Asociación entre dos líneas genéticas de vacas holstein y la pérdida de gestación [

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text (article)

Analítica

The objectives of this study were to determine the association between North American Holstein (NAH) and New Zealand Holstein (NZH) genetic lines and pregnancy loss between 30-60 days after artificial insemination (AI), and to determine the influence of the calving number, services per pregnancy, calving interval and calving-pregnancy interval in pregnancy loss within each genetic line. 403 lactations of 140 animals were analyzed: 168 of 59 NAH cows and 235 of 81 NZH cows. Lactations of pregnant cows (30 days after AI) were chosen. Pregnancy loss was calculated with the pregnancy diagnosis result at 60 days after AI. A binary logistic regression was used to determine the magnitude of the association. Pregnancy loss occurred in 104 lactations (25.81%): 47 (27.98%) in NAH cows and 57 (24.26%) in NZH cows. NAH cows were 1.21 times more likely to suffer pregnancy loss than NZH cows (P>0.05). Multiparous NAH and NZH cows were 2.52 and 2.37 times more likely to suffer pregnancy loss than primiparous cows (P<0.05), respectively. Cows with two or more services per pregnancy were more likely to suffer pregnancy loss (2.48 in NAH and 2.18 in NZH; P<0.05). The Holstein genetic line was not statistically associated with pregnancy lossbetween 30-60 days after AI. The risk of pregnancy loss increased significantly when pregnancy services increased in both genetic lines
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