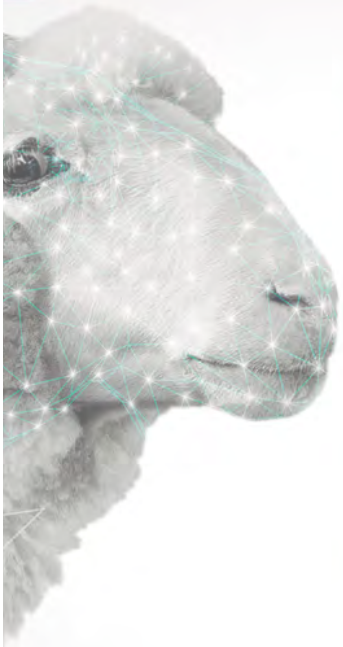

ISVA VIRTUAL MEETING 2021

INTERNATIONAL SHEEP VETERINARY ASSOCIATION

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OP-30

SHYNCHONIZATION OF ESTROUS USING FGA INTERNAL PESSARIES AND CIDR IN CHURRA GALEGA BRAGANÇANA EWES

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The control of reproduction activity has a major impact in the management and profitability of sheep farms. There are several synchronization of estrous protocols. The progesterone/progestogens protocols are widely used all over the word. The long term protocols are the most commonly applied. Progestogens are synthetic hormones that mimics the effects of progesterone. The fluorgestone acetate(FGA) is the progestogen most used in Portugal. Progesterone is administered by controlled internal drug release device(CIDR) and FGA by vagina internal pessaries. Consumers sees less progesterone as a health threaten as it is a natural hormone. On the other hand, several investigators found CIDR harder to loss and to cause less vaginitis than the internal pessaries.

Objectives:

The main goal of this paper was to compare the efficiency of FGA and CIDR in the synchronization of estrous in Portuguese CGB ewes.

Materials and methods:

This study was performed at Braganza (latitude 41° 48' 33''N, longitude 6° 44' 3''W and Altitude 670 meters) between April 1stand June 5th. Forty-nine CGB ewes aging between 2 to 8 years were divided in two groups - FGA (n = 26) and CIDR (n = 23). Body condition was scored according to the Australian classification table. In April 12thFGA ewes received a FGA(20 mg) internal pessary and CIDR ewes receiveda CIDR (0.35 g) device. Twelve days later internal pessaries and CIDR devices were removed and all ewes were injected with 500 UI of eCG. All ewes were artificially inseminated with chilled semen 53 + 1 hours post eCG injection. Initial ovarian cyclicity and ovarian response to treatments were assayed by progesterone plasmatic levels. Pregnancy diagnosis was performed by ultrasonography 41 days after artificial insemination (AI).

Results:

About 87.8% (n = 43) of all ewes presented for at least once progesterone plasmatic level higher than 0.5 ng/ml in the two weeks prior to vaginal devices insertion. Neither age nor body score condition affected significantly the percentage of ewes initially cyclic (P>0.05). The percentage of ewes that did not loss the vaginal device (FGA: 88.5% *vs*. CIDR: 91.3%; c^2=0.5; P>0.05) or did not present vaginitis (FGA: 92.3% *vs*. CIDR: 95.7%c^2=1.4; P>0.05) was identical in those treated with internal pessaries and with CIDR. All ewes presented progesterone plasmatic levels higher than 0.5 ng/ml for the first five days' post vaginal devices removal. About 81.6% of all ewes were pregnant 41 days after AI. The difference between treatments was not statistically significant (FGA: 84.6%*vs*. CIDR: 78.3%; c^2=1.6; P>0.05).

Conclusions:

FGA internal pessaries and CIDR devices are very effective in the synchronization of estrous in CGB ewes.