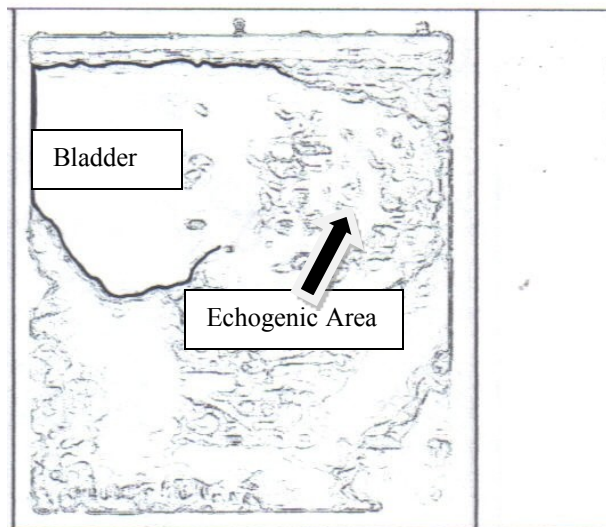
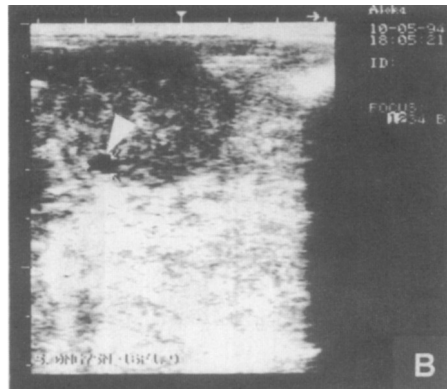


(A)

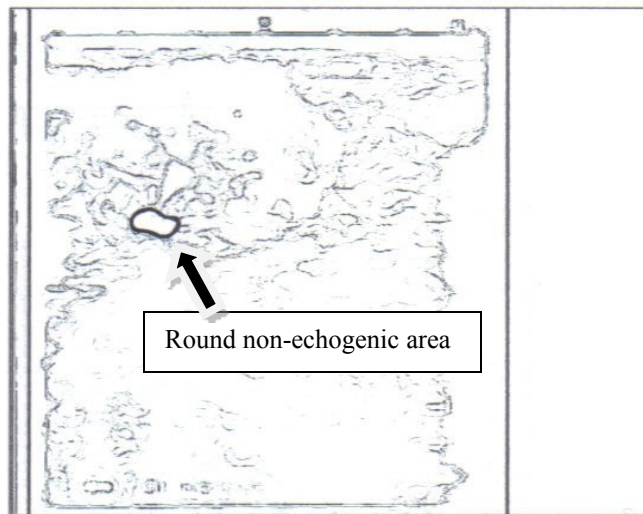


(A1)

Appendix Figure 1.1: Image (A) is an original image of transrectal ultrasonographic images of the uterine horns on a non-pregnant goat day 18 after mating in Anglo-Nubian goats. Note the absence of discrete non-echogenic areas in the uterine lumen cranial to the urinary bladder (b). Image (A1) is a labeled image (Martinez *et al.*, 1998).

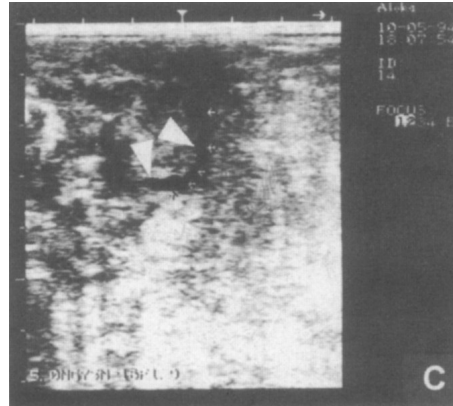


(B)

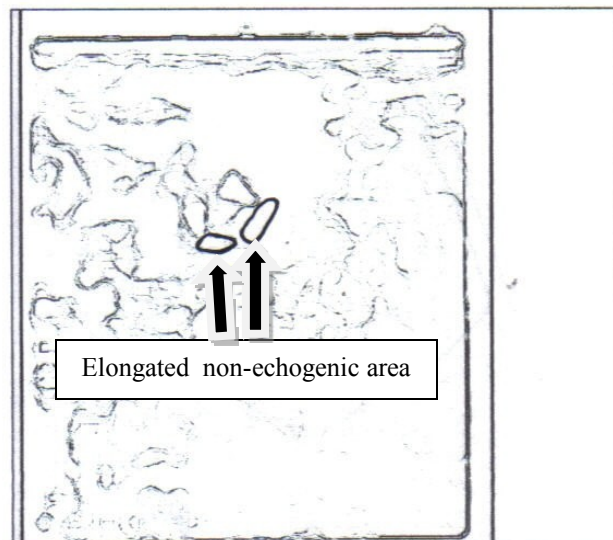


(B1)

Appendix Figure 1.2: Image (B) is an original image transrectal ultrasonographic images of the uterine horns on day 18 after mating in Anglo-Nubian goats. Ultrasonography of the uterine horn in a pregnant goat showing a round non-echogenic area (6 x 4 mm) in the uterine lumen (arrow). Image (B1) is a labeled image (Martinez *et al.*, 1998).

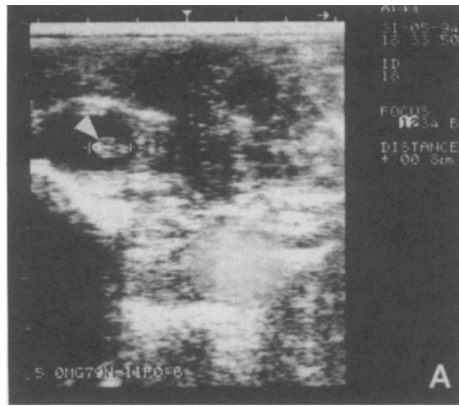


(C)

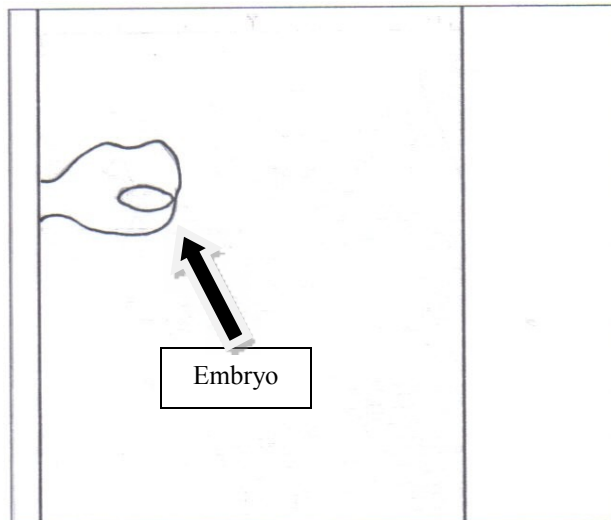


(C1)

Appendix Figure 1.3: Image (C) is an original image transrectal ultrasonographic images of the uterine horns on day 18 after mating in Anglo-Nubian goats. Image of the uterine horn in a pregnant goat showing an elongated non-echogenic area in the uterine lumen arrows. Image (C1) is a labeled image (Martinez *et al.*, 1998).

