

Tópicos de manejo reprodutivo em gado de leite

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Parâmetros reprodutivos de vacas em lactação e novilhas

	Vacas em lactação	Novilhas
Estro	7,3h	11,3h
Taxa de concepção	35%	70%
Gêmeos	10%	1%
Perda de prenhez	20%	5%
Anestro	20%	<1%

Metabolismo e circulação de esteróides em vacas em lactação

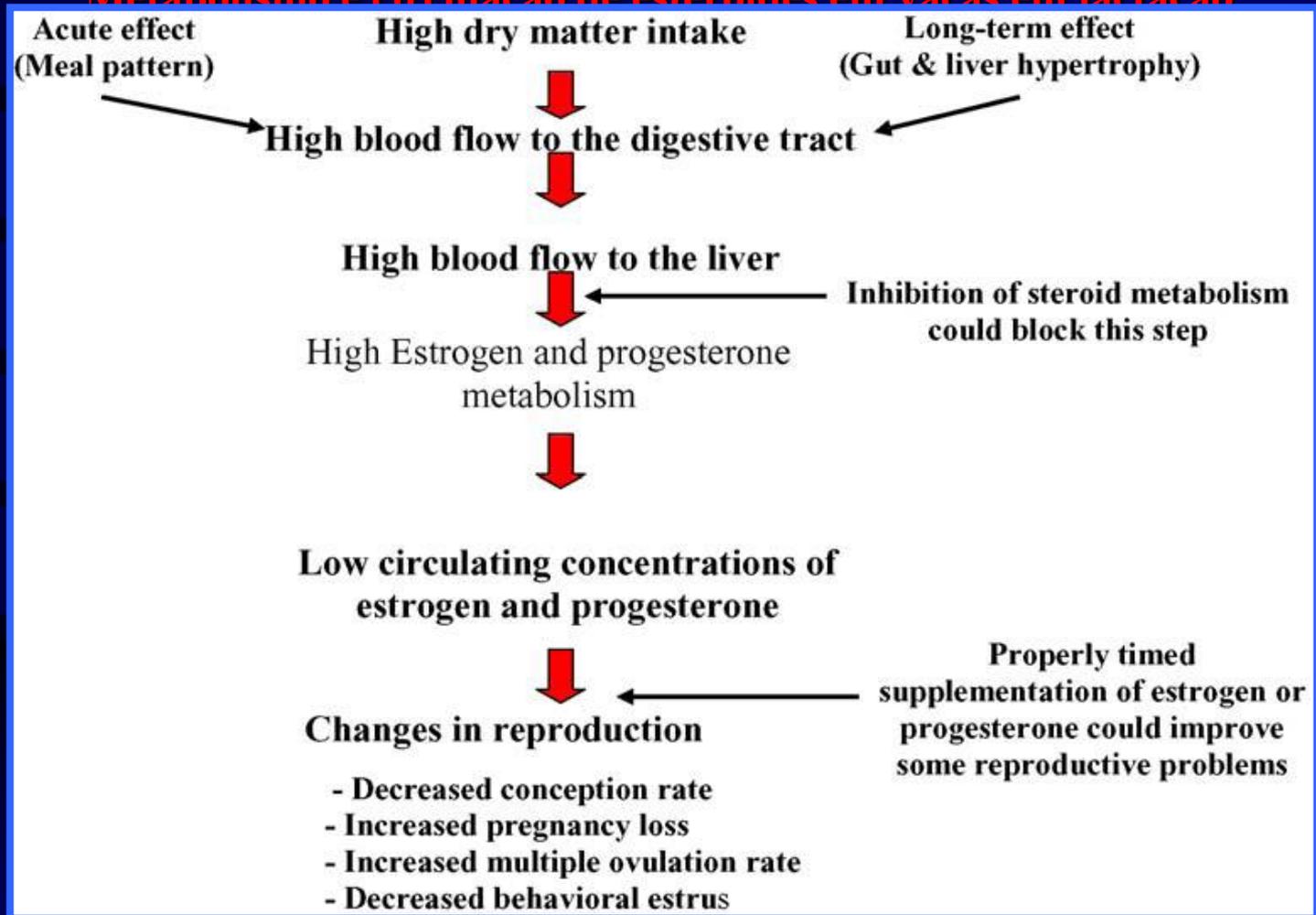
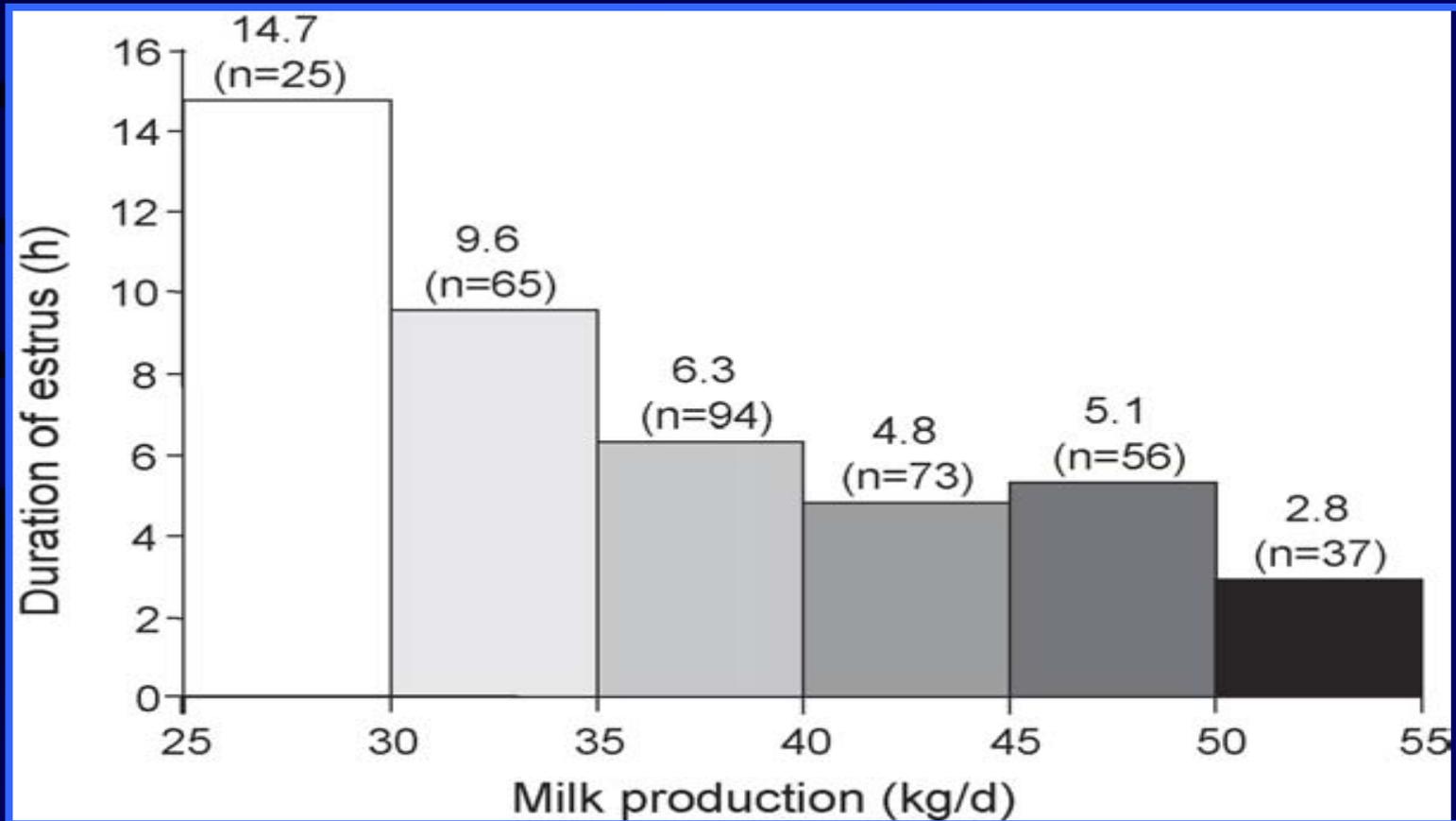
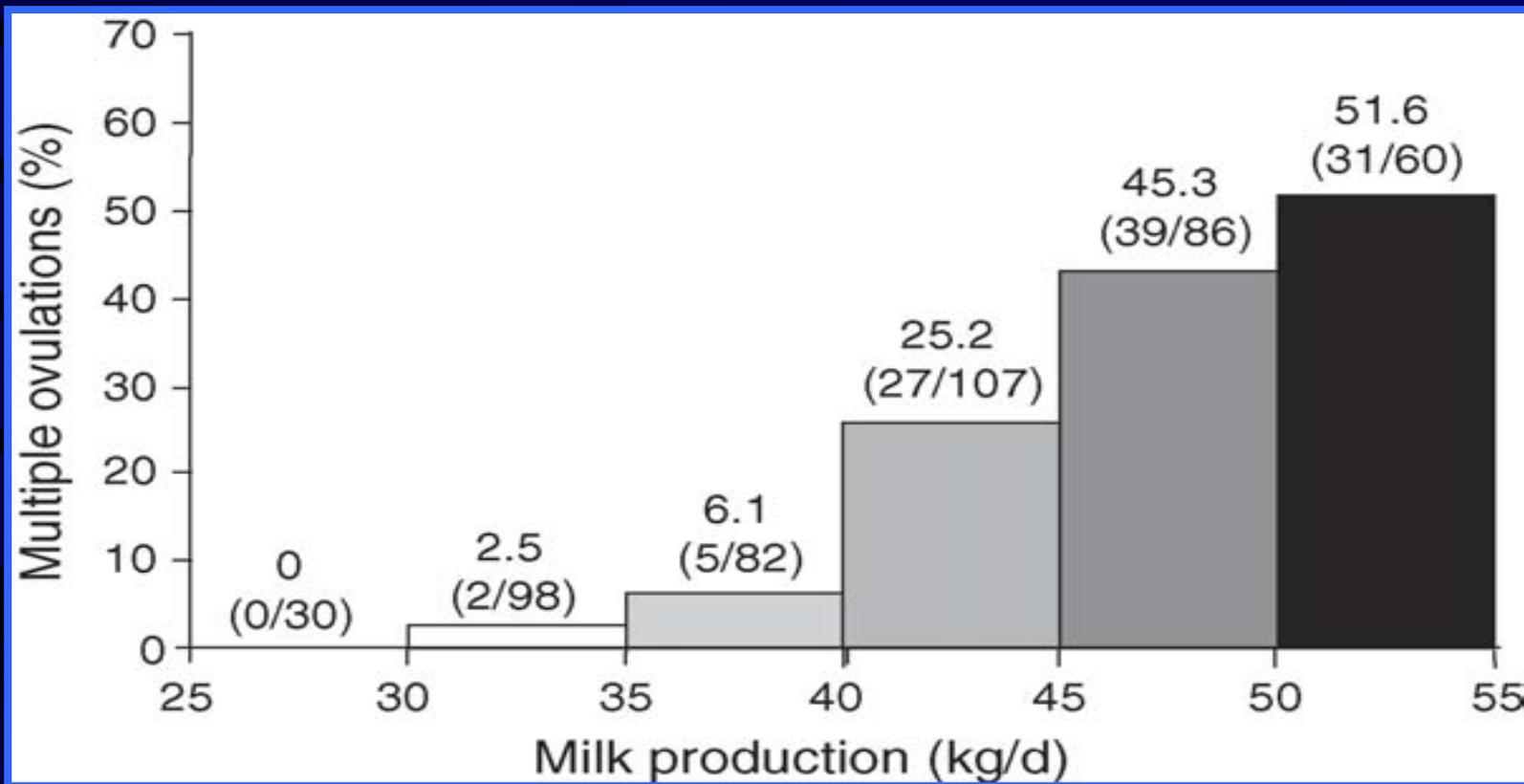


