

KEBERHASILAN SUPEROVULASI SETELAH PENYUNTIKAN *Human Menopause Gonadotropin* (hMG) PADA KAMBING PERANAKAN ETTAWA

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**ABSTRACT**

This study was aimed to determine the number of unovulated follicle(s) in PE goats after hMG injection. The success of superovulation can be seen from number of corpus luteum and embryo yielded. Number of unovulated follicle(s) in superovulation would lead in decreased of success rate of superovulation and reproduction disorder. *Human Menopause Gonadotropin* (hMG) originated from urine extraction of menopausal woman, which contain a mixture of *Follicle Stimulating Hormone* (FSH) and *Luteinizing Hormone* (LH) in 1:1 proportion. FSH and LH are needed to induce follicle development and trigger ovulation. hMG can be used to induce superovulation, as its activity more likely as FSH – LH like. This study used four female PE goats and adapted to local environment for the four weeks prior to treatment. During adaptation, the goats were monitored and recorded on the heat cycle. Goats recieved 75, 150, 225 and 300 IU of hMG on day 9 of the heat cycle. Goats were synchronized their estrus by intramuscular injection of 7.5 mg of PGF<sub>2</sub> $\alpha$  two days after hMG injection. Observations on the ovaries did not show difference in the number of the unovulated follicle in the right and the left ovaries, respectively - each as follows : P1 = 1 and 1, P2 = 1 and 1, P3 = 1 and 2, P4 = 1 and 1. The mean number of unovulated follicles were 2. This indicated there was an ovarian responses to hMG injection with a low number of unovulated follicles after hMG injection. In conculution, after given hMG for superovulation treatment shows a good indication as the observation of low number of unovulated follicles in this study.

*Keywords : Human Menopause Gonadotropin, unovulated follicle ,superovulation.*