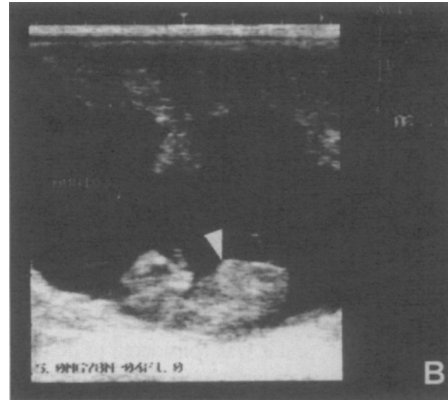


(A)

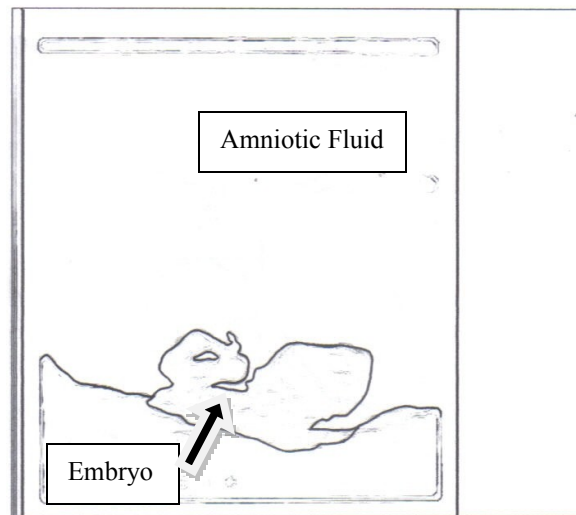


(A1)

Appendix Figure 1.4: Image (A) is an original image transrectal ultrasonography images of uterine horns in pregnant goats. Embryo (arrow) measuring 8 mm on day 23 after mating. Image (A1) is a labeled image (Martinez *et al.*, 1998).

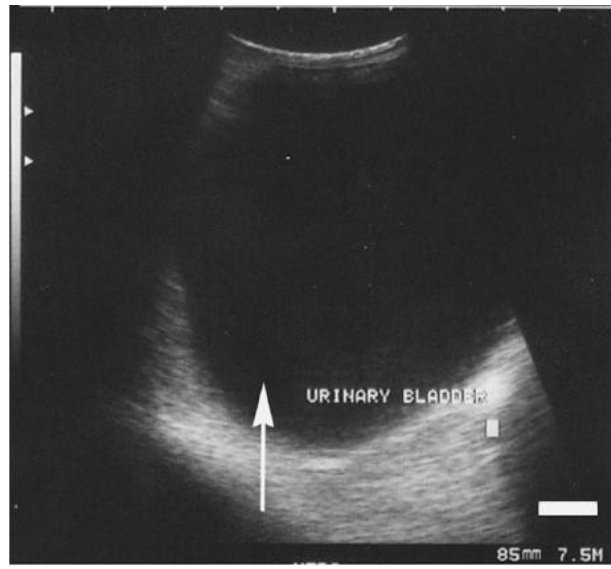


(B)

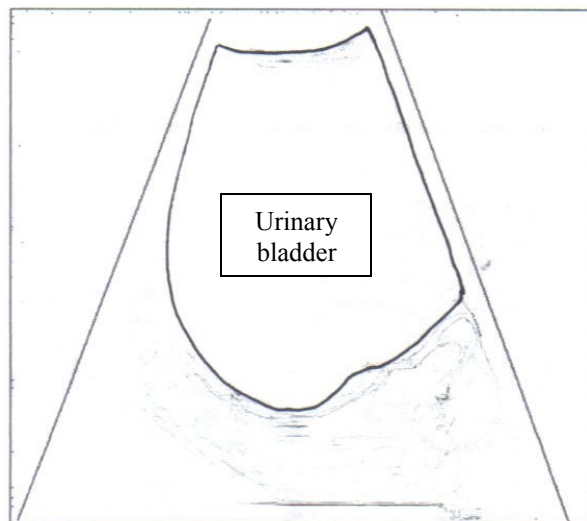


(B1)

Appendix Figure 1.5: Image (B) is an original image transrectal ultrasonography images of uterine horns in pregnant goats. Embryo (arrow) on day 40 after mating. The embryo measures 36 mm from the crown to rump. Image (B1) is a labeled image (Martinez *et al.*, 1998).

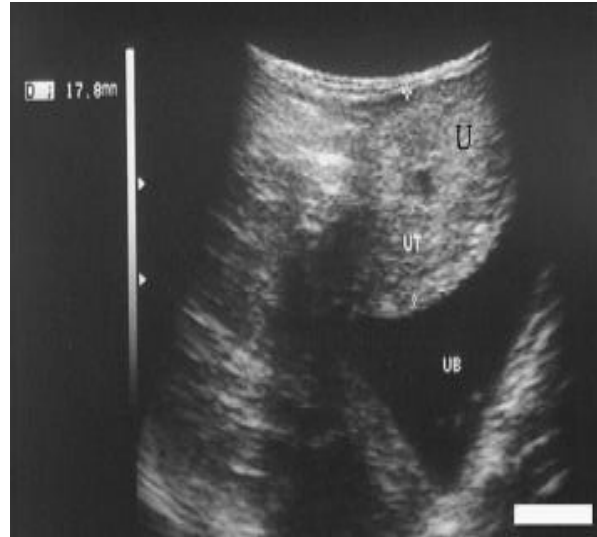


(A)

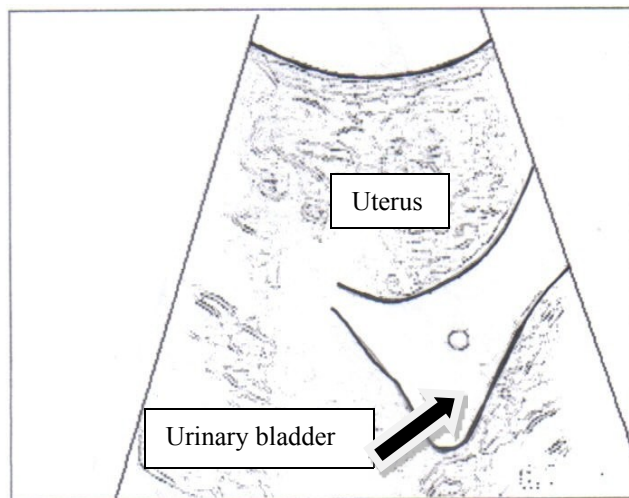


(A1)

Appendix Figure 1.6: Image (A) is an original image. Ultrasound image of the urinary bladder (black sphere; arrow) in goats obtained using a 7.5 MHz transrectal transducer. Image (A1) is a labeled image (Medan *et al.*, 2004).

