

Does the length of progesterone treatment in heifers matter?

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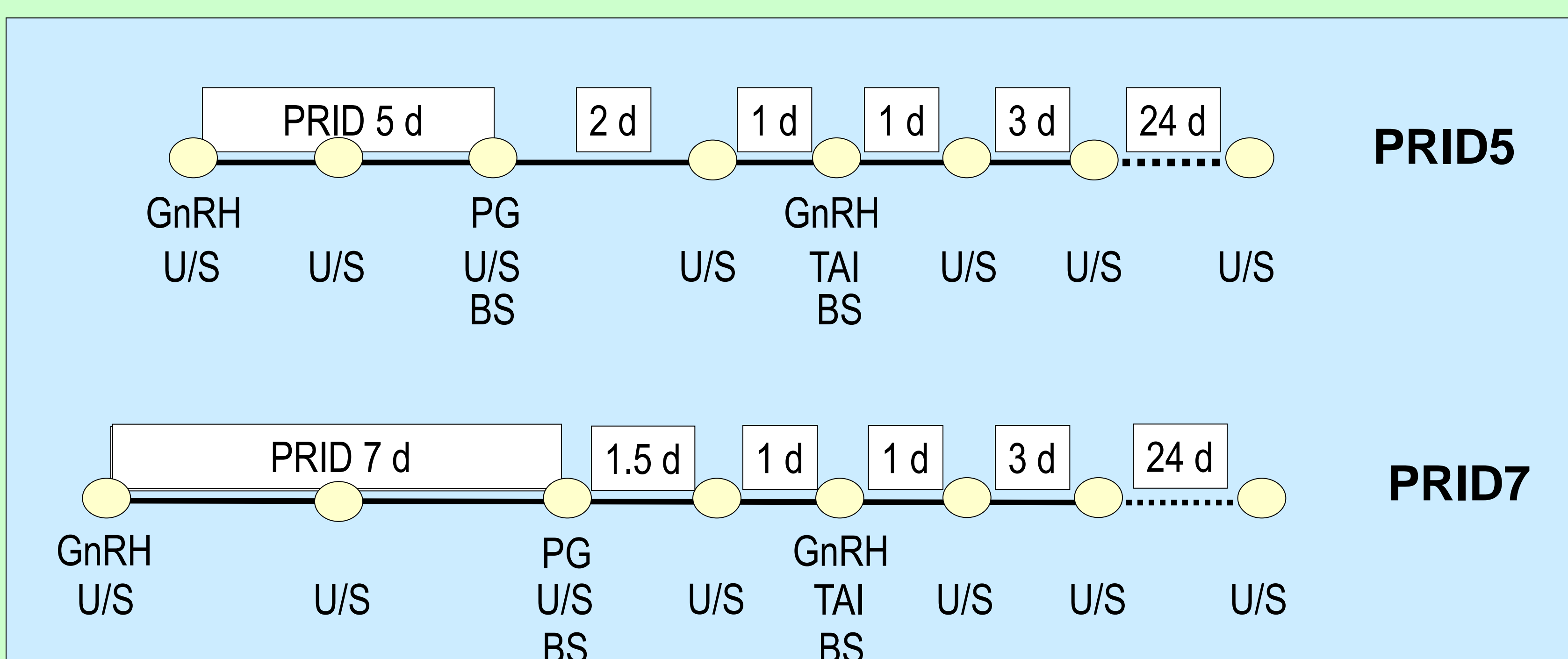
Objective:

To compare pregnancy per AI in dairy heifers subjected to two Co-synch protocols using PRID for 5 or 7 days with timed-AI (TAI) at 72 or 56 hours, respectively.

Animals and experimental design

- n = 64 Holstein heifers, 15 to 16 mo of age.
- Ultrasonography (U/S) to determine ovarian dynamics, ovulation and pregnancy.
- Blood samples (BS), for progesterone, were taken.

Fig 1. Co-synch/TAI protocols



GnRH = 100 µg im (Fertiline; Vetoquinol Canada Inc)
PRID = progesterone releasing intravaginal device (Vetoquinol Canada Inc)
PG = 500 µg cloprostenol im (Estrumate, Schering Plough Animal Health)
TAI = timed artificial insemination; U/S = ultrasonography; BS = blood sample

Findings:

One heifer was removed from the study due to injury. Overall, 94 and 59% of heifers were cycling at PRID insertion and pregnant to TAI, respectively.

Findings continued:

Ovulatory response to first and second GnRH was 32 and 89%, respectively. Pregnancy per AI tended to differ whether the heifer ovulated or not to the first GnRH (P=0.1; 45 vs 65%, respectively).

Results between both treatments groups are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Percentage of heifers pregnant, responding to first, second GnRH and PG treatment and diameter of preovulatory follicle (POF) displayed by treatment group.

	PRID5	PRID7	P value
Pregnancy (%)	59	58	<0.9
Ov. response to 1 st GnRH (%)	25	39	<0.2
Ov. response to 2 nd GnRH (%)	84	94	<0.3
Responding to PG (%)*	97	100	<0.7
POF diameter (mm)	14.3 ± 0.2	14.2 ± 0.3	<0.9

* Based on ultrasonographic examinations

Plasma progesterone concentrations has not been analyzed yet.

Take Home Message

Treatment with PRID for 5 or 7 d with TAI at 72 or 56 h after PRID removal resulted in similar pregnancy per AI. All but one heifer in the PRID5 group responded to a single injection of PG.

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