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Effect of Consecutive Superovulation to Korean Native Cows and Holstein Milk Cows

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The aim of this study was two purpose : to compare recovery of embryos/follicle number from superovulated Holsteins(H) and Korean Native Cows(KNC) by flushing the uterine horns through insertion of the catheter and to evaluate the hormonal and superovulatory response to estradiol benzoate(EB) treatment prior to superovulation. Seventeen KNC heifers underwent three continuous superovulation treatments and nine Holstein heifers were underwent a same method. Superovulation cows were treated with decreasing dose of FSH from days 8 to 50 mg of a synchronized estrous cycle. At 1 day after CIDR insertion, Heifers received EB (5 mg, i.m.). At embryos recovery, one uterine horn was flushed to the tip of the beginning of the uterine bifurcation. Corpus Luteum(CL)/Embryos/ova were counted, recovered and scored. Number of ovulations was estimated by rectal palpation and ultrasound. Pretreatment with EB reduced circulating FSH and regressed the first wave dominant follicle with no change in number of large follicles, number of ovulations, number of embryos/ova recovered, or number of transferable embryos. The number of embryos/ova recovered per cow (H ; 12.80 ± 5.84 , KNC ; 7.31 ± 5.89) or percentage of embryos recovered per CL (H ; 32.48%, KNC ; 38.23%,). Thus, continuous superovulation was same recovery number of embryos to different species cows by EB and CODR plus.

Key words: *Superovulation, EB, KNC, Holstein, CIDR*