Fig. 3. Schematic of the potential physiological pathway that may produce the changes in reproductive physiology observed in high-producing lactating dairy cows.

Duração do estro segundo a produção leiteira



• Dupla Ovulação



Controle Farmacológico do Ciclo Estral da Fêmea Bovina

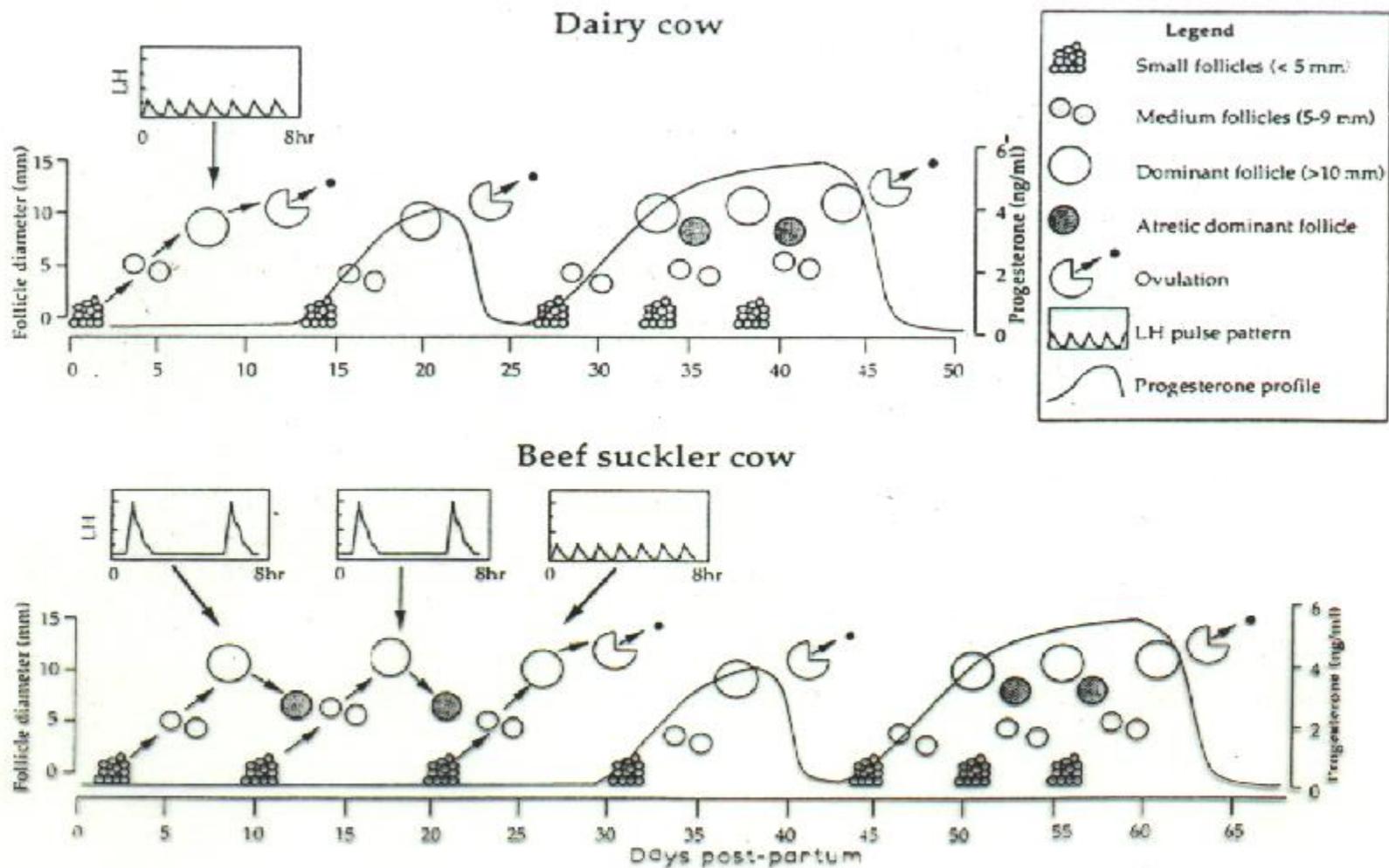


Fig. 1. Proposed scheme of resumption of dominant follicles and ovarian cycles during the post-partum period in dairy and beef suckler cows not nutritionally stressed. LH pulse frequency is that occurring during an 8 h window where cows are bled at 15 min intervals. Short cycles do not always occur after first ovulation.

