Minimizing Pregnancy Loss and Calving Difficulty in Cattle

Guest Editor:

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Message from the Guest Editor

Dear Colleagues,

Herd reproductive performance is commonly measured by parameters such as days open and conception rate. However, in terms of productivity and profitability, the number of calves born at the herd level, as well as at the individual level, for a certain period of time, is more important than the conception rate. Delays in the recognition of pregnancy loss (embryonic death and abortion) can cause loss of time and lower profits. Likewise, loss of a calf during calving, due to dystocia or stillbirth, negatively affects subsequent productive and reproductive performances.

We are seeking original research papers or reviews about how pregnancy loss and/or calving difficulty can be minimized in cattle (both dairy and beef). Manuscripts on the following are also welcome: a novel vaccination strategy for pregnant cows, induction of parturition without increasing the risk of retained placenta, prediction of dystocia, insights into the mechanism of the onset of parturition such as cervical ripening, pathophysiology of abnormal calving including premature birth, and prolonged gestation.

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Special Issue

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Prof. Clive J. C. Phillips
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2. Former Foundation Professor of Animal Welfare, University of Queensland and Foundation Director, Centre for Animal Welfare and Ethics, University of Queensland, Australia

Message from the Editor-in-Chief

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