

Abstract

Clinical endometritis is one of the common causes of declining reproductive performance in dairy herds, which understanding of its risk factors can be helpful in controlling this problem and reproductive management of dairy herds. The purpose of this study was to retrospectively investigate the effects of parameters including parity, milk yield, dystocia, retain placenta, calf sex, calving season, and abortion and stillbirth on incidence of clinical endometritis in dairy cattle. Data of 557 postparturient cows on a dairy farm in Shahrekord, including clinical endometritis status and parameters mentioned above, were extracted from cattle information sheet and recorded in Excel software. Then the effect of the mentioned parameters on the incidence of clinical endometritis in multivariate and univariate logistic regression model was analyzed using SPSS software. Among the investigated parameters, only the milk yield level had a significant effect on the incidence of clinical endometritis, as the chance of endometritis were higher in low-yield cows than high-yield cows. Other parameters had no significant effect on endometritis. The incidence of clinical endometritis in the studied herd was 49.5%. Based on the results of this study, low milk yield was a risk factor for clinical endometritis in the studied herd.

Keywords: Dairy cattle, Clinical endometritis, Risk factors, Reproductive performance



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**Evaluation of the risk factors of Clinical
Endometritis in Cows at a Dairy Farm in
Shahrekord**

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