

SUPEROVULATION PROTOCOLS BEFORE OVUM PICKUP IN CAMEL

T. Ararooti, F. Panahi and A. Niasari-Naslaji

Department of Theriogenology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to investigate different superovulation treatments prior to ovum pick up in dromedary camel during non-breeding season. Follicular waves were synchronised following 2 GnRH injections 14 days apart. Two days after the 2nd GnRH (Day 0 of experiment), donors were assigned into 4 groups and received FSH (390 mg; n=4), eCG (2000 IU)-FSH (390 mg; n=5), eCG (3000 IU)-FSH (200 mg; n=6) and eCG (2000 IU)-FSH (160 mg; n=6). On the morning of day 4, donors were examined by ultrasonography to record ovarian follicles (≥ 4 mm in diameter). Data were analysed using GLM procedure followed by Tukey in SAS. Total number of follicles ≤ 6 mm was significantly greater in eCG (3000 IU)-FSH (200 mg; 6.2 ± 0.95) than FSH (390 mg; 1.7 ± 0.48) and eCG (2000 IU)-FSH (160 mg; 1.2 ± 0.60 ; $P < 0.05$). Total number of follicle > 6 mm in eCG (3000 IU)-FSH (200 mg; 9.3 ± 1.20) was less than FSH (390 mg; 17.2 ± 1.18) and eCG (2000 IU)-FSH (390 mg; 14 ± 1.18 ; $P < 0.05$). There was no difference in total number of follicles between FSH (390 mg; 19 ± 1.35), eCG (2000 IU)-FSH (390 mg; 17.4 ± 0.93) and eCG (3000 IU)-FSH (200 mg; 15.5 ± 1.75 ; $P > 0.05$). In conclusion, superovulation with FSH (390 mg) and eCG (2000 IU)-FSH (390 mg) could provide relatively good number of follicles with suitable size for aspiration in ovum pick up program of dromedary camel.

Key words: Dromedary camel, eCG, FSH, OPU, superovulation