



Clinical efficacy of different intrauterine preparations in repeat breeder bovines

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● ABSTRACT ●

Present study was carried out in and around Sangamner area. A total of 34 cases presented for the treatment of repeat breeding during the period of eight months. The animals were divided into four groups consisting total 36 animals. In group I (11 cross breed cow)- Treated with Ciprofloxacin and Tinidazole combination (20 ml in each horn) 40-50 ml intra-uterine daily for 2 days. Group II (9 cross breed cow)- treated with Gentamicin sulphate, dose- 10 ml Gentamicin + 30 ml distilled water (20 ml in each horn) intrauterine for 2 days during estrous period. Group III (9 cross breed cow) – Treated with Tetracycline Hydrochloride 10 ml + 30 ml distilled water (20 ml in each horn) intrauterine for 2 days during estrous period. In Group IV (7 cross breed cow) - Treated with 40 ml distilled water (20 ml in each horn) intrauterine for 2 days during estrous period. The pregnancy diagnosis was carried out at 60 days after A. I. by per-rectal examination and the clinical efficacy of different intrauterine preparations were determined on the basis of conception rate among the groups. It is concluded that Ciprofloxacin and Tinidazole may be used as the most effective drug for the treatment of repeat breeding in animals at field condition as compared to other intrauterine preparations.

KEY WORDS : Clinical efficacy, Intrauterine, Repeat breeding

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● INTRODUCTION ●

An increase in number of bacteria and on in their virulence, cervicitis or endometritis of sufficient degree may be caused and this in turn may result in early embryonic death or repeat breeding problems in dairy animals (Easley *et al.*, 1951). Various field studies (Baishya *et al.*, 1998, Sharma *et al.*, 1988) reveal that sub clinical endometritis especially that caused by non-specific infections is a major contributor to the repeat breeder syndrome. Intra uterine therapy with antibiotics in repeated breeding cattle and buffaloes had been found successful by Luktuke *et al.* (1958).

Present study was carried out to find clinical efficacy of different intrauterine preparations in repeat breeder bovines.

● MATERIALS AND METHODS ●

Present study was carried out in and around Sangamner area. A total of 34 cases were presented for the treatment of repeat breeding during the period of eight months. The detailed history was recorded and gynaeco-

clinical examination was carried out. The animals were considered as repeat breeder because they showed normal or nearly normal oestrous cycle and had apparently normal genitalia but failed to conceive after 2-3 or more successive insemination with semen of known fertile bulls.

The animals were divided into four groups consisting total 36 animals. In group I (11 cross breed cow) - treated with Ciprofloxacin and Tinidazole combination (20 ml in each horn) 40-50 ml intra-uterine daily for 2 days. Group II (9 cross breed cow) – treated with Gentamicin sulphate, dose- 10 ml Gentamicin + 30 ml distilled water (20 ml in each horn) intrauterine for 2 days during estrous period. Group III (9 cross breed cow) – treated with Tetracycline Hydrochloride 10 ml + 30 ml distilled water (20 ml in each horn) intrauterine for 2 days during estrous period. In Group IV (7 cross breed cow) - treated with 40 ml distilled water (20 ml in each horn) intrauterine for 2 days during estrous period.

In all the animals artificial insemination (A. I.) was carried out to the 2nd oestrous after treatment with good quality of frozen semen. The pregnancy diagnosis was carried out at 60 days after A. I. by per-rectal examination and the clinical efficacy of different intrauterine preparations were determined on the basis of conception rate among the groups.

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