

## Incidence of reproductive disorders in the stray dogs in Dehradun district of Uttarakhand

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### ABSTRACT

The study was conducted on 918 stray dogs in Dehradun brought for sterilization, 38 (4.14%) dogs were suffering with pathological conditions. The pathological conditions most encountered were venereal tumor, 2.28% (2.36% female and 2.0% male) respectively, mammary tumor (1.11%), pyometra (0.97%) and unilateral cryptorchidism (1.0%).

**Key words:** Stray dogs, Mammary tumor, Pyometra, Venereal tumor, Cryptorchidism

Stray dogs are unattended animals in the human society. Though few animal welfare organizations have come forward to take care of them but still most of them remain neglected. If infected with any disease they have to wait either for nature's cure or death. They suffer most frequently with the communicable disease and harbors infection. Different pathological conditions have been well documented in established breeds of dogs but the data pertaining to diseases affecting stray dogs are scanty. Incidence of venereal tumor has been reported high 28.65%, followed by pyometra 5.17% (Gandotra *et al.*, 1993) and cryptorchidism 2.6% (Ruble and Hind, 1993). The incidence of mammary tumors in canines has been observed up to 50% of all the neoplasm (Ravikumar *et al.*, 2000).

The study was conducted in Dehradun district of Uttarakhand over a period of 8 months from June 2005 to January 2006, on 918 dogs (718 female, 200 male) of more than 1 year of age brought for sterilization. During pre-surgical examination dogs were examined for different reproductive disorders. Among these 38 (4.14%) dogs were found suffering with pathological conditions. The most common pathological conditions observed in these animals were venereal tumor 2.28% (2.36% in female and 2.0% in male), mammary tumor (1.11%), pyometra (0.97%) and unilateral cryptorchidism (1.0%). (Table -1).

Among various pathological conditions a high incidence of venereal tumor (2.28%) in stray dogs was recorded which is higher than the findings of Joseph *et al.*, 2005 (1.4%) High incidence of venereal tumor in stray dogs could be due to frequent contact between infected animals particularly during breeding season as compared to the pet animals that enjoy better living facilities as has been opined by Sobral *et al.*, (1998).

The incidence of pyometra recorded in the present study (0.97%) is less than the findings of Gandotra *et al.*, 1993 and Deka *et al.*, 2005 as 5.17% and 3.40% respectively. This may be due to increased resistance of stray animals because of repetitive exposure to various types of infections in the open environment. The incidence of mammary tumor (1.00%) and cryptorchidism (1%) were also recorded less than the previous studies (Deka *et al.*, 2005) and Yates *et al.*, 2003). The fewer incidences of various conditions as observed in the present study might be because of the fact that the study was conducted on

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whole population basis of the stray dogs including normal as well as diseased animals while other studies were conducted on diseased animals only brought to clinics for treatment.

**Table-1:** Incidence of pathological conditions in stray dogs (n=918: 718 female and 200 male)

S.No.	Disease	No. of animals	Incidence (%)
1.	Venereal tumor	Male- 4	2.00
		Female-17	2.36
2.	Mammary tumor	8	1.11
3.	Pyometra	7	0.97
4.	Cryptorchidism (Unilateral)	2	1

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## ISSAR NEWS

Dr. Satish Kumar, Treasurer, ISSAR and Principal Scientist, Division of Animal Reproduction, IVRI, Izatnagar has been bestowed with the 'Best Teacher Award' of IVRI for 2001-02. The award was conferred at the 6<sup>th</sup> Convocation of IVRI, Deemed University, held on 14<sup>th</sup> Sept., 2007 and carries a gold medal, citation along with a cash award of Rs. 10,000.

ISSAR richly felicitates Dr. Satish Kumar for this achievement.

President ISSAR