

Field guide for transabdominal pregnancy diagnosis in sheep and goats



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Introduction



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.



Objective



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.

Field practicality



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.

Device set-up and scanning area



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.

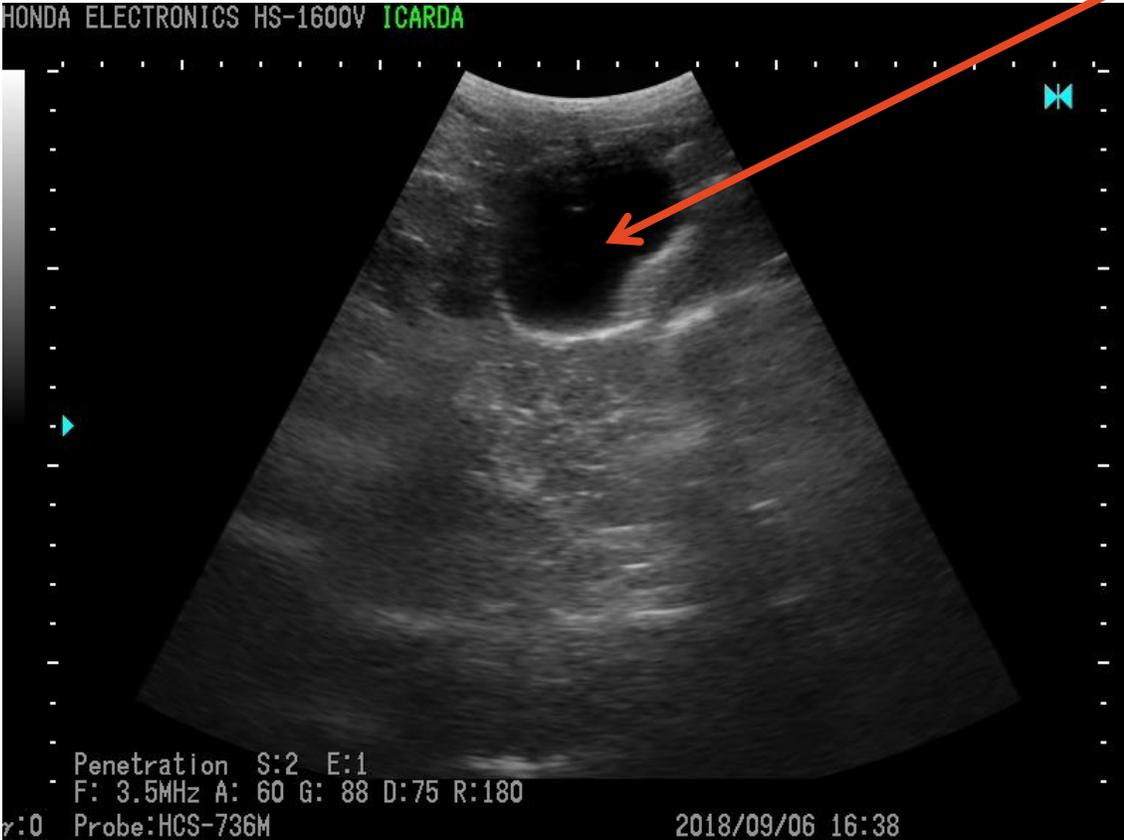


4. Scanning is performed in the **fleece-less inguinal region** of the animal.
5. An **ultrasound coupling gel** is applied each time to the probe to develop good contact and to remove air between probe and animal skin.



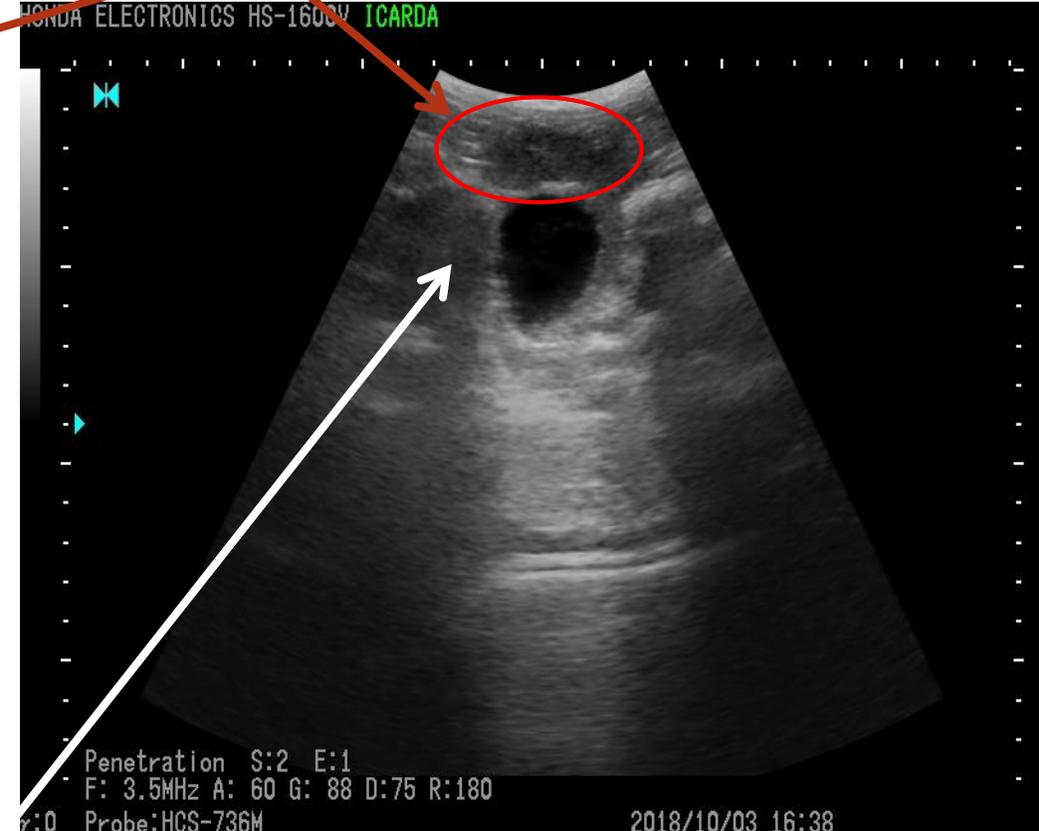
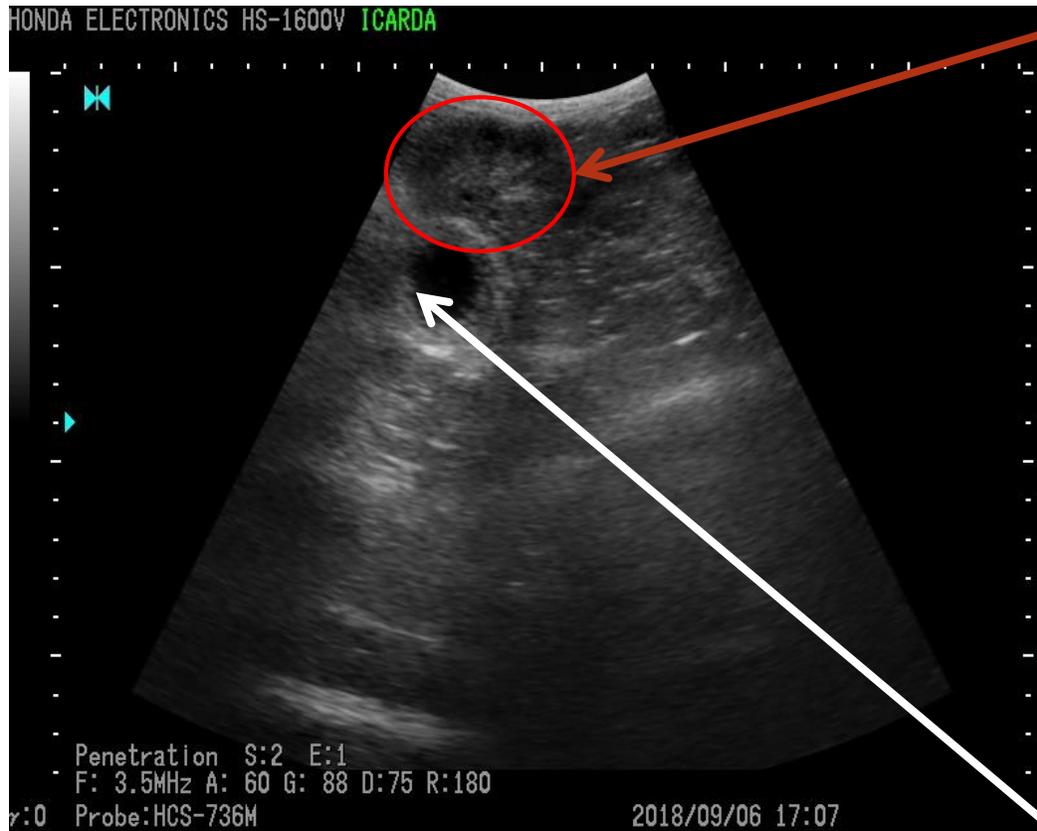
Non pregnant sheep

