

PRACTICAL OBSTETRICS

-5th Stage



Pregnancy diagnosis in MARES

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Pregnancy diagnosis in The mare

1 - *Managmenatal methods* : Estrus determination /failure of estrus(Days 16 to 24)

Disadvantage:

- pregnant mare can show estrus signs /5 to 10%.
- non-pregnant mares: fail to show estrus /silent heat, pseudopregnancy.

2-Clinical M.

2-1- *Vaginal Exam.*

**pale m.m, blanched, cervix
small and tightly closed, firm,
covered by scant and sticky
mucous secretion .**



**Vaginoscope or Speculum
examination**





2-2-RECTAL PALPATION:

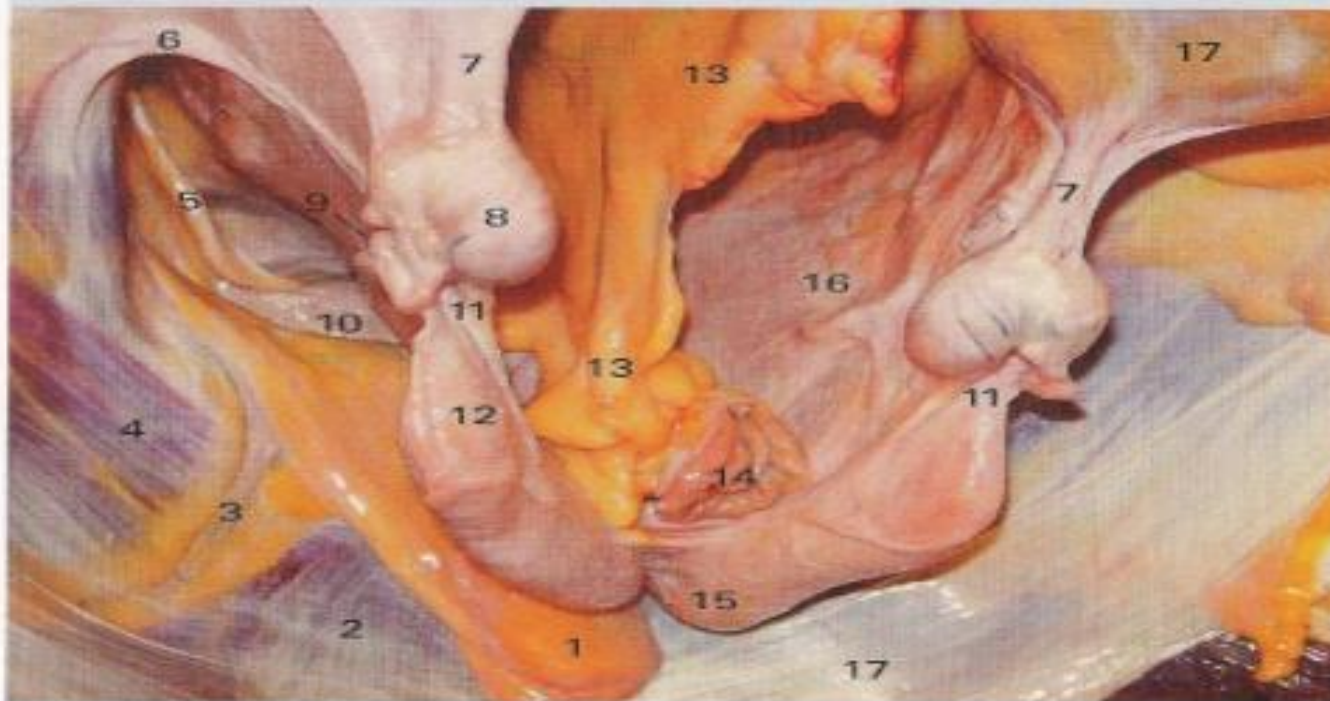
DAYS 15 - 18

**UTERINE AND CERVICAL TONE: GOOD
TO EXCELLENT TURGID TONE: GOOD
INDICATOR BEFORE BULGE.**

DAY 30:

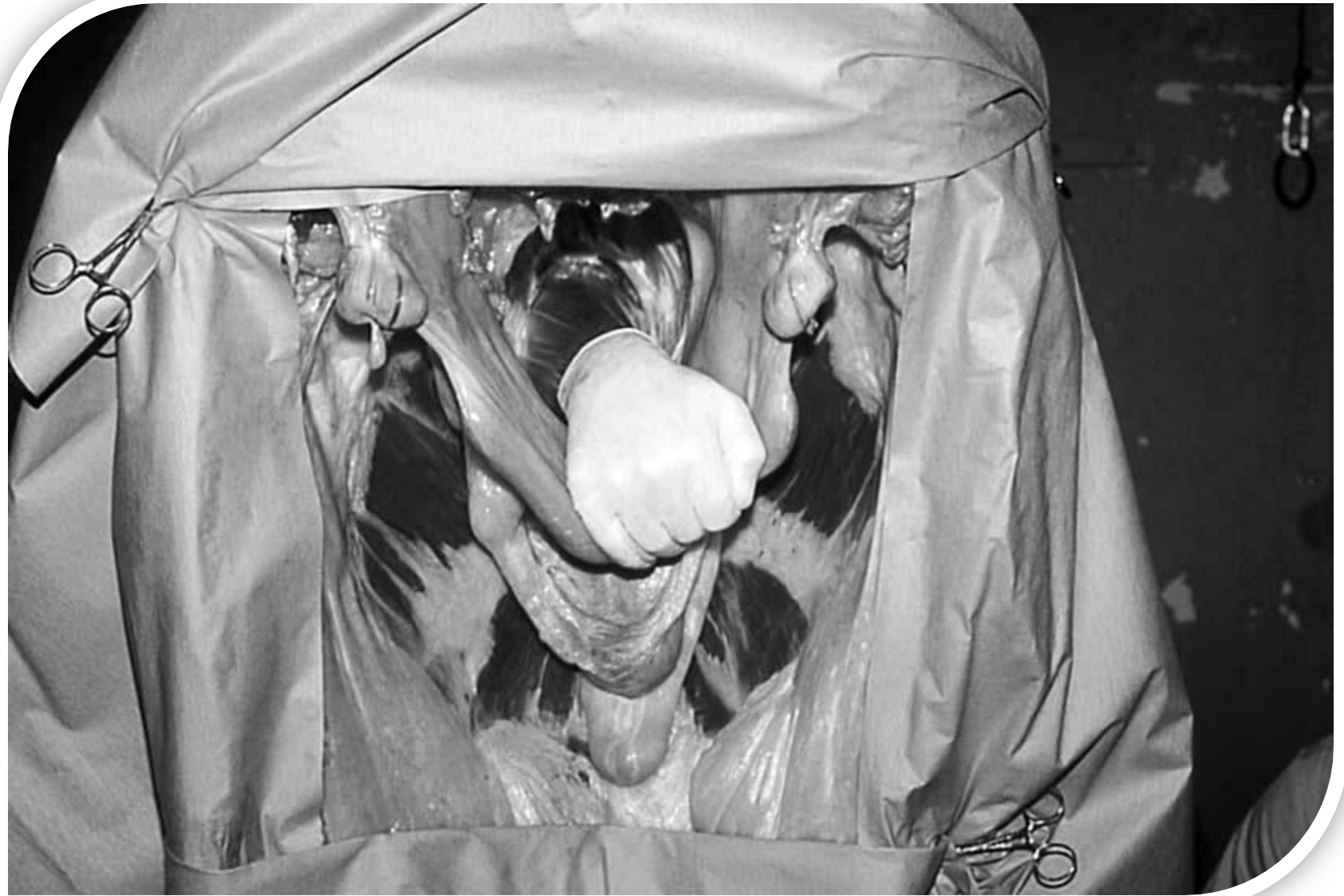
**FETAL-FLUID BULGE (DISCRETE FLUID
SWELLING AT CORPUS CORNUAL
JUNCTION) CRANIO-VENTRAL PORTION.**

