

## Morbidity at cattle herds in middle-eastern Poland in 1998-2006

### S u m m a r y

Cases of cattle diseases - namely at dairy cows - were recorded in veterinary clinics of middle-eastern Poland in 1998-2006. Clinic's documents supplied the information on the appearance of a disease and treatment course. Disease occurrence frequency was determined on a base of the number of incidences per 100 animals. It was found that the cattle morbidity within studied period decreased. however, that tendency could not be considered as constant. Lower morbidity index after 1998, might resulted mainly from a different character of regions the clinics operated, not from the improvement of prophylaxis and animal husbandry conditions. Following diseases were the most often in cattle: digestive tract disturbances (*Acidosis ruminis* 2.6-9.9/100 animals, *Dilatatio ruminis ab ingestis* 0.3-5.5/100 animals and *Meteorismus ruminis* 1.1-5.6/100 animals), diseases resulting from the mineral elements deficiency 0.5-11.5/100 animals, and respiratory tract disturbances (bronchitis and pneumonia 1.6-12.0/100 animals). In dairy herds, diseases of udder were the most frequent, mainly mastitis (8.2-45.0/100 animals), as well as of reproductive system such as *Disturbatio oestrus* (1.0-9.2/100 animals), *Retentio secundinarum* (1.3-12.0/100 animals), *Infectiosa puerperalis* (1.0-9.2/100 animals), and *Metritis infectiosa puerperalis* (3.8-13.2/100 animals).