

Practical Obstetrics-5<sup>th</sup> Stage



# METHODS OF PREGNANCY DIAGNOSIS IN **SHEEP** AND **GOATS**

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**1-Management methods** This is a sufficiently reliable sign of pregnancy for most purposes, but subsequent embryonic death will reduce its accuracy, and 20–30% of pregnant ewes will show estrus during early pregnancy

## **3-Abdominal Ballottement**

**Beyond 100 days of gestation the fetus may be palpated through the abdominal wall, and development of the udder is then obvious in primipara.**

**The best way to ballotte the fetus is to have the ewe/doe standing normally and to lift the abdomen repeatedly immediately in front of the Udder.**

32day



120day



60day





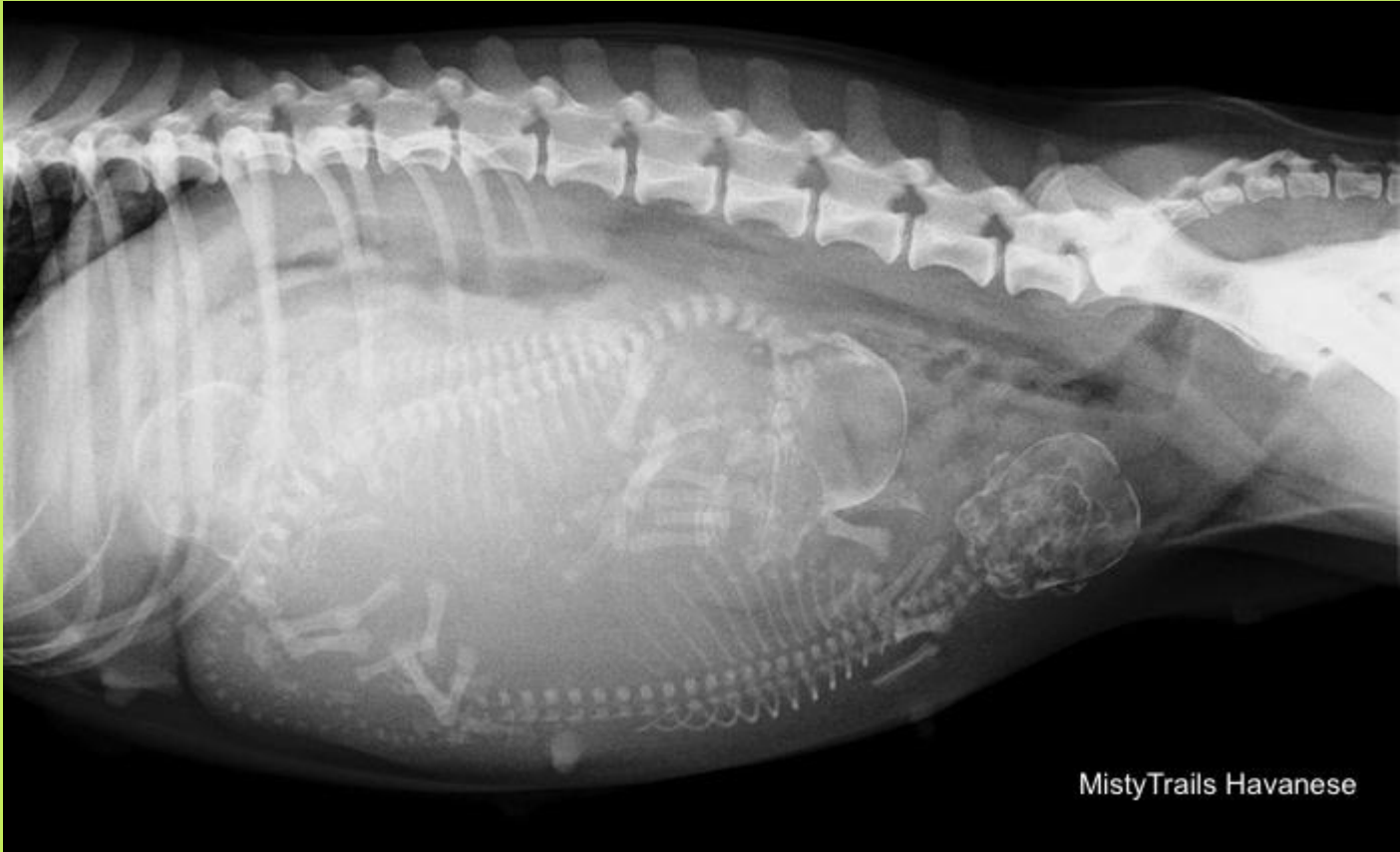
120day



145day

## Clinical methods :

1-Radiography Fetuses were detectable from 70 days of gestation. The overall accuracy of the method in detecting pregnancy increases with advancing gestation: 52% between 66 and 95 days to 100% after 96 days

