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제 3 차 년도
최종 보고서

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v.3

젖소 혈액의 주요성분 분석에 의한
번식효율 개선 연구

Studies on the Improvement of Reproductive
Efficiency of Dairy Cattle Based on
Blood Component Assay

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농 립 부

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1997. 12. .

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가 가

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12-13

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가

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profile test가

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Se

E

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Se

E

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Se

70 80ng/ml

가

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Se 가

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20mg/dl

가

가

가

가

가

가

progesterone

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가

(Se

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1.

74

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2. Holstein

Selenium

E

10 45

162 ,

10 50

214

Se

,

Se

Se

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3.

Se

E

가

Se

Se

E

,

(, ,

, ,)

,

(30)

(70)

.

4 5. Holstein

54

50 100

380

likelihood ratio test

, 3

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.

6. Holstein

,

Holstein 75

9

1

,

,

E

7.

Progesterone

profile

, 46

1

progesterone

10 가

(Se, PUN, MUN,

cholesterol, glucose, Ca, P)

1.

1.

1.

129.6

20 34

20

35

95.8

20

87.1

가

2.1

20

0.2 가

2.

22.5%

11.9%

3.

가

4.

가

5.

가

6. 1 2

2. Holstein Selenium Vitamin
E

1. Holstein selenium 가
65.0ng/ml 47.3ng/ml 가 73%
Selenium 3%
16% 가 가 30%
5%

2. Selenium

3. selenium 가
가
selenium 가
Amylase

4. selenium

5. selenium 가 , selenium
90 150
0.1-0.2

6. vitamin E 12.7 15.4ug/ml
1.2 , 6,000-8,000kg , 90

3. Selenium Vitamin E 가
Se

1. Selenium 10 25 30 45
selenium 57.5ng/ml, 72.9ng/ml 84.0ng/ml .
2. Vitamin E , 10 25 30 45
5.9µg/ml, 8.3µg/ml 10.9µg/ml

3. Selenium vitamin E 60 60-90
37.1% 21.5% 58.6%
31.4% . 150
67.1% 1.8 . 90 91-150
73.1 84.5 .

4. Selenium 5.5%
10.0% 3.8%

5. Selenium vitamin E
7.7 9.5 .

6. Selenium vitamin E cholesterol,
glucose, Ca P .

4. Holstein

1. 7 가 가

2. 70% 가 16-26mg/dl
 가 20mg/dl 55% .
3. 6000kg ,
 8
4. 가 .
 20mg/dl .
 23mg/dl 가 0.9 .
5. 120
 23mg/dl .

5.

1. A NRC CP TDN 가 1.3 1.7 1.1
 1.3 .
2. B 20kg TDN CP
 가 1.3 1.4 .
3. 3 CP TDN ,
 가 3.4%, 7.6% 1.8%
 () 가 .
4. () ()
 21.6mg/dl 16.2mg/dl .
5. () ()
) 7.1% 56.5%
 175.0 109.4 .

6. Holstein

1. selenium 6 가 가 62-68ng/ml
 selenium 9 24ng/ml 가
 . vitamin E 2 6.3µg/ml 가 6
 가 12-13µg/ml .
2. 2 3 6 9 13 14mg/dl
 8 9 17 18mg/dl . 6
3. Cholesterol 2 3 6 9 125-139mg/dl 190-200
 mg/dl glucose 7 65mg/dl .
 Ca P 9 8 9mg/dl 7 8mg/dl 가
4. glucose
5. selenium
 selenium P, selenium cholesterol glucose,
 cholesterol, glucose P
 (+) selenium P,
 cholesterol P (-) .
6. selenium
 glucose, 가
 selenium vitamin E 가 . glucose
 selenium . cholesterol, glucose
 vitamin E 가 .

cholesterol selenium 가
 cholesterol glucose, P selenium 가 .
 cholesterol, glucose selenium .
 7. selenium 50ng/ml
 16mg/ml
 가 .

7. Progesterone

1. 46 9
 47.8%, 19.6%, 15.2%
 32.6% .
 2. 9 (22) 1
 progesterone . 1 2
 progesterone 7.5ng/ml 9.1ng/ml 2 가 1
 1.2 .
 3. 63%가 4 1 8
 95%가 . 10 2 3 가
 90.9% 59.2% .
 4. 10 1 27.2% 2 3
 55.0% 84.6% .
 5. 5
 가 .
 selenium

6.

가

2.

1.

2. Se

Se vit. E

Se

3.

4.

5. Progesterone

6.

7.

SUMMARY

. SUBJECT

Studies on Improvement of Reproductive Efficiency of Dairy Cattle Based on Blood Component Assay

. PURPOSE AND IMPORTANCE OF STUDY

The reproductive performance of dairy cattle is a key factor in profitability of dairy herds and greatly affects the milk yield per cow of herd life, the number of replacement cows need to maintain constant herd size, and the longevity of cows in herds. During the past few decades, the main reason for culling in commercial dairy herds has shifted from low milk production to poor fertility or reproductive disorders.

To maximize the total profit and income over herd life-time, the reproductive efficiency must be achieved to maintain optimal calving interval, indicator of overall reproductive performance. It is generally believed that 12-13 months calving interval is

economically ideal for dairy herds.

During postpartum period, the calving to conception interval is dependent on the resumption of cyclic ovarian activity, estrous behavior and its accurate detection, and the conception rate after AI. In addition, prolonged postpartum anovulation and anestrus may be caused by the various factors including retained placenta, uterine infection, ovarian cysts, delayed uterine involution and prolonged luteal phase.

The deficient and excessive intakes of energy, protein or minerals adversely affect the reproductive efficiency of cows. To check this problems, metabolic and blood profile test has been designed to monitor the nutrition and health status.

Recently, the importance of selenium and vitamin E for the prevention or reduction of reproductive and health problems in dairy cattle have been reported. Many studies for dairy cattle have been reported that prepartum supplementation of Se and vit.E reduced incidence of RP and have also shown that Se-Vit.E was effective for reducing incidence metritis and ovarian cysts during early postpartum period. In general, the plasma Se levels require to be maintained 70-80ng/ml. However, no data have been published regarding the Se status of dairy cows in Korea, while the incidence of RP of lactating cows appears to be high in several studies. In addition, there has been growing interest in using the concentration of urea nitrogen in plasma and milk (PUN and MUN), as an useful indicator of balance between protein and energy in dairy

cows and in diets. Several workers have found that the conception rate decreased dramatically at PUN concentration 20mg/dl. Many dairy farmers in Korea often feed protein and energy in excess of the requirement and recommendation during early and peak lactation period to induce high milk production. The parturition and period of early postpartum is closely related to the low fertility or infertility and future reproductive performance. Most reproductive disorders is due to the deficiency in reproductive management during these periods. Monitoring progesterone level in blood and milk during the early postpartum period can provide a very important diagnostic information and can effectively distinguish the postpartum ovarian activity and detect cows that are not cyclic at the end of voluntary waiting postpartum period.

In consideration of these research results and importances, several studies were designed with the following purposes.

The primary aim of this study was to investigate the current reproductive status of dairy farms and nutritional status related to reproduction and the secondary aim was to investigate the causes of low reproductive efficiency and to test the effect of feeding for Se and PUN on the improvements of reproductive efficiency.

. CONTENT AND SCOPE OF STUDY

Subject-1. Investigation of reproductive performance

and disorders in different herd sizes

In order to investigate various reproductive characteristics, data were collected from 74 dairy farms located in Chungnan and Kyunggi area, Holstein herds were visited to collect the data and questionnaires. The reproductive performance analyzed were days open, interval to 1st AI, number of AI per conception, reproductive failure, retained placenta, and calving status.

Subject-2. Selenium and vitamin E level in plasma and factors affecting its levels

To evaluate the Se and Vit.E levels in plasma and the factors affecting its levels, individual blood samples were obtained from 162 Holstein of 10-45 days prepartum and 214 cows of 10-50 days postpartum. The distribution of cow's Se levels and the relationship of Se levels and reproductive performance was investigated.

Subject-3. Effect of prepartum Se and vit.E injection on their plasma levels and reproductive performance

The effect of Se and vit.E injection on the incidence of retained placenta (RP) and the improvement of reproductive performances were studied. Firstly, changes in plasma Se and Vit.E after injection were tested. Secondly, the reproductive status (estrus, conception, AI per conception, days open and RP) were evaluated. Blood samples

were collected from 30 cows with RP and 70 cows without cows at the previous calving.

Subject-4 and 5. Relationship of plasma urea nitrogen (PUN) to reproductive performances and improvement of reproductive efficiency of cows in relation to assay of PUN

To evaluate PUN levels in the subject 4, individual blood samples of 50-100 days postpartum were firstly collected from 380 Holstein cows in 54 herds in Kyunggi area. Secondly, the relationship between PUN and conception rate (CR) were compared with the likelihood ratio test based on increasing increments : <15, 15-19.9, 20-22.9 and 23mg/dl. In the subject 5, the effect of feeding controlled according to the results of feed analysis on the improvement of reproduction were investigated in 3 herds. the effect before and after feeding control was evaluated on the basis of the changes in milk yield and components and the changes in CR and days open.

Subject-6. Changes in plasma components related to reproduction during early postpartum, correlations among components and their effects of reproductive performance

Changes in metabolites, minerals and vit.E were investigate in 75 Holstein cows. Individual blood samples were collected at week intervals up to 10wk postpartum. The correlations between

components and the relationship of components to reproductive performance were investigated. In addition, the results of Se and urea nitrogen in plasma were compared with those in milk.

Subject-7. Use of plasma progesterone levels in monitoring postpartum ovarian activity cyclic ovarian activity and ovarian dysfunction during early postpartum period was investigated by progesterone profiles.

Blood samples for progesterone assay were collected at week intervals up to 10wk postpartum from 46 Holstein cows. Another aim of this study was to make clear where cows with normal ovarian activity is different from abnormal cows in the concentrations of Se, PUN, MUN, cholesterol, glucose, Ca and P.

. RESULTS OF STUDY

Subject-1. Investigation of reproductive performance and disorders in different herd sizes in Holstein cattle

1. The overall number of days open averaged 129.6 days, with shortest day in herd size of 20 34 cows. Overall interval to 1st AI after calving and the number of AI per conception was 87.1 days and 2.1 inseminations, respectively.
2. The incidence rate of reproductive disorders and retained placenta averaged 22.5% and 11.9%, respectively. Reproductive disorders was higher for herd size of 20 34 cows and retained

placenta (RP) was higher for herd size <20 cows than other herd sizes.

