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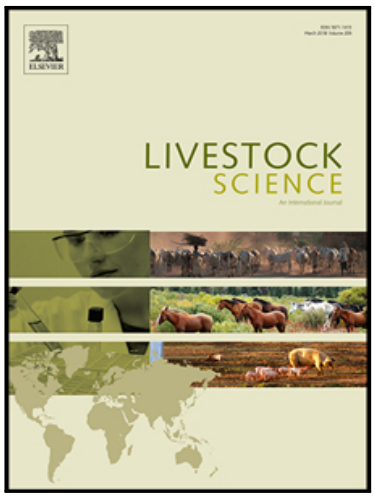

Calving body condition score combined with milk test data and rectal tempreture improved the prognostic value of non-invasive markers for infectious diseases in Holestein dairy cows

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Highlighted

- A combination mode of markers obtained in lactation week 1 (CM1) and 2 (CM2) provided a marked increase in the prognostic value to predict subclinical mastitis and metritis (CM1) and endometritis (CM2).
- Used markers in this study were calving body condition score, milk fat, milk protein, milk fat to protein ratio and rectal temperature.
- Among all bio-markers when used independently, only the mean rectal temperature at week 2 (RT2) showed a high area under the curve (AUC: > 0.60) and hence a value to predict endometritis.

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