Filled urinary bladder



Non pregnant sheep

uterus



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

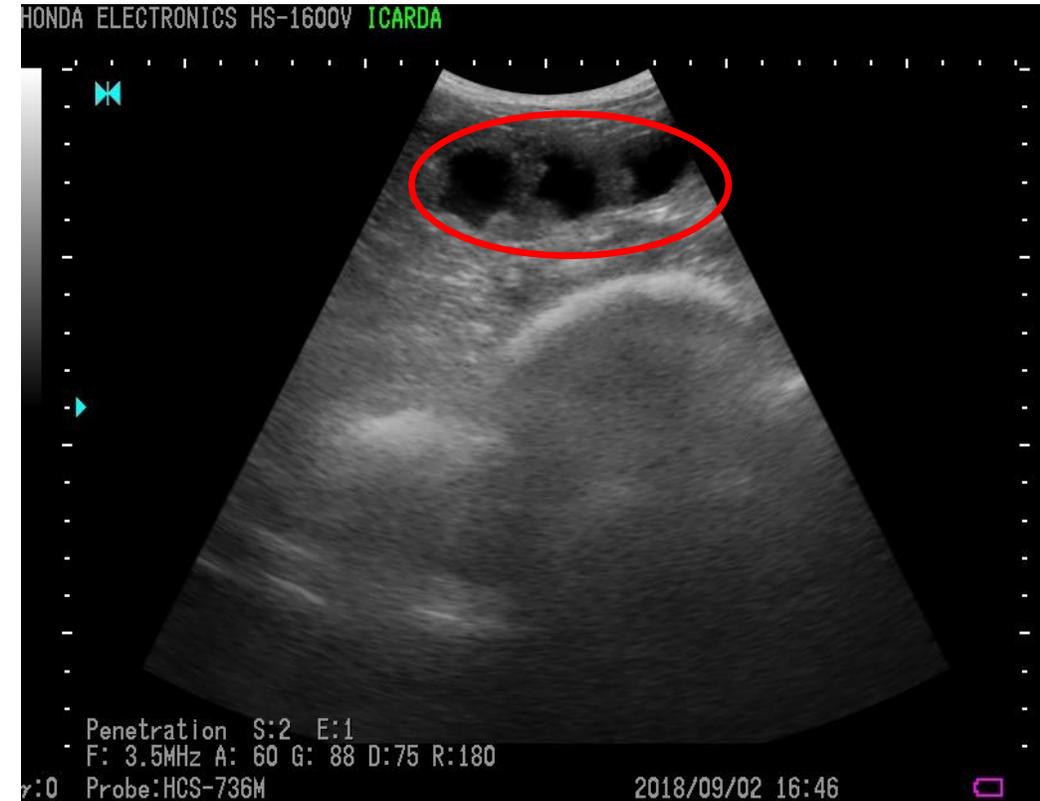
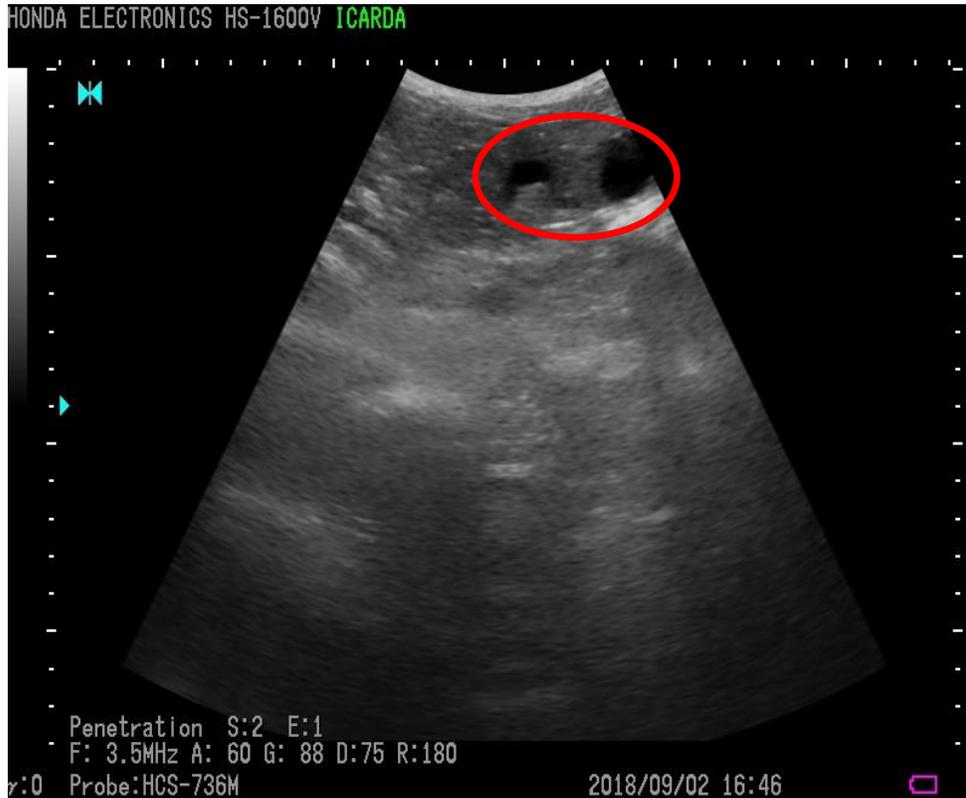
#25 days



- The **amnion** can be first imaged at day 25 of gestation
- Enlarged **uterus**
- Centrally located **embryo**
- **Multiple fetuses** are difficult to positively identify



#25 days



30-35 days



Main structures

- Embryonic vesicles

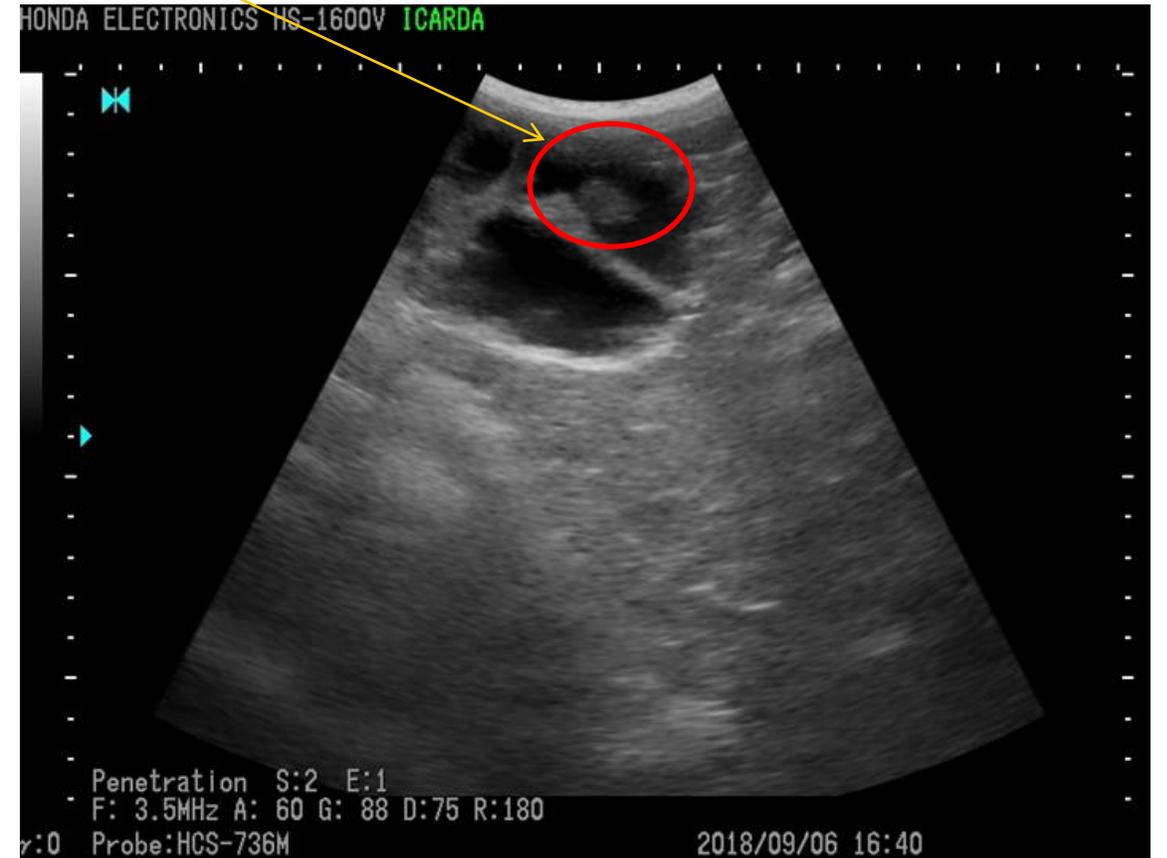
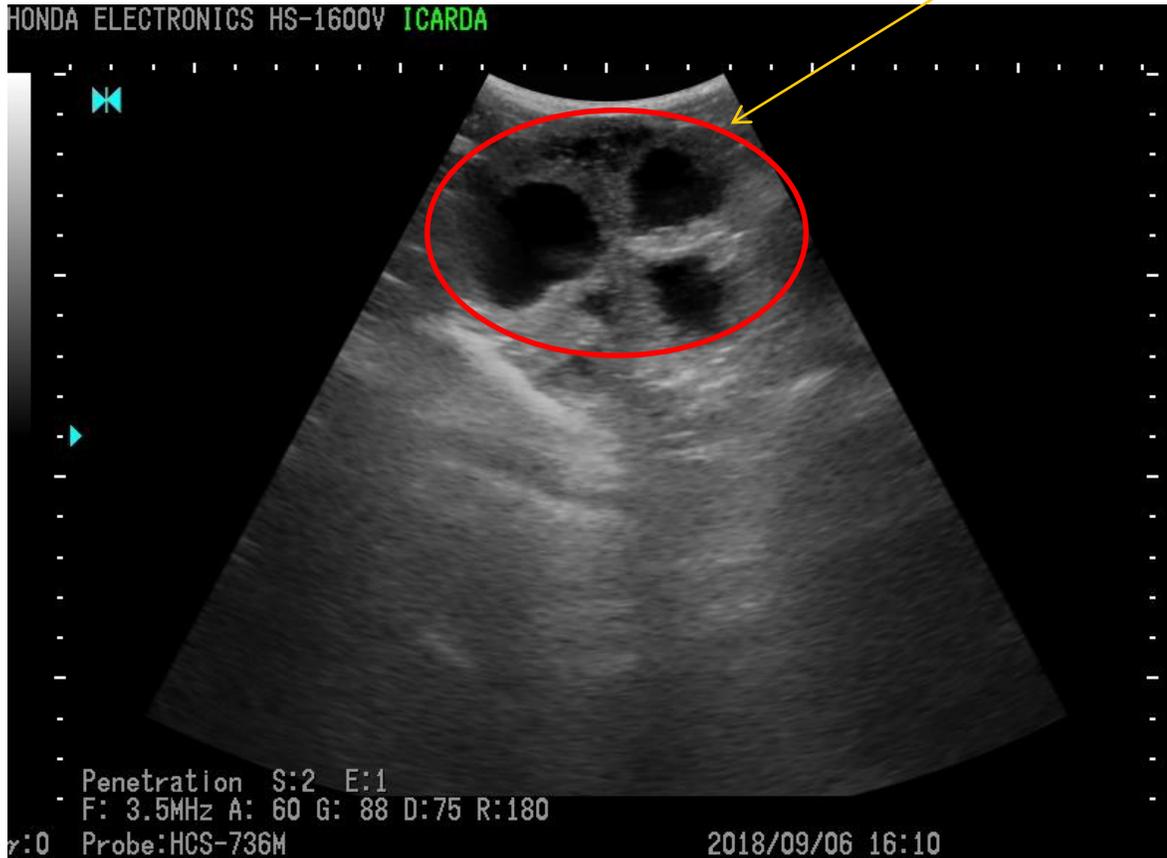
Complementary structures

