

RISK ASSESSMENT OF UTERINE MICROORGANISM IN POSTPARTUM DAIRY COWS SALAH EDIN CITY

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ABSTRACT

Objectives:- The research have been done to investigate risk assessment of uterine causative agent during postpartum cattle and record incidence of uterine contamination in cattle during the period from 1/1/2015 to 31/12/2015.

Materials and Methods:- Diagnosis of the cases have been done by using a prepared questionnaire, Clinical evaluation, enzyme-Linked Immune sorbent assay (ELISA), culture media, Grams stains, biochemical test and Lacto phenol cotton blue.

Results:- The results showed that a total of 120 specimens were collect along three months after birth. The bacterial diseases are the most prevalent one 86.7% then the viral diseases 21.7% and finally fungi diseases were 8.33%.

Conclusion: The Study has been revealed risk of uterine causative agent during postpartum cattle.

Key words: Risk, assessment, uterine, contamination, postpartum, birthing, Cattle.

BACK GROUND

Cattle cervix and uterus sterilized prior to calving provide a wall against pathogens attack for the duration of conception (Sheldon and Dobson, 2004).

After birth, uterus may possibly grow to be contaminated due to presence of contagious or non-contagious microbes. Numerous causative agents frequent may present after births (Erin *et al.*, 2005).

Cattles uterus infected-during postpartum time usually be poorer pregnant rate following. Elevated proportion of bacteria present in uterus during the first two weeks after birth possibly consider as infections. Pathogenic microorganisms keep on a few cows cause uterine infection via disturb uterine physiology followed by sub-fertility in special cattle (Opsomer *et al.*, 1996).

Bacterial contamination is the majority essential diverse causes of endometritis. Such state may possibly cause cervicitis or endometritis with different degree, which lead to death of embryo and duplicate breeding trouble (Foldi *et al.*, 2006 and Gilbert *et al.*, 2005).

Bacterial infection in reproductive tract generate infertility and troubles uterine and ovarian job. Many of the mechanisms that recognition of microorganism pathogens include innate immune system (Akira *et al.*, 2006). These mechanisms not only important for classic immune cells but also marked in the endometrial and ovarian cells of mammals (Herath *et al.*, 2009).

Uterine diseases metritis and endometritis, is define as acute diseases produce by microbial infection of the uterus that happening within the first 20 DIM (Sheldon *et al.*, 2006) without systemic signs of disease. Current study also found that 2 free situations can effect resulting reproductive functioning: 1) phenomenon purulent vaginal discharge. 2) presence of high number of inflammatory cells in the endometrium (Dubuc *et al.*, 2010). Retained placenta (RP) regard as uterine disease.

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METHODOLOGY

Study design:-

The research was carried out during the period 1/1/2015 to 31/12/2015 in central research Laboratory. 120 Serum and uterine discharge samples from the same animals were collected. The cattle with uterine infection were from different region of Tikrit city.

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Uterine discharge was used for causative agents isolation and serum specimen was stored at -20°C for serological tests.

A questionnaire was arranged and use to evidence information about age at delivery, kind, similarity, present physiological condition and genital act, new chief scientific disease, previous birth history, nature of birth, vaccination time and nature of inseminate.

Clinical check

Before collection of specimens, all cattle must be checked clinically. Body condition, location, crowding, respiratory tract and pulse rate, and temperature. Finally, rectal palpation were done.

Specimen assembly:-

Prior to collection of specimens, perineal region are washed with freshwater and potassium permanganate solution. Left hand rectal palpation make up accumulate samples via use AI tube.

Isolation of microorganisms:

For the development of aerobic bacterial the specimens were culture on media for isolated bacteria

and incubated at 37°C for 48 hours, Sabouraud dextrose agar contain chloramphenicol 0.05gm/ml and incubated at 30°C for 2-5 day for isolation of fungi. Blood samples (5ml) were obtained from each cattle by Jugular vein-puncture. Serum haptoglobin concentration were assayed according to Levinson and Jawetz (1994). Commercial indirect Elisa kits (Svanova Bio AB Uppsala/Sweden) were used for BVDV and IBRV antibodies in samples according to manufacturer instruction.

