ABSTRACT

The objective of the study is to document a case of bilateral follicular cyst in a rural buffalo along with the description of ovarian biometry. The ovarian size, weight and fluid volume were very much higher than in the normal cyclic buffalo ovary. Both of the ovaries evinced follicular cyst criteria. The right ovary had a cyst with a length of 5 cm in the right ovary and 2.5 cm in the left of ovary with accessory follicle. The cystic fluid was light yellow in color with a little viscosity. Such case was reported once after palpation of 5000 tracts of the buffaloes.

Keywords: buffalo, ovary, bilateral follicular cyst

INTRODUCTION

The domestic water buffalo has a tremendous role in the agriculture economy particularly in Asia as a source of meat, milk and draught purpose (Peerera et al., 2011). Reproductive disorders are one of the factors reducing the milk production and production potential. Ovarian problems are one of the most important causes of infertility in buffaloes (Das and Khan, 2010). Follicular cysts are the structures of 2.5 cm or more that persist in the absence of corpus luteum for more than 10 days (Coleman, 2008) and that interfere the normal ovarian cyclicity (Halter, 2003). Normally the presence of a cyst may be unilateral or bilateral, but mostly unilateral with the involvement of right ovary mostly (Azawi, 2008). There is currently no remarkable data available regarding the biometry of bilateral follicular cyst in buffaloes except India. It is very much evident in cows which results in the nymphomaniac condition but less evident in buffaloes (Peerera, 2011). Therefore a case study was conducted in order to investigate the parameters of bilateral follicular cyst.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

There came to me a strange case when undergoing antimortem examination and live animal rectal palpation, all was normal except the ovaries, which were found to be enlarged in size. This animal was separated and considered for further detailed study. Upon calling for the history about the behavior and reproductive cycle of the animal, the owner told me that this animal did not have a regular reproductive cycle as compare to those which were considered as cyclic animals but rather showed nymphomaniac behavior so multiple inseminations did not lead
Figure 1. Bilateral follicular cyst in buffaloes.

Figure 2. Close up view of the right ovary almost 5 cm.

Figure 3. Close up view of the left ovary almost 2.5 cm.
to conception. Upon slaughtering the female, the reproductive tract was collected and considered for further detailed study. The surrounding adnexa were removed and the ovaries were measured lengthwise from anterior to posterior end and then width from medial to lateral borders. The number, size, shape and texture of the cystic follicles were noted and fluid was measured from medial to lateral borders. The number, size, shape and texture of the cystic follicles were noted and fluid was measured using 10 ml syringe. This was the only case found in palpation of almost 5000 female reproductive tracts so its prevalence seems to be (1/5000=0.0002).

RESULTS

Upon the complete postpartum examination the ovaries were found to be enlarged in size, the right ovary being larger than the left. Upon palpation there seemed to be the presence of fluid in it and the walls appeared to be thinner but there should be no presence of corpus luteum. The fluid volume aspirated from the right ovary was 67 ml and the volume from the left was 23 ml. The fluid was light yellow in color (Khan, 2011). Both were soft in consistency and deprive of having any corpus luteum. While left ovary had an accessory follicle also. All above criteria depict the follicular cyst problem.

REFERENCES