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

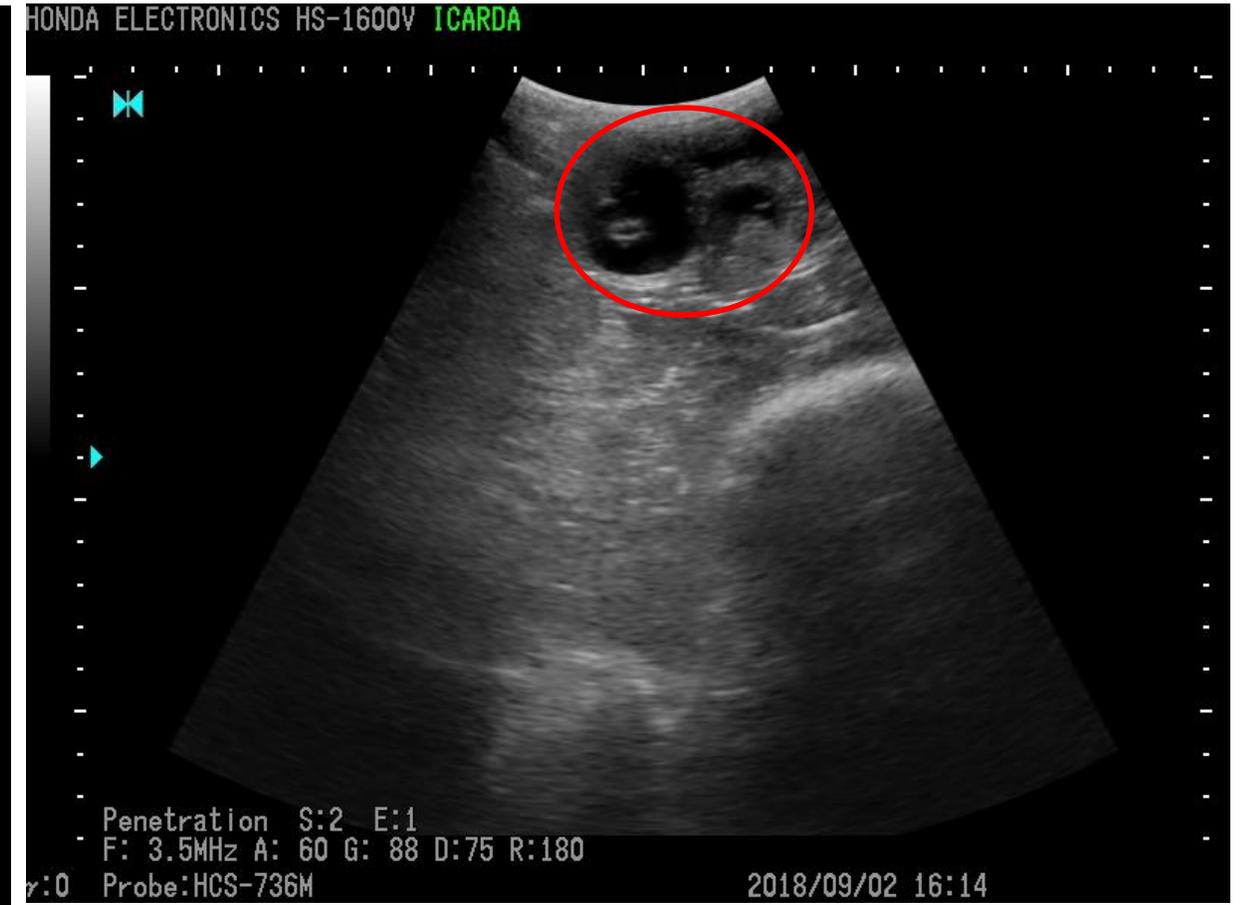
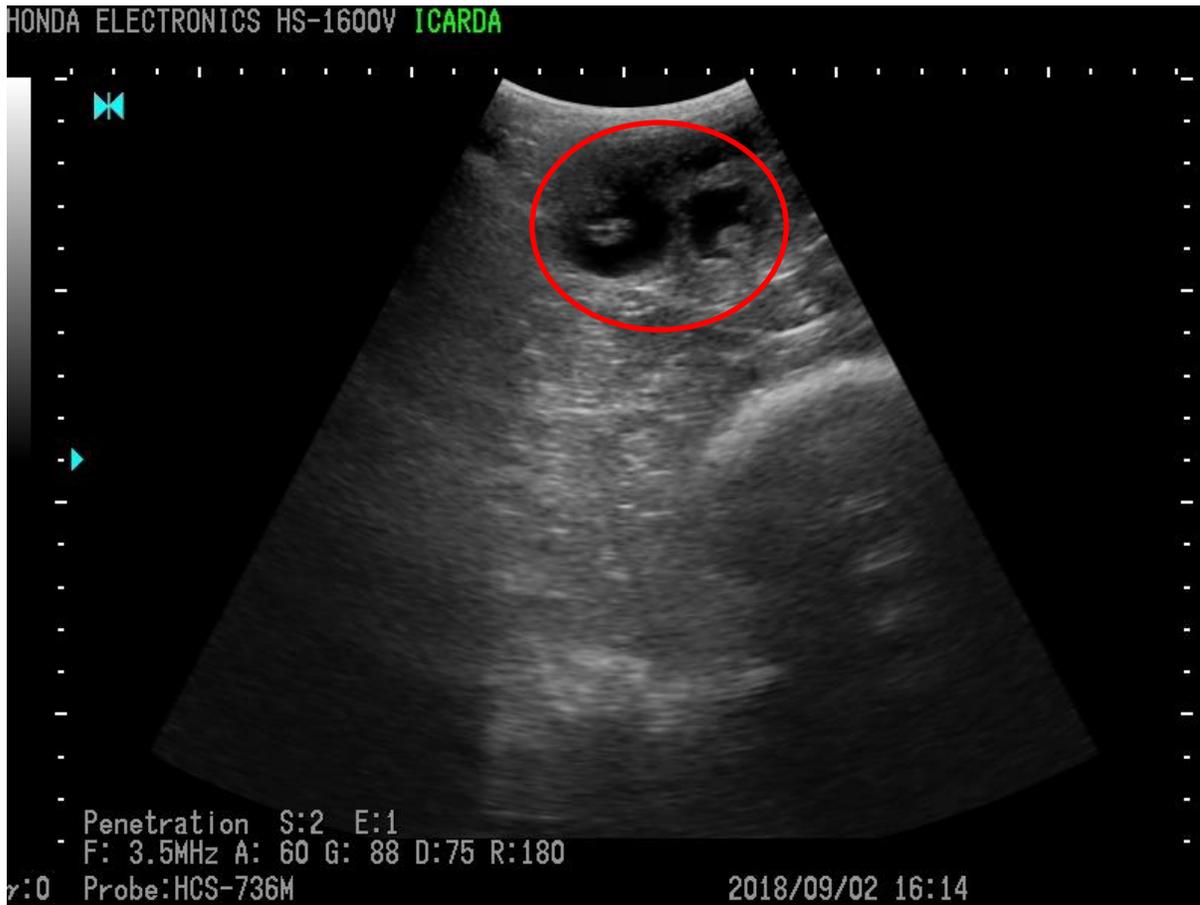
30-35 days



