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.