EFFECT OF COMBINATION OF PROSTAGLANDIN F$_2$$\alpha$ (PGF$_2$$\alpha$) AND MEDROXY PROGESTERONE ACETATE (MPA) ON THE PERCENTAGE OF ESTROUS AND PREGNANT THICK TAILED SHEEP

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine the effect of combination of prostaglandin F$_2$$\alpha$ (PGF$_2$$\alpha$) and Medroxy Progesterone Acetate (MPA) on the percentage of estrous and pregnant thick tailed sheep after artificial insemination using fresh semen. Sixteen ewes were divided into two groups. P$_1$ and P$_2$ Groups were injected intramuscularly with PGF$_2$$\alpha$ (capriglandin) 11 mg/ewes. P$_1$ Group was repeated injection with PGF$_2$$\alpha$ (capriglandin) 11 mg/ewes on the eleventh day and artificial insemination conducted three days later. P$_2$ Group was injected with MPA (Depo Provera) fifteen days after PGF$_2$$\alpha$ injection and then were injected intramuscularly for thirteen days with MPA 10 mg/ewes/day. P$_2$ Group conducted artificial insemination in three days after the last injection of MPA. Ultrasonography was performed thirty days after artificial insemination. The percentage of estrous ewes in P$_1$ group was 100%, while P$_2$ group was 87.5%. The percentage of pregnancy P$_1$ group was 75%, while P$_2$ group was 100%. Chi-Square analysis showed no significant difference (p>0.05) between groups.

Key words: PGF$_2$$\alpha$, MPA, estrous, artificial insemination, pregnancy.