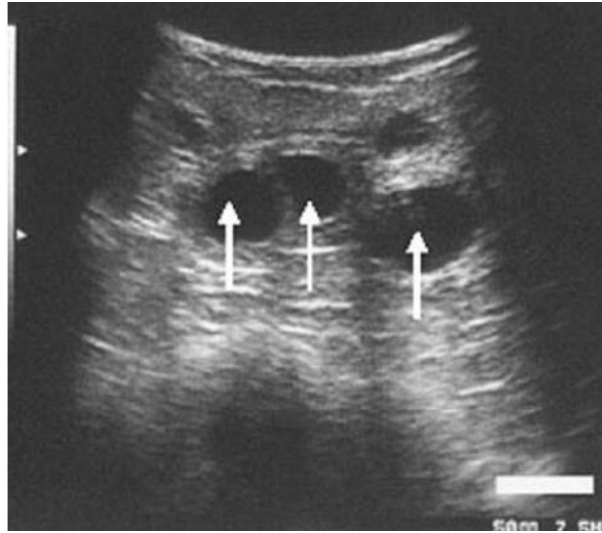


(A)

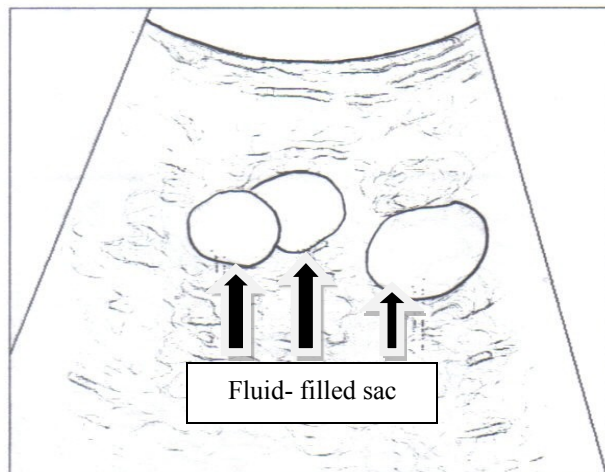


(A1)

Appendix Figure 1.7: Image (A) is an original image. Ultrasound image of non-pregnant uterus in goats obtained using a 7.5 MHz transrectal transducer. The uterus appears as a spherical structure with a medium echogenic density. Image (A1) is a labeled image (Medan *et al.*, 2004).

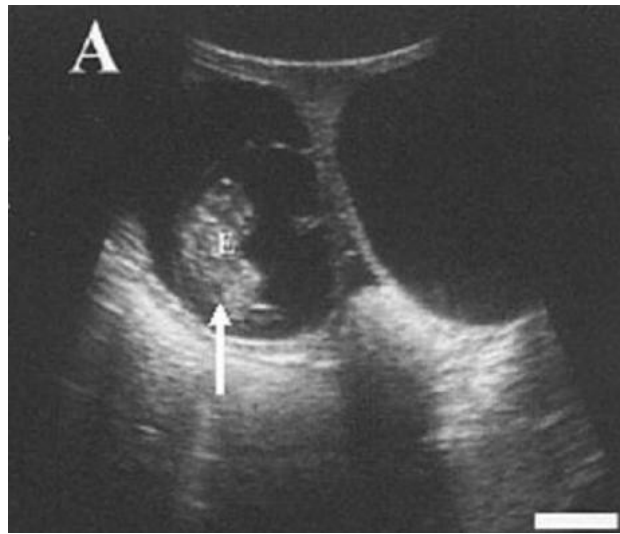


(A)

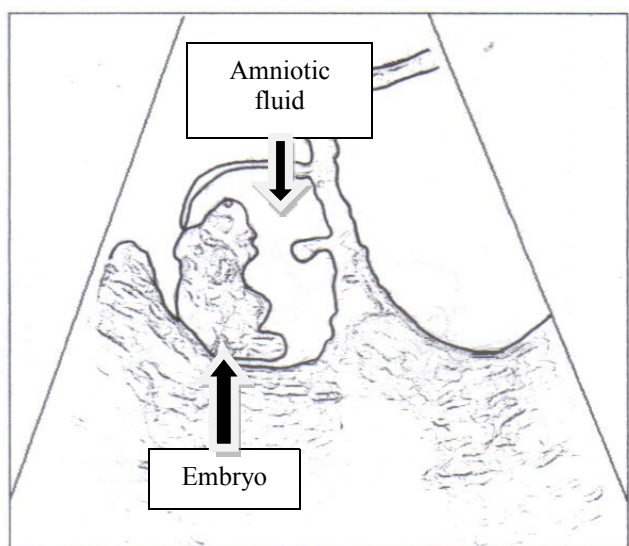


(A1)

Appendix Figure 1.8: Image (A) is an original image. Ultrasound image of early pregnant uterus using a 7.5 MHz transrectal transducer on day 21 post-mating (notice the dark, fluid filled sacs (arrow). The fluid-filled sacs were round or oblong in shape. Image (A1) is a labeled image (Medan *et al.*, 2004).

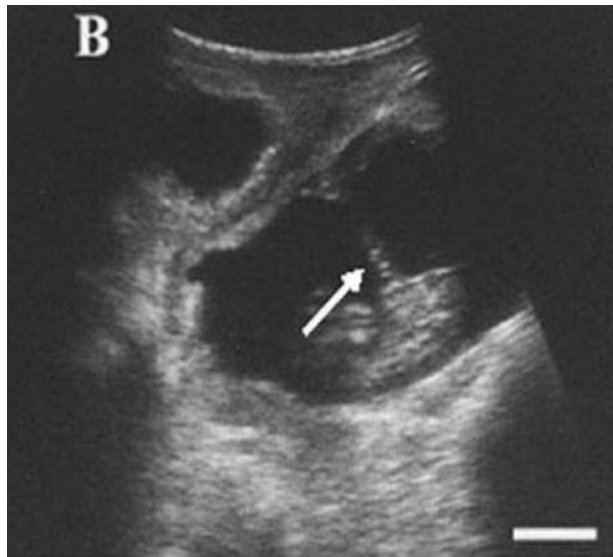


(A)

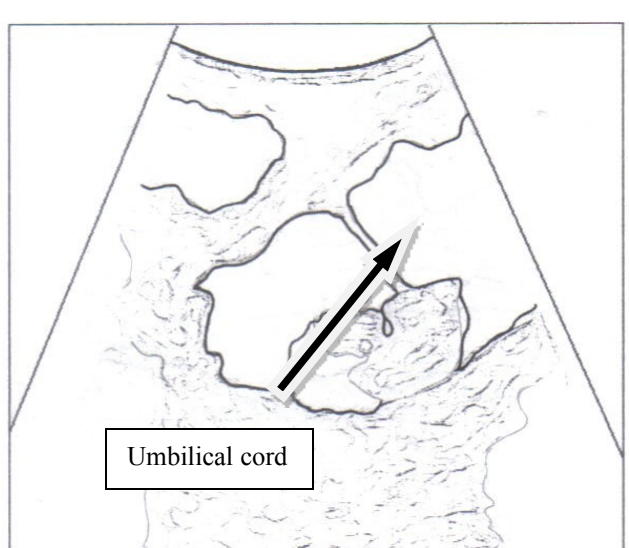


(A1)

Appendix Figure 1.9: Image (A) is an original image. Ultrasound images of a goat embryo on day 30 (A) of gestation obtained using a 7.5 MHz transrectal transducer. The embryo (E, arrow) is observed as an area of high echoic density. Image (A1) is a labeled image (Medan *et al.*, 2004).