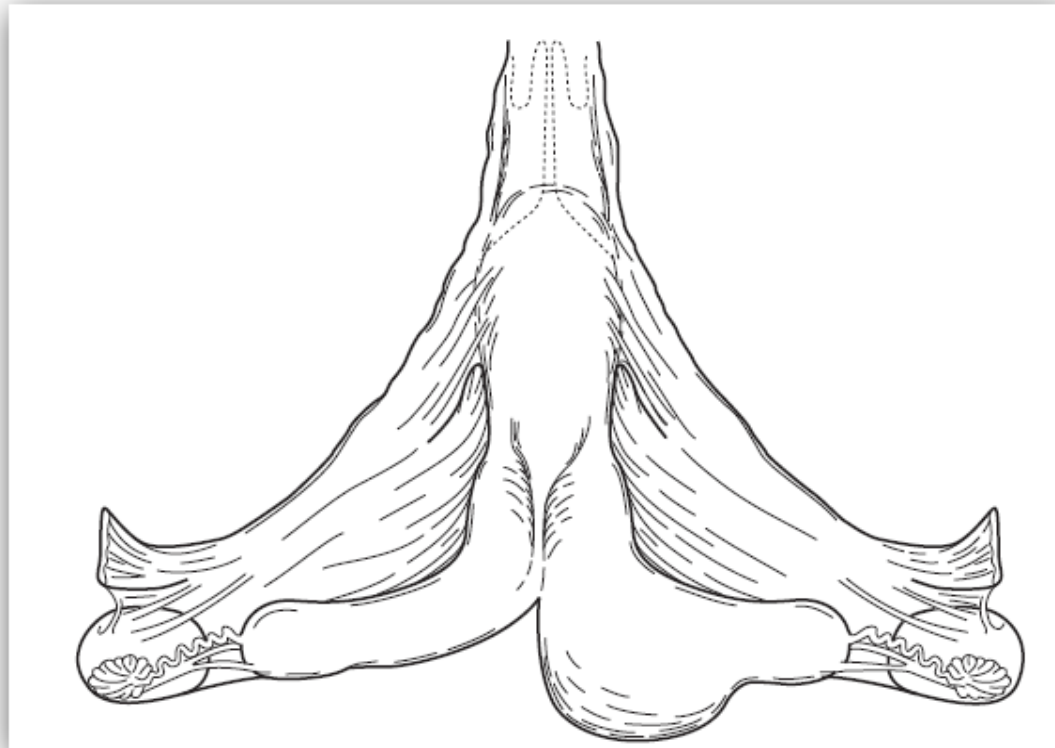
7.57 • The female reproductive tract, and related structures, suspended from the abdominal and pelvic roof. The animal is in the standing position. The intestines have been removed with the exception of the terminal part of the descending colon. The observer is looking caudally and a little to the left.