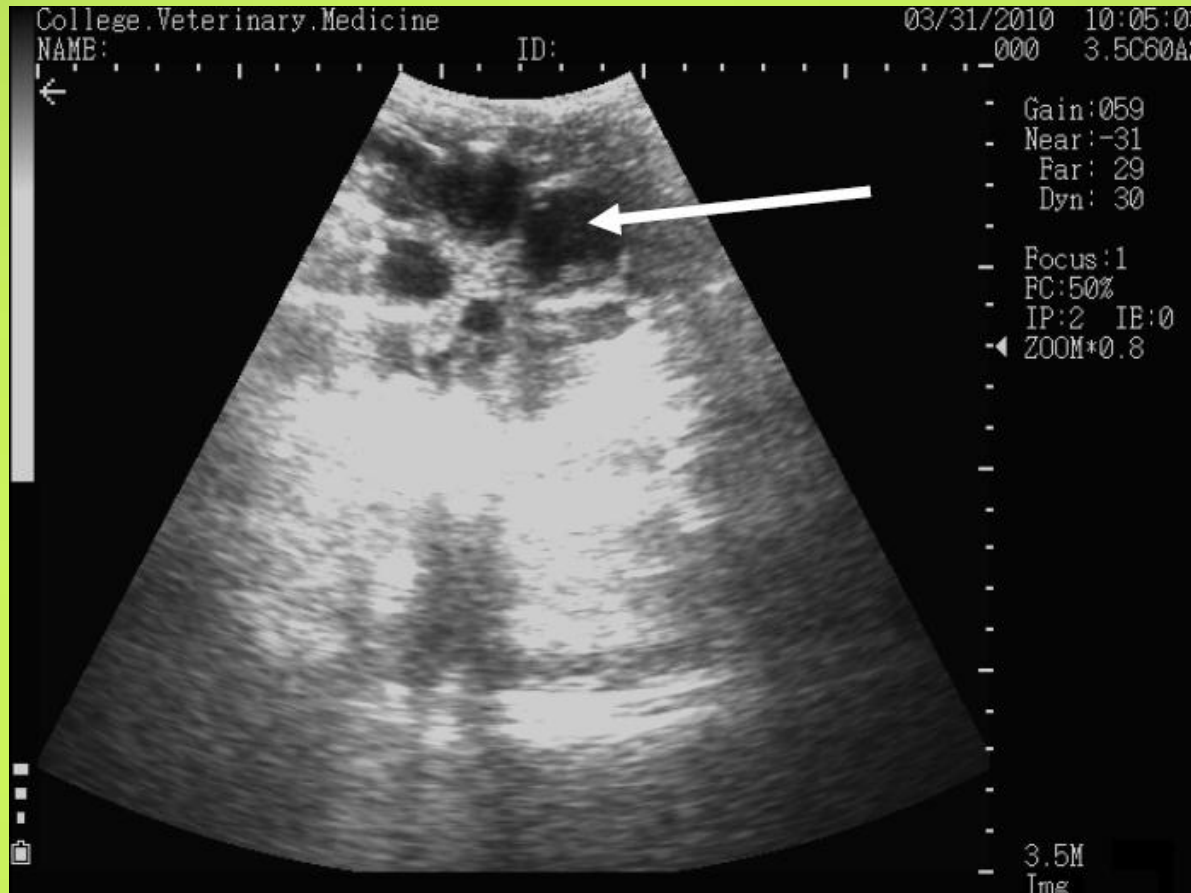


MistyTrails Havanese



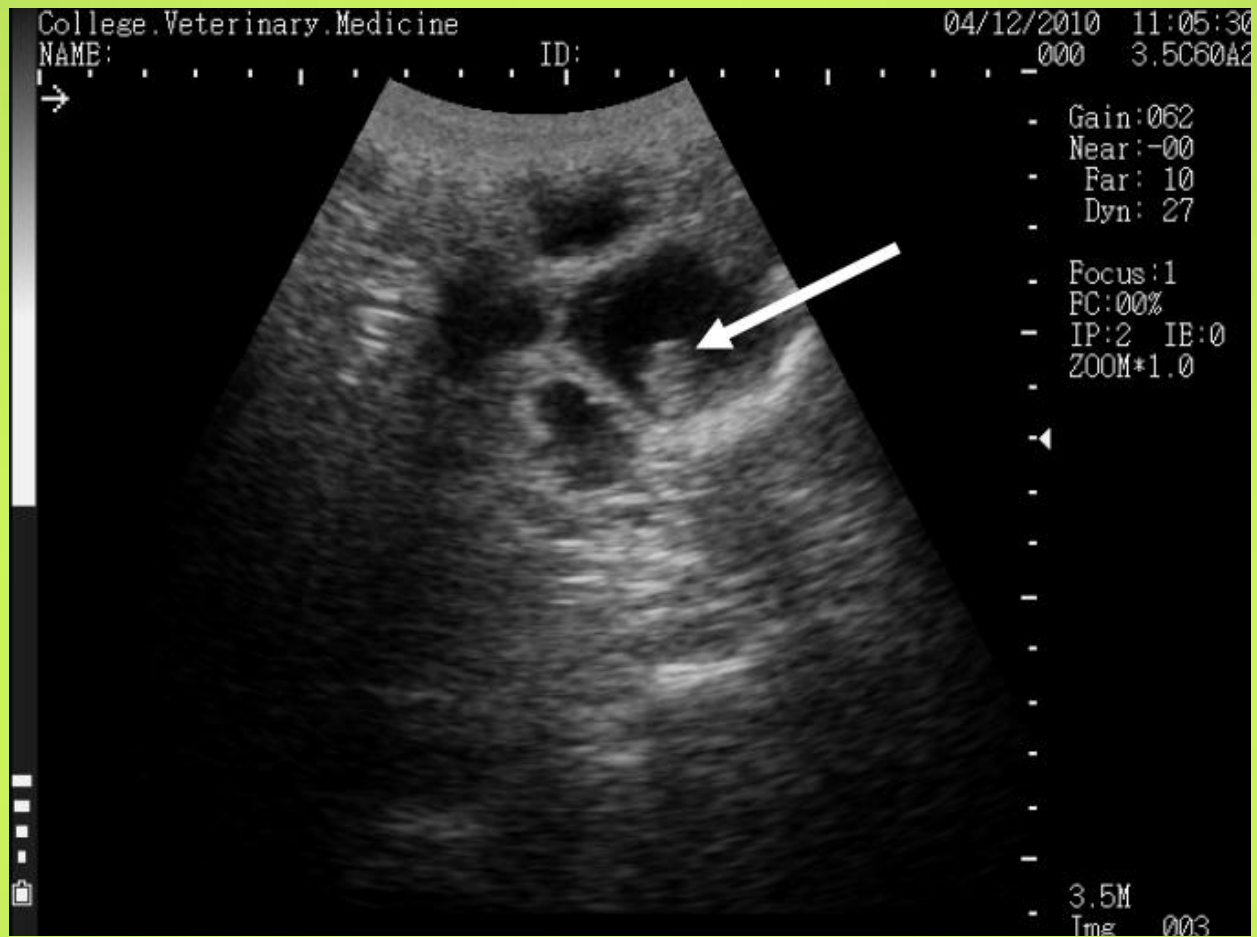
## ***2-Ultrasonographic methods***

A positive diagnosis of pregnancy based upon the imaging of a **fluid-filled uterus** and placental material, especially caruncles/ cotyledons, could be made quite quickly. There are a large number of reports giving similar results from as early as **20–25 days**

