

# Download File Factors Influencing Fertility In The Postpartum Cow

## Current Topics In Veterinary Medicine And Animal Science Free Download Pdf

Studies on the Postpartum Cow Some Factors Affecting Pituitary-ovarian Relationships and Fertility in the Postpartum Dairy Cow Control of Ovarian Function During the Estrous Cycle and Early Postpartum Period in the Beef Cow Bovine Reproduction Reproduction Studies in Dairy Cattle Strategies for Reproductive Management of Lactating Dairy Cows After First Postpartum Timed Artificial Insemination Postpartum Fertility, Ovarian Function and Prolactin Response in Beef Cattle Producing Twins Factors Affecting Production Traits in Dairy X Beef Cattle Biotechnologies Applied to Animal Reproduction Attempts to Modify Reproductive Phenomena in the Postpartum Sow Therapeutic Management of Infertility in Cattle The Biostimulatory Effect of Bulls on Postpartum Follicular Wave Development in Postpartum, Anestrous, Suckled Beef Cows Dairy Production Medicine A Review of a Reproductive Performance of Female Bos Indicus (zebu) Cattle Implantation in Mammals Reproduction in Cattle Factors Affecting Calf Crop Dairy Science Handbook Essential Guide to Calving An in Vitro Study on the Myometrial Contractility in Dairy Cattle Before Calving and After Postpartum LPS Infusion. Relation to Blood Progesterone and Estradiol-17b Levels Synchronization of Ovulation in Dairy Cattle Effect of Ovulatory Follicle Size on Bovine Pregnancy Associated Glycoproteins in Beef Cattle Recent Advances in Animal Nutrition 2006 An Evaluation of the Metabolic Profile Test Predictive Value for Post Partum Disease and Sources of Error in Field Applications of Clinical Chemistry and Hematology Tests in Dairy Cattle Epidemiological and Economic Study of Repeat Breeder Cow Syndrome in Michigan Dairy Cattle Influence of Breed and TDN on Reproductive Traits in Cattle Controlled Reproduction in Cattle and Buffaloes Cow Manual 1987 Effects of Source of Supplemental Se and Method of Presynchronization on Health, Immune Responses, Reproductive Efficiency, Uterine Health, Lactation Performance of High Producing Dairy Cows The Expression and Correlations of Repressors, Intermediaries, and End-products of the IGF1 and Insulin Signaling Pathways Within the Hepatic and Reproductive Tissues of Holstein Cattle Reproductive Physiology of the Postpartum Cow Utilization of the Reproductive Potential of Cattle and Sheep by Means of Management Systems and Its Contribution to Milk and Meat Production Follicular Growth and Ovulation Rate in Farm Animals Dairy Nutrition, An Issue of Veterinary Clinics of North America: Food Animal Practice, Bovine Reproduction Ovarian Function, Circulating Steroids, and Early Embryonic Development in Dairy Cattle Buffalo Calf Management on Reproductive and Performance of Cow Ruminant formula for the future: nutrition or pathology Current Therapy in Large Animal Theriogenology - E-Book Ruminant Physiology

