for evaluating motility, viability and bacterial charge. Further, sixty gilts (n=60) of the cross breed Large-White x Landrace were selected and aleatory grouped. For heat synchronization, eighteen doses of Regumate (20mg) were given daily to the experimental animals. Only gilts found in heat after the synchronization were included in the study. A total of 30 gilts were inseminated with semen doses supplemented with antibiotics and the other 30 with semen doses without antibiotics. Twenty two days after insemination, pregnancy was checked by transabdominal echography, and pregnant gilts were slaughtered for controlling embryo development and number of corpora lutea present in the ovaries at day 30 post insemination. Neither number of embryos, nor ovulation rates (controlled by the number of corpora lutea formed after ovulation) were affected by the antibiotic free AI doses. These results show that antibiotics are no longer necessary for preservation of boar ejaculates as long as minimal hygienic conditions are kept during semen processing.

PW1513 - Wave follicular synchronization in Santa Inês ewes

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The present study aimed to compare the effectiveness of different hormonal treatments to synchronize the emergence of follicular wave in Santa Inês ewes. A total of 36 females (body weight: 43.3 ± 5.3 kg and condition score: 2.9 ± 0.2) received an intravaginal progesterone device (0.3 g, Eazi-Breed CIDR-G®, Laboratórios Pfizer Ltda, São Paulo, Brazil) for eight days, and were allocated into four experimental groups in a 2X2 factorial arrangement. At the day of device insertion, ewes received 0.12 mg cloprostenol (Estron®, Tecnopec, São Paulo, Brazil) i.m. associated with: 1) 1 mg estradiol benzoate (RIC-BE®, União Química Farmacêutica Nacional, São Paulo, Brazil) i.m. (Gestradiol, n=7), 2) 0.025 mg GnRH (Gestran Plus®, Agener União, São Paulo, Brazil) i.m. (GGnRH, n=11), 3) both estradiol benzoate and GnRH at the same dosage (Testradiol+GnRH, n=9) or no treatment (Gcontrol, n=9). Three days before hormonal administrations, ewes were detected as cyclic by ultrasound (active corpus luteum, CL). After hormonal administrations, follicular wave emergency was determined by transrectal ultrasound twice a day for seven days. The variables were submitted to two-way ANOVA; dispersion of the moment of follicular wave emergence was compared with the Bartlett test. The presence of active CL did not affect the variables evaluated. Estradiol administration delayed the moment of follicular emergence (GGnRH: 54.5 ± 5.9 h); Gestradiol: 130.3 ± 25.7 h; Gestradiol+GnRH: 106.7 ± 28.0 h; control: 74.7 ± 12.8 h; P=0.007). Follicular emergence was less synchronized when estradiol was administered (P=0.007) without any interaction with GnRH treatment. Estradiol also delayed the moment in which follicular dominance was achieved (GGnRH: 86.2 ± 7.9 h; Gestradiol: 180.0 ± 30.7 h; Gestradiol+GnRH: 144.0 ± 32.2 h; Gcontrol: 113.3 ± 16.1 h; P=0.009). There were no interactions between estradiol and GnRH in the time for follicular wave emergence or dominance. It can be suggested the use of progesterone devices associated with cloprostenol seem to be appropriate to synchronize follicular emergency in Santa Inês ewes. Estradiol administration delayed and dispersed follicular emergence; GnRH or estradiol administration promoted no benefits.

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