

28429 - Integration: Ruminants

Información del Plan Docente

Academic Year	2018/19
Subject	28429 - Integration: Ruminants
Faculty / School	105 - Facultad de Veterinaria
Degree	451 - Degree in Veterinary Science
ECTS	14.0
Year	4
Semester	Annual
Subject Type	Compulsory
Module	---

1. General information

1.1. Aims of the course

The subject and its expected results respond to the following approaches and objectives:

The general aims of this subject will be the learning of the main aspects on which the Production, Clinic and Health of Ruminants is based. To achieve this general objective, the specific learning objectives of the subject will focus on achieving that the student is able to know, understand and / or apply:

- The bases of animal production: traditional and current systems.
- The raw materials essential for the feeding of ruminants.
- The bases of animal nutrition, formulation of rations and feed manufacturing.
- Genetic applications to programs of improvement and health.
- Reproductive strategies and procedures applied to production.
- The fundamentals of livestock facilities and environmental hygiene.
- The economy of the productive process and commercialization.
- Sustainable development
- Childbirth and puerperium: care and associated pathologies.

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- The methods and procedures of clinical examination and its interpretation.
- The etiology of the different pathologies that affect the different devices or systems of ruminants.
- Diagnostic procedures for diseases: clinical, anatomopathological or laboratory.
- The different methods of fight against diseases of ruminants, both preventive and curative, including medical, surgical or hygienic-dietary treatments appropriate to each one of them.
- The diseases of ruminants transmissible to man and diseases of compulsory declaration, with special veterinary interest, including their diagnosis, control methods and legal approaches that regulate them.

1.2.Context and importance of this course in the degree

The subject "Integration: Ruminants", like the rest of integration subjects, is taken in the fourth year of the Degree in Veterinary Medicine, specifically throughout the seventh and eighth semesters and includes the Production, Clinic and Health of the Ruminants.

To develop correctly, it is necessary to have completed previous and basic subjects such as: Embryology and Anatomy I and II, Ethnology and Animal Welfare, Economics and Business, Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Cytology and Histology, Agronomy, Animal Physiology, Genetics, Microbiology and Immunology, Animal Nutrition, Parasitology, Legal Veterinary Deontology and Bioethics, General Pathological Anatomy, Reproduction and Obstetrics, General and Propedeutic Pathology I and II, General Surgical Pathology, Surgery and Anesthesiology, Diagnostic Imaging, Toxicology, Pharmacology and Pharmacotherapy.

With all these bases and the subject itself, students acquire the basic competences on production, clinical and health of ruminants, so necessary for the professional performance and for a better use of the Practicum of Ruminants and the Post-mortem Diagnosis that will have to develop in the fifth year of the Veterinary Degree.

1.3.Recommendations to take this course

In order to take this course it is particularly necessary that the student has completed all the subjects of the previous courses and that he / she is enrolled in those subjects of the same that he / she had not passed.

2.Learning goals

2.1.Competences

Once the subject is passed, the student will be more competent to ...

- Discern and evaluate the most important diseases in the different species of livestock ruminants; knowing the etiology, epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical signs, injuries of each process, in such a way that manages measures of treatment, prevention or control to minimize risks at the livestock level
- Critically analyze the factors that intervene in the different ruminant production systems, including technical-economic management and sustainability, genetic improvement, rationing and formulation of food rations, the use of pastures and fodder, as well as the quality of the products obtained.
- Make decisions that allow reaching the objectives that may arise in the production systems of ruminants.
- Analyze the importance and repercussions of ruminant diseases in the field of Public Health

2.2.Learning goals

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The student, to pass this subject, must demonstrate the following results ...

- Knows and understands the strengths and weaknesses of the beef and lamb sectors in Spain, the socio-economic and structural constraints of ruminant production and the marketing of their products, with reference to legislative, geographic, sanitary and environmental frameworks.
- Know the production systems, the reproductive calendars, the handling of the animals and the management of the feeding in each phase of the productive cycle
- It includes the characteristics of accommodation and facilities and their impact on the different production systems of ruminants.
- Understand the factors that influence the quality of products
- Knows how to apply technical-economic management methods and sustainability analysis in ruminant farms.
- Knows the objectives and selection criteria, as well as the techniques used in the genetic improvement of ruminants, with respect to the different characters and genetic parameters
- Develops the ability to make genetic improvement decisions, through the integration of available information sources (phenotypic, molecular)
- It is capable of designing rations and of formulating the concentrated feed necessary to cover the requirements of ruminants according to the production system and phase of the productive cycle.
- Know, for each production system, the main types of pastures and forages involved and their use, as well as the environmental services provided by these systems.
- Knows the diseases of ruminants, their etiopathogenesis, epidemiology and clinical case.
- Is able to address the diagnosis of any pathological problem that affects ruminants: choose the most appropriate samples and diagnostic techniques in each case and interpret the results.
- It is able to establish and apply the most appropriate treatment to each pathology and establish prevention and control measures that prevent the appearance of the most important diseases of ruminants.
- Knows and understands the characteristics and reproductive control of ruminants and the mechanisms involved in birth, as well as the treatment of problems associated with it.
- Is able to prepare a medical history and a veterinary report.

