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REF	PS2-053 (id 143)	Type	POSTER
Title	EFFECTS OF EQUINE CHORIONIC GONADOTROPHIN (eCG) ON CORPUS LUTEUM DEVELOPMENT AND PROGESTERONE CONCENTRATIONS IN NELORE COWS		
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Abstract	<p>This trial aimed to test eCG as an enhancer of the luteal function, as well as to evaluate the ability of eCG to delay or prevent luteolysis mechanism. A group of 32 mature, synchronized (CRESTAR®), lactating Nelore (<i>Bos taurus indicus</i>) cows were randomly allotted to receive either 400 IU of eCG at implant withdrawal (GeCG; n=16) or remain as controls (GC; n=16). Ultrasound <i>per rectum</i> evaluation of ovaries was conducted daily, from implant removal up to the following ovulation (a complete estrous cycle). Simultaneously, blood samples were taken to determine plasmatic concentration of progesterone ([P4]). Data were analyzed by GLM of the SAS program.</p> <p>GeCG showed non-significant ($P > .05$) higher volume of corpus luteum (CL) from day 3 after synchronized ovulation up to the rest of the luteal phase. In addition, eCG promoted a longer lasting growing period of the CL without changing its growing rate ($P > .05$) as compared to GC. As a result, CL maximum volume was reached later ($9.2 \pm .47$ days) and achieved a larger dimension (6927.5 ± 405.86 mm³) for GeCG than occurred for GC (respectively, $7.7 \pm .47$ days and 5437.8 ± 405.86 mm³).</p> <p>The peak of [P4] was observed at the same time for both groups ($11.3 \pm .59$ and $11.4 \pm .59$ days for GeCG and GC, respectively). However, maximum [P4] was higher ($P < .05$) for GeCG ($8.2 \pm .64$ ng/mL) than Gc ($6.4 \pm .64$ ng/mL). Luteolysis also took place at the same time ($P > .05$) for both groups ($17.3 \pm .45$ to GeCG and $17.1 \pm .45$ days of the estrous cycle to GC). As a consequence, estrous cycle length did not differ ($P > .05$) between treated ($21.8 \pm .57$ days) and non-treated cows ($21.4 \pm .57$ days).</p> <p>In summary, eCG not only increased CL dimension but also optimized [P4] over the luteal phase of the estrous cycle. Therefore, eCG given at implant removal provided a luteotrophic effect, but it was not capable to delay luteolysis.</p>		
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Comments			

During the congress, this communication will be available as follows

Session N°	Poster session No 2	Date & Time viewing	Tuesday 17	10:15-11:00 //16:15-17:00
Panel	PANEL 053			