

VAGINAL CYTOLOGY IN ALPINE GOATS SYNCHRONIZED WITH CIDR[®] AND eCG

Monreal, A.C.D.1, Toniollo, G.H.2, * Salazar, W. V.3, Laura, I.A.4, Delfín, A. 5, Santee, D. 6

1 Prof. Dr. do Departamento de Morfofisiologia da UFMS, Campo Grande MS, Brasil, monreal@brturbo.com

2 Prof. Dr. do Departamento de Medicina Preventiva e Reprodução Animal da Unesp- Jaboticabal, SP, Brasil, toniollo@fcav.unesp.br

3 Médico Veterinário e Mestrando do Curso em Ciência Animal, UFMS, Campo Grande MS, Brasil.

4 Prof. Dr^a do Departamento de Morfofisiologia da UFMS, Campo Grande MS, Brasil.

5 Médica Veterinária e Residente da Unesp-Jaboticabal, Medicina Veterinária, Obstetrícia, SP, Brasil.

6 Prof. Mestre do Departamento de Letras da UFMS, Campo Grande MS, Brasil.

Vaginal cytology is a method used in Veterinary Medicine for diagnosis of the estrous cycle. Lately he has been used in goats for detection of the estrous phase, assisting in the artificial insemination and reproduction control as a feasible, fast and economical method. In the estrous cycle cytological modifications in the vaginal epithelium of the goat occurs due to the cyclical hormone variation, that directly influence the cytological pattern of the vagina. The basal cells, at the bottom of the vaginal epithelium modify with the hormonal actions, they grow and become different in proestrus, estrous, metaestrus and diestrus. The objective of this work is to verify if synchronized alpine goats with CIDR[®] + eCG, present cytological patterns different from alpine goats in physiological estrous during the reproductive season. 24 unbred Alpine goats, raised in intensive system, in Jaboticabal-SP, Brazil, latitude 21°15'22" S. were used. The animals were distributed into two groups, being group G₁ constituted by 12 animals submitted to hormonal induction of estrous. Each female of group G₁ was treated with CIDR[®] for nine days and after with 200 UI of eCG (Novormom[®]), intramuscular. The control group (G₂), composed of 12 animals, remained without any treatment, waiting for the natural heat. The vaginal smear was done on a daily basis, introduced into the dorsal-cranial region of the vagina, a cotton swab, dabbed with a saline solution. Right after the collection, they were placed on plates for future coloration using the Shorr method. The cytology was done on all animals in the period ranging from May 15, 2003 (D₀) until May 29, 2003 (D₁₄). A sample collection was done on June 16 (D₃₂), for observation of the diestrus. In the proestrus phase there was a significant difference ($p < 0.05$) from parabasal and intermediary cells (G₁ > G₂), nuclear superficial cells and anuclear superficial cells (G₂ > G₁). In the estrous, there was a significant difference ($p < 0.05$) for parabasal and intermediary cells (G₁ > G₂) and anuclear superficial cells (G₂ > G₁). In the diestrus there was a significant difference ($p < 0.05$) only for anuclear superficial cells (G₁ > G₂). There was no significant difference ($p > 0.05$) for cells in the metaestrus. From the results it is possible to conclude that there was a variation in the cytological pattern of goats induces with hormones in relation to those that showed natural estrous at latitude 21°15'22" S, in the phases of proestrus, estrous and diestrus.