

**THE EFFECT OF THE COMBINATION PROGESTERONE IN SPONGE  
INTRAVAGINAL WITH EQUINE CHORIONIC GONADOTROPINE  
(eCG) TO THE OCCURRENCE OF PREGNANT  
ON FAT TAILED EWES**

Iqbal Malik Baihaqqi

**ABSTRACT**

The aims of this study was to determine the effect of the combination of progesterone in sponge intravaginal with equine chorionic gonadotropine (eCG) to the occurrence of pregnant on fat tailed ewes. Eighteen of 1-2 years old ewes certainly healthy and not pregnant divided into three groups randomly with six replication. P<sub>0</sub> were given 75 mg progesterone in sponge intravaginal until twelve days. P<sub>1</sub> were given 75 mg progesterone in sponge intravaginal until nine days. P<sub>2</sub> were given 75 mg progesterone in sponge intravaginal until twelve days. After that, on day 12<sup>th</sup> P<sub>1</sub> and P<sub>2</sub> were injected equine chorionic gonadotropine (eCG) 250 IU intramuscularly. P<sub>0</sub>, P<sub>1</sub>, P<sub>2</sub> Group conducted artificial insemination on day 14<sup>th</sup>. Ultrasonography was performed ninety days after artificial insemination. The percentage of pregnancy P<sub>0</sub>, P<sub>1</sub>, P<sub>2</sub> group was 100%. Chi-Square Analysis showed no significant difference ( $p > 0,05$ ) between groups.

*Key words* : Ewes (Javanese Fat Tailed Sheep), Progesterone, Equine Chorionic Gonadotropin (eCG), artificial insemination, pregnancy.