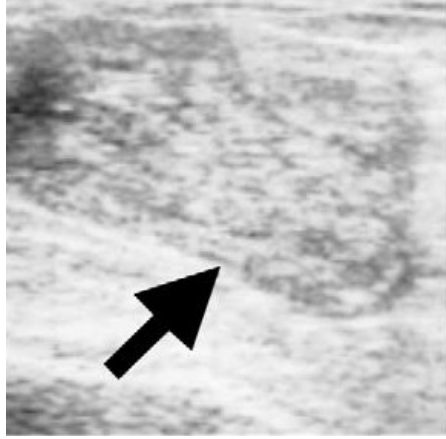


(A)

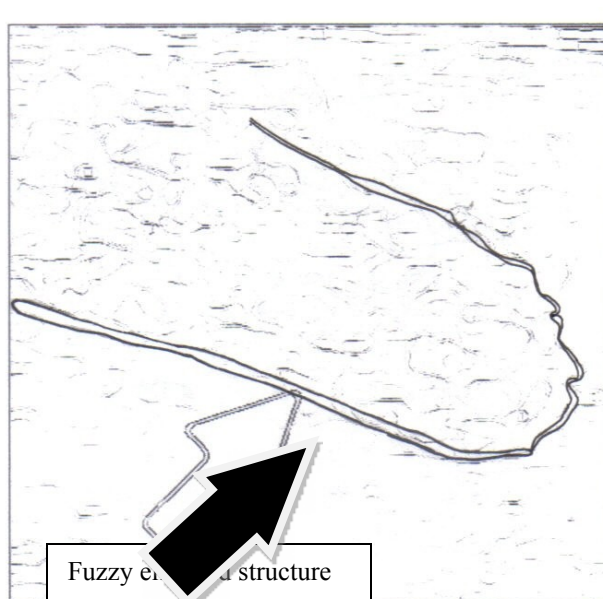


(A1)

Appendix Figure 1.10: Image (A) is an original image. Ultrasound images of a goat embryo on day 35 of gestation obtained using a 7.5 MHz transrectal transducer. Image B shows the umbilical cord (arrow). Image (A1) is labeled image (Medan *et al.*, 2004).

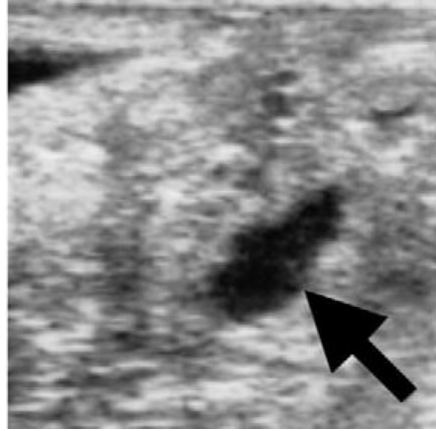


(A)

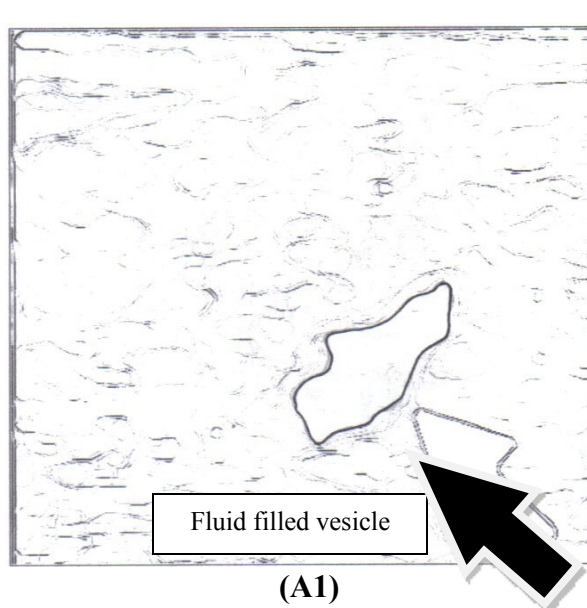


(A1)

Appendix Figure 1.11: Image (A) is an original image. Typical images observed by transrectal real-time ultrasonography with a 7.5 MHz linear-array transducer. (A) Uterus of a non-pregnant doe (visible as a fuzzy ellipsoid structure). Image (A1) is a labeled image (Padilla-Rivas *et al.*, 2005).



(A)

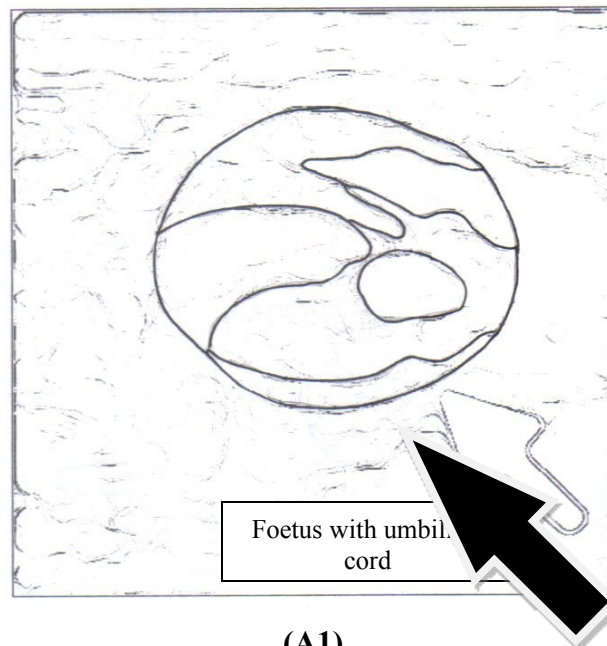


(A1)

Appendix Figure 1.12: Image (A) is an original image. Typical images observed by transrectal real-time ultrasonography with a 7.5 MHz linear-array transducer. Fluid-filled vesicle in the uterine lumen of a doe 22 days pregnant. Image (A1) is a labeled image (Padilla-Rivas *et al.*, 2005).