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

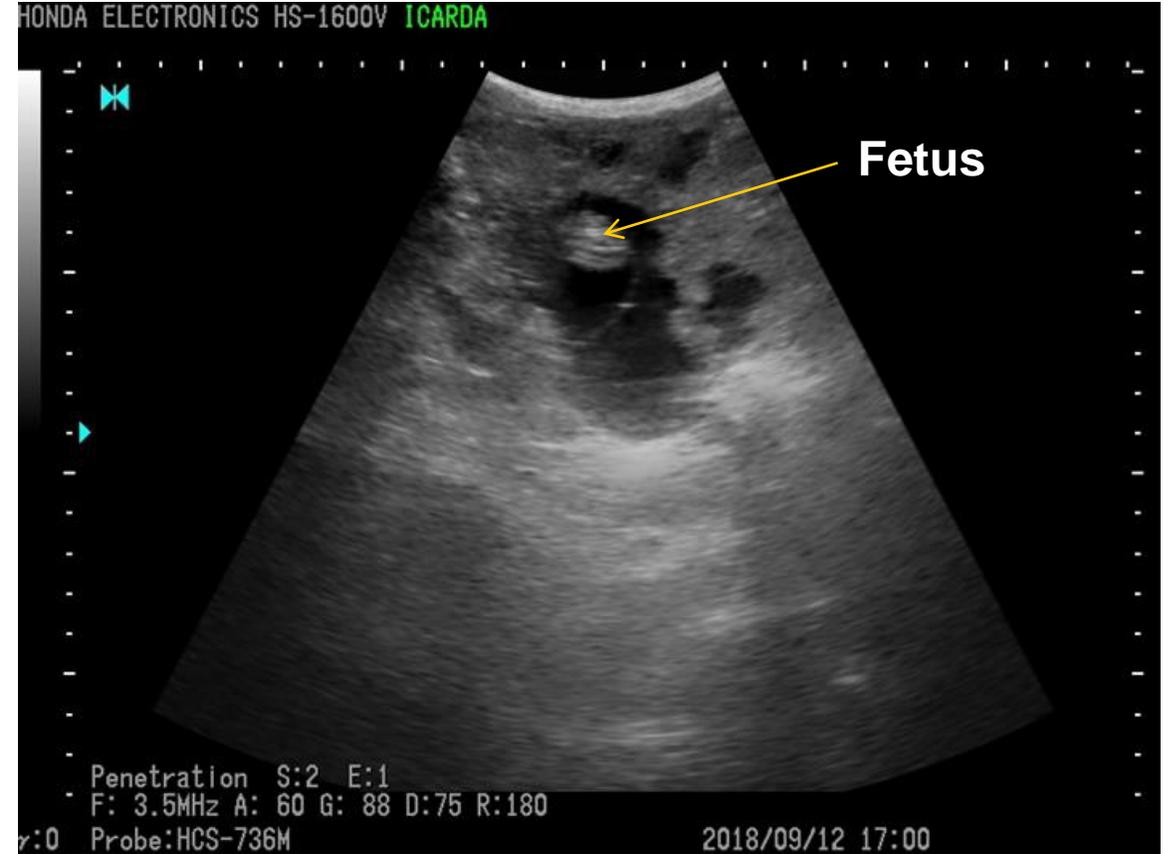
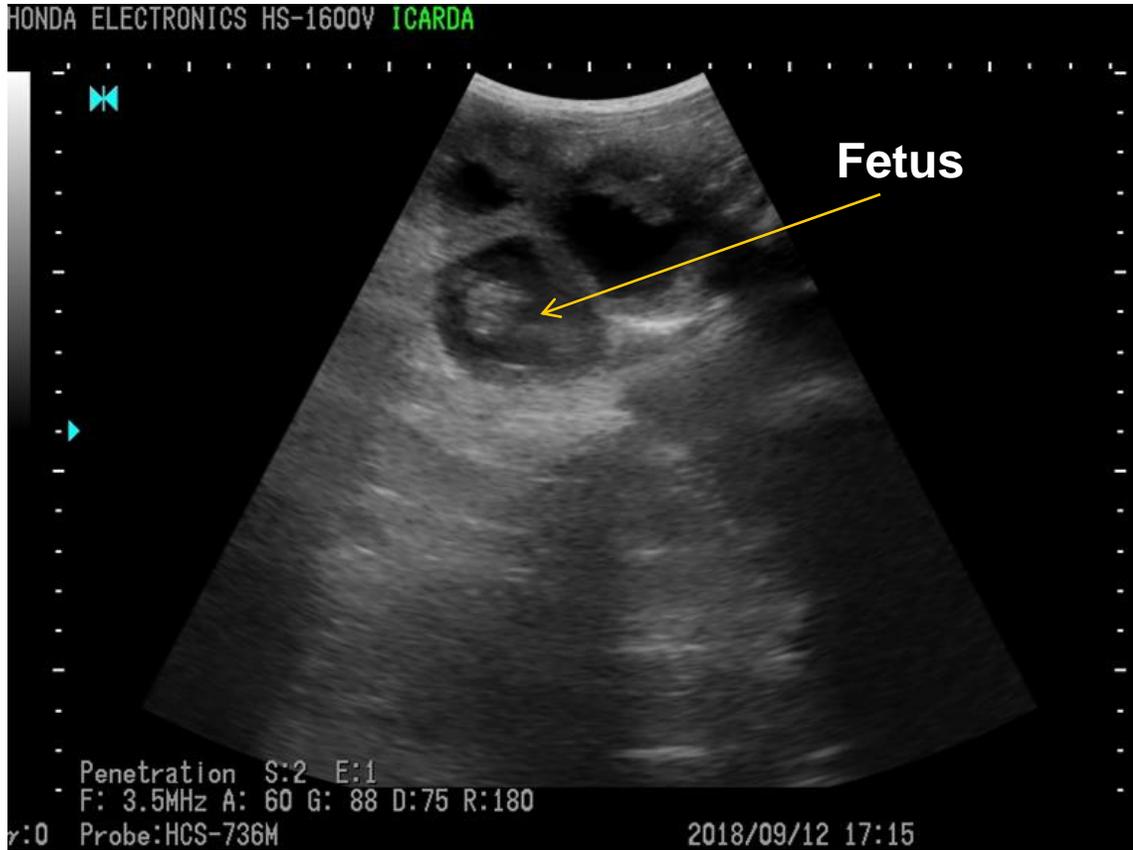
Complementary structures

- Differentiation; head-trunk, heart beat
- Number of fetus determination is optimal