Dr. Robert Van Saun has assembled an expert panel of authors on the topic of dairy nutrition. Articles include: Feed analysis and its interpretation, Management and evaluation of ensiled forages, Feeding, evaluating and controlling the rumen, Control of energy intake and partitioning through lactation, Protein feeding and balancing diets for amino acids, Lipids feeding and milk fat depression, Dietary management of macrominerals in preventing disease, Trace mineral feeding and assessment, Transition cow feeding and management to prevent disease, Monitoring total mixed rations and feed delivery systems, and more! Bovine Reproduction A complete resource for practical, authoritative information on all aspects of bovine theriogenology The newly revised Second Edition of Bovine Reproduction delivers a comprehensive overview of all major issues in bovine reproduction. Written by leading experts in the subject, the book is an indispensable reference for any veterinarian dealing with bovine fertility. Bovine Reproduction is divided into sections on the bull, the cow, the neonate, and assisted reproduction techniques. New chapters cover new gene manipulation technologies, managing problem donors, lameness, and more. Outdated and redundant information from the First Edition has been removed and replaced by coverage of new diseases, technologies, procedures, techniques, and approaches to fertility problems. A new companion website provides images and tables from the book in PowerPoint format. In addition to more than 675 full-color images, readers will also benefit from: A thorough discussion of the anatomy and physiology of the bull, including the endocrine and exocrine function of bovine testes and the thermoregulation of the testes An exploration of breeding and health management of bulls, including the evaluation of breeding soundness and ultrasound examination of the reproductive tract An examination of the anatomy, physiology, and the breeding and health management of cows, including fetal programming, the reproductive tract microbiome, and a section on obstetrics and reproductive surgery A review of the management of both critical care of the neonate and effective colostrum assessment and provision An introduction to assisted and advanced reproductive technologies A practical and comprehensive reference, Bovine Reproduction is a must-have purchase for bovine practitioners, theriogenologists, animal scientists, veterinary students, and residents with an interest in cattle. In an ever changing market, ruminant milk and meat production must continually develop cost-effective ways to promote animal health, performance and product safety. Food safety and traceability, as well as animal welfare are beginning to play key roles in consumer decisions. However, these deliverables can often increase already excessive production costs meaning that

producers must look to new technologies, such as nutritional solutions, in order to maximise production efficiency. The link between animal nutrition and health is well founded and now needs to be exploited further in order to ensure a progressive industry. It is becoming clear that nutritional influences at pivotal stages in dairy and beef production can positively impact rumen and gut health and, subsequently, performance. There has been particular focus on transition period and antioxidant nutrition, acknowledging the changing needs of the modern, high-producing animal. The threat of mycotoxins highlights the issue of climate change and its impact on modern animal production. Solutions are required that minimise or eliminate that threat if the issue is to remain and effective knowledge transfer initiatives must be integrated into all advisory services. 'Ruminant formula for the future: nutrition or pathology? Elevating performance and health' unites the relevant expertise of researchers from across the globe. Pertinent topics, such as calf management and cow lameness are discussed in conjunction with novel protocols aimed at the reduction of production pathologies and the promotion of rumen and gut health. This book is aimed at nutritionists, veterinarians, consultants and animal producers, as well as animal and biological science researchers and students. This comprehensive volume focuses on recent trends and new technologies used in the management of reproduction in major farm animals, focusing on both males and females of bovine, equine, and porcine species. With chapters written by scientists who specialize in their respective topics, the volume presents a selection of different technologies that have been developed to assure reproductive success by improving reproductive efficiency, generating germplasm banks, and maintaining genetic diversity in cattle, horses, and pigs. In the last decade, reproductive technologies in veterinary medicine have progressed considerably, providing high profitability to livestock farms. This book provides basic and applied information on the most used reproductive technologies in bovine, equine, and porcine species for academics, scientists, and veterinarians. The volume discusses reproductive and postpartum management, reproductive ultrasound, sperm management, egg retrieval, artificial insemination, embryo transfer, nutrition, genetics, and certain clinical aspects, such as endocrinology and robustness of reproductive systems. Factors Affecting Calf Crop summarizes the latest information available from leading cattle physiologists and geneticists regarding factors known to influence the production of live calves at weaning. You get practical information on management techniques for improving reproduction efficiency in the herd. You'll also learn about the functioning of the reproductive system and how this may affect reproductive

