

BÖLÜM 4



RETENSIYO SEKUNDİNARUM

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GİRİŞ

Süt ineği işletmelerinin ekonomik olarak sürdürülebilirliğinde reproduktif performans ve süt verimi en önemli iki faktördür (1). Yüksek süt verimli ineklerin seleksiyonu sonucu fertilitite problemlerinin görülme oranı da yükselmiştir (2). Özellikle erken laktasyon dönemindeki negatif enerji dengesi post-partum süreçte fertilititeyi olumsuz etkilemekte ve çeşitli reproduktif sorunlara neden olmaktadır (3, 4). Artan süt verimi sonucunda reproduktif ve metabolik hastalıkların da görülme oranı artmaktadır (5). Atılmayan yavru zarları mastitisler, metabolik hastalıklar, gebelik oranları ve süt verimi açısından risk faktörü oluşturmaktadır (4). Retensiyon sekondinarum, süt ineği işletmelerinde önemli ekonomik kayıplara yol açan reproduktif metabolik hastalıklardan bir tanesidir (6, 7). Retensiyon sekondinarumun en yaygın tanımı doğumdan 24 saat ve sonrasında yavru zarlarının atılmaması olarak yapılmaktadır (2, 7, 8).

Fötal zarlar anneden fetüsa besin maddelerinin ve oksijenin geçişinde görev alan önemli bir organdır. Aynı zamanda, hipotansiyon gibi durumlarda fetüs için kan deposu olarak görev yapmaktadır. Plasentanın dolaşım sistemi-

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