

عنوان مقاله:

The effect of vitamin E and selenium on treatment process, serum malondialdehyde and vitamin D levels of cows with mastitis

محل انتشار:

مجله طب دامپزشکی جایگزین, دوره 3, شماره 7 (سال: 1399)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 8

نویسندگان:

آمنه خوشوقتی - Department of Clinical Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Kazerun Branch, Islamic Azad University, Kazerun, Iran

سريرا هنري - Graduated of Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Kazerun Branch, Islamic Azad University, Kazerun, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

Background and aim: The aim of this research was to investigate the effect of vitamin E and selenium on mastitis treatment outcome and Malondialdehyde (MDA) and vitamin D level in serum. Materials and methods: In this study Ψ groups of cows were evaluated, which are as follows:). The control group that did not have clinical mastitis and other inflammatory diseases. Y. Experimental group (1) that had clinical mastitis underwent routine field treatment. ". Experimental group (Y) that had clinical mastitis underwent routine field treatment along with vitamin E and selenium. After disinfecting, blood samples were obtained from jugular vein by clot tube and venoject at the both time of diagnosis and recovery. The level of vitamin D was assayed by chromatography and MDA was measured by ELISA method. Results: The results showed that the average levels of vitamin D in serum of mastitic cows were lower and MDA was upper than healthy cows as there was a significant difference between sick groups (mastitic cows) and healthy cows in those parameters. It was also determined that vitamin D level had increased and MDA decreased in the treated cows in the recovery period. According to the findings of this research it is obvious that in experimental group (Y) vitamin E and selenium consumption had led to a significant decrease in MDA and increased vitamin D level in serum as there was a significant difference between the time of diagnosis and recovery in experimental group (Y). Conclusion: Therefore, it can be said that although the vitamin E and selenium consumption is seemingly increased body resistance and the level of vitamin D and decreased in MDA levels in the recovery period and prevented the .disease from becoming chronic, there was no clinically improvement in the recovery process

كلمات كليدى:

Selenium, Malondialdehyde, Cow, Vitamin E, Vitamin D, Mastitis, سلنيوم, مالون دی آلدهید, گاو, ورم پستان, ویتامین E, ویتامین D

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

https://civilica.com/doc/1584348

