COMPARISON OF ESTRUS SYNCHRONIZATION BY PGF$_2$α AND SPONG WITH PMSG IN KALKUHI EWES

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This study was performed on 40 Kalkuhi ewes. Ten Kalkuhi rams also used in the study. The ewes were randomly divided into 2 equal groups. In group A, intra vaginal sponges containing 60 mg of MAP were left in the vagina for 14 days. Immediately after removal of the sponges, PMSG hormone at the doses of 500 IU was administered intramuscularly in this group. Group B received two injections of prostaglandin (Lutalyse 3 cc) 9 days apart. After the treatment, 5 fertile rams were released among each group for 4 days. This practice was then repeated after 15 days to detect the estrus ewes.

The percentage of gestation of the ewes in both group were then recorded to compare the effect of the two treatments. The results showed that while %45 of the ewes (9/20) in group A were gestated, the statistic for group B was %70 (14/20). Moreover, only one ewe in group A (approximately %11) had twining. The twining rate in the group B was %42 with 6 ewes having twining. Another finding of the study is that the number of lambing in group A and B were 10 and 21 respectively. Of these, 7 lambs were female in group A and female lambs in group B were 12. It is also observed that the maximum pregnancy and parturition in group B was observed in 1st parturition ewes. However, maximum pregnancy and parturition in group A was observed in 3rd and 4th parturient ewes. The study suggests that in transitional period from oestrus to anestrus, synchronization with PG yields better results than spong in Kalkuhi ewes.