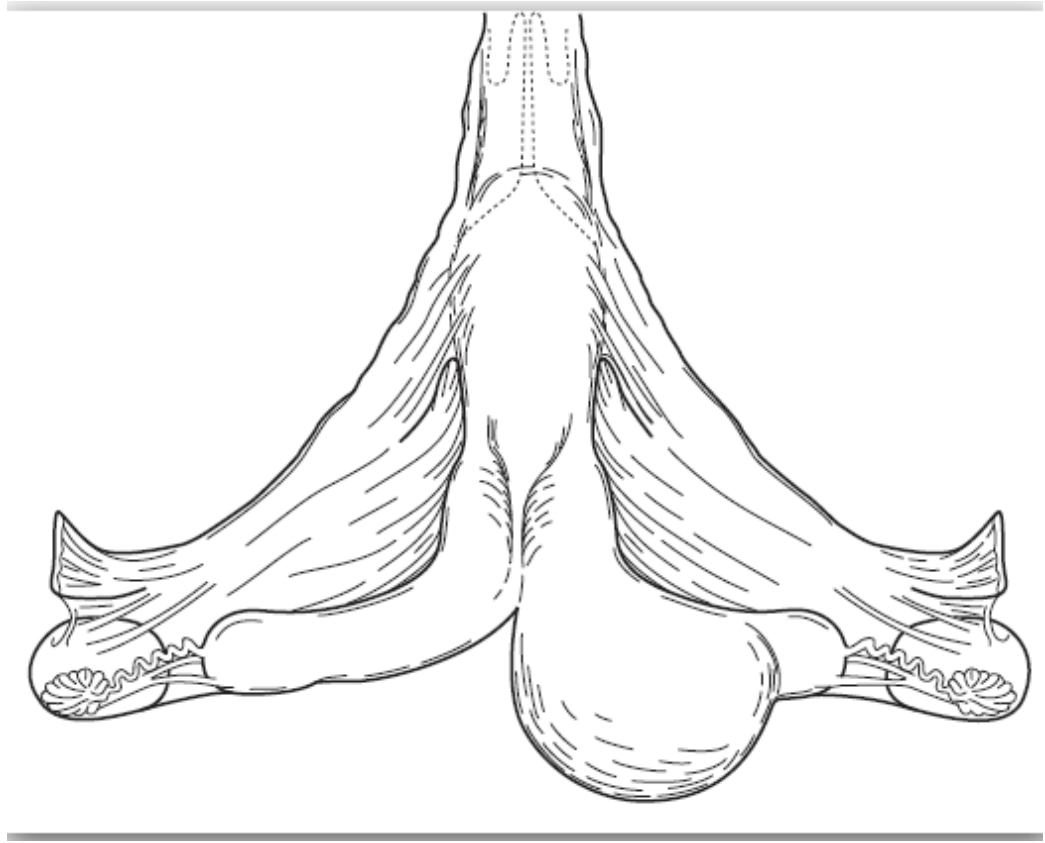


Mare

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 Fat lying in the ventral ligament of the bladder | 8 Right ovary |
| 2 M. rectus abdominis seen through the transverse fascia | 9 Uterine tube (oviduct) |
| 3 Caudal epigastric vessels | 10 Apex of the bladder |
| 4 M. obliquus internus abdominis | 11 Proper ligament of the ovary |
| 5 Round ligament of the bladder lying in the cranial border of the lateral ligament of the bladder | 12 Tip of the right uterine horn |
| 6 Round ligament of the uterus | 13 Mesocolon |
| 7 Suspensory ligament of the ovary | 14 Cut descending colon |
| | 15 Base of the left uterine horn |
| | 16 Left broad ligament of the uterus |
| | 17 Transverse fascia |









