Effect of clinical endometritis on physiological, hematological, biochemical and endocrinological profiles in crossbred cows under tropical island ecosystem

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ABSTRACT

The present study was carried out to assess the effect of endometritis on hematological, physiological, antioxidant, oxidative and endocrinological profiles in crossbred cows under tropical island ecosystem of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Each 12 number of cows affected with clinical endometritis was selected as group 2 and without endometritis as group 1. These cows were in same parity in same locality with similar type management. Physiological profiles, hematological profiles, antioxidant profiles and hormone profiles were estimated. The result revealed that the crossbred cows with endometritis were suffering severe anaemia. The endometritis affected animals were shown significantly low level of antioxidant profiles and higher MDA level than the unaffected animal groups. Similarly endocrinological profiles revealed that the endometritis affected animals have significantly higher level of CORT and lower level of E2, P4, FSH, LH and T4 than the unaffected crossbred cows. It was concluded that the endometritis was due to anaemia, lack of antioxidants, over production of free radicals and disturbances of endocrinological profiles in crossbred cows of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Keywords: Andaman and Nicobar islands, Antioxidants, Blood, Crossbred cows, Endometritis, Hormone, Island ecosystem, Physiological profiles

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Present study was conducted at South Andaman district, Andaman and Nicobar Islands with average maximum and minimum temperature were 30.1°C and 23°C, respectively. Relative humidity was in range of 82–94% and annual rainfall is >3,100 mm spread over >8 months. Twenty four healthy adult crossbred cows of 4–6 year of age were selected from the cattle herd in these villages. Each 12 number of cows was selected which were affected with clinical endometritis as group 2 and without endometritis as group 1. Clinical endometritic was diagnosed as expelled purulent (>50% pus) uterine discharge detectable in the vagina more than 21 days after calving or muco-purulent (50% pus – 50% mucus) uterine discharge detectable in the vagina after 26 days after calving. Approximately 10 mL of jugular blood sample was collected from each experimental animal in 15 mL sterile polypropylene centrifuge tube containing heparin (20 IU/mL of blood) as anticoagulant. Hematology was carried out using automatic veterinary scan hematological analyzer directly after the samples were received by the research laboratory and within 30 min after samples were collected. Hematological profiles such as total red blood cells (TRBC), haemoglobin (Hb), erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), packed cell volume (PCV), total white blood cell (TWBC), lymphocytes, monocytes, neutrophils, eosinophils and platelets were estimated.
Plasma was separated in refrigerated centrifuge at 3,500×g at 4°C for 10 min and stored in aliquots at −20°C until analysis. Separated plasma was aliquoted into small aliquots in micro cryo-tubes and placed frozen at −20°C until further analysis of biochemical and antioxidant profiles with commercial diagnostic kits. Antioxidant profiles such as TAC, GSH, SOD and CAT and MDA were estimated with commercial available kit (Cayman, USA). Endocrinological profiles such as FSH, LH, E2, P4, cortisol and T4 were measured by commercial available ELISA diagnostic kits (Cayman, USA). Protocol for assay was as per manufacturer’s instructions.

Statistical analysis of the data was done as per standard procedures (Statistical Analysis System for Windows, SPSS (Version 10) Inc., Chicago, Illinois, USA). Differences with values of P<0.05 were considered to be statistically significant.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Endometritis affected animals had lower TRBC, Hb, ESR and PCV significantly (P<0.05) at the rate of 18.12, 21.15, 20.51 and 19.90%, respectively than in unaffected normal cows (Fig. 1). Similarly the TWBC, neutrophil, lymphocyte, monocyte, eosinophil and platelet were significantly higher in endometritis affected cows than in unaffected cows at the rate of 21.50, 32.69, 13.33, 29.39, 30.97 and 12.14%, respectively (Fig. 2). Physiological profiles such as RT, PR, RR and ST were lower significantly (P<0.05) at the rate of 10.11, 22.04, 21.60 and 4.65%, respectively than in unaffected normal cows (Fig. 3). Endocrinological profiles revealed that FSH, LH, E2, P4 and T4 was lower and cortisol were higher significantly (P<0.05) in endometritic animals than in normal unaffected cows at the rate of 34.39, 30.55, 27.60, 31.85, 17.47 and 26.44%, respectively (Fig. 4). Similarly antioxidant profiles such as TAC, CAT, GSH and SOD were lower and MDA concentration was higher significantly (P<0.05) in endometritic cows than in unaffected cows at the rate of 31.08, 13.50, 30.51, 30.97 and 27.47%, respectively in the present study (Fig. 5). These hematological parameters showed significant (P<0.05) positive correlation with FSH, LH, E2, P4, T4 and antioxidant profiles whereas significant (P<0.05) negative correlation observed with MDA, cortisol, TWBC and total differential count.