3. Most difficult and frequent reproductive disorders concerns perceived by dairy farmers were the repeated breeders and ovarian cysts for all two herd groups; official milk yield-test and milk yield-nontest herds, followed by anestrus, RP and metritis for the milk yield-test herds and anestrus, metritis and RP for the milk yield-nontest herds.
4. The incidence of reproductive disorders for milk yield-test herds was slightly higher than that for milk yield-nontest herds and the incidence of RP did not differ between the two herd groups, but the dairy farms having large ground areas per cow for cow exercise and forage crop production had less incidence of RP.
5. Times of afterbirth and termination of vaginal discharge (lochia) were different between milk yields and two herd groups. The cows in herds which were fed mineral-vitamin block containing Se and vit.E and the cows with normal calving had shorter times for afterbirth and vaginal discharge compared with the cows unsupplemented with Se and vit.E and assisted calving. Termination of vaginal discharge was delayed in the cows with RP.
6. Seventy-two percentage of 1st AI after calving was done at the 1st or 2nd estrus postpartum and 28% of the 1st AI and 65% of pregnancy diagnosis was done according to the own circumstance rather than the scheduled times.

Subject-2. Selenium and vitamin E in plasma and factors affecting its levels in Holstein cows

1. Plasma selenium (Se) concentration of Holstein cows averaged 65.0ng/ml during prepartum and 47.3ng/ml during early postpartum the proportion of cows having deficient selenium status, <40ng/ml was 3% for prepartum period and 16% for postpartum period. the cows having adequate status, 70ng/ml was 30% for prepartum and only 5% for postpartum respectively.
2. The cows in herds which were fed mineral-vitamin block had more higher plasma Se concentration than the those without block.
3. The prepartum Se concentrations were affected by dry periods and seasons and the postpartum levels was greatly associated with feed efficiency and intake of concentrates, forage sources and seasons. Amylase genotype in polymorphism slightly affected plasma Se concentration.
4. The times of afterbirth and termination of vaginal discharge were slightly reduced when the plasma Se was high.
5. No difference in days open to the 1st AI after calving appeared between the plasma Se concentrations, but the conception rate by 90days and 150days postpartum was higher in the cows having high plasma Se levels than the those of low Se levels. The number of AI to conception in cows with high Se reduced 0.1 0.2 inseminations.
6. The plasma vit.E concentration during prepartum and early prepartum was 12.7mg/dl and 15.4mg/dl, higher 1.2 times during

postpartum The plasma vit.E was not affected by any factors during prepartum period, but the levels during early postpartum was higher in high the feed efficiency of concentrates, dry period of 90 days, non-retained placenta and cows of 6000 8000kg milk yield, respectively.

Subject-3. Effect of prepartum selenium and vitamin E injection on their plasma levels and reproductive performance in Holstein cows

1. The plasma selenium (Se) concentrations before Se injection and during 12 20days and 30 45days after Se injection averaged 57.5ng/ml and 72.9ng/ml and 84.0ng/ml, respectively, resulting in increase 1.3 and 1.5 times after injection higher than that before Se injection.
2. The plasma vit.E concentrations before vit.E injection and during 12 20days and 30 45days after injection averaged 5.9µg/ml and 8.3µg/ml and 10.9µg/ml, respectively.
3. The number of cows showed estrus during the period of 60days and 61 90days postpartum was 37.1% and 21.5% (total 58.6), respectively and the conception rate by 90days postpartum was 31.4%. The conception rate and number of AI per conception by 150days postpartum was 67.1% and 1.8 inseminations. The days open of cows conceived by 90 days and 91 150days postparum was 73.1 and 84.5, respectively.
4. The incidence rate of retained placenta (RP) in the cows

injection with Se and vit.E averaged 5.5%, which was acceptable target rate. Of these cows, rate of the cows with and without RP at the previous calving was 10.0% and 3.8%, respectively.

5. The time of afterbirth and termination of vaginal discharge(lochia) was 7.7hr and 9.5days in the Se-injected cows.
6. All blood metabolites and minerals assayed during early postpartum was normal levels in all cows.

Subject-4 Relationship of plasma urea nitrogen to reproductive performance

1. Mean concentration of plasma urea nitrogen (PUN) increased by 7wk postpartum and thereafter kept plateau levels.
2. The PUN concentrations of 70% cows ranged from 16 to 26mg/dl and the proportion of cows having PUN 20mg/dl, possible level associated with low conception rate was 55%.
3. The PUN concentrations were affected by milk yield, dry period and days open, resulting in lower levels in cows of <6000kg and with long period of dry and days open. Calving in August was significantly low and there was not different between ages.
4. The cows of PUN<15mg/dl and 15 19.9mg/dl had the likelihood ratio of conception of 1.3 and 1.7, respectively. As the PUN increased 20 22.9mg/dl and 23mg/dl, the likelihood ratio decreased to 1.0 and 0.9.
5. In conclusion, the low PUN might has favorable association with the conception, whereas had negative relationship between the

conception and high PUN.

Subject-5. Improvement of reproductive efficiency of dairy cattle in relation to assay fo blood urea nitrogen

1. Crude protein and TDN level in herd A was excessively fed 1.3 and 1.7 times than NRC requirements, respectively. While in herd B, TDN for cows producing 20kg milk yield per day was adequate, but their CP was excessively fed 1.3 to 1.4 times for their milk yield. The cows of herd C was adequately fed in both CP and TDN.
2. The overall effect after feeding control on milk yield and compositions appeared to be reduce 3.4% for milk yield, 7.6% for milk fat and 1.8% for milk protein, compared with the results of cows excessively fed CP and TDN. However, no difference in these effects appeared between before and after feeding control.
3. The plasma urea nitrogen before and after feeding control for CP and TDN was greatly decreased from 21.6mg/ml to 16.2mg/ml.
4. Conception rate at the 1st AI after feeding control was 56.5%, significantly higher than 7.1% before feeding control and the number of days open before and after feeding control was 175.0days and 109.4days, respectively.

Subject-6. Changes in plasma components related to reproduction during early postpartum of Holstein cows, correlations among components and their

effects on reproductive performance

1. Plasma Se (Pse) concentration increased by 6wk postpartum and thereafter maintained level of 62-68ng/ml and milk Se (Mse) continuously increased by 9wk postpartum and rose to 24ng/ml.
2. Plasma vit.E concentration was 6.3µg/ml 2wk postpartum and increased 17-18mg/dl 2-3wk postpartum and increased 17-18mg/dl 8-9wk postpartum. Milk urea nitrogen (MUN) before 6wk postpartum was more higher than that after 6wk.
3. The cholesterol in 2-3wk and 6-9wk postpartum was 125-139mg/dl and 190-200mg/dl, respectively and glucose concentration, 65mg/dl, after 7wk postpartum was higher than before 7wk.
4. The Ca and P concentration during 9wk postpartum was maintained 8-9mg/dl for Ca and 7-8mg/dl for P, without great changes.
5. All metabolites and minerals assayed in plasma and milk appeared to have linear regression on week postpartum, except glucose having 2nd degree polynomial equation.
6. Correlations among assayed components were positive for Pse, Mse and P, for MUN, PUN, cholesterol, glucose and P and were negative for Pse, Mse and P, and for cholesterol and P, respectively.
7. For the factors affecting changes in plasma and milk components, difference of Pse, glucose and MUN were observed for age, Pse, vit.E for parity, glucose and Mse for milk yield, cholesterol for roughage and days open, cholesterol, glucose and Se for calving status, respectively. Cholesterol, glucose and Se was lower in

cows with retained placenta.

8. Days to the 1st AI, afterbirth and termination of vaginal discharge was sooner in cows with high Pse of 55ng/ml, while these times were increased in the cows with high PUN and MUN of 16ng/ml.

Subject-7. Use of plasma progesterone levels in monitoring postpartum ovarian activity in dairy cows

1. Types of ovarian activity within 60days postpartum and their occurrence rate was 47.8% for normal cyclic ovarian activity (Type), 19.6% delayed ovarian activity (type), 15.2% for ovarian cyst (Type) and 32.6% for persistent corpus luteum (Type), respectively.
2. In the cows showing Type of normal length, progesterone level in the 1st ovarian cycle was more lower in short cycle than in normal length cycle and the progesterone of luteal phase in the 1st and 2nd ovarian cycle was 7.5ng/ml and 9.1ng/ml, respectively, with higher 1.2 times in the 2nd cycles than in the 1st cycles.
3. Postpartum ovarian activity was normally returned within 4wk postpartum in 63% cows and 75% cows had normal activity within 8wk postpartum. The proportion of cows showing the 2nd and 3rd ovarian cycle within 10wk was 90.9% and 59.2%, respectively.
4. Percentage of estrus detected by farmers was 27.2% in the 1st estrus, 55.0% in the 2nd estrus and 84.6% in the 3rd estrus. Detection rate at 1st the estrus was significantly lower than

those at other cycles.

5. The concentrations of metabolites and minerals assayed in plasma and milk in normal cows were not different between before and after 5wk postpartum. However, the urea nitrogen in plasma and milk was higher in the cows of Type and Type than in the normal cows (Type).
6. Time of afterbirth was not different types of postpartum ovarian activity, but termination of vaginal discharge was greatly delayed in the cows with ovarian cysts.

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1.	40
2.	42
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1	65
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3	69
1.	Selenium Vitamin E	69
2.	70
3.	73
4.	73
4	74
5	Holstein	
	76
1	76
2	77
3	78
1.	78
2.	80
3.	81
4	.....	83
6	.....	84
1	.....	84
2	.....	85
3	.....	86
1.	.....	86
2.	.....	90
4	.....	96
7	Holstein	
	.....	97
1	.....	97
2	.....	98
3	.....	101

1.	.....	101
2.	.....	103
3.	.....	105
4. Seleni um	108
4	110

8

Progesterone

	112
1	112
2	114
3	116
1.	116
2.	117
3.	118
4.	120
4	122

8

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가 가

12-13

가

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profile test가

Se

E

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Se

E

70 80ng/ml

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가 20mg

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progesterone

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(Se)

2

1.