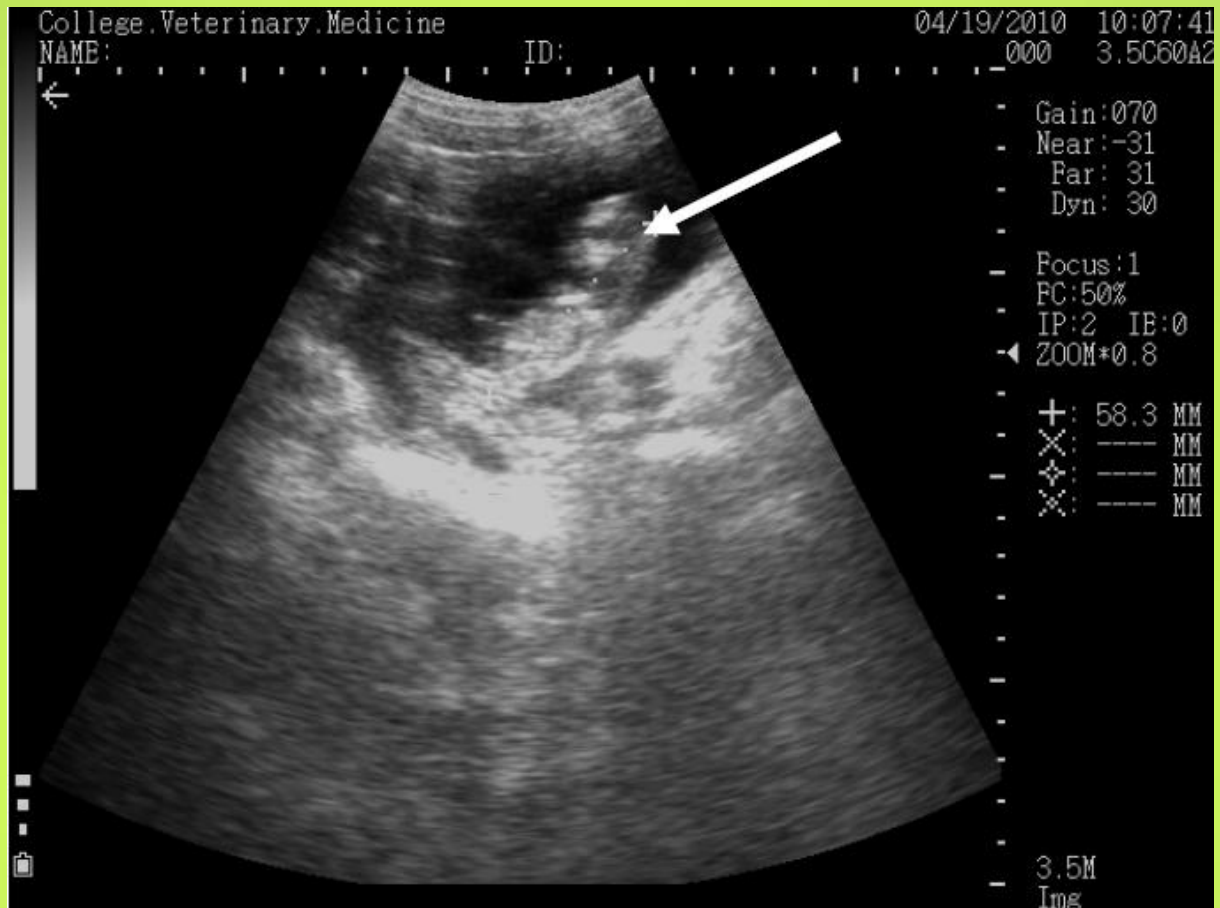


**Fig-1**

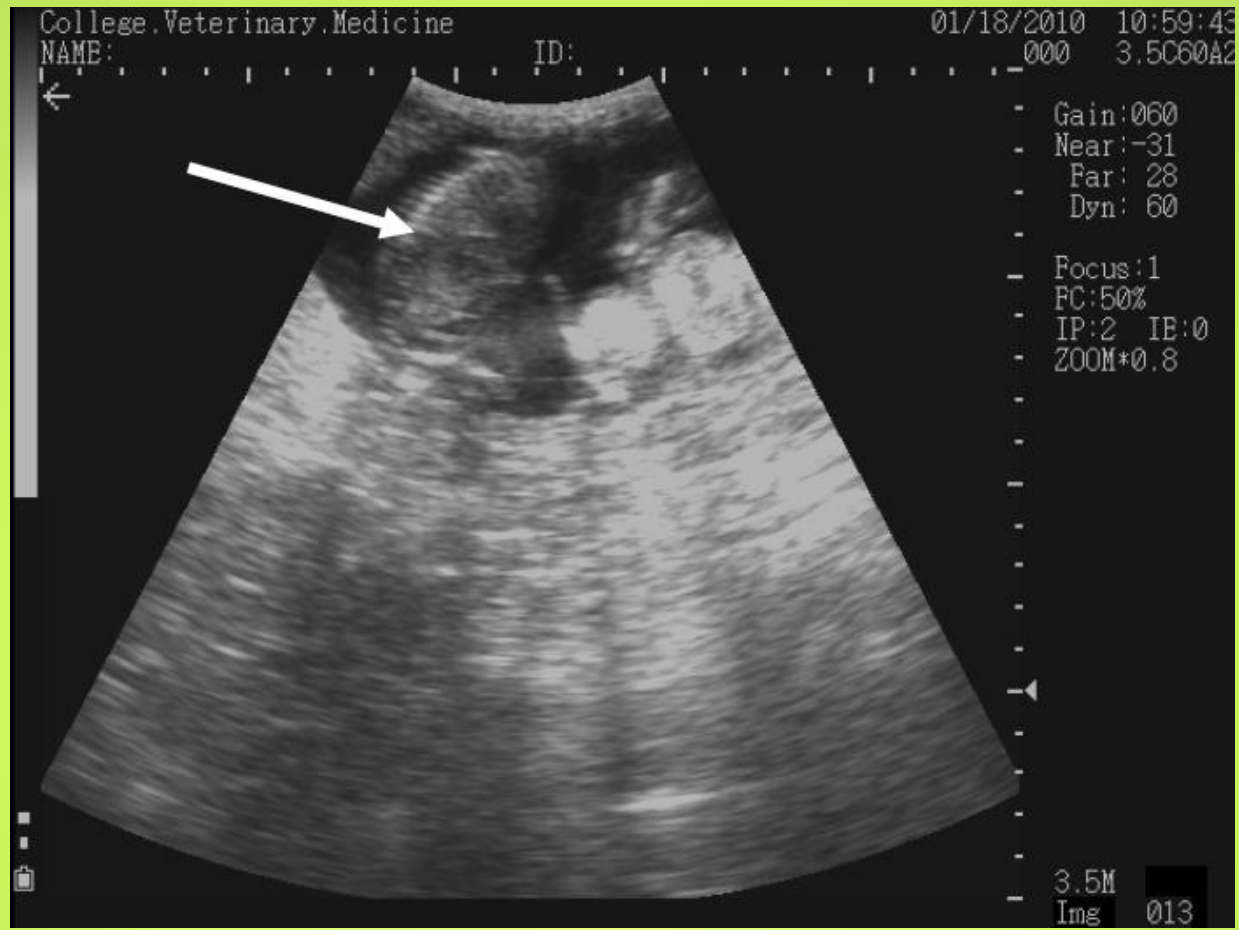
**pregnant ewe in 21 day**



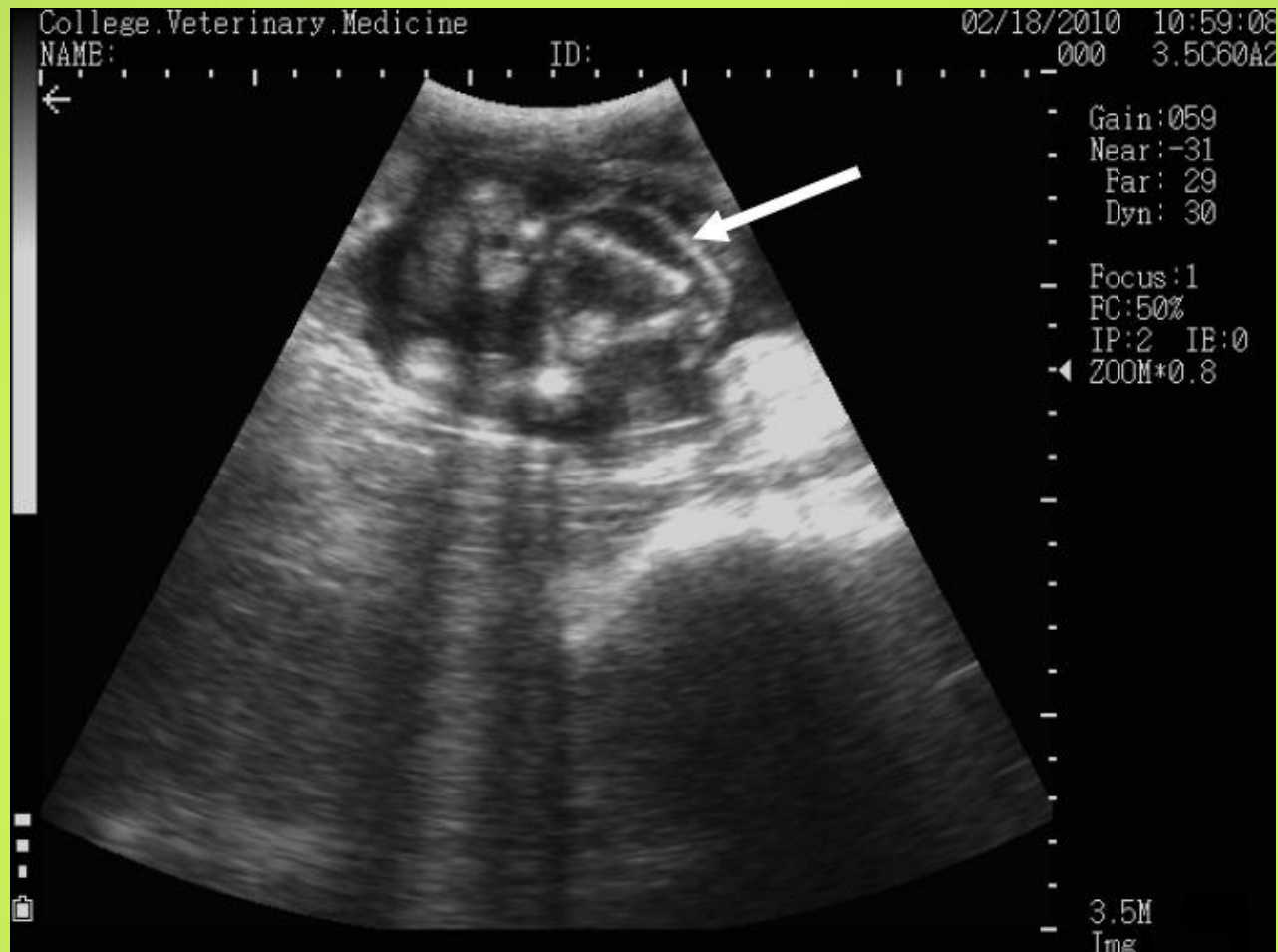
**Fig-2 Pregnant ewe in 28 day**



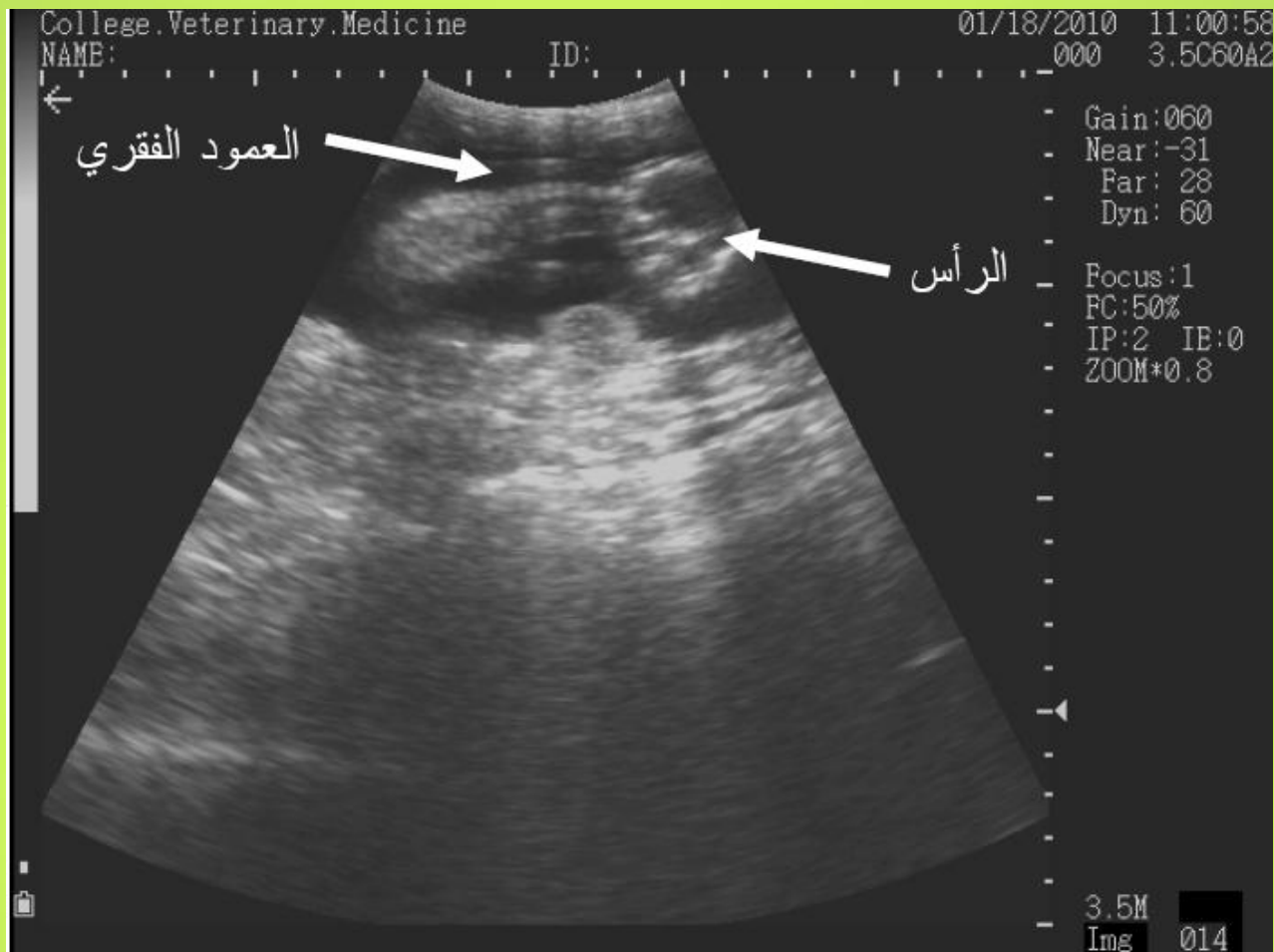
