Incidence, Diagnosis and Treatment of Ovarian Disorders Involved in Cows Infertility

Liviu BOGDAN, Simona CIUPE, Mihai CENARIU, Anamaria PETREAN, Sidonia BOGDAN

University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Cluj-Napoca, Romania
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Department of Reproduction, Obstetrics and Veterinary Gynecology 3-5 Manastur Street, Cluj-Napoca, Romania, anamariapetrean@yahoo.com

SUMMARY

Infertility in cows is one of the major problems with great economic implications. The aim of this paper was to identify by global and individual gynecological investigation major ovarian diseases, their frequency and methods of treatment. Equally economic evaluation of the results was done to combat the main reproductive disorders and their impact on farm profitability.

The research was carried out between May 2010-April 2011, in a private farm in Harghita County. After confirming the diagnosis performed by individual gynecological investigation (anamnestic information, transrectal examination) were formed the following batches: batch I - 13 cows diagnosed with anestrus and treated with FOLLIGON product (1000 IU/cow); batch II - 12 cows diagnosed with cyclic and persistent corpus luteum and treated with PROSOLVIN product (2 ml/cow); batch III - 9 cows diagnosed with luteal cysts and treated with FERTAGYL product (5 ml/cow); batch IV - 12 cows diagnosed with ovarian hypotrophy first degree and treated with RECEPTAL product (5 ml/cow).

In batch I estrus was observed in 5-7 days after treatment. After artificial insemination 7 (53.84%) pregnant cows were diagnosed, 3 cows (23.07%) were identified with occult chronic endometritis, 2 cows (15.38%) had bleeding post estrus and 1 cow (7.69%) presented bleeding estrus. In batch II, on 10 cows (83.33%) estrus was expressed clinically and 2 cows (16.66%) showed occult chronic endometritis. A total of 8 cows (66.66%) estrus developed physiological and after artificial insemination were diagnosed pregnant. The remaining 2 cows (16.66%) showed no signs of estrus after treatment. In batch III, 7 cows (77.77%) showed signs of estrus, the remaining 2 cows (22.22%) did not show signs of heat. The cows detected in heat were artificially inseminated. A total of 5 pregnant cows (55.55%) were diagnosed after the first artificial insemination and 2 of these reappeared signs of estrus after 21 days being inseminated again. In batch IV estrus occurred in a proportion of 66.66% (8 cows) of cases, and pregnancy was installed in 41.66% (5 cows) of cases. Eight cows were artificially inseminated and 2 (16.66%) of them showed bleeding post estrus and 1 cow (8.33%) chronic endometritis.

In our research economic losses due to ovarian disorders were estimated at 1660 RON/cow/3 months, of which: failure number of calves (400 RON/cow/3 months), failure of milk production (1080 RON/cow/3 months), losses by eliminating milk from animals treated with antibiotics, which shows remanence- 180 RON/cow/10 days. If these cows were not diagnosed and treated a total economic loss would reach 76360 RON. The cost for the identification and treatment of cows with ovarian disorders was 2529 RON. After hormonal
treatment 27 cows remained pregnant after the artificial insemination. The remaining 19 cows therapeutic response was not favorable. For this farm economic loss was 31540 RON.

Economic losses due to disorders in ovarian function are resolved by the administration of hormonal products well established after the properly diagnosis.