The Effects of Different Doses and Patterns of Administration of Ovine FSH on Superovulatory Response and Embryos Recovery in Malaysian Goats

Shafizal Nazrun Yusof1, Enzali bin Abd Alshakib2 and Wan Limpong Wan Khadjiah2

1Animal Reproduction Division, Department of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Agriculture, 62990 Putrajaya, Malaysia; 2Animal Reproduction and Embryo Laboratory (ADER), Institute of Biological Science, Faculty of Science, University of Malaya, 50603 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Author for Correspondence: rmmk@um.edu.my

This study was conducted to evaluate the effects of two doses of ovine FSH (Ovagro) and two patterns of administration on superovulatory response in goats. Twenty-eight mature, cross-bred New Zealand white does were synchronized with CIDR devices for a period of 18-19 days. The response of the does to the high dose of ovine FSH (100 IU) and doestrus onset were observed in Experiment 1. Dosages involved two doses of ovine FSH (14 IU per day) given at 12-h intervals, starting 48 h prior to CIDR removal. In Experiment 2, two doses of ovine FSH (14 IU per day) were injected on alternate days over 4 days. The response to the same total dose of ovine FSH administered in a multiple and single injection regime in Experiment 1 was assessed in a trial of 5 does per treatment using two patterns of administration (multiple vs single) given on CIDR withdrawal. The does were anesthetized using ketamine. The embryos were surgically flushed and the ovarian response was evaluated on 3 or 7 days following CIDR removal. The number of follicles sampled, corpora lutea and available embryos were recorded for each doe. Experiment 1, all does treated with multiple injections within a given treatment showed approximately equal ovarian responses. In Experiment 2, all does treated with multiple injections within a given treatment showed approximately equal ovarian responses. In Experiment 1, all does treated with multiple injections within a given treatment showed approximately equal ovarian responses.