**Fig-3 Pregnant ewe 40 day**



**Fig-4 pregnant ewe 50 day**



**Fig-5 Pregnant ewe three months**

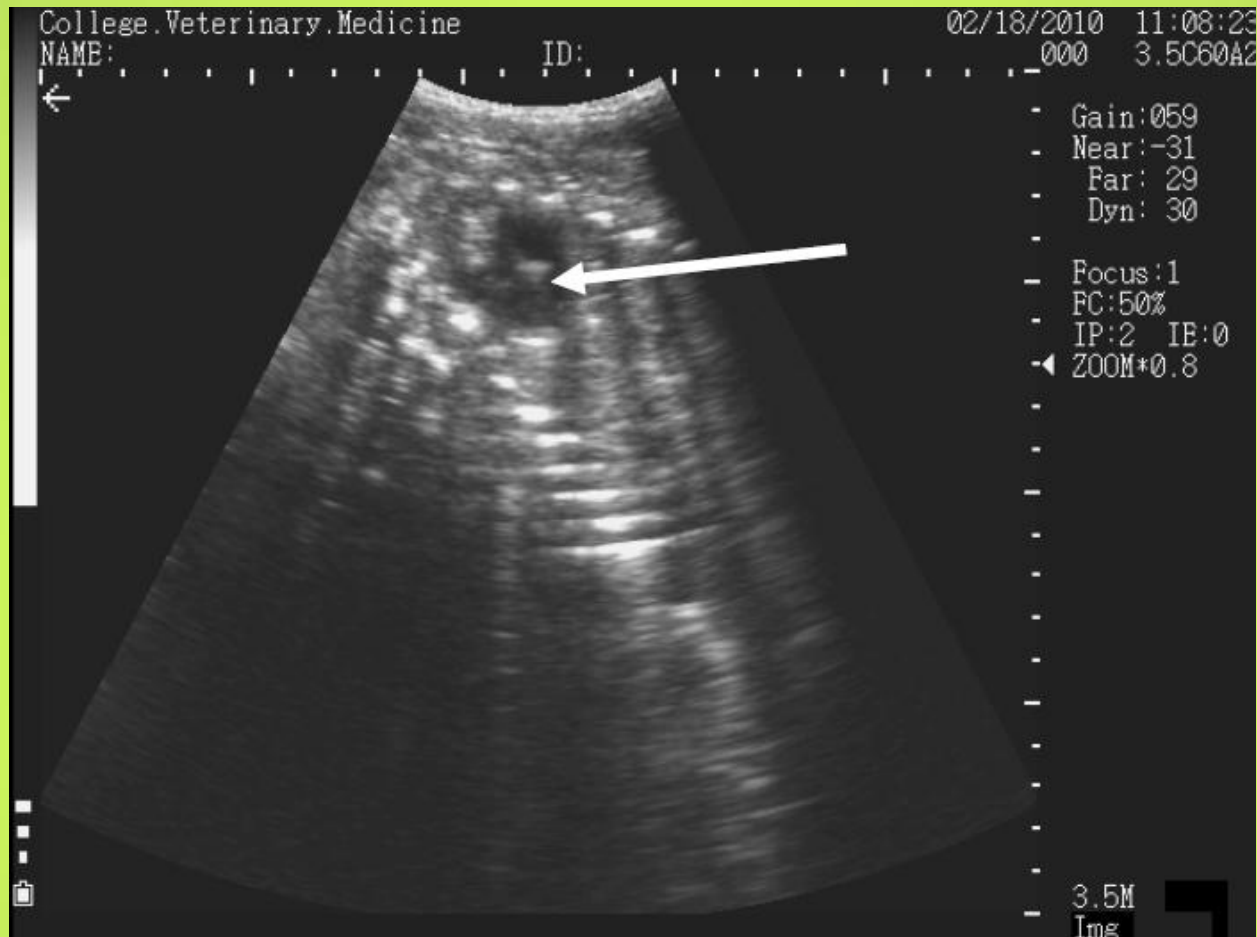


**Fig-5 Pregnant ewe three months**