41day



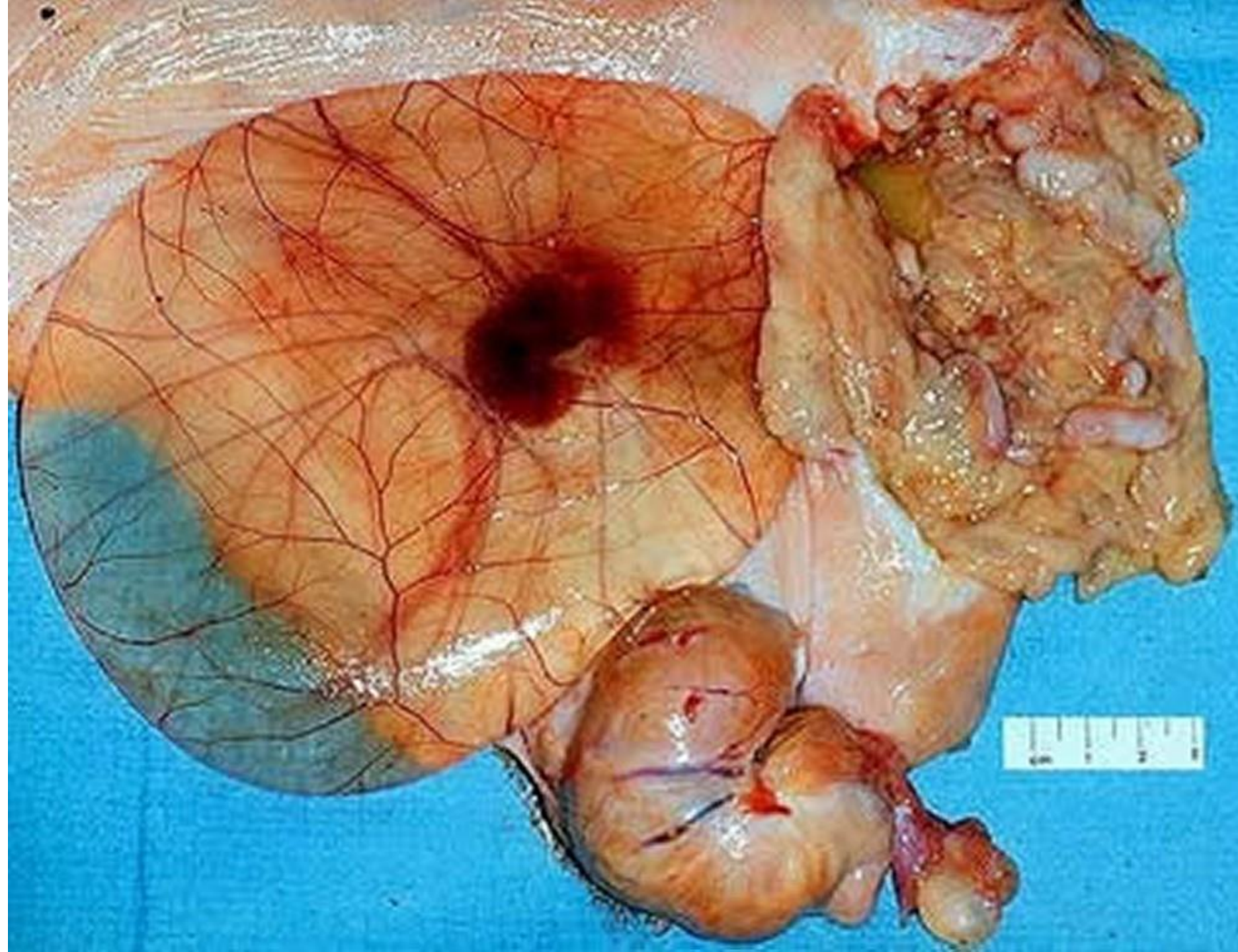




Fig. 2.73: Embryonic vesicle with embryo (E) from a cow on Day 26 of gestation (removed from the uterine lumen). The allantochorionic vesicle stretches thread like from the tip of one uterine horn to the other. In the pregnant horn the increase in embryonic fluid leads to an enlargement in the transverse diameter of the vesicle.

2-3. Trans-rectal ultrasonography (5 - 7.5 MHz transducer)