40-45 days



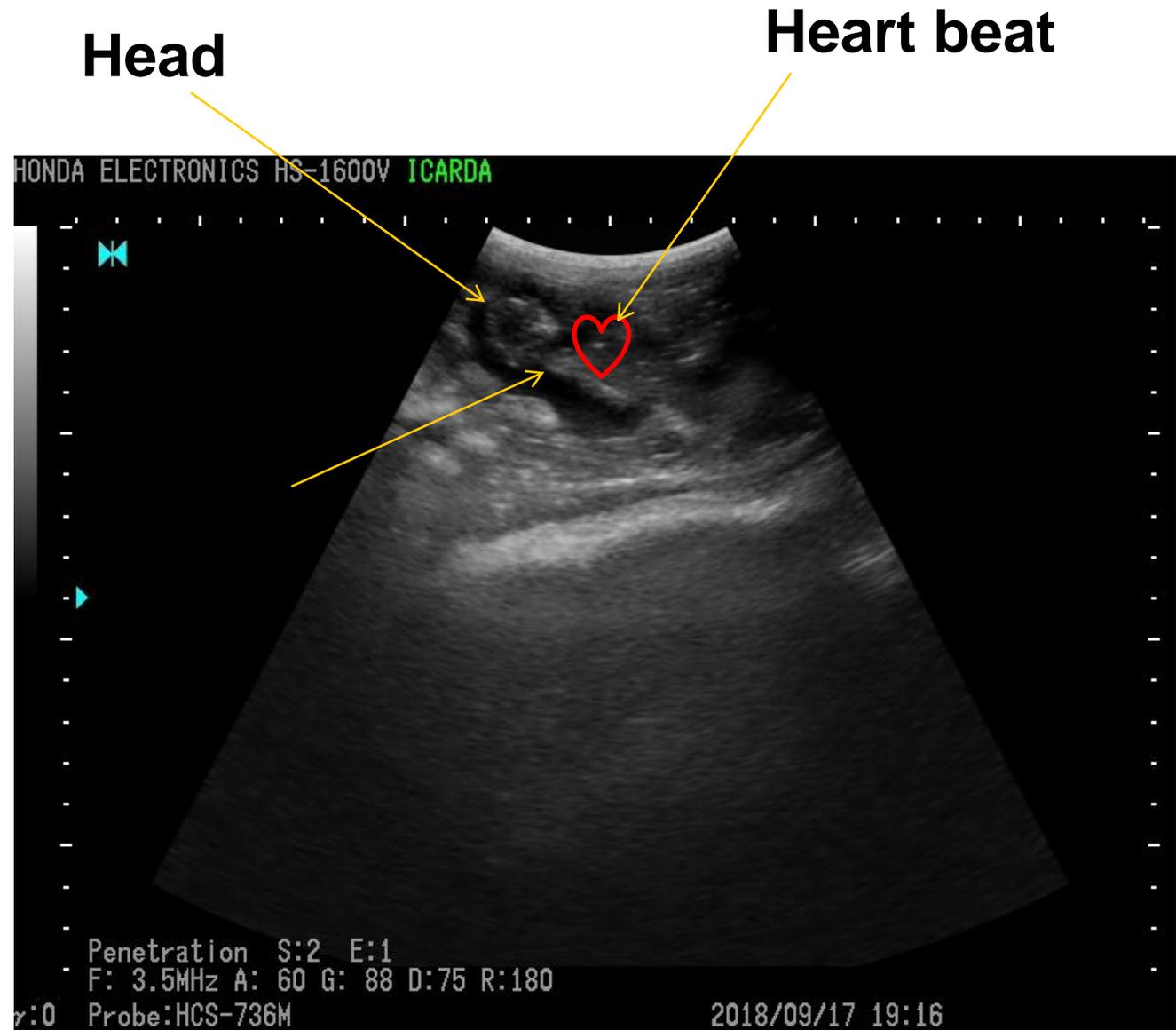
40-45 days



40-45 days

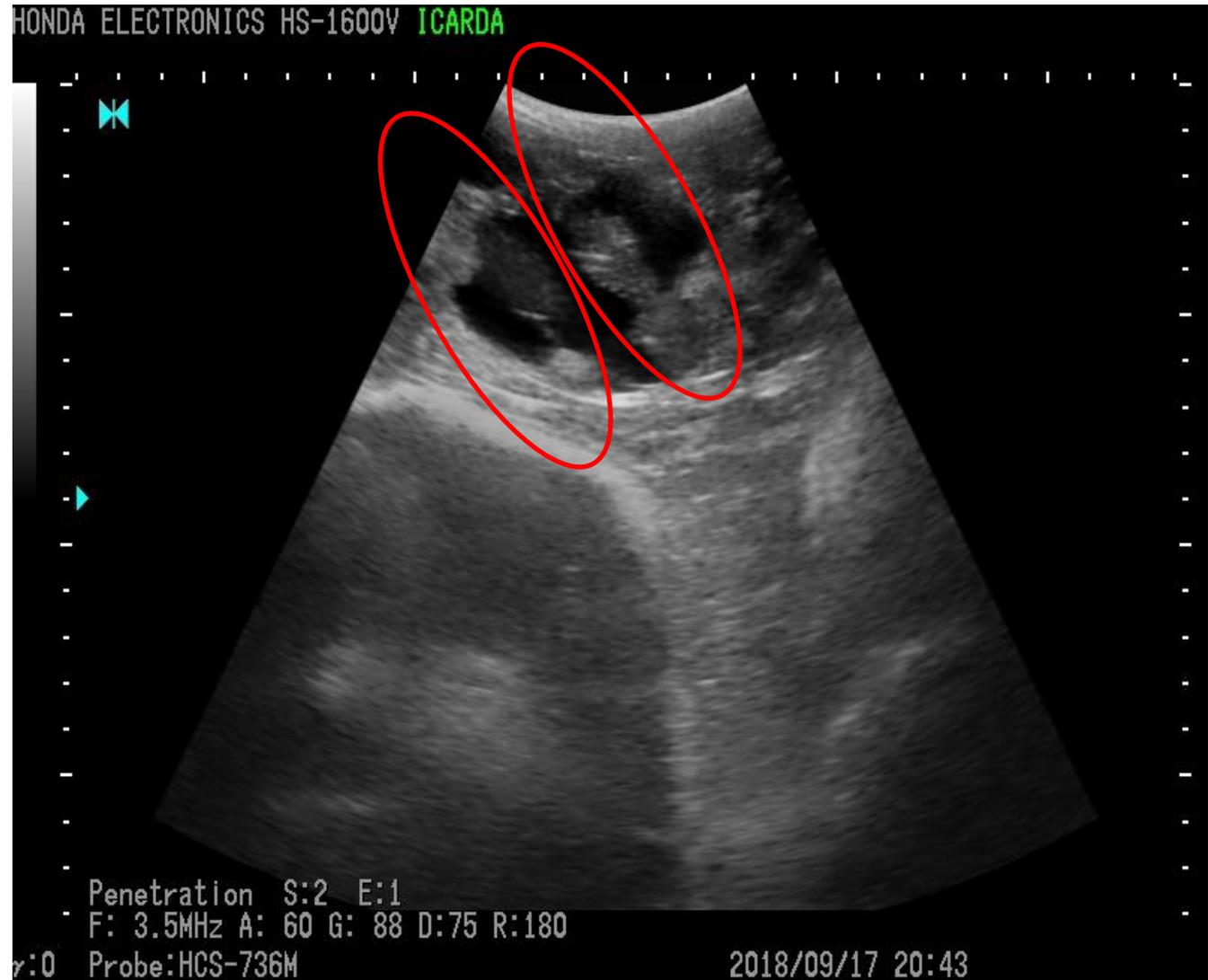


40-45 days



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

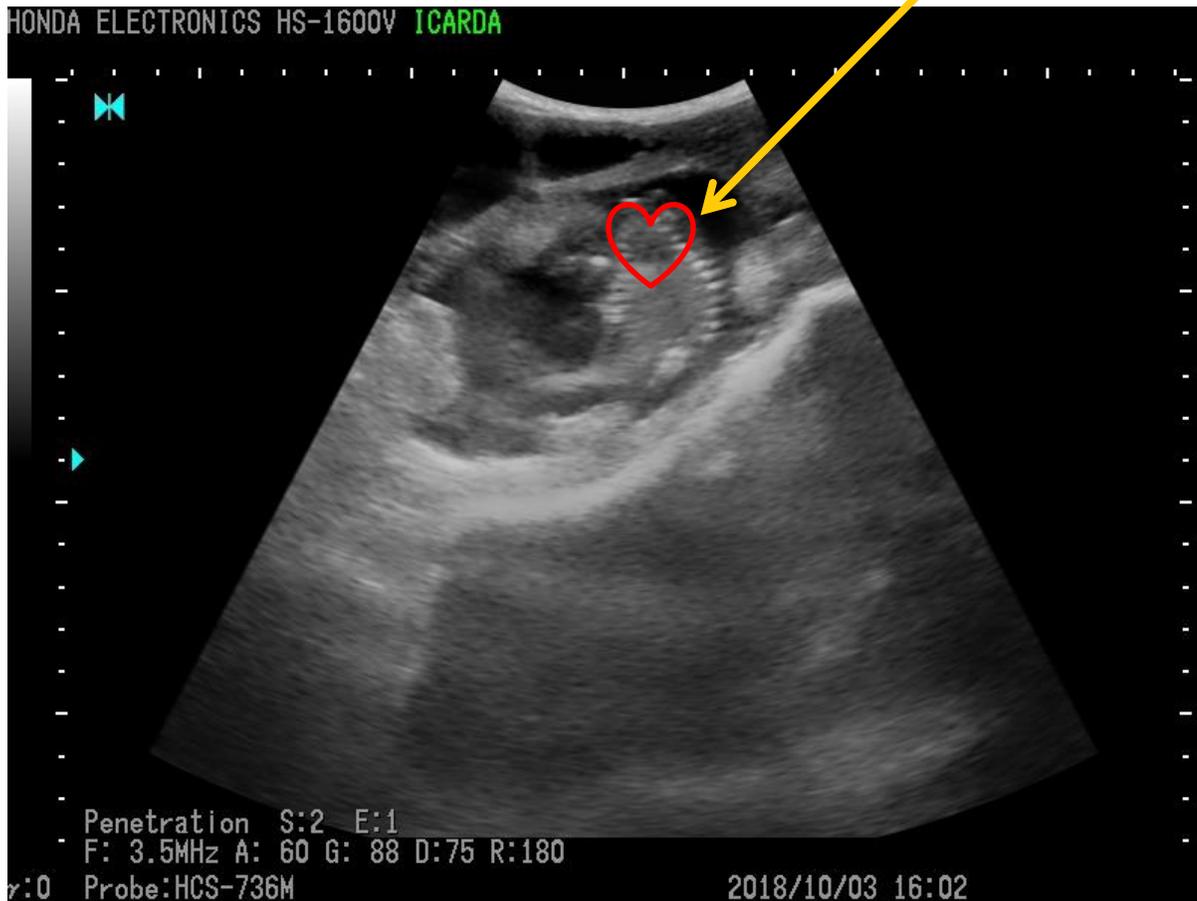


