

ABSTRACT 97

EFFECT OF ANTIPARASITICIDE TREATMENT AFTER WEANING ON CYCLICITY RATE OF NELORE (*Bos indicus*) HEIFERS

Reis, E.L.¹; Ribeiro Jr., M.²; Marques, M.O.²; Sales, J.N.S.³; Pinho, J.P.D.²; Crepaldi, G.A.³; Silva, R.C.P.²; Baruselli, P.S.³

¹Intervet-Schering-Plough Saúde Animal, São Paulo, SP; ²Geraembryo, Cornélio Procópio, PR; ³Departamento de Reprodução Animal, FMVZ-USP, São Paulo, SP - Brasil

E-mail: barusell@usp.br

The objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of the injection after weaning of Ivermectin 2.25% associated to Abamectin 1.25% (Solution 3,5% LA[®]) on cyclicity rate of Nelore heifers in the begging of breeding season. At the Experiment, 470 calves with 8 months old were divided in two experimental groups according to weight gain during the 60 days before the treatment. The ivermectin Group (G-IV; n=235) was treated s.c. with 630 µg/Kg of Ivermectin 3.15% (Ivomec Gold, Merial, Brazil) and the Ivermectin + Abamectin Group (G-Sol; n=235) with the association of 450 µg/Kg Ivermectin 2.25% + 250 µg/Kg Abamectin 1.25% (Solution 3,5% LA, Intervet Schering-Plough, Brazil). The animals were allocated in same lots during entire experimental period. The antiparasiticides were injected in May, July and September of 2007 and 2008. Ultrasonographic evaluations (Aloka SSD 500, Tokyo, Japan) were performed in May, July and October of de 2008. The weight gain and the cyclicity rate (CL presence) were evaluated before the breeding season. The statistical analysis was performed using software SAS. It was observed that the females of G-Sol showed bigger weight in the beginning of breeding season (P=0.05). Furthermore, it was observed that the heifers treated with Ivermectin and Abamectin association presented bigger cyclicity rate before the breeding season (G-IV=42.9%; G-Sol=53.6%; P=0.02). We can conclude the use of Ivermectin and Abamectin association promoted the bigger weight gain from weaning during the experimental period and consequently increased number of cycling animals in the beginning of breeding season. Thus, the treatment with the associated antiparasiticides increased the number of heifers used in FTAL program because the presence of CL is one of the criteria to obtain satisfactory results in this animal category.

ABSTRACT 98

EFFECT OF FSHp (FOLLTROPIN-V[®]) ADMINISTRATION NUMBER ON SUPEROVULATORY RESPONSE AND EMBRYO PRODUCTION IN BRAHMAN DONORS

Reis, P.O.¹; Martins, C.M.¹; Santos, I.C.C.²; Valentim, R.²; Baruselli, P.S.³

¹Fertiliza – Cons. Reprodução Animal Ltda, Poços de Caldas, MG; ²Tecnopec Cons. C. R. Ltda, São Paulo, SP; ³Departamento de Reprodução Animal, FMVZ, USP, SP - Brasil

E-mail: renato@tecnopec.com.br

The reduction of FSHp administration number (3 injections) in Nelore donors superovulation protocols showed similar results than standard protocol with 8 injections (Martins et al., Acta Scientiae Vet., 36 supl 2, 636, 2008). The aim of this study was to evaluate superovulatory response of Brahman donors submitted to protocol with 8 (standard) and 3 injections of FSHp. The trial was conducted with 12 donors from Fazenda Iguacu, Paraná. It was used *cross-over* experimental designing and all donors received two treatments. At first day (D0), females received 1g intravaginal progesterone device (Primer[®], Tecnopec, Brasil) and 2mg of oestradiol benzoate (RIC-BE[®], Tecnopec, Brasil); at D4, superovulation started. On 8 FSH group, cows received 133mg of FSHp (Folltropin-V[®], Bioniche, Canadá) in 8 decreasing dosages each 12 hours. On 3 FSH group, the same FSHp amount was shared in 3 injections: 39%-D4am, 39%-D5pm and 22%-D7am. At D7am, 150µg d-cloprostenol (PROLISE[®], ARSA, Argentina) was administered and device was removed. At D8am, cows received 25mg of LH (Lutropin-V[®], Bioniche, Canadá) and insemination was performed after 12 and 24. It was used the same crossing (bull/cow) in all replicates. The embryo collects were performed at day 15. The variables were analyzed by GLM procedure of SAS. Mathematics model tested individual effects of cows, replication and treatment for variables: Total structures (TS), Non-Fertilized (NF), Degenerate (DEG), Transferable Embryos (TE), Frozen-thawed Embryos (FTE), Follicle number at D4 (NFoID4), Follicle number at LH injection (NFoILH), Corpus luteum number at D15 (NCLD15), Ovulation Rate (OR – calculated by division of NCLD15 by NFoILH) and Recovery rate (RR – calculated by division of TE by NCLD15). Analyzes results showed significant effect of cows for variables: TS; TE; FTE; NFoID4; NFoILH and NCLD15 (p<0,05). There wasn't effect of replication and treatment for any variables. Average results for 8FSH and 3FSH were, respectively: 11,7±5,9 vs. 11,2±8,1 for TS; 1,9±4,5 vs. 1,2±1,6 for NF; 1,6±1,5 vs. 1,6±1,4 for DEG; 8,2±5,9 vs. 8,4±8,3 for TE; 7,7±5,7 vs. 8,2±8,1 for FTE; 10,7±2,6 vs. 11,0±2,5 for NFoID4; 17,5±6,5 vs. 17,7±7,8 for NFoILH; 15,3±5,9 vs. 14,1±7,6 para NCLD15; 87,6% vs. 78,2% for OR and 74,5% vs. 76,5% for RR. These results showed there weren't differences between treatments with 8 and 3 FSH injections for any analyzed variables in Brahman donors. Number reduction of FSHp dose within 36 hours of interval in superovulation protocols is a viable alternative for embryo transfer programs, with the advantage of reducing labor and minimizing zebu females management.