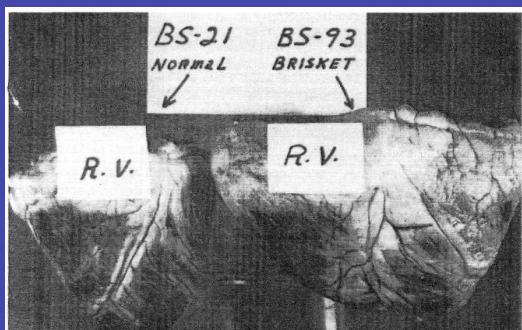


## New method for evaluating susceptibility to High Altitude disease

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18 and 17 mo of age (Blake, 1965)

## High Altitude disease

- High mountain or Brisket disease
- Right ventricle hypertrophy and edema of brisket
- Incidence
  - 0.5-5% native cattle
  - 10-40% cattle moved to altitudes >5000 ft

## Pulmonary arterial pressure (PAP)

- Measure of blood flow resistance
- Reliable predictor of susceptibility
- Test
  - \$10-\$18/test
  - Age >12 mo
  - Altitude 5000 ft
  - Breed, illness and vaccination

Gjermundson, 2000

## PAP test

PAP score, mmHg	Evaluation
30 – 35	Excellent, highly reliable
36 – 40	Excellent >12 mo, retest < 12 mo
< 41	Reliable >12 mo
41 – 45	Acceptable >6 mo, retest < 6 mo
45 – 48	Acceptable >6 mo at high altitude for extended period, Some risk
> 49	High risk

Gjermundson, 2000

## Objectives

- Is there a maternal component to PAP?
- Is the heritability of PAP different using continuous or binomial scores?

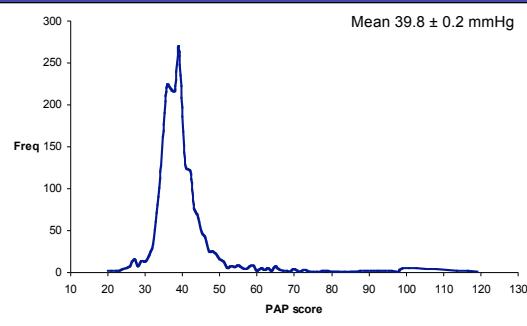
## Materials and Methods

- Tybar Ranch, Carbondale, CO (6500 ft)
- American Angus Association
- 2305 Angus born 1984-2003
  - 1088 bulls
  - 1150 heifers
  - 67 steers
- Pedigree 132 sires and 793 dams

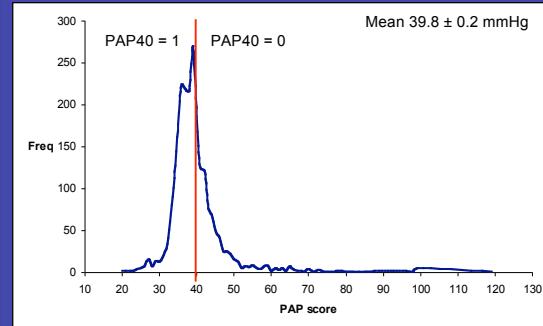
## Materials and Methods

- Birth weight and adjusted 205-d WW
- PAP
  - 1 licensed veterinarian
  - Ahola et al. (2006)
  - Age at PAP measurement
  - Continuous or binomial distribution

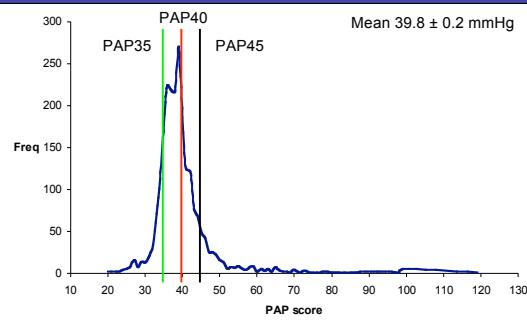
## PAP scores



## PAP scores



## PAP scores



## Materials and Methods

- Fixed effects
  - Age of dam
  - Yrsex
  - Age at PAP

## Results

- Fixed effects ( $P = 0.01$ ) except AOD
- PAPm
  - Continuous ( $P = 0.99$ ;  $h^2 = 0.02 \pm 0.0004$ )
  - Binomial ( $P = 0.001$ )

## Results

PAPd  $h^2 = 0.34 \pm 0.05$   
PAPm  $h^2 = 0.02 \pm 0.0004$

	PAP35	PAP40	PAP45
Direct	$0.13 \pm 0.09$	<b><math>0.28 \pm 0.11</math></b>	$0.13 \pm 0.11$
Maternal	$0.07 \pm 0.06$	<b><math>0.14 \pm 0.06</math></b>	$0.15 \pm 0.10$
$r_g$	$0.01 \pm 0.70$	<b><math>-0.32 \pm 0.34</math></b>	$-0.60 \pm 0.54$

## Conclusions

- Maternal effect – Binomial distribution
- PAP40
- Multi-trait analysis using birth weight and weaning weight