



Canine Reproduction

What's new in 2015 ?

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Stories of my life...



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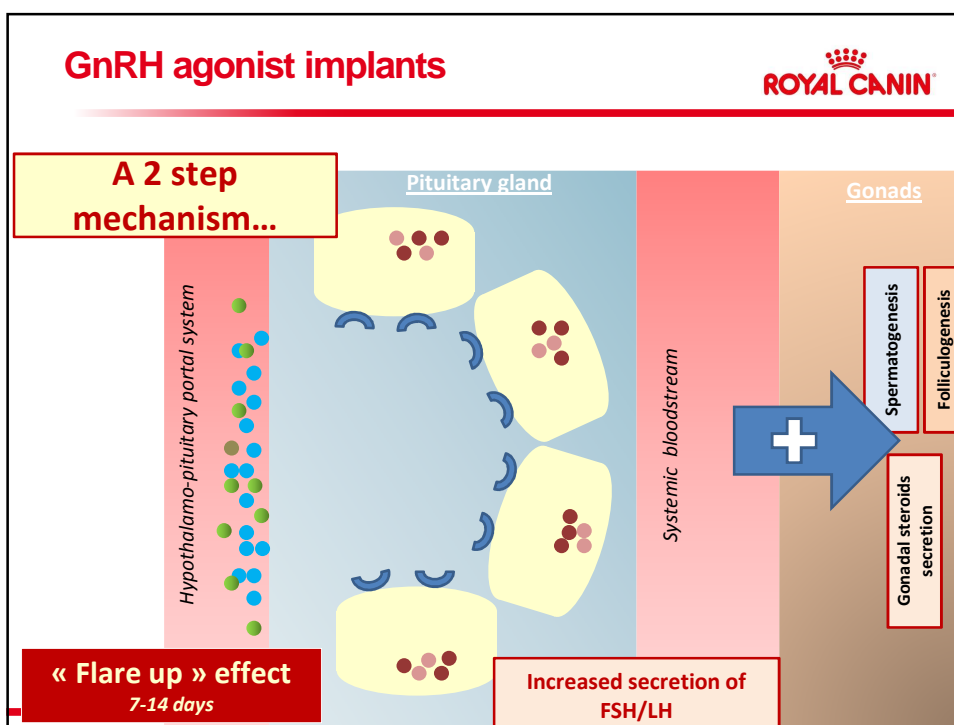
GnRH agonists implants

