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STUDY ON THE INCIDENCE OF CYSTIC OVARIAN DISEASE IN DAIRY COWS IN TWO INTENSIVE FARMS IN NORTH-WEST ROMANIA

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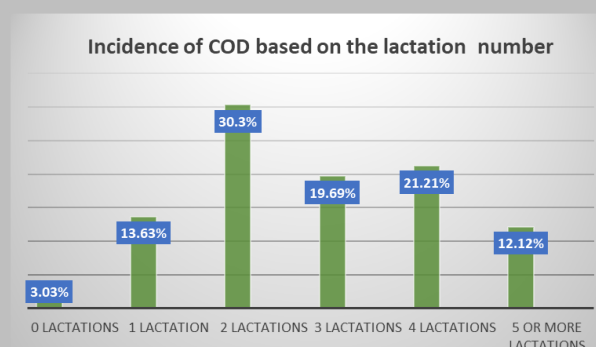
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Abstract: Cystic Ovarian Disease (COD) is commonly observed in high-yielding dairy cows and is a serious fertility problem that can lead to economic losses for farms as it affects the annual production of one calf. The aim of this study was to determine the incidence of COD in lactating cows in relation to the number of lactations, the reproductive status of the female and the season.

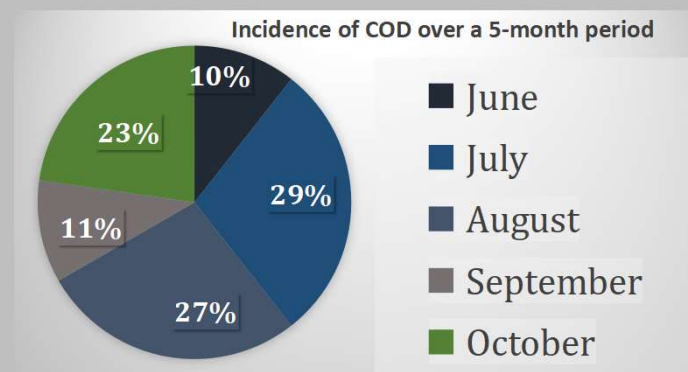
Introduction: Ovarian Cyst (OC) is a significant ovarian dysfunction and a leading cause of reproductive failure in dairy cattle. Although its exact cause is unclear, factors like endocrine disruption, stress, nutrition, genetics, and concurrent diseases are associated with an increased risk of OC.

Materials and methods: The studies were conducted at two intensive dairy farms during summer and autumn, where 632 cows were examined by transrectal ultrasonography, using a linear transducer of 7 MHz, frequency. The reproductive records were also analyzed.

Results and discussions: Ovarian cysts were diagnosed in 66 (10.44%) cows. The highest COD incidence was observed in second lactation cows (30.30%). We found that 39.39% of cows with ovarian cysts were in the postpartum period.



Most cysts were found on the right ovary (69.69%). Our observations highlight the link between heat stress and increased COD incidence during the warm season, with 66.66% of cows affected. In autumn, the incidence dropped to 33.33% as temperatures decreased.



Conclusions: Most ovarian cysts were diagnosed postpartum, especially in early lactations, highlighting the need for targeted ultrasound monitoring. Additionally, managing heat stress with cooling systems in summer, along with careful nutritional management in this periods, is essential for cow health.