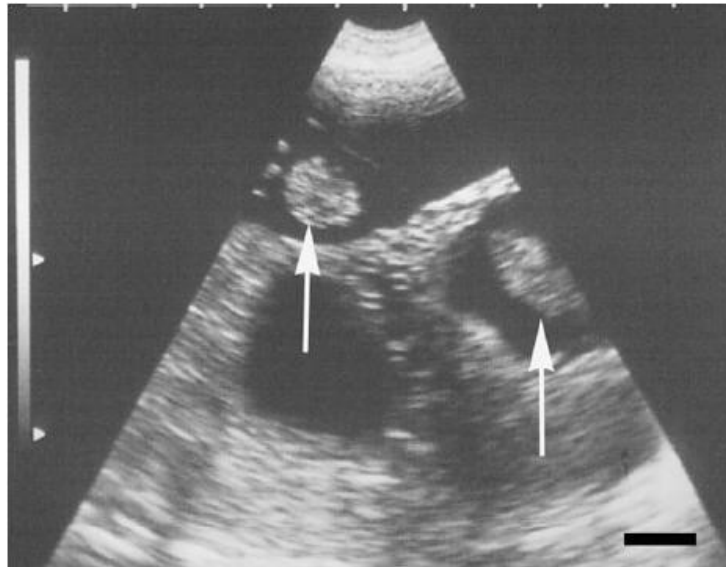


(A)

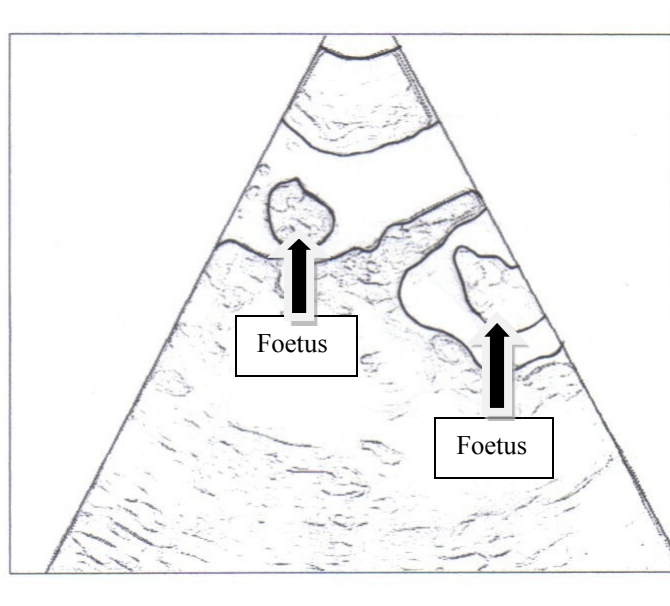


(A1)

Appendix Figure 1.13: Image (A) is an original image. Typical images observed by transrectal real-time ultrasonography with a 7.5 MHz linear-array transducer. Larger foetus (head to the left) and umbilical cord of a doe 34 days pregnant. Image (A1) is a labeled image (Padilla-Rivas *et al.*, 2005).

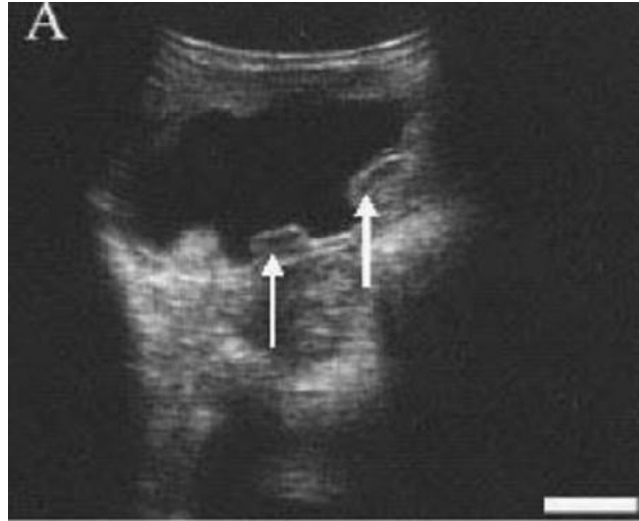


(A)

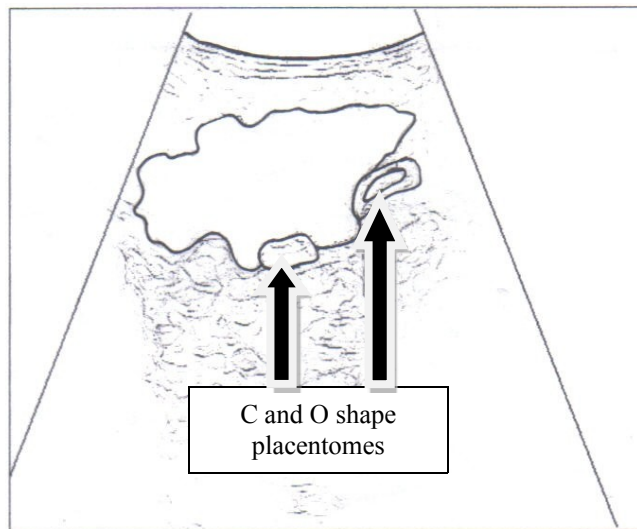


(A1)

Appendix Figure 1.14: Image (A) is an original image. Ultrasound images of twin pregnancy (arrows) on day 40 of gestation obtained using 5.0 MHz transabdominal transducer. Image (A1) is a labeled image (Medan *et al.*, 2004).

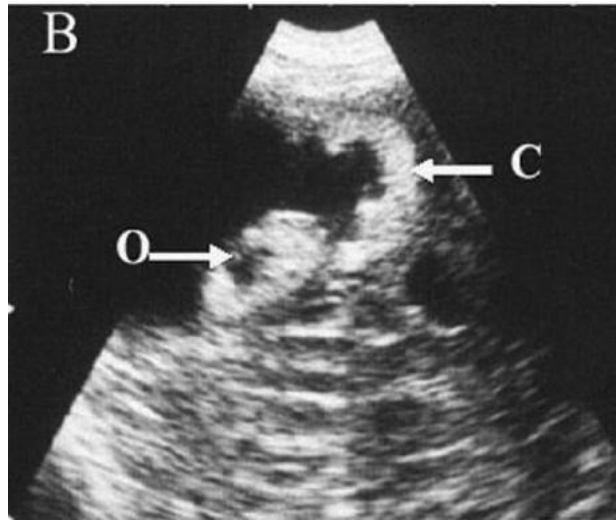


(A)

