritis, mastitis and bloat (Ametaj, 2017). Additionally, it is significant to point out that the occurrence of one metabolic disorder is highly associated with another one (Suthar et al., 2013; Ametaj, 2017). Accordingly, cows impacted by milk fever are more prone to mastitis, retained placenta, metritis, ketosis; at the same time cows impacted by acidosis are more tending to laminitis, milk fever, mastitis, and fatty liver (Suthar et al., 2013; Ametaj, 2017). Ruminal acidosis in subacute and acute forms frequently occurs in high-producing dairy herds in early lactation and cows with a high intake of dry matter (Ametaj, 2017), while ketosis usually occurs as a result of negative energy balance (usually due to increased daily milk production). Since subclinical disorders produce high economic losses to dairy farmers through therapy costs, decreased production, decreased reproduction characteristics and increased involuntary culling (Suthar et al., 2013), it is very important to detect and prevent disorders in the subclinical phase.

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of cows age (parity) on the variability of biochemical parameters in blood serum and milk of Holsteins regarding the cow's health status (based on F/P ratio classes).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted in the east of Croatia on an indoor dairy cattle farm. The cows included in the research were healthy and did not have any disorders. The cows were fed with a total mixed ration with the addition of mixture accordingly to the daily milk production. During the three months of research, blood and milk was sampled, on monthly basis, from 25 Holstein cows (mean milk production near 40 kg/day, Table 1). Blood samples were taken from the coccygeal vein into tubes with lithium heparin anticoagulant (Becton Dickinson, Plymouth, England, UK) and centrifuged (1.500 g/10 min at 4°C) in order to separate the plasma. Milk samples were taken into clean tubes and centrifuged (12.000 g/30 min at 4°C) for plasma separation. The determination of the biochemical parameters in blood and milk plasma was performed operating an automatic clinical chemistry analyzer Beckman Coulter AU400 (Beckman Coulter, Germany). The concentration of β-hydroxybutyrate (BHB) was determined utilizing commercial kits (Randox Laboratories Ltd, Crumlin, UK) following the enzymatic colorimetric method. The test-day records of animals included in the research, obtained during the regular milk recording, were taken from the central database of the Croatian Agency for Agriculture and Food. Test-day records were corrected accordingly to the ICAR guidelines (2017). With reference to the F/P value, records were divided into three classes: F/P ratio < 1.1 (acidosis risk); F/P ratio in [1.1, 1.5] (normal status); F/P ratio > 1.5 (ketosis risk). Table 1 presents basic statistical parameters of daily production (daily milk yield, daily fat and protein content along with F/P ratio) accordingly to the parity classes (cows in II. parity and cows in III. and higher parities).

Trait	Ν	Mean	SD	Minimum	Maximum		
II. parity							
DMY, kg	28	38.79	8.33	18.60	55.70		
DFC, %	27	3.50	0.94	2.12	6.94		
DPC, %	27	3.34	0.25	2.70	3.81		
F/P ratio	27	1.05	0.28	0.65	1.94		
III.+ parity							
DMY, kg	47	39.61	9.48	19.90	59.80		
DFC, %	47	4.02	1.26	1.99	8.61		
DPC, %	47	3.41	0.36	2.66	4.26		
F/P ratio	47	1.19	0.43	0.56	3.24		

Table 1.	Basic statistical	parameters	of daily	production	traits
	of	Holstein co	ws		

* DMY - daily milk yield; DFC - daily fat content; DPC - daily protein content; F/P - fat/protein

The variability of biochemical parameters due to F/P ratio classes separately for each parity class (II., and III. +) was tested using the least square means in the GLM procedure in SAS (SAS Institute Inc., 2019). The following statistical model was used:

$$y_{ijkl} = \mu + b_1(d_i/305) + b_2(d_i/305)^2 + b_3ln(305/d_i) + b_4ln^2(305/d_i) + M_j + D_k + e_{ijkl}$$

Where:

y_{ijkl} = estimated biochemical parameters;

 $\mu = intercept;$

 b_1 , b_2 , b_3 , b_4 = regression coefficients (lactation curve by Ali and Schaeffer, 1987); d_i = days in milk (i = 11 to 345 day);

 M_j = fixed effect of experiment month k (k = May, June, July),

 D_k = fixed effect of F/P ratio classes (acidosis risk, normal status, ketosis risk), e_{ijkl} = residual.