Cultural characteristic:

The growth microorganism recognized by colony morphology, staining, hemolytic pattern, selective media, Lacto phenol cotton blue and biochemical tests.

RESULTS

Different types of genital disease or else disorder for the period of sample collected works. The four types was regard as 'uterine disease' due to occurrence secretion sum of 120 cows chosen the study. The frequency uterine contagion was establish 120 cows (Table1).

Table 1: Prevalence of genital diseases or disorder (n=120)

Diseases	Number	%
1- endometritis	50	41.7
2- pyometra	30	25
3- cervicitis	30	25
4- abortion	10	8.3
	120	100

The endometritis were maximum (41.7%) follow by pyometra and cervicitis (25%) and abortion (8.3%).

Most bacteria in study were corynbacterium pyogens, *Escherichia coli*, *Streptococcus*, *Pasteurella*, *Staphylococcus*, *Micrococcus* and *Pseudomonas* 14(13.5%), 13(12.5%), 12(11.5%), 11(10.6%) and 10(9.6%) respectively.

Occurrence of other bacteria were between the range of 4 (3.8%) to 8(7.7%). In a study by Sheldon *et al.* (2008) and Erin *et al.* (2005) show that *Fusobacterium spp.* was largest 18 (16.51%), followed by

Streptococcus spp. 17 (15.60%), *Staphylococcus spp.* and *Pseudomonas* 16 (14.70%), and *Micrococcus spp.* 14 (12.84%).

Predominantly viruses during this study were Bovine herpes virus 4(46.2%), Bovine vira ldiahearia 8(30.8%) and infectious Bovine Rhinotrachitis 6(23.1%) Bovine herpesvirus 4 (BoHV-4).

Results revealed fungus isolated was recognized as: *Aspergillus spp.* were the mainly important fungi 10(100%) isolated from all samples.

Table 2: Isolation and recognition of microbes uterine samples in cattles.

Microorganisms	Number	%
<i>Corynebacterium pyogenes</i>	14	13.5
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	13	12.5
<i>Streptococcus spp.</i>	13	12.5
<i>Pasteurella spp.</i>	13	12.5
<i>Staphylococcus spp.</i>	12	11.5
<i>Micrococci spp.</i>	11	10.6
<i>Pseudomonas spp.</i>	10	9.6
<i>Klebsiella spp.</i>	8	7.7
<i>Proteus spp.</i>	6	5.8
<i>Salmonella spp.</i>	4	3.8
sum isolated	104	
Bovine herpes virus(BOH-4)	12	46.2
<i>Bovine Viral Diarrhoea</i>	8	30.8
<i>Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis virus</i>	6	23.1
Total isolated	26	
<i>Aspergillus spp.</i>	10	100
Total isolated	10	

DISCUSSION

Bacteria colonizing the vagina and uterus are likely to cause reproductive failure in cow and other domestic ruminants. Vaginal bacteria get access into the uterus during the peripartum period leading to metritis and endometritis and subsequent reduction in the reproductive capacities of these animals, it is therefore important to identify these bacteria with the view of providing remedial interventions that will restore fertility (Levinson and Jawetz, 1994).

The overall frequency of endometritis during postpartum period in dairy cows may differ in different report (Gautam *et al.*, 2009 and Ill and HyumGu 2003). Clinical endometritis is one of the most common disorders in dairy cows, causing decreased fertility and large economic loss (LeBlanc, 2008). Another very common uterine infection of cows are cervicitis and pyometra, which accounted for 25% of total reproductive disorder in this study. Other studies (Tadesse, 1999 and Oumermohammed, 2003) reported even higher percentage of pyometral cases in cows in their research. The prevalence of abortion in this study was 8.3% which is similar to the study of (Shiferaw, 1999 and Kassahun, 2003). On the other hand, (Oumermohammed, 2003; Singh and Pant, 1999) observed 3.19% and 3.2% of abortion cases in cows.

In this study, abortion found only in crossbred cows. It could be due to contamination of semen with *Brucella* organism during artificial insemination.