74

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2. Holstein Selenium E

10 45 162 , 10 50 214
Se , Se 3
, (<40ng/ml), (41-69ng/ml), (70ng/ml)
Se
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3. Se E 가 Se

Se E
, , (,
, , ,) ,
(30) (70)
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4 5. Holstein

54 50 100 380
likelihood ratio test

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6. Holstein

Holstein 75

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Progesterone

profile

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progesterone

10 가

(Se, PUN, MUN,

cholesterol, glucose, Ca, P)

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(Pelissier, 1972; Britt, 1985).

가 12 13 (Louca Legates, 1968;
Britt, 1975; Boyd Munro, 1980; Holmann , 1984)

가

가

12 13 50 60
(Britt, 1975), 85 (Franck,
1995).

(Rounsville , 1979; Butler Smith, 1989)

가 (Coleman ,
1985).

가

(Foote 1975; Oltenacu , 1981, Coleman , 1985).

(O'connor , 1985; Ruiz ,
1992).

가

11 29%, 2 14% 5 22% 가
 11 36% 2 33% (Stevenson Call, 1988).
 , 가가
 (Stevenson Call, 1988),
 (Morrow , 1966; Erb , 1985) (NRC
 1978). 가(Erb ,
 1981), (Martinez Thibier, 1984) 4 (Markusfeld,
 1984) (Brown,
 1985 ; Erb , 1985), (Oltenacu , 1984)
 (Fonseca , 1983)가 .
 Glanvill Dobson(1991) 87 104 ,
 Martin (1986) 105 124
 Coleman (1985) 128 90
 . 66 73 (Glanvill Dobson,
 1991), 78 89 (Hackett , 1984), Martin (1986)
 58 62 Coleman
 (1985) 1.9 2.0 , Glanvill Dobson(1991) 1.8 2.2
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 가 145 175 , 73 118 2.4 2.8
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(Oltenacu , 1983).

15 가 (Elliott , 1968).

(Foote 1975 ;

Oltenacu , 1983)

가 (Hackett , 1984 ; Williams , 1988).

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1994 6 1995 10 16

95 5 - 10

2.

40 50

30 , 21 , 10

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49 1,117

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3.

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(20 , 20-34 , 35)

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2가

3가

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가 20

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35

2-1

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129.6

411.5 (13.7)

. 20 34

95.8

, 20

87.1

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2.0 2.2

20

22.5% 11.9%

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20-34

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20

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145-175 (,

1991)

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20

가

95.8

(, 1991) 73 118

,

58 73 (Martin

, 1986; Glanvill Dobson, 1991; Ruiz , 1992)

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Dhaliwal (1996)

76 80

가 2.0 2.2

(1991)

2-3

180

가

가

1.6 2.0

가

2-1.

		()			
		<20	20	34	35
		23	18	8	49
		15.2 ± 3.0	24.8 ± 3.5	67.0 ± 57.6	
		51.8 ± 6.0	48.2 ± 8.4	49.5 ± 7.2	49.4 ± 7.3
305	(kg)	6,400 ± 780	6,700 ± 480	6,700 ± 500	6,600 ± 820
		71.0 ± 12.6	71.6 ± 19.2	71.3 ± 18.9	71.4 ± 16.5
		133.2 ± 31.1	122.7 ± 29.5	133.0 ± 44.5	129.6 ± 34.2
		87.1 ± 20.2	101.7 ± 36.5	97.9 ± 20.4	95.8 ± 23.2
		2.0 ± 0.5	2.2 ± 0.5	2.1 ± 0.5	2.1 ± 0.5
	(%)*	22.9 ± 11.9	25.2 ± 9.3	19.3 ± 3.8	22.5 ± 10.5
	(%)*	13.6 ± 7.9	11.7 ± 9.0	10.3 ± 6.4	11.9 ± 8.0

:

* 가 (24 740)

22.5% 11.9%

10% 가

20

(1991)

18 36%

2.

35

5가

(1 5)

2-2

가

가

1-2

3 가

4-5

가

2-2.

2.0 ± 1.2	2.1 ± 1.6	2.1 ± 1.5
2.8 ± 1.0	2.2 ± 1.3	2.7 ± 1.2
2.7 ± 1.2	3.4 ± 1.3	3.0 ± 1.3
3.3 ± 1.2	3.9 ± 1.9	3.5 ± 1.2
3.9 ± 1.1	3.6 ± 1.1	3.8 ± 1.1

: 5

1 5

.
()
가
가

Youngquist Bierschweil (1985) ,
11 29%, 5 22% 2 13.7%
, Stevenson Call (1988) , ,
21.3%, 12.3%, 9.4% 5.5% .

3.

2-3 .
20
35
가 .
2-4 35
가

가

2-3. 가

	()		
	<20	20-34	35
()	11 ± 5	17 ± 6	12 ± 3
(m ² /)	525 ± 422	623 ± 571	506 ± 230
(m ² /)	49 ± 45	45 ± 34	31 ± 13
(%)	22 ± 11	29 ± 9	19 ± 8
(%)	9 ± 8	12 ± 9	12 ± 9
()	12 ± 3	10 ± 6	18 ± 8
(m ² /)	290 ± 99	598 ± 376	872 ± 551
(m ² /)	21 ± 9	41 ± 21	42 ± 49
(%)	21 ± 7	18 ± 5	10 ± 2
(%)	12 ± 10	11 ± 4	7 ± 4

Hackett (1984) Williams (1988) 가

Curtis (1985)
milk fever

2-4.

	(%)		(%)	
	가*	가*	가	가
	22.4 ± 5.0	11.8 ± 6.8	12.6 ± 7.8	8.8 ± 3.6
	17.2 ± 11.8	14.7 ± 8.7	9.8 ± 11.0	11.6 ± 7.7
+	19.1 ± 7.4		7.9 ± 7.3	

* 35 가, ±SD.

4. ()

가

2-5 .

가 .

가 .

가 .

가 .

(1991) Robert(1986) .

(Holt .

1989), (Sandals , 1979; Oltenacu , 1983)

2-5.

()

305	(kg)	< 6,000	7.0 ± 2.7	8.4 ± 4.7
		6,000-7,999	6.9 ± 2.7	9.6 ± 5.3
		8,000	5.6 ± 2.5	7.8 ± 3.6
			6.6 ± 2.7	8.4 ± 4.6
			8.6 ± 3.3	14.0 ± 5.0
			6.2 ± 3.1	8.0 ± 4.6
			7.6 ± 3.1	11.6 ± 5.7
			6.5 ± 2.9	10.6 ± 6.2
			8.2 ± 3.1	13.0 ± 5.4
			6.0 ± 2.0	8.1 ± 4.5
			-	13.7 ± 4.4

5.

1 2 72%

가 28%

35% 20 34

15%

가가 ,

.
가 (O'connor , 1985;
Williams , 1986)

4

1. 129.6 20 34 20
35 . 95.8
20 87.1 가 . 2.1
20 0.2 가 .
2. 22.5% 11.9%
20 34 , 20 .
3. 가
, , ,
, .
4. 가
. .
5. 가

6.

1 2

3

Holstein

Selenium Vitamin E

1

Selenium (Trinder, 1969)
 selenium 가 .
 selenium 가 (Hansen
 Deguchi, 1996).
 selenium 가 (Stowe
 Herdt, 1992) (Van Saun,
 1990; Weiss, 1990). 50ng/ml
 , 80ng/ml (Julien
 , 1976; Segerson, 1981; Ropstad, 1987; Weiss, 1994)
 40ng/ml 70ng/ml
 (Van Saun, 1998; Gerloff, 1992). Holstein selenium
 (50 80ng/ml) (Ropstad,
 1988), Stowe Herdt (1992) 35% 가 70ng/ml
 . 1 5 10mg (Maus, 1980;
 Stowe, 1988) 0.3mg (Smith, 1987) 가
 selenium selenium 가
 (Ullrey, 1987; Weiss, 1990), 가

가 selenium 가
 (Segerson , 1977; Maus , 1982; Weiss ,
 1989). selenium 가
 (Segerson , 1981; Weiss , 1990) selenium
 가 (Harrison , 1984; Hidirglou ,
 1987).
 selenium 가(Ammerman
 Miller, 1975; Buck, 1980; Segerson , 1981; Harrison , 1984),
 (Segerson , 1977; Buck, 1980; Larson , 1980;
 Jukola , 1996), (Ropstad , 1987),
 (Smith Conrad, 1987; Hurley Doane,
 1989)가 .
 Vitamin E 가 가
 60 (Stowe , 1988;
 Weiss, 1990).

selenium

selenium

selenium

2

1.

, , ,
 1995 4 10

40

162 214

2.

40

50

heparin

15ml vacutainer tube

10-12ml

ice box

3,000rpm 10

-20

가. Sel eni um

Sel eni um

2, 3- di ani nonaphthal ene

Watki nson(19

96)

(1) 0. 1ml HN03 HCl04 digesti on ,

가 10ml ,

(2) 10% HCl 1. 0ml 가 30 가 ,

(3) Ammoni a pH가 1. 2 2. 0 .

(4) 0. 1 M EDTA 1. 0ml 가 ,

(5) 0. 1% 2, 3- di ani nonaphthal ene 1. 0ml 가 ,

(6) 50 30 ,

(7) 10ml cycl ohexane .

(8) Spectrofl uorometer excitati on wave

378nm, fluorescenc e wave 520nm .

. Vitami n E(-tocopherol)

Ishibashi (1977)

- (1) 0.1ml (Ethanol -tocopheryl acetate ethanol; 50µg/ml) 0.1ml 가 ,
- (2) 0.2ml n-hexane 가 30 , 5 hexane () .
- (3) 가 0.1ml ethanol HPLC

HPLC(high performance liquid chromatography) : 50µg/ml
DL- -tocopheryl acetate flow rate:
1.0ml/min; column: waters symmetry C18; ; wave length: 292nm

(Genetic polymorphism)

(transferrin, post-transferrin-2)

(ceruloplasmin, amylase) PAGE(pol yacryl amide gel electrophoresis) STAGE(starch gel electrophoresis)

(1)

Gahne (1997) Kraay(1982)

A-acrylamide, tris-citrate buffer ammonium persulphate gel acrylamide 3 (4, 8, 12%) 60mA . 0.8% coomassie brilliant blue 20 5% acetic acid .

(2)

Kraay(1982)

10 200 volt
300 volt borate 7cm
0.5% O-tolidine 12
methanol .

3.

sel eni um

,
, 90 150
3 (60 ,
61-90 , 91-150) sel eni um .
150 .

3

1.

