



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

بعض الوثائق الاصلية تالفة



**THE INTERACTION BETWEEN PROGESTERONE AND LEVEL
OF NUTRITION ON REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE
OF SAIDI EWES**

BY

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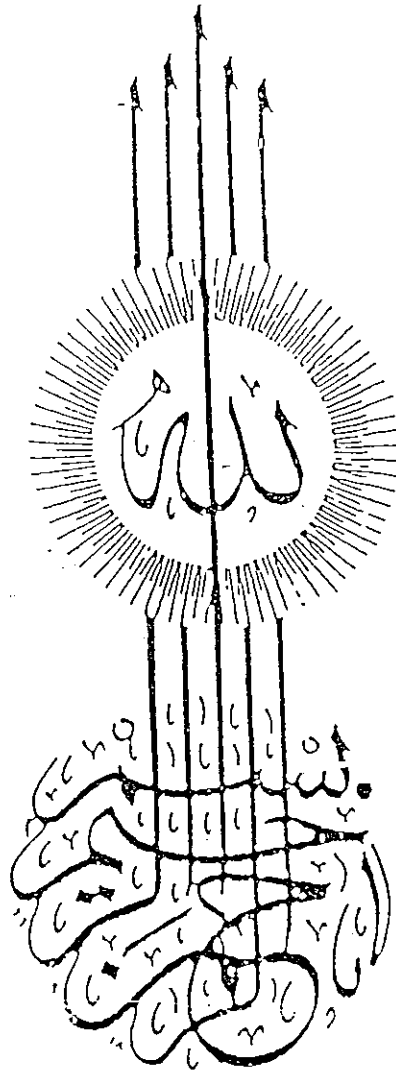
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عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(آية رقم ٥ من سورة العلق)

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CONTENTS

Table of contents

Subjects	Page
Introduction.	1
Review of literature.	3
1. Effect of progesterone and level of nutrition on reproductive performance.	3
1.1. Ovulation rate.....	3
1.2. Conception rate.....	6
1.3. Litter size.....	10
2. Effect of progesterone and level of nutrition on body and birth weights.	12
2.1. Ewes body weight.....	12
2.2. Birth weight.....	12
3. Effect of progesterone and level of nutrition on physiological parameters.	14
4. Effect of progesterone and level of nutrition on some blood components.	15
4.1. Serum glucose.....	15
4.2. Triiodothyronine (T ₃) and thyroxine (T ₄).....	17
4.3. Progesterone.....	18
5. Effect of progesterone and level of nutrition on skin thickness and udder volume.	22
Materials and Methods.....	24

Results and discussion.....	29
1. Effects of progesterone and level of nutrition on reproductive performance.	29
2. Effect of progesterone and level of nutrition on body and birth weights.	34
2.1. Ewes body weight.....	34
2.2. Birth weight.....	39
3. Effect of progesterone and level of nutrition on physiological parameters.	41
3.1. Rectal Temperature.....	41
3.2. Respiration rate.....	46
4. Effect of progesterone and level of nutrition on some blood components.	51
4.1. Serum glucose.....	51
4.2. Triiodothyronine (T ₃) and thyroxine (T ₄).....	56
4.3. Progesterone.....	65
5. Effect of progesterone and level of nutrition on skin Thickness and udder volume.	71
6. Conclusion	82
7. Summary	84
8. References	88
10. Arabic summary	

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Africa has a population of 205 million sheep and 117 million goats representing approximately 17% and 31 % of the world total population, respectively (FAO, 1990). In Africa, the distribution of these small ruminants varies widely, with a higher concentration found in dry area than in humid areas. These animals serve not only as a source of meat, but also provide milk, skins and manure. In Egypt, there are approximately 4 million sheep and 3 million goats (Minst. of Agric. 1995).

Saidi sheep is usually raised in Assiut Governorate. Planning to make of sheep raising an economic enterprise and to encourage the increase of small ruminants kept by farmers would be based on improving the output per ewe.

Output per ewe as the number of lambs produced per year is the component of role on the ewe gain. In this respect, Aboul-Naga *et al.* (1980) reported that three lambing every two years is feasible under local conditions.

Embryonic losses occur in sheep. Although it well established that between 20 and 30% of fertilized sheep ova die in the first weeks of pregnancy (Edey, 1969), many of the factors responsible for these relatively high embryonic losses are still uncertain. Exogenous progesterone has been used in an attempt to improve embryonic survival in sheep. In some studies, increases in pregnancy rates ranging from 11 to 28% were achieved by using progesterone supplements (Pearce *et al.*, 1984; Peterson *et al.*, 1984 and Davis *et al.*, 1986).

During the first weeks of pregnancy, under nutrition can reduce embryonic survival in ewes (Edey, 1966). Studies on this subject have produced equivocal results (Edey, 1976), and while embryo may survive

periods of nutritional stress experienced by ewes, it is unknown whether their growth and development are affected.

The mechanism involved in the relationship between nutrition and endocrine factors on one hand and the embryo survival on the other hand needs more focus especially in local sheep.

The aim of the present study was to investigate the effect of feeding level and progesterone injection on reproductive performance, body and birth weight, physiological parameters, blood constituents, and udder volume and skin thickness.