2.3.Importance of learning goals

The knowledge obtained through the subject Integration in Ruminants is the fundamental basis on which the training of the veterinarian dedicated to the production of ruminants and which ranges from the different production systems to the clinic and the health, being more useful and necessary to the extent , that this learning is more oriented towards a practical activity.

Likewise, this knowledge is basic for the training of the veterinarian dedicated to Public Health, in order to perform functions related to control programs (control, eradication or prevention), mainly referred to zoonotic diseases, and food quality and safety, in reference to the foods that have their origin in ruminants.

Likewise, these learnings are necessary for the official veterinarian when applying the legal aspects related to the regularization of livestock facilities, animal movements, sanitary programs, etc.

3.Assessment (1st and 2nd call)

3.1.Assessment tasks (description of tasks, marking system and assessment criteria)

The student must demonstrate that he has achieved the expected learning outcomes through the following assessment activities:

Evaluation of learning outcomes:

1- In each semester, at the end of the academic period, a written test will be made that will consist of short answer questions and / or test type that will correspond to the theoretical and practical classes.

The theoretical test will suppose 70% of the qualification of the subject.

2- Throughout the course two works will be carried out: a clinical report and an analysis of a livestock farm that will be

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evaluated and each one will represent 15% of the final grade of the subject.

3-In practices 1 to 18 will assess the student's attendance and its contents may be asked in the written theoretical test. In practice 16, students will submit a veterinary report based on the information obtained in practices 8 to 16. It will have a value of 15% on the final grade of the subject. This work will be done in groups and will be based on the work done in practices.

The final qualification requires the passing of each of the partial tests. The written test of the first partial requires a minimum of 25% of the score in each of the blocks 1-5, 6-7, 8-9 and 13 of the learning results. In case of not having passed said test and having passed the practical part, the grade obtained in the works and practices will be maintained for future calls.

The global test will be a written part that will consist of questions (proportional to the different contents) of short answer and / or test type that will correspond to the theoretical classes and practical classes. The multiple choice questions may be multiple-answer or true-false, in both cases negative score associated with chance will be applied in case of erroneous answer.

Valuation criteria and levels of demand

Grading system:

As a consequence of the entry into force of the RD. 1025/2003 of September 5, which establishes the European system of credits and the system of qualifications in university degrees, the qualification of the students will be double numerical and qualitative.

From 0 to 4.9: Fail (SS)

From 5.0 to 6.9: Pass (AP)

From 7.0 to 8.9: Pass with Merit (NT)

From 9.0 to 10: Pass with Distinction (SB)

In application of article 158 of the Statutes of the University of Zaragoza the provisional grades of the exams will be publicly exposed a minimum of 7 days, and students may review their exams, for which the place, date and time will be indicated at the time. provided for that purpose

4. Methodology, learning tasks, syllabus and resources

4.1. Methodological overview

The methodology followed in this course is oriented towards the achievement of the learning objectives.

The learning process designed for this subject is based on: lectures, practices, visits to livestock farms and team works that favor the development/acquisition of competences explained in section 2.1.

A wide range of teaching and learning tasks are implemented:

- **Lectures:** 115 hours, including an introduction class and presentation of the subject. Theoretical lessons will be taught in the lecture room, being the students divided into two groups.

- **Practice lessons (I):** 52 hours. These will be given at the Animal Research Service teaching room of the Veterinary Faculty; at the Research Centre of the Aragón Government (CITA); at the regional Slaughter House: Mercazaragoza; at the computer room; at the teaching laboratories of Infectious, Parasitic Diseases and Animal Production and at the necropsies room.

Practices are divided into 10 sessions of 1 to 3 hours long, received by groups of 6-8 students and 13 sessions of 1 to 1.5 hours long, received by groups of 12-14 students. A work explanation will be given at the beginning of the lesson. The

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students will do the practice under the professor's supervision afterwards. The students will have guide notes and specific materials for its understanding and execution.

