Introduction:
Production and Reproduction were interlinked in large animal livestock production as milk production occurred after calving only. Sound reproductive rhythm is essential for ensuring regularity in calving with narrow dry period to have a profitable dairy farming especially in buffalo farming (3). Poor reproductive performance of the animals leads to economic losses due to reduced production and additional cost on management(4). It was observed that milk yield was reduced by 98 kg due to Metritis alone (7). Sub fertility, infertility and sterility was the outcome of impaired normal reproductive function all of which result in economic losses due to Anoestrus, extended dry period, late maturity, decreased calving per centage and lifetime productivity of the animal increased cost of management and intense culling of the animals (1). Reproduction was depending on environment, feeding and management. High and low temperatures, relative humidity, Precipitation, Solar radiation will affect the conception rate in large ruminants. However, balanced diet coupled with careful management improves conception. Deficiency of nutrients and ignorance of small holders about reproductive aspects leads to fertility problems resulting in economic loss to the animal keepers more so to the small holders who generally maintain one or two milch animals and contribute bulk of the milk production in our country but illiterate. Anoestrus, Uterine infections, Congenital defects of reproductive tract and Sub-Oestrus or Silent heats and Unobserved heats were major causes for female infertility. The present study was concerned with the occurrence of various Gynaecological cases and their analysis in cattle and buffaloes being maintained under field conditions in hot semi-arid and humid climatic conditions existing in the villages under the jurisdiction of Buffalo Research Station of West Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh.

Materials and Methods:
The data were collected from the animal health camp records maintained by Buffalo Research Station, VR Gudem. Six fertility camps were conducted in six villages from January 2012 to March 2012 under the jurisdiction of Buffalo Research Station, VR Gudem in West Godavari District. The mean and percentage of various Gynaecological cases examined were: Anoestrous:12.5±1.47 and 35.21%; Silent heats 2.33±0.61 and 6.57%; Endometritis 2.33±0.61 and 5.16%; Under developed genitalia, 3.83±1.01 and 10.79%; In oestrus cases 2.83±0.60 and 7.98% ; While, Pregnancy cases were 11.33±2.27 and 31.9% and suspected for pregnancy cases were 0.83±0.4 and 2.34%. Analysis of variance showed that except anoestrus and pregnancy case which showed highly significant (P<0.01) difference with other cases but not with each other where as all other cases in the study were not significant among themselves.

ABSTRACT
Data from health camp records were collected and analysed for various Gynaecological parameters. A total of 213 cases were examined which were obtained from 6 health camps conducted in six villages from January 2012 to March 2012 under the jurisdiction of Buffalo Research Station, VR Gudem in West Godavari District. The mean and percentage of various Gynaecological cases examined were: Anoestrous:12.5±1.47 and 35.21%; Silent heats 2.33±0.61 and 6.57%; Endometritis 2.33±0.61 and 5.16%; Under developed genitalia, 3.83±1.01 and 10.79%; In oestrus cases 2.83±0.60 and 7.98% ; While, Pregnancy cases were 11.33±2.27 and 31.9% and suspected for pregnancy cases were 0.83±0.4 and 2.34%. Analysis of variance showed that except anoestrus and pregnancy case which showed highly significant (P<0.01) difference with other cases but not with each other where as all other cases in the study were not significant among themselves.

Keywords
Anoestrus, Silent heat, Endometritis, Pregnancy

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Table 1: Gynaecological profile of the animals in the study area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the village</th>
<th>Date of the camp</th>
<th>Type of Gynaecological Cases Examined</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Anoestrous</td>
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<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Gynaecological Status of Cattle and Buffaloes in the Hot and Humid Field Conditions of West Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh.
1. Ravulaparru  28-1-12  18  6  4  3  2  16  2  51
2. Pedda vel-  30-1-12  13  0  3  1  4  17  0  38
3. Chinna vel-  10-2-12  12  3  3  0  2  12  0  32
4. Badampudi  24-2-12  11  3  3  1  1  4  1  24
5. Dontavaram  7-3-12  14  7  1  2  3  14  0  41
6. Chinna tad-  22-3-12  7  4  0  4  5  5  2  27
7. Total       75  23  14  11  17  68  5  213
8. Mean±SE    12.5±1.47 3.83±1.01 2.33±0.61 2.33±0.61 2.83±0.60 11.33±2.27 0.83±0.40
9. Per cent   35.21 10.79 6.57 5.16 7.98 31.9 2.34