

Effects of bovine leukemia virus infection on crossbred and purebred dairy cattle productive performance in Brazil

Efeito da Infecção pelo vírus da leucose bovina na produção de rebanhos leiteiros mestiços e puros no Brasil

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to evaluate the effects of bovine leukemia virus (BLV) infection on productive performance of dairy cattle in Brazil. A total of 158 blood samples from lactating adult cows, purebred Holstein and crossbred Holstein X Zebu, were analyzed by Agar Gel Immunodiffusion Test (AGID) and leukogram. According to AGID and leukogram results, animals were grouped into three categories: seronegative, seropositive without persistent lymphocytosis, and seropositive with persistent lymphocytosis. Milk production data were compared between groups, according to breed. BLV infected females showed lower milk yield than uninfected ones, both purebred and crossbred ones. There was no difference between milk yield of seropositive cows with or without persistent lymphocytosis. These results indicate an association between BLV infection and reduction of milk production, and this study is the first one to show these effects in crossbred Holstein X Zebu cows.

Key words: Bovine leukemia virus, milk production, purebred, crossbred, cow

Resumo

O objetivo desse estudo foi avaliar os efeitos da infecção pelo vírus da leucose bovina (VLB) na produção de vacas leiteiras no Brasil. Foram analisadas 158 amostras de sangue de vacas adultas em lactação puras da raça Holandesa e mestiças Holandês X Zebu. As amostras foram testadas pela Imunodifusão em Gel de Ágar (IDGA) e pelo leucograma. De acordo com os resultados da IDGA e do leucograma, os animais estudados foram agrupados em três categorias: soronegativos, soropositivos sem linfocitose persistente e soropositivos com linfocitose persistente. Os dados de produção leiteira foram comparados entre os grupos, de acordo com a raça. Vacas infectadas com o VLB apresentaram produção de leite inferior que de vacas não infectadas, tanto puras como mestiças. Não houve diferença na produção de leite de vacas positivas com e sem linfocitose persistente. Esses resultados indicam a associação da infecção pelo VLB com a queda na produção de leite, e esse é o primeiro estudo a mostrar tais efeitos em vacas mestiças Holandês X Zebu.

Palavras-chave: Vírus da leucose bovina, produção de leite, pura, mestiça, vaca

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Introduction

Most Zebu (*Bos indicus*) animals are adapted to the environmental conditions of the tropics and, thereafter, have higher tolerance to heat stress and many tropical diseases (SYRSTAD; RUANE, 1998). Brazilian dairy livestock is constituted mainly of crossbred Holstein X Zebu cattle. This type of crossbreeding leads to a superior performance of crossbreds due to a better adaptation of cattle kept in extensive (loose housing/pasture) systems without significant reduction on milk productivity (MCMANUS et al., 2008; WILSON, 2009).

Enzootic Bovine Leukosis (EBL), caused by bovine leukemia virus (BLV), is a highly disseminated disease in Brazilian dairy herds, with infection rates of up to 56% (BIRGEL JUNIOR et al., 1995; D'ANGELINO et al., 1998a; MOLNÁR et al., 1999; MATOS; BIRGEL JÚNIOR; BIRGEL, 2005; BARROS FILHO et al., 2010), which is a result of management techniques common to this kind of production (HOPKINS; DIGIACOMO, 1997; FERNANDES et al., 2009).

Although most infected animals are asymptomatic, the disease may cause considerable economic losses. Import restrictions placed on cattle, semen, and embryos generate losses not only to artificial insemination centers and exporters, but also to dairy and meat industry (TRAININ; BRENNER, 2005). Economic losses result from slaughterhouse condemnation of carcasses with lymphoid tumors, treatment of sick and replacement of dead animals (CHI et al., 2002; PELZER, 1997). The losses may be greater due to reduction of milk production and breeding performances, and due to an increase of cull rates of infected animals (RHODES; PELZER; JOHNSON, 2003).