- **Practice lessons (II)** 8 hours: 2 seminars (the whole group), a cattle prospecting work (groups of 2- 4 students) and a visit to a bovine or ovine livestock farm.

Students are expected to participate actively in the class throughout the both semesters. Classroom materials will be available via Moodle. These include a repository of the lecture notes used in class, the course syllabus, as well as other course-specific learning materials, including a discussion forum. Further information regarding the course will be provided on the first day of class.

4.2.Learning tasks

This is a 14 ECTS course, organized as follows:

AF 1: 115 lectures for 94 topics, described in section 4.3.

The first part of the subject is more focussed on production, with different sections oriented to bovine or ovine needs. The second part is oriented to pathology, and organized in sections by the different systems.

AF 2: 60 practice lesson described in section 4.3.

The practice have different modalities: practice with computers, laboratory sessions, in a teaching ship, visits to farms, seminars and practice sessions for the exposition on two reports that students have to develop during the course.

With the development of these activities the student will be able to reinforce the knowledge acquired in the theoretical classes.

4.3.Syllabus

LECTURE SESSIONS

This programme consists of 94 topics to teach in 115 contact hours participatory lecture, distributed in 1-hour sessions.

0- Introduction

1- The beef sector in Spain and Europe: Censuses, territorial distribution, production and demand. Marketing and support policies

2- Reproductive control.

3- Application of reproduction biotechnologies.

4- Reproductive failure.

5- Diseases of the female genital apparatus.

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6- Attention to childbirth and obstetric problems. Placental retention

7- Diseases of the genital system of the male.

8- Abortions of infectious etiology in cattle and small ruminants.

9- Abortions of parasitic etiology in cattle and small ruminants.

Beef cattle

10- Meat production in extensive systems: Justification. Problems. Reproductive management. Production models: high mountain areas. Grasslands. Plateau areas. Humid areas.

11- Grasslands and forages: main types in bovine and ovine systems. Stocking rates of each type. Grazing systems and their advantages and disadvantages.

12- Meat production in intensive systems: Types of production. Veal, beef, mutton, ox. interest.

13- Beef cattle and beef cows feeding: growing and fattening periods. Feeding during reproduction.

14- Growth promoters and terminators: Types of products. Effects. Consequences in carcass and meat. Interest and problems.

15- Carcass and meat quality: Concept. Carcass performance. Conformation. Composition. Carcass classification. Main parameters of meat quality.

16- Facilities: General Designs (free housing and communal boxes). Complementary facilities. Facilities for fodder

17- Goals and criteria of breeding. Analysis of the traits.

18- Breeding schemes. Genetic evaluation of candidates for selection.

Dairy cattle

19- General characteristics: Milk production systems. Structure. Animal bought. Lactation curves

20- Productive and reproductive management: characteristics. Goals. Postnatal cares. Artificial Lactation. Replacement. Livestock farm control. High-production cattle management.

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21- Milk production: factors that influence. Milking: phases, times and hygienic conditions

22- Dairy cattle feeding

23- Housing and Facilities: Characteristics. Types of stabling. Facilities for breast-fed calves. Facilities for distribution of food and water. Milking rooms.

24- Nipple diseases and udder oedema

25- Clinical udder inflammation in cattle

26- Subclinical udder inflammation in cattle

27- Control of udder inflammation in cattle

28- Organization of genetic improvement. Breeder's associations. Goals and criteria of selection.

29- Analysis of the traits. Genetic evaluation of candidates for selection.

30- Biotechnology and genomic selection.

Sheep and goat

31- Management of cattle and sheep farming systems. Technical and economic indicators and farm sustainability.

32- Sheep and goat livestock sector in Spain and Europe: census, distribution, productions and demand. Marketing and support policies.

33- Management systems: intensive and extensive. Types. Differences. Trashumance.

34- Reproductive management: Calendars and systems. Use of hormonal and non-hormonal treatments and ram effect.

35- Lamb management: first cares. Artificial rearing. Weaning. Fattening. Replacement

36- Dairy sheep: Reproductive management. Milking. Drying-off

37- Feeding of growing and fattening lambs

38- Feeding of the meat- and milk-producing ewe

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- 39- Meat and dairy sheep facilities: General Designs. Complementary facilities. Milking rooms.
- 40- Clinical udder inflammation in small ruminants (agalactia).
- 41- Control of udder inflammation in small ruminants
- 42- Goals and criteria of genetic improvement in sheep meat. Analysis of the traits.
- 43- Breeding schemes in sheep meat. Genetic evaluation of candidates.
- 44- Breeding schemes in sheep and goat milk. Genetic evaluation of candidates.
- 45- Environmental benefits of the ruminant systems.

