

EVALUATION THE BODY COMPOSITION OF CROSSBRED KIDS USING COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

T. NÉMETH^{1#} - J. NYISZTOR² - S. KUKOVICS¹ – A. LENGYEL² - GY. TOLDI²

¹Research Institute for Animal Breeding and Nutrition, 2053 Herceghalom, Hungary

²Kaposvár University, 7400 Kaposvár, Hungary

#nemeth.timea@atk.hu

1. OBJECTIVES

evaluate and compare the **body composition** of **Alpine** and **Boer** firstcross kids

2. INTRODUCTION

„in vivo” methods to estimate the quantity of meat

- ultrasonography
 - **x-ray computed tomography (CT)**
 - MRI
- } wide spread used

In *Kaposvár University*: over the last twenty years

- poultry, rabbit, porcine, fish, sheep and bovine

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

- (Hungarian Milking Brown \times Alpine) F₁ female kids (n=8)
- (Hungarian Milking Brown \times Boer) F₁ female kids (n=8)
- CT scans by HRCT (High Resolution Computer Tomograph)
- in all segments: area of fat, aquaeous, muscle and bone tissue
- pictures evaluated by Medical Image Processing V1.0 software (Závoda, 2006)
- fat, aquaeous, muscle and bone tissues: in mm² by CTPC programme based on Hounsfield Units (1980)

Type of tissues	Hounsfield Units
fat	from -200 to -20
aquaeous	from -20 to +20
muscle	from +20 to +200
bone	from +600 to +1000

Statistical analysis: mean \pm standard deviation, GLM using body weight as covariant (LSD-test; P<0.05) and partial correlation corrected for body weight

5. CONCLUSIONS

Boer crossbred kids: **higher area of all measured tissues**
 ↳ stronger and significant effect on body tissue composition

4. RESULTS

- body weight: (HMB \times **Alpine**) F₁ > (HMB \times **Boer**) F₁
- fat tissue: (HMB \times **Alpine**) F₁ < (HMB \times **Boer**) F₁
- aquaeous tissue: (HMB \times **Alpine**) F₁ < (HMB \times **Boer**) F₁
- mucle tissue: (HMB \times **Alpine**) F₁ < (HMB \times **Boer**) F₁
- bone tissue: (HMB \times **Alpine**) F₁ < (HMB \times **Boer**) F₁

low negative correlation: fat - bone tissues

strong significant correlation: muscle - bone tissues

Table 1. Average (\pm standard deviation) body weight (kg), fat, muscle and bone tissues (*10³ mm²)

	body weight	fat tissue	muscle tissue	bone tissue
(HMB \times Alpine) F ₁	17.88 \pm 2.42	64.60 \pm 20.57	290.44 \pm 42.73 ^a	53.77 \pm 13.18
(HMB \times Boer) F ₁	16.94 \pm 5.45	71.09 \pm 34.46	372.03 \pm 94.12 ^b	54.43 \pm 14.97

