BÖLÜM 6

POSTPARTUM UTERUS ENFEKSİYONLARI: TERAPÖTİK VE YÖNETİM SEÇENEKLERİ

İbrahim KÜÇÜKASLAN [1]

GİRİŞ

Süt sığırcılığı işletmeleri için her ne kadar temel amaç süt üretimi ve karlılık olarak görünse de bu amaca ulaşmanın en önemli faktörü buzağı ve damızlık hayvan üretimin devamlılığıdır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda fertilitenin ideal sınırlar içerisinde tutulması gerekmektedir. Yetiştiriciler hayvanlarının doğum sonrası en kısa zamanda kızgınlık gösterip gebe kalmasını arzu etmektedirler. Postpartum kızgınlıkların gözlenmesi ve yeniden gebe kalma aralığını etkileyen en önemli faktörlerden biri de doğum sonrası uterus sağlığıdır. Doğumdan sonra süt ineklerinin endokrin sistemi, oosit ve folikül gelişimi, embriyo kalitesi, konseptus gelişimi ve gebeliğin anne tarafından tanınmasında sorunlara neden olan uterus problemleri ile karşılaşılır, bu da fertiliteyi azaltmakta, sürüden ayrılan sayısını arttırarak süt üreticileri için önemli ekonomik kayıplara neden olmaktadır (1-3). Bu problemlerden en sık karşılaşılanları postpartum uterus enfeksiyonlarıdır. Bu bölümde, uterus enfeksiyonlarının tanımı, insidansı, önemi, oluşumunda etkili risk faktörleri ve tedavi seçenekleri ele alınırken, aynı zamanda süt ineklerinde uterus enfeksiyonlarının olumsuz etkilerini azaltmak için izlenebilecek yönetim seçeneklerinden bahsedilecektir.

[1] Doç. Dr., Dicle Üniversitesi Veteriner Fakültesi, Doğum ve Jinekoloji AD., i.kucukaslan@gmail.com

- Uzak kuru dönemde (Buzağılama öncesi 8-3 hafta) gereksinimin üzerinde enerji alınımı önlenmelidir.
- Kısıtlanmamış her an taze yeme ulaşılabilecek bir yem tüketimi sağlanmalıdır.
- İnek başına 75 cm durak alanı sağlanmalı, 10 kilitli sistemde en fazla 8 hayvan bağlanmalıdır.
- Hayvanların günün 11 ila 12 saati boyunca yatabileceği alanlar sağlanmalıdır.
- İnek başına ≥1 serbest durak ve ≈10m^2 yataklık alanı sağlanmalıdır.
- Ahır ve grup değişiklikleri en aza indirilmelidir.
- Kuru dönem ve freş grupları için ayrılan bölmeleri beklenen aylık ortalama doğum sayısının %130 ile %140 arasında daha büyük olarak tasarlanmalıdır.
- Bağıl nem indeksi 68 olduğunda fan ve duşlarla ısının düşürülmesi sağlanmalıdır.
- Beslenme düzenlenerek ineklerin doğuma 3,0 veya 3,25 VKS ile girmeleri ve minimum 2,5 VKS ile doğum sonrası süreci geçirmeleri sağlanmalıdır.
- NEFA seviyesi; beklenen doğum haftası boyunca < 0.4 mmol/L olmalıdır.
- BHBA seviyesi; doğum sonrası 1. haftada < 1.1 mmol/L, 2. haftada < 1.4 mmol/L olmalıdır.
- Haptoglobin seviyesi; doğum sonrası ilk haftada < 0.8 g/L olmalıdır

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