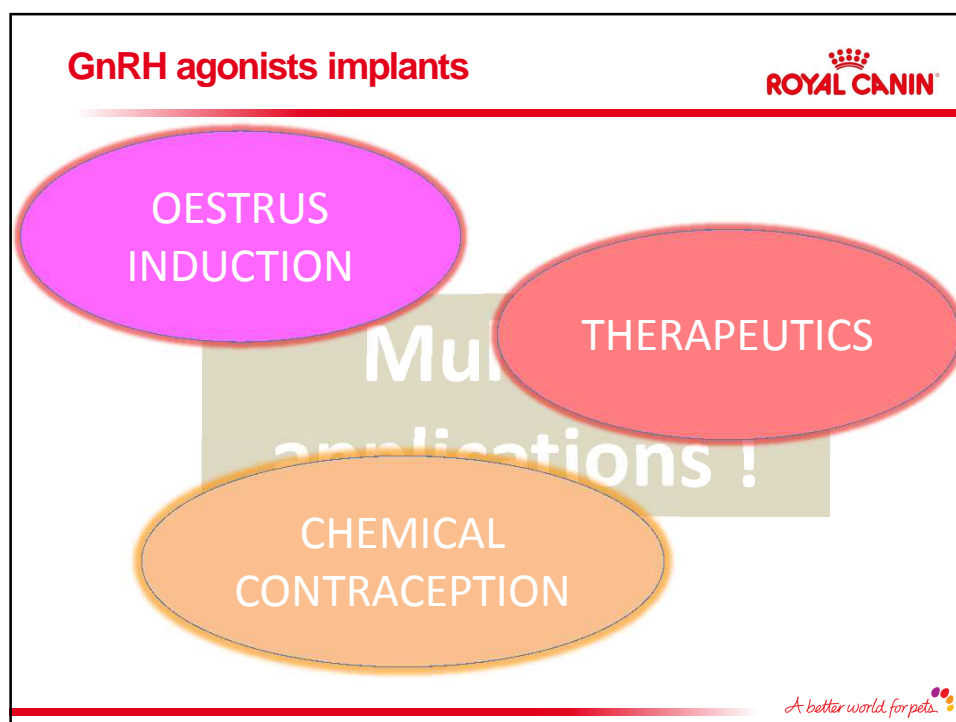
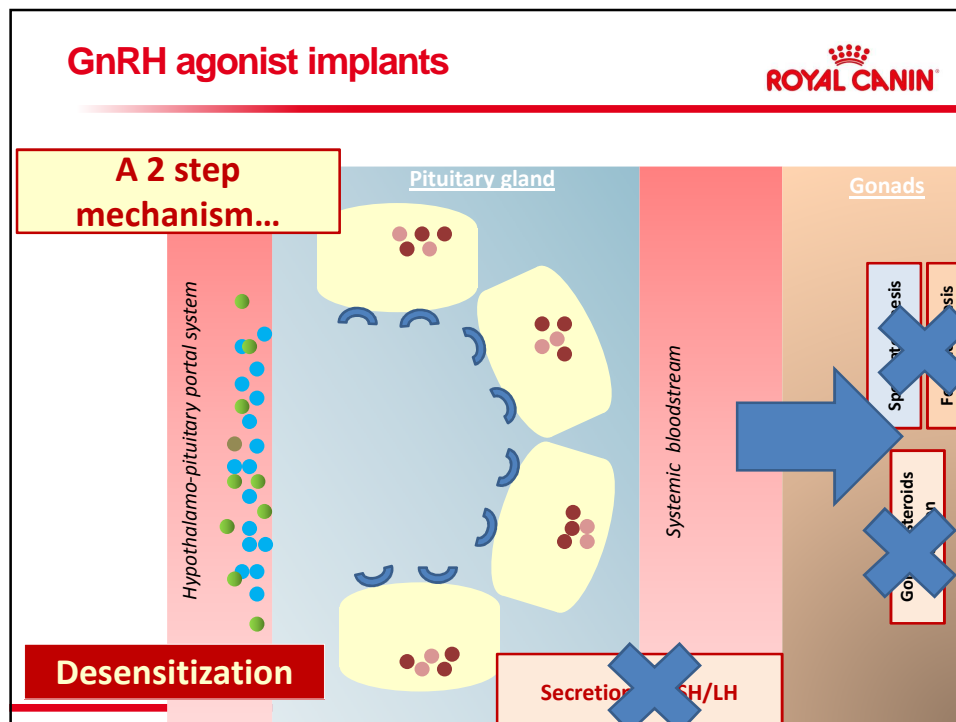
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GnRH agonist implants

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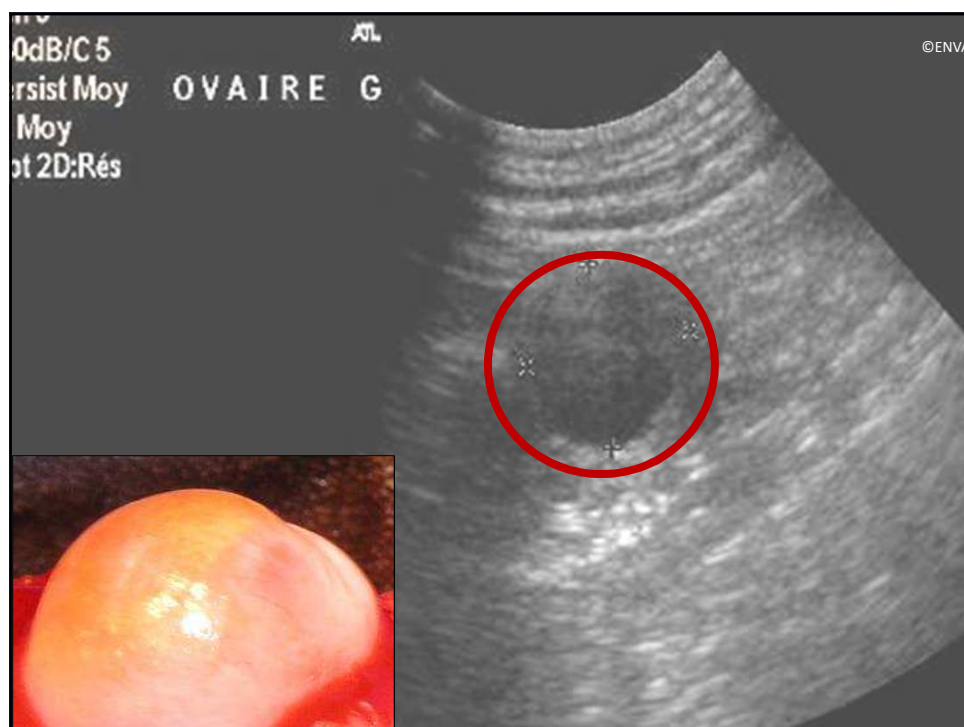


