

**PROGESTERONE PROFILE OF *LUTEINIZING HORMONE* (LH)  
INDUCED DAIRY CATTLE AFTER INSEMINATION**

**Desi Lailatul Hidayah Utomo**

**ABSTRACT**

The experiment was carried out to study the effect of LH induced in dairy cattle as an effort to increase progesterone levels. Six of 12 dairy cattles were induced using LH (Chorulon<sup>®</sup>) and all of dairy cattles had Artificial Insemination (AI). 5 ml LH (Chorulon<sup>®</sup>) 1500 IU was injected intramuscularly on day 7 after estrus or artificial insemination on day 0. Blood collecting was conducted 3 times in day 0 or when artificial insemination, on day 7 and on day 21 after estrus. Then, the blood sample were centrifuged to obtain blood serum and tested using *Enzyme-Linked Immunesorbent Assay* (ELISA) Progesterone test to determine the levels of progesterone in the blood serum sampels. On day 60, the cattles were carried out pregnancy examination by rectal palpation to detect whether pregnant or not. Based on the result, it was concluded that highest blood progesterone levels in pregnant dairy cattles was found on control group and non pregnant dairy cattles was found on treatment group. In conclusion the admission of LH hormone (Chorulon<sup>®</sup>) 1500 IU was injected intramuscularly on day 7 after estrus or after artificial insemination on day 0 increase the progesterone levels.

Key word : dairy cattle, progesterone, ELISA, LH