Field guide for transabdominal pregnancy diagnosis in sheep and goats
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Meat and milk depend on reproduction
We always need to increase reproductive efficiency using “Clean, Green and Non-invasive” practices. Ultrasound-based technologies fall under the last category.

Early determination of pregnancy status
important management practice towards higher reproductive efficiency.

Transabdominal ultrasound
efficient approach for monitoring pregnancy and fetal growth in small ruminants.
The main criteria for **positive diagnosis of pregnancy in sheep** are the visualization of anechoic cross sections of the uterine lumen (embryonic vesicle), embryo fetus or placentomes in the amniotic fluid.

In this image, the fetus appears as an echogenic structure inside a non-echogenic structure.
Early identification of open (non-pregnant) females provides a better evaluation of:

1. Flock fertility as related to management practices
2. Efficacy of artificial insemination or synchronization protocols
3. Possible underlying infectious/non-infectious diseases.

Knowing the pregnancy status of an animal is invaluable in making management decisions regarding nutrition and herd health, such as:

1. Adjusting nutrition to provide for fetal demands
2. Administration of vaccines to prevent abortion and ensure passive transfer of immunity.
Transabdominal ultrasound diagnosis in sheep ranges from 25 to 110 days of gestation. The optimum time for detecting pregnancy is from 45 to 90 days of gestation.

Early pregnancy diagnosis can improve reproductive performance by decreasing the interval between successive parturitions and coupling a non-pregnancy diagnosis with an appropriate strategy to rapidly rebreed the animal (nutritional boost, hormone therapy...).

Determination of fetal number would allow producers to separate animals carrying singles, twins or triplets for differential nutritional management.

Estimation of foetal age, monitoring of foetal growth across time and diagnosis of pregnancy disorders can be performed and are key information to prepare for the lambing environment.
1. **Ultrasound scanner equipment** with a 3.5-5 MHz probe is used for abdominal diagnosing pregnancy.

2. **Food and water are withheld** overnight for 12 hours before scanning.

3. The animal is **lightly restrained** by one person against railing in standing position.
4. Scanning is performed in the fleece-less inguinal region of the animal.

5. An ultrasound coupling gel is applied each time to the probe to develop good contact and to remove air between probe and animal skin.
Non pregnant sheep

Filled urinary bladder
The non-pregnant uterus lies just cranial to the non-echogenic, fluid-filled bladder.
Embryonic period

Genesis of the main organ systems
0 – 40 days of gestation
#25 days

Main structures

Gestational sac
• The **amnion** can be first imaged at day 25 of gestation

• Enlarged **uterus**

• Centrally located **embryo**

• **Multiple fetuses** are difficult to positively identify
Multiple pockets of amniotic fluid that fill the uterus

#25 days
30-35 days

Main structures

• Embryonic vesicles

Complementary structures

• Embryo with no differentiated structures.
• Number of embryos.
• Heart beat (no freeze mode)
30-35 days

Embryonic vesicles
30-35 days
Fetal period

Growth, Development and Differentiation
45 – 150 days of gestation
40-45 days

Main structures
• Placentomes in 80 % of cases

Complementary structures
• Differentiation; head-trunk, heart beat
• Number of fetus determination is optimal
Pregnancy diagnosis with 90% accuracy

40-45 days
40-45 days
The placentomes are identified as echoic, circular to cup shaped structures.
40-45 days
Multiple Fetus

40-45 days
40-45 days

Growth, Development and Differentiation
50-60 days

Main structures
• Placentomes are visible in 100 % of cases

Complementary structures
• Leg, head, spine.
• The heart contractility can be seen between the ribs during examination.
• Clear heart beat
50-60 days
50-60 days

Clear heart beat

Bone appears highly echonic (white)
50-60 days
50-60 days

- Head
- Placentomes
- Internal organs
- Front leg
50-60 days
75-90 days

Main structures

- Placentomes grow in size
- Fetus organ: Vertebral column, ribs, internal organs, head, legs, heart.
- Clear heart beat.
- Fetuses become too large to be consistently visualized

Complementary structures

- Multiple fetuses are difficult to distinguish
- Internal organs: lungs-liver-stomach
Placentomes grow in size

75-90 days
Fetuses are too large and too far within the abdominal cavity to distinguish between single and multiple pregnancies
75-90 days
75-90 days

Vertebral column
Ribs
Internal organs
Heart

Fetal organs
Pregnancy Diagnosis
Service Provision:
Ultrasound-based tool to manage sheep and goats’ reproduction
The CGIAR Research Program on Livestock aims to increase the productivity and profitability of livestock agri-food systems in sustainable ways, making meat, milk and eggs more available and affordable across the developing world.

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The program thanks all donors and organizations which globally support its work through their contributions to the CGIAR system.