Incidence of Reproductive Disorders in Cattle and Buffalo under Field Conditions in Eastern Plain Zone of Uttar Pradesh

Ashoo1, Hukum Chand Verma1*, Rakesh Kumar Singh1, Rajesh Kumar2, Ramakant3, Raj Pal Diwakar4

ABSTRACT
This study was conducted in the Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh on reproductive disorders in cattle and buffaloes under field conditions. The information was generated from 120 farmers, 20 farmers from each of six selected villages, who had at least one milking dairy animal at the time of the investigation. The information was generated regarding reproductive disorders of indigenous cattle, crossbred cattle, and buffalo due to improper feeding, breeding, and healthcare management practices and was analyzed to explore the incidence rate of reproductive disorders faced by dairy farmers in three categories of animals. The overall incidence rate of reproductive disorders among indigenous cattle, crossbred cattle, and buffalo in the area surveyed revealed maximum incidence in buffalo (76.05 %) and minimum in indigenous cattle (48.77 %), the crossbreds being intermediate (72.62 %). Late maturity was the major problem in indigenous cattle and anoestrus in buffalo. The incidence of repeat breeding was the highest in crossbred cattle. Dystocia, prolapse and stillbirth were more in buffaloes, whereas abortion, RFM, and uterine infections were more in crossbred cattle. Reproductive disorders like dystocia, prolapse, abortion and stillbirth were mostly treated by veterinarians; however, remaining reproductive disorders like anoestrus, repeat breeding, uterine infection etc. were treated by dairy farmers and quacks through their own experiences by using different types of indigenous technical knowledge. There is a need to create awareness about scientific animal husbandry practices among dairy farmers of the region studied.

Keywords: Buffalo, Crossbred cattle, Dairy farmer, Incidence, Indigenous cattle, Reproductive disorders.

INTRODUCTION
Animal husbandry and livestock production is one of the major sources of income of Indian farmers, and it has an important role in the Indian agricultural economy. The large ruminants, namely cattle and buffalo, are integral parts of the livestock sector followed by other small ruminant species. More than 70% of Indian rural people rear livestock, and a majority of them are smallholders with less than 5 dairy animals (Birthal and Jha, 2005; Ghuman and Singh, 2009). Reproductive disorders are one of the major causes of poor productive performance in smallholder dairy farms (Arthur et al., 1996; Dhami et al., 2018a,b). Among the major reproductive disorders that have a direct impact on the economy of dairy farmers are abortion, dystocia, retained fetal membrane (RFM), pyometra, metritis, prolapse (uterine and vaginal), repeat breeder, anoestrus etc. (Hadush et al., 2013; Haile et al., 2014; Parmar et al., 2016). The impaired function of the reproductive system results in the failure of a cow to produce a calf yearly and regularly (Arthur et al., 1996; Shiferaw et al., 2005; Lobago et al., 2006). Many production constraints, mainly reproductive health problems, form a bottleneck in the production process and productivity in the livestock sub-sector. Therefore, this study was planned to generate information regarding the incidence of reproductive disorders in the Barabanki district (UP) to design problem-oriented management strategies.
Reproductive disorders in bovines of eastern plain zone of Uttar Pradesh

The incidence of reproductive disorders in indigenous cattle, crossbred cattle, and buffaloes in Barabanki district (UP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reproductive disorders</th>
<th>Indigenous cattle (n=162)</th>
<th>Crossbred cattle (n=252)</th>
<th>Buffalo (n=309)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late maturity</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8.64</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anoestrus</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6.79</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repeat breeding</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7.41</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dystocia</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>5.56</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>3.70</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retention of placenta</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6.79</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prolapse</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>4.94</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uterine infections</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>4.32</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillbirth</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total disorders</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>48.77</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1:

The incidence of reproductive disorders in indigenous cattle, crossbred cattle, and buffaloes in Barabanki district (UP)

Results and Discussion

The incidence of various reproductive disorders recorded in indigenous cattle, crossbred cattle, and buffaloes of the study area is shown in Table 1. A total of 414 cattle (162 indigenous and 252 crossbred) and 309 buffaloes were surveyed for reproductive disorders. Out of 162 indigenous cattle, the overall incidence of reproductive disorders was 48.77%, which included late maturity, anoestrus, repeat breeding, RFM, dystocia, stillbirth, acute infections, abortion, and stillbirth in descending order. Likewise, amongst 252 crossbred cattle, the overall incidence of reproductive disorders was 72.62%. The incidence of repeat breeding was the highest, followed by RFM, abortion, uterine infections, anoestrus, prolapse, stillbirth, late maturity, and dystocia in descending order (Table 1). These findings were in agreement with the observations of Subhash Chand (2011) from the Alwar district of Rajasthan. Parmar et al. (2016) and Dhami et al. (2018), however, recorded a higher frequency of infertility cases as compared to obstetrical cases presented in different camps both in cattle and buffaloes of middle Gujarat.

Further, the overall incidence of reproductive disorders in buffaloes (n=309) was 76.05%, which was closer to that of crossbreds (72.62%), but higher than in indigenous cattle (48.77%). The incidence of anoestrus was the highest in buffaloes, while the incidence of all other reproductive disorders was more or less similar. The higher incidence of reproductive disorders in dairy animals in the research area may be either due to less awareness among the dairy farmers regarding the feeding of mineral mixture and concentrates on their animals or the deficiency of minerals in the soil of the region studied. Subhash Chand (2011) also recorded an almost similar frequency of various reproductive disorders in animals of the Alwar district in Rajasthan. Moreover, the incidence of anoestrus and repeat breeding was also comparable with reports of Butani et al. (2008) and Dhami et al. (2018) in cattle and buffaloes from Gujarat. Further, Selvaraju et al. (2005) from Tamil Nadu and Modi et al. (2011), Parmar et al. (2016) and Dhami et al. (2018) from different parts of Gujarat recorded more or less comparable incidence...
of anestrous, repeat breeding and other kinds of reproductive disorders in cattle and/or buffaloes.

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**REFERENCES**


