



Short Communication

Assessment of incidence of pseudopregnancy in Jamunapari goats at an organized farm

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Abstract

In order to find out the incidence of pseudopregnancy in Jamunapari goats advanced pregnant goats (n=121) and non pregnant goats (n=74) were examined by trans-abdominal ultrasonography (USG) twice at 15 days interval and followed up to kidding. USG did not reveal any anechoic structure without fetus in any of the goats examined and none of the goat revealed any hydrometra. It was concluded that pseudopregnancy is not seen in Jamunapari goats in a farm setting.

Key words: Goat, Jamunapari, ultrasonography, pseudopregnancy.

Hydrometra in goats is characterized by the accumulation of fluid within the uterus due to the persistence of corpus luteum without a fetus [1,2]. The diagnosis of this disorder occurs with an ultrasonic exam [2]. The condition is also known as hydrometra or mucometra and results in economic losses. The incidence of pseudopregnancy ranges from 3 to 20.8 % [3,4]

The etiology and pathophysiology of pseudopregnancy are not well understood and the clinical symptoms are the cessation of cyclical activity, persistent corpus luteum, and bilateral distension of the abdomen with variable degrees. The condition is incidentally found during routine pregnancy diagnosis of mated animals and sometimes it also occurs in unmated anestrus does during the breeding as well as non-breeding seasons [5].

Hydrometra has been observed in goats under clinical settings [6,7] including report of the condition in Jamunapari goat [8] yet reports under farm settings are unavailable. In the Central Institute for Research on Goats, Makhdoom, India Jamunapari goats were not showing the oestrus properly, so it was decided to examine the breedable does for the possibilities of pseudopregnancy in goats. Ultrasound scanning was conducted using B-mode real-time scanner equipped with a dual-frequency (3.5-5 MHz) vaginal straight probe (Just Vision 200, Toshiba, Japan). Animals were kept in a standing position on a table. A sufficient amount of ultrasonic gel was applied to the probe before scanning.

Jamunapari goats in advanced pregnancy, (n=121) and non-pregnant goats (n=74) not showing estrus were examined by ultrasonography. The advanced pregnant goats (4 months and above) revealed fetus, cotyledons and or its annexes) (Fig 1) as described previously

[2,6]. Further, kidding was also recorded to rule out any condition of cloud burst/pseudopregnancy [6]. Examination of non-pregnant goats revealed pregnancy in 6 goats were found pregnant and the other 68 goats were non pregnant. We did not find an anechoic image (fluid filled) without a fetus or cotyledon in the uterine horn, however, the repeated examination of the uterus was carried out after 15 days of initial examination through ultrasonography for further confirmation. In the animals examined, no case of pseudopregnancy was observed.



Fig 1: Ultrasonogram of a goat uterus showing showing cotyledons.



Fig 2: Ultrasonogram of non pregnant showing uterus lateral to bladder

Very few studies are reported on Indian goats, However, Purohit and Mehta [6] reported 6.12% incidence of pseudopregnancy in goats in field conditions in India but one of their earlier study [7] reported 14.3% incidence of pseudopregnancy in goats. The more incidences were recorded in aged animals [5]. Although there is a report of psuedopregnancy in Jamunapari goat [8] we were not able to find any case of pseudopregnancy which might be due to difference in clinical and farm settings. It was concluded that psuedopregnancy is not seen in Jamnapari goats in a farm setting.

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