



A078 FTAI, FTET and AI

Efficiency of post FTAI management in lacting beef cows

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The study aimed evaluate the effectiveness of TAI post reproductive management in lacting beef cows. Were inseminated at fixed time, 607 Nellore multiparous with 45 days postpartum, calved in November and inseminated with 5 Angus bulls in January 2015 in MS state farm. In the first TAI the animals were synchronized with the following protocol: insertt of an intravaginal P4 device (Cronipress® Mono Dose M-24, Biogenesis Bagó, Paraná, Brazil) and 2.0 mg im of estradiol benzoate (Estrogin, Biofarm, São Paulo, Brazil) on Day 8, P4 was removed and cows received application 1.125 µg of d-cloprostenol (Prolise, Tecnopec, São Paulo, Brazil), and 1 mg im of estradiol cypionate (ECP; Zoetis) and 300 UI eCG (Novormon; Zoetis) were administered. The TAI was performed on Day 10, 48 h after P4 withdrawal. In post FTAI were used 4 treatments: T1- control (N = 161) cows were only mated with Nelore bulls for seventy-five days; T2-OBSERVATION (n = 132) heat detection within 15 to 25 days after FTAI, and AI following the scheme proposed by Trimberger. RESINC22- T3 (n = 157) - 22 days after FTAI, all animals received the insertion of P4 vaginal device (Cronipress) and 1 mg estradiol benzoate (Estrogin, Biofarm, São Paulo, Brazil) .On Day 30, the pregnancy diagnosis was performed and the Cronipress was removed. The nonpregnant females also received 1.125 µg of d-cloprostenol, 0.5 mg im ECP and 300 UI eCG. The FTAI was performed on Day 32, 48 h after P4 withdrawal; T4 RESINC30 (n = 157)- Resynchronization after pregnancy diagnosis by ultrasound thirty days after the first FTAI, where the nonpregnant females, received the same protocol in the 1st FTAI. IN T2, T3 and T4 gropus, cows were mated with Nelore bulls after the second AI until end of breeding season (seventy-five days). Pregnancy diagnosis was performed 35 days after TAI by ultrasound. Data were analyzed by PROC GLIMMIX SAS (SAS / STAT® 9.2). The pregnancy rate for TAI did not differ between groups (54.6%, 53.0%, 59.2% and 51.6% for T1, T2, T3 and T4, respectively; P = 0.66), as well as no effect of groups in the second TAI (T3 = 45.31%, T4 = 46.05%, P = 0.63) and in pregnancy rates at the end of the breeding season (86.33%, 86.36% 78.98% and 81.52% for T1, T2, T3 and T4, respectively; P = 0.43). At T2, only 25 cows (18.9%) were observed estrus and 20 (80%; 20/25) became pregnant. The percentage of embryonic losses at the end of the breeding season did not differ between groups (4.54%, 1.47%, 5.37% and 7.40% for T1, T2, T3 and T4, respectively, P > 0.05). We conclude that resynchronization programs with 22 or 30 days offer the largest number of products from artificial insemination. The final pregnancy rate is similar to the four managements, only differentiating the quality of calves produced by Insemination.