



RESEARCH
ARTICLE

A retrospective study on the prevalence of Bovine gynaecological disorders in rural Kashmir

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Abstract : A total of 53,354 numbers of cattle were treated for last 5 years from 1st April, 2003 to 31st March, 2008. They were used to study the prevalence of various gynaecological disorders. The data revealed that the highest prevalence was observed for anoestrus (31.64%) followed by repeat breeding (21.48%), metritis (12.45%), pyometra (10.38%) and retention of placenta (9.31 %). The disorders like ovarian cyst, dystocia, abortion, vulvitis, vaginitis, cervicitis, mummification, maceration etc. were recorded, yet the rate was within clinically acceptable limits.

Key words : Gynaecological disorder, Prevalence, Rural Kashmir, Bovine

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INTRODUCTION

Gynaecological diseases result in great economic losses in form of reduction in lactation and loss of calf crop. Any disturbances in reproduction had a significant bearing on production of the animals. Thus, various gynaecological disorders impede the progress of dairy industry (Raju *et al.*, 2007). Epidemiological survey on different gynaecological diseases help in diagnosis and prompt treatment of infertility cases in field condition (Selvaraju *et al.*, 2005). The data pertaining to the gynaecological disorders and their implication in Kashmir is not available. The present paper reports the detailed paraphernalia of gynaecological disorders in cattle of Kashmir valley.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The data on 53354 cattle were brought for treatment to different veterinary hospitals of four districts namely Pulwama, Bandipora, Budgam and Ganderbal and Faculty Veterinary Clinics and Cattle Research Station of the University of Srinagar district, constituted the subject of the present study. The retrospective data was collected from treatment register maintained at each centre for a period of 5 years from 2003-04

to 2007-08 to obtain the prevalence of various gynaecological disorders *viz.* anoestrus, repeat breeding (RB), metritis, pyometra, ovarian cyst, dystocia uterine/ vaginal prolapse, retention of placenta (ROP) and other defects. Other defects included vulvitis, vaginitis, cervicitis, abortion, foetal mummification/ maceration and post partum haemorrhage. The frequencies of occurrence of gynaecological disorders were calculated in percentage.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The overall prevalence of total gynaecological disorder was 12% (53,354/ 4,44,616) which was lower than the reports of earlier workers in crossbred cattle (Kulkarni *et al.*, 2002). The maximum prevalence was that of anoestrus (31.64%) following RB (21.48%). The prevalence of anoestrus and RB was higher than the reports of previous worker (Selvaraju *et al.*, 2005). The anoestrus and RB was mainly due to qualitative and quantitative deficiencies of nutrients (Iyer *et al.*, 1992) besides other probable cause of decreased thyroid activity, parasitic infestation, breed differences, seasonal influences or climatic stress and disturbances in hypothalamo-pituitary-gonadal axis (Raju *et al.*, 2007). Lack of appropriate managerial practices and technical know how of the farmers has been reported to be