

# CLINICAL FINDINGS AND REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE OF FEMALE DROMEDARY AFFECTED WITH VAGINAL AND CERVICAL ADHESIONS AND STENOSIS

R Derar<sup>1,2,3</sup>, A Ali<sup>1,2</sup>, Fa Al-Sobayil<sup>1</sup> and A Al-Hawas<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Veterinary Medicine, <sup>3</sup>Place of work: Veterinary Teaching Hospital, College of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, Qassim, Saudi Arabia

<sup>2</sup>Department of Theriogenology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Assiut University, Egypt

## ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in order to investigate clinical findings, histopathology and efficiency of treatment in female camels affected with vaginal adhesions (n = 57), and cervical stenosis (n = 17) and cervical adhesions (n = 5). Breeding history, ultrasonography and vaginal exploration were undertaken. The female camels with vaginal and cervical adhesions were treated by manual breakage. The females affected with cervical stenosis were treated by administration of Dinoprost (25 mg im). The pregnancy rate was calculated 45 d after mating. Results showed that refused-mating was the main recurring complaint (72.15%). The majority of cases (89.9%) showed an accumulation of fluid in the uterus. At the time of examination, a corpus luteum (CL) was present in all the cases with cervical stenosis. The culling rate was greater in the females with vaginal adhesions (54.4%) than in those with cervical adhesions (20%) and cervical stenosis (11.8%). The pregnancy rate was higher in the females with cervical stenosis (73.3%). It was concluded that vaginal and cervical adhesions, characterised by refused mating and accumulation of fluid in the uterus, constitute a long-standing reproductive problem in dromedaries, and consequently result in a high culling rate.

**Key words:** Cervical stenosis, female dromedary, pregnancy rate, vaginal adhesion