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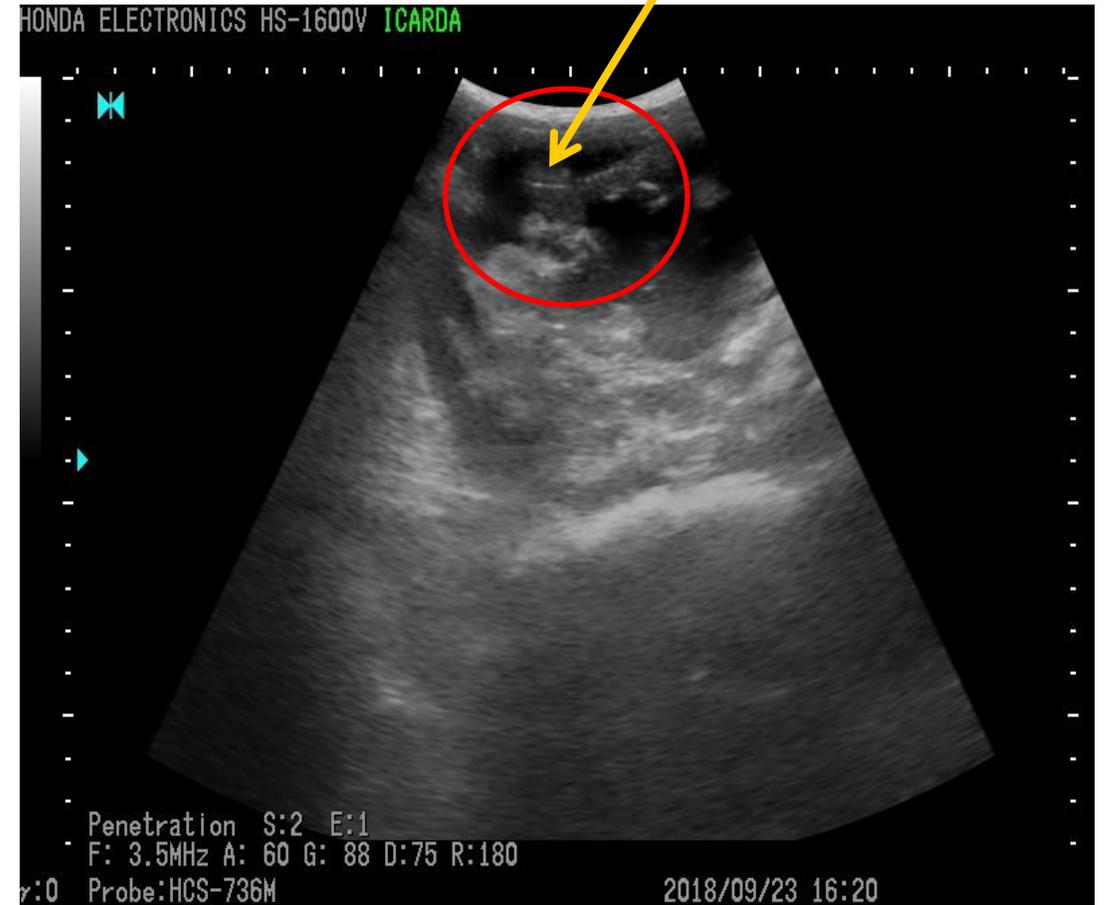
50-60 days



Clear heart beat



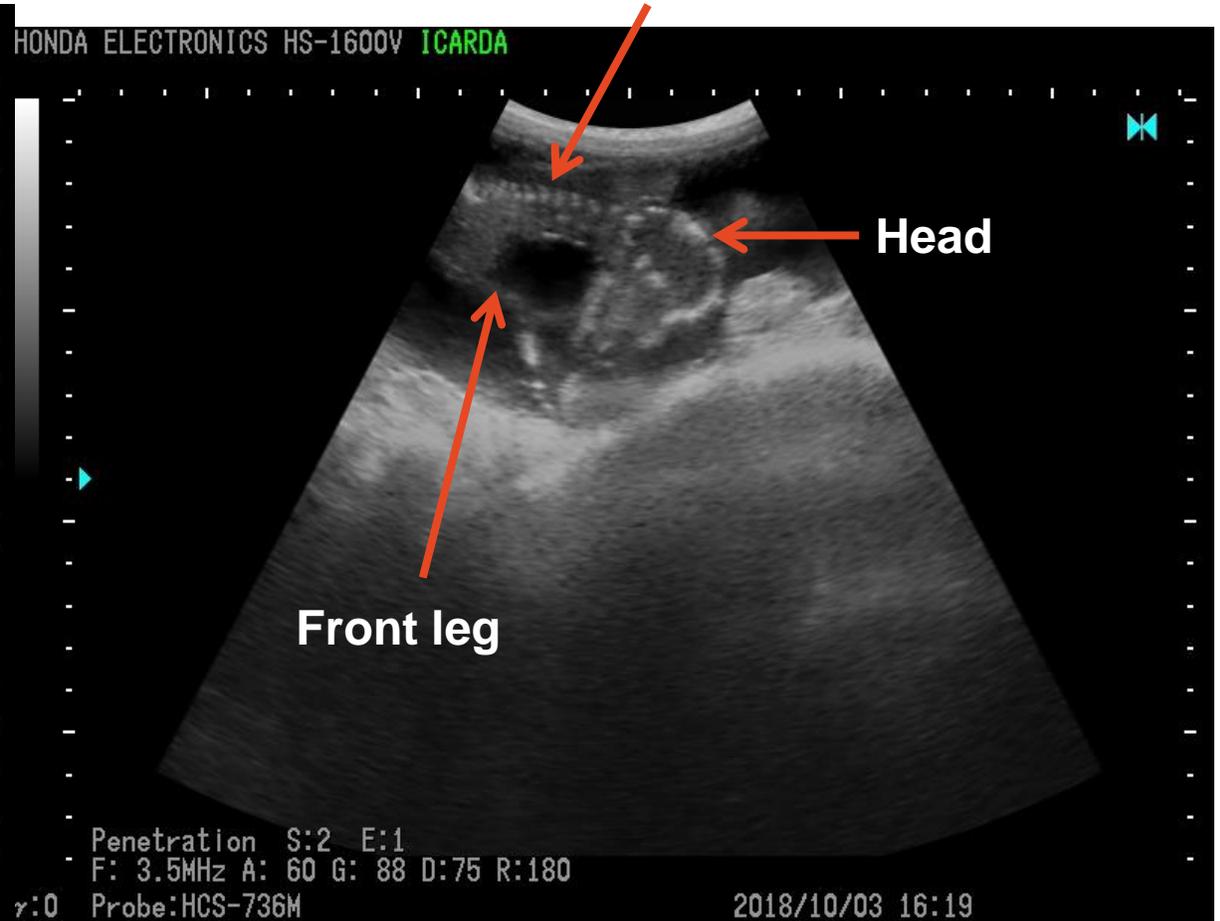
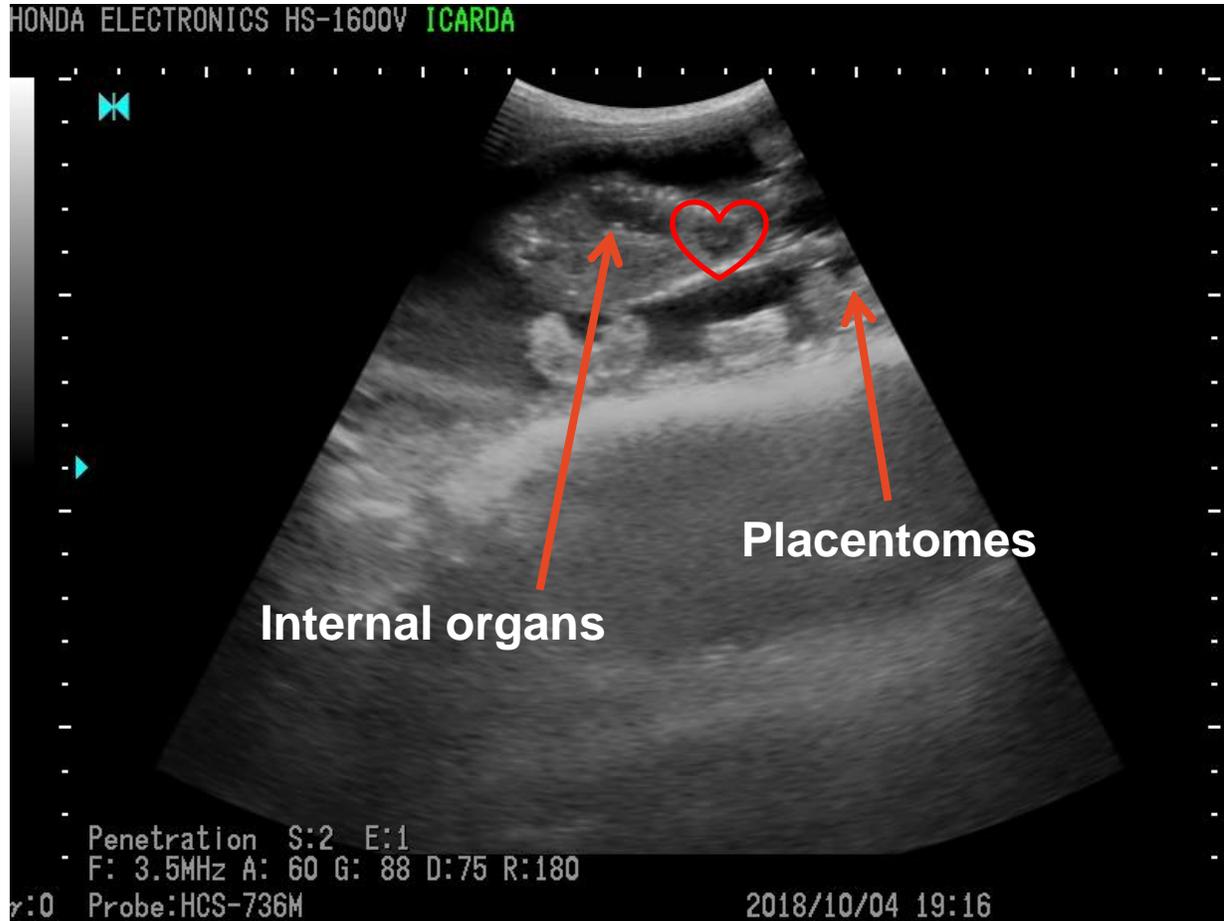
Bone appears highly echogenic (white)