Metabolismo e circulação de esteróides em vacas em lactação

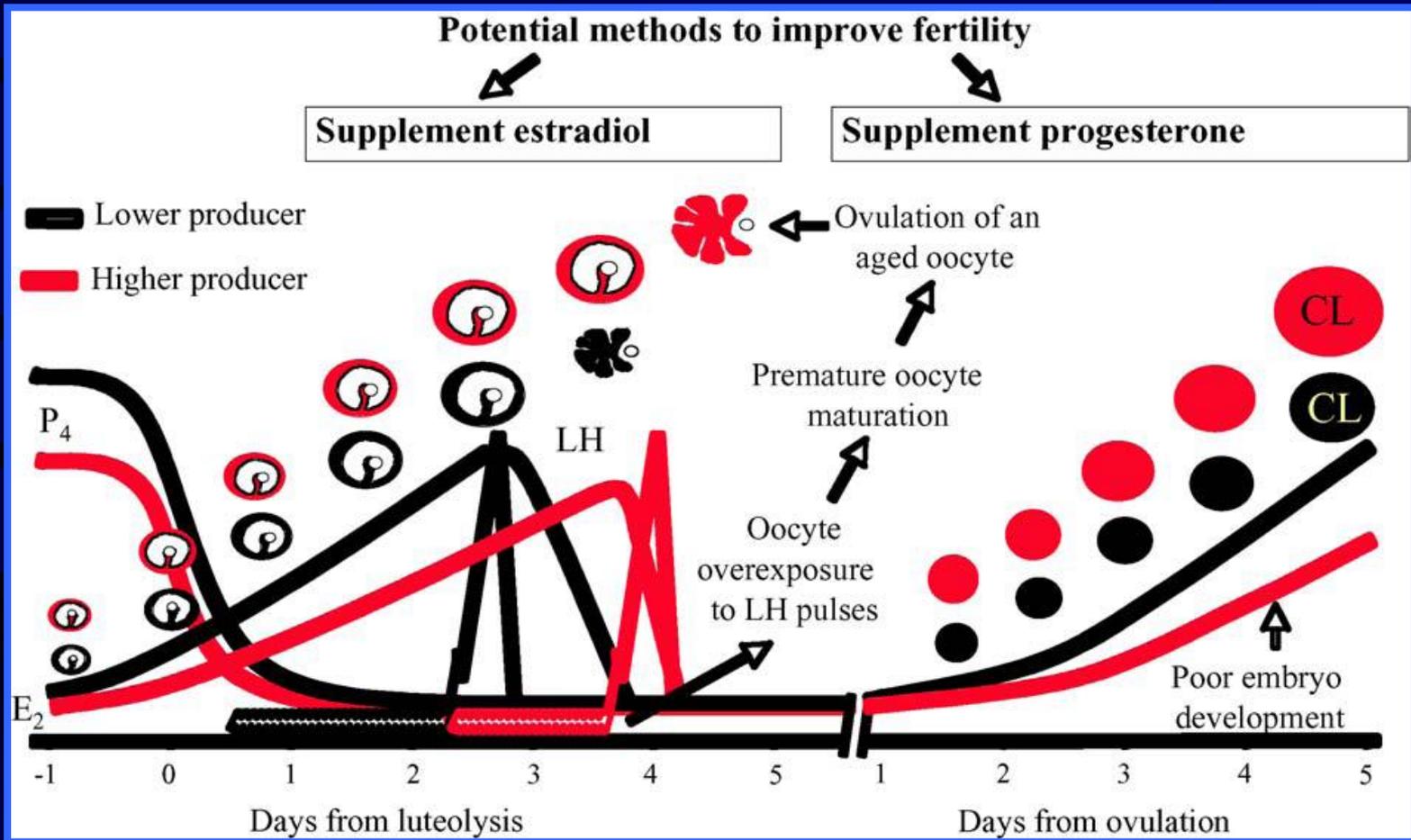
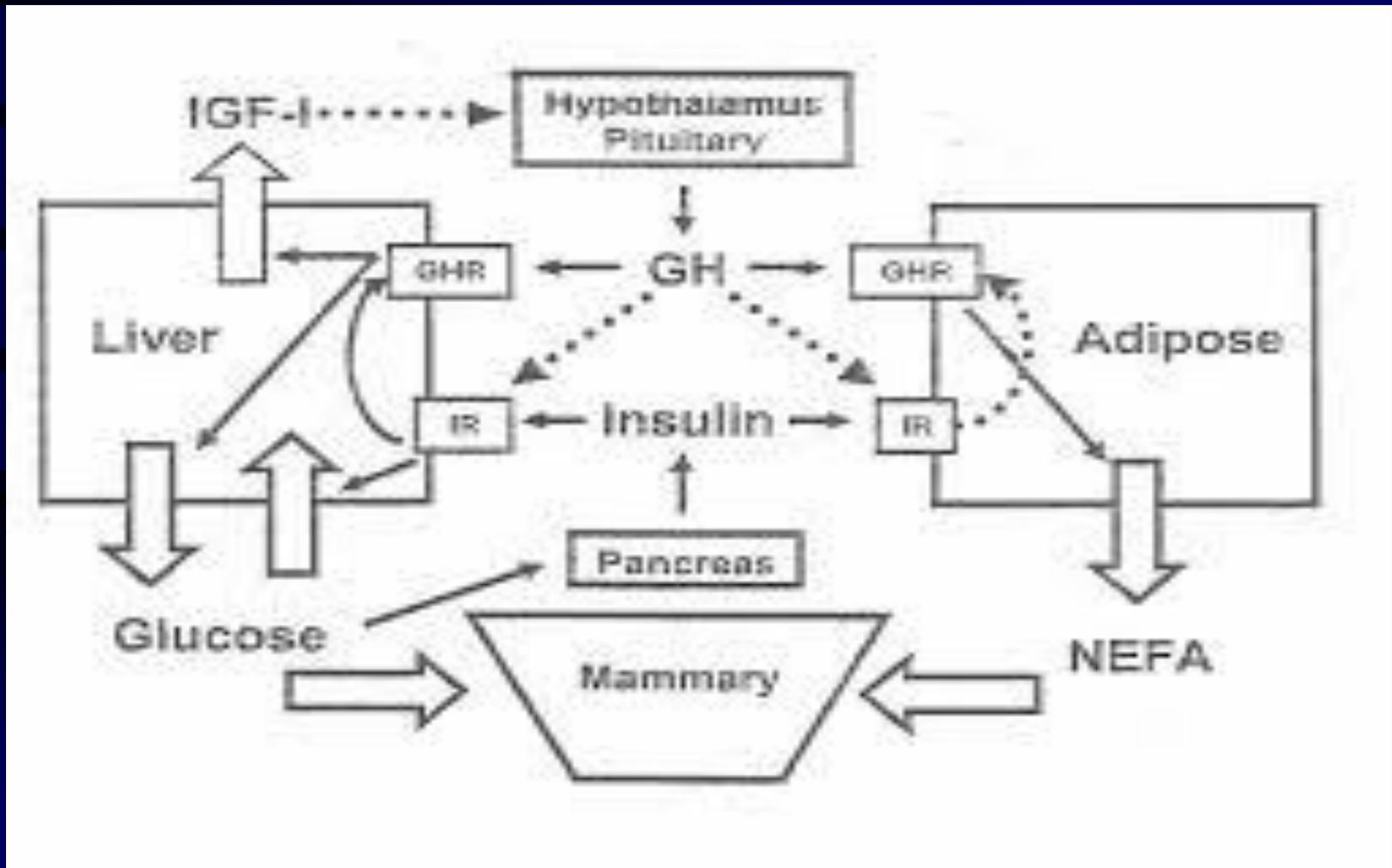
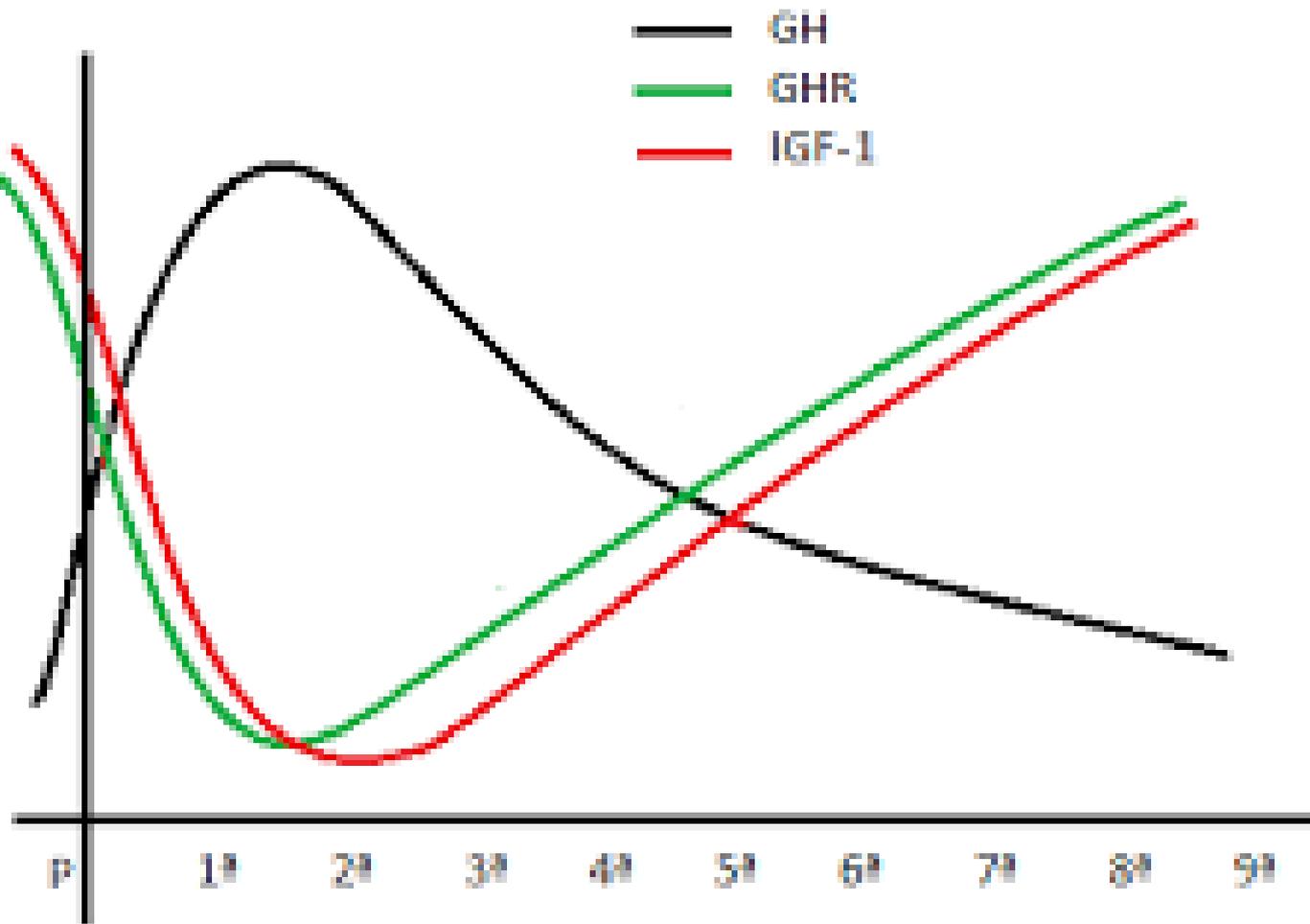