In spite of absence of apparent clinical signs, 30% of BLV infected animals may develop Persistent Lymphocytosis (PL), a hematological disorder characterized by an increase in circulating B lymphocytes (DEBACQ et al., 2003; GILLET et al., 2007).

The effect of asymptomatic and subclinical BLV infection on milk production has been reported only in purebred *Bos taurus* animals and some results indicate a decrease in milk production of BLV infected cows (SARGEANT et al., 1997; D'ANGELINO et al., 1998b; OTT; JOHNSON; WELLS, 2003). Because EBL results in economic losses associated with different degrees of breeding and disease manifestation, the purpose of this study was to investigate the association between BLV infection and milk production in Brazilian dairy cattle, according to breed level. This study is the first published report regarding the influence of BLV infection on crossbred animal production.

Material and Methods

A total of 42 purebred Holstein and 116 crossbred Holstein X Zebu (1/2 to 15/16) dairy cows were evaluated, chosen randomly using a lottery method without replacement. Sample size was based on the lactating population of the herd, and only healthy lactating cows were included in the study. Therefore, cows should have somatic cell counts (SCC) under 1.0×10^6 SC/mL according to Brazilian legislation, negative results for the California Mastitis Test (CMT) throughout the study period, no signs of clinical mastitis, teat or feet lesions prior or during the study period, and negative results for infection with *Leptospira interrogans*, *Mycobacterium bovis*, and *Brucella abortus* by the Microscopic Agglutination test, the Intradermal Tuberculin test, and the Acidified Antigen Agglutination test, respectively. Also, cows did not have any signs of tumor formations or enlarged lymph nodes, indicating absence of lymphosarcoma.

Cows were 48 months or older and were kept in a commercial dairy herd located in Minas Gerais State (Brazil).

All procedures of this study were in accordance with the Ethics Committee of Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais.

During an 18 months period, blood samples were collected five times for each animal, with a minimum interval of 90 days between collections. Blood was drawn from the coccygeal vein into two sterile disposable vacuum collection tubes, one for serologic analysis and the other one containing sodium citrate for whole blood leukocytes count.

Samples were sent to the laboratory at the Veterinary School on the same day. Serum was harvested from blood samples by centrifugation at 550 x g. Specific antibodies against the envelope viral glycoprotein gp51 were detected using the Agar Gel Immunodiffusion (AGID) test according to Miller and Van Der Maaten (1977).

Blood smears were prepared of freshly collected blood samples and stained by May Grunwald-Giemsa stain (THRALL, 2007). Leukocytes counts and differential blood cell counts were performed by standard hematological techniques. Leukocytes number was measured using a Neubauer Counting Chamber and lymphocyte counts were performed in stained blood smears using an optical microscope according to Thrall (2007).

Based on results from AGID and leukogram counts, animals were grouped into 3 categories: seronegative (SN), seropositive without Persistent Lymphocytosis (SP), or seropositive with Persistent Lymphocytosis (PL). Animals that had negative results for all AGID tests over the study period were classified as seronegative. To be classified as seropositive, animals should have at least one positive AGID result during any period of the study. And to be classified as lymphocytotic, they should present at least two sequential counts increased in three or more standard deviations over the mean lymphocytes value for each breed, with 90 days intervals between them.

The variable analyzed by the model was individual milk yield in one lactation recorded during the studied period and predicted for 305-day twice-daily-milking mature equivalent (305-2X-ME).

Data were obtained electronically from a central database, using a managerial computer program (GEMA, Brazil). Explicative variables were: i) leucosis, according to serologic analyses, which was codified as 0 for seronegative animals, and 1 for seropositive animals; ii) persistent lymphocytosis, according to leukogram count results, which was codified as 0 for animals without persistent lymphocytosis, and 1 for animals with persistent lymphocytosis; iii) breed, which was codified as 0 for crossbred Holstein X Zebu animals, and 1 for purebred Holstein animals; iv) age in months, a continuous variable, and a quadratic function for age was also tested because of the age distribution characteristics; v) days in milk (DIM), in days, a continuous variable.

