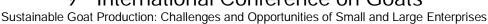


9th International Conference on Goats





362. Production of teaser female goat by short-term protocol of exogenous androgen administration

Paula Maria Pires do Nascimento^{1*}; Felipe Zandonadi Brandão¹; Priscilla F.V. Pereira¹; Vinícius Ribeiro Pontello²; Lucas Loures Tavares³; André Penido Oliveira⁴; José Henrique Bruschi⁴ and Jeferson Ferreira da Fonseca⁵

¹ Federal Fluminense University, R. Vital Brasil Filho, 64 − Z.C.: 24.230 − 340, Niterói − RJ, Brazil; ² Pontificia Catolic University of Poços de Caldas, Av. Padre Francis Cletus Cox, 1661 − Z.C.: 37701-355 − Poços de Caldas − MG, Brazil; ³ Presidente Antônio Carlos University, Av. Juiz de Fora, 1100 − Z.C.: 36048-000 − Juiz de Fora − MG, Brazil; ⁴ Embrapa Dairy Cattle Rearch − R. Eugênio do Nascimento, 610 − Z.C.: 36038-330 − Juiz de Fora − MG, Brazil; ⁵ Embrapa Goats, Três Lagoas Farm, Sobral/Groaíras Road, km 4 − Z.C.: 62011-970 Sobral − CE, Brazil. *Email: paulampn@gmail.com

The objective of this study was to report the possibility of inducing male behavior in the female goat by short-term protocol of exogenous androgen administration. A mature pluriparous Toggenburg goat that didn't become pregnant for two consecutive seasons was selected. The goat received 10 subcutaneous doses of 5 mg testosterone propionate (Androgenol®, Hertape - Calier do Brazil, Juatuba – MG, Brazil). The first 4 doses were administered at 4 days interval (days 0 to 12) and the other 6 doses weekely (Days 19 to 54). The efficiency of the teaser female was compared with to mature bucks during de induced estrus in anestrous Toggenburg goats. Three protocols were use to induce estrus. In all animals goats received 10 mg dinoprost (Lutalyse[®], Pfizer Saúde Animal, São Paulo, Brasil) at latero-vulvar via at implant insertion and 200 IU eCG (Novormon 5000® Shering – Plough do Brazil) i.m. 24 h before implant removal. Time o permanence of intravaginal device (0.33 mg progesterone; CIDR[®], Pfizer Saúde Animal, São Paulo, Brazil) were six (T1, n=14), nine (T2, n=14) and twelve days (T3, n=14). Females were induced to be artificially inseminated with frozen-thawed semen 53 h after devise removal in two 21 animal groups at 14 days interval. The first dose of testosterone was administered the same day of devise insertion in T3 goats during first group of estrous induction. The female teaser goat presented typical male behavior including flemen, vocalization and mounting. Estrus was monitored twice daily (07:00 a.m. and 17:00 p.m.). Percentage of animal in estrus did not differ (P>0.05) for treatments in group 1 (T1=100% (7/7), T2= 71,4% (5/7), T3= 71,4% (5/7)) and 2 (T1= 100% (7/7), T2= 85,7% (6/7), T3= 71,4% (5/7)). Pregnancy rate did not differ (P>0.05) for treatments in group 1 (T1=50%, T2=80%, T3=80%) and 2 (T1=75%, T2=60%, T3=30%). Percentage of females in estrus detected by bucks (83.3% (35/42)) did not differ to teaser female (90,4%(38/42)). Nine days after the end of androgenization, teaser females showed estrus and were mated and became pregnant. The protocol of androgenization was efficient to induce buck behavior in the female goat and can be promptly used