Fig. 4. A physiological model showing the changes in circulating estradiol, LH, and progesterone, as well as the growth patterns of the preovulatory follicle and CL in lactating dairy cows with higher or lower milk production. Possible reasons and potential treatments for lower fertility in higher producing lactating dairy cows, based on this model, are also shown.

Eixo somatotrófico





Lactação - Semanas pós-parto

Escore de Condição Corporal

Tabela 1 – Recomendações de escore de condição corporal e mudança de condição corporal ao longo da lactação

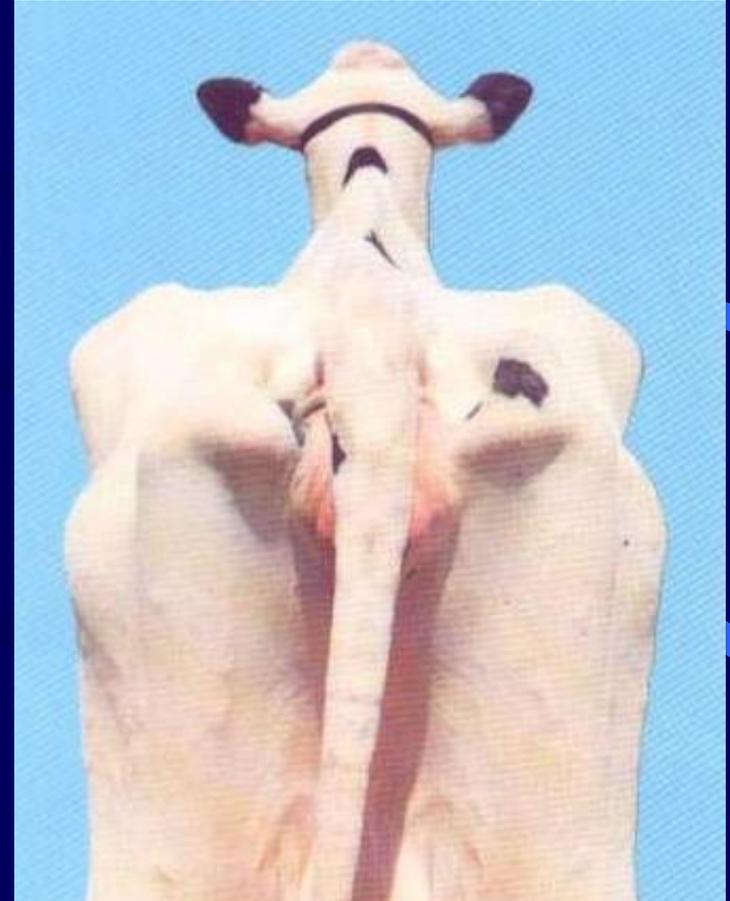
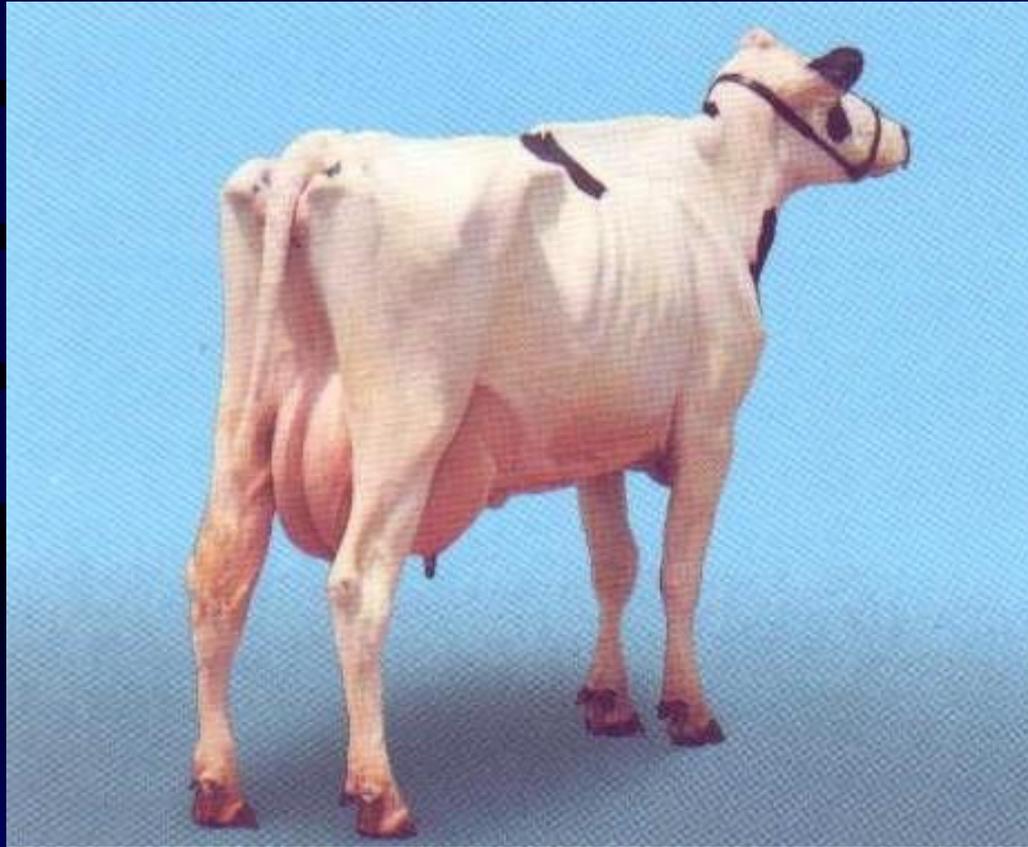
Estágio de lactação	Escore de Condição Corporal		Mudança de Condição Corporal ¹	
	Valor Ideal	Variação	Valor Ideal	Variação
Vaca seca – na secagem	3,50	3,25 a 3,75	-	-
Vaca seca – ao parto	3,50	3,25 a 3,75	0,00	-0,25 a 0,25
Início da lactação (0-100) ²	2,75	2,50 a 3,00	0,75	-0,50 a -1,00
Meio da lactação (100-200)	3,00	2,75 a 3,25	0,25	0,00 a 0,50
Final da lactação (200-300)	3,25	3,00 a 3,50	0,25	0,00 a 0,50
Novilhas em crescimento	3,00	2,75 a 3,25	-	-
Novilhas ao primeiro parto	3,50	3,25 a 3,75	0,50	0,25 a 0,75

