INTRA-UTERINE TREATMENT FOR INFECTIONS IN COWS

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The cost of maintenance and the high aggregate value of the embryo recipients have increased the use of these recipients for more than one time, the re-utilization as recipients of cows that already had give birth a product of embryo transfer (ET). This practical have economic advantages but additional care must be observed for the use of cows. This category of females was more inclined to have problems that can reduce its fertility. Amongst these the main one is the uterine infections. The objective of this study was to verify the incidence of uterine infection and the efficiency of the application of a combination of products for local treatment of post-puerperal uterine infection, comparing the effect of different number of treatments in different types of infection. 498 crossbreed cows had been examined, from thirty days after-partum. The alteration in the aspect of the uterine secretion evaluated by vaginoscopy was considered for infection determination. The type was determined in agreement aspect of the present uterine exudation in grade 1, 2 or 3. The treatment was: 2g of oxitetraciclin cloridrate plus 30mg of bromexin cloridrate, diluted in physiological solution (50 ml). This product was applied as uterine infusion. The treat animals had been reevaluated one week latter. Those with some alteration to each reevaluation had received a new application. The efficiency of the number of treatments in accordance with the infection type was compared by the test c². It was observed a total occurrence of 11.45% of uterine infection. The efficiency of one treatment was of 41.94^a; 0.00^b and 0.00^b%, of two treatments were of 58.06^a; 9.52^b; 0.00^c% and of three treatments 100.00^a; 100.00^a and 69.23^b% (P<0.05) for infections of types 1, 2 and 3. The results demonstrate that the uterine infection is of great occurrence. The combination of products is efficient only after three treatments.