

THE EFFECT OF USING A COMBINATION OF PROGESTERON (*MEDROXY PROGESTERON ACETATE*) AND PROSTAGLANDIN ($PGF_{2\alpha}$) INJECTION TOWARDS THE DURATION OF ESTROUS OMLURENCE ON SHEEPS

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ABSTRACT

The aims of this research was to determine the effect of using a combination of MPA (*Medroxy Progesteron Acetate*) and Prostaglandin ($PGF_{2\alpha}$) injection towards the time of estrous occurrence on sheep.

Twenty four sheep were divided into three groups : control group (P0), first treatment group (P1), and second treatment group (P2). Control group (P0) was injected by 2 ml (equivalent to 10 mg) $PGF_{2\alpha}$, mean while both P1 and P2 were injected by 0.2 ml (equivalent to 10 mg) MPA, intramuscularly. At 11 days later, $PGF_{2\alpha}$ was injected to P0 and P2 with the same dose, and placebo was injected to P1. The observation of estrous occurrence time was conducted in three days after the last injection. The quantitative data was analyzed using Anova followed by Honestly Significance Difference Test at 5% level of significance.

The result showed that the combination of MPA and $PGF_{2\alpha}$ injection could be shorten the time of estrous occurrence on sheep.

Key words: Progesterone Hormones (*Medroxy Progesterone Acetate*), Prostaglandine Hormones ($PGF_{2\alpha}$), time of estrous.