## CASE REPORT OF BILATERAL CRYPTORCHIDISM IN BIKANERI CAMEL

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The testes are normally in the scrotum at the time of birth or just after birth in most of the domestic livestock. The incidence of cryptorchidism i.e. failure to descend of one or both testes is higher in horses followed by pigs and least in cattle (Arthur et al. 1989). In camels the development of scrotal sac and descent of testes occurs after birth between 66 and 296 days and this process has been reported to be influenced by the ambeint temperature (Bissa et al. 1988). Incidence of cryptorchidism

in Indian camel was reported by Kon and Verma (1981). The cryptorchidis may occur due to disordered end crine secretion and could also be do genetic abnormality (Arthur et aloc. cit.).

A case of cryptorchid came belonging to Bikaneri breed of Indis reported in this article. This animous born at N.R.C. on Camel study the scrotal sac of the cryptorchic camel was rudimentary without the ticles (Fig.). It exhibited symptom

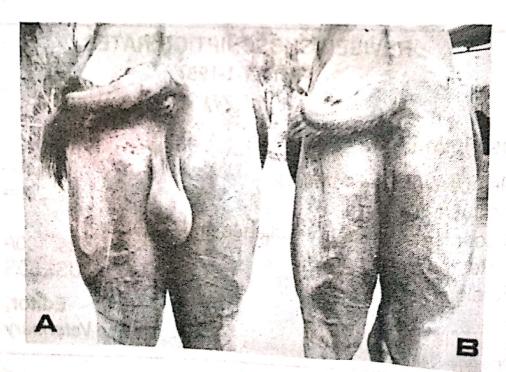


Fig. A. Normal testes

B. Cryptorchia Scanned with CamScanner

rinding of teeth grinding of teeth, gurgling sound, ejection and blowing of soft palate ozing of acrid dark brown secretion the poll glands during breeding season after attaining puberty and also mounted females for mating. Atlempts to collect semen in artificial vagina from the animal were successful. the camel exhibited normal libido. puring breeding season ejaculation ime was 4.0 ± 0.5 min which was almost similar to ejaculation time reported by Rai et al. (1988) for normal camel studs. In all 8 semen samples were collected. The volume of ejacu-

lates varied from 3.7 to 4.0 ml. The semen was grayish in colour, thin viscid with mild gel. The pH varied from 8.0 to 8.5. The microscopic examination revealed azoospermia and the volume was comparatively lesser than in the breeding season (average 2.2 ml). The sexual behavior was comparable to the behavior of normal camel studs during non breeding season reported by Rai et al. (1996).

Acknowledgement: The technical assistance of Sh. Nand Kishore (T-2) is thankfully acknowledged.

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Kohli, T.S. and Verma, J.K. (1981)

Ibid., 51: 684.

Rai, A.K., Tandon, S.N. and Khanna, N.D. (1988)

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Ibid., 58: 1202.

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