D42 and D182, concentrations of DES, T, and LH were closely related to infertility and are good candidates for evaluating the efficacy of Suprelorin.

P94 | Quality of goat sperm stored in PBS at 17°C is affected by the energy substrate type

S. Gacem[1]; C. Gozalbo[2]; M. Albuixech[2]; I. C. Esteve[3]; A. Martinez-Talaván[3]; E. Mocé[3]; M. A. Silvestre[2]
[1]Department of Animal Medicine and Surgery, Veterinary Faculty, Autonomous University of Barcelona; [2]Departamento de Biología Celular, Biología Funcional y Antropología Física, Universitat de València; [3]Centro de Investigación y Tecnología animal, Instituto Valenciano de Investigaciones Agrarias, Castellón, Spain

The choice of energy metabolic pathways for ATP synthesis and sperm motility during cooled storage could be influenced by a variety of energy conditions, but how these conditions affect goat sperm is unknown. The aim of the current study was to examine the effect of different energy substrates in Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) medium during cooled storage on sperm quality. Six ejaculates from Murciano-Granadina male goats were washed twice and stored for 48 h at 17°C in five different media consisting of PBS supplemented with 35 mM of Glucose (G), Lactate (L), Fructose (F), Pyruvate (P) or without supplementation (C). To avoid osmolarity differences, G, F and C media were supplemented with NaCl. Total motility (TM) and progressive motility (PRM) were measured with CASA system (AI Station, Sperm.Tech, Spain) and high mitochondrial membrane potential (hMMP) was assessed by flow cytometry at 0 h, 24 h and 48 h. Results were analysed by GLM using SPSS. TM showed a significant decrease in F, G and C media at 24 h and 48 h (18.7%, 14.1% and 5.1% at 24 h/9.2%, 6.9% and 2.4% at 48 h for F, G and C), while L and P media kept a higher TM compared to other media at 24 h and 48 h (48.5% and 47.8% at 24 h/32.3% for L and P at 48 h). After 48 h, PRM significantly declined in all media, except for L medium which maintained the same level to PRM at 0 h. Similar to PRM, hMMP at 24 h and 48 h showed a significant decrease in F, G and C medium. However, P and L media maintained similar hMMP at 0 h. In conclusion, caprine sperm stored at 17°C in PBS maintained better quality parameters when lactate and pyruvate were used as energy substrates. Supported by MCIN with European Union NextGenerationEU (PRTR-C17.I1) and Generalitat Valenciana (AGROALNEXT/2022/063) funds.

P95 | Evaluation of several treatment protocols for cows with high milk yield at artificial insemination

T. Tsiligianni; A. Saratsi; S. Tsiligianni
Veterinary Research Institute of Thessaloniki, Greece

Reproductive performance is markedly reduced during high milk production, a fact that calls for further research into treatment protocols concerning induced estrus in an effort to secure conception rates of high-milk yield cows. We used a combination of a non-steroid anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) known to inhibit the synthesis of prostaglandins, with or without GnRH, a hormone used to induce ovulation or luteinization in cattle. In the present study, the effects of Meloxicam (0.5 mg/kg BW) alone or in combination with GnRH (100 μg of gonadoreline) were evaluated in cows with medium (30–40 L milk at the 10 days interval before and after AI) and high (>40 L) milk production from 80 to 120 days in milk (DIM). The study was conducted during autumn and winter (2022–23). Z0.5 criterion was used to compare the rates. Cows ($n = 71$) at 1st or 2nd estrus after the induced estrus (ovsynch with double PGF2α at d 7 and 8 after the 1st GnRH) were divided randomly into 3 AI groups: AI ($n = 20$, cows received only AI), AI + NSAID ($n = 28$, cows received NSAID 15 days after AI) and AI + GnRH + NSAID ($n = 23$, cows received GnRH 7 days after AI and NSAID 15 days after AI). Pregnancy diagnosis was performed by PAG 28 days after AI. Among AI groups, the highest conception rate (CR) was recorded in the AI + GnRH + NSAID group ($p < 0.05$, 73.91%) and AI + NSAID ($p = 0.09$, 53.57%) groups compared to AI group (30%). Furthermore, higher CR was recorded in cows with >40 L milk in AI + GnRH + NSAID group (55.55%) compared to AI + NSAID ($p = 0.055$, 23.07%) or AI ($p > 0.5$, 42.86%) groups. In cows with <40 L milk, a rise in CR was recorded at AI + NSAID ($p = 0.055$, 80%) and AI + GnRH + NSAID ($p = 0.007$, 100%) compared to the AI group (33.33%). It seems that different protocols could be used according to milk yield at AI.

P96 | Deslorelin slow release implants – What happens in the canine epidiymis during recovery

H. Greiner[1]; S. Aslan[2]; G. Saral[3]; F. Binli[3]; E. Akal[4]; M. Selcuk[4]; S. Ay[3]; M. Findik[3]; S. Goericke-Pesch[1]
[1]Unit for Reproductive Medicine – Clinic for Small Animals, University of Veterinary Medicine Hannover, Foundation, Hannover, Germany; [2]Department of Obstetrics Gynaecology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Near East University, Nicosia, Cyprus; [3]Department of Obstrectics Gynaecology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Ondokuz Mayıs University, Samsun, Turkey; [4]Department of Reproduction and Artificial Insemination, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Ondokuz Mayıs University, Samsun, Turkey

Slow-release GnRH agonist implants containing deslorelin (DSRI) are approved for temporary suppression of male gonadal function. While the effect of treatment with DSRI on testicular function in