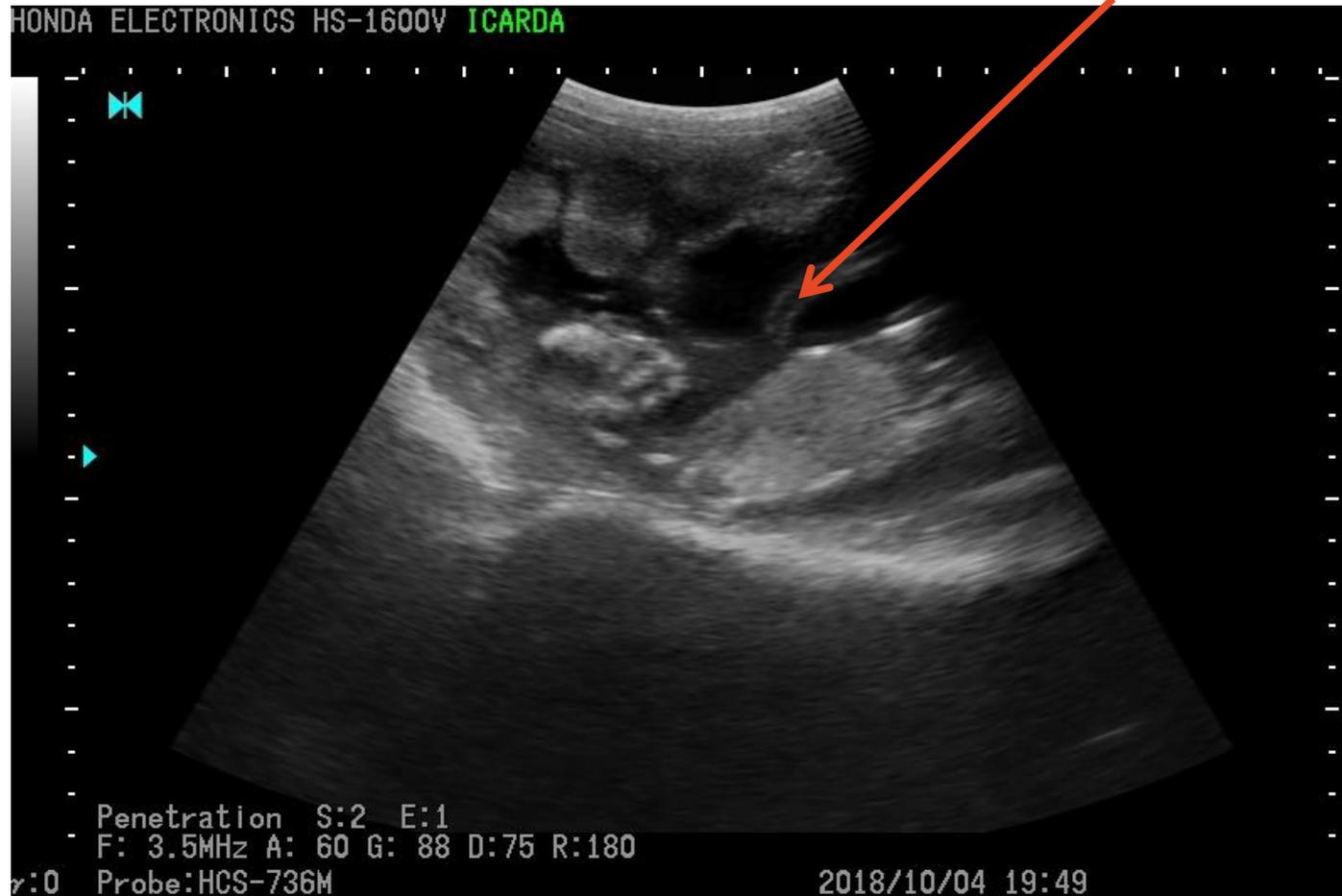
50-60 days



50-60 days



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

75-90 days



Placentomes grow in size

75-90 days

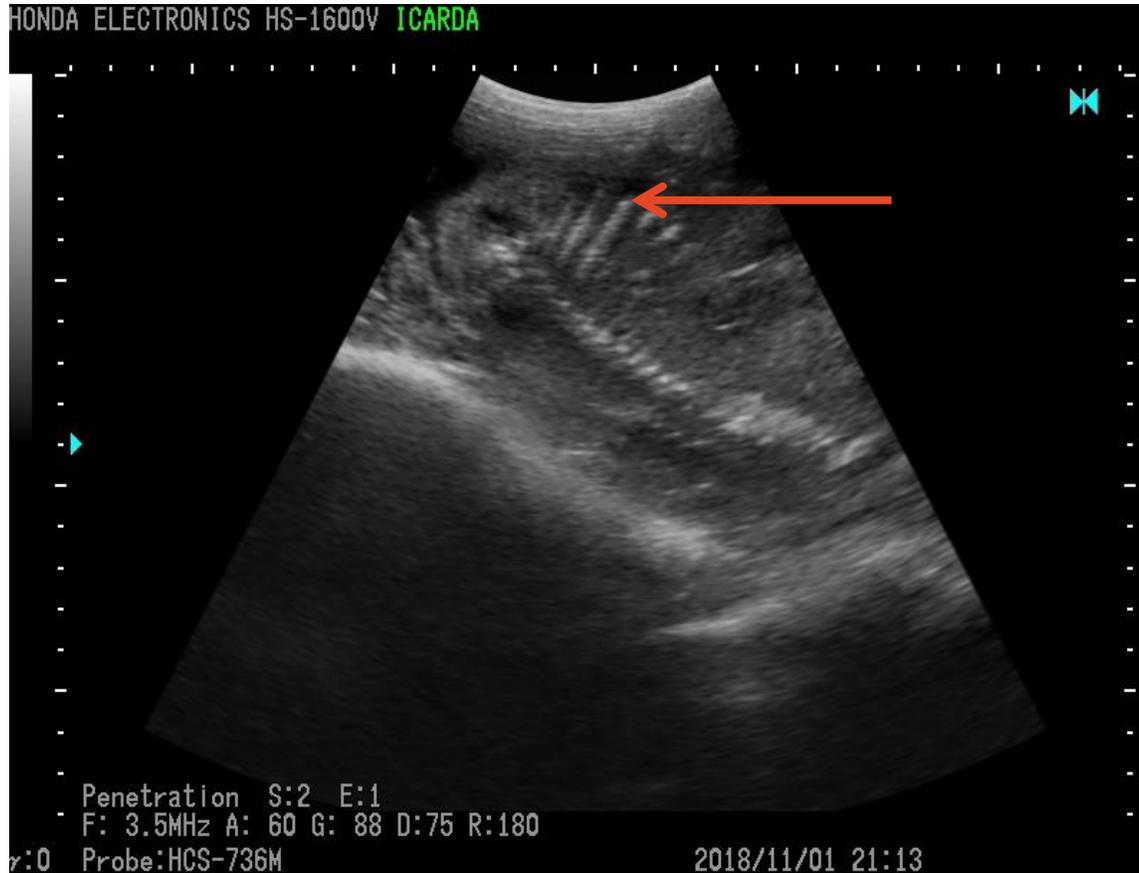


Fetuses are too large and too far within the abdominal cavity to distinguish between single and multiple pregnancies

