

## **Treatment of Ewe Infertility Cold Regions**

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**Abstract:** Due to the deterioration of the climate, the pure natural grassland in four seasons aquatic grass supply is not balanced in Heilongjiang province. In Winter and Spring, the shortage of grass is more serious, leading to the lack of nutrients in herbivorous livestock, which causes a delay in estrus and the long-term empty pregnancy of the ewes occurs. To address this challenge, research has shown that the amniotic fluid preparation of healthy ewes has certain effects on ewes with ovaries and long-term corpus luteum, which can promote estrus and ovulation and conception in ewes. This method has effectively improved the selling rate and litter rate of some long lying ewes, greatly increased the breeding rate of cows, and made the sheep industry develop more effectively and rapidly. However, sheep diseases are also emerging one after another, in which ewe infertility is one of the important diseases causing economic harm, and the incidence rate has a slow rising trend. Infertility of ewes refers to the condition in which ewes reproduce at an appropriate age, resulting in long-term non-estrus, frequent unsuccessful reproduction, or susceptibility to minor illnesses. There are many factors that cause ewe infertility, which can be divided into 2 categories.

**Keywords:** Ewe; Infertility; Treatment; Economic Income

### **1. Foreword**

Breeding blocking disease is one of the important diseases that cause the economic harm of sheep breeding industry, and the incidence trend is slowly increasing. The primary factors that lead to the disease include abnormal genital organs, amphotermalformation and other abnormal genital development. There are many causes of acquired infertility, which can be roughly divided into feeding difficulties, management difficulties and disease difficulties,

among which the important difficulties of disease are uterine calibration, endometritis, ovarian insufficiency and follicle cyst. Therefore, when the ewe produces infertility, it is necessary to carry out scientific inspection of the cause of the disease, to ensure that the treatment as soon as possible. In this paper, the treatment of acquired infertility, for clinical materials, is summarized as shown below.

Case selection: those who have terminated oestrus for more than half a year, or those who are infertile despite estrus, and those who are still not oestrous or oestrous or infertile for more than 1 year.

### **2. Cause of Illness**

#### **2.1 Breeding Is Not Effective**

Sfined feed is single, the body lacks essential nutrients; poor quality, long-term feeding of refined feed; excessive nutrition leads to obesity and lack of exercise.

#### **2.2 Management Is Not Effective**

Poor geographical environment of the enclosure, such as insufficient cold, wet and cold sunlight; external climate problems or sudden change of living geographical environment; and artificial breeding technology.

Poor, poor semen quality, inspection is not up to standard.

#### **2.3 Inadequate Uterine Calibration**

Can be removed by the obstructed uterus, fetal clothes are not enough, the baby is too large. Clinically, but more than 2 weeks postpartum, the cervix is still not closed, postpartum lochia retention, yan

The color gradually darkfrom light red.

#### **2.4 Endometritis**

Seven uterine mucosa and surrounding tissues through various methods, leading to inflammatory reactions. Important clinical symptoms of the increased body temperature of

the sick sheep body, Mental depression, Yin door viscosity or purulent odor secretions increased increase adhesion, rectal palpation of the uterus swelling and hypertrophy. The key ewe main performance of multiple estrus or no estrus, but can not be normal pregnancy.[1]

## 2.5 Ovarian Insufficiency Kidney Yang Deficiency Type

Ovarian action is not complete including follicle aging, ovarian action and a variety of reasons. Due to the long-term lack of nutrition, long-term disease and other nutrition component consumption

Too much, and a weak body. Because the follicles on the ovary metabolize estrogen, ovarian action leads to the growth of follicle and development. The key manifestations in the sick animals are long-term not estrous, estrous cycle time is short or the main performance of estrus is not obvious, sick sheep thin, pale mouth, weak pulse, hair is not smooth, dull, long urine, thin defecation, long not estrous, or estrus is not obvious, repeatedly with infertility. Qi stagnation and blood stasis disease sheep mouth slightly yellow or dark, thin pulse, white and greasy tongue coating, mouth sticky saliva, for a long time not estrous or often with infertility. Others include hot and humid palace infertility, palace cold infertility and harmful infertility.

Healing equipment and methods.  
equipment

Electrotherapy apparatus, needles, animal drill needles.

method

After the sick sheep, establish the Baihui point (in the center of the waist and the joint), Houhai point (between the middle of the tail root and above the anus), acupoint skin and needle disinfection and sterilization; with the animal needle, and stab the needle into the needle point, the voltage from low to high, frequency from slow to fast, and then the voltage from high to low, frequency; An other day, each time is a course of treatment, interval 3 days, and then the second course of treatment.

Medical effect

When the power is on, the upper and lower muscles of the ewe waist and buttocks are consistent with the frequency, as well as the needle feeling such as fecal discharge, urination, intestinal ventilation, and bowel improvement. After 6 times, the treatment effect can be seen.

