

This study was conducted on Holstein-friesian dairy farm (El-Lahamy farm) In El-Fayum Province over two years from Nov. 1999 to Nov. 2001.

This study had four aims. The first was to determine the incidence rates of peripartureint reproductive disorders. The second was to examine thwe interrelationships between disorders. The third was to determine the effect of the disorders on current production variables. The fourth was to determine the collective impact of peripartureint disorders on the reproductive performance , milk yield and predisposition to other disorders in the dairy cow.

In the current study the incidence of periparturent disorders was as follow, veterinary assisted dystocia (7.41%) , twinning (2.90%) , retained placenta (35.40%), meteritis (17.09%), cervicitis (1.29%) , perineal rupture (3.22%) and vaginal prolapsed in one cow (0.32%).

Dystocia resulted in an average interval from calving to first service  $145.20 \pm 21.40$  days, twinning resulted in  $68.80 \pm 9.00$  days from calving to first service , while retained placenta resulted non significant increase in the interval from calving to first service  $68.26 \pm 2.32$  days , moreover metritis resulted  $70.45 \pm 4.55$  days from calving to first service, cervicitis resulted in adecrease in the interval from calving to first service  $51.70 \pm 5.00$  days while in normal cows was  $63.60 \pm 2.00$  days and perineal rupture resulted in  $54.30 \pm 33.00$  days from calving to first service.

This variation in the interval from calving to first service may be attributed to the lack of aids for detection of heat in the farm.

In the current study the overall mean of services per conception was  $2.91 \pm 0.27$  for cows with dystocia ,  $2.88 \pm 0.39$  for cows with twinning,  $2.36 \pm 0.12$  for cows with retained placenta,  $3.16 \pm 0.17$  for cows with meteritis (may be attributed to repeat breeder in cows with uterine infection),  $3.00 \pm 0.16$  for cows with cervicitis and  $2.10 \pm 0.35$  for cows experienced perineal rupture. Because of repeat breeder cows were inseminate continuously without culling due to the high price in of the cow. Moreover more than one non- experienced inseminators were conducted the processs of insemination.