Percentage of infection for crossbred and purebred females was evaluated by *Chi Square* test. Mean age from studied groups was tested for equal variances and evaluated by the simple T test.

Means, 95% confidence intervals, medians, and interquartile range were calculated. Initially, linear regression models for each variable were created to estimate their effect on milk production. All variables with $p < 0.2$ were included in the multivariable regression analysis. The multivariable model was tested manually because of the low number of variables and the ease to evaluate correlations between variables and their effects. The first order interactions pertinent for the studied object were tested.

To check the model validity the hypothesis of equal variances was tested. Furthermore, a normality test was performed for standard residual, as well as the evaluation of residual dispersion related to y values. Variables were transformed when the validity diagnostic test showed any problems in the principle of normality, variance difference between y and x, and existence of any residual pattern related to y (DOHOO; MARTIN; STRYHN, 2010).

Results

A contingency table (Table 1) demonstrates the distribution of serology results by breed, and the numbers of animals in each studied group. A total of 126 animals showed positive results by AGID test. No statistical evidence by the *Chi Square* test could differentiate infection percentage in purebreds from infection percentage in crossbred

females ($p > 0.05$). Amongst seropositive animals, Persistent Lymphocytosis was observed in 30.6% of purebred and 35.5% of crossbred. No statistical evidence by the *Chi Square* test could differentiate group distribution and Persistent Lymphocytosis occurrence in purebreds from crossbred females ($p > 0.05$) (Table 1). Mean ages of the studied groups could not be differentiated by the simple T test for equal variances ($p=0.32$).

Table 1. Studied groups classification after cross-section of Agar Gel Immunodiffusion (AGID) test and leukogram results distributed according to breed.

Studied Group	Breed	
	Purebred	Crossbred
Seronegative group	6 (14.3%) ^a	26 (22.4%) ^a
Seropositive Group	36 (85.7%) ^b	90 (77.6%) ^b
Without Persistent Lymphocytosis	25 (59.5%) ^c	58 (50.0%) ^c
With Persistent Lymphocytosis	11 (26.2%) ^d	32 (27.6%) ^d

^{a, b} Values with different lowercase letters in the same row differ statistically by *Chi Square* test ($P < 0.05$).

Source: Elaboration of the authors.

Data was collected from 158 cows, and descriptive statistic results are shown in Table 2, and in Table 3 are shown results from linear regression for variables with significant effect.

Regression models were constructed and after the liability tests the authors verified that residual were not normally distributed and milk production variance changed according to x values. Therefore, y values were transformed logarithmically (Ln). Regression model results are shown in Table 3. After initial analysis two variables were withdrawn from the model. The first one was Persistent Lymphocytosis because this variable did not show significant effect on milk production that could be differentiated statistically ($p=0.503$). The other

variable excluded from the context was breed, because it is already a well-known factor that interferes with milk yield. Therefore the model only considered the interaction between BLV serological status (positive or negative) and days in milk (DIM). This interaction is displayed in the multivariable model graph (Figure 1), which shows a change in the milk production pattern as the DIM increases, with a tendency of production decrease in negative animals and increase in positive ones. Therefore, it may appear that infected females have higher milk production than non-infected ones, as shown by some variables in Table 2, but this is only apparent due to the multivariable model pattern and not real at 305-2X-ME, when the production was compared.

Table 2. Descriptive statistic results for milk production, age, and days in milk from 158 cows studied.

