

CORRELATION BETWEEN MASTITIS AND FERTILITY IN COWS IN GALNEWA GOVERNMENT VETERINARY DIVISION

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The objective of this study was to determine the association between fertility and mastitis in dairy cows in Galnewa veterinary division. Other factors that affect on reproductive performance also were examined in 80 milking cows in Galnewa veterinary division. Cows were sorted into sub fertile group (n=40) and fertile group (n=40). A pre tested interviewer based questionnaire was used to collect data and all cows were clinically examined by me.

The Jersey cross bred cows have 0.8 odds (95% CI =0.33-2.0) of getting sub fertility than Sahiwal cross bred cows. The cows older than 6 years had 0.39 odds (95% CI =0.15-1.0) of getting sub fertility compared to those who were less than 6 years of age.

The cows with higher yield of milk had 3.4 odds (95% CI =1-10.6) of reporting sub fertility compared to those who produce less than 6 liters per day. When the parity of the cows were more than 3 the odds of reporting subfertility was 2.5 (95%CI=1-6.4) compared to those who were younger. The cows with Body Condition Score (BCS) less than 2.75 had 4.6 odds(95%CI=1.59-13.49) of getting sub fertility compared to those who had BCS higher than 2.75. Dystocia has no significant odds 0.5 (95% CI =0.04-5.59) to be reported in relation to sub fertility. The cows with retained placenta had 2.6 odds (95% CI =0.625-10.95) of reporting sub fertility compared to those who did not have retained placenta. The proportion of uterine prolaps and metritis among the cows studied with subfertility were 5% and 7.5% respectively. Mastitis positive cows have 3.7 odds (95% CI =1.29-11.05) of getting subfertility than cows without mastitis. Out of fourty cases 50% of cows show normal inter oestrous interval. Cows having follicular cyst and luteal cyst, as clinically diagnosed were 7.5% and 5% respectively from among the cows with sub fertility. It can be concluded that mastitis increase the odds of getting sub fertility.

