

THE IMPORTANCE OF EARLY DIAGNOSIS IN GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES AT CATTLE FARMS FOR MILK PRODUCTION

*Czirják Tibor Zsolt

* University of Oradea, Faculty of Environmental Protection, 26 Gen. Magheru St., 410048 Oradea;
Romania, e-mail: drcziri@yahoo.com

Abstract

Reproduction also influences the performance of the farm as the evolution of the herd ensures a rhythmicity in the production of veals and especially of the milk (the increase of SP by one month, leads to a loss of 400-500 kg milk / cow). Therefore, on a farm with a CI > 18 months, the exploitation of the cattle milk is totally unprofitable, because the costs of feed and maintenance are not covered.

Key words: cow reproduction disorders, early diagnosis of pregnancy, ultrasound.

INTRODUCTION

It is mandatory for any zootechnical engineer or animal breeder to know to the smallest detail the manifestations of sexual life for both female and male cattles. Sexual life is manifested due to a genetic instinct and attraction between two individuals of the opposite sex in order to perform sexual intercourse. This instinct occurs after the genitals develop and are able to release sex hormones.

The target of this dissertation is to demonstrate the importance of early diagnosis in reproductive diseases, their main causes, and the application of appropriate treatments, respectively the reduction to the minimum of the animals with gynecological diseases in the herd.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The researches were carried out on a private farm in Halmășd village, Sălaj county, a farm established in 2015, with a number of 191 adult cattles (young cattles were not taken into account, as they were not subject to gestational controls).

The Hollstein breed dominates in the exploitation of the farm, followed by the Romanian Spotted and the Jersey breed.

There were performed 7 periodic gynecological examinations by ultrasound during 2019 with the following dates: 01/17/2019; 02/27/2019; 04/18/2019; 04/06/2019; 08/08/2019; 03/10/2019; 12/12/2019.

It can be observed, that these regular gynecological examinations are performed regularly every 6-8 weeks, depending on the needs and taking into consideration the following aspects::

- cattles inseminated less than 28 days ago are not controlled;
- cattles, by which the interval between the date of parturition and the date of control is less than 14 days are also not checked;
- cattles at breastfeeding rest are not checked either.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

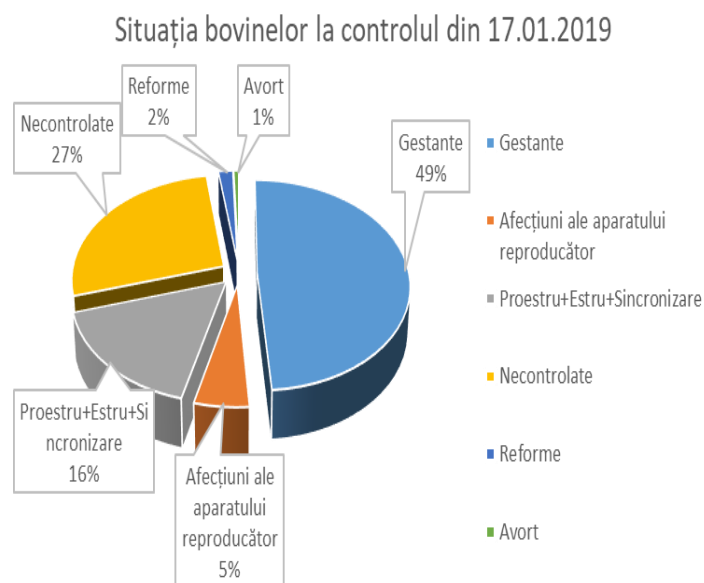


Fig. 1. The control carried out on 17.01.2019

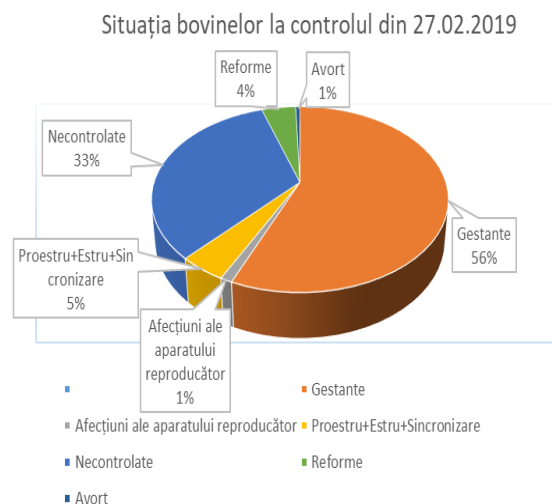


Fig. 2. The control carried out on 17.01.2019

Pathological entities found in the ovaries and uterus at the control on 17.01.2019:

Hypotrophic ovaries - 3 cattles

Polycystic ovaries - 2 cattles

Purulent collection - 2 cattles

Endometritis - 1 cattle

Diseases found in the ovaries and uterus at the inspection on 27.02.2019:

Ovarian cyst - 1 cattle

Endometritis - 1 cattle

At the control on 18.04.2019 there were 5 females which had had an abortion, one of them being in an earlier stage of gestation (embryonic death). One of the 5 aborted bovine heads falls into the reform category due to the fact that it had ovarian adhesion.

