

**PREGNANCY RATE OF CORPUS LUTEUM PERSISTENT OF DAIRY  
COWS AFTER GIVING GONADOTROPIN AND PGF<sub>2α</sub> IN KUD  
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**ABSTRACT**

This study aims to know the effect of giving a combination of Gonadotropin and PGF<sub>2α</sub> on persistent corpus luteum dairy cows to the time of arousal and pregnancy rate. This study used 15 dairy cows without pregnancy status and positively survived persistent corpus luteum. All cows are divided into three groups. It began with injection of 7,5mg PGF<sub>2α</sub> of vulvar submucosal for group 1 (P0); 7,5mg PGF<sub>2α</sub> of submucosal vulva and 300 IU PG-600 intramuscularly for group 2 (P1) and group 3 (P2). After the whole dairy cows experiencing lust, artificial insemination was performed together with injection of hCG 150 IU intramuscularly for group 2 (P1) and hCG 300IU intramuscularly for group 3 (P2). Data processing of time of arousal results were analyzed with ANOVA and continued with Duncan Test, while data on pregnancy rate were analyzed by Chi-Square Test. The average results of time of arousal in groups 1 (P0), group 2 (P1), and group 3 (P2) were  $251.4 \pm 46.78$ ,  $203.4 \pm 32.20$ , and  $193,8 \pm 26.29$ . The results also showed that the whole dairy cows were diagnosed pregnant (100%) in each groups. The conclusion, the combination of Gonadotropin and PGF<sub>2α</sub> has been shown to have an impact on the time of arousal and pregnancy rates in dairy cows that increase persistent corpus luteum.

**Keywords** : Corpus Luteum Persistent, Dairy Cattle, Artificial Insemination, Time Of Arousal, Pregnancy rate.