

A clinical study of metritis in dairy cows in the region of Batna (east of Algeria) and their treatments using different therapeutic protocols

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Abstract

Aim: The objective of this study was to make an inventory of cases of metritis in dairy cows during the post-partum period, to verify with a detailed clinical study on its real incidence in Batna region and to study the treatment of metritis, using different treatment protocols.

Materials and Methods: A total of 432 dairy cows were examined during the post partum period and forty dairy cows having metritis were selected and assigned into four groups of 10 each to be treated with different drugs. Visits were programmed to track the status of uterine involution and different parameters of fecundity and fertility of cows.

Result: The injection of Cloprostenol (a synthetic analogue of PGF₂) has a significant effect particularly on shorter intervals from calving to the first mating, calving to positive fertilization and for the reduction of the number of services of inseminations. Similarly, the association "antibiotic+Flunixin/Meglumine has a positive effect on the parameters mentioned above.

Conclusion: These results show that the double injection of Cloprostenol in the treatment of metritis improves the performance of fertility of animals and the dose of 3ml of PGF₂ had succeeded in giving a positive effect on the different fertility parameters studied, compared to the dose of 2 ml.

Key words : cow, fertility, metritis, PGF₂, postpartum.

Introduction

Metritis is a frequent pathology in Algerian dairy cows. Its multifactorial aetiology makes its prevention very difficult and unsuccessful in most cases [1,2].

If metritis is not rapidly diagnosed and treated it would lead to infecondity, sterility and even premature reform of the cow (ex. third degree metritis). Therefore, the economic rentability of the herd would be affected seriously [3]. Delayed uterine involution and endometritis are generally the most common consequences of retained placenta; they are detrimental to the future breeding of the cow with altered parameters of fertility, thus causing a prolongation of the calving fertilizing insemination interval [4,5].

There is a lot of controversy about appropriate treatment regimes for post calving uterine infections [6]. Studies on the treatment of subclinical endometritis with prostaglandin F₂alpha or analogues, intrauterine antibiotics or proteolytic enzymes showed heterogeneous results [7-11].

The aim of this study is to determine the frequency of metritis, its overall impact on fertility, and efficacy of different therapeutic protocols for the treatment of metritic dairy cows in the region of Batna (East of Algeria). The use and study of efficacy of flunixin in the treatment of bovine metritis, represents one of the main objectives.

Materials and Methods

Study area: This study has been conducted in the region of Batna (East of Algeria) that is characterized by its sub tropical climate. The study lasted from March 2010 to February 2011.

Animals:

Clinical study of metritis cases in Batna region: The study has been conducted on a total of 432 dairy cows during the post partum period in order to study the real frequency of metritis. The cows belong to 29 different herds covering different areas of Batna region.

Metritis treatment using different therapeutic protocols: Forty dairy cows among which 78% were multiparous and 22% were primiparous having metritis (any cow having a purulent vaginal discharge) were selected and randomly assigned into four groups of ten as follows:

Group I : 10 cows treated with oxytetracyclin intramuscularly according to their bodyweights.

Group II : 10 cows treated with oxytetracyclin intramuscularly and a single intramuscular injection of an anti inflammatory drug, the flunixin (Avlezan;Virbac) according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

Group III: 10 cows treated with prostaglandin F₂ alpha (Estrumate; Schering plough) at a dosage of 2ml intramuscularly.

This group was subdivided into two groups of 5 cows each as follows :

Table-1. Effect of the double injection of PGF2 on the clinical signs of metritis.

Clinical examination of the genital tract	Group I (n=10)	Group II (n=10)	Single dose of PGF2		Double injection of PGF2	
			Group IIIa (n=5)	Group IVa (n=5)	Group IIIb (n=5)	Group IVb (n=5)
No purulent vaginal discharge	70%	80%	80%	60%	100%	100%
Pelvic uterine Position	60%	60%	80%	60%	100%	100%
Uterine tonicity	20%	40%	80%	60%	60%	60%

Table-2. Effect of the different therapeutic protocols and the double PGF2 injection on the fertility parameters in the studied cows.

Groups	Number of cows (mean)	Calving breeding interval (mean)	Calving breeding fecundity interval (mean)	Number of breeding (mean)
Group I	10	163.22±89.08	163±46.88	2.22±0.97
Group II	10	105.62±39.66	97.4±28.87	1.3±0.48
Group III	10	105.33±37.82	112.37±37.51	1.11±0.33
Group IV	10	82.66±23.16	75.10±4.62	1.11±0.33
Group IIIa, Group IVa	10	86.8±26.5	97.10±34.4	1.2
Group IIIb, Group IVb	10	101.1±34.9	90.3±25.8	1

- Group III(a): PgF2 (2 ml single dose).
 - Group III(b): PgF2 (2 ml double dose at 15 day interval).
- Group IV:** 10 cows treated with prostaglandin F2 alpha (Estrumate) at a dosage of 3ml by intramuscular route. This group was subdivided into two groups of 5 cows each as follows:
- Group IV (a): PgF2 (3ml single dose)
 - Group IV (b): PgF2 (3ml double dose at 15 day interval).

The clinical follow-up comprises four visits in order to investigate the fertility parameters of the treated cows amongst others, the calving-first insemination interval, the calving-fecundity insemination interval, the number of services and the rate of pregnant cows (real fertility rate) 90 days after the start of treatment. The diagnosis of pregnancy was performed at 2 à 3 either using an echograph or a manual method respectively.

All the used methods in this work are conform to the regulations of International Animal Ethics Committee. Statistical analysis: All the data were treated and analyzed using the Microsoft Excel. The statistical analysis was performed using the Student test (test t) with the Statistica and Minitab programs.