Genital Ultrasounds

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Ovaries

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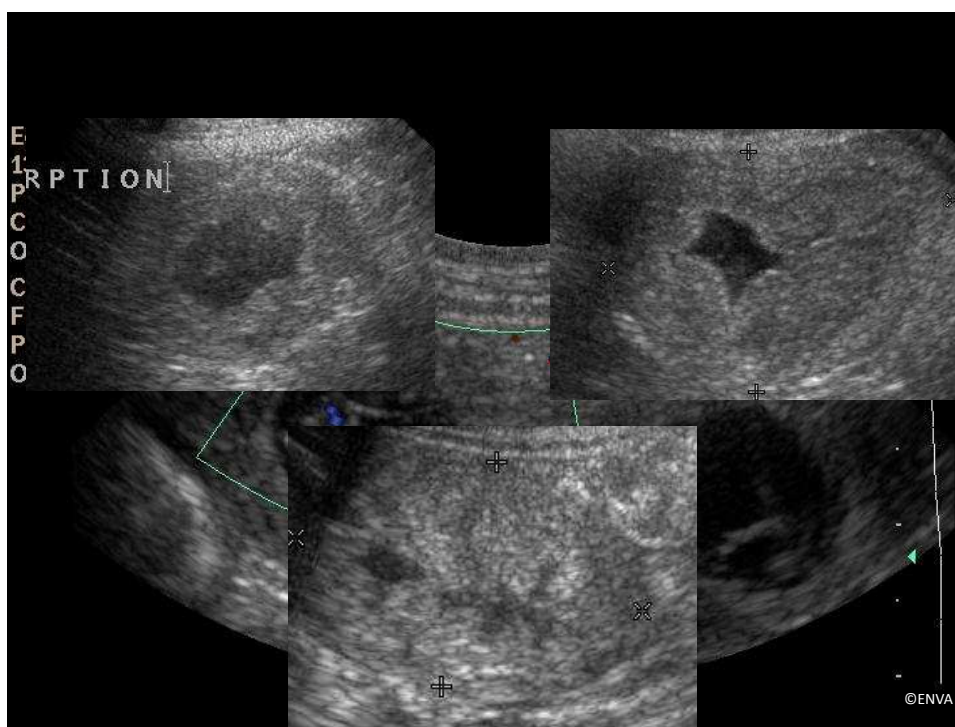


Genital Ultrasounds

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Uterus

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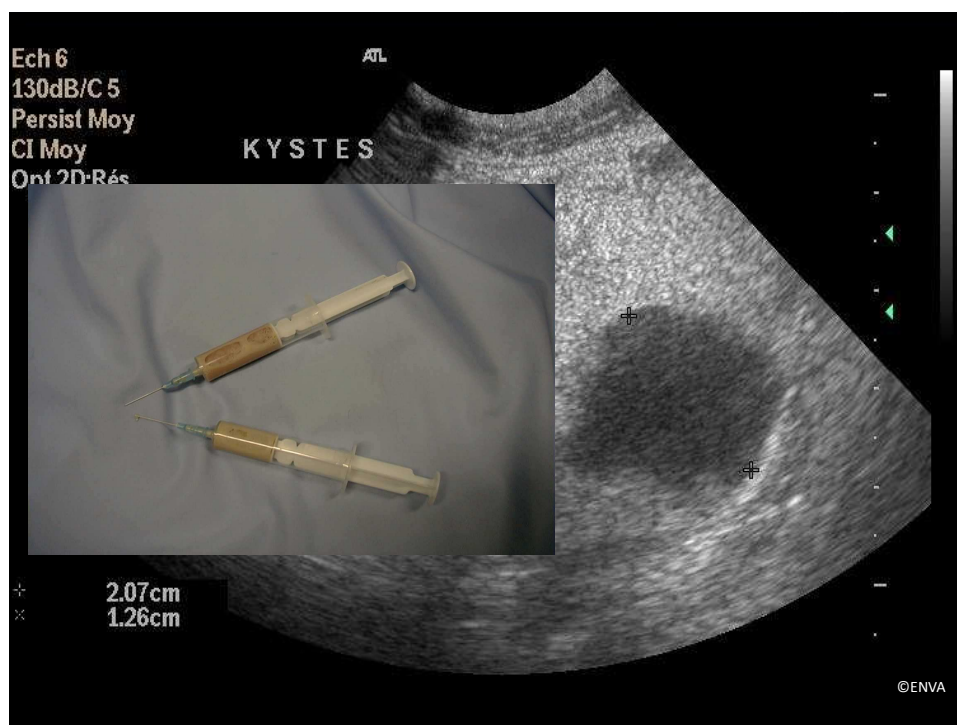




Genital Ultrasounds

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Prostate

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Theriogenology, 2014 Oct 1;82(6):844-50. doi: 10.1016/j.theriogenology.2014.06.014. Epub 2014 Jun 30.