Days 11 - 12: 10 -12 mm

Days 20 - 23: embryo

Day 24: heart beat

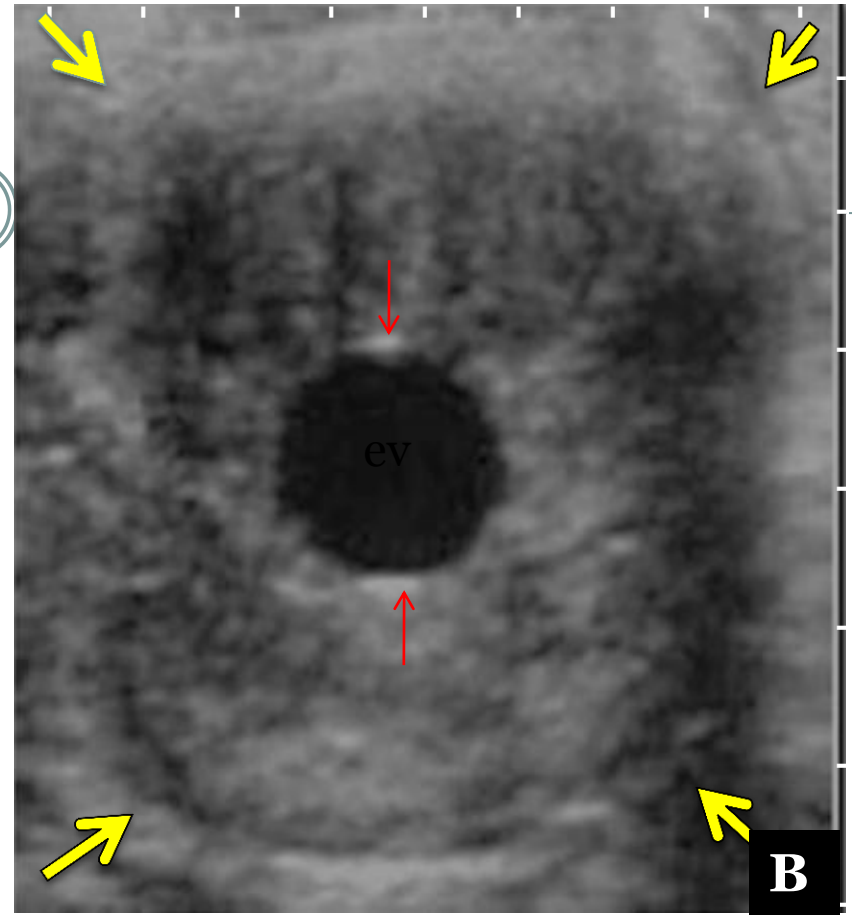
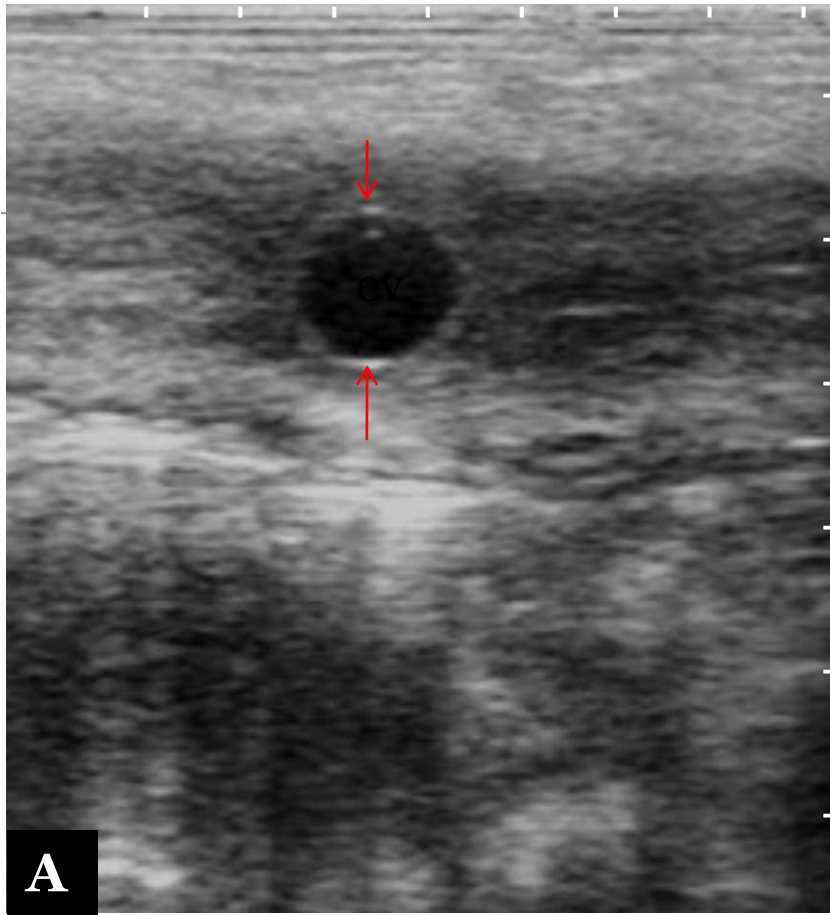
Day 24:allantois



