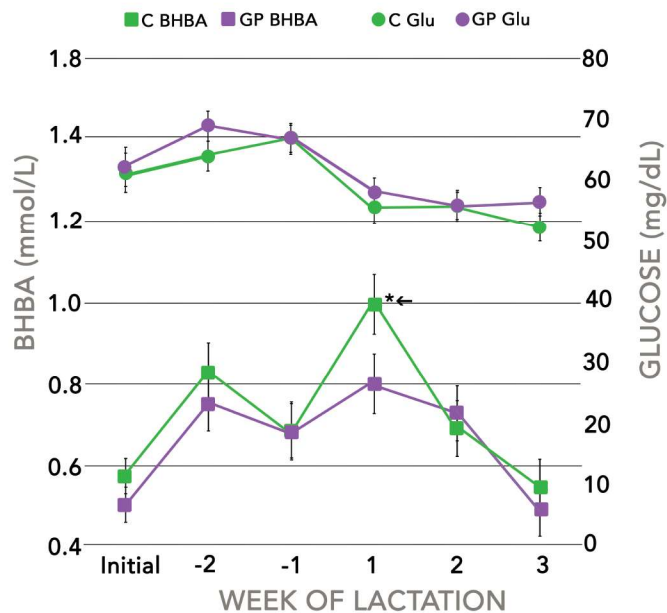


Figure 1: LSM Glu and BHBA by week of lactation with SEM bars

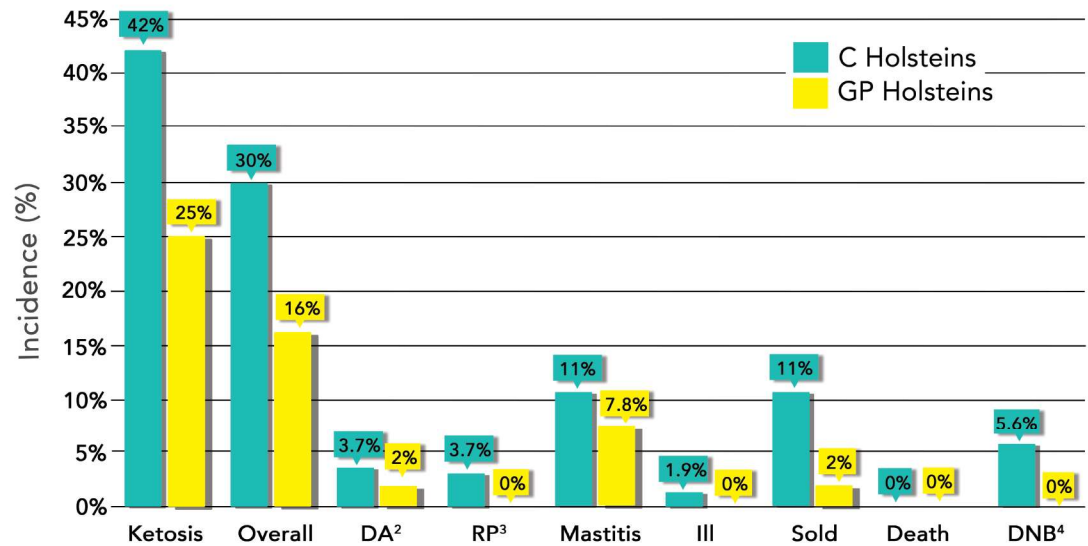


Week 1: Control cows had a significant spike in BHBA  
 Probable cause of significant increase in health incidents.

**\*1. There was a significant difference in BHBA during the first week of lactation which is directly related to the GLUCOSE BOOSTER having a 42% lower level of Ketosis.**

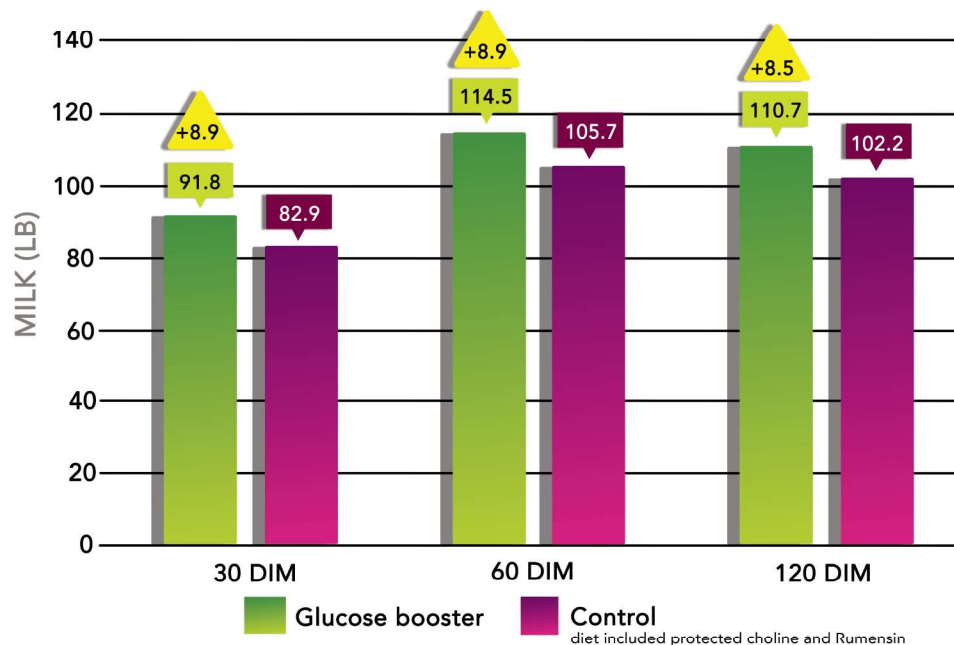
Figure 2: Ketosis and health events incidence in the first 60 DIM for Holsteins

The significant difference in BHBA during the first week of lactation is directly related to the GLUCOSE BOOSTER having a 42% lower level of Ketosis. The lower BHBA in the group fed GLUCOSE BOOSTER is a probable cause for this group having a 46% lower health incidents compared to the control cows.



<sup>1</sup>Cows were counted once per event so chronic cows did not affect results  
<sup>2</sup>DA : displaced abomasum  
<sup>3</sup>RP : retained placenta  
<sup>4</sup>DNB : Do Not Breed (cows that are set to be culled after the current lactation)

The first 21 days showed a very significant increase in milk production and at 21 days there was a 8.5 lb. increase in cows fed GLUCOSE BOOSTER.



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