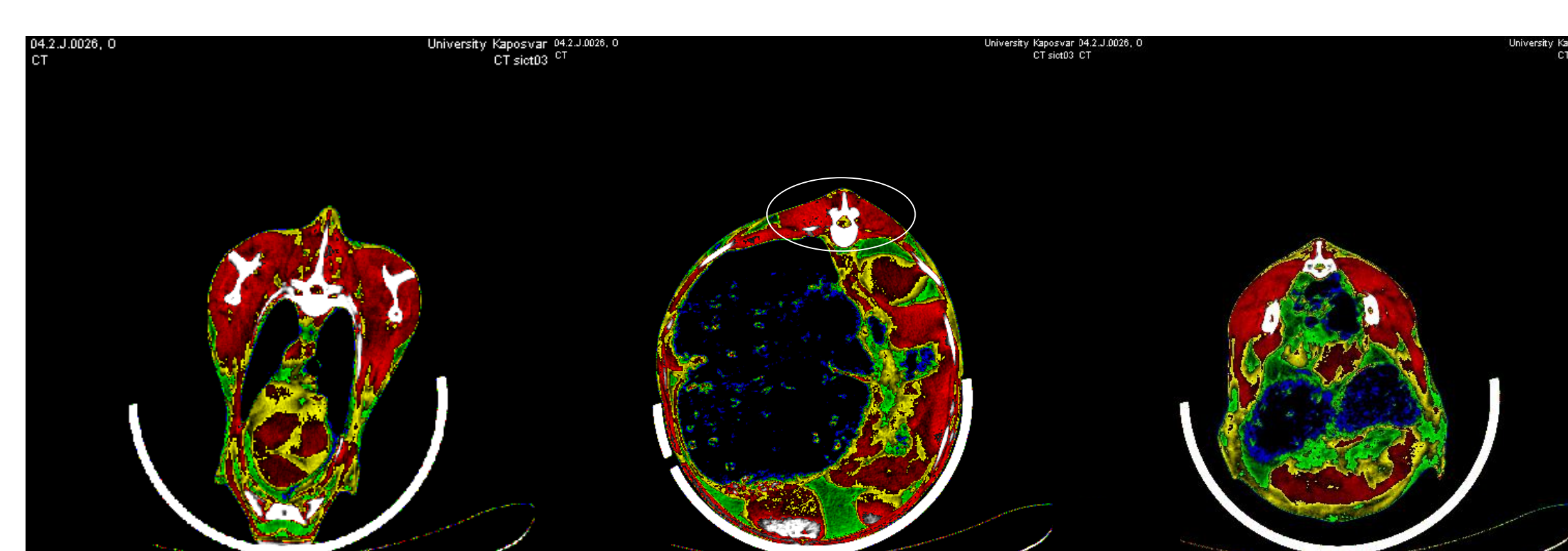


Figure 1. CT images made on shoulder blade, last rib (MLD) and thigh in (HMB \times Alpine) F₁ kids

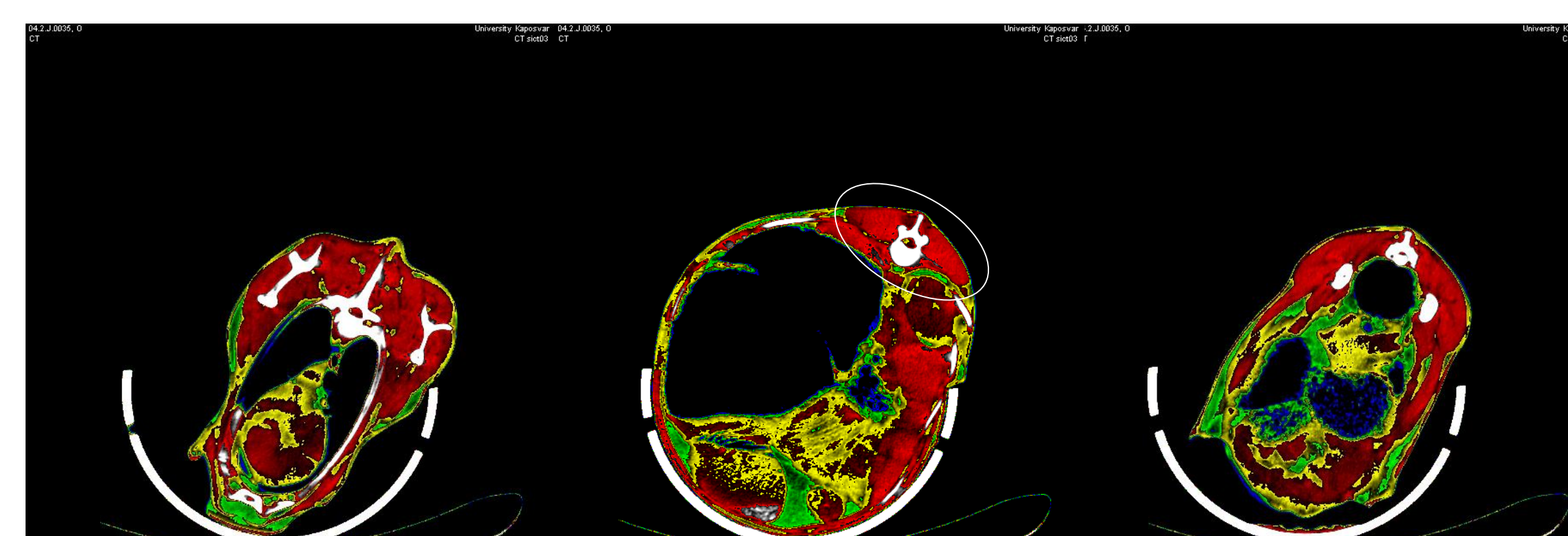


Figure 2. CT images made on shoulder blade, last rib (MLD) and thigh in (HMB \times Boer) F₁ kids

Table 2. Partial correlation coefficients among different tissue areas

	fat tissue	muscle tissue	bone tissue
fat tissue		0,37	-0,25
muscle tissue	0,67		0,29
bone tissue	0,53	0,83*	

*P<0.05

Values above diagonal are for (HMB \times Alpine) F₁ kids; under diagonal for (HMB \times Boer) F₁ kids