

BOVINE BRONCHOPNEUMONIA AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: A COMPREHENSIVE VETERINARY DATA ANALYSIS STUDY

Gurbanova Nailya Tofig¹, Mehtiyev Agil Gazanfar², Babayeva Turkan Mirsakhavat²,
Meyfaliyeva Aynur Jumshud²

¹Senior Lecturer, Azerbaijan State Agricultural University, Ganja, Azerbaijan

²Teacher, Azerbaijan State Agricultural University, Ganja, Azerbaijan.

Abstract

Bovine bronchopneumonia is one of the most prevalent respiratory diseases in cattle, particularly in intensive dairy farming systems. It causes significant economic losses due to decreased milk production, treatment costs, and mortality. Early detection remains challenging due to non-specific initial clinical signs. This study presents a comprehensive comparative analysis of physiological parameters in healthy and affected dairy cattle and explores the potential role of Artificial Intelligence in supporting early detection and decision-making processes in veterinary medicine.

1. Introduction

Respiratory diseases in cattle, particularly bovine bronchopneumonia, represent a major health concern in livestock production systems worldwide. The disease is characterized by inflammation of the bronchi and lung tissue, leading to impaired gas exchange, reduced oxygenation, and systemic clinical signs such as fever and anorexia [1].

According to Radostits et al. (2007), bovine respiratory disease complex is among the most economically significant diseases in cattle production. Environmental stressors, transport, overcrowding, and viral-bacterial co-infections are key predisposing factors.

Traditional diagnosis relies on clinical examination, which may fail to detect subclinical stages. Therefore, computational approaches such as Artificial Intelligence are increasingly investigated to improve early detection and herd health monitoring [2].

Recent developments in AI and machine learning suggest that continuous physiological monitoring can enable earlier detection of disease patterns compared to traditional methods [3,4].

Materials and Methods

A comparative observational dataset was used for analysis.

Total animals: 30 dairy cattle

Groups: Healthy group (n = 15); Bronchopneumonia group (n = 15)

Study duration: 4 weeks

Study type: Cross-sectional comparative analysis

Inclusion Criteria

Clinically healthy cows with no respiratory signs

Cows diagnosed with bronchopneumonia based on veterinary examination

Measured Variables

Rectal temperature (°C)

Respiratory rate (breaths/min)

Oxygen saturation (SpO₂, %)

Milk yield (L/day)

These parameters were selected due to their strong association with respiratory and systemic health status in cattle [5].

Results

Parameter	Healthy Cattle	Bronchopneumonia-Affected Cattle
Body Temperature	38.3–38.8 °C	39.5–41.0 °C
Respiratory Rate	20–30 breaths/min	40–60 breaths/min
Oxygen Saturation	95–98 %	85–92 %
Milk Yield	25–30 L/day	15–22 L/day

Table 1. Clinical parameters in healthy and diseased dairy cattle

Extended Results Interpretation

The results demonstrate significant physiological differences between healthy and diseased animals. Elevated body temperature indicates systemic inflammatory response. Increased respiratory rate reflects compensatory mechanisms for reduced oxygen intake. Decreased oxygen saturation confirms impaired pulmonary gas exchange. Reduced milk yield indicates metabolic energy redistribution during illness. These findings are consistent with established veterinary literature and confirm the clinical impact of bronchopneumonia on dairy cattle productivity[6,7].

Artificial Intelligence-Based Data Analysis

Artificial Intelligence methods were conceptually applied for data interpretation.

Analytical Approach

Pattern recognition across physiological variables

Correlation analysis between respiratory and oxygen parameters

Classification of health status based on multivariable comparison

Observed Patterns

Positive association between disease presence and increased temperature

Strong inverse relationship between respiratory rate and oxygen saturation

Milk yield reduction correlated with systemic disease severity

Analytical Insight

The integration of AI-based systems in veterinary monitoring can support:

Early identification of abnormal physiological trends

Continuous herd health surveillance

Decision support for veterinarians

However, these systems require validation using large-scale real-world datasets before clinical application.

Discussion

The study confirms that bovine bronchopneumonia significantly affects respiratory efficiency and overall productivity. The physiological changes observed are consistent with inflammatory lung disease and systemic stress response.

From a veterinary perspective:

Fever and tachypnea are classical signs of respiratory infection

Hypoxemia indicates impaired lung function

Reduced milk yield reflects energy reallocation toward immune response

AI technologies provide a promising supplementary tool for early disease detection. Unlike traditional methods, AI can analyze multiple variables simultaneously and identify subtle deviations from normal physiological patterns.

Nevertheless, limitations include:

Dependence on data quality

Requirement for validated training datasets

Lack of direct clinical implementation in this study

Practical Applications

Potential applications of this research include:

Precision livestock farming systems

Automated health monitoring systems

Early warning tools for respiratory disease outbreaks

Reduction of antibiotic overuse through timely intervention

Conclusion

Bovine bronchopneumonia remains a significant challenge in dairy production systems due to its impact on animal health and productivity. This study demonstrates that standard physiological parameters can effectively distinguish healthy and diseased cattle.

The integration of Artificial Intelligence offers promising potential for improving early detection and monitoring systems in veterinary medicine. Future research should focus on large-scale validation and real-time implementation in commercial farms.

References

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