fetal lungs and hepatic parenchyma can easily be performed during the last week of pregnancy in dogs and can potentially be applied as non-invasive methods of monitoring the perinatal development of these organs in mammalian species.

PW1811 - Two ultrasonic methods for early detection of pregnancy in cattle

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The use of ultrasound for pregnancy diagnoses in cows has been an important tool to improve reproductive management of the herd. Transrectal examination of the uterus with linear probes is simple, fast, reliable and, provide an early detection of non-pregnant animals, which can be quick managed for another reproductive opportunity. Pregnancy diagnoses in cow based on ultrasound examination can be performed in two ways: observation of embryonic/fetal vesicle and heartbeat detection; or for the only visualization of anechoic content on distended uterine horn, characterizing the corium/allantoides vesicle can be even quicker for veterinarian practitioner. This study aim to evaluate the accuracy and time of execution for these two methods used for early diagnostic of pregnancy in cattle. For this purpose, 674 embryo recipients cows (crossbred Bos taurus taurus X Bos taurus indicus) were prepared in the same farm (southern Minas Gerais State - Brazil), Thirty days diagnostic (DG30) were performed between 21 and 25d after embryo transfer (28 and 32 of possible gestation), and the animals were randomly located in one method for diagnostic of pregnancy: T1 (n=351), quick detection of corium/allantoides vesicle and T2 (n=323), observation of embryonic/fetal vesicle and heartbeat detection. All ultrasonic examinations were performed for the same technician, using the same device (Mindray M5™, with a transrectal probe of 7.5 MHz), and a digital timer was used to estimate time execution of each procedure. Thirty days later (DG60), pregnancy was confirmed with fetal observation. The data for time execution were evaluated by ANOVA and differences between treatments assessed by T Student test. Within treatment, differences in pregnancy rate between DG30 and DG60 were compared using Fisher's exact test. Probabilities <5% were considered significant. The overall pregnancy rate was 49.4% (333/674), and did no differ (P>0.05) between T1 (49.0%, 172/351) and T2 (49.8%, 161/323). From T1, 5.7% of the animals were not later confirmed as pregnant on DG60, and it was not different (P>0.05) from T2 treatment (5.9%). The average time execution was lower (P<0.05) for the method of pregnancy diagnoses of T1 compared to T2 (0.5±0.3 vs. 1.8±1.6 minutes). The interpretation was that the accuracy of this two early diagnostic of pregnancy performed on D30 was similar, however, the only visualization of anechoic content on distended uterine horn is a quicker method and can be considered for logistic and reproductive management of the herd.

PW1812 - Luteal blood flow and P4 levels at 3 and 6 days after ovulation and fertility in mares with and without uterine fluid accumulation after AI with frozen semen

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A transient inflammation of the endometrium is present in all mares after breeding and is thought to be a physiological process [1]. However, mares with endometrial inflammation for more than 24h after

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