Clinical training and animal welfare

Systemic Pathologies

- 46- BVD, pestivirus
- 47- Anthrax and blackleg .
- 48- Brucellosis.
- 49- Bluetongue.
- 50- Rift Valley Fever, PPR.
- 51- Malignant catarrhal fever, foot-and-mouth disease .
- 52- Tuberculosis, perineumonia.
- 53- Transmissible spongiform diseases

Respiratory system pathology

- 54- High respiratory tract and eyes .
- 55- Pasteurellosis.
- 56- Oestrosis, verminous bronchopneumonia, dictiocaulosis.
- 57- Maedi Visna, CAE.
- 58- APO, pseudotuberculosis.

Digestive system and abdomen Pathologies

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- 68- RT, vagal indigestion, impaction.
- 69- Tympanism, peritonitis, ruminal fistula
- 70- Abomasal diseases and DA resolution
- 71- Abomasal surgery

Udder pathology

- 72- Milking pathology in milk bovine.
- 73- Milking pathology in sheep.

Diseases with nervous symptoms

- 74- Bovine nervous system diseases.
- 75- Diseases of the ovine nervous system.
- 76- Listeriosis. Louping ill .
- 77- Nervous system injuries.

Blood pathology

Topic 78- Theileriosis, Babesiosis.

Urinary system pathology

- Topic 79. Leptospirosis, bacillary hemoglobinuria.
- Topic 80. Urinary system pathology.

Skin and muscle tissue pathology

- 81. Sarcocystiosis and besnoitiosis.
- 82. Ectoparasites.
- 83. Smallpox, Lumpy skin.

Podal diseases

- 84. Lameness in small ruminants (orf)
- 85. Lameness in cattle.

Young animal diseases

- 86. Hypothermia, starvation, omphalitis, ecthyma, otitis.
- 87. Polyarthritis, pseudotuberculosis, white muscle, abscess disease.
- 88. Sheep respiratory complex.
- 89. Coccidiosis.
- 90. Cryptosporidiosis and giardiasis.
- 91. Neonatal calf diarrhoea.
- 92. Bovine Respiratory Syndrome.
- 93. IBR.
- 94. Digestive system lesions

PRACTICAL ACTIVITIES: 60 hours

Practices type I (at farms, slaughterhouse, laboratories, computer room and necropsies room) (52 hours)

Practices type II (seminars, clinical cases, works and visits to livestock farms) (8 hours)

Practices type I

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Practice 1- Formulations of rations for:

- a) Growing beef cattle
- b) Dairy cattle
- c) Pregnant and lactating ewes and growing lambs

2- Computer management of information

a) Meat

b) Milk

3- Genetic management of a herd

4- Cost calculation and break-even analysis in dairy farms.

5- Ovine milking management

6- Carcass and meat quality

a) carcass

b) meat

7- Technical and economic indicators and sustainability assessment in meat sheep and beef cattle farms.

8 - Introduction to clinical practice

9 - Clinical cases and podiatry

10 - Applied ruminants reproduction

11- Clinical cases and diagnosis of respiratory diseases

12 - Clinical cases and diagnosis of digestive diseases

13 - Mastitis

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a) Clinical cases and diagnosis of udder diseases

b) Diagnosis of infectious udder diseases

14 - Examination and pregnancy diagnosis in ruminants

15 - Post mortem studies in ruminants

16 - Laboratory diagnosis of infectious diseases of the reproductive system. Joint clinical sessions: preparation and discussion of a report

17-- Laboratory of Parasitology I: protozoan parasites

18-- Laboratory of Parasitology II: metazoan parasites

19 - Joint clinical sessions: preparation and discussion of a report

20 - Presentation of the livestock research

Practices type II

Practice A; Fieldwork (livestock research)

Practice B; Visit to livestock farm (C1- Sheep and C2-Bovine) or taking part in the activity "trashumance"

Seminar I; Welfare programmes in small ruminants

Seminar II; Welfare programmes in cattle

The programme is enhanced by:

-- Study for the consolidation of knowledge. Preparation for the exams and requested works.

-- Tutorials

-- Taking tests and doing presentations.

4.4.Course planning and calendar

Further information concerning the timetable, classroom, office hours, assessment dates and other details regarding this course will be provided on the first day of class or please refer to the Veterinary Faculty website (<http://veterinaria.unizar.es/gradoveterinaria/>).

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This link will be updated at the beginning of each academic year.

4.5. Bibliography and recommended resources