Physiological profiles such as rectal temperature, pulse rate, respiratory rate and heart rate were significantly increased in endometritic affected cows than in unaffected
granulocytes in cows were probably caused by the stress infection (Senosy 2011). Lowered immune response predisposes the cows to uterine compromised immune function (Sordillo 2016). This sudden nutritional and endocrine changes, leading to normocytic hypochromic anaemia, neutrophilia and by significant decrease in TRBCs, Hb, PCV and ESR as affected cows.

L); GSH, Glutathione (nmol/min/L). n= 12 cows for control and Total antioxidant capacity (nmol/µL); CAT, Catalase (nmol/min/L); MDA, Malondialdehyde (nmol/L); TAC, Total antioxidant capacity (nmol/µL); CAT, Catalase (nmol/min/L); GSH, Glutathione (nmol/min/L). n= 12 cows for control and END affected cows. MDA, Malondialdehyde (MDA) is a by-product of lipid peroxidation and is used as an index of the rate of tissue reaction chain. MDA is also used as an indicator of oxidative stress in cells and tissues (Madebo et al. 2003). The higher blood MDA concentrations in cows affected with endometritis as compared to healthy animals is apparently due to a marked increase in ROS production during development of the inflammatory process (Ahmed et al. 2010). Significantly higher MDA level was detected in cows suffering from post-partum endometritis (Islam 2012) similar observation was reported in the present study. Moreover, greater MDA level in cyclic cows with subclinical endometritis as compared to non-endometritis cows has also been reported (Binsila 2011).

Normal hypothalamic and pituitary functioning is critical for post-partum resumption of ovarian cycles. In animals with uterine infection, ovarian follicular waves arise during first few weeks of post-parturition as follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) concentrations remain unaffected in such animals (Sheldon et al. 2002). However, it has been reported that E. coli derived LPS (endotoxin) suppresses GnRH and LH release from hypotalamus and pituitary gland respectively and the sensitivity of the pituitary to gonadotrophin releasing hormone, thereby reducing the ability of dominant follicle to ovulate (Karsch et al. 2002) in the endometritic affected cows.

Furthermore, endotoxin inhibits the responsiveness of the pituitary to GnRH (Williams et al. 2001), which in turn could affect ovulation and luteal development. It has been mentioned that bacterial load in uterus, bacterial metabolic products and the associated inflammation of uterine layers causes to suppress pituitary LH secretion that leads to disturbance in post-partum ovarian follicular growth and function (Herath et al. 2009). In dairy cattle, metabolic stress, most often negative energy balance is the main cause of reduced LH pulse frequency (Cheong et al. 2016). In addition to smaller CLs in the first postpartum estrous cycle, bacterial contamination of the postpartum uterus has also been shown to be associated with lower plasma P4 concentrations (Williams et al. 2007). Uterine infections negatively affect ovarian activity. In cows with severe bacterial uterine contamination, the first post-partum dominant follicle was smaller and secreted less estradiol compared with healthy cows (Williams et al. 2007). These cows also had smaller CLs and lower plasma P4 concentrations than in healthy cows (Williams et al. 2007). A similar finding has been reported from dairy cattle by Peter et al. (1989). Further due to shift from PGF2α (luteolytic) to PGE2 (anti-inflammatory), luteolysis is disrupted, since the endometrial epithelial cells of animals affected with uterine disease secrete PGE2 instead of PGF2α, this leads to extended luteal phases and hence infertility. Progesterone level was undetectable
in animals having endometritis with inactive ovaries.

Also, cortisol may impair follicular development and ovulation in ruminant (Macfarlane et al. 2000), which might enhance reproductive insufficiency of such animals. Cortisol is primarily immunosuppressive (Hazeldine et al. 2010). Greater cortisol concentrations could contribute to the overall higher endometritis incidence as observed in cows. The plasma estradiol peaks right after calving and decreases quickly after calving (Noakes et al. 2001), but significant difference was observed between the healthy and meteoritic affected cows (Gautam et al. 2009). Ultimately the peripheral plasma concentrations of FSH, LH, E2, P4 and metabolites of prostaglandins were affected in the endometritic affected cows.

It was concluded that the endometritis in the present study was due to anaemia, lack of antioxidants, over production of free radicals and disturbances of endocrinological profiles in crossbred cows of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

REFERENCES


