

## DIAGNOSTIC ASPECT OF ENDOMETRITIS IN COW

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**Summary.** Uterine infections in the bovine can have major economic impact on dairy production. Variety of environmental bacteria can cause uterine infections. Influx of neutrophils into the uterine lumen represents early response of the uterus to infection. Influence of energy balance reproductive performance exists. It is important to identify cows with endometritis and to improve the cause of that disease.

The aim of the present work was to specify endometritis diagnosis by lochial cytological, microbiological and blood biochemical data. Biochemical analysis of 55 specimens of the blood were tested. Microbiological and cytological analyses of 24 lochial specimens of cows were tested. Cows are more susceptible to endometritis when glucose and urea of blood intake are on the average by 30% below normal physiological levels. Microorganisms were isolated in all 100% cows with clinical endometritis and in 90% of healthy cows. Samples contained various species of microorganisms, usually two or more than two species. *Escherichia coli* usually are the most prominent bacteria in cows with endometritis. Our data have proved the presence of autochthonous nonspecific microorganisms in uterus. Lochial contamination was correlated with cells counts present in lochia.

**Keywords:** Cows, endometritis, lochia, microorganism.