COMPARATIVE EFFICACY OF GNRH, LENS ESCULENTS MOENCH AND RANDIA DUMETORUM FOR THE TREATMENT OF ANOESTRUS IN NILI-RAVI BUFFALO

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The present study was accomplished on with the objective to determine the effectiveness of various ethno-veterinary practices for the treatments of anoestrus in Nili-Ravi buffalo and to compare them with hormonal treatment. A total of 60 Nili-Ravi buffalo with the history of anoestrus maintained at Buffalo Research Institute, Pattoki, District Kasur were divided into four groups (A, B, C, D). Group A (n=15) was given orally 800 grams lens esculents moench daily for three days where as group B (n=15) was given orally about 15 grams of randia dumetorum daily for four days. Group C (n=15) was given a single intra-muscular injection of GnRH at the dose rate of 100 µg where as group D (n=15) was given no treatment and served as control. The blood samples from each buffalo were collected before the start of treatments and after the treatments, samples were taken after every three days interval from all experimental buffaloes for progesterone (P4) estimation. In group A, the percentage of buffaloes showing estrus was 46.66% whereas in animals of group B, the respective value was 66.66%. The percentage of buffaloes exhibiting estrus in group C was 73.33% and in the control group (group D) was zero %. The estrus showing animals percentages were higher with GnRH treatment than lens esculents moench and randia dumetorum treated buffaloes. In all four groups, serum progesterone concentration was below 0.25 ng/ml before the start of treatments. At estrus, the progesterone concentration was 0.33, 0.34 and 0.38 in animals of group A, B and C respectively. It was concluded that the use of GnRH treatment is more effective as compared to lens esculents moench and randia dumetorum for the treatment of anoestrus buffaloes.