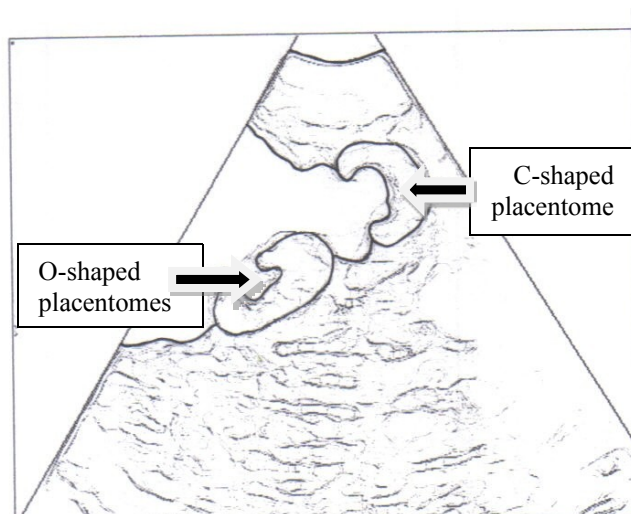


(A1)

Appendix Figure 1.15: Image (A) is an original image. Ultrasound images of placentomes in goats (arrows) obtained on day 35 (A) using 7.5 MHz transrectal transducer (note that placentomes were visible as small nodules on day 35 and become C or O shape). Image (A1) is a labeled image (Medan *et al.*, 2004).

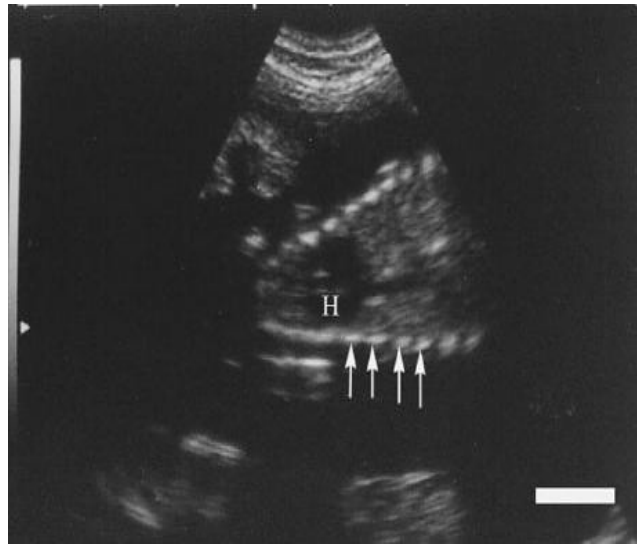


(B)

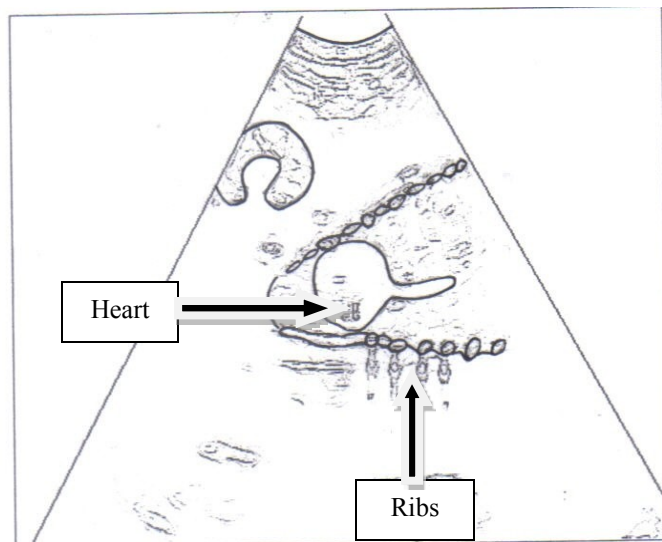


(B1)

Appendix Figure 1.16: Image (B) is an original image. Ultrasound images of placentomes in goats (arrows) obtained on day 60 (B) of gestation using 5.0 MHz transabdominal transducer (note that placentomes were visible as small nodules on day 35 and become C or O shape later and increased in size as in image (B). Image (B1) is a labeled image (Medan *et al.*, 2004).

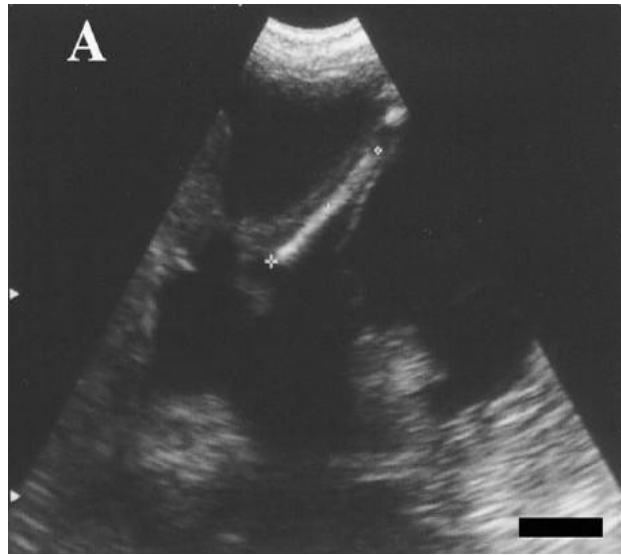


(A)

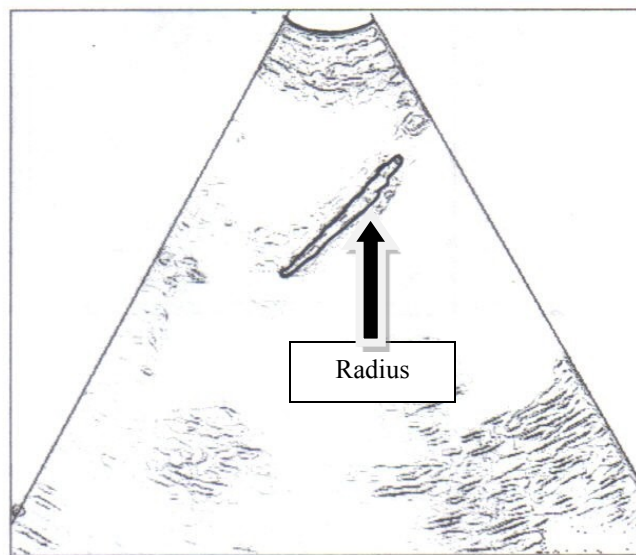


(A1)

Appendix Figure 1.17: Image (A) is an original image. Ultrasound images of the thorax in a goat foetus at 2 months of gestation obtained using a 5 MHz transabdominal transducer (note that the heart (H) appears as anechoic structure between the white dots represents ribs, arrows). Image (A1) is a labeled image (Medan *et al.*, 2004).