Scheffe's multiple comparisons in PROC GLM (SAS) were used to test the significance

(p < 0.05) of the differences in biochemical parameters due to F/P ratio classes.

RESULTS

The values of the biochemical parameters in the blood serum due to F/P ratio classes separately for each parity class are presented in Table 2. The highest values of γ -glutamil transferase (GGT), urea (UREA), β -hydroxybutyrate, Fe and Ca were determined in cows in the second lactation with an F/P ratio lower than 1.1 that is in cows at risk of acidosis. The lowest values of protein (PRO), albumin (ALB) and Fe were observed in cows in second parity in ketosis risk (F/P > 1.5). The concentration of triglyceride in blood plasma did not show variability due to the F/P ratio regardless of the parity class. The concentration of all biochemical in blood serum, with exception of glucose, was higher in older cows at risk of acidosis prevalence. Furthermore, almost all biochemical parameters (except urea, β -hydroxybutyrate, and Ca) were lower in older cows at risk of ketosis occurrence.

Trait	F/P ratio < 1.1		F/P ratio in [1.1, 1.5]		F/P ratio > 1.5	
	Acidosis risk		Normal status		Ketosis risk	
Parity	II.	III.+	II.	III.+	II.	III.+
Aspartate amino transferase (U/L, AST)	143.51	152.16ª	176.36	122.61ª	148.31	63.20 ^b
γ-glutamil transferase (U/L, GGT)	33.18	39.59	31.62	31.05	32.42	25.96
Glucose (mmol/L, GUK)	3.00	2.96	3.10	3.16	3.21	2.85
Urea (mmol/L, UREA)	4.41	4.58	3.88	4.79	3.07	4.30
Protein (g/L, PRO)	84.59	84.67	84.82	83.95	82.35	87.78
Albumin (g/L, ALB)	31.70	32.23	32.13	32.61	30.88	29.41
Triglyceride (mmol/L, TGC)	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.13
β-hydroxybutyrate (mmol/L, BHB)	0.47	0.47	0.31	0.59	0.36	0.41
Fe (µmol/L)	24.48	25.04	25.08	23.53	20.33	12.90
Ca (mmol/L)	2.13	2.20	2.11	2.17	2.10	2.15

 Table 2. LSmeans of the biochemical parameters in blood serum in regard to F/P ratio classes separately for each parity class

* Values within the same row and parity class marked with different letter differ statistically significant (P<0.05)

The variability of the biochemical parameters in milk regarding F/P ratio classes separately for each parity class is presented in Table 3. The highest value of GGT and the lowest values of glucose, urea, albumin, Fe and Ca in milk were determined in cows in the second lactation that was at risk of ketosis prevalence. Also, the highest

values of aspartate aminotransferase (AST), glucose and Ca in milk were observed in younger cows in normal status. Furthermore, older cows with acidosis risk had a higher concentration of GGT, glucose, urea, protein, albumin, and Fe than the younger ones. On the other hand, older cows at ketosis risk had a lower concentration of GGT, glucose, protein, and Fe than the younger animals implying that animal's age, besides the individual health status, affects the concentration of biochemical parameters both in blood serum and milk.