Sel eni um

3-1 162 65.0ng/ml
214 47.3ng/ml
73% . sel eni um

3 (40ng/ml : ; 41-69ng/ml : ; 70ng/ml :) 3-2 . 3%(4%) 가 67% 30% . , 가 16%, 79% 5% 가 가 . 9%, 72% 18% . sel eni um 가 50ng/ml 80ng/ml 30% 4% sel eni um .

3-1. Sel eni um

()	Sel eni um (ng/ml)	
	()	()
< 10	61. 2 ± 1. 6*(40)	-
10- 19	67. 0 ± 1. 4(64)	46. 8 ± 4. 5(18)
20- 29	64. 1 ± 2. 3(43)	47. 8 ± 2. 0(41)
30	68. 3 ± 2. 7(15)	-
30- 39	-	46. 4 ± 1. 5(93)
40	-	48. 0 ± 1. 7(62)
	65. 0 ± 1. 0a(162)	47. 3 ± 1. 0b(214)

* ± SE

ab P<0. 05.

3-2. Selenium (%)

(ng/ml)		63.1	66.9	45.6	49.2	53.4	56.2
95%							
<40 ()		3(4) *		16(23)		9(13)	
40-69 ()		67(64)		79(70)		72(68)	
70 ()		30(32)		5(7)		18(19)	
		100		100		100	

* ()

Selenium

3-3 .

가

16% 26%

24% 3%

가

.

3-3.	-	(block)	Selenium	(%)
	, ng/ml	65.9 ± 1.9(38)*	64.8 ± 1.6(75)	65.1 ± 1.3(113)
<40		2	4	3
40-69		62	61	62
70		36	35	35
	, ng/ml	56.5 ± 2.9(34)	48.3 ± 1.2(89)	50.6 ± 1.1(123)
<40		16	24	20
40-69		63	73	75
70		21	3	5

* () :

- (kg) ;

(mg) : Ca 30,000 ; Mg 5,000 ; Fe 1,800 ; Mn 2,500 ; Co 50 ;

Zn 1,500 ; Se 10 ; I 35,

Vit (IU) : A 55,000 ; D3 27,500 ; E 300.

selenium 가 81%
 stowe Herdt(1992)가 34%가 70ng/ml
 Ropstad (1987)
 가 50-80ng/ml 가 .
 27%(73%) Segerson
 (1981), Harrison (1984) . Hi di rogl ou
 (1987) selenium 가
 selenium

2. Selenium

가

3-4

가 .

. 가

.

selenium

가

,
가 .

,
가 TDN

selenium

.

3-5

amylase-

가

celuloplasmin

가 .

가 .

3-4. Selenium

		Se	(	± SD, ng/ml)
	< 36	65.3 ± 8.2*	50.0 ± 13.2	
	36 - 59	63.8 ± 10.8	48.0 ± 13.2	
	60	62.0 ± 16.5	48.1 ± 9.3	
305	(kg)			
	< 6,000	64.6 ± 10.4	47.2 ± 10.0	
	6,000 - 7,999	64.0 ± 8.0	49.4 ± 12.7	
	8,000	67.9 ± 11.4	45.9 ± 6.6	
	< 90	64.8 ± 13.2	45.3 ± 11.1	
	90 - 149	62.9 ± 9.4	47.0 ± 9.3	
	150	63.4 ± 8.9	48.4 ± 7.1	
	< 60	66.0 ± 9.3	47.6 ± 7.0	
	60 - 89	64.5 ± 10.3	51.2 ± 12.6	
	90	61.3 ± 10.0	45.4 ± 11.3	
(/			
)	< 2.0	64.0 ± 16.3	47.9 ± 10.0	
	2.0 - 2.9	63.6 ± 13.3	48.0 ± 10.4	
	3.0	65.2 ± 5.9	53.2 ± 15.0	
/	, TDN			
	< 1.5	-	48.3 ± 10.4	
	1.5	-	54.6 ± 11.2	
	CP			
	< 1.5	-	48.2 ± 10.9	
	1.5	-	51.7 ± 11.3	
		65.7 ± 11.5	52.7 ± 13.2	
	+	65.8 ± 13.5	47.1 ± 9.7	
	+ +	65.5 ± 13.9	45.0 ± 7.0	
		80.1 ± 16.3	60.4 ± 4.3	
		65.1 ± 12.8	50.2 ± 16.1	
	가	65.9 ± 14.2	48.1 ± 10.9	
		79.3 ± 16.7	64.5 ± 17.1	
		61.0 ± 14.2	44.3 ± 9.0	
		65.5 ± 12.6	47.8 ± 9.0	

* ± SD

3-5.

Selenium

	Se () (ng/ml)	Se () (ng/ml)
Transferrin, A(7)	50.7 ± 16.5	*Cel uropl asmi n, FF(46) 49.3 ± 9.8
AD(45)	49.1 ± 10.1	FS(32) 47.2 ± 9.8
DD(25)	47.8 ± 8.8	SS(22) 46.9 ± 8.8
Post-transferrin FF(65)	49.5 ± 10.3	Amyl ase-I, BB(32) 46.3 ± 18.5
-2, FS(29)	48.6 ± 11.2	BC(46) 45.3 ± 8.7
SS(6)	49.6 ± 5.1	CC(22) 50.2 ± 10.6

* ± SD

selenium ,
 가 Hi di rogl ou (1987)
 가 .
 selenium 가 가
 (Van Saun , 1990; Stowe Herdt, 1992).
 selenium
 Selenium ,
 .
 가
 가
 Segerson (1977) Maus (1980)
 .

3. Sel eni um

() sel eni um
 3-6 .
 sel eni um
 . sel eni um
 .
 sel eni um 3-7
 90 150
 sel eni um 가 . 90
 sel eni um 50ng/Mℓ 76 80%
 62% 10 20% . 150
 50ng/Mℓ (76%: 81 85%).
 50ng/ml 0.1-0.2 .

3-6. Sel eni um

(ng/Mℓ)	()			
49	8.0 ± 3.6	10.5 ± 4.6	-	1.3
50-69	7.6 ± 3.3	11.0 ± 5.5	-	1.5
70	6.7 ± 3.2	9.9 ± 3.9	-	1.7
49	7.5 ± 3.1	11.3 ± 5.0	89	1.5
50-69	6.7 ± 2.4	10.8 ± 5.5	88	1.6
70	6.8 ± 2.5	10.0 ± 3.9	92	1.4

* : (1), 2-3 (2), 3

3-7.

Sel eni um

	Se (ng/Ml)		
	<50	50-69	70
	17	37	34
90	54.0 ± 15.8	58.8 ± 25.9	52.5 ± 14.9
150	67.0 ± 33.0	64.1 ± 26.5	68.0 ± 34.6
(%)			
60	5(38)	11(37)	11(38)
61-90	3(23)	13(43)	11(38)
91-150	5(39)	6(20)	7(24)
	13(100)	30(100)	29(100)
(150)	76.4	81.1	85.3
(150)	1.9	1.7	1.8

sel eni um

(Harrison , 1984; Hurley Doane, 1989)

(Harrison , 1986) sel eni um

. sel eni um 50ng/ml

Segerson (1977) Larson (1980), Mhai lovi c

(1982) sel eni um

.

3-9. Vitamin E

		Vit E (± SD, ug/ml)	
	36	10.0 ± 4.0	15.2 ± 8.1
	36 - 60	12.9 ± 7.2	15.4 ± 8.2
	> 60	10.6 ± 4.0	14.1 ± 5.8
305 (kg)	< 6,000	12.2 ± 4.0	11.2 ± 5.3
	6,000 - 7,999	10.0 ± 4.1	19.0 ± 8.0
	8,000	12.7 ± 9.4	11.7 ± 3.1
	< 60	11.5 ± 7.1	14.9 ± 6.3
	60 - 89	12.7 ± 5.6	14.7 ± 8.7
	90	11.1 ± 5.5	18.1 ± 7.6
(/)	< 2	11.4 ± 4.7	12.1 ± 6.0
	2	9.4 ± 4.7	15.4 ± 6.4
		10.5 ± 4.4	13.8 ± 4.4
		10.8 ± 5.3	14.6 ± 6.7
		13.6 ± 9.7	14.2 ± 8.1
		10.6 ± 4.6	17.0 ± 9.7
()	< 15	12.7 ± 7.5	14.8 ± 7.7
	15	10.4 ± 4.9	15.1 ± 8.5

5. Selenium Vitamin E

selenium vitamin E가
 가 75
 selenium 0.45, vitamin E 0.76
 selenium vitamin E 0.42,
 0.61 .

4

1. Holstein sel eni um 가
65. 0ng/ml 47. 3ng/ml 가 73% .
Sel eni um 3%
16% 가 가 30%
5% .

2. Sel eni um .
(21% : 3%).

3. sel eni um 가
, ,
가 . ,
. Amyl ase
sel eni um 가 .

4. sel eni um

5. sel eni um 가 .
sel eni um 90 150
0. 1-0. 2 .

6. vitamin E 12. 7 15. 4ug/ml 가
1. 2 . 가
6, 000- 8, 000kg , 90 .

4 Selenium Vitamin E 가 Selenium

1

가 3-14%

(Curtis, 1973; Rawson, 1986)

18-30% (, 1991).

(Martin , 1986),

가 (Pelissier, 1971), (Oltenacu , 1983), 가

(Erb , 1958; Dohoo Martin, 1984) (Oltenacu , 1984;

Erb , 1985)

5-10% (Rice , 1996).

(Maas, 1982).

가

(Grunert, 1986). selenium 가

, selenium

(Annerman Miller, 1975; Buck, 1980; Segeron , 1981;

Harrison , 1984) . Holstein selenium

가 (Trinder , 1969;

Julien , 1976; Segerson , 1981; Eger , 1985; Harrison ,

1984; , 1991; Arechiga , 1994), 50mg

2 15mg 가

(Trinder , 1969; Eger , 1985). selenium
 vitamin E 가 (Julien ,
 1976; Segerson , 1981; Harrison , 1984; , 1991),
 (Trinder , 1973) selenium (Blom
 , 1984) 가 . Selenium
 , 가 (NRC, 1978; Sanders,
 1984; Tasker , 1994), (Segerson , 1977)

selenium
 가 (Gwazdauskas , 1979; Hi di rogl ou ,
 1987; Stowe , 1988). Hi di rogl ou (1987) selenium
 가 가 selenium
 . Daniel (1987) 가
 가 (Ishak
 , 1983; Kappel , 1984) (Batra , 1992)
 가 .

