REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
General Directorate Of Agricultural Research And Policies
Bahri Dağdaş International Agricultural Research Institute

TAGEM
R&D AND INNOVATION

PROJECT TITLE	Investigation of The Efficiency of Ketoprofen Application After Mating to Reduce Embryonic Deaths in Akkaraman Sheep
PROJECT NUMBER	
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Abstract

Embryonic deaths are one of the most important factors affecting fertility in sheep breeding farms.Embryonic deaths causes delaying the conception during the breeding season, prolongation of the birth season, and in multiple pregnancies, the number of offspring decreases and fertility losses. For this reason, researches on the prevention of embryonic deaths are of great importance. It is known that many researches have been made in recent years to minimize embryonic losses. In this study, in order to prevent embryonic deaths, which is an important problem in sheep breeding, the effect of Ketoprofen, which is one of the NSAIDs, on synchronized sheep on the 9th and 10th days after insemination will be evaluated.

The animal material will be 2-6 years old Akkaraman sheep (n = 80), which had at least one birth, are housed in the same care and feeding conditions, without any genital disease.On the breeding season, vaginal sponges containing 60 mg Medroxyprogesterone acetate will be applied to all sheep (Day 0) and it will be removed on day 6. 500 IU PMSG + 10 mg PGF2α will be injected intramuscularly at the same time and short-term synchronization will be completed. Following the injections, for 4 days, twice in the morning (08:00-10:00) and afternoon (14.00-16:00), oestrus will be detected with teaser rams and those in oestrus will be mated with fertil rams. Inseminated sheep will be randomly divided into two equal groups according to their age. Sheep in the experimental group (n = 40) will be administered intramuscularly at a dose of 3 mg / kg ketoprofen on the 9^{th} day and 10^{th} day after insemination. Any application will not be made to the sheep in the control group (n = 40). For evaluation of blood progesterone levels from sheep in the experimental and control groups will be taken blood samples on days of 9^{th}, 12^{th}, 15^{th} ve 18^{th} after insemination. Pregnancy examination and fetus count will be done on 26^{th} day after insemination by real time ultrasonography. SPPS 25 statistics package program will be used to evaluate the data in the study presented.

KEY WORDS: Conception rate, ketoprofen, estrus synchronization, fertility, ewe