a double ovsynch protocol (GnRH - Day 7 - PGF2 alpha - Day 3 - GnRH - Day 7 - GnRH - Day 7 - PGF2 alpha - 48 h - GnRH - 16 h - TAI). Milk P4 ELISA was used for tracking ovulation and conception rates. Ovulation rates were higher in buffaloes that received the double ovsynch treatment (group C; 83.3%) than those with simple ovsynch (group A; 72.0%; $P < 0.05$). The group C cows (44.4%) achieved a higher conception rate than the cows of groups A (28.0%) and B (36.4%) ($P < 0.05$) and multiparous buffaloes having BCS of =>3.5 responded better to the ovsynch treatments than the primiparous ones ($P < 0.05$). The double ovsynch protocol increases both ovulation and conception rates in comparison to the simple and modified ovsynch protocols and is more effective in multiparous cows than in primiparous ones.

Risk factors for postpartum anestrus in crossbred cows in Bangladesh

Kamal, M. M., Uddin Bhuiyan, M. M., Parveen, N., Momont, H. W., ***Shamsuddin, M.***

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Ultrasonography and a structured questionnaire were used in a cross-sectional study to gather data on the prevalence and risk factors for anestrus in crossbred cows at ≥60 days postpartum in 273 smallholder farms. The prevalence of anestrus was 18%. The odds ratio (OR) for true anestrus was 17.52 and 2.81 times higher ($P < 0.05$) in cows with poor (≤2.0) and excessive (>3.5) body condition score (BCS), respectively, compared to those with optimal BCS (2.5–3.5), 2.82 times higher in suckled than in nonsuckled cows ($P = 0.03$), and 2.53 times higher in cows that calved during the cold season than in those that calved during the hot season ($P = 0.03$). The OR for anestrus was 1.62 times higher ($P = 0.017$) in cows managed by an employee than in those managed by the farmers themselves ($P = 0.001$), and 2.66 times higher ($P = 0.003$) in small farms (≤5 cows) than in large farms (≥11 cows). The OR was 0.71 to 0.46 times lower in farms having a guaranteed market to sell milk than those with an uncertain traditional milk market ($P < 0.05$). Maintaining optimal BCS of cows, farmers' training on management of cattle reproduction, and development of a market linkage to sell milk would improve the number of cows for breeding by 60 days postpartum.

VETLAB Network

The Animal Production and Health Subprogramme (APH) supported veterinary diagnostic laboratories in Member States (MSs) towards the successful worldwide eradication of Rinderpest through the FAO/IAEA Rinderpest Laboratory Network. Building on this success, APH continues its efforts in maintaining and building diagnostic laboratory capacities to support the control of animal and zoonotic disease threats to MSs in cooperation with the FAO and OIE. The VETLAB Network participants are being supported through IAEA and FAO programmatic activities as well as by South Africa through the African Renaissance Fund (ARF) and USA and Japan Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI).

APH is now taking an additional step in introducing the VETLAB Network Newsletter in the hope of providing a forum for participating laboratories and other stakeholders to communicate and exchange knowledge/information, to showcase achievements and to share expertise within the VETLAB Network.

Impressum

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