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Factors that increase the chance of pregnancy in artificial insemination applications in cattle.

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Abstract

Postpartum reproductive problems in dairy cattle are the leading factors causing infertility and serious economic losses. The first aim of the dairy cattle management is to maintain a healthy puerperal period and to have the cow cyclic again at the optimal time and achieve pregnancy. This is the first requisite for a desired reproductive efficiency level. Puerperal endometritis is a serious cause of repeat breeder, acyclic and anoestrous cows, thus, deteriorating reproductive efficiency. Studies have shown that, puerperal endometritis rate in dairy cattle farms is between 10-80 %. Puerperal endometritis causes the postpartum luteal activity to longen , delays cyclic activity, the first oestrus and the first insemination after delivery and pregnancy. The principal of the therapy for the puerperal endometritis is to fasten the involution and clean up the infection. For this: -Antibiotics-Antiseptics-Hormones are used widely. In this study, a more practical administration was tried to be added to the treatment procedures of puerperal uterine infections. These treatment procedures include administration of iodine to the uterus 1 or 2 times depending upon the severity of the case and then synchronization by Doublesynch protocol. According to these treatment protocols every administration is given with 5 days intervals and the Doublesynch is started with a further 5 days interval. In order to minimize the time loss thanks to these intervals between treatments, the Doublesynch protocol is combined with the last iodine solution. This new administration route is then called the Lugovsynch protocol

Keywords: Cattle, infertility, Doublesynch protocol, Lugovsynch protocol