processes in the cow herd. Managers will benefit from a clearer understanding of the factors known to limit efficient reproduction, while veterinarians and other professionals who advise cattlemen will appreciate the substantial reference material and color photographs for defining cow condition scores. Color photographs are also used to illustrate the discussions of testicular thermographies and their applications. Other chapters in the book cover developments in improving reproductive performance of the replacement heifer, the brood cow, and the bull. Topics on reproduction include physiology/endocrinology, the use of growth promotants, genetics and physiological and economic considerations in selecting the age to breed heifers, heritability of fertility, length of the breeding season, prepartum and postpartum nutrition, nursing by the calf, cloning of embryos, and much more. Bovine Reproduction is a comprehensive, current reference providing information on all aspects of reproduction in the bull and cow. Offering fundamental knowledge on evaluating and restoring fertility in the bovine patient, the book also places information in the context of herd health where appropriate for a truly global view of bovine theriogenology. Printed in full color throughout, the book includes 83 chapters and more than 550 images, making it the most exhaustive reference available on this topic. Each section covers anatomy and physiology, breeding management, and reproductive surgery, as well as obstetrics and pregnancy wastage in the cow. Bovine Reproduction is a welcome resource for bovine practitioners, theriogenologists, and animal scientists, as well as veterinary students and residents with an interest in the cow. Selection for high milk production has created a physiologically different dairy cow with lower fertility. The growth hormone (GH)/insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF1)/insulin endocrine system underpins the physiology for increased milk production and also plays a functional role in ovarian and uterine biology. This endocrine system, therefore, may link greater milk production to lower fertility in dairy cattle. The objectives of these studies were to investigate the expression of repressors, intermediaries, and end-products of the IGF1 and insulin signaling pathways (n = 32 genes) within the liver during the periparturient period and also within liver and uterus of postpartum cows. We used a quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR) assay for this work. Bovine primers were developed to measure mRNA for 32 different genes within in the IGF1 and insulin signaling pathways. We concluded that changes in IGF1 expression in liver may be the principle driver to altered insulin/IGF1 signaling in periparturient cows. Liver and uterine tissue were different in terms of level of expression and gene expression across the tissues was not correlated. Within a single sample there was a high correlation between the expression of different genes. Correlated gene expression may imply a biological mechanism through which the cell coordinates the expression of multiple genes within the same endocrine signaling pathway. The objective of this experiment was to determine if bull exposure influences follicular wave dynamics in primiparous, postpartum, anestrous, suckled, beef cows exposed to bulls.

In Experiment 1, cows were exposed (continuously 24 h/d), (EB; n = 5) to bulls or not exposed to bulls (NE; n = 5) throughout the experimental period. In Experiment 2, cows were exposed to bulls for either 12 h, (EB12; n = 15), 6 h, (EB6; n = 14) or not exposed to bulls (NE; n = 10) from the start to the end of the experimental period. In Experiments 1 and 2, cows were 67 d ± 3.8 (mean ± SE) and 51.5 ± 2.3 d postpartum at the start of the experiment. Follicular characteristics of each cow were examined by transrectal ultrasonography. In Experiment 1, interwave interval for wave 3 was shorter in EB than NE cows. Maximum dominant follicle (MDF) diameter tended to be greater during wave 2 for EB than NE cows, while wave 3 was greater for EB than NE cows. However, MDF diameter for wave 6 was greater for NE than EB cows. In Experiment 2, EB12 cows had fewer follicular waves to the resumption of luteal activity (RLA) than NE cows, while the number of waves to RLA for EB6 cows did not differ from that of EB12 or NE cows. Normalizing follicular waves to the time of RLA for cows within the EB12 and EB6 indicated that those cows at RLA had larger MDF diameters for the wave that produced the ovulatory follicle than cows that did not RLA. These data show the effects of bull exposure in altering follicular growth and developmental patterns, shortening the inter-wave interval and increasing the MDF diameter. Though the mechanism through which bull exposure alters postpartum follicular development is not entirely understood, these data provide new understanding. This handbook represents advanced technology in a problem-oriented form readily accessible to livestock producers, operators of family farms, managers of agribusinesses, and students of animal agriculture. It includes papers on farm and ranch business management and economics, and animal management. An essential resource for both students and practitioners, this comprehensive text provides practical, up-to-date information about normal reproduction and reproductive disorders in horses, cattle, small ruminants, swine, llamas, and other livestock. Featuring contributions from experts in the field, each section is devoted to a different large animal species and begins with a review of the clinically relevant aspects of the reproductive anatomy and physiology of both males and females. Key topics include the evaluation of breeding soundness, pregnancy diagnosis, diagnosis and treatment of infertility, abortion, obstetrics, surgery of the reproductive tract, care of neonates, and the latest reproductive technology. Includes coverage of all large animal species. All sections provide a review of clinically pertinent reproductive physiology and anatomy of males and females of each species. Complete coverage of the most current reproductive technology, including embryo transfer, estrous synchronization, and artificial insemination. A new section on alternative farming that addresses reproduction in bison, elk, and deer. New to the equine section: stallion management, infertility, and breeding soundness evaluation. New to the bovine section: estrous cycle synchronization, reproductive biotechnology, ultrasonographic determination of fetal gender, heifer development, and diagnosis of abortion. New to

