



### Survey of culling reasons in 10 dairy farms in Hashtgerd region, Iran

Mohammadi H.R\*, Narenji Sani R.

Department of Clinical Science, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Semnan, Semnan, Iran.

Corresponding author's email: [h.mohammadi@profs.semnan.ac.ir](mailto:h.mohammadi@profs.semnan.ac.ir)

**Objectives:** Many cows were culled because of loss of economical benefit in dairy farm yearly, which can be decreased with good training.

**Materials & Methods:** In this study we survey reasons of culling in 10 dairy farms in Hashtgerd region of Iran between December of 2010 and December of 2011. 3970 cows were studied in this study, which 513 cows were culled.

**Results & Conclusion:** Reasons of culling were classified in 12 groups including: infectious disease, metabolic disease, reproductive disorders, unpredictable events, postcalving disorders, udder abnormalities, laminitis, digestive system abnormalities, low yielding, abortion and other, that the percent of these reasons was 21.64%, 1.95%, 25.73%, 13.45%, 8.38%, 4.48%, 3.31%, 7.41%, 3.7%, 2.53% and 4.29% respectively. This study showed that reproductive disorders, infectious disease and unpredictable events were main culling reasons statistically.

**Keywords:** culling reasons, dairy farms, disorders

### The first report of pine poisoning in sheep

A.R.Razavi zadeh taghavi<sup>1</sup>, F.ahmadi<sup>2\*</sup>, S.A. Zamani<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of clinical science, School of Veterinary Medicine, Ferdowsi University Of Mashhad, Mashhad-Iran. <sup>2</sup> Post graduate student of large animal internal medicine, Department of clinical science, School of Veterinary Medicine, Ferdowsi University Of Mashhad, Mashhad-Iran. <sup>3</sup> Post graduate student of large animal internal medicine, Department of clinical science, School of Veterinary Medicine, Ferdowsi University Of Mashhad, Mashhad-Iran.

Corresponding author's email: [fa\\_fereshteh@yahoo.com](mailto:fa_fereshteh@yahoo.com)

**Objectives:** A farmer who has no skill in sheep husbandry, merely for economic profits, used leaves of pine trees for feeding of the sheep. According to the available resources, this is the first report of pine poisoning in sheep in Iran and possibly in the world. The aim of this paper is explaining the clinical signs of pine poisoning and reminding of this key point "due to the similarity of clinical symptoms of poisoning with other diseases, recognizing and observing of poisonous agent in the environment has an important role in definitive diagnosis of the poisoning".

**Materials & Methods:** In late winter, 1390, one head of one year ram with the sign of lethargy, anorexia, paresis, head tremor and falling was referred to the teaching hospital of Ferdowsi University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine. 3 out of 11 heads were died with the same signs during a period of 3 weeks. In clinical examination, pallor of mucous membranes, weak or absence of menace reflex in either two eyes, tachycardia, decreasing of frequency and strengths of rumen movements, harsh sound in lungs and groan expiratory were revealed. For further investigations, two blood samples were taken for haemogram and measuring some biochemical parameters.

**Results & Conclusion:** In spite of careful clinical and paraclinical examinations, because the farmer was not reported the using of pine leaves in feeding of his sheep, primarily, the definite diagnosis of the disease was very difficult. But by observing the pine trees in his vehicle, the definite diagnosis was possible. In biochemical profile of serum, anemia, hyperglycemia, hypocalcemia, hypophosphatemia, decreasing of creatinine and BUN were detected. The autopsy could not provide, but the farmer recorded some abnormalities in the lungs of dead sheep. The pine tree is an evergreen plant with many various compounds. Its oral consumption can cause swelling of digestive system mucosa, abortion and respiratory distress. In this paper, in addition to interpretation of all findings, the pine toxicity has been discussed. It should be noted, by taking the pine from the sheep diet and common supportive treatments, no other losses were observed.

**Keywords:** Pine, poisoning, paraclinical, autopsy.