**Effect of Placental Retention on Reproductive Parameters and Milk Production in Cows**

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**Resumen**

Placental retention is defined as the failure to expel fetal membranes during the third stage of labor and constitutes one of the main postpartum reproductive failures found in bovine animal production units, since it compromises the reproductive status of the cow, causing great economic losses and decreasing the reproductive efficiency on farm. The aim of this research was to analyze the effect of placental retention on reproductive parameters (open days and number of calvings) and milk production in 100 cows in the Tizayuca dairy farms. Literature information was analyzed in relation to the effect of placental retention on milk production, open days and number of farrowings in cows. The results show that placental retention increases open days, decreases milk production, but no significant effect was found (p<0.05) on the number of farrowings in cows that present it. In conclusion, placental retention worsens the analyzed reproductive parameters and decreases milk production; However, it is necessary to carry out an analysis that incorporates more studies where a greater number of reproductive parameters that may be affected by placental retention are integrated, as well as an analysis that indicates the importance of having records in bovine production units in order to better understand the reproductive status of the animals.

**Keywords:** dairy cows, production, postpartum, calving.