

Abstract:

From far away, human has used sheep and goats as two important kinds of producers for meat, milk and wool. Regular lambing in these industry is the key to successful and economic breeding. Ovarian and uterine lesions has significantly cause infertility and sterility which decrease its profits. This study was carried out in Birjand abattoir to evaluate the prevalence of ewes genital system lesions in this region. A total of 340 ewes for a period of eight month from February to September 2018 were studied for gross and histopathologic lesions. Reproductive system lesions were founded only in 19 ewes (5/59%), in which a total of 30 lesions were detected. These lesions were observed in various parts of the reproductive system, including ovaries, uterine tubes, uterus and vagina. The uterus exhibited the highest frequency of lesions (63/33%) followed by the ovary (20%). Oviducts and the vagina had rates of lesion of 13/3% and 3/34%, respectively. The most prevalent lesions of uterus included endometritis and melanosis both 13/33%.

According to the results of this study, biosecurity of farm and especially lambing place and principle care during delivery, can greatly reduce the reproductive lesions that decrease the productivity of sheep breeding.

Keywords: Sheep, Reproductive system lesions, Infertility, Birjand



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**Evaluation of macroscopic and histopathologic lesions of reproductive system
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