



# Administration of eCG is not recommended in time-AI protocols for beef cattle in good body condition



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## INTRODUCTION

The use of equine chorionic gonadotropin (eCG) has been reported to increase follicle size and growth, ovulation rate and pregnancy per AI (P/AI) in suckled cows (Sá Filho et al., 2010).

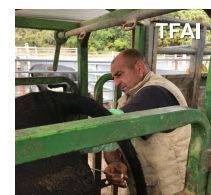
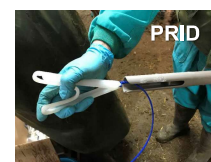
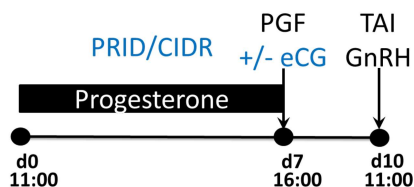
## OBJECTIVE

To study the effect of eCG administration on pregnancy per AI in Angus breed and Angus x Avileña crossbred cattle subjected to a 7-d ovulation synchronization protocol.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS



**Figure 1.** Ovarian synchronization protocol designed in the Grant FITE2019 VACAFERTILTERUEL.

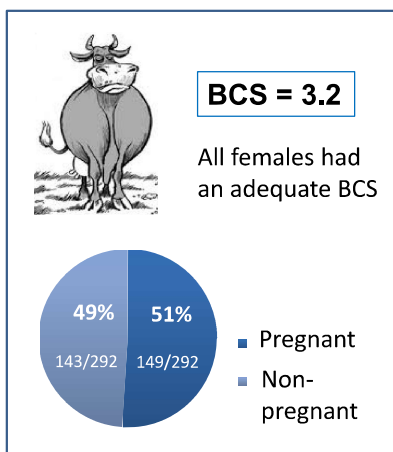


	n	LW (kg)	BCS (1-5)	Age (years old)
Heifers	36	460	3.7	2.1
Cows	256	594	2.8	4.8

\* Ovarian U/S in 47 cows at d0 to determine cyclicity; U/S in all cattle 35 days after AI to determine P/AI.

\* **FREQ and GLM procedures (SAS 9.4).**

## RESULTS



**BCS did not differ between cattle that became pregnant or not**

**Age, breed, P4 insert type or inclusion of eCG did not affect P/AI ( $p < 0.05$ )**

	eCG (+)	ecG (-)
P/AI (%)	51	52

**Sire tended to affect P/AI (46, 45 and 60%),  $P=0.066$**

## CONCLUSION

Administration of eCG did not affect P/AI, therefore, its use is not recommended in ovulation synchronization protocols for suckler cows and heifers in good body condition score, in order to reduce costs.

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