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KETOZA KRAVA

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BOVINE KETOSIS

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SAŽETAK

Ketoza mliječnih krava je metabolička bolest, koja se javlja kod visoko mliječnih krava u ranoj laktaciji kao rezultat nedovoljnog unosa hranjivih materija, pri čemu dolazi do mobilizacije tjelesnih masti kako bi se zadovoljile potrebe za energijom. Pri tome velika količina masnih kiselina dolazi u jetru koje se tamo metaboliziraju do ketonskih tijela. Stoga bolest karakteriše porast nivoa ketonskih tijela kao i drugih metaboličkih pokazatelja u krvi, te pokazatelja funkcije jetre što se odražava i na promjene u sastavu mlijeka i tjelesnih tekućina. U stadima se bolest mnogo češće javlja u subkliničkom obliku, a zahvaćeno može biti do 30% jedinki u stadu. Subkliničku ketozu karakteriše odsutnost vidljivih i jasnih simptoma, pa se prema tome teže primjećuje i često se kasno započinje s liječenjem, ali i ostavlja posljedice u nadolazećim laktacijama. Ketoza je općenito poremećaj koji se treba pratiti kroz cijelo razdoblje tranzicije, mjereći koncentraciju ketonskih tijela u organizmu, jer je to najbolji način da se njena pojava spriječi ili ublaži. Preventiva se temelji na dobrom menadžmentu ishrane, smještaja, reprodukcije i stresa. Iako ovaj poremećaj nije od jučer i poznati su uzroci i greške koje dovode do ketoze, ona se ipak javlja i njezina prisutnost u nekim stadima je stalna. Kao najvažnije posljedice njezine prisutnosti u stadu javlja se pad proizvodnje mlijeka ali i povećanje rizika od pojave drugih bolesti.

Ključne riječi: mliječne krave, ketoza, subklinička ketoza, ketonska tijela.

SUMMARY

Dairy cow ketosis is a metabolic disease that occurs in highly dairy cows in early lactation as a result of insufficient nutrient intake, whereby body fat is mobilized to meet energy needs. In doing so, a large amount of fatty acids comes to the liver, which are metabolized there to ketone bodies. Therefore, the disease is characterized by an increase in the level of ketone bodies, as well as other metabolic indicators in the blood and indicators of liver function, which is also reflected in changes in the composition of milk and body fluids. In herds, the disease occurs much more often in a subclinical form, and up to 30% of individuals in the herd can be affected. Subclinical ketosis is characterized by the absence of visible and clear symptoms, so it is more difficult to notice and often starts treatment late, but also leaves consequences in the upcoming lactations. Ketosis is generally a disorder that should be monitored throughout the transition period, measuring the concentration of ketone bodies in the body, as this is the best way to prevent or mitigate its occurrence. Prevention is based on good management of nutrition, housing, reproduction and stress. Although this disorder is not from yesterday and the causes and errors that lead to ketosis are known, it still occurs and its presence in some herds is constant. The most important consequences of its presence in the herd are a decline in milk production, but also an increase in the risk of other diseases.

Keywords: dairy cows, ketosis, subclinical ketosis, ketone bodies.