

The Reproductive Disorders and Dystocia in Canines

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Abstract:- Pyometra, transmissible venereal tumor and dystocia had maximum prevalence out of various reproductive disorders in canines. Survival rate 62% of dystocia affected female canines following the treatment of dystocia is usually not satisfactory.

Keywords:- Canine, Dystocia, Reproductive disorders, Survival rate

I. INTRODUCTION

Dog breeding has become an international hobby and the dog is considered as a best companion to human beings. The breeders or owners are very much concerned about the reproductive health of their pet for future fertility and to prevent parturient reproductive disorders especially dystocia. Multiple types of reproductive disorders exist in canine (Roberts, 1971). Obtaining this knowledge is necessary so that more attention can be paid towards developing therapeutic measures for the most prevent reproductive disorders in canines. The objective of this study were to determinethe reproductive disorders in canines, and to thoroughly evaluate the clinical records of the dystocia cases which is the main life threatening reproductive disorder.

II. MATERIAL METHODS

The data regarding various reproductive disorders was collected from the cases n= 100 of canines presented in the gynaecology ward of teaching veterinary clinical hospital of college of veterinary science Rajendra nagar Hyderabad Andhra Pradeh. The evaluation of clinical records of dystocia cases follow up of the canine dystocia cases handled at the clinics was carried out of data regarding their subsequent survival rate.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Various reproductive disorders, the most common prevalence was of pyometra 40%. The pyometra is an acute or chronic post estrual disease of adult bitches leading to inflammatory exudates in uterus and is associated with variable clinical and pathological signs (Hardy and Osborne 1974). The prevalence of pyometra according to previous reports may vary between 5-66% (Gandotra *et al.*, 1993; Johnston *et al.*, 2001). The ages of pyometric bitches in this study varied between 1-14 years with maximum occurrence 36%, between 7-14 years of age. This is in corroboration of earlier reports that that the incidence of pyometra increases with the age as the number of estrous cycles increases leading to more exposure of endometrium to progesterone (Gilbert, 1992)

The occurrence of transmissible venereal tumor (TVT) was recorded in 30 %cases, out of which 50% were females and 38 percent (%) were males. This is the most commonly reported malignant vaginal /vulvar neoplasm which arises from allogenic cellular transplant on vaginal mucosa during coitus and nasal oral mucosa by likening of affected genitalia of other dogs (Richardson, 1981). Female dogs are more susptable to TVT than males (Ogilive and Moore, 1995) the disease usually occurs in young sexually mature canines (Rogers, 1997) The other cases were neonatal pup mortality 5% pseudo pregnancy 4% female infertility 3% retention of placenta and vaginal hyperplasia 0.9% each. Regarding male infertility cases of azoospermia, phimosis, and paraphimosis 0.9% each other penile injury. The low incidence of the aforesaid anomalies was also reported in previous studies (Gandotra *et al.*). Reproductive disorders about 12 percent were of canine dystocia. Abnormal parturition dystocia occur frequently in canines due to numerous fetal and maternal factors (Bennett, 1980). Dystocia may occurs in about 5 percent of canine births but this may be high in the brachycephalic breeds (Jackson, 2004). Maximum percentage of dystocia affected bitches 85% had litter size of 4 pups including large breeds German Shepherds, Labrador and Small breeds Pomeranian, Lassa and daschund. This is suggestive of dystocia due to primary to secondary uterine inertia as it occurs because of failure of the mother to start appropriate uterine contractions required for the expulsion of pups (Bennett, 1980) previously, uterine inertia has been considered the common 36% causes for canine dystocia (Jackson, 2004) .Brachycephalic breeds could

be especially predisposed to dystocia but from the current data set, both small and large breeds were at the risk (Freak, 1975)

The analysis of clinical case records suggested that there was no difference with respect to duration of occurrence or duration of handling of dystocia between females which subsequently died or survived. However the findings was that the females that died subsequent to handling of dystocia had delivered only dead pups range 3-8 whereas females that survived later on had delivered live range 2-9 as well as dead pups ranhe 1-5 .this suggests that there is need to critically analyze the stress related hormonal and biochemical alteration in the dystocia affected canines so that appropriate therapeutic measures can be developed for handling of dystocia cases to increase the survival rate of both dam and fetus occurrence of dystocia

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