



# Direct measurement of transit time in the stomachs and intestine of dairy cows

Jl Peyraud, M Mambrini

## ► To cite this version:

Jl Peyraud, M Mambrini. Direct measurement of transit time in the stomachs and intestine of dairy cows. *Annales de zootechnie*, 1992, 41 (1), pp.55-55. hal-00888781

**HAL Id: hal-00888781**

**<https://hal.science/hal-00888781>**

Submitted on 11 May 2020

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

## Direct measurement of transit time in the stomachs and intestine of dairy cows

JL Peyraud, M Mambrini

INRA, Station de Recherches sur la Vache Laitière,  
St-Gilles, 35590 L'Hermitage, France

This study was undertaken to obtain direct estimation of the time required for comminution and transit of particles in the digestive tract of dairy cows.

Four rumen and duodenal fistulated cows in mid lactation were fed a hay/concentrate diet (50/50) twice daily (16.3 kg DMI). Concentrate (CO) was labelled with dysprosium, and long hay (LH) with thulium (Peyraud *et al*, 1989). One part of hay was also labelled with ytterbium and ground through a 2-mm screen (GH). Faecal particles (FP) were collected for 24 h and labelled with europium. LH (0.80 kg) and CO (0.50 kg) were offered before the morning meal. Two h later, GH (0.25 kg) was introduced into the rumen and 4 h later FP (0.03 kg) and 250 ml of CrEDTA were mixed with duodenal contents and introduced into the duodenum. Total faeces collection was then performed for 9 days and total retention time was calculated from the quantities of markers excreted at each collection interval. Mean values were compared with paired *t*-test.

in turn longer than that of CO. Intestinal transit time (ITT) of FP particles and liquids (CrEDTA) were quite similar and much shorter than transit time of particles introduced into the rumen. The difference between TMRT and ITT shows that the stomach processes represent about 80 % of the total retention time of forage and concentrate. Time required for comminution of particles, estimated by the difference between LH and GH, was short (5.9 h) compared to the retention time of LH in stomachs (41 h) and does not appear as a limiting factor of transit. The difference between TMRT of GH and CO might be related to a faster increase in density of CO particles and/or a supplementary comminution time for GH particles. Between cows variation was great, the 2 cows with the fastest TMRT for LH (41 vs 61 h for the slowest ones) also had a faster TMRT of GH and CO.

Total mean retention time (TMRT) of LH was longer than that of GH which was

Peyraud JL, Mambrini M, Rulquin H (1989)  
*Asian Australas J Anim Sci* 2 (3) 366-367

**Table 1.** Mean retention time of particles and liquids in the digestive tract of dairy cows.

	Total tract			Intestine	
	LH <sup>a</sup>	GH <sup>b</sup>	CO <sup>c</sup>	FP <sup>d</sup>	CrEDTA <sup>d</sup>
Mean retention time (h)	51.5 <sup>a</sup>	45.6 <sup>b</sup>	40.8 <sup>c</sup>	10.4 <sup>d</sup>	11.0 <sup>d</sup>
Standard deviation (h)	11.7	9.2	7.8	1.5	1.3

<sup>a, b, c, d</sup> Means with different superscripts are significantly different, *P* < 0.05.