

## 6 Conclusion

We concluded the following points from this study:

1. Liver biopsy as a reliable method for diagnosing fatty liver that can be applied in field conditions under light control of the animal.
2. The copper sulfate test is considered a convenient method for estimating lipid contents under field conditions.
3. The ATL buffer achieved a high percentage of tissue damage and led to an accurate estimation of total fat contents. Therefore, it is advised to be used in the gravimetical estimation of total lipids in the laboratory.
4. The accumulation of total lipid in the liver increased prevalence of endometritis due to its effect of decreasing immunity of animals.
5. The prevalence of fatty liver increased in cases of left displacements of abomasums.
6. The mortality rate increased when total fat content of livers was higher than 33% and therapy was not useful for recovery of animals, especially when increased fat content was associated with clinical signs of liver insufficiency. From an economic point of view, slaughter is recommended in order to save efforts, time and money.
7. Phosphorus deficiency and fatty liver are two diseases related to each other and each disease leads to the other.
8. Ultrasonography is considered a non-invasive method for diagnosing fatty liver but diagnosis of fatty liver cannot completely on it.