Variables	Seronegative			Seropositive			Persistent Lymphocytosis			Total
	Purebred	Crossbred	Total	Purebred	Crossbred	Total	Purebred	Crossbred	Total	
n	6	26	32	25	58	83	11	32	43	158
305-2X-ME										
Mean	6,208	3,305	3,849	5,586	3,771	4,318	5,565	3,699	4,176	4,184
95% CI	4,873-7,543	2,976-3,633	3,324-4,374	5,144-6,029	3,556-3,987	4,050-4,586	4,787-6,343	3,273-4,124	3,738-4,614	3,975-4,394
Median	6,370	3,245	3,549	5,605	3,564	3,938	5,757	3,445	4,002	3,808
IQ Range	1,985	1,410	1,526	1,246	804	1,959	2,121	1,286	2,148	1,881
Age (months)										
Mean	63.3	62.2	62.4	85.1	89.6	88.2	72.9	83.1	80.5	80.9
95% CI	40.2-86.5	54.5-69.9	55.5-69.4	77.1-93.1	83.9-95.3	83.7-92.8	65.8-79.9	77.5-88.7	75.9-85.1	77.5-84.3
Median	55.2	54.1	54.3	79.9	80.0	79.9	73.6	84.1	82.1	78.3
IQ Range	19.3	10.9	9.2	24.4	30.1	24.9	19.8	22.0	20.6	24.6
Days in Milk										
Mean	360	356	357	354	355	355	340	373	365	358
95% CI	327-392	326-387	332-382	331-376	336-375	340-370	307-373	344-403	342-388	347-369
Median	358	339	342	337	345	344	322	378	359	349
IQ Range	50	107	98	78	103	91	49	106	114	94

95% CI - 95% Confidence Interval, IQ Range- Interquartile Range.

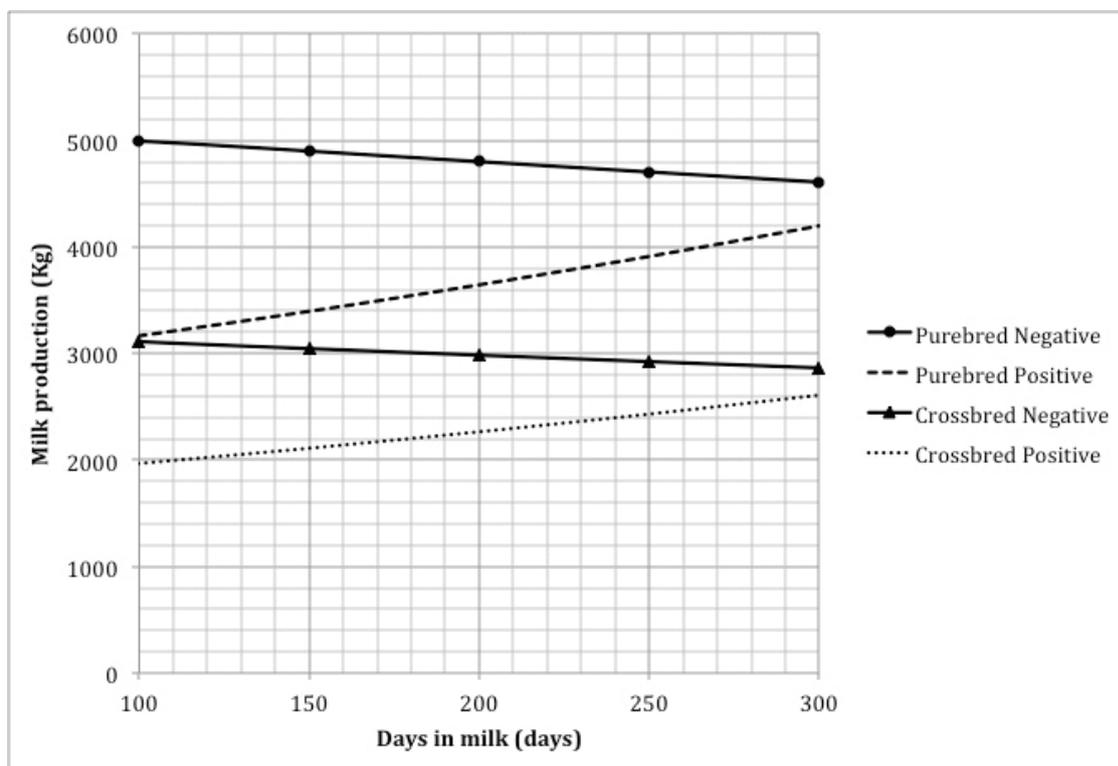
Source: Elaboration of the authors.

