

## عنوان مقاله:

اثر برنامه تغذیه قبل از بلوغ بر متابولیتهای خونی و برخی از پاسخ های فیزیولوژیکی بره های ماده کردی در زمان شیرگیری و جفتگیری

## محل انتشار:

فصلنامه طب دامی ایران، دوره 12، شماره 1 (سال: 1397)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 9

## نویسندگان:

Sedigheh Menatian - *department of Agriculture, faculty of animal science, University of Ilam, Ilam, Iran*

Mostafa Nemati - *department of Veterinary, Faculty of microbiology, university of Ilam, Ilam, Iran*

Mehdi Rashnavadi - *Department of veterinary, Ilam university, Ilam, Iran*

## خلاصه مقاله:

**BACKGROUND:** Pre-pubertal nutrition managements are considered essential for animal health, optimizing production and reproductive performance in livestock. **OBJECTIVES:** In this study, the effects of dietary low and high energy and protein provisions on body growth, blood metabolites and inherent safety index were investigated in pre-pubertal Kurdish female lambs. **METHODS:** We fed 40 healthy Kurdish female lambs ( $30 \pm 8.6$  days old and weighing  $10.2 \pm 3.4$  kg) were randomly divided into one of two experimental diets in pre-weaning period: high energy and protein (HEP, 2.50 Mcal ME/kg dry matter (DM) and 148 g CP/kg DM) or low energy and protein (LEP, 2.02 Mcal ME/kg DM and 87 g CP/kg DM). At the time of weaning, one half of lambs from each group was randomly separated and assigned to HEP or LEP. So there were four treatment groups in post-weaning period: H-H (HEP pre- and post-weaning); H-L (HEP pre-weaning and LEP post-weaning); L-H (LEP pre-weaning and HEP post-weaning) and L-L (LEP pre and post-weaning, control group). Treatment effects on dry matter intake, milk intake, serum metabolite profiles, inherent safety index and growth were examined. **RESULTS:** Pre-pubertal plane were significantly affected above mention parameters at post- weaning period ( $P < 0.05$ ). In the post-weaning period, dietary treatment did significantly decrease affect all blood metabolites concentration ( $P < 0.05$ ) expect calcium levels. The numbers of white blood cell, neutrophil, lymphocytes and monocytes of H-L treatment were higher than other groups ( $P < 0.05$ ). **CONCLUSIONS:** It has been observed that diet energy and protein and body energy reserves are much important .regulators of growth and health indicators in Kurdish female lambs

## کلمات کلیدی:

Energy, Growth, Immunity, lambs, Protein

## لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/886784>