Selenium
 (Smith Conrad,
 1987), 가(Hurlay Doane, 1989), ,
 (Harrison , 1984),
 (Harrison , 1986),
 (Segerson Libby, 1982) .
 selenium (Bostedt
 Schramel, 1980) selenium
 (Hi di rogl ou 1994).

sel eni um 가
 sel eni um sel ei num
 가 .
 sel eni um
 sel eni um 가 .
 sel eni um sel eni um
 가 sel eni um
 가 .

2

1.

1996 3 - 11
 , 40
 가
 30 80 110
 sel eni um vi tami n E .

2. Seleni um Vi tami n E

Seleni um vi tami n E가 10ml 5mg 700mg
 110 1 3 1 25mg 3, 500mg
 . 20 -40 10
 -20 30 40 3 4 sel eni um vi tami n

Selenium
80ng/ml

3.

Selenium

가

Selenium

90

150

30

40

80

40

selenium

4.

Selenium

cholesterol, glucose,

(Ca P)

Ciba-Corning

Automatic Clinical Chemistry Analyzer (Model: 550 Epress)

Ciba Corning reagents

(Reagent)	(Sensitivity)	(Linearity)
Cholesterol (E33940)	1.0mg/dl	800mg/dl (20.7mmol/l)
Glucose(E02043)	0.36mg/dl	600mg/dl (33.3mmol/l)
BUN(E31542)	0.2mg/dl	100mg/dl (39.27mmol/l)
Calcium(E14644)	0.02mg/dl	4-15mg/dl (1-3.75mmol/l)
Phosphorus(E02840)	0.01mg/dl	12mg/dl (3.9mmol/l)

3

1. Selenium Vitamin E

	Selenium		Vitamin E	
	1	2	1	2
84.0ng/ml	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.9
Vitamin E	5.9µg/ml	10.9ng/ml	57.5ng/ml	72.9ng/ml
가 .	8.3ng/ml	10.9ng/ml	57.5ng/ml	72.9ng/ml

31.4% 35.7% 67.1%

1.8 90 73.1

가 .

150 84.5

10 .

5.5% 10%

4-2. Selenium Vitamin E

		30	40(80)*	70(110)*
		3.8 ± 1.7	3.5 ± 1.1	3.6 ± 1.4
305	(kg)	6680 ± 1320	6530 ± 1250	6590 ± 1280
		61.4 ± 14.7	57.2 ± 13.9	59.0 ± 14.5
60		10	16	26(37.1)
61 - 90		6	9	15(21.5)
(%)		16(53.3)	25(62.5)	41(58.6)
1		10	12	22(31.4)
2		11	14	25(35.7)
(%)		21(70.0)	26(65.0)	47(67.1)
		1.85	1.77	1.80
, 90		73.4 ± 36.5	72.9 ± 24.2	73.1 ± 30.1
		90.2 ± 52.3	80.2 ± 34.2	84.5 ± 43.5
(%)		3/30(10.0)	3/80(3.8)*	6/110(5.5)

* 80 40 .

sel eni um ,
 가 Arechi ga (1994) .
 (1991) sel eni um
 . 5. 5%
 Arechi ga (1994) 10% 3%
 . (1991) 26% 7%
 . Seleni um
 가 .
 Hi di rogl ou (1978), Stowe (1988) sel eni um
 가 Tri nder
 (1973) Bl om (1984) sel eni um
 가 .
 Sel eni um 50mg Eger
 (1985) 25mg . 25mg
 가 sel eni um
 .

3.

4-3 가
 7.7 9.5
 가

4-3. Seleni um Vi tami n E

	1.9	1.6	1.7
(%)	93	94	93
	7.7	8.7	7.7
(),			
()	10.3	8.7	9.5
(%)	71	85	78

9.5

70ng/ml
 seleni um 가 (Harrison , 1984 ; Hurlay
 Doane, 1989) (Harri son , 1986)

4.

4-4 10-14
 , cholesterol
 glucose

4-4.

	(ng/dl)		
Cholesterol	107.3 ± 43.7	115.5 ± 35.2	111.8 ± 39.4
Glucose	49.6 ± 17.8	55.8 ± 9.0	53.1 ± 13.8
PUN	12.0 ± 0.9	12.9 ± 2.8	12.5 ± 2.3
Ca	6.5 ± 0.9	6.7 ± 0.5	6.6 ± 0.8
P	7.2 ± 1.1	7.7 ± 0.9	7.5 ± 1.0

4

1. Selenium

	10	25	30	45
selenium	57.5ng/ml	72.9ng/ml	84.0ng/ml	
	1.3	1.5		
2. Vitamin E

	10	25	30	45
	5.9µg/ml	8.3µg/ml	10.9µg/ml	1.4
	1.9			
3. Selenium vitamin E

	60	60-90		
	37.1%	21.5%	58.6%	
	31.4%	150		
	67.1%	1.8	90	91-150
	73.1	84.5		
4. Selenium

	5.5%
--	------

10.0% 3.8%

5. Selenium vitamin E

7.7 9.5

가

6. Selenium vitamin E

glucose, Ca P

cholesterol,

5 Holstein

1

가

(Kaim , 1983, Canfield , 1990) 가

(Carroll , 1988 ;

Howard , 1987 ; Jordan , 1983)

가 가 (Carroll , 1988 ; Holtz , 1986 ;

Jordan , 1983), 가

(Dasguota , 1971).

(Jordan , 1983) (Elord

Butler, 1993) progesterone (Jordan

Swanson, 1979; Sonderman Larson, 1989).

Ferguson (1988, 1993)

20mg/dl 가

가 .

가 .

(Carroll , 1988).

가

가

가

.

2

1.

1995 3 - 8

54

50

380

.

2.

50

heparin

15ml

vacutainer

10ml

ice box

24

3,000rpm

-20

.

.

1

10

.

3.

Ciba Corning Automatic Clinical Chemistry

Analyzer (Model: 550 Express)

Ciba

Corning BUN reagent (Cat. No. E31542) 14ml

,

5

1

.

(sensitivity)

(linearity)

0. 2mg/dl (0. 07m mol /l) 100mg/dl (39. 27m mol /l) .

4.

70

Ferguson
 (1993) likelihood ratio (가)
 likelihood
 ratio 4 (15. 0mg/
 , 15. 0- 19. 9mg/dl, 23. 0mg/dl) 가
 (true-positi ve rate)

3

1.

1 1 15. 3mg/dl
 7 plateau .
 50 274
 5-1 .
 73%(200)가 16-26mg/dl 16mg/dl
 가 17%(47), 26mg/dl 10%(27) .
 가 20mg/dl 가 151 (55%)

7

가 Howard (1987), Carroll (1988), Ferguson (1988), Canfield (1990)

가 7

Ferguson (1993) 20mg/dl 20mg/dl 55%

가

(Jordan , 1983 ; Howard , 1987 ; Carroll , 1988)

가

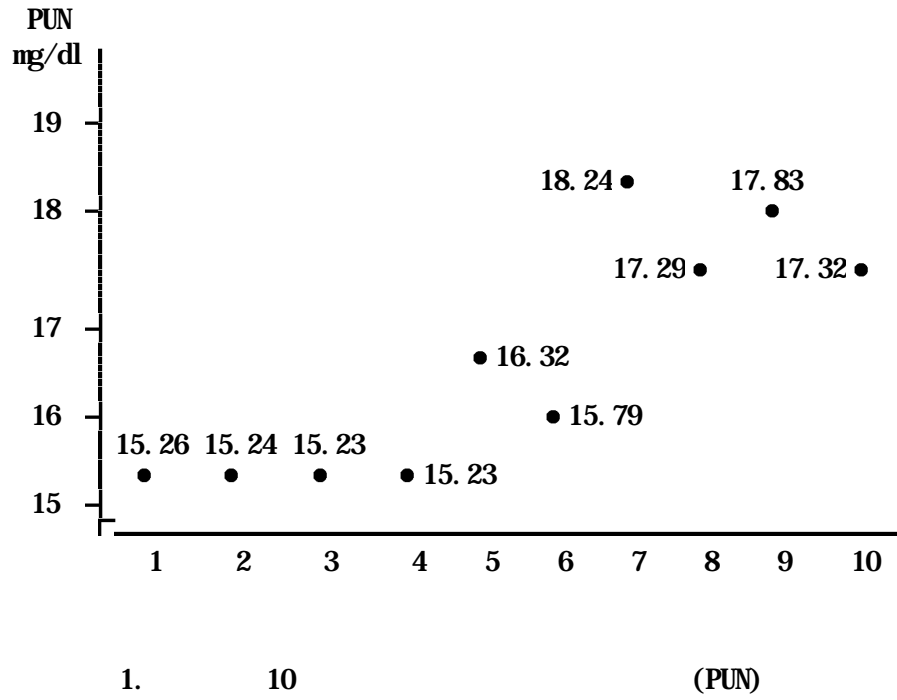
5-1. (PUN)

(mg/dl)	(%)	(mg/dl)	(%)
10.0	6 (2.1)	18.0 - 19.9	45 (16.4)
10.0 - 11.9	7 (2.6)	20.0 - 21.9	49 (17.9)
12.0 - 13.9	11 (4.1)	22.0 - 23.9	43 (15.7)
14.0 - 15.9	23 (8.3)	24.0 - 25.9	32 (11.7)
16.0 - 17.9	31 (11.3)	26.0	27 (9.9)

2.

380

5-2 . 5 6000kg ,
가 , 8
가 .



5-2.

(PUN)

		(ng/dl)		(ng/dl)	
	<36	60	20.4 ± 4.5 *	3	31 20.8 ± 4.2
	36-71	100	19.4 ± 4.9	4	50 20.4 ± 4.6
	72	33	19.7 ± 2.8	5	33 19.2 ± 4.6
305	<6,000	38	17.7 ± 5.4	6	53 19.9 ± 4.8
	6,000-7,999	100	20.4 ± 4.3	7	17 19.3 ± 3.4
	8,000	68	21.2 ± 4.5	8	20 17.2 ± 5.0
(kg)	<60	38	20.4 ± 4.0	<2	105 19.5 ± 4.7
	60-89	89	19.7 ± 5.0 (/		
	90	90	18.8 ± 4.3)	2	96 21.1 ± 4.6
	<60	19	19.7 ± 4.1		
	60-89	19	21.9 ± 4.4		
	90-119	19	20.3 ± 4.6		
	120	28	18.5 ± 4.3		

* ± SD.

3.