At the control on 04.06.2019, 6 cattles were identified with abortion.

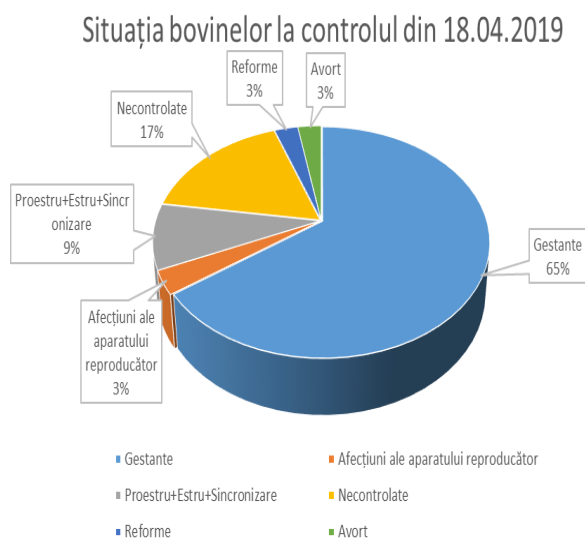


Fig.3. The control carried out on 18.04.2019

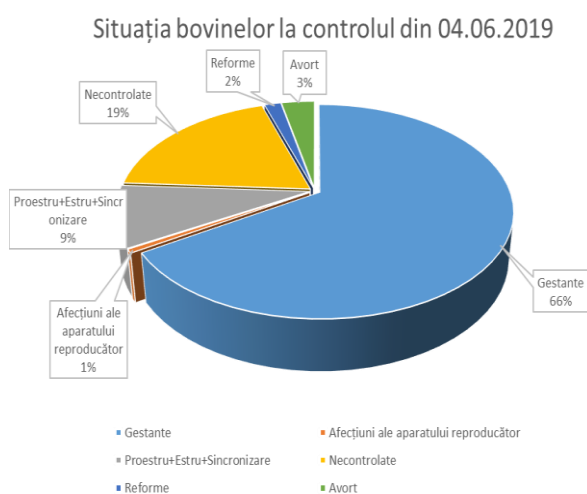


Fig.4. The control carried out on 04.06.2019

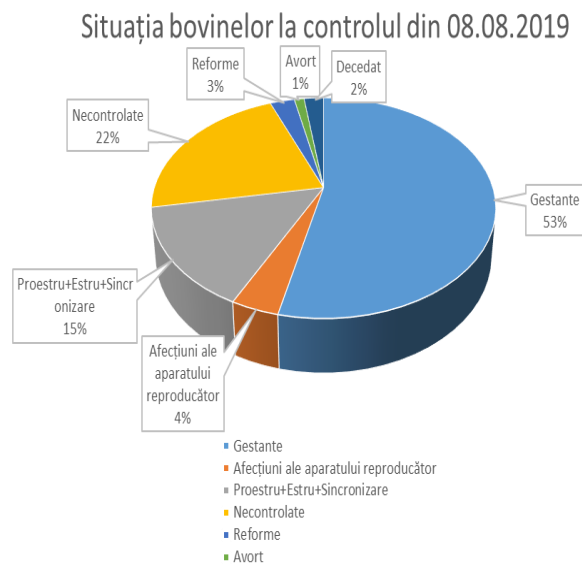


Fig.5. The control carried out on 08.08.2019

Figure 5 shows that in the reform category we have 5 heads: those 3 presented at the exploitation of the farm and at previous controls and two cattles, that had repeated inseminations and were considered economically unjustified to repeat these on them. The latter will be slaughtered when their milk production falls below profitability.

