REPRODUCTION OF SMALL ANIMALS

Canine Reproduction

The Bitch

Puberty age: 6 months.

Estrous: Monoestrus (One estrus during breeding season)

Estrous Cycle have Proestrus, Estrus (Heat), Metestrus or Diestrus, and Anestrus.

Estrous Cycle (Non-Pregnant)

- Proestrus (9 days)
- » Vulva swollen
- » Bloody discharge
- » Attracted to male but does not mate

- Estrus (9 days, ovulation day 2)
- » Accepts male
- » Straw-colored discharge
 - Metestrus or Diestrus (90 days)
- » False pregnancy
 - Anestrus (5 months)
- » Sexual inactivity

Estrous Cycle (Pregnant)

- Proestrus (9 days)
- » Vulva swollen
- » Bloody discharge
- » Attracted to male but does not mate
- Estrus (9 days, ovulation day 2)
- » Accepts male
- » Straw-colored discharge
- Metestrus/Diestrus (50 60 days)
- » Pregnancy
- » Parturition (63 days from ovulation)
- Anestrus (5 months)
- » Sexual inactivity

Mating

- 1. Occurs during estrus
- 2. Length of courtship by male is variable
- 3. Licks vulva
- 4. Bitch stands with tail to one side
- 5. Male mounts without erection and penetrates Os penis.

- 6. In vagina, male bulbus glandis engorges, thrusting
- 7. Male dismounts and turns around but penis remains in vagina "the tie"
- 8. Tie last 5 min to 1 hour.
- 9. Mate 2 times (Days 11 and 13) after start of proestrus.
- 10. Sperm lasts up to 7 days in female.

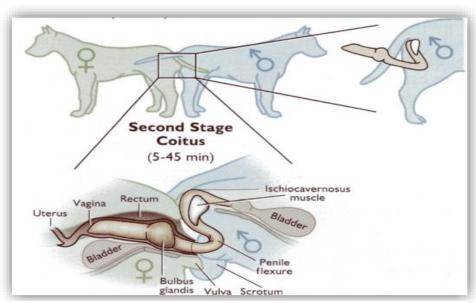


Figure 1 Coituas (Tei) in dogs

Hormonal Changes

- 1. Progesterone maintained higher (ovulation progesterone 2–5 ng/ml). Drop in progesterone triggers parturition
- 2. CL required to maintain pregnancy and no placental progesterone
- 3. Placental Relaxin.
- 4. LH increase associated with progesterone >0.5 ng/ml.

Pregnancy

Gestation period in bitch is 63 days (58-68)

Pregnancy detection

- 1. Abdominal palpation at 3 4 weeks
- 1. Ultrasound after day 16.

Parturition

- 1. Parturition in canine called (whelping).
- 2. The newborn called (Bobbies).
- 3. All Bobbies born blindness and have a 3 weeks at less to open there eyes.
- 4. The Bobbies depend on their mother to nutrient until 3 months.

Delayed Parturition

» Primary inertia

- Does not show signs of parturition
- Does not progress from stage 1 stage 2
- If green fluid (caesarian section)
- Give oxytocin in several small doses

» Secondary inertia

- Uterine exhaustion
- Lack of oxytocin

Induction of parturition

» ECG and estradiol

Reproductive disorders of the Bitch

- Cystic endometrial hyperplasia (pyometra)
- Uterus fills with fluid
- Progesterone increases first
- Contamination of uterus by vaginal bacteria
- Toxemia results from absorption of fluid and endotoxins
- Thirst, vomiting, in appetence, shock, death
- 4–6 weeks after estrus

- Bitches >9 years that have not had a previous pregnancy
- Can be open or closed hysterectomy

2. False pregnancy

- » Normal to some extent
- » 60 days after estrus
- » May lactate, gain weight, nesting behavior

3. Mammary tumors

Thought may be related to similarity to pregnancy and non-pregnancy.

Disorders of the Male Dog

- 1. Hyperactive sexuality
- » Castrate
- » Progesterone
 - 2. Cryptorchidism
- » Normal descent at days 7–10 after birth
- » Should be removed if retained for >1 yr.

Artificial Insemination

- Bitch does not accept the male
- Shipment of semen
- Minimize the number of breeding
- Bitches ovulate around day 10 after they enter proestrus (discharge) or about 1 2 days of estrus.

Ovulation can be detected by:

- LH assay (peak LH value + one day)
- Progesterone assay (>5 ng/ml)
- Cytology of vaginal smear (>50% certified cells)
- Remember oocytes in the canine are ovulated as 1° oocytes and must mature in the oviduct to a 2° oocyte before fertilization.

- Fresh or cooled semen, inseminate 2 days after ovulation detected and again 48 72 hr latter.
- Frozen semen, inseminate on day 5 7 after ovulation
- Uterine insemination better than cervical.

Feline Reproduction

- Female (Queen) and male (Tom)
- Puberty (6 9 months)
- Mono seasonal estrous (January to September)
- House cats may cycle year round

Estrous Cycle

Pro-estrus

- » 1 2 days
- » Attracted to males
- » Rubs head and neck on objects
- » Vocalization, posturing and rolling

Estrus

- » Accepts male
- » 4 6 days if male present, 10 days if no male
- » Ovulation 27 hours after mating (induced)
- » Affectionate to aggressive towards owners
- » Proestrus if queen did not ovulate (8 10 days)

Diestrus after ovulation

- » pseudo-pregnancy 40 days
- » pregnancy 60 days

Anestrus

> 3 - 4 months

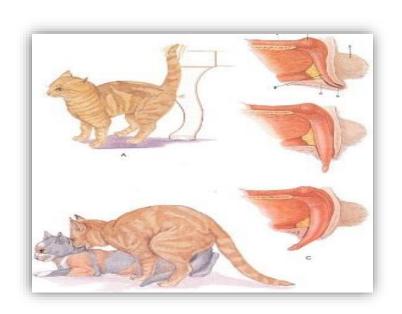
Hormonal Changes

- Proestrus
- » Estrogen increases due to follicular development
- Estrus

- » Estrogen high until ovulation
- » Ovulation 27 hr after mating (vaginal stimulation)
- Diestrus
- » No Cl if mating does not occur, so no diestrus
- » Cl produces progesterone (63 days, peak day 20)
- » If pregnancy does not occur or fails; life of the CL is only 1/2 h that seen in pregnancy.

Mating

- Queens call or vocalize (low moaning sound)
- » Owners may think a sign of illness
- During mating, tom bites neck female with erection penis faces forward only lasts 30 seconds to 5 minutes
- » As male dismounts female gives a loud copulatory call and tom retreats
- » Mating occurs 6 7 times until queen declines. May occur for up to 4 days.



Pregnancy

- Gestation period: 63 days
- Diagnosis: (abdominal palpation day 17 –25).

Parturition

- Similar to other species in events and hormonal control
- Dystocia rare caesarian
- Uterine inertia oxytocin.

Control of Estrus

- Progestins
- Ovariohysterectomy

Induction of Ovulation

- » HCG
- » Vaginal Stimulation

Reproductive disorders of the Queen

1.Pseudo-pregnancy

- » Mating to sterile male
- » Vaginal stimulation or hormonal stimulation
 - 2. Cystic endometrial hyperplasia (Pyometra)
- » Same as in bitch
 - 3. Failure to cycle
- » Stress, poor nutrition, disease, inadequate light, cystic follicles

Diseases of the Tom Cat

- Cryptorchidism (castration).