Comparison of endoscopic-assisted transcervical and laparotomy insemination with frozen-thawed dog semen: a retrospective clinical study.

Mason SJ¹, Rous NR².



Author information

Abstract

The objective of this retrospective clinical study was to compare pregnancy rates obtained after the use of endoscopic-assisted transcervical catheterization (EIU) or laparotomy (SIU) for insemination of frozen-thawed dog semen. Healthy bitches from various breeds were inseminated with semen from multiple donors processed by different freezing centers. Data from 118 inseminations (78 EIU and 40 SIU) performed between 2009 and 2011 were analyzed. Insemination timing was based on vaginal cytology, serum progesterone concentrations, and vaginoscopy. A ureterorenoscope and a CH-5 Transcervical insemination catheter were used for EIU; 28 of the bitches in this group were inseminated twice with the second insemination less than 12 hours after the first. The numbers of live morphologically normal sperm (LMNS) were determined to characterize insemination doses. Overall, pregnancy rate was greater ($P < 0.05$) in the EIU group (65%) than in the SIU group (45%). Pregnancy rates were greater ($P \leq 0.06$) when more than $100 \times 10(6)$ LMNS were inseminated regardless of insemination method; the greatest pregnancy rate was observed in the EIU group when this insemination dose was used (38/49; 78%). There was no significant difference in pregnancy rate whether one (69%) or two inseminations (64%) were performed in the EIU group. Complications in the SIU group included anesthetic-induced bradycardia during surgery, significant postsurgery pain, seroma formation over the abdominal incision, and delayed wound healing. No complications were noted during or after insemination in the EIU group. In conclusion, these results support the use of EIU as a noninvasive alternative to laparotomy for insemination of frozen-thawed dog semen. In addition, use of more than $100 \times 10(6)$ LMNS is also recommended for insemination.

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KEYWORDS: Dog; Frozen-thawed; Intrauterine; Laparotomy; Semen; Transcervical

Genital endoscopy

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Transcervical endoscopic catheterization technique (TECT) with uterine lavage to improve clinical outcomes of medically managed pyometra in the bitch:


Case Studies

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^{***}MOFA Global, Verona WI, USA, www.mofaglobal.com



Something I must tell you about: TECT, a weird acronym but a great breakthrough in canine reproduction

Posted by Emmanuel PRO Technical Service on August 20, 2014 at 6:30am [View Blog](#)



Genital endoscopy



J. Am. Vet. Med. Assoc. 2014 Jan 15;244(2):180-6. doi: 10.2460/javma.244.2.180.

Histopathologic findings in uterine biopsy samples from subfertile bitches: 399 cases (1990-2005).

Gifford AT¹, Scarlett JM, Schlafer DH.

⊕ Author information

Abstract

OBJECTIVE: To determine the prevalence of various lesion types detected by histologic evaluation of uterine biopsy samples collected from subfertile bitches.

DESIGN: Retrospective case series.

ANIMALS: 399 sexually intact bitches.

PROCEDURES: Results of histologic evaluation of canine uterine biopsy samples submitted by a single veterinary practice and clinical histories of dogs from which samples were obtained were reviewed. Clinical data including age, reason for biopsy, and histopathologic findings were recorded. The prevalence of specific lesions was determined, categorized by severity and age, and statistically analyzed.

RESULTS: Endometritis (170/399 [42.6%] cases) and cystic endometrial changes, including cystic endometrial hyperplasia (133/399 [33.3%]) were the most prevalent lesions in the study population. Eighty-nine of 170 (52.4%) cases of endometritis were characterized as chronic with predominantly lymphocytic or lymphoplasmacytic inflammatory infiltrates, 51 (30.0%) included mixed inflammatory reactions, and 30 (17.6%) were characterized as having acute inflammation with neutrophils, eosinophils, or both. Fibrosis was common (101/399 [25.3%] cases). Eosinophilic endometritis was significantly associated with a history of fetal loss during the same breeding cycle. No significant difference was found in prevalence of lesions among age groups.

CONCLUSIONS AND CLINICAL RELEVANCE: The high prevalence of endometritis in this population of dogs suggested that acute and chronic endometritis may be related to subfertility in bitches. The association of eosinophilic endometrial infiltrates with a history of fetal loss may be an important diagnostic finding in dogs with endometritis.

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Conclusion



New
therapeutic
options

New
diagnostic
techniques

Not only about
spaying & neutering...

What the
future holds...

A better world for pets.



Thank you for your attention !



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