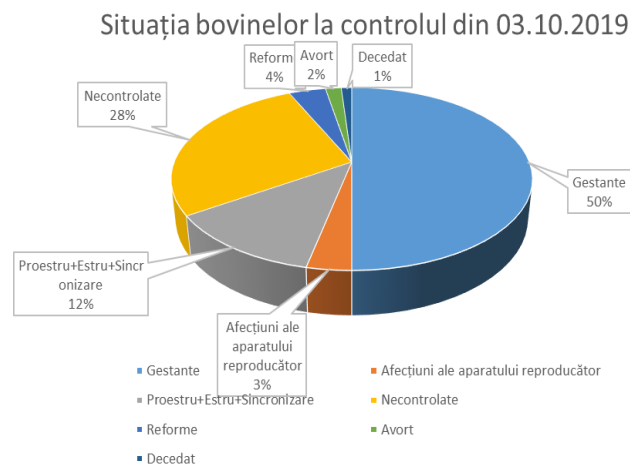


Fig.6. The control carried out on 03.10.2019

Figure 6 shows that in the reform category we have 7 females: those 5 included in reform category and at previous control, a cattle that was inseminated several times and did not remain pregnant and a cattle that will be slaughtered due to podal disease. These will be removed from the exploitation when it is no longer justified to keep them on the farm from an economical point of view/economically speaking.

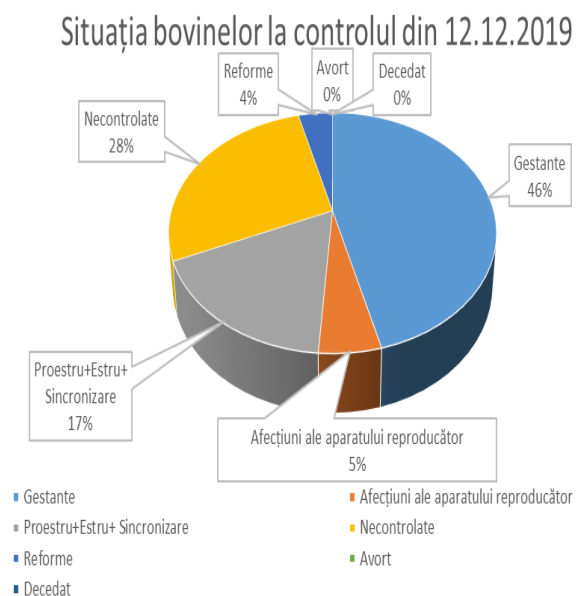


Fig.7. The control carried out on 12.12.2019

Pathological entities found during the control on 12.12.2019:

- Ovarian cyst - 3 cattles;

- Polycystic ovaries - 1 cattle;
- Persistent yellow body - 2 cattles;
- Purulent collection - 1 cattle;

In the reform category we have 7 heads, those presented at the exploitation on the farm and at previous controls. It is a positive aspect that it was not considered necessary to include other cattles in this category.

Between 03.10.2019 and 12.12.2019 there were neither abortions nor deaths.

CONCLUSIONS

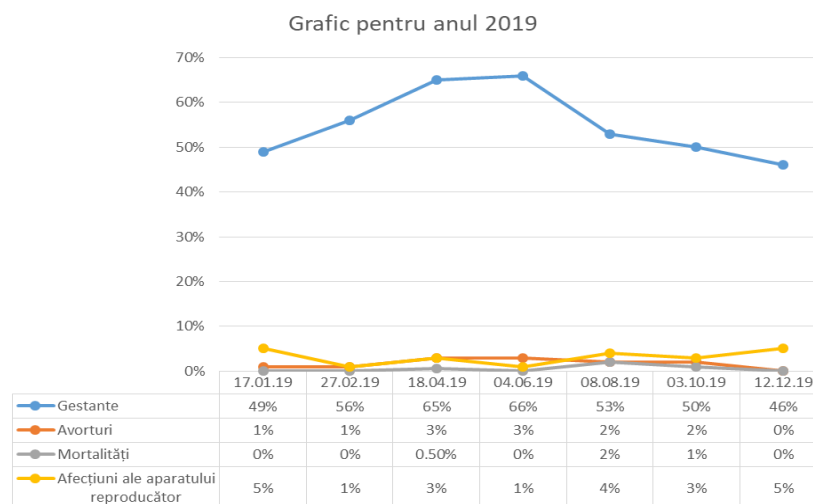


Fig.8. Graphical representation of pregnancy, abortion, mortality and reproductive organs disorders during 2019

The graphic above shows that for the entire analyzed period out of the total herd controlled:

- the share of pregnant females was between 46% and 66%;
- the number of abortions was between 0% and 3%;
- the number of animals with reproductive disorders remained below 5%.

These controls are important, because they allow the establishment of the gynecological structure of the herd, offering the possibility to eliminate the individuals with diseases of the reproductive system as soon as possible, thus leading to a more productive herd and a profitable business.

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