4

가 5-3 . 20mg/dl

44.8% 20mg/dl

. 가 (likelihood ratio)

가 가 . 15mg/dl

1.33 23mg/dl 0.9 가 .

5-3.

가

mg/dl		%	a		
			가	가	b
< 15	55	54.55	13.23	17.54	1.33
15 - 19.9	11	60.17	24.87	41.52	1.67
20 - 22.9	101	47.52	28.04	28.07	1.00
23	106	44.83	33.86	30.41	0.90

a PUN

b %/ %

5-4 . 120

가 23mg/dl 가

, 120

180

가 . 23mg/dl

likelihood ratio가 0.90

Ferguson (1993)

Butler (1996)

가

가 가

5-4.

PUN (mg/dl)	(<120)	(120)	(<180)	(180)
< 15.0	67.8 ± 21.5	4	112.3 ± 50.8	3
15.0 - 19.9	63.3 ± 26.2	6	97.1 ± 45.1	13
20.0 - 22.9	64.9 ± 25.5	11	101.6 ± 46.5	9
23	81.0 ± 29.0	14	98.7 ± 40.8	13

4

1. 7 가 가
2. 70% 가 16-26mg/dl
가 20mg/dl 55% .
3. 6000kg ,
8
4. 가 .
20mg/dl .
가 23mg/dl
5. 가 0.9 .
120
23mg/dl .

6

1

가 가 가
(Carroll , 1988) (Jourdan Swanson, 1979)
가
(Carroll , 1988; Howard , 1987; Jordan , 1983)
가 가
(Duby Trischler , 1986).
, gonadotropin progesterone
(Oltner Wiktorsson, 1983).
가

가 .

2

1.

1996 - 1997 2

3

2.

50

AOAC

3.

1 , ,

3

1.

6-1

6-2, 5-3, 5-4 .

6-1. 가

	가				TDN		Ca	P	
A	88.2	20.0	2.2	66.5	74.4	4.36	6.9	0.88	0.63
	89.2	5.6	1.6	59.1	42.0	24.6	9.1	0.04	0.20
	34.4	2.4	0.9	85.3	19.5	8.4	3.0	0.01	0.08
	28.3	6.5	1.9	86.3	21.4	4.4	1.0	0.02	0.11
B	88.7	20.2	1.9	65.8	73.7	4.2	7.9	1.07	0.65
	89.8	3.9	1.1	54.4	39.1	27.2	12.4	0.17	0.0
	29.3	2.6	0.7	85.5	16.0	8.2	3.1	0.01	0.0
	92.0	21.8	15.2	33.0	88.1	26.7	3.4	0.07	0.47
C	87.9	19.4	2.7	68.0	75.2	4.87	5.9	0.67	0.53
	89.1	5.8	1.3	54.1	42.0	29.5	9.2	0.07	0.19
	25.3	2.15	0.7	87.6	13.8	7.47	2.1	0.01	0.07

6-1 TDN
 13.8%, 16.0%, 19.5% 가 가
 25.3 34.4% 가 .
 가 가 . 가
 가 . 3 가 4
 18.43 20.23%
 TDN 73.7 75.2% 가 . (A) (B
) 가 TDN CP
 21.4% 6.49% 88.1% 21.8% .

6-1 가
 6-2 A , 15
 20kg/ () 25 30kg() 2가
 15kg 20kg NRC
 NRC CP
 TDN 49 71% 10 31% .
 NRC 31 49%, 7 20%

B (6-3) 15kg (),
 20-25kg() 30kg() 3가
 NRC 가 ,

6-3. B

	(15kg)	(20 25kg)	(30kg)
(FM kg)	9.6	15.6	19.2
	6.5	6.5	6.5
	4.2	4.2	4.2
	0.2	0.2	0.2
DM	14.4 (96) a	19.7(116)b(106) c	22.9(112) d
CP	2.2 (113)	3.4(144) (125)	4.1(133)
TDN	9.9 (102)	14.4(127) (112)	17.0(118)
Ca	116.8 (165)	170.9(195) (175)	215.7(184)
P	76.1 (165)	113.9(205) (175)	134.6(183)
:	41: 59	30: 70	26: 74

6-4. C

	(15- 20kg)	(25- 30kg)
(FM kg)	12.0	16.0
	7.5	7.5
	3.6	3.6
DM	15.7 (104) a(92) b	19.2 (103) c(94) d
CP	2.5 (126) (106)	3.2 (118) (104)
TDN	11.5 (112) (101)	14.5 (113) (101)
Ca	78.5 (110) (91)	103.7 (102) (89)
P	76.5 (166) (138)	93.9 (145) (126)
:	33.67	27:73

*a : 15kg/ , b : 20kg, c : 25kg, d : 30kg NRC

2.

3 TDN

6-5, 5-6 5-7

6-5. A

	(15- 20kg)	(25- 30kg)
(FM kg)	20.0	20.0
	0.2	0.2
	3.0	3.0
	6.0	6.0
	8.0	12.0
DM	16.7(101)	20.4(101)
CP	2.6(118)	3.4(111)
TDN	11.3(101)	14.4(101)
CF	3.1(111)	3.5(101)
NE	26.6(103)	34.0(104)
Ca	1.1	1.2
P	0.8	0.8
ADF	4.0(115)	4.5(106)
NDF	7.2(154)	8.2(145)
:	46:54	41:59

6-6. B

	(15kg)	(20-25kg)	(30kg)
(FM kg)	20.0	20.0	20.0
	-	0.7	1.5
	4.0	4.0	4.0
	10.0	11.7	13.0
DM	16.7(101)	18.5(101)	20.3(101)
CP	2.4(109)	2.3(106)	3.2(105)
TDN	11.4(102)	13.0(102)	14.6(102)
CF	3.3(117)	3.5(111)	3.7(107)
NE	27.0(105)	30.7(104)	34.5(105)
Ca	0.1(113)	0.1(103)	0.1(100)
P	0.1(110)	0.1(102)	0.2(95)
ADF	4.4(124)	4.6(118)	4.8(113)
NDF	7.3(157)	7.8(150)	8.3(145)
:	45:55	44:56	43:57

6-7. C

	(15 20kg)	(25 30kg)
(FM kg)	9.7	12.3
	26.0	26.0
	4.0	4.0
	-	1.5
DM	17.4 (105)	20.5 (101)
CP	2.6 (117)	3.4 (110)
TDN	11.3 (100)	14.7 (103)
CF	3.0 (106)	3.3 (100)
NE	26.5 (103)	34.8 (106)
Ca	0.09(101)	0.14(118)
P	0.06(101)	0.08(100)
ADF	4.6 (119)	4.6 (108)
NDF	8.0 (155)	8.2 (144)
:	48:52	47:57

A	NRC	111	118%	TDN	NRC
	B			NRC	105 109%
	C				
	3				

6-8

6-8.

	()	()
	(%, kg)	
CP	18.5(130.1)*	15.7(110.5)
TDN	75.1(112.1)	69.5(103.7)
(kg/)	23.4(100)**	22.6(96.6)
(%)		
	3.8(100)	3.5(92.4)
	3.3(100)	3.2(98.2)
	8.8(100)	8.6(97.9)
(%)		
1	1/14(7.1)	13/23(56.5%)
2	8/13(61.5)	6/10(60)
3	3/5(60)	4/4(100)
	175.0	109.4
(mg/dl)	21.6	16.2

* (kg/): 23kg, 600kg, 3.7% NRC

**

TDN ()
) NRC 30% 12%
 () 10.5% 3.7% 19.5%
 8.3% .
 3.4% 7.6% 1.8%

4

3

1. A NRC CP TDN 가 1.3 1.7 1.1
 1.3

2. B 20kg TDN CP
 가 1.3 1.4

3. 3 CP TDN ,
 가 3.4%, 7.6% 1.8%
 () 가 .
 4. () ()

21.6mg/dl 16.2mg/dl

5. () ()
) 7.1% 56.5%
 175.0 109.4

7 Hostein

,

1

,

10

가 (Kweon , 1985).

가

,

(Olson , 1986).

(Folman , 1981)

(Elrod Butler, 1993)

progesterone (Jordan , 1983)

.

3 cholesterol

가 (Kweon , 1986), glucose

(Payne , 1973). Ca P

(Lee 1978). Selenium

.

selenium

가(Hurley Doane, 1989),

(Harrison , 1984), (Harrison , 1986),
(Julien , 1976 ; Segerson , 1981; Arechiga , 1994)

가 . 가
가

seleni um 가 .
seleni um

9-10

2

1.

1996 3 - 1996 11

75

2.

2 9 10

1 9

10 . heparin
15ml vacutainer 10-12ml
3,000rpm 10
-20 . sel eni um

3.

가. Sel eni um

sel eni um Watki nson(1996)
0.1% 2,3- di ani nonaphthal ene
spectrofluorometer exci tati on wave 378nm
fluorescence wave 520nm .

. Vitami n E

Ishi bashi (1977) HPLC
50µg/ml DL- -tocopheryl acetate flow
rate 1.0ml/ , column water symmetry C18, wave length 292nm
.

, cholesterol, glucose, calci um phosphorus

Ci ba-Corni ng 555 Express
Clinical Chemi stry Analyzer reagents .

4.

, ,

$$y_{ijklm} = \mu + M_i + A_j + P_k + F_m + e_{ijklm}$$

$$, y_{ijklm} =$$

$$\mu =$$

$$M_i = i$$

$$A_j = j$$

$$P_k = k$$

$$F_m = m$$

$$e_{ijklm} =$$

, , ,

$$y_{ijklm} = \mu + L_i + R_j + C_k + D_m + e_{ijklm}$$

$$, y_{ijklm} =$$

$$\mu =$$

$$L_i = i$$

$$R_j = j$$

$$C_k = k$$

$$D_m = m$$

$$e_{ijklm} =$$

1.

