







Unit: Hypomagnesaemic Tetany in Cattle

Lesson:1

Introduction, etiology, Risk factors

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Hypomagnesaemic Tetany in Cattle







Occurrence

- Occurs most often in dairy cows in early lactation
- Affected cattle are often found to have concurrent low blood calcium.
- Grazing of green grass, small grains and cool season perennial grasses in late winter and early spring (February through April).







Role of Magnesium

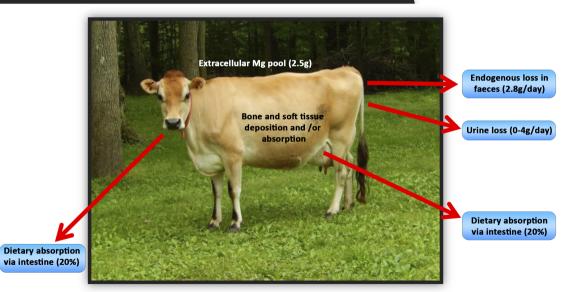
- Magnesium is the major intracellular divalent cation, and is an essential element in a large number of enzymic activities in the body.
- Magnesium (Mg) is an important macromineral that has many functions within the body including nerve and muscle function, immune system function and bone health.













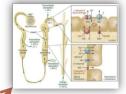


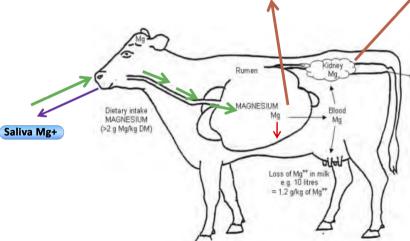




Homeostasis of Magnesium in Ruminants

Acyive Na+ linked ATAPase transport (Na:K =5:1)





- Dietary intake
- Renal excretion
- Lactation

- faeces

- Factors influencing absorption of magnesium
- Na:K ratio in rumen
- Other factors influencing absorption
- Magnesium in pastures and tetany hazard





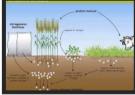




Risk Factors



Lush pasture



Acidic soil



Leaching and



Fertilization

Cereal pasture



Winter season









Animal and management risk factors

- 1. Dry matter intake
- 2. Period of food deprivation
- 3. Transport or movement
- 4. Stress and Epinephrine release



Etiology

- Etiology is multifactorial.
- Inclement weather, transport, or when cows graze short-grass dominant pastures containing <0.2% Mg on a dry-matter basis.
- Decrease in plasma Mg concentration when absorption of dietary
 Mg is unable to meet the requirements for maintenance (3 mg/kg body wt).









Thank you