

**A CLINICAL INVESTIGATION ON
REPRODUCTIVE DISORDERS IN POSTPARTUM
PERIOD OF COMMERCIAL DAIRY FARM,
KERANIGANJ, DHAKA**



A Clinical Report Submitted by

Roll No: 12/17

Registration No: 0737

Internship ID: B-17

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**FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINE
CHITTAGONG VETERINARY AND ANIMAL
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Abstract

Reproductive disorder among dairy farm animals is the great economic problems. There are different stages of reproductive disorder; post-partum period is one of the greatest problems. For this reason, the clinical investigation was done on post-partum period in commercial dairy farm. 19 dairy farms were randomly selected. A total 323 Cows were selected for further study and data were collected by using individual questionnaire model from dairy farm of Keraniganj upazilla, Dhaka district in Bangladesh. Among of them 52 (16%) cows were affected by reproductive disorders in post-partum period. To determine the reproductive disorder of dairy Cow, there were grouped on the basis of farm size, season, breed, hygienic condition and floor type. Clinical investigation was done on common reproductive disorder such as mastitis, retained placenta, milk fever, pyometra. Among the disorder, the percentage of mastitis 19 (5.88%) occurrence was higher in compare to other disorder retained placenta 14 (4.33%), milk fever 10 (3.09%) and pyometra 9 (2.79%). Farm size has significant effect on mastitis, retained placenta, milk fever, pyometra both Large size farm and Medium size farm. Season on both size farm has less significant effect on mastitis, retained placenta, milk fever, pyometra. The incidence of reproductive disorder is slightly higher in summer season than winter season. Breed on both size farms has less significant effect on mastitis, retained placenta, milk fever, pyometra. The incidence of reproductive disorder is slightly higher in Non-descriptive breed than Cross breed. Hygienic condition on both size farms has high significant effected on mastitis, retained placenta, milk fever, pyometra. The incidence of reproductive disorder is higher in poor hygienic condition farm than medium and good condition farm. Floor type on both size farms has less significant affected on mastitis, retained placenta, milk fever, pyometra. The incidence of reproductive disorder is slightly higher muddy type floor than brick type floor. It is recommended, therefore, that hygienic condition, feeding, housing and health management should be improved to minimize the occurrence of these problems and associated economic losses in the dairy farms of the area.

Key Words: Post-partum period, Reproductive disorder, Mastitis, Milk fever.