the porcine section: artificial insemination, boar/stud management, diseases of postpartum period, and infectious disease control. New to the llama section: infectious disease and nutrition. Buffalo is the most common milch animal reared after cattle in the world Buffalo has unique ability to utilize coarse feed straw and crop residue and convert them into protein and fat rich lean meat. Today, in buffalo rearing countries, buffalo is recognizing as farmers milk machine. The reproductive performance of buffaloes is not good as compared to the cattle. There are many ways to improve the reproductive performance in buffaloes. The one is proper postpartum management and weaning of buffalo calves. Weaning not only improves the reproductive performance but also increases the milk production and milk yield. This book will help to the buffalo farmers and buffalo researchers how to wean the buffalo calves, period of weaning and alternative milk replacers to calves to increase the reproductive and productive performance in cost effective manner. Cattle play a fundamental role in animal agriculture throughout the world. They not only provide us with a vital food source, but they also provide us with fertilizer and fuel. Keeping reproduction levels at an optimum level is therefore essential, but this is often a complicated process, especially with modern, high yielding cows. Written in a practical and user-friendly style, this book aims to help the reader understand cattle reproduction by explaining the underlying physiology of the reproductive process and the role and importance of pharmacology and technology, and showing how management techniques can improve reproductive efficiency. This edition includes: Recent research findings on the physiology of the oestrous cycle and its control; New techniques for monitoring and manipulating reproduction, including pregnancy diagnosis and embryo transfer; Advice on identifying common infertility problems and how to prevent and treat them. Reproduction Cattle 3e is essential reading for veterinary and agricultural students, as well as veterinarians and farmers involved in cattle reproduction. This comprehensive book integrates new technology and concepts that have been developed in recent years to manage dairy farms in a profitable manner. The approach to the production of livestock and quality milk is multidisciplinary, involving nutrition, reproduction, clinical medicine, genetics, pathology, epidemiology, human resource management and economics. The book is structured by the production cycle of the dairy cow covering critical points in cow management. Written and edited by highly respected experts, this book provides a thoroughly modern and up-to-date resource for all those involved in the dairy industry. This book is the first in a set of four providing a series on controlled reproduction in farm animals. The aim of the series is to provide a general review of the literature dealing with the different ways in which reproduction in the major farm mammals can be controlled and manipulated. The four volumes are effectively an expanded and new edition of a previous work, Controlled Breeding in Farm Animals (Pergamon Press, 1983). However, the literature on this subject has expanded so rapidly since the time of the earlier volume,