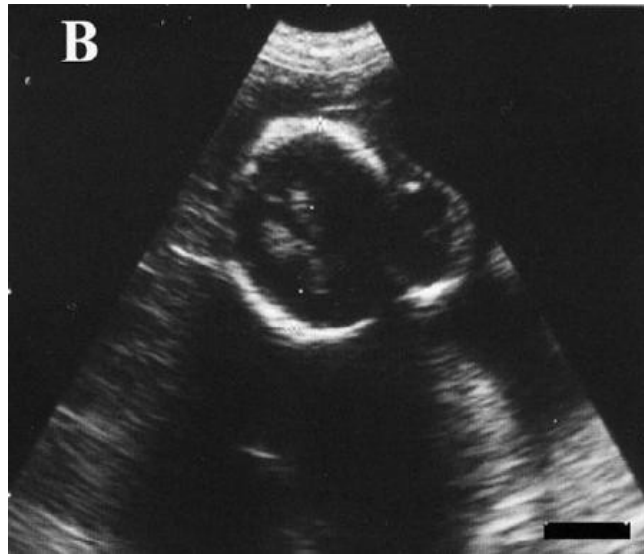


(A)

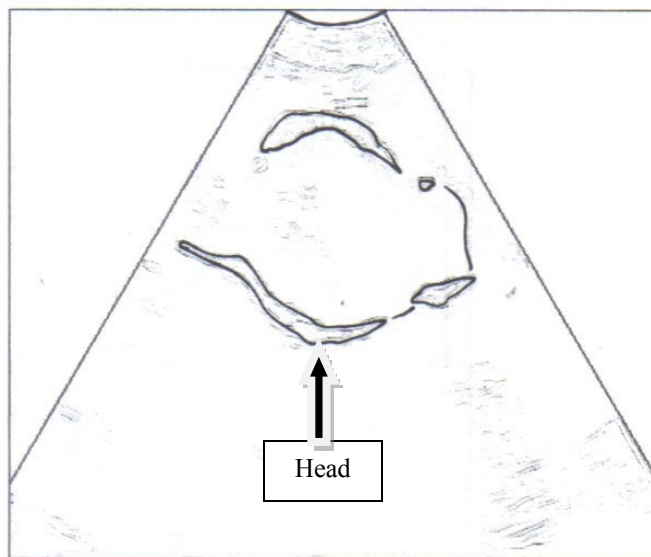


(A1)

Appendix Figure 1.18: Image (A) is an original image. Ultrasound images of a long bone (radius; A) goat foetus on day 70 of gestation obtained using a 5 MHz transabdominal transducer. Image (A1) is a labeled image (Medan *et al*, 2004).



(B)

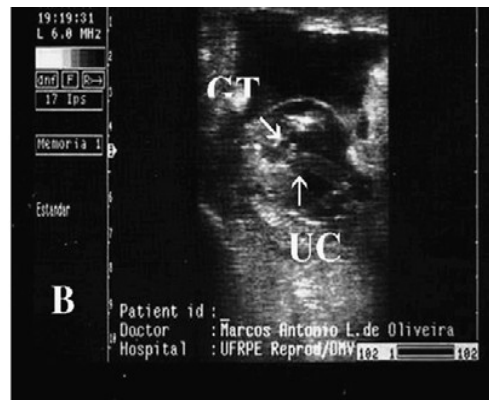


(B1)

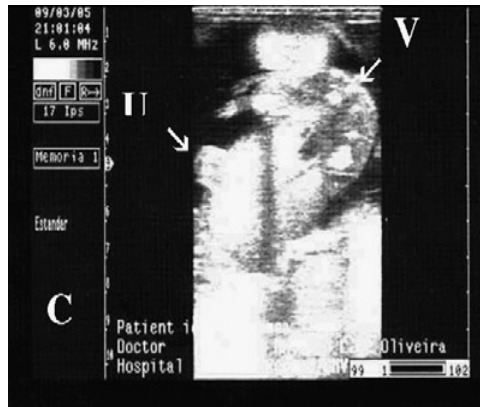
Appendix Figure 1.19: Image (B) is an original image. Ultrasound images of a head (B) of a goat foetus on day 70 of gestation obtained using a 5 MHz transabdominal transducer. Image (B1) is a labeled image (Medan *et al*, 2004).



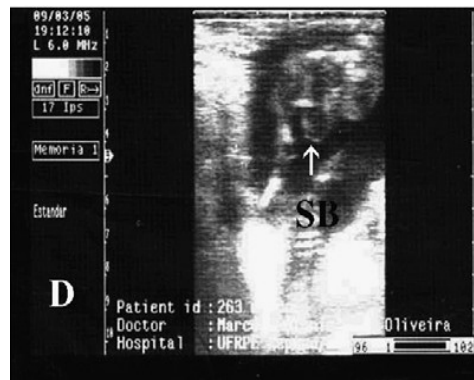
Appendix Figure 1.20: Image (A) is an original image showing a female foetus with 45 days of pregnancy showing tail (T) and genital tubercle (GT). The ultrasound frequency was 6.0 MHz for all the images (Maico *et al.*, 2007).



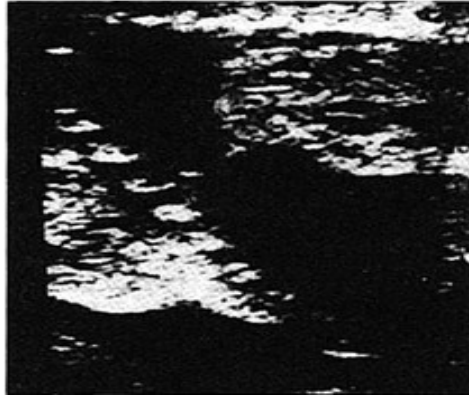
Appendix Figure 1.21: Image (B) is an original image showing a female foetus with 48 days of pregnancy showing genital tubercle (GT) and umbilical cord (UC). The ultrasound frequency was 6.0 MHz for all the images (Maico *et al.*, 2007).



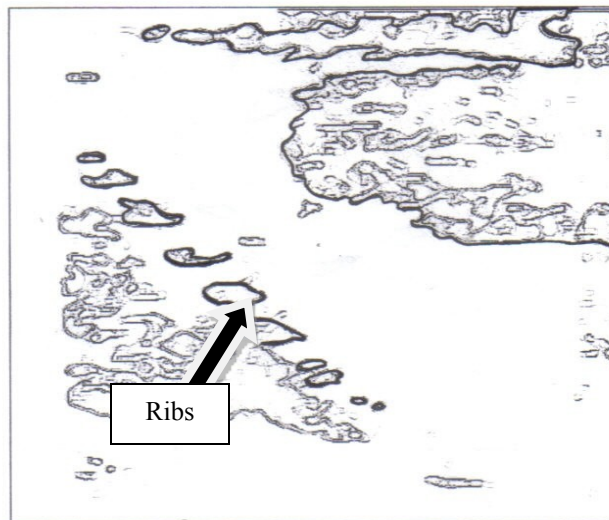
Appendix Figure 1.22: Image (C) is an original image showing female foetus with 58 days of pregnancy showing vulva (V), umbilical cord (U) and the ultrasound frequency was 6.0 MHz for all the images (Maico *et al.*, 2007).



