

A note on the incidence of reproductive disorders in buffaloes in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh

G.V. NAIDU^{1†} AND K.BABU RAO²Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University
Cattle project, LRS, Lamfarm, Guntur - 522 034 (AP)

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ABSTRACT

Incidence of various reproductive disorders in buffaloes of Guntur District of AP revealed true anestrus and repeat breeding were found to be the major gynaecological problems, followed by endometritis.

Key Words: Reproductive disorders, smooth & inactive ovaries, functional ovaries, endometritis

Buffaloes play a major role in milk production mainly due to high fat content in their milk and organoleptic preference of the consumer for buffalo milk. Though the buffalo milk has greater demand, the milk production in buffaloes is not remunerative owing to the longer calving intervals and several reproductive disorders. The incidence of various reproductive disorders like anestrus, repeat breeding, metritis, and other tubular & ovarian genital disorders in postpartum buffaloes (Rao *et al.*, 1982; Kumar, 1998) are the impediments for profitable milk production. In this paper, an attempt was made to categorise, the various reproductive findings observed during an infertility camp organized by a Co-operative dairy.

Fertility camps for buffaloes were organized during the month of October & November 2001 by a Co-operative dairy in the Pedaravuru division of Guntur District of Andhra

Pradesh constituted the material for this paper. All the 416 buffaloes presented in the infertility camps were examined by rectal palpation for knowing their reproductive status.

In the present study among the ovarian observations the incidence of smooth and inactive ovaries (true anestrus 30.76%) and presence of functional ovaries (either with follicle or corpus luteum) but not conceiving (repeat breeding 29.80%) were recorded as the major gynaecological disorders followed by cystic ovarian degeneration (1.92%). Similarly, endometritis of varied degree in 18.75 percent buffaloes followed by incidence of abortions in 0.96 percent buffaloes was observed. These findings are similar to the findings reported by Luktuke *et al.* (1978); Kumar *et al.* (1988), Purbey *et al.* (1982) and Banerjee *et al.* (1992) under village conditions. However, the findings of this report are not in total agreement with the

Incidence of various reproductive disorders

S.No.	Reproductive Status	No. of Buffaloes	(%)
I	Ovarian Findings		
	a. Smooth & Inactive (Anestrus)	128	(30.76)
	b. Functional Ovaries without conception (Repeat breeding)	124	(29.80)
	c. Cystic ovarian degeneration	8	(1.92)
II.	Tubular genitalia		
	a) a1) Endometritis	+	(44)
	a2) Endometritis	++	(26)
	a3) Endometritis	+++	(8)

¹Scientist (AI)²Principal Scientist (AR)[†]Corresponding author

findings of Rao *et al.* (1982), who reported higher incidence of quiescent ovaries (56.36%) and endometritis (23.73%). It is

concluded that among all the types of reproductive disorders smooth & inactive ovaries (true anestrus) constituted the maximum contributing factor for infertility followed by presence of functional ovaries but not conceiving (Repeat breeder), endometritis, cystic ovaries and abortions.

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