

Table 1: Therapies for RFM

Treatment Advantage Disadvantage

Manual Removal Removes diseased Uterine infections more tissue frequent and severe. Uterine involution and onset of cyclicity is delayed. Hormone Therapy PGF2alpha Reduces incidence of Does not stimulate early RFM after induced expulsion of RFM, calving or c-section. Increase uterine motility, or improve reproductive efficiency.

Oxytocin & Stimulates uterine. High doses create contraction & uterine spasms.

ECP Relaxes cervix, Not shown to effect stimulates immune RFM or improve system and uterine reproductive perfor- oxytocin receptors. mance. Intrauterine (IU) Decrease bacterial Do not affect RFM antibiotics population expulsion or reproductive potential. Milk residue potential.

Tetracycline Inactivates collagenase, delays release of RFM, endometrial irritant. May be detrimental to subsequent fertility;

Penicillin Numerous bacteria resistant

Gentamicin Extended tissue residues

IU Antiseptics Decrease bacterial Endometrial irritant.

population. No proven efficacy.

IU Collagenase Does not promote RFM expulsion. No proven efficacy.