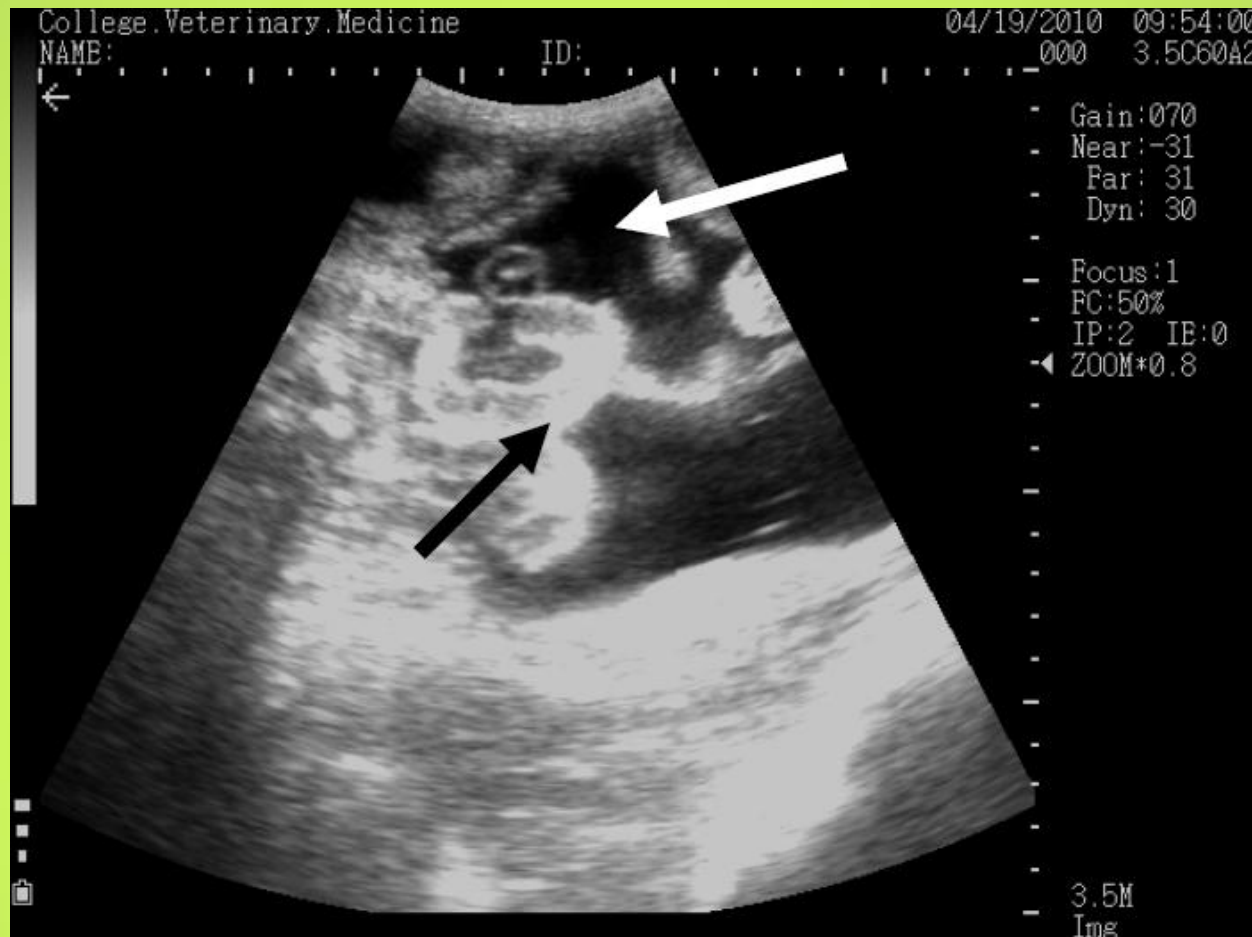


**Fig-6 Pregnant ewe three months**





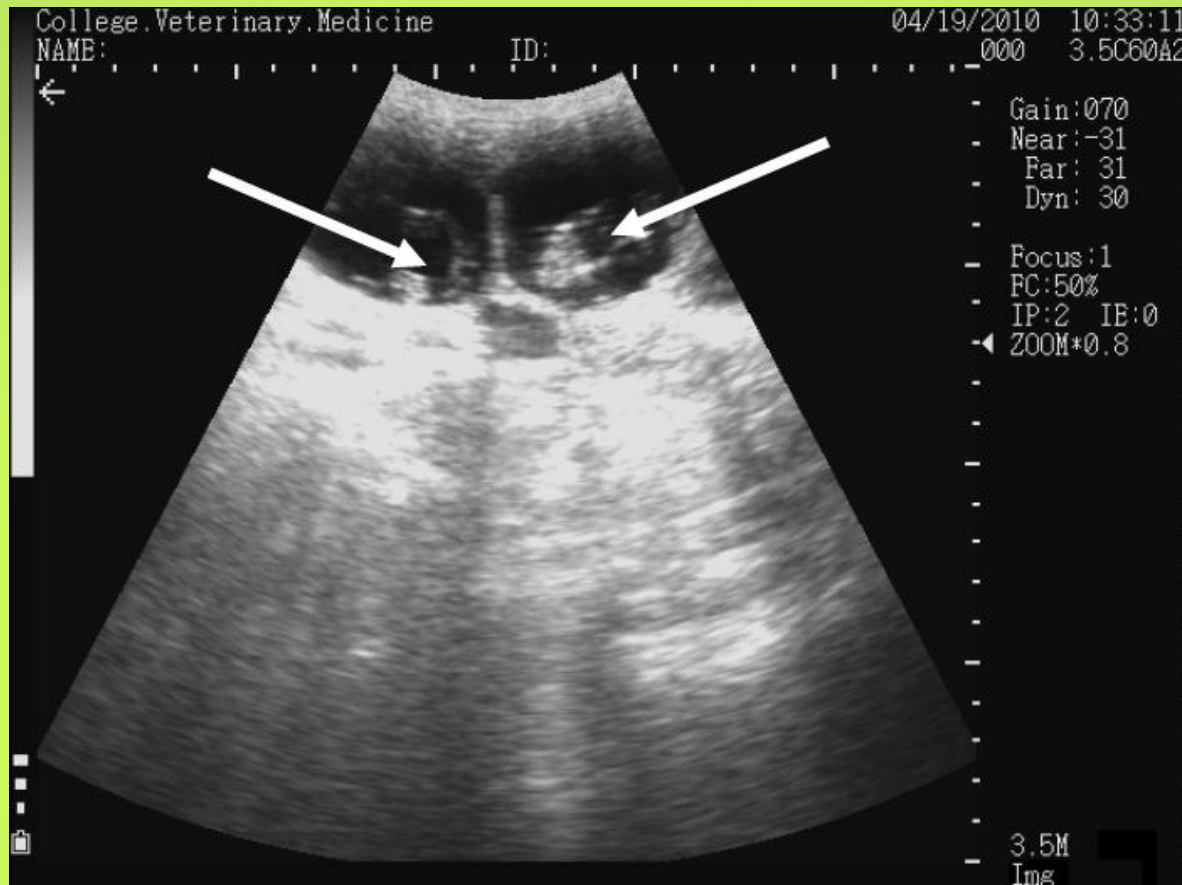
**Fig-7 Pregnant ewe 3.5 months**



**Fig-8 Pregnant ewe 3.5 months , cotyledon or placentome (black arrow),Fetal fluid (white arrow)**



**Fig-9 Pregnant ewe with twins (arrows)**



**Fig-10 Pregnant ewe in 40 day with twins (arrows)**



**Fig-11 Pregnant ewe in 45 day with twins (arrows)**

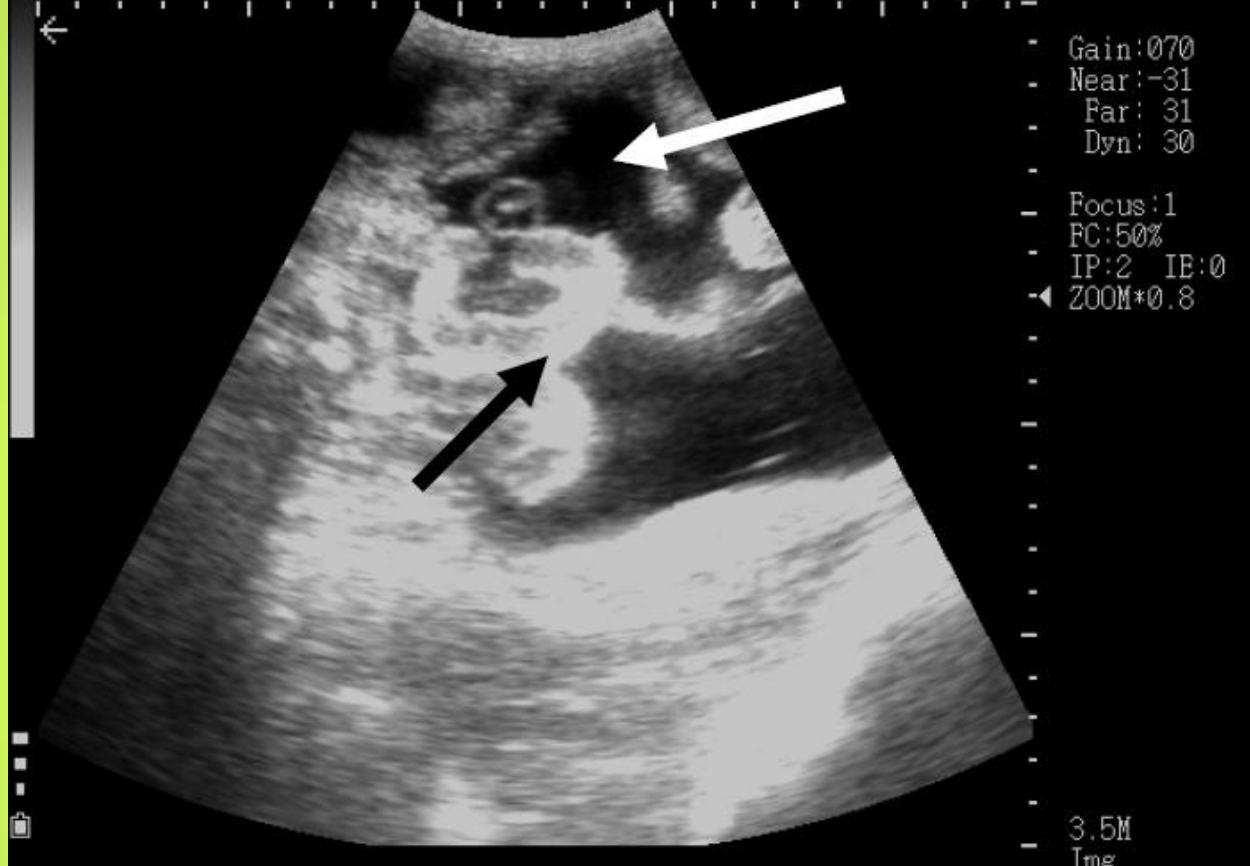
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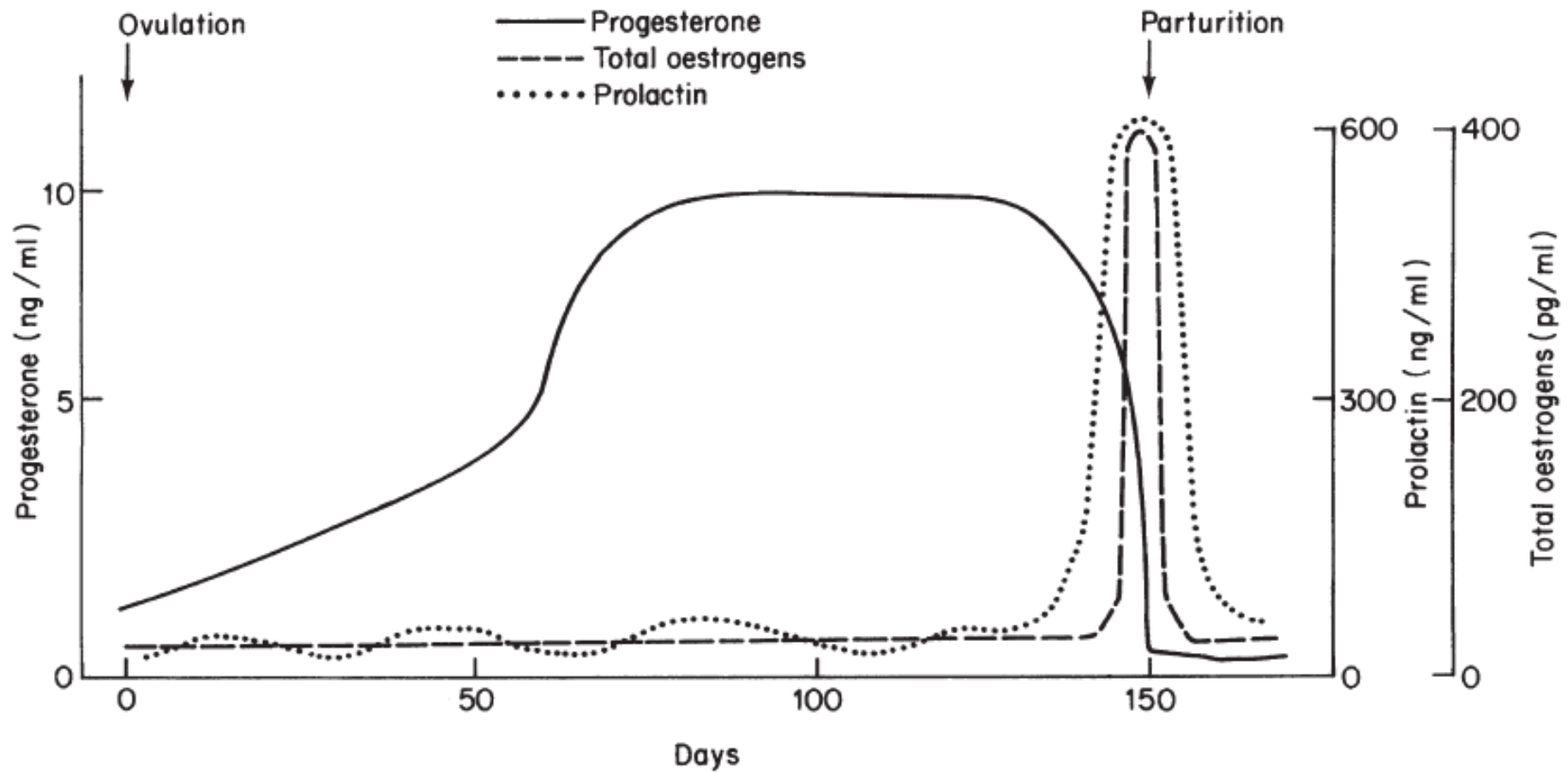
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- Near:-31  
- Far: 31  
- Dyn: 30

- Focus:1  
- FC:50%  
- IP:2 IE:0  
- ZOOM\*0.8

3.5M  
Img



**Fig. 3.20** Schematic representation of the trends in hormone concentrations in the peripheral circulation of the ewe during pregnancy and parturition.