Results

The frequency of metritis reached a rate of 32.17% in Batna region.

The uterine involution was at 30 days post treatment.

Appearance of the vaginal discharge: After treatment we noted that 20% of the group I cows (treated with oxytetracycline only) continued to present a purulent vaginal discharge while only 10% of group II cows excrete a vaginal discharge of the same appearance (treated with the combination oxytetracycline and flunixin). The same observation has been made in the group IV cows (treated with a single or a double injection of PgF2alpha) (Table-1).

Uterine position: This study has revealed that 60% only of the cows had a normal uterine involution in the group I and the group II compared to 90% and 80% to the cows treated with PgF2 (2cc) Group III(a) and those treated with PgF2 (3cc) Group IV (b) respec-

tively (Table-1).

Uterine tonicity: Only 20% of the cows had a tonic uterus in the group I compared to 70% and 60% in groups III and IV respectively and 40% in group II (Table-I).

Effect of the double injection of PgF2 : The effect of the double injection of PgF2 on the excretion of purulent vaginal discharge and on the fertility parameters was very significant. Indeed, 70% of the cows receiving a single injection of PgF2 (Groups IIIa and IVa) against all the cows receiving the double injection of PgF2 at 15 days interval (Groups IIIb and IVb) had responded favorably to the treatment.

Effect of the dose of PgF2 : The effects of the dose of PgF2 on the fertility parameters were inconstant. The 2cc dose had a good effect on the uterine position and tonicity (90%), whereas, the 3cc dose had a good effect on the elimination of purulent vaginal discharge (80%).

Follow-up of the fecundity

Comparison of mating indices: The cows had a mean mating indices ranging from $2,22 \pm 0,97$ and $1,3 \pm 0,48$ matings in groups I and II respectively and $1,1 \pm 0,33$ matings for the groups III and IV (Table-2).

Comparison of the calving – first mating intervals: This study has revealed differences in the calving – first mating intervals particularly between the groups I and IV ($163,22, \pm 89,08$ Vs $82,66 \pm 23,16$). However, this difference was not significant between the groups II and III ($105,62 \pm 39,66$ Vs $105,33 \pm 37,82$) (Table-2).

Comparison of the calving - fecundity mating intervals: The results of the calving – fecundity mating intervals were $163 \pm 31,30$; $97,4 \pm 19,3$; $11,37 \pm 33,1$ et $75,1 \pm 3,45$ days for cows of groups I, II, III and IV respectively. Reduction of the calving- fecundity mating interval by 65,6 days between the groups I and II, by 87,9 days between the groups I and III and by 37,27 days between the groups III and IV (Table-2) was observed.

Discussion

In the present study the frequency of acute and

chronic metritis is 32,17% . Hanzen *et al.*, (1996) [12] had reported a frequency of the genital tract infection of 29% and 36% in dairy and beef cows respectively. In agreement with our observation ,Francoz (1970) [13] and Sheldon *et al.* (2009) [14] , stated that metritis is more frequent in primiparous cows than in multiparous ones, however, Miller *et al.*, (1980) [15] reported contrary results.

The uterine involution is more rapid in primiparous cows than in multiparous ones, but cows that had vealed earlier had a better local immunity than that in heifers. In this category of age, the reduced of immunity may alter the benefic effect of the uterine involution. Dystocic vealings are more frequent in heifers than in multiparous cows. Therefore, they are more subjected to uterine infections and mainly to metritis. Aged multiparous cows, had showed a higher rate of frequency of uterine involution and therefore a higher frequency of metritis.

Thibier *et al.*, (1988) [16] stated that the parity factor did not have a significant influence on the rate of metritis. However , Chaffaux *et al.*, (1991) [17] and Santos *et al.*, (2009) [18] reported that the parity did not appear to have a significant effect on the occurrence of metritis except in the primarous cows and those having calved at least five times before. This observation may be explained by the fact that heifers that are helped to calve are more exposed to infections.

The current study of fertility parameters showed that a significant difference between cows treated with Flunixin and those treated with oxytetracycline regarding the number of cows put in reproduction (AI index). No significant difference was observed between cows treated with Flunixin and those treated with Pgf2 . It is worthnoting that the use of Flunixin has given a very good AI index. These results are in contrast with those obtained by [19-22] who found that the best results were obtained by use of the double injection of Pgf2 at 15 day interval.

A significant difference had been noted between the groups I and III, the groups II and IV, the groups III (a) and IV(a) for the mean calving-fecundity breeding intervals parameter. For the same parameter, we observed the beneficial effect of the double injection of PGF2 compared to the single injection of the same hormone. This finding confirms the results obtained by [23, 24]. Our results are very close to those reported by Mami (1997) cited by [20] who found 153, 98 and 67 days for the groups I (control), II(single injection of PGF2) and III (double injection of PGF2 at 15 days interval).

Conclusion

This study revealed that:

-The Flunixin has the same effect as PGF2 in cattle. Therefore, its use in the treatment of metritis will be of a great help.

-The injection of the 3cc dose of PGF2 and double injection regimen had a better effect on fertility

parameters compared to the 2cc dose of the same hormone. However, additional studies carried out on more important groups of cows are needed in order to have satisfactory data on the effect of the PGF2 on the reproduction performances of cattle in the region.

Author's contribution

RM carried out the field study, AN has supervised all thesis work, TM is co-supervisor of RM. BM participated in writing and results analysis. MAS participated in the design of the study and statistical analysis of the results. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Competing interests

Authors declare that they have no competing interest.

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