¹ Um estágio fisiológico menos o anterior. ² Dias pós-parto. Fonte: Ferguson & Otto (1989).

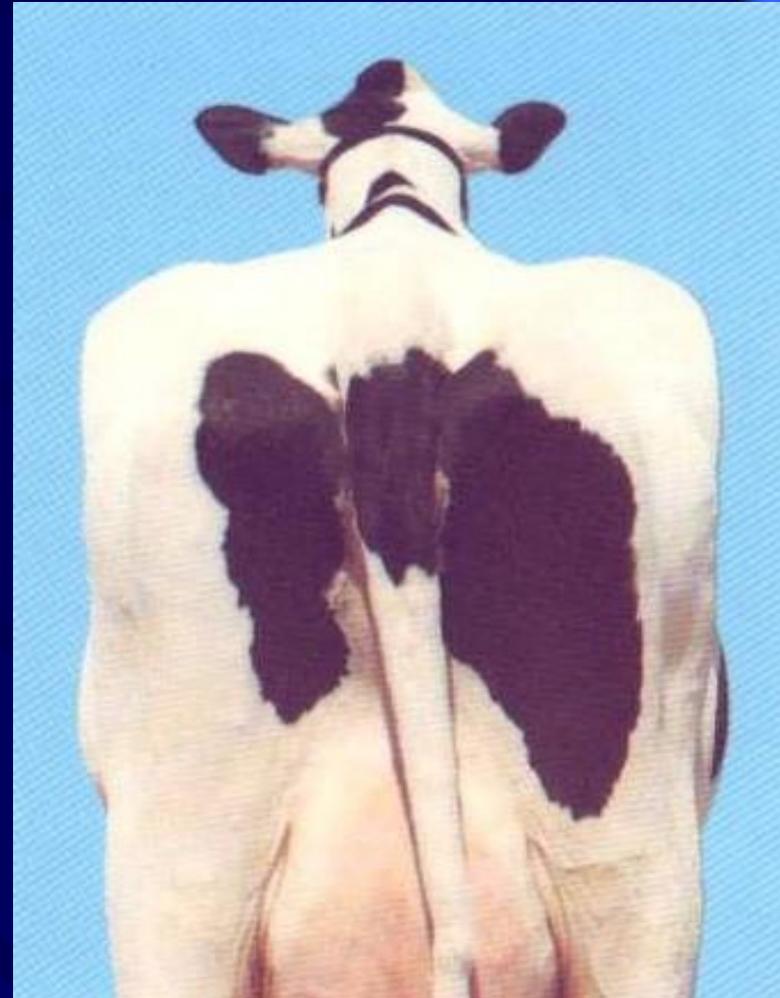
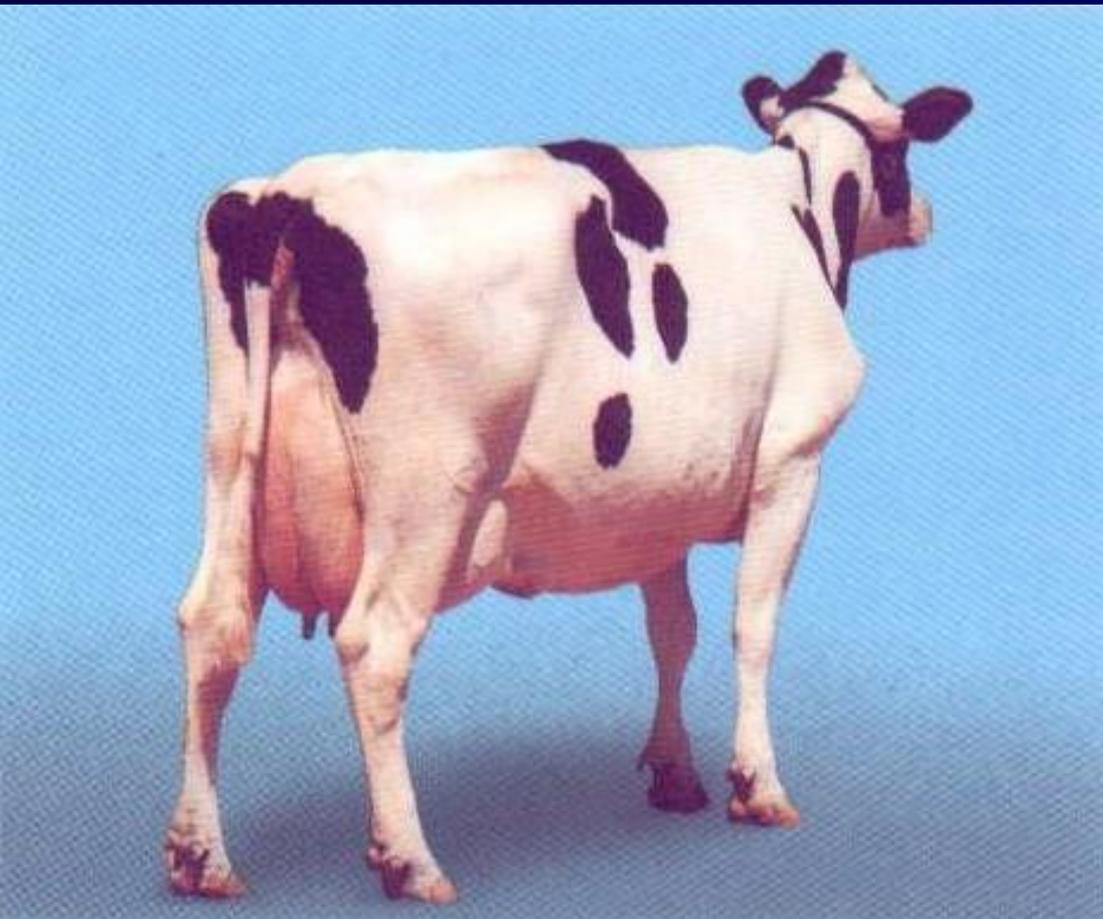
Tabela 1 - Influência do ECC na reprodução