60		가		
			9 10	9 10
				7-1 .
	selenium	6	가 가 7	62
68ng/ml			selenium 9	24ng/ml
	가 .		vitamin E 2	6.3μg
/ml	가 6	가	12-13μg/ml	.
			2-3 13-14mg/dl	
8-9	17-18mg/dl	,		6
	17mg/dl	.	cholesterol 2-3	125-139
mg/dl	가	6	190-200mg/dl	가 .
Glucose 7			Ca P 9	8
9mg/dl 7 8mg/dl		가 .		
			7-2	
	glucose	7	가 가	

표 7-1. 분만후 주별 혈장과 우유내 성분 변화

분만후 (주)	Cholesterol (mg/dl)	Glucose (mg/dl)	Ca (mg/dl)	P (mg/dl)	PUN (mg/dl)	PSe (ng/ml)	Vit.E (ug/ml)	MUN (mg/dl)	MSe (ng/ml)
2	124.6±9.3 ¹⁾	54.0±3.0	8.3±0.8	6.7±0.4	14.2±1.2	38.2±2.1	6.3±0.7	15.0±1.2	14.4±1.2
3	138.9±6.8	57.9±2.0	8.9±0.4	7.1±0.4	13.3±0.6	38.3±1.5	7.3±0.7	14.2±0.8	11.9±0.8
4	158.9±7.3	58.9±2.2	8.8±0.4	7.6±0.4	18.2±3.6	40.2±2.1	8.5±0.8	15.2±0.8	12.9±1.2
5	176.0±7.1	62.8±2.0	8.5±0.4	7.8±0.4	15.0±0.6	49.2±2.7	10.1±0.8	15.5±0.7	12.9±1.1
6	190.4±8.9	62.3±2.0	9.0±0.4	7.6±0.4	15.7±0.6	53.9±3.0	12.3±1.6	16.0±0.9	13.8±1.4
7	195.5±9.6	66.4±2.4	8.9±0.4	7.1±0.3	15.4±0.7	62.3±3.5	11.0±0.8	16.1±0.9	15.8±1.3
8	203.7±9.8	65.2±2.2	9.2±0.3	7.4±0.3	16.7±0.7	62.7±3.6	12.5±1.2	17.2±0.9	17.9±1.9
9	207.5±10.1	65.9±1.8	9.0±0.3	7.3±0.4	18.2±2.0	66.7±4.1	13.0±1.4	16.7±1.0	24.2±1.9
평균	178.8±3.4	62.3±0.8	8.9±0.1	7.4±0.1	16.0±0.6	52.2±1.2	10.3±0.4	15.8±0.3	15.3±0.5

PUN : 혈장내 요소태질소 MUN : 우유내 요소태질소 PSe : 혈장내 Se Vit.E : 비타민 E

MSe : 우유내 Se

¹⁾ 평균 ± 표준오차(SE)

7-2.

	b0	b1	b2
Cholesterol	174.83 ** (0.82) 1	10.52 (1.61)	-0.01 (0.05)
Glucose	57.09 ** (2.48)	0.90 * (0.37)	-0.03 * (0.01)
Ca	8.44 ** (0.44)	0.08 (0.07)	0.00 (0.00)
P	7.22 ** (0.43)	0.05 (0.06)	0.00 (0.00)
PUN	17.47 ** (1.89)	-0.25 (0.28)	0.01 (0.01)
MUN	15.13 ** (1.01)	0.02 (0.14)	0.00 (0.00)
PSe	48.29 ** (3.91)	0.41 (0.58)	-0.01 (0.02)
MSe	14.72 ** (1.79)	0.09 (0.26)	0.00 (0.01)
PVit. E	11.99 ** (1.24)	-0.31 (0.19)	0.01 (0.01)

b0 intercept

1(): (SE)

b1:

*P 0.05 , **P 0.01.

b2 ()²

2.

7-3 .

selenium

selenium +0.50, P -0.30

selenium

cholesterol glucose + 0.24 , P -0.31

+0.40,

cholesterol

+0.30, cholesterol P -0.30, glucose P +0.40

7-3.

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Cholesterol (mg/dl) (1)	-0.01	0.04	-0.33 **	0.20	0.41	0.10	0.30	0.24 *
Glucose (mg/dl) (2)		0.10	0.40 **	0.10	0.20	-0.04	-0.17	0.24 *
Ca (mg/dl) (3)			0.03	-0.02	0.02	0.10	-0.03	-0.04
P (mg/dl) (4)				-0.10	-0.30 *	-0.01	-0.10	-0.31 **
PUN (mg/dl) (5)					-0.01	-0.03	0.40 **	-0.01
PSe (ng/ml) (6)						0.20	0.11	0.50 **
Vitamin E (µg/ml) (7)							0.10	0.04
MUN (mg/dl) (8)								-0.01
MSe (ng/ml) (9)								

*P 0.05 , **P 0.01.

3.

가 7-4, 7-5 7-6 .

7-4 48 sel eni um glucose

38. 3ng/ml 56. 2mg/dl 48

가 . 1 2

sel eni um vi tami n E . 8000kg

sel eni um glucose .

vi tami n E, chol esterol, glucose, P

sel eni un 가 vi tami n E P

dholesterol, glucose sel eni um .

7-5 sel eni um 100 150 .

sel eni um, chol esterol, glucose가 vi tami n

E Ca 가 P .

가 sel eni um, chol esterol glucose

P . ()

sel eni um, chol esterol, glucose가

P . Vi tami n E Ca 가 .

7-6 .

가 . 48

sel eni um .

표 7-4. 각 요인별 성분 최소화자중 평균치

요 인	Cholesterol	Glucose	Ca	P	PSe	MSe	Vit. E
나이 <4	184.6 ^a (8.7) ¹⁾	60.8 ^a (1.9)	10.2 ^a (1.2)	8.3 ^a (0.3)	46.0 ^a (3.7)	9.2 ^a (1.8)	9.3 ^a (1.3)
(년) ≥4	174.6 ^a (10.0)	56.2 ^b (2.2)	9.0 ^a (1.3)	8.2 ^a (0.4)	38.3 ^b (4.2)	8.4 ^a (1.9)	9.4 ^a (1.4)
산 차 1산	189.8 ^a (17.1)	57.7 ^a (3.8)	9.7 ^a (2.3)	8.4 ^a (0.7)	28.9 ^a (7.3)	6.5 ^a (3.6)	4.9 ^a (2.7)
>2산	169.4 ^a (5.1)	59.3 ^a (1.1)	9.5 ^a (0.7)	8.0 ^a (0.2)	55.4 ^b (2.0)	11.1 ^a (1.1)	13.7 ^b (1.0)
305일 <6,000	170.9 ^a (9.9)	62.4 ^a (2.2)	8.4 ^a (1.3)	8.2 ^a (0.4)	40.1 ^a (4.1)	9.5 ^b (1.8)	8.5 ^a (1.3)
유량 6,000~7,999	176.4 ^a (9.1)	60.5 ^a (2.0)	9.4 ^a (1.2)	8.1 ^a (0.4)	44.5 ^a (3.9)	10.2 ^a (2.0)	9.7 ^a (1.4)
(kg) ≥8,000	191.5 ^a (11.5)	52.5 ^b (2.6)	10.9 ^a (1.5)	8.4 ^a (0.5)	41.9 ^a (4.8)	6.8 ^b (2.1)	9.7 ^a (1.7)
조사료 청초, 엔실리지	153.6 ^a (9.5)	56.1 ^a (2.1)	9.5 ^a (1.3)	9.2 ^a (0.4)	42.1 ^a (4.0)	3.9 ^a (2.0)	12.9 ^a (1.6)
건초, 엔실리지	205.7 ^b (10.0)	60.9 ^b (2.2)	9.7 ^a (1.3)	7.2 ^b (0.4)	42.2 ^a (4.2)	13.8 ^b (20.)	5.7 ^b (1.6)

^{ab}p<0.05 () : 표준오차(SE)

표 7-5. 각 요인별 성분 최소화자승 평균치

요 인	Cholesterol	Glucose	Ca	P	Selenium	MSe	Vit. E
공태기간 (일)							
≤99	169.9 ^a (12.7) ¹⁾	47.0 ^b (2.8)	8.2 ^a (2.6)	7.8 ^a (0.6)	38.2 ^a (4.6)	13.3 ^a (2.2)	13.3 ^a (2.2)
100~149	220.9 ^b (11.5)	52.7 ^{ab} (2.5)	7.9 ^a (2.4)	7.9 ^a (0.5)	45.2 ^{ab} (4.1)	14.9 ^a (2.0)	9.1 ^a (1.8)
≥150	175.8 ^a (10.4)	62.2 ^a (2.3)	12.5 ^a (2.2)	7.9 ^a (0.5)	49.5 ^b (3.7)	14.4 ^a (2.0)	11.3 ^a (1.8)
정상	208.4 ^a (8.5)	65.7 ^a (1.9)	9.7 ^a (1.8)	7.1 ^a (0.4)	49.9 ^a (3.0)	18.2 ^a (1.7)	9.8 ^a (1.4)
분만							
조산(1)	168.0 ^b (13.9)	48.0 ^b (3.1)	10.2 ^a (2.9)	8.3 ^{ab} (0.6)	49.5 ^a (5.1)	12.5 ^b (2.5)	12.9 ^a (2.4)
조산(2)	190.1 ^{ab} (9.6)	48.2 ^b (2.1)	8.6 ^a (2.0)	8.2 ^b (0.4)	33.5 ^b (3.5)	12.0 ^b (1.4)	11.0 ^a (1.6)
후산배출 (시간)							
<5	183.0 ^{ab} (11.5)	51.5 ^a (2.5)	9.7 ^a (2.4)	5.3 ^a (0.5)	55.1 ^a (4.2)	17.1 ^a (2.0)	12.1 ^a (1.9)
5~11	210.8 ^a (6.8)	57.9 ^b (1.5)	9.3 ^a (1.4)	7.8 ^b (0.3)	51.1 ^a (2.5)	13.8 ^a (1.2)	12.7 ^a (1.2)
≥12	172.7 ^b (17.4)	52.5 ^{ab} (3.8)	9.5 ^a (3.6)	10.4 ^c (0.7)	26.7 ^b (5.9)	11.7 ^a (3.2)	8.8 ^a (2.8)
질분비물 종료 기간(일)							
0~9	150.1 ^a (11.5)	49.8 ^a (2.5)	9.5 ^{ab} (2.4)	8.4 ^a (0.5)	34.4 ^a (4.2)	12.1 ^a (2.0)	10.5 ^a (2.0)
10~15	225.7 ^b (9.4)	58.9 ^b (2.1)	12.0 ^a (1.9)	8.8 ^a (0.4)	50.2 ^b (3.3)	12.8 ^{ab} (1.6)	12.9 ^a (1.5)
≥16	190.7 ^c (12.6)	53.1 ^{ab} (2.8)	7.0 ^b (2.6)	6.4 ^b (0.5)	48.3 ^b (4.5)	17.7 ^b (2.4)	10.3 ^a (2.2)

^{ab}P<0.05.

