



Occurrence of hydrometra in dairy goats after estrous induction by either light program or hormonal protocol

Ocorrência de hidrometra em cabras leiteiras após indução de estro por programa de luz ou protocolo hormonal

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Hydrometra is considered one of the most important causes of infertility in dairy goats. The development of the disease as a result of the use of methods for estrous induction remains questionable. Goats mated out of season (October/November) arrive at the end of pregnancy (March/April) during natural breeding season and return to the reproductive cyclicity at the end of this period. Without the ability to induce luteolysis, some females exhibit persistent corpus luteum and the development of hydrometra without any breeding. This study aimed to report the occurrence of hydrometra in different herds using multi-hormonal protocol (Herd 1) or light program (Herd 2). Saanen does, with ages ranging from eight months to nine years old from two different herds, both located in the Southeast region of Brazil, were used. In Herd 1, 31 of 105 goats had estrus induced by intravaginal sponges for six days, containing 60 mg of MAP (Progespon[®], Schering-Plough Animal Health, São Paulo, Brazil), associated to the administration of 37.5 µg of d-cloprostenol laterovulvar and 280 IU of eCG (Novormon 5000[®], Schering-Plough Animal Health, São Paulo, Brazil), 24 hours before sponge removal. In Herd 2, 54 of 115 goats received 16 h of light and 8 h of darkness during 60 days (30th of June to 29th of August) for induction of estrus. About 60 days from the end of this program, goats began to present estrus. Transrectal ultrasonography exams (Mindray[®] DP330-Vet, Shenzhen, China) to diagnose hydrometra were performed in all females during September and October (five to six months after kidding). Females whose estrus was not induced were also evaluated. Chi-square test was applied to compare the occurrence of hydrometra in each herd and between herds. In Herd 1, a total of 11.4% (12/105) of goats presented hydrometra, either after hormonal estrous induction (25.8%; 8/31) or not (5.4%; 4/74) (P<0.01). In Herd 2, a total of 14.8% (17/115) of goats presented hydrometra, either after light program induced estrus (16.7%; 9/54) or not (13.1%; 8/61) (P>0.05). Both herds had similar occurrence of hydrometra, independently from estrous induction method (P>0.05). Although hydrometra was significantly associated with estrous induction in Herd 1, this disease is more like to be associated with the fact of parturition during the onset of natural breeding season rather than estrous induction method.

Keywords: pseudopregnancy, reproductive seasonality, ultrasonography.

Palavras-chave: pseudogestação, estacionalidade reprodutiva, ultrassonografia.

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