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THERAPEUTIC APPROACHES OF RETAINED PLACENTA IN DAIRY COWS

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Abstract: Retained placenta is one of the most common postpartum disorders in dairy cows, associated with infertility when not treated promptly and appropriately. Retained placenta is linked to various factors such as abortion, difficult calving, delayed parturition, uterine atony, infections, hypovitaminosis, and hormonal imbalances. The study was conducted in 2024 on a dairy farm in Timiș County. A total of 20 cows, aged between three and eight years, were included and divided into two groups as follows: Group I was treated with oxytocin (Oxitocină FP® 10 IU/ml, administered according to the manufacturer's instructions – Institutul Pasteur), while Group II was treated with PGF2α (Estrumate® 20 ml, administered according to the manufacturer's instructions – MSD Animal Health). The oxytocin-treated group showed an efficacy of 95.7%, whereas the PGF2α-treated group showed an efficacy of 97.3%. In conclusion, these findings demonstrate that the administration of PGF2α and oxytocin immediately after calving plays an important role in uterine contraction and is effective in treating retained fetal membranes in dairy cows.

• Introduction

Retention of the fetal membranes is one of the most important and frequent disorders of the reproductive system in dairy cows. Retention of the fetal membranes, or retained placenta, is defined as the failure to completely or partially expel the placenta within a period considered to exceed normal physiological limits (within 24 hours after calving).

• Material and method

During the year 2024, 20 cattle aged between 3 and 8 years were diagnosed with retained placenta.



The cows were divided into two groups as follows:

- ✓ Group I was treated with oxytocin (Oxitocină FP® 10 IU/ml)
- ✓ Group II was treated with PGF2α (Estrumate® 20 ml)



• Results and discussions

Percentaje of cows releasing the fetal membranes at various postpartum intervals

Interval (time to placental release)	Treatment Group	
	Oxytocin	PGF2α
≤ 8 h	8,2	76,5
8 – 12 h	1,4	14,3
12 – 24 h	15,7	5,7
> 24 h	74,7	3,5

Nr. crt.	Group	Efficacy
1.	Oxytocin (Oxitocină FP® 10 IU/ml)	95,7%
2.	PGF2α (Estrumate® 20ml)	97,3%

• Conclusions

In conclusion, these findings demonstrate that the administration of PGF2α and oxytocin immediately after calving plays an important role in uterine contraction and is effective in treating retained fetal membranes in dairy COWS.