Appendix Figure 1.23: Image (D) is an original image showing male foetus with 60 days of pregnancy showing scrotal bag (SB). The ultrasound frequency was 6.0 MHz for all the images (Maico *et al.*, 2007).



(A)



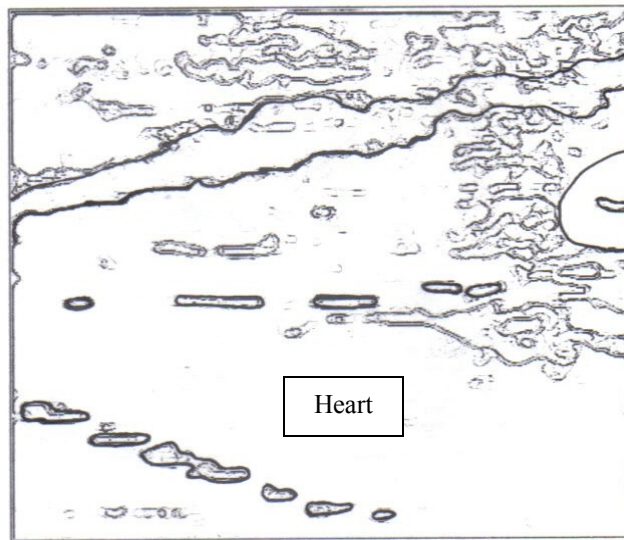
(A1)

Appendix Figure 1.24: Image (A) is an original image. Linear-array echographic images (Polaroid 61R-film) of the caprine foetus during the last three weeks of gestation. In all four instances the cranial part of the foetus is to the left, the caudal part to the right. The abdominal wall and uterine wall must be thought of as the base of each figure.

A: thorax and anterior abdomen showing the foetal ribs, the heart, abomasum and the upper part of a frontleg. Image (A1) is a labeled image (Scheerboom and Taverne, 1985).



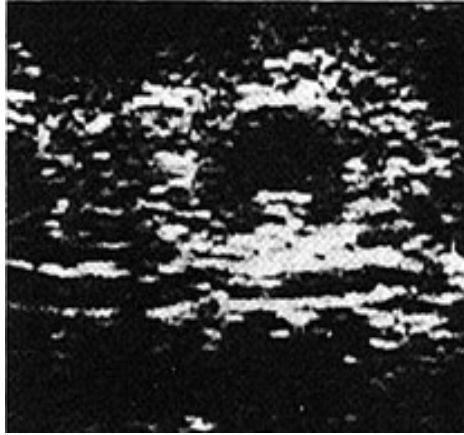
(A)



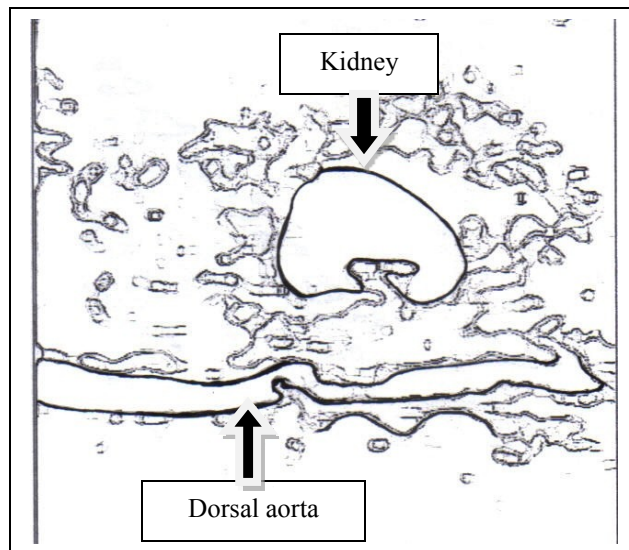
(A1)

Appendix Figure 1.25: Image (A) is an original image. Linear-array echographic images (Polaroid 61R-film) of the caprine foetus during the last three weeks of gestation. In all four instances the cranial part of the foetus is to the left, the caudal part to the right. The abdominal wall and uterine wall must be thought of as the base of each figure.

B: thorax and abdomen showing the heart, dorsal aorta, part of the foetal stomach and one of the kidneys. Image (A1) is a labeled image (Scheerboom and Taverne, 1985).



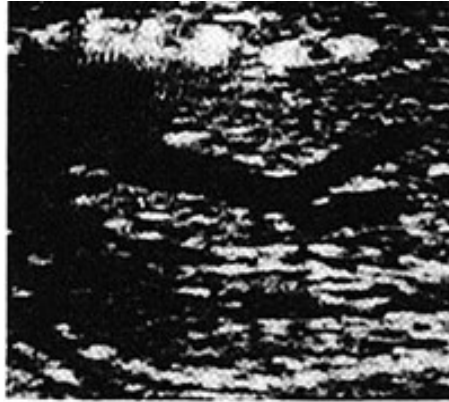
(A)



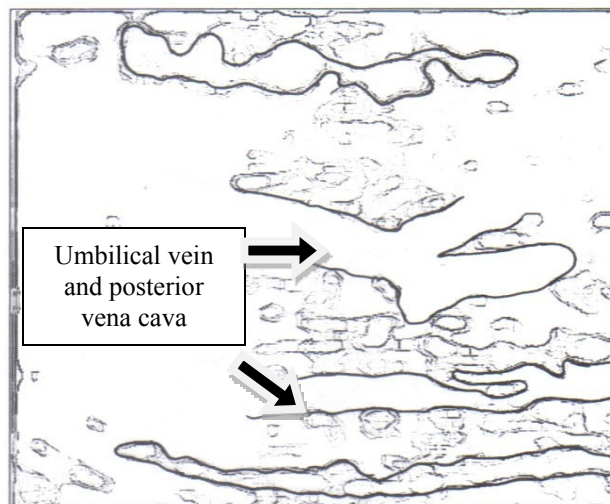
(A1)

Appendix Figure 1.26: Image (A) is an original image. Linear-array echographic images (Polaroid 61R-film) of the caprine foetus during the last three weeks of gestation. In all four instances the cranial part of the foetus is to the left, the caudal part to the right. The abdominal wall and uterine wall must be thought of as the base of each figure.

C: caudal part of the abdomen showing the dorsal aorta and the two kidneys. Image (A1) is a labeled image (Scheerboom and Taverne, 1985).



(A)



(A1)

Appendix Figure 1.27: Image (A) is an original image. Linear-array echographic images (Polaroid 61R-film) of the caprine foetus during the last three weeks of gestation. In all four instances the cranial part of the foetus is to the left, the caudal part to the right. The abdominal wall and uterine wall must be thought of as the base of each figure.

D: thorax and anterior abdomen showing the junction of the umbilical vein and the posterior vena cava (i.e. ductus venosus). Image (A1) is a labeled image (Scheerboom and Taverne, 1985).