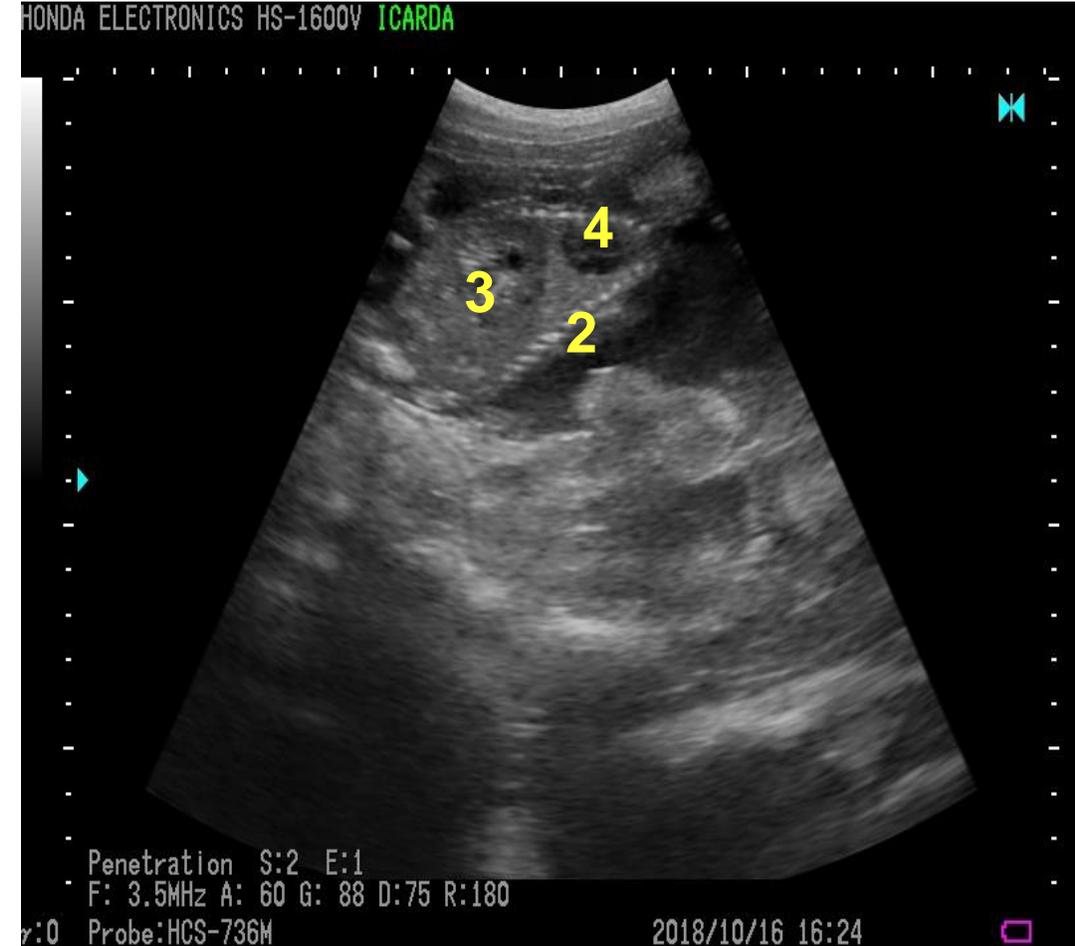
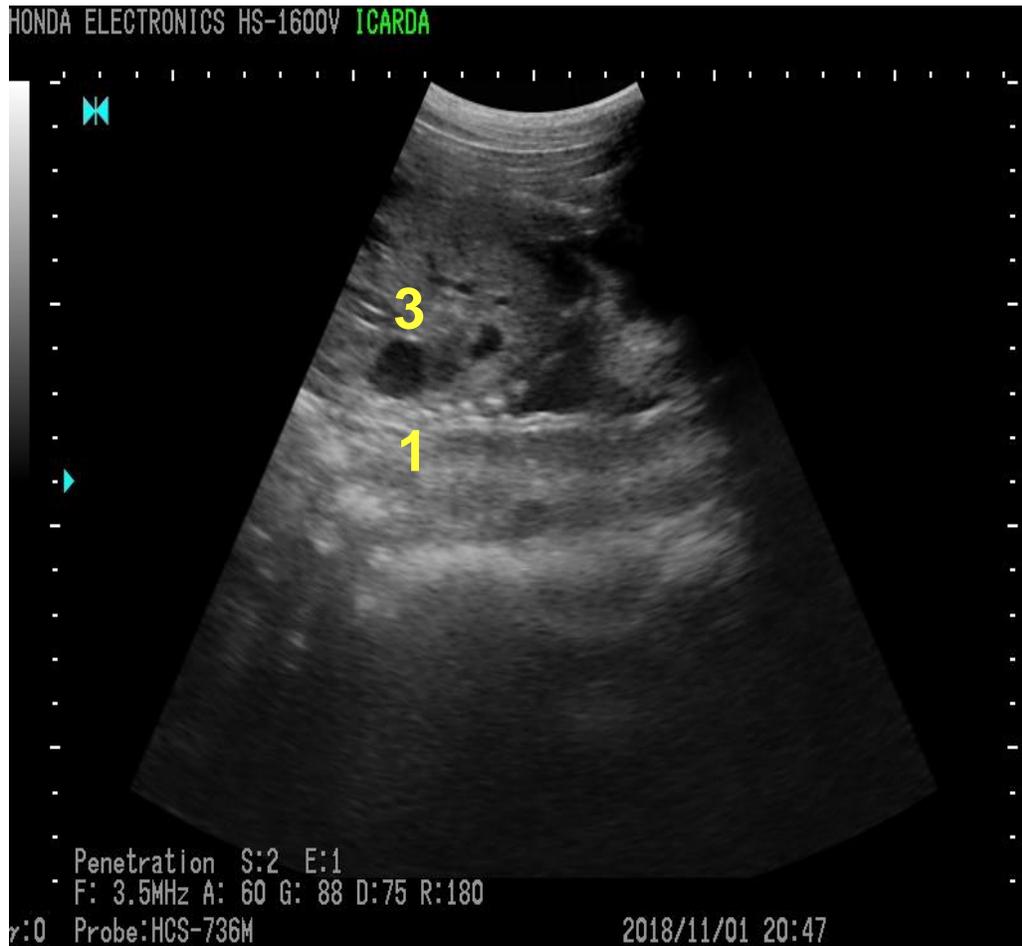
75-90 days



Spine



75-90 days

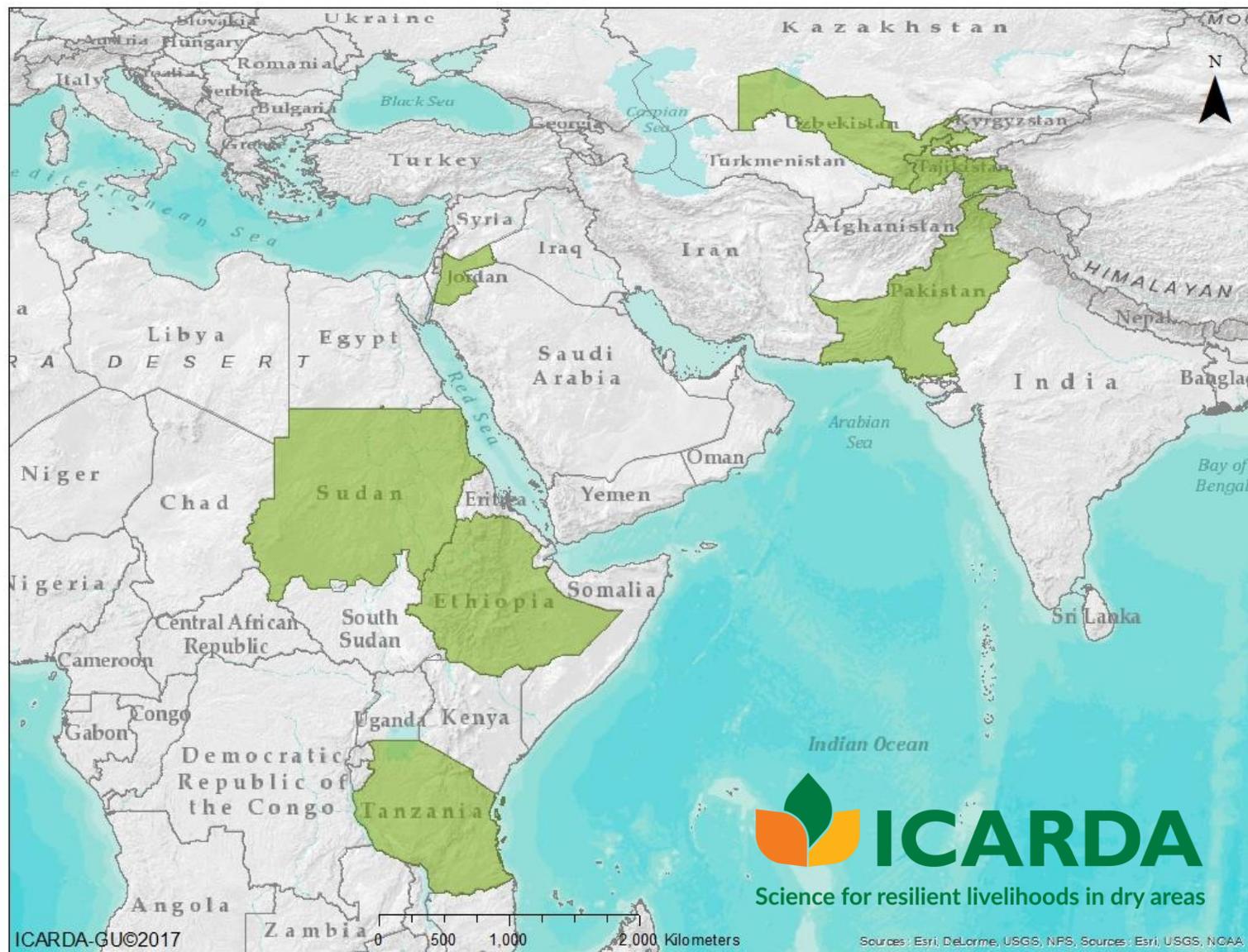


Fetal organs

1 Vertebral column
2 Ribs

3 Internal organs
4 Heart

**Pregnancy Diagnosis
Service Provision:**
Ultrasound-based tool to
manage sheep and goats'
reproduction



CGIAR Research Program on Livestock



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