that it is now thought appropriate to published it in four separate volumes. Buffaloes, goats, deer and camelids have been added to the species covered by the series compared to the previous book. All volumes provide comprehensive reference lists and are fully up-to-date. This first volume focuses on cattle and buffaloes. It will appeal to reproductive physiologists and workers in animal production, animal breeding and veterinary medicine. This book contains the proceedings of the 40th University of Nottingham Feed Conference. Authors of all chapters are international experts in their fields and have provided comprehensive analyses of the issues together with practical applications. This book is essential reading for all involved in animal production science/practice, including researchers, consultants, animal science students, legislators and practitioners. The GnRH-induced ovulation of small dominant follicles was associated with reduced pregnancy rates and late embryonic/fetal survival around the time of embryo-uterine attachment. PAGs are secreted by binucleated trophoblast cells into the maternal circulation and have been used to monitor placental function and embryo/fetal mortality. The overall objective was to examine the relationship between ovulatory follicle size and circulating concentrations of bPAG. Postpartum cows were treated with the CO-Synch protocol and timed artificial insemination and classified into one of four groups based on the size of the follicle induced to ovulate at GnRH-2. There was an effect of treatment on pregnancy rates at d 30 post insemination with pregnancy rate being higher following GnRH-induced ovulation of 14 to 15 mm compared to 12 to 13 mm follicles. The first increase in bPAG occurred on d 24. There was an effect of day on bPAG but no

effect of ovulatory follicle size or ovulatory follicle size by day interaction from d 20 to 60. Furthermore, there was an effect of month on bPAG but no effect of treatment or treatment by month interaction from 3 months of gestation to calving. In summary, there was no effect of ovulatory follicle size on serum concentrations of bPAG in pregnant cows. Cattle productivity depends largely on reproductive efficiency and is often measured by number of off-spring per breeding animal per unit of time. Cattle suffer to a large extent from the postpartum reproductive disorders which cause great economic losses to the dairy farmers. This is due to lack of essential minerals and vitamins, improper functioning of reproductive organs and poor follicular development in cows. Therefore treatment with different medicaments are essential to control the infertility problem besides proper feeding and health control. This book explains about various treatments including genital massage of reproductive organs on postpartum infertility problem especially postpartum anestrus in dairy cattle and its effects on biochemical profiles of blood. This book will be useful for dairy farmers, cattle breeders and scientists and will enhance reproductive performance in cost effective manner. Hypotheses regarding development of dominant follicles during a bovine estrous cycle; Inhibin and ovarian function; Development of preovulatory follicles in the cow from luteolysis until ovulation; Follicular development in heifers chronically treated with bromocryptine; ... Anatomy and endocrinology of cow reproduction. Puberty, oestrus and pregnancy. Measures of reproductive performance. Infertility in cows. The role of nutrition in cattle reproduction. Lactational anoestrus and the effect of weaning. Reproductive herd Health

programmes. The International Symposium on Ruminant Physiology (ISRP) is the premier forum for presentation and discussion of advances in knowledge of the physiology of ruminant animals. This book brings together edited versions of the keynote review papers presented at the symposium. Every cattle farmer — from the keeper of a family milk cow to the rancher overseeing a large herd — will gain confidence and control by becoming more knowledgeable about calving. Healthy pregnancies, safe births, and thriving calves are critical to every cattle operation, and in remote farm locations, the veterinarian is not always readily available. Even if the vet is nearby, the farm's finances will be healthier if the farmer can oversee most of the calving process. Heather Smith Thomas, an expert on livestock with decades of firsthand experience, covers every routine situation likely to arise before, during, and after calving. And when the calving process is out of the ordinary, Thomas guides the farmer through pregnancy problems, difficult deliveries, recognizing when to call in a vet, and postpartum complications. Her thorough coverage of what to expect in every situation gives farmers the knowledge they need to care personally for their cows. The second half of the book is dedicated to ensuring that every calf gets off to a healthy start. Thomas helps farmers work with cows reluctant to nurse, substitute mothers, and frail calves. A complete chapter on calfhood illnesses explains warning signs and offers tips on prevention and treatment. As people return to farming in growing numbers, the demand for safe, humane livestock knowledge continues to increase. Farmers will turn to this reliable volume again and again as they welcome each new calf.

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