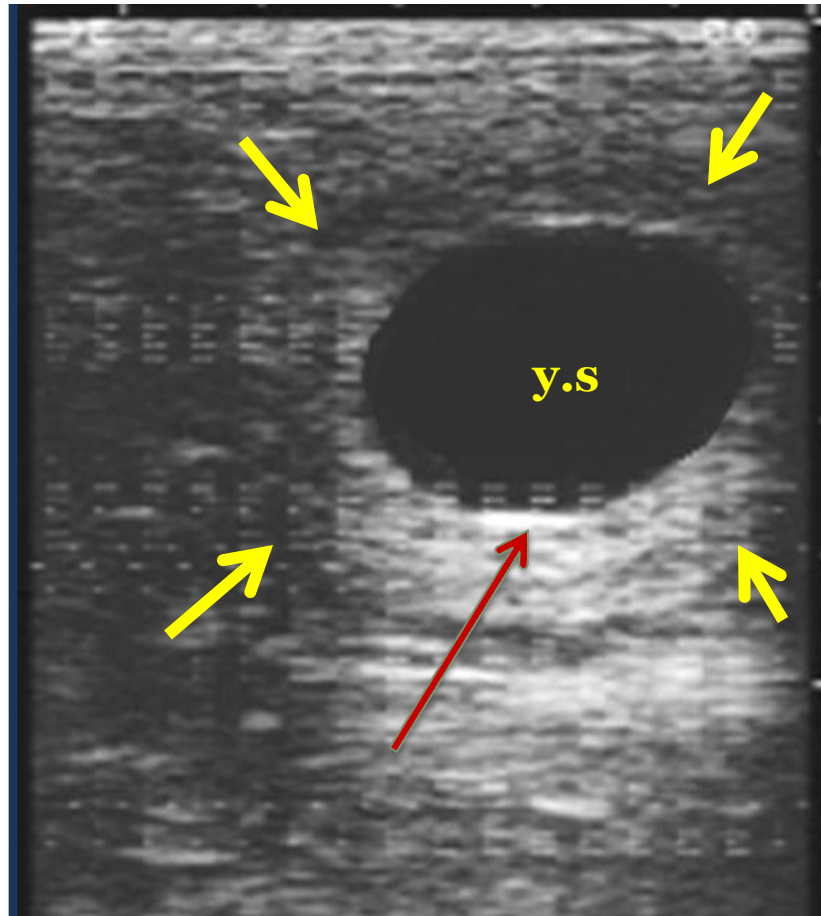


: Prominent spoke-wheel pattern of the uterus during
Arrows indicate the peritoneal border of the uterus.

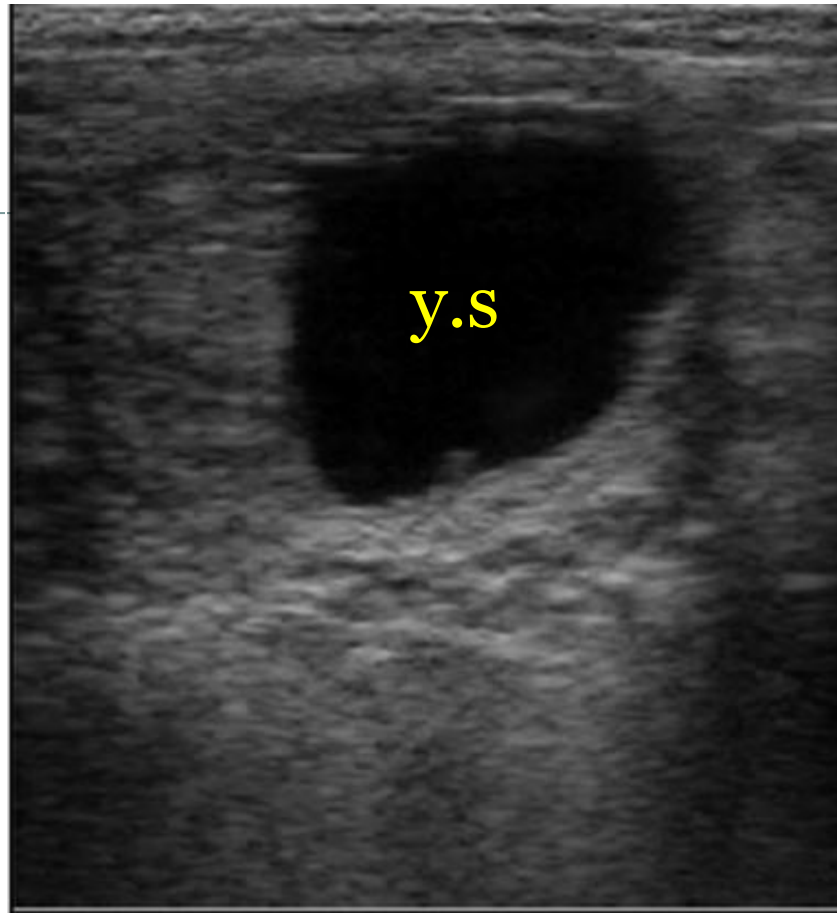




Embryonic Vesicle at day (A) and at day (B).



