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**Investigations on the embryonic mortalities between 28th and 49th day post insemination and risk factors affecting pregnancy in dairy cows**Hassan Hussein<sup>1,3</sup>, Kerstin Sonja Schonwalder<sup>1</sup>, Axel Wehrend<sup>1</sup>, Klaus Failing<sup>1</sup> and S Sendag<sup>1,2</sup><sup>1</sup>Public University in Giessen, Germany<sup>2</sup>University of YYU, Turkey<sup>3</sup>Assiut University, Egypt

The objectives of the study was to monitor the embryonic mortalities and emphasize on the risk factors, which may leads to embryonic deaths between the 28th and (49th day on ward) of pregnancy. A total 520 animals (466 cows and 54 heifers) from five farms were included. Insemination followed the natural observed estrus without synchronization. Pregnancy diagnosis was carried out at 28-35th day post insemination (p.i.) and the same animals were reexamined at 42-49th day (p.i.) by the same operator using ultasonography. Measurements of back fat thickness were done at each examination. The results revealed that embryonic loses occurred in 24 animals. There were no statistical differences between cattle with or without embryonic loses during the time of the experiment in: milk yield ( $p = 0.9$ ), days open, ages of the animals ( $p = 0.65$ ), parity ( $p = 0.31$ ) and dystocia in the last calving ( $p = 0.68$ ). The

incidence of twining has been showing no statistically significant in embryonic losses during the study period ( $p = 1.0$ ). There were no significant differences in the back fat thickness between animals with or without embryonic losses at first ( $p = 0.7$ ) and the second ( $p = 0.9$ ) ultrasonographic examinations. There were also no statistical differences between animals with or without embryonic loses in: number of lactations ( $p = 0.4$ ), hormonal treatment ( $p = 0.11$ ), lameness for 7 days before insemination ( $p = 0.78$ ) and mastitis within 7 days before insemination ( $p = 0.27$ ). It could concluded that, ultrasonography should done twice; a preliminary early examination recommended followed by second confirmatory one to detect the magnitude of the loss rate between them. Particular attention should pay to the detection the twin pregnancies.

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