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KEY WORD: DAIRY COW / REPEAT BREEDER / UTERINE FLUSHING

SANTI PRASITHPHOL : UTERINE FLUSHING IN REPEAT BREEDER DAIRY
COWS USING NORMAL SALINE AND ANTIBIOTIC SOLUTION. THESIS ADVISOR :
ASSOC.PROF.DR.PRACHIN VIRAKUL, Ph.D. 53 pp. ISBN 974-635-246-6

Repeat breeding problems in dairy cattle affects reproductive efficiency by increasing the number of open days after calving. This study was conducted in Suphanburi province during the period October 1994-April 1997. A total of 78 repeat breeding cows were divided equally into treatment and control groups. The treatment group was flushed intrauterinary, by using 1 litre of normal saline containing 1 gm of oxytetracycline. Oestrus was induced in both groups by injecting with prostaglandin F2 alpha and insemination took place at standing heat up over the next 3 oestrous cycles. Pregnancy was determined by rectal palpation 60 days after service. The pregnancy rate in treated cows was significantly higher ($P < 0.05$) than the control group. (56.4% VS 30.8%) Uterine culture was performed in both groups before the treatment. There were 56 non-pathogenic bacterial strains, (gram+ive 71.4%, gram-ive 28.6%). There was no relationship between the bacterial isolates and successful pregnancy. In conclusion, uterine flushing using normal saline and an antibiotic, is practical to use in correcting repeat breeding problems in field conditions.

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