PREVALENCE OF DIFFERENT REPRODUCTIVE DISORDERS OF DOGS IN AND AROUND MUMBAI REGION

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The prevalence of different reproductive disorders in dogs was recorded on 359 cases. Among the various reproductive disorders, common prevalence was that of female infertility (58.49%). The occurrence of pyometra in bitches was in 10.30%. Threatened abortion cases were 8.35%. Other reproductive disorders like Dystokia (6.12%), Pseudo pregnancy (4.37%), Veneral Granuloma in bitches (2.50%), Veneral Granuloma in male dogs (1.94%), Vaginal Prolapse (1.94%), Abnormal Vaginal discharge (1.39%), Scrotal / Penile injury (2.22%), Paraphimosis (0.22%) and Cryptorchidism (1.67%) were also recorded.

Keywords: Female infertility, Threatened abortion, Dystokia, Pseudo pregnancy, Vaginal Prolapse, Paraphimosis, Cryptorchidisms.

Reproductive failure in dogs is major issue of concern. There are multiple types of reproductive disorder exists in dogs (Robert, 1971). From difficulty with conception, to problems in delivery and after birth are enumerable viz. common prevalence was of female infertility, pyometra in bitches; threatened abortion; other reproductive disorders like Dystokia, Pseudo pregnancy, Veneral Granuloma in bitches, Veneral Granuloma in male dogs, Vaginal Prolapse, Abnormal Vaginal discharge, Scrotal / Penile injury, Paraphimosis and Cryptorchidism. The present study was designed to determine prevalence of reproductive disorders in dogs.

Material and Methods

The observations pertaining to present study on various reproductive disorders in dogs were recorded in 359 different reproductive cases presented at the Department of Animal Reproduction, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Bombay Veterinary College and Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals (BSDPHA), Mumbai over a period of one year from August 2014 to July 2015.

Results and Discussion

The data pertaining to different reproductive disorders observed in dogs in and around Mumbai region was classified as below –

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No</th>
<th>Reproductive disorder</th>
<th>Total number of cases (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Infertility in bitches</td>
<td>210(58.49)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pyometra</td>
<td>37(10.30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Threatened abortion</td>
<td>30(8.35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dystokia</td>
<td>22(6.12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pseudo pregnancy</td>
<td>17(4.37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Veneral Granuloma in bitches (TVT)</td>
<td>9(2.50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Veneral Granuloma in male dog (TVT)</td>
<td>7(1.94)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vaginal Prolapse</td>
<td>7(1.94)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Abnormal Vaginal discharge</td>
<td>5(1.39)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Scrotal / Penile injury</td>
<td>8(2.22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Paraphimosis</td>
<td>1(0.27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Cryptorchidism</td>
<td>6(1.67)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 359(100)
From Table -1, it is evident that the various reproductive disorders of dogs, common prevalence was of female infertility (58.49%). In present study the main cause for female infertility may be in-correct timing of mating. Similarly, Stefano Romagnoli (2002) has also observed 54.2% of female infertility in dogs.

Table -1 shows that the prevalence of pyometra in bitches was in 10.30%. Pyometra is an acute or chronic post-estral disease, mostly of adult bitches leading to inflammatory exudates in uterus and is associated with variable clinical and pathological signs. Similarily Gandotra et al. (1993); Johnston et al. (2001) have also reported that the prevalence of pyometra in bitches may vary between 5-66 percent. The incidences of pyometra in bitches were recorded as 15.2% by Fukuda (2001) and 40% by Honparkhe et al. (2010) as well as Ransingh et al. (2013). In present study different clinical cases for open and closed pyometra were diagnosed by clinical examination and the nature of the discharge. Confirmatory diagnosis was made on ultrasound examination of abdomen.

From Table-1 it is evident that the 8.35% reproductive disorder was of threatened abortion. These presented cases threatened abortions were probably related to infectious diseases, uterine diseases, hormonal dysfunction and foetal defects. However, progesterone deficiency due to poor luteal function has also been implicated by some workers.

From Table-1 it is evident that 6.12% cases of reproductive disorder were of dystokia. Dystokia occurs in bitches due to numerous foetal and maternal factors. Jackson (2004) has reported 5% cases of dystokia in bitches but he also stated that this may be high in brachycephalic breed. Linde Forsberg and Bolske (2005) has also reported that overall incidence of dystokia in the bitch were probably below 5 per cent.

It is also evident that occurrence of Pseudopregnancy cases was 4.73%. This is similar to the observations (4%) of Honparkhe et al. (2010); Ransingh et al. (2013).

In the present study 2.50 % and 1.94% cases were of transmissible veneral tumour (TVT) in female and male dogs respectively. Similarily, Kellawala et al. (1993) who have found total 0.85% cases of TVT. In the present study the female dogs are more susceptible to TVT than males; which was also observed by Ogilvie and Moore (1995). Honparkhe et al. (2010) recorded 31 % cases of TVT in one of his study. He also reported more incidences of TVT in female than male dogs.

In present study the occurrence of vaginal prolapse in bitches was 1.94%. Similarily to this, Honparkhe et al. (2010); Ransingh et al. (2013) have recorded 0.9% occurrence of vaginal prolapse in bitches. These incidences were more commonly observed in younger bitches and brachicephalic breeds.

From Table-1, it is evident that 1.39% incidences of reproductive disorders were of abnormal vaginal discharge. Vaginal discharge is reported most commonly in young bitches.

From Table-1, it is evident that in male dogs the cases of scrotal injury or penile injury were 2.22%. Similarily, Honparkhe et al. (2010) have reported 0.9% of such cases.

From Table-1, it is evident that the incidence of Paraphimosis was 0.27%. Similarily, Honparkhe et al. (2010) have reported 0.9% paraphimosis in dogs.

From Table-1, it is evident that canine cryptorchidism incidence was 1.67%. Similarily, Honparkhe et al. (2010) also have reported 0.9% incidences of cryptorchidism in dogs.

Conclusions

In dogs the most common reproductive disorder was of infertility followed by pyometra and threatened abortions.

References


