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## Overview/description

### **Dairy Dilemma: Balancing Milk Production and Cow Health**

This presentation will explore the complexities involved in drying off dairy cows. During this webcast, we will discuss the challenges posed by high milk production at the end of lactation, with a focus on selective dry cow therapy and the effective methods to reduce milk production before drying off, aiming to ensure cow health and optimize dairy management practices.

## Speaker's bio and credentials



### **Luciano Caixeta, DVM, PhD**

Luciano Caixeta is an Associate Professor of Dairy Production Medicine at the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Minnesota. Luciano was born and raised in Brazil where he was involved in beef cattle production from a young age. He obtained his DVM degree from the College of Veterinary Medicine at the Universidade Federal de Goiás in his hometown of Goiânia, Brazil. Upon completing his DVM training, he moved to Cornell University where he completed a residency in production medicine and a clinical fellowship at the Cornell University Hospital for Animals. He also obtained his PhD degree in animal sciences from Cornell University. Before joining the U of M in 2017, Luciano was a clinical instructor in Dairy Population Health Management at the Colorado State University for two years. Dr. Caixeta's research program focuses on investigations about metabolic and infectious diseases during the transition period, the development and utilization of immunotherapeutics, and in the use of holistic approaches to understand the networks that form the complex biological systems of living animals (dairy systems biology).



## Questionnaire

1 – Which of the following is NOT a strategy to decrease milk production at the end of lactation?

- Administration of acidogenic boluses
- Feeding of lower-quality feeds
- Increase milk frequency to decrease accumulation of milk in the mammary gland
- Decrease the amount of feed offered
- Administration of pharmacologic agents to inhibit prolactin

2 – True or False. Cows receiving acidogenic bolus at dry-off had lower activity (i.e., decreased lying time) without drastic changes in their rumination time when compared to control cows.

- True
- False

3 – The administration of acidogenic boluses to dairy cows leads to a temporary decrease in blood pH. What are other noninvasive parameters/measurements that could be measured as a proxy for this effect?

- Decreased urine pH
- Decreased dry matter intake
- Decreased milk yield
- All of the above

4 – Which of the following are key factors to successfully implement selective dry cow therapy (SDCT)? (select all that apply)

- High prevalence of infection at dry-off (BTSCC >250,000 cells/mL)
- Control of contagious pathogens
- Proper use of teat sealant
- Untrained personnel to perform cow selection and dry-off procedures
- Ability to monitor outcomes

5 - Which of the following parameters could be used to monitor the success of dry cow therapy in dairy farms? (select all that apply)

- Somatic cell count (SCC) in milk
- Milk yield post-calving
- Incidence of clinical and subclinical mastitis
- Feed intake during the dry period
- Number of cows moved to hospital pens



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**PERSONAL INFORMATION:**

**First name:**

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**Last name:**

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**Type:**

*(Veterinarian, Technician)*

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**Licence number:**

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**Province where you practise:**

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**Email:**

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## **CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION**

**Educational webcast**

**Dairy Dilemma: Balancing Milk Production and Cow Health**

**Presented by**

**Luciano Caixeta, DVM, PhD**

**This document confirms that**

***Dr. Lorem Ipsum***

has viewed the above-mentioned webcast and has answered and submitted the questionnaire meant to evaluate the understanding of the content.

Date:

Province of licensure:

Licence number:

**CE credit earned: 0.5**