



EVALUATION OF DIFFERENT STRATEGIES OF MINERAL SUPPLEMENTATION AND VITAMIN INJECTION (KIT ADAPTADOR® MIN AND ADAPTADOR® VIT, BIOGÉNESIS BAGÓ) FOR IMPROVING PREGNANCY RATES IN BEEF COWS



Maturana Filho, M ^{2,3}; Lemes, K M ³; Silva, M. A ³; Santin, T ³; Gonçalves, R⁴; Mattioli, G⁵; Lollato, J.P⁴; Pérsico, J.M.R⁴; Celeghini, E.C³; Madureira, E. H³
²MF VetPlan Consultoria Agropecuária. ³Departamento de Reprodução animal FMVZ/ USP. ⁴ Biogénesis-Bagó ⁵Universidad Nacional La Plata
E-mail: milton.maturana@gmail.com

OBJECTIVE

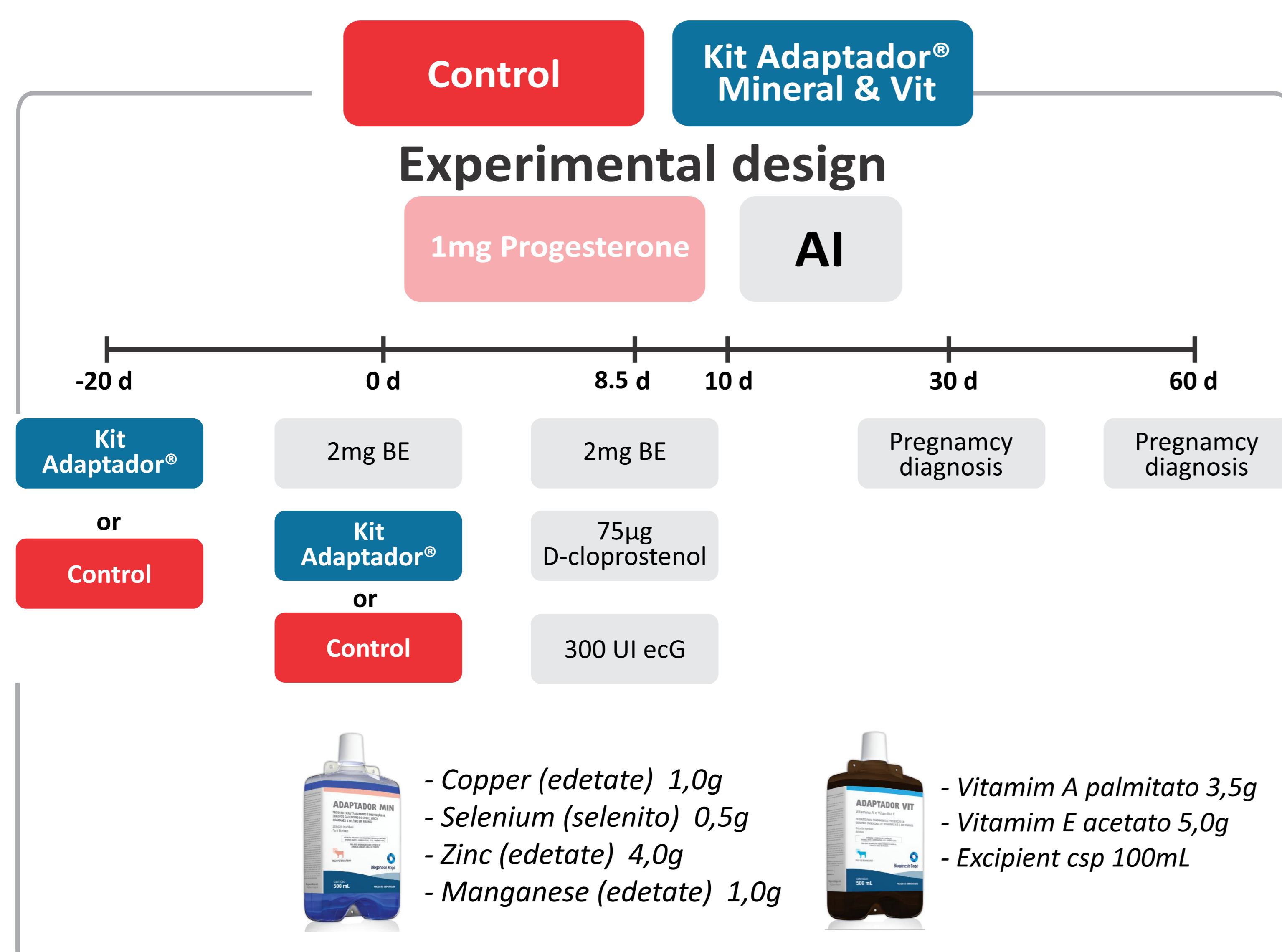
The aim of this study was to compare different strategies of mineral supplementation and vitamin injection (KIT Adaptador® MIN and Adaptador® VIT, Biogénesis Bagó) during the breeding season.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

