

## Incidence of different kinds of reproductive disorders in livestock

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### ABSTRACT

Of the 8327 cases attended during ten years period in the poly clinic, 3127 were from reproduction discipline. The month-wise analysis of the incidence of the occurrence of the cases indicated variability between the months. The maximum occurrence (53.15%) was of anoestrus cases. Pregnancy was confirmed in 904 cows and buffaloes. Repeat breeding was observed in 25 cows and 8 buffaloes. The miscellaneous type of cases were pyometra, endometritis, cervicitis and infantile genitalia. Castration was performed in 231 cattle and 183 goats. In cattle and buffaloes, more than 75 % pregnancies were recorded in right horn.

Key words : Reproductive disorders, livestock

Reproductive disorders are the main hindrance towards the farm animal development programme. These disorders in animals resulting in infertility or sterility cause great national economic loss in terms of reduced calf production, milk yield and maintenance cost of infertile animals (Donaldson, 1962; Tomar and Tripathi, 1994; Tomar *et al.*, 2002).

Of the 8327 cases attended through the ambulatory clinic during the ten years period in the four villages around the Malwa tract of Madhya Pradesh, 3127 were from reproduction discipline. Maximum 5057 cases were from the Medicine and only 143 from the Surgery discipline. The month-wise analysis of incidence of occurrence of the cases indicated variability between the months. The occurrence of the cases was more during July to March and low during

April, May and June. The comparable information on these aspects is not available. However, the low occurrence during April, May and June may be attributed to the farmers extreme engagements with the agricultural work, i.e. harvesting, threshing and marketing of their agricultural produce in the region. The different types of reproductive cases handled are presented in Table 1.

Of the total 3127 reproductive cases handled maximum (53.15 %) were of anoestrus in cattle and buffaloes. Physiological anoestrus, i.e. pregnancy was confirmed in 904 animals (Cows 457 and buffaloes 447). Repeat breeding was observed in 25 cows and 8 buffaloes. The miscellaneous conditions diagnosed were pyometra, endometritis, cervicitis and infantile genitalia. Castration was performed in 231 cattle

**Table 1. Different kinds of reproductive cases handled**

Condition	Cattle	Buffaloes	Total
Pregnancy confirmed	457	447	904
Anoestrus	873	789	1662
Repeat Breeder	25	08	033
Miscellaneous (pyometra, endometritis, cervicitis and infantile genitalia)	61	53	114
Castration	231	Goats 183	414
Grand total	1647	Buffis 1297 Goats 183	3127

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and 183 goats. Infertility is primarily manifested in the form of anoestrus and repeat breeding syndrome which are the most common and very puzzling problem confronted by the veterinarians and dairymen throughout the world. The anatomical, infectious, nutritional and hormonal insufficiency are the most common causes of anoestrus and repeat breeding (Arthur *et al.*, 1996; Hafez and Hafez, 2000). Buffaloes are seasonally polyoestrus animals. In Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh, the breeding season for buffaloes is from 15th October to 15th February. The maximum number of the buffaloes express heat during November and December months. Most of the buffaloes show anoestrus during March to September. The incidence in the region can be correlated with the availability of the green fodder and heat stress. The buffaloes lack well defined heat symptoms, show strong seasonal breeding tendency with ovarian inactivity during non - breeding season and delayed maturity as the main causes for the malady. It is necessary to identify oestrus accurately to get best results in breeding programme. The inability of the farmers to properly detect oestrus appears to be a serious limiting factor in the implementation of artificial insemination programme.

Of the total 904 pregnancies diagnosed, 457 were in cattle and 447 were in buffaloes. In both the groups more than 75 % pregnancies were recorded in right horn. Records on large number of cows indicate that right ovary is more active

than the left. It has been indicated (Roberts, 1986 and Craig, 2000) that 60 % of the ovulations take place from the right ovary and 60% of the fetuses are found in the right horn of dairy cattle. The less activity of the left ovary has been hypothesized to the presence of rumen on the left side or to the brain, however it has not been proved.

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