Variável	Perda da Condição Corporal (Un.)		
	<0,5	0,5 a 1,0	>1,0
Dias primeira ovulação	27 ^a	31 ^a	42 ^b
Primeiro cio observado	48 ^{ab}	41 ^a	62 ^b
Dias para primeiro serviço	68 ^a	67 ^a	79 ^b
Tx. conc. primeiro serviço (%)	65 ^a	53 ^a	17 ^b
Serviços/concepção	1,8	2,3	2,3
Taxa Gestação (%)	94	95	100

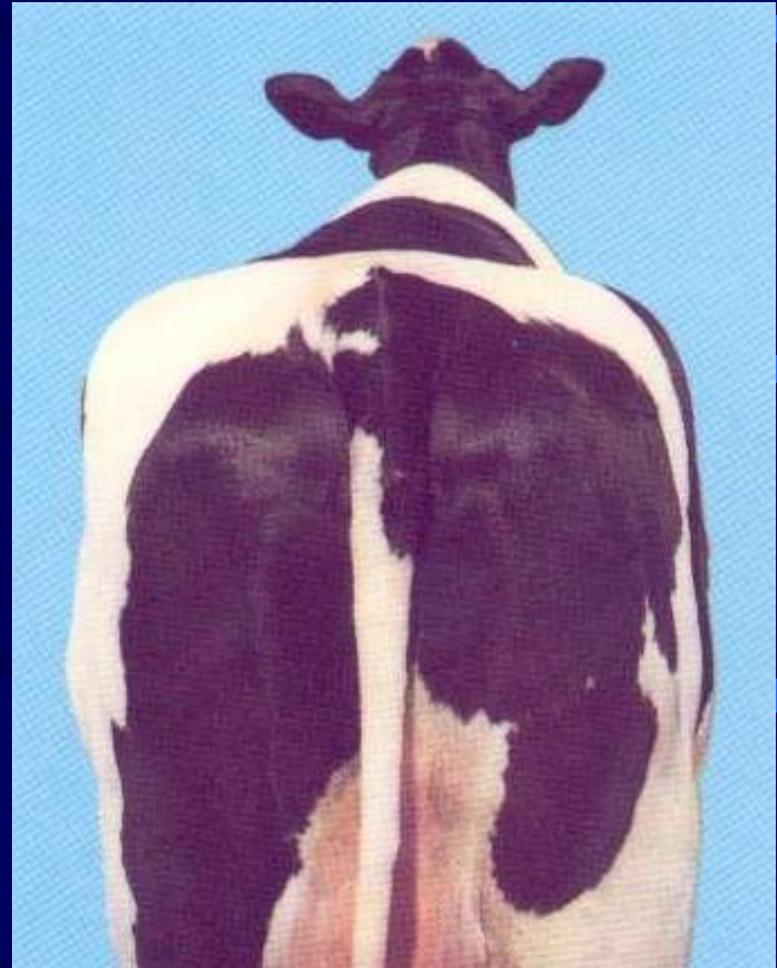
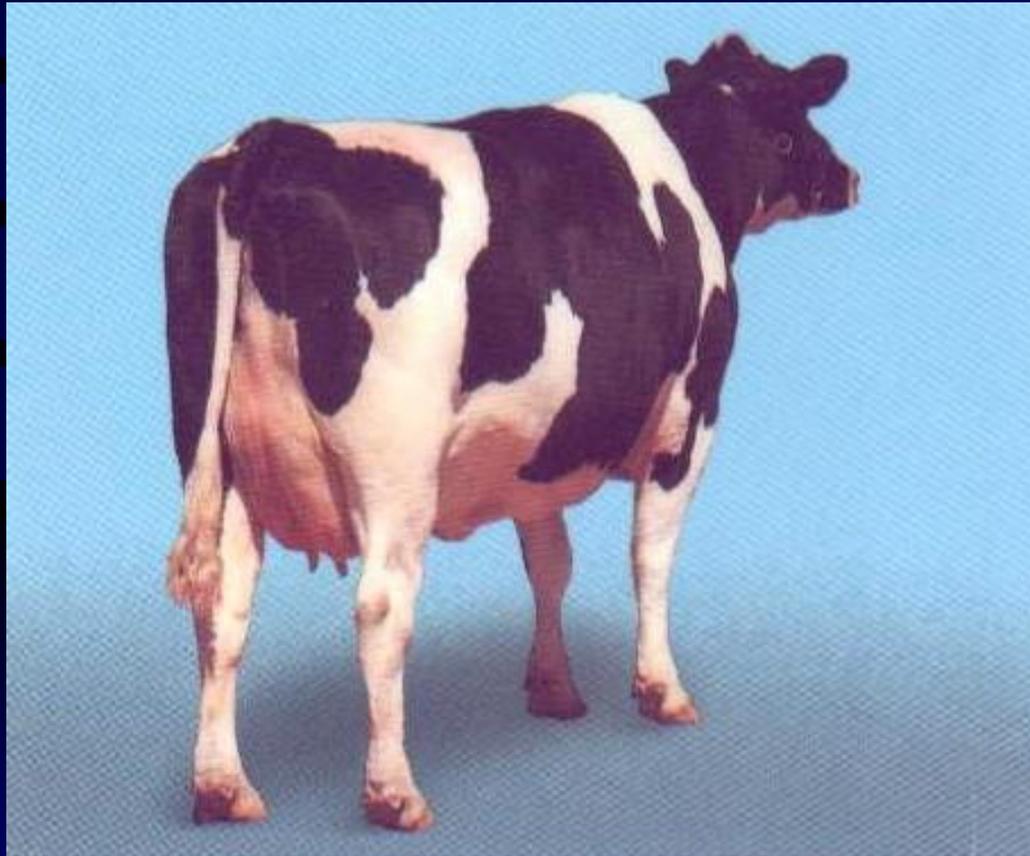
ECC 1