Among the 60 sick sheep treated, 58 were estrous within 1 month, lambs after breeding, with the efficiency of 96.7%, 20 were kidney Yang deficiency infertility, 19 were effective; 30 were qi stagnation and blood stasis, 30 were effective; 10 other types, 9 were effective. frequently asked questions.[3]

## 3. Heal

### 3.1 Unobvious or Unestrous

10-15 mL, 1 time / 2 d for 3 d. Chorionic gonadotropin could be injected subcutaneously 6 d after injection

From 200 to 500 IU, the stimulating follicles were converted to 100 to 200 IU, once / d for 3 d. After the estrus disease, 100 ~ 200 IU, and the serum protein egg white gonadotropin 200 ~ 300 IU. For ewes with body weakness, an effective method in extensive farms is to fill placental soup. Postpartum sheep placenta, cleared and chopped in 5 000 mL water, and administered 1 000 mL to ewes every day. In order to solve this difficulty, the experiment of using amniotic fluid to induce estrus of ewes was carried out, selecting 48 offspring of mutton sheep hybrids with good physical condition but long-term unestrous, aged 2.0~2.5 years old.[4] After rectal examination of the test ewes, 21 had static ovarian and 27 had long-term corpus luteum. During the experimental period, 36 ewes had an estrus rate of 75.0; 24 of 36 ewes were born, the rate rate was 66.7%. With sheep

Among the two types of unestrous ewes, the ewes were tested. There were 42 ewes and 36 estrous ewes, whose estrous rate was 85.79%, 36 insemination and 28 fetuses, and the conception rate was 77.8%. The estrus rate of ewes with fatigue due to long-term luteum was 66.79%, 6, and the abortion rate was 55.6%, indicating that the amniotic fluid extraction of healthy ewes has a certain effect on causing estrus in ewes with static ovary and long-term luteum, and can promote estrus and ovulation of ewes. This method effectively increases the sex rate and conception rate of some ewes.[5]

### 3.2 Inadequate Uterine Calibration

The disease caused by the disease should be given with uterine contraction agent, and the use of antibacterial drugs, cure and prevent the spread of seven, the placental residual disease animals must be first promoted.[6]

Placenta out.

### 3.3 Endometritis

Some microbial species immediately invade the uterus, some are produced, mating when the pathogen sent to the uterus, leading to endometritis to make the implantation ability lost

lose. The treatment standard is to remove the uterus of ewes in time, and use antibiotics to prevent the spread of infection.① General treatment: the use of estrogen to expand the cervix, is conducive to the secretion of increased discharge; for serious condition of sheep can be given in the uterine cavity, basically disinfection and sterilization after washing the uterus through the catheter and drug injection, supine or after drive to avoid drug discharge. Common method: Remove normal saline dissolved with penicillin sodium and streptomycin twice a day for about 1 week; saturated with potassium permanganate solution twice a day for about 1 week.② Drug treatment: enrofloxacin can be used for 5~7 d; penicillin sodium muscle injection; oxytocin for 10 ~ 50 IU / time to promote the elimination of uterine exudation.[7]

### 3.4 Ovarian Insufficiency

① Introtin (FSH) 5~2.5 mg, 1 time / d.

## 4. Prevention Strategies

### 4.1 Improve Feeding Management

In the breeding work, the staff should ensure the balance of refined feed, the degree of freshness and feeding amount, the lack of nutrient ingredients, the feeding of deteriorated refined feed and too much obesity will all cause the fertility effect. After eliminating the cause of feeding tube, the effect of reproductive system of sick sheep can be repaired to the normal level, which is also an important strategy to effectively prevent infertility, and often get excellent results in clinic; the farm should establish and perfect control system, and clean environmental sanitation [2]. Of course, pay attention to natural ventilation and warmth, timely disinfection sterilization, in order to reduce the infertility caused by stress or pathogenic bacteria.

### 4.2 Improve the Training Work in Progress

Correct the sheep on time, replace the old sheep and the sheep with low production characteristics, so that the breeding sheep can

account for more than 70%. To breed ewes to reduce

Empty pregnancy period, and early weaning of the lamb. The sick ewes should be timely selection of effective methods for treatment, to replace the ewes with no medical value. After multiple optimization, step by step can make the breeding rate increase .

### 4.3 Scientific Epidemic Prevention

To improve the awareness of epidemic prevention and quarantine among staff in industrial zones, and implement the rules and regulations for prevention and inspection. Arrange pet doctors on time to check the health of the sheep, check the uterus and ovaries.

Whether the normal growth and development, timely find the heavy effect or other aspects of difficulties. Developing reasonable immune capacity procedures and improving the immunity of sheep through vaccination is also one of the effective methods to reduce the infertility of ewes. Should pay attention to the weak, sick sheep, late pregnancy ewes temporarily do not play vaccination. In addition, some diseases can be prevented through drugs, such as adding health care drugs in refined feed or living water, to improve the immunity of small animals and reduce the sense of pathogenic bacteria.

## 5. Conclusion

There are many factors leading to sheep infertility, but most of them can reduce the morbidity through excellent feeding management. For the sick female animals, the treatment methods described in detail can have excellent results, but improving the feeding management level, improving the supervision system and improving the professional quality of the staff are the effective methods to reduce the long-term nature of sheep infertility.

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