Table 3. Results for Regression modeling using transformed (Ln) milk production according to breed, infection status and days in milk.

Variable	Coefficient	P value	95% Confidence Interval	
			Inferior border	Superior border
Constant	8.082733	$p < 0.001$	7.648618	8.516848
Breed	0.475513	$p < 0.001$	0.394222	0.556805
<i>Leukosis</i>	-0.639813	0.010	-1.121131	-0.158494
DIM	-0.000408	0.494	-0.001585	0.000768
Leukosis X DIM	0.001821	0.007	0.000514	0.003128
Age	0.002676	0.005	0.000815	0.004537

DIM – Days in Milk.

Source: Elaboration of the authors.

Figure 1. Graph for multivariable model of milk production in crossbred and purebred cows, positive or negative to Bovine Leukemia Virus (BLV), according to Days in Milk (DIM) period.

Source: Elaboration of the authors.

Discussion

This is the first study to address the relation between BLV infection and milk production in crossbred Holstein X Zebu cows.

Seropositivity rate (Table 1) did not differ between purebred and crossbred cows, suggesting

that susceptibility to BLV infection may not be breed dependent. The percentage of infected animals with PL was similar to other reports described previously for Enzootic Bovine Leukosis, in which was demonstrated that approximately 30% of infected animals may develop this hematologic disorder

(GILLET et al., 2007).

It was demonstrated that both purebred Holstein and crossbred Holstein X zebu cows infected with BLV had lower milk production for adjusted 305-2X-ME when compared with non-infected females from the same breed level, with a 9% reduction per lactation.

Lower milk production of purebred females was also described by D'Angelino et al. (1998b), who showed a loss of 11% on mean daily milk yield of Holstein BLV-positive cows from São Paulo state, Brazil. Furthermore, other percentages of milk production losses were also described, such as 2.7% reported by Ott, Johnson and Wells (2003), or 3.5% found by Brenner et al. (1989). In opposite, some studies have shown that BLV infection has no influence on milk production (KALE et al., 2007; TIWARI et al., 2007) and also in others, BLV-positive cows have even shown an increase in milk production (JACOBS et al., 1991; POLLARI et al., 1992).

However, all previous studies that attempted to demonstrate effects of BLV infection on milk yield used purebred animals, mostly Holstein, instead of crossbred ones (D'ANGELINO et al., 1998b; KALE et al., 2007). Although *Bos indicus* animals seem to be more resistant to other disease and parasite infection (BOCK et al., 1997; WAMBURA et al., 1998), crossbred Holstein X zebu cows used in this study showed similar susceptibility and effects to BLV infection to those presented by purebred *Bos taurus* animals.

The negative effect of BLV infection on milk production may be related to direct effects of the virus on mammary glandular cells, as demonstrated by Motton and Buehring (2003). Based on our results and on Brazilian average milk price paid to producers (approximately US\$0.30/Kg) BLV infection could result in losses of more than US\$100/cow per lactation, which can be a significant economic loss, especially for small producers.

Da et al. (1993) showed that loss on milk

production of animals with persistent lymphocytosis was more significant after two years of PL manifestation. In this study performed in a period of 18 months, effects of Persistent Lymphocytosis on milk yield were not observed when infected animals showing PL were compared to non-lymphocytotic ones. Probably these effects are time dependent and take more than two years to be detectable.

Enzootic Bovine Leukosis is highly disseminated on Brazilian livestock, with high prevalence rates in dairy herds. Management practices and frequent animal manipulation used in this kind of production facilitate BLV dissemination and also make introduction of control measures difficult. The true BLV infection economic impact on national milk production is unknown for the government and the dairy industry. This lack of knowledge about the economic harm from EBL may contribute to dissemination of disease because control measures are not done efficiently.

Conclusion

Results found in this study suggest an association between BLV infection and milk production. This is the first study to actually show that BLV infection has a negative effect on milk production of Crossbred dairy cattle, which predominates in most Brazilian dairy herds. Thus, this study demonstrates that BLV infection can result in considerable economic losses for dairy producers in Brazil.

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