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**Hormonal control of reproduction**

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| **Hormone** | **Therapeutic uses and indications** | **Dose** | **Commercial form (s)** |
| **Animal** | **Application** |
| **FSH** | cattle | Smooth inactive ovary | 1500-3000 IU | FolligoneFostimAnterionProlan-AGystyl |
| Super-ovulation for embryo transfer |
| Sheep and goat | Synchronization of estrous after sponge removal | 500-800 IU |
| Saw | Induction of estrous after farrowing | 1000 IU |
| Dog | Induction of estrous during physiological anestrum | 50-100 IU |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **LH** | Cattle | Delayed ovulation | 1500-3000 IU | ProlanPregnylChorulonPremognylCystovetProfassiNovarelHumagon |
| Anovulation |
| Cystic ovary (follicular cyst) |
| Prolonged estrus |
| Repeat breeder |
| Early embryonic death |
| In bull: improve the libido |
| Mare | Induce or hasten ovulation | 1500-3000 IU |
| Saw | Stimulate the onset of estrus after farrowing | 500-1000 IU |
| Sheep and goat | In male: Improve libido | 100-500 IU |
| Dog | Improve estrus | 100-500 IU |
| Cat | Induce ovulation | 100-200 IU |
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| **Oxytocin** | Uterine inertia | cattle | 40-60 IU | SyntocinonHypophysinOxytocinPitocin |
| Weak birth pain | Mare | 30-60 IU |
| Sub-involution of uterus |  | Sheep | 5-10 IU |
| Uterine prolapse |  | Saw | 5-10 IU |
| Retention of placenta |  | Dog | 3-5 IU |
| Opened pyometra |  | Rabbit | 0.2-3 IU |
| Assist milk letdown |  |  |
| **GnRH** | 1- Induce ovulation in anestrus or transitional mares2- Hasten ovulation in mares exhibit estrus.3- Treatment of ovarian inactivity in large animals.4- Estrus synchronization.5- Superovulation.6- Treatment of cystic ovaries in dairy cattle7- Reduce the time interval from calving to first ovulation.8- GnRH challenge to test pituitary sufficiency or testicular steroidogenesis in dogs and human. | *Follow the instruction of the manufacturer* e.g.Fol. cyst: 5.0 ml.Anestrum: 5.0 mlDelayed Ovul.: 2.5 mlImprovement of pregnancy rate of cows: 2.5mlSynchronization of oestrus: 2.5 ml. | FertagylCystorelinFactrelOvuplant (mare)Gonazon (fish)GonasynConeptalReceptalGonadorelinGonabred |
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| **Estrogen** | Induction of abortion | In undesirable pregnancy, mummified fetus | Large animals (L.A.) | 5-20 mg | Estradiol benzoateFolon-5Cyren-BDiethyl stilbesterol |
| Open cervix | In closed pyometra, retained placenta, mummified fetus |
| Weak and/or silent heat |
| Incomplete enucleation of CL | To antagonize P4 release | Small animals (S.A.) | 3-10 mg |
| Priming of uterine contractility to action of oxytocin |
| Induction of lactation | E2 plus P4 |
| Initiation of estrous |
| Osteoporosis in aged females |
| Hormonal castration and fattening | S.A.: 20 mg; L.A.: 50 mg |
| Prostatic hyperplasia and urinary incontinence in dog | 1 mg/day for 3 days |
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| **Progesterone** | Habitual abortion | L.A.: 50 mgS.A.: 10-20 mg | MPA | Medroxyprogesterone acetate |
| Synchronization of estrous | CAP | Chlormadione acetate |
| Nymphomania | MAP | Methoxy acetoxy progesterone |
| Vaginal prolapse | FAIS | Fluorogestrone acetate Intravaginal sponge |
| MAIS | Medroxyprogesterone acetate Intravaginal sponge |
| PRID | Progesterone releasing Intravaginal device |
| Lutone |
| ProntogestRegu-mate |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Testosterone** | In cow and steer | Androgeniztion of male that | *Follow the instruction of the manufacturer* | Testone-HPrimotestoneSustanon |
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| **Prostaglandins** | * Synchronization of estrus in farm animals.
* Treatment of persistent corpus luteum.
* Evacuation of abnormal uterine contents.
* Induction of abortion.
* Treatment of open pyometra.
 | **- Large animals**Natural PGF2α (Lutylase®): 25-35 mg….5-7 mlSynthetic PGF2α  (Estrumate®): 500 µg….2 mlSynthetic PGF2α  (Prosolvin®): 15 mg…….2ml**- Sheep & Goats:** 62.5 - 125 µg | Lutylase (Natural PGF2α)Estrumate (Synthetic PGF2α)estroPLAN (Synthetic PGF2α)ProstaMate(Synthetic PGF2α)Hemabate (Synthetic PGF2α)Juramate (Synthetic PGF2α)Sincrocio (Synthetic PGF2α)PRELOBAN(Synthetic PGF2α)Ciosin (Synthetic PGF2α)SincroProst (Synthetic PGF2α)Prostal (Synthetic PGF2α)Enzaprost (Synthetic PGF2α)Luteosyl (Synthetic PGF2α)Prosolvin (Synthetic PGF2α) |