Embryonic vesicle at 18 day



Embryonic vesicle at 21 day

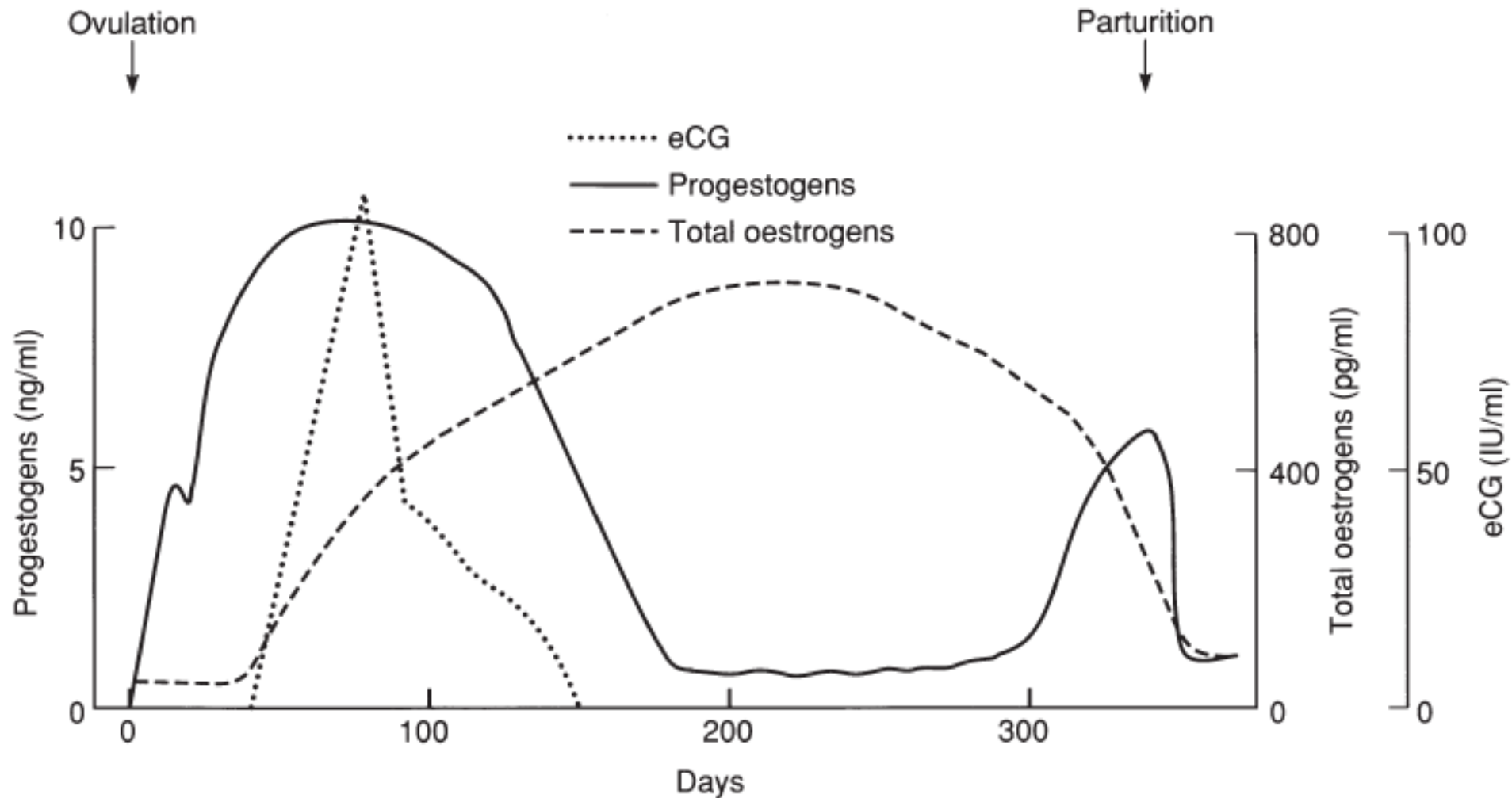


Fig. 3.1 Schematic representation of the trends in hormone concentrations in the peripheral circulation of the mare during pregnancy and at parturition; eCG, equine chorionic gonadotrophin.