

**Pregnancy and Birth Events in Dairy Cattle Identified by Non-Specific
Bacteria in the Reproductive Tract**

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted based on a study executed by Fadhillah (2018) that found nonspecific bacteria in dairy cattle reproductive tract namely; genus *Staphylococcus*, genus *Corynebacterium*, and genus *Escherichia* through both artificial insemination and natural mating process. It ran 20 dairy cattle as sample; 10 was naturally mated and the rest 10 was artificially inseminated.

In order to comprehend the pregnancy and delivery process of those dairy cattle unearthed nonspecific bacteria in its reproductive tract, an advanced research was performed. The research employed 20 dairy cattle that have been identified some nonspecific bacteria in its reproductive tract from the previous investigation. The pregnancy and delivery data of 10 naturally mated dairy cattle were collected, while only 8 pregnancy and delivery data of artificial insemination were able to be compiled. The examination depicted that 11 of 18 (61%) dairy cattle unearthed nonspecific bacteria in its reproductive tract were able to pregnant and followed by a delivery. Natural mating shown higher reproductive outcome than artificial insemination – seven (7) natural mated dairy cattle (64%) and four (4) artificial inseminated dairy cattle (36%).

Keyword : dairy cattle, non specific bacteria, fertility level.