The highest numbers of organisms were found in diseased samples and most of those bacteria are pathogenic. About 60% of the identified bacteria from uterus commonly found in repeat breeders as well as from diseased animals and the frequency of the isolates were much higher than that of normal cows (Singh and Pant, 1999; Gani, 2008).

Uterine disease is commonly associated with *Escherichia coli*, *Arcanobacterium pyogenes*, *Fusobacterium necrophorum* and *Prevotella* species. Indeed, *A. pyogenes*, *F. necrophorum*, *Prevotella* and *Streptococcus* species have been shown to act synergistically to enhance the likelihood of uterine disease (Sheldon *et al.*, 2008). In another study by Erin *et al.* (2005), showed that the most common and economically important bacteria for uterine infection are *Actinomyces*, *Escherichia coli*, *Fusobacterium*, *Pasteurella*, *Pseudomonas* and *Staphylococcus*. From the above discussion it is easily understood that most of the endometrial and pyogenic cases and or uterine infections were caused by *Fusobacterium* spp., *Actinomyces* spp., *E. coli*, *Pseudomonas* spp. and *Haemophilus* spp. *Staphylococci* spp., *Streptococcus*

spp., *Pasteurella* spp., *Enterobacter* spp., *Klebsiella* spp. and *Proteus* spp.

The infection viral persistently related with uterine disease after parturition in cattle (Ackermann, 2006). Like to other herpes viruses, BoHV-4 can be found hidden infection in animals, predominantly macrophages (Monge *et al.*, 2006), viral infection is often known parallel bacteria cause uterine infection (Donofrio *et al.*, 2007). So, relationship between BoHV-4 infection and uterine illness have been solid to be found.

The uterine lumen was sterile before parturition. After parturition, the microorganisms inflow from the animal's environment, skin, and feces to the uterine lumen (Foldi *et al.*, 2006). The fungi can invade tissues and cause clinical infections. About 100 species of fungi are generally identified as pathogens of humans and animals (Verma *et al.*, 1999).

Aspergillus spp. were the most important fungi isolated from all samples (10 from 100). According to the survey of Vlcek *et al.* (1989). *Aspergillus* spp. was reported as the most important mycobiotic agent, 43.7% (7/16), among endometritic cases in cows and buffaloes (Verma *et al.*, 1999). Also, *Aspergillus* spp., *Penicillium* spp. and *Cladosporium* spp. were the highest isolated fungi from vaginal mucus of cows with complicated puerperium Vlcek *et al.* (1989).

CONCLUSION

This study revealed that the bacteria *A. pyogenes* followed by *Escherichia coli*, *Streptococcus* spp., *Pasteurella* spp., *Staphylococcus* spp., *Micrococci* spp. and *Pseudomonas* spp. are more commonly isolated in clinical endometritis in cows. Clinical endometritis is the most common cause of infertility in cows and makes an important contribution to economic losses in the dairy industry as they delay uterine involution, prolong the time until first oestrus, increase the number of services per conception and consequently prolong the inter-calving interval.

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تحديد مخاطر كائنات الرحم المجهرية في الأبقار بعد الولادة في مدينة صلاح الدين ، العراق

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اجريت هذه الدراسة لتحديد مخاطر كائنات الرحم المجهرية في الأبقار بعد الولادة وملاحظة حدوث عدوى الرحم في الأبقار المحلية خلال الفترة من ٢٠١٥/١/١ ولغاية ٢٠١٥/١٢/٣١. تم تشخيص الحالات المريضة باستخدام استمارة التقويم السريري ، اختبار الاليزا ، الاوساط الزراعية ، صبغة كرام ، الاختبارات الكيموحيوية ، وصبغة اللاكتوفينول القطنية الزرقاء. اشارت النتائج لمجموع ١٢٠ عينة مجموعة على الأقل بعد الولادة بثلاثة أشهر ان الأمراض البكتيرية كانت أكثر انتشاراً وبنسبة ٨٦.٧% تلتها الأمراض الفيروسية ٢١.٧% وأخيراً الأمراض الفطرية كانت ٨.٣٣%.