Trait	F/P ratio < 1.1		F/P ratio in [1.1, 1.5]		F/P ratio > 1.5	
	Acidosis risk		Normal status		Ketosis risk	
Parity	II.	III.+	II.	III.+	II.	III.+
Aspartate amino transferase (U/L, AST)	13.99	13.12ª	17.66	16.56ª	16.39	33.17 ^b
γ-glutamil transferase (U/L, GGT)	312.46	322.87	374.49	377.08	419.42	354.25
Glucose (mmol/L, GUK)	0.57	0.69ª	0.61	0.43ª	0.53	0.27 ^b
Urea (mmol/L, UREA)	5.33	5.58	4.84	5.61	3.74	4.85
Protein (g/L, PRO)	35.48	36.22	34.81	37.07	34.86	34.48
Albumin (g/L, ALB)	22.28	22.68	21.85	23.21	21.04	21.17
Fe (µmol/L)	22.80	27.50	21.24	26.43	17.30	14.53
Ca (mmol/L)	3.16	3.10	3.37	3.39	3.15	3.41

 Table 3. LSmeans of the biochemical parameters in milk in regard to F/P ratio classes separately for each parity class

* Values within the same row marked with different letter differ statistically significant (P<0.05)

DISCUSSION

The inadequate feeding management and imbalanced ration (regarding the forage to concentrate ratio) accompanying the reduced absorption capacity of short-chain fatty acids through the rumen due to underdeveloped rumen papillae after parturition significantly increases the probability of metabolic disorders prevalence (Dieho et al., 2016). The occurrence of some metabolic disorders frequently results in variations in the concentration of biochemical parameters both in the blood and milk of dairy cows. Understanding the essentials underlying the development of metabolic disorders by using biochemical parameters of blood and milk to assess animal health could improve disease prevention.

The aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and γ -glutamyl transferase (GGT) as important catabolic enzymes play a significant role in proper animal liver function. Similarly like in this research, Liu et al. (2012) determined that GGT enzyme concentrations in milk were higher than in blood plasma, while in the case of AST concentrations were the opposite (higher in blood plasma). The highest concentration of urea in the blood serum and milk of animals at risk of acidosis could indicate inefficient utilization of nitrogen from food. Another useful parameter is milk urea nitrogen (MUN) because it shows nitrogen metabolism during the whole 24 hours. Stefanska et al. (2020) pointed out that in cows with low rumen pH, MUN rises significantly.

The results of this research indicate the differences in biochemical parameters in both blood serum and milk due to animals' health status and due to animal age implying that animals' response depends on animal age. Obtained should be considered in the modelling for the occurrence prediction of metabolic diseases.

CONCLUSIONS

The obtained results indicate the variability in biochemical parameters in both blood serum and milk due to animals' health status (classes of F/P ratio that is acidosis or ketosis risk) and due to animal age (parity classes) implying that animals' metabolism and response to feeding management and production needs depends on animal age. Obtained should be considered in the modelling for the occurrence prediction of metabolic diseases.

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ВАРИЈАБИЛНОСТ БИОХЕМИЈСКИХ ПАРАМЕТАРА У КРВНОМ СЕРУМУ И МЛЕКУ ХОЛСТЕИН КРАВА У ОДНОСУ НА СТАРОСТ И ЗДРАВСТВЕНО СТАЊЕ

Сажетак

У циљу утврђивања варијабилности биохемијских параметара узорковани су крв и млеко од 25 холштајн крава у трајању од три месеца. Утврђене су разлике у анализираним параметрима у зависности од здравственог статуса животиње (ризик од ацидозе или кетозе или нормалног здравственог стања; дефинисано према односу масти/протеина) и старости животиње (паритетне класе). Резултати овог истраживања указују на варијабилност биохемијских параметара у крвном серуму и млеку као резултат варијансе здравственог стања животиња и због различите старости животиња, што имплицира да одговор животиња зависи од старости животиње. Добијене резултате треба узети у обзир при моделирању за предвиђање појаве метаболичких поремећаја.

Кључне речи: Холштајн краве, биохемијски параметри, млеко, крв, метаболички поремећаји

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