7-6.

		(PUN)	(MJN)
()	<4	15. 7a(1. 1) 1)	15. 9a(1. 2)
	4	14. 6a(1. 3)	12. 7b(1. 3)
	1	13. 3a(2. 2)	10. 7a(2. 5)
	2	16. 9a(0. 7)	17. 9a(0. 8)
305 (kg)	< 6, 000	14. 9a(1. 3)	14. 0a(1. 2)
	6, 000 7, 999	15. 3a(1. 2)	14. 8a(1. 3)
	8, 000	15. 1a(1. 5)	14. 2a(1. 4)
	,	16. 2a(1. 2)	15. 5a(1. 3)
	,	14. 0a(1. 3)	13. 1a(1. 5)

ab P<0. 05, () : (SE).

4. Seleni um

9 sel eni um
7-7 , sel eni um 50ng/ml

16mg/dl

() 가 .

가 .

7-7.

						()
PUN (ng/dl)	< 16	70.0 (3.4)	2.0 (0.2)	6.7 (0.5)	14.4(1.0)	
	16	82.1 (6.4)	1.8 (0.1)	7.0 (0.5)	13.6(0.8)	
MUN (ng/dl)	< 16	65.5 (8.0)	2.1 (0.3)	6.1 (0.6)	14.4(3.4)	
	16	80.8 (6.3)	1.8 (0.1)	7.2 (0.4)	13.7(0.7)	
Selenium (ng/ml)	< 55	87.8 (9.7)	1.5 (0.3)	7.2 (0.6)	13.2(1.2)	
	55	71.2 (5.8)	2.0 (0.1)	6.8 (0.4)	14.3(0.6)	
		80.7 (6.6)	1.8 (0.1)	6.5 (0.4)	13.6(0.8)	
		66.9 (6.2)	1.9 (0.3)	7.8 (0.6)	14.7(0.9)	
	() < 10	84.7 (10.0)	1.6 (0.2)	5.6 (0.4)	- -	
		10	73.2 (5.8)	1.9 (0.1)	7.4 (0.4)	- -
()	< 12	75.0 (5.8)	1.6 (0.1)	- -		
	12	84.2 (11.3)	2.5 (0.3)	- -		

PUN:

MUN:

1)(): SE

4

1. selenium 6 가 가 62-68ng/ml
 selenium 9 24ng/ml 가
 . vitamin E 2 6.3µg/ml 가 6
 가 12-13µg/ml .
2. 2 3 6 9 13 14mg/dl
 8 9 17 18mg/dl . 6
3. Cholesterol 2 3 6 9 125-139mg/dl 190-200
 mg/dl glucose 7 65mg/dl .
 Ca P 9 8 9mg/dl 7 8mg/dl 가
4. glucose
5. selenium
 selenium P, selenium cholesterol glucose,
 cholesterol, glucose P
 (+) selenium P,
 cholesterol P (-) .
6. selenium
 glucose, 가
 selenium vitamin E 가 . glucose
 selenium . cholesterol, glucose
 vitamin E 가 .

cholesterol selenium 가

cholesterol glucose, P selenium 가 .

cholesterol, glucose selenium .

7. selenium 50ng/ml

16mg/ml

가 .

8

Progesterone

1

12 13

(Louca Legates, 1968; King, 1976).

가 .

가

15 36 (Morrow, 1966; Rajamahandran Taylor, 1990; Keeling, 1992) 20

가 27 86% (吉目, 1986; Marion Gier, 1968) 50 55

93%가 (Marion Gier, 1968;

Terqui, 1982). progesterone

30 50 82% 96%

(Laming, 1981). 2 3 21 85 43

84 (King, 1976).

가 가

(Opsomer, 1992) (Schallenberger, 1984)

40 60 (Marion Gier, 1968; Opsomer, 1992) 50 60

50 60% 가 (Hackett

, 1984). 48-77% (Claus, 1992)

progesterone

70-90%(Mcleod Williams, 1991).

(Morrow , 1966), (Simerl , 1992),
(Sandals , 1979), (Oltenacu , 1983)가
(Claus , 1992) 가 .
90%가 가
(Zenjanis , 1969).

7-23% 가 4-10% (Claus , 1992).
progesterone
가 (Laming , 1982) progesterone
(Schams , 1978; Keeling ,
1992), (Mcleod Williams, 1991)
(Booth, 1979) .

32-45 74%가
progesterone 85-90%가
(Munro , 1982; Ri sco , 1992).
80-90%가 (Keeling , 1992).
progesterone 2 (Rajamahendran Tayler,
1990) progesterone
가 (Folman , 1973; Fonseca , 1983).
progesterone
가

progesterone

seleni um

2

1.

1996 5 1997 3

46

2.

1 10

1

10

hepari n

15ml vacutai ner

10 -20ml

3,000rpm

10

-20

Seleni um

10ml

-20

3.

progesterone

selenium, vitamin E,
(cholesterol, glucose), Ca P .

가. Progesterone

Wallec DELFIA fluorometer(Model: 1232)
time-resolved fluorimmunoassay progesterone
. DELFIA progesterone kit reagent Wallec
progesterone standard (0ng/ml, 0.31ng/ml,
1.26ng/ml, 3.14ng/ml, 12.6ng/ml, 37.7ng/ml;
1nM/L=0.314ng/ml), progesterone-Eu tracer, progesterone
antiserum, progesterone assay buffer, washing concentration
enhancement solution . plate 12 well
6 progesterone standard 2 20 μ l ,
12 well 20 μ l 2
well progesterone Eu tracer 100 μ g(12ml P4
: 240 μ l tracer) progesterone antiserum 100 μ g
(12ml P4 : 240 μ l) 가
2 . 4
enhancement solution 200 μ l well 가 5
progesterone .

. Selenium Vitamin E

Selenium Vitamin E

Watkinson (1966) Ishihashi (1977)

Selenium 2,3-diaminonaphthalene
Vitamin E DL-tocopheryl acetate
spectrofluorometer HPLC

, cholesterol, glucose, Ca P Chi ba
Corning Automatic Chemistry Analyzer (Model: 555 Express)
Chi ba Corning
reagents

3

1.

Progesterone

4가

8-1

9 46 22 (47.8%)

9 19.6% 9

가 15.2% 17.4%

32.6%

9

1 2

63%(14) 32%(7) 95%가 8
 . 10 2 20 (90.9%)
 16 (80%) 8 2 . 3
 13 (59.2%) 8 1
 (7.7%) .

1, 2 3
 27.2%, 55.0% 84.6% 2

8-3.

		()					
		1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	
1		5	9	6	1	1	22
	(%)	(22)	(41)	(27)	(5)	(5)	(100)
	(%)	0	3	1	1	1	6(27.2)
2		-	1	7	8	4	20
	(%)		(5)	(35)	(40)	(20)	(100)
	(%)	-	1	4	5	1	11(55.0)
3		-	-	-	1	12	13
	(%)	-	-	-	1	10	11(84.6)

3.

8-4 .

표 8-4. 분만후 난소기능의 형태별 혈장과 우유내 성분차이

성 분	난소기능 형태*				
	I (기능회복)		II	IV	
	< 5주	≥ 5주			
혈장, Se(ng/ml)	60.1 ± 7.4	60.3 ± 8.4	50.4 ± 6.1	50.3 ± 3.3	53.8 ± 9.5
Vit E(ug/ml)	11.4 ± 3.5	10.9 ± 3.9	7.4 ± 1.2	8.4 ± 0.2	7.9 ± 1.0
PUN(mg/dl)	13.2 ± 3.8	13.4 ± 4.0	17.4 ± 2.7	14.1 ± 9.2	16.1 ± 4.5
Cholesterol(mg/dl)	207.5 ± 61.0	213.0 ± 45.4	180.5 ± 9.7	148.0 ± 52.3	220.6 ± 48.3
Glucose(mg/dl)	72.2 ± 7.6	59.2 ± 8.4	68.4 ± 9.7	67.7 ± 9.6	63.9 ± 7.0
Ca(mg/dl)	9.8 ± 1.0	9.4 ± 1.1	10.1 ± 0.6	9.5 ± 0.5	9.6 ± 0.7
P(mg/dl)	6.8 ± 1.7	6.2 ± 1.3	8.1 ± 1.4	9.5 ± 2.0	7.7 ± 1.9
우유, Se(ng/ml)	17.8 ± 3.6	17.1 ± 3.8	14.3 ± 2.6	16.4 ± 1.6	15.7 ± 7.3
MUN(mg/ml)	14.1 ± 2.9	14.8 ± 2.7	16.0 ± 2.6	15.7 ± 1.6	17.9 ± 6.1

성분 : 분만후 9주까지의 평균 수준

* 형태분류 : 앞의 표 8-1 참고, 평균±SD.

sel eni um

sel eni um 가
sel eni um .

4.

8-5

가

9 47.8% 가
 Marion Gi er(1968), Terqui (1992)
 40 -60 90% Lamni ng (1981) Mcleod
 Williams(1991) 가 19.6%
 守野 (1984) 가 15.2%
 Mcleod Williams(1991) Zurek (1995)
 17.4% Claus (1992)

Kesler (1969) 10
 progesterone 가
 Keeling (1992)

progesterone

Booth(1979)

22

Laming (1981)

10

2

Keeling (1992)

King

(1976) 2

가

21 85

1

2

progesterone

Rarj amahendran Taylor(1990)

,

progesterone

Bkasco

Revilla (1992)

1

27.2%

(Claus , 1992) 2

55%

가

Roche (1992)

가

10-30 , 31-45

45

17%, 52% 100%

selenium

(Sandals

, 1979; Oltenacu , 1983; Schallenberger , 1984; Opsomer , 1992).

8-5.

()

*					
	()				
	< 5	5			
()	6.0 (2.1)	6.3 (2.2)	5.1 (2.0)	5.5 (0.3)	6.2 (2.2)
()	13.5 (4.1)	15.8 (6.7)	17.2 (6.7)	13.3 (5.8)	12.5 (5.4)

* : 8-1

(): SD

4

1. 46

9

47.8%,

19.6%,

15.2%

32.6% .

2.

9

(22) 1

progestrone

. 1 2

progestrone

7.5ng/ml

9.1ng/ml

2 가 1

1.2 .

3.

63%가 4

1

8

95%가

. 10

2

3

가

90.9% 59.2% .

4. 10

1

27.2%

2

3

55.0% 84.6%

5.

5

가 .

selenium

6.

가 .

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