Prevalence of ketosis in high producing dairy cows of Kagugu dairy farm, Shema farm and Tnk farm  
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Malnutrition is a major affliction of the human population in Rwanda. A primary effort to combat this affliction is to increase the genetic potential of dairy cattle. Increased genetic potential requires increased management. National and international projects such as One Cow Per Poor Family are designed to distribute animals to impoverished families for combating human malnutrition but do not provide improved animal husbandry training. The inability of producers to meet the increased nutritional demand of lactating dairy cows can lead to metabolic disease such as ketosis. The objectives of this research were to determine the prevalence of clinical and subclinical ketosis through blood BHBA concentrations in 92 dairy cows from three prominent dairy farms near Kigali and to demonstrate the need to provide education recommendations for prevention. There was a prevalence rate of 6.5 for subclinical ketosis and 1.1 for ketosis. These prevalence rates are not high in comparison to developed countries but the level of milk production does not rival those from developed countries. Ketosis increased from primiparous to multiparous cows, increasing along with genetic potential for milk production. Cows under 60 days in lactation were more vulnerable to ketosis. Husbandry practices will need to improve in order to facilitate increased genetic potential for milk production in Rwanda.