ECC 3



ECC 4

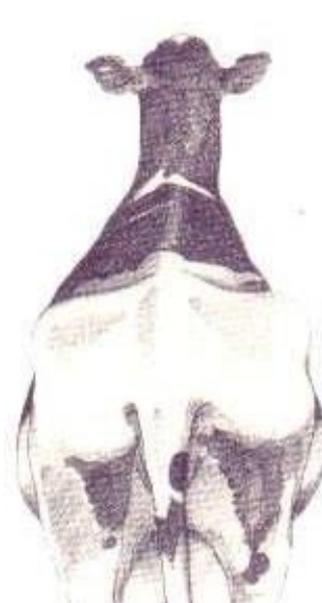
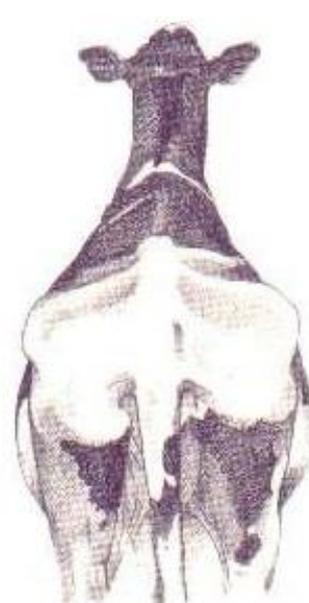
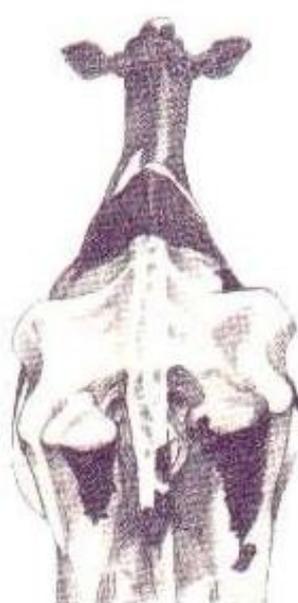
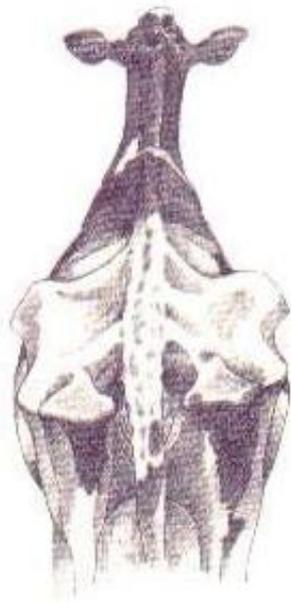
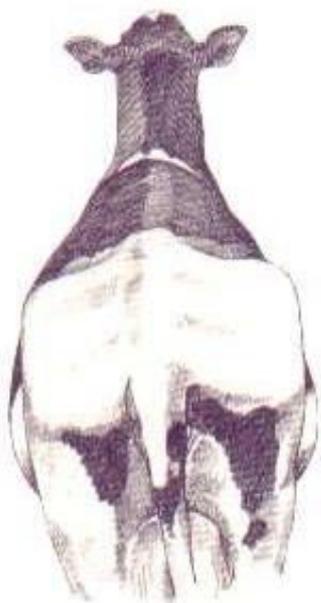
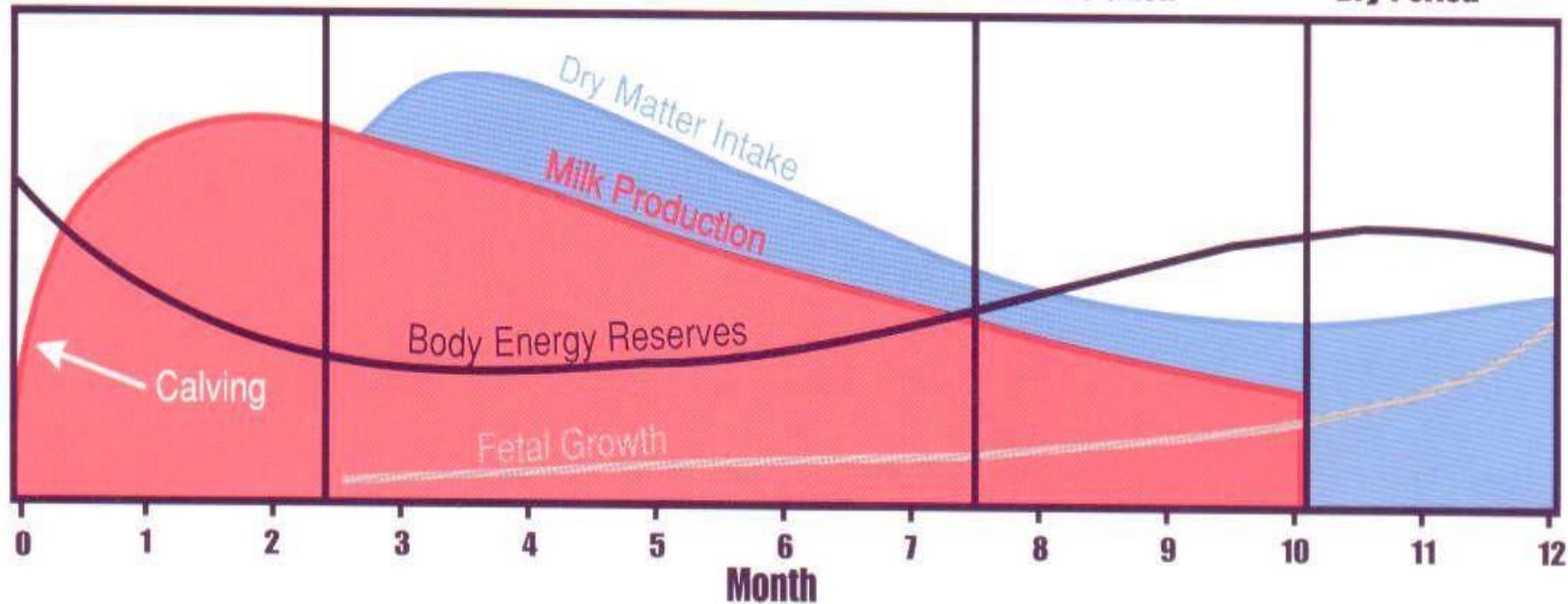


Early Lactation

Mid Lactation

Late Lactation

Dry Period



Dinâmica folicular - Progesterona

BE + P4

PGF_{2α}

BE

P4

Ov: 45h

14

10

6

mm

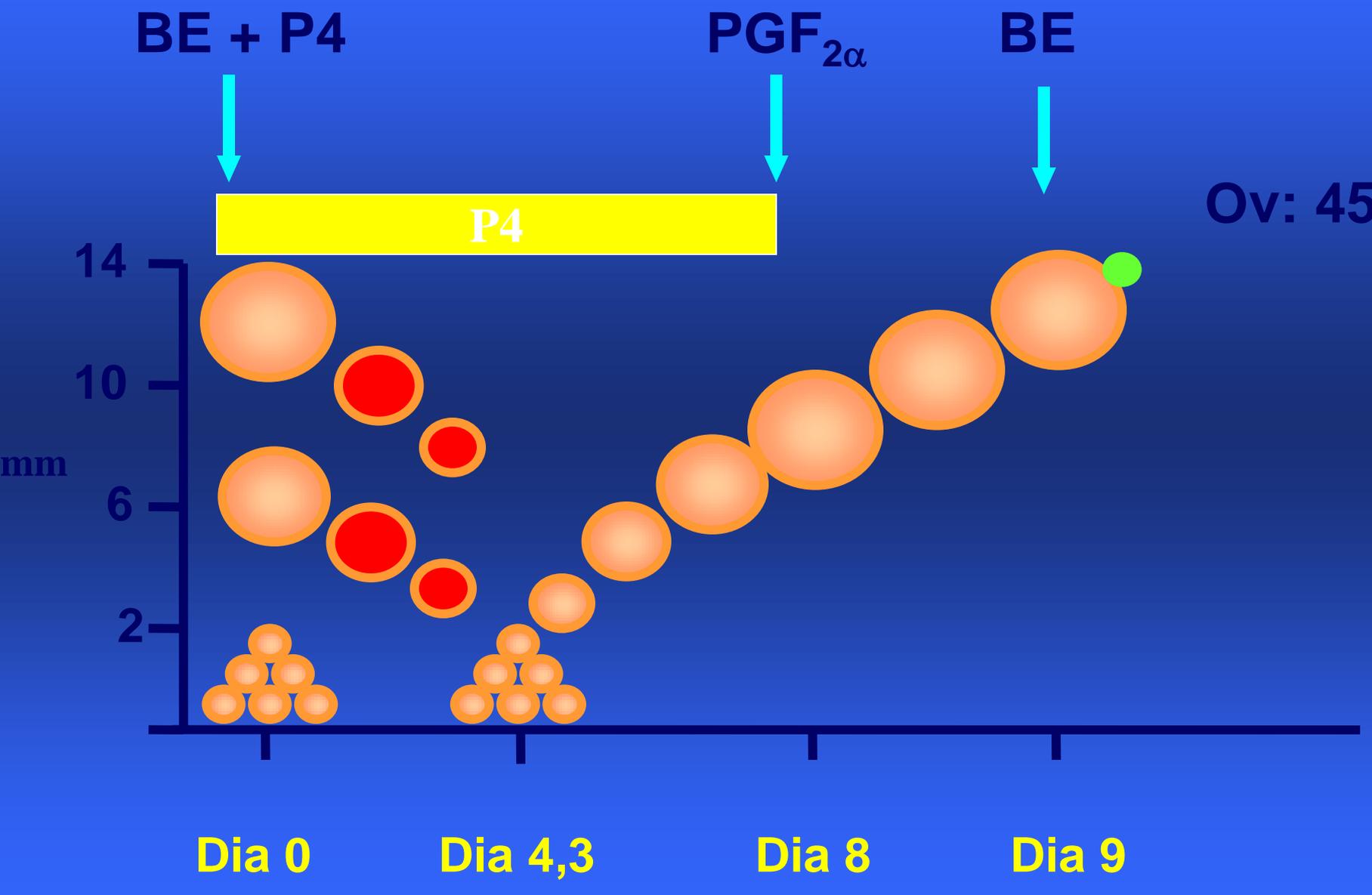
2

Dia 0

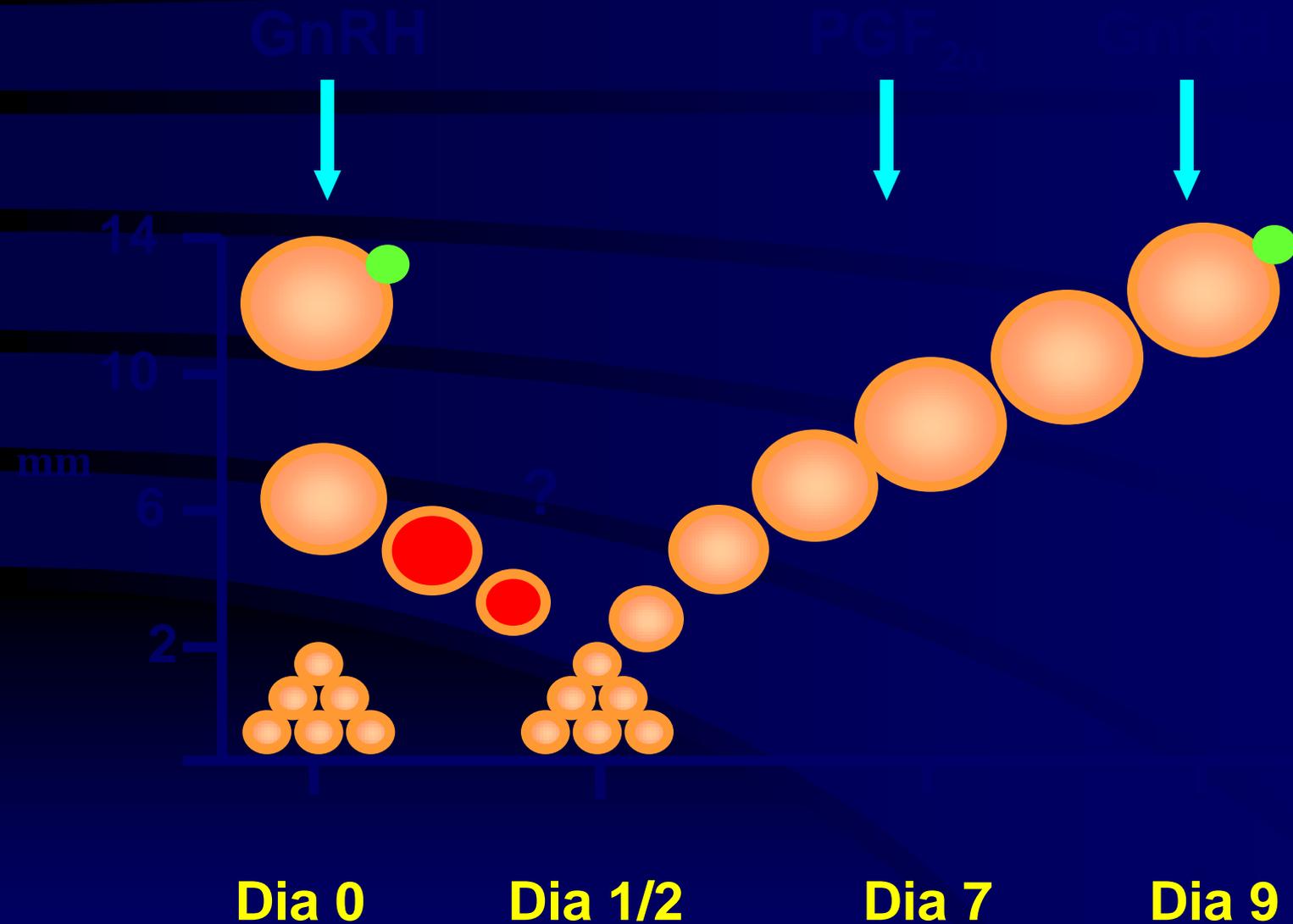
Dia 4,3

Dia 8

Dia 9



Dinâmica folicular - OVSYNCH



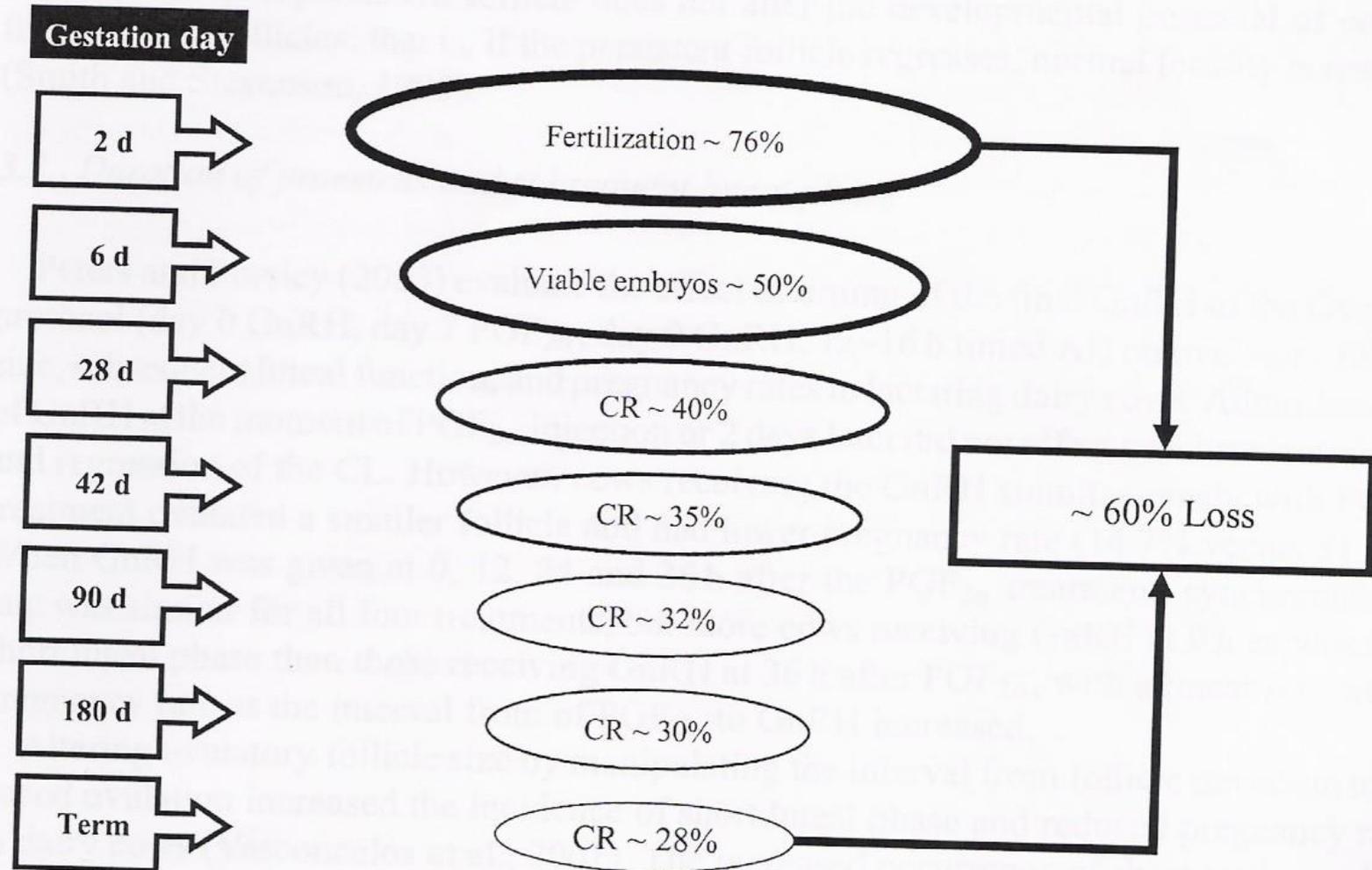


Fig. 2. Timing and extent of pregnancy losses in the high producing lactating dairy cow. CR: conception rate.



