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| Delay in post partum oestrus in dairy cows | Thesis Title  |
| 1996 | Year |
| **The current study was carried out in Al-Lttifiah dairy cows' station. A total number of 470 cows of pure and cross breed Holstein & Friesian were included in the present study.****The result of this study indicate that 232 cows 49.36% were suffering from delayed reestablishment of oestrus till 45th day post partum. While 156 33.19% were suffering from delay reestablishment of oestrus till the 65th day post partum, and only 82 cows 17.4% were suffering from unobserved oestrus. These cases have been diagnosed by visual observation and rectal examination. The results of the present study revealed an inverse relationship between the environmental temperature and the percentage of cows that showed a delay in the reestablishment of post partum oestrus.****While there was no relationship between the unobserved oestrus and the environmental temperature.****Results also showed a significant difference between uniparous and multiparous animals in the reestablishment of oestrus. Cows have been classified into group according to the size of the ovarian follicles at the time of treatment. G I/ poor, G II/medium and G III/good ovarian activity.****Three experiments have been carried out to indicate post partum oestrus: 1st a daily injection of progesterone for 12, 9 & 7 days to the cows from G I followed by PMSG (Folligone) injection.** **The result showed a significant variation for the group of cows were injected with progesterone for 12 days.****The second trial, cows from the three groups of ovarian activity were injected with folligone PMSG. The results indicate a significant response in the group I & II.****The third, cows were injected as in the last trail with (fertegel). GnRH, the results Showed a significant response in the group III.****The results also showed that the treated cows with fertagel GnRH on day 12-14 post partum had shortened the interval between parturition and first oestrus.**  |  Abstract  |