



A210 Embryology, Developmental Biology and Physiology of Reproduction

Recovery of reproductive activity and fertility of Saanen goats affected by hydrometra after cloprostenol treatment and estrus induction during the non-breeding season (preliminary data)

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The hydrometra is one of the most important causes of subfertility or infertility in dairy goats. The pseudo-pregnant goats are normally recognized only after five months of expected gestation because partum does not occur. On the other hand, ultrasonography (US) can easily diagnose hydrometra both sooner or latter. Sometimes hydrometra affected goats also show concomitant follicular cysts, which will only be seen after first cloprostenol administration and uterine drainage. This study evaluated uterine drainage and fertility in hydrometra affected goats after use of d-cloprostenol treatment associated or not to GnRH followed by estrous induction. The study was performed during the non-breeding season of 2015 in Minas Gerais, Brazil. A total of 10 from 18 Saanen goats (55.5%) was diagnosed with hydrometra, aged 18 to 102 month-old and showing body condition score (BCS) from 2.75 to 4.25 (scale 1 to 5). These goats received three doses of 37.5 µg d-cloprostenol (Prolise®, Tecnopec LTDA, São Paulo, Brazil) laterovulvarly 10 days apart (D0, D10 and D20). At D5, goats were randomly assigned into two groups to receive 1 mL (25 µg) i.m. GnRH (Gestran Plus®, Tecnopec LTDA, São Paulo, Brazil) or 1 mL 0.9% saline i.m., respectively. At D25, goats received 60 mg MAP sponges for six days (Progespon®, Shering-Plough Animal Health, São Paulo, Brazil) plus 37.5 µg d-cloprostenol laterovulvar and 200 IU eCG (Novormon 5000®, Shering-Plough Animal health, São Paulo, Brazil) i.m., 24 hours before sponge removal. Transrectal US (Mindray® 330DP, Shenzhen, China) was performed 60 days after estrus induction to check pregnancy. Data are presented in a descriptive form. All goats displayed estrus after estrus induction. US at 60 days after breeding revealed 50% of pregnancy rate (5/10), being 80% to GnRH (4/5) and 20% to Control (2/5) treated goats. In goats that were not pregnant, it was noted one with fetal loss (Control) and one that showed hydrometra again (GnRH). The remaining goats showed complete uterine drainage (Grade 0 uterus). The use of three doses of d-cloprostenol 10 days apart followed by estrus induction was efficient for draining the contents of the uterus resulting in a relative good pregnancy rate.

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