

The response to an oral drench of propylene glycol is modified in dairy goats previously fed straw for two days compared to control fed goats

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Take home message The composition of the diet given to goats influences their response to a propylene glycol drench.

Introduction Plasma concentrations of glucose and insulin are known to increase in response to dietary propylene glycol (PG) (Miyoshi *et al.*, 2001). PG is a gluconeogenic precursor widely used in the prevention and treatment of ketosis. It increases the molar percentage of ruminal propionate in postpartum dairy cattle (Christensen *et al.*, 1997). After oral administration, a portion of PG is fermented in the rumen to propionate, but the majority escapes the rumen untransformed and is converted to glucose by the liver (Rizos *et al.*, 2008). High levels of glucose stimulate pancreatic insulin secretion which in turn reduces plasma non-esterified fatty acids (NEFA) if animals are mobilising adipose tissue reserves. We tested whether causing lipomobilisation by giving a straw diet had an influence on the metabolic response to PG.

Material & methods Sixteen dairy goats were selected at parturition and fed *ad libitum* a TMR to cover dietary requirements for lactation. On day 21 after parturition the goats received an initial PG drench (1 mL/kg LW). Starting on day 26 the goats received straw *ad libitum* instead of the regular diet and on day 28 the goats received a second PG drench (1 mL/kg LW). Blood samples were taken at -10, 0, 15, 30, 45, 60 and 120 min in relation to each drench and plasma was analysed for insulin, glucose and NEFA. Statistical analysis was performed with PROC Mixed in SAS using the Repeated statement to account for a time effect.

Results The glucose and insulin response to the PG drench was rapid in control animals but delayed when they received straw for 2 days prior to the drench (Fig. 1). Plasma NEFA were significantly higher in straw + PG compared to control + PG goats (respectively 1.65 ± 0.06 mmol/L vs. 0.56 ± 0.06 mmol/L, $p < 0.0001$) but did not decrease after the PG drenches in either group (results not shown).

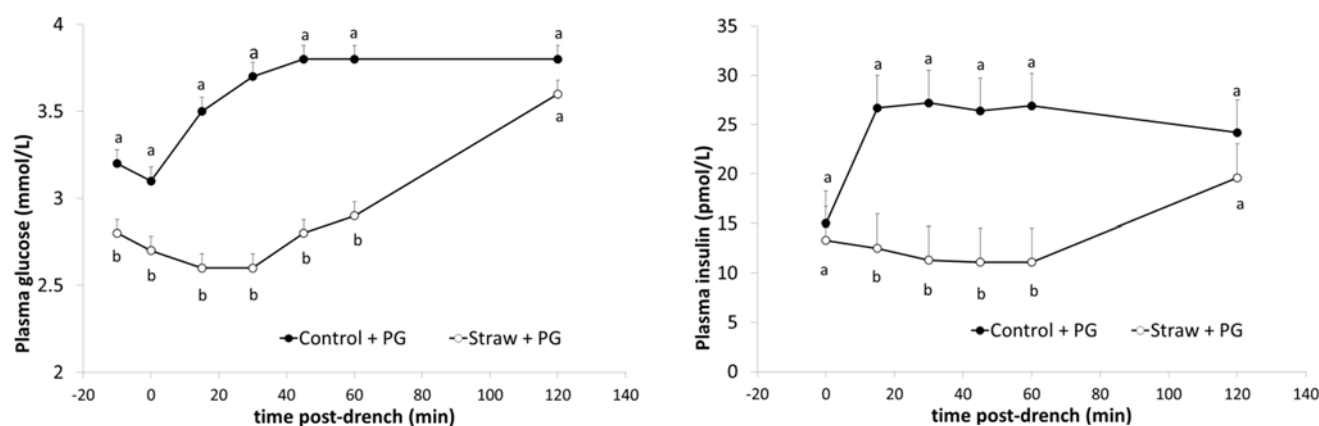


Figure 1 Plasma glucose and insulin after a propylene glycol drench in dairy goats fed either a control diet (control + PG) or straw for 2 days (straw + PG) ($n=16$, $\text{lsmean} \pm \text{s.e.}$, a,b at a time point indicate a difference between treatments, $p < 0.05$).

Conclusion Feeding straw for 2 days prior to a PG drench delayed the increase in plasma glucose and insulin compared to control fed goats. This may be due to a slower rumen emptying rate caused by the straw compared to the lactation diet and this may mean that more time was required for the PG to reach the liver and be converted into glucose. It is unclear why NEFA concentrations were unaffected by PG.

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