

FERTILITY GUIDE

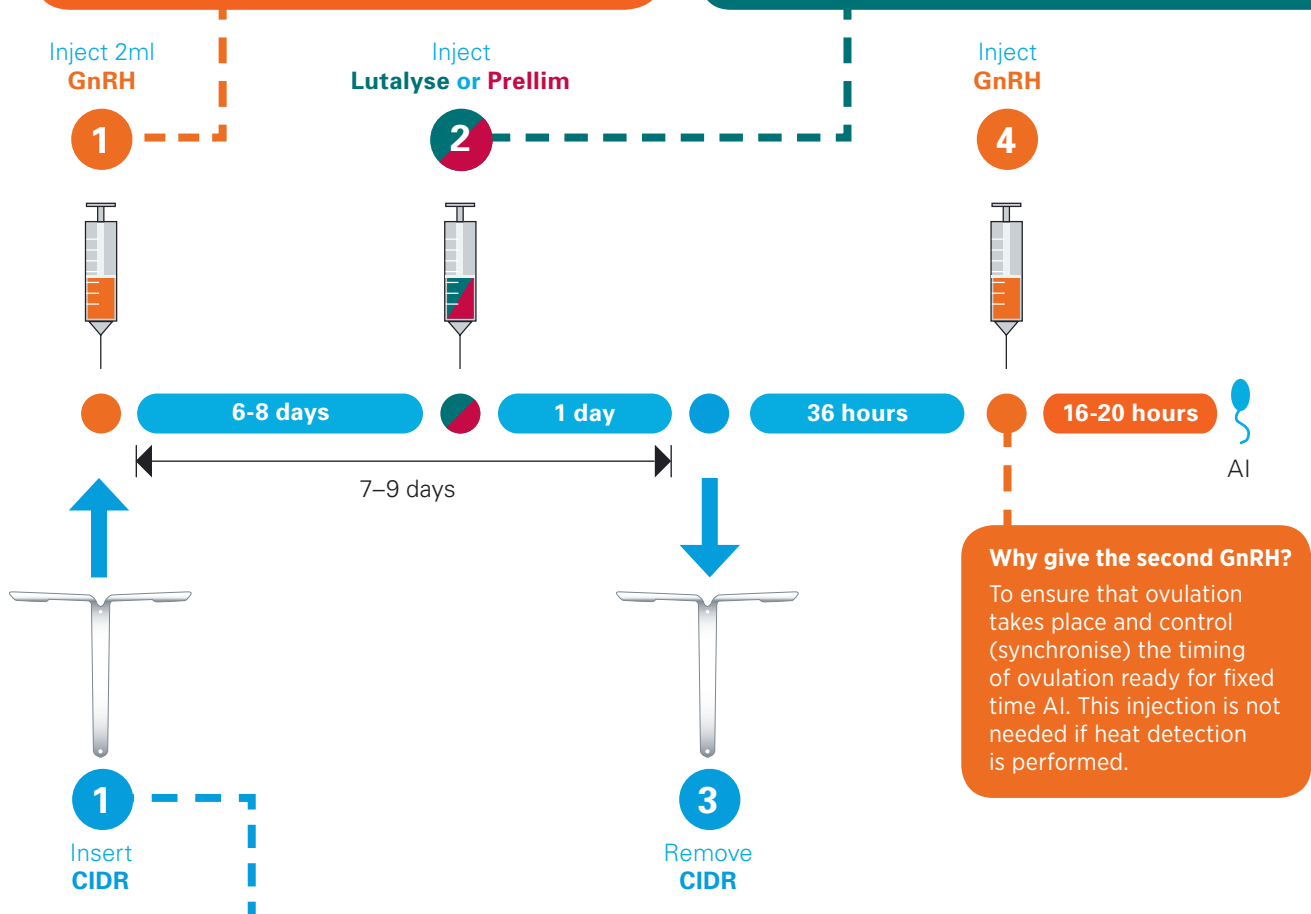
► CIDR-SYNC: cycling and non-cycling animals

Why use the GnRH at CIDR insertion?

To ensure any dominant follicle present at the time of CIDR insertion is ovulated so that a fresh follicle develops ready for service. Dairy and beef cows will benefit from the increased fertility of a fresh follicle being ovulated, particularly if they are not cycling normally. Heifers and anoestrus beef cows (for example if suckling a calf) do not need this injection.

Why inject lutalyse or prellim the day before CIDR removal?

Lutalyse and Prellim are both prostaglandins that act to destroy a corpus luteum. Using a prostaglandin the day before CIDR removal ensures that any corpus luteum present is removed so that once the CIDR is removed ALL progesterone is eliminated. All animals will benefit from this injection because even "non-seen bulls" could be having silent cycles with no obvious signs of heat.



Why give the second GnRH?

To ensure that ovulation takes place and control (synchronise) the timing of ovulation ready for fixed time AI. This injection is not needed if heat detection is performed.

Why use progesterone in a breeding programme?

- Progesterone priming is important for a healthy dominant follicle
- Progesterone priming improves subsequent luteal phase duration to help with pregnancy or the subsequent cycle
- Progesterone improves the growth and health of the developing embryo
- Progesterone levels are low in suckling beef cows and high producing dairy cows
- Progesterone therapy can overcome anoestrus with a fertile cycle
- Progesterone priming improves the signs of heat

CIDR: HOW TO USE

► Insertion



1 Always wear protective gloves when handling the CIDR® insert.



2 Submerge the applicator in a non-irritating disinfectant solution. Clean the applicator between uses.



3 Apply a generous amount of lubricant inside the top of the applicator.



4 Fold down the wings of the CIDR® T-shape and slide it into applicator with the tail along the slot. The pushed-together wings will protrude slightly above the top of the applicator.



5 Apply a generous amount of lubricant inside to the tip of the applicator.



6 Shift the animal's tail to one side and clean the vulva.

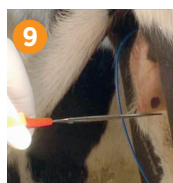


7 Carefully slide the applicator into the cows vagina, first tilting the applicator slightly upwards and then moving it forward over the pelvic bone until it meets resistance.



8 Dispense the CIDR® insert from the applicator by depressing the plunger. The wings open anchoring the device inside the vagina.

► Removal



9 Slowly withdraw the applicator. When CIDR® is properly positioned, only the tail of the device can be seen protruding from the vulva. You may want to shorten the tail of the insert to prevent removal by curious penmates.



10 To remove the CIDR® insert 7 days later, simply give the tail a firm but gentle pull.



11 Dispose of used inserts in a sealed plastic container in accordance with local regulations.

By following these instructions you can ensure optimal efficiency when using CIDR®

ACEGON contains 50 µg/ml gonadorelin (as gonadorelin acetate): [POM-V](#). LUTALYSE contains dinoprost 5 µg/ml (present as 6.71 µg/ml of dinoprost tromethamine): [POM-V](#). CIDR contains 1.38 g progesterone: [POM-V](#). PRELLIM contains 0.075 µg/ml d-cloprostenol (as d-cloprostenol sodium): [POM-V](#).

For further information please contact your veterinary surgeon or Zoetis UK Ltd, Walton Oaks, Dorking Road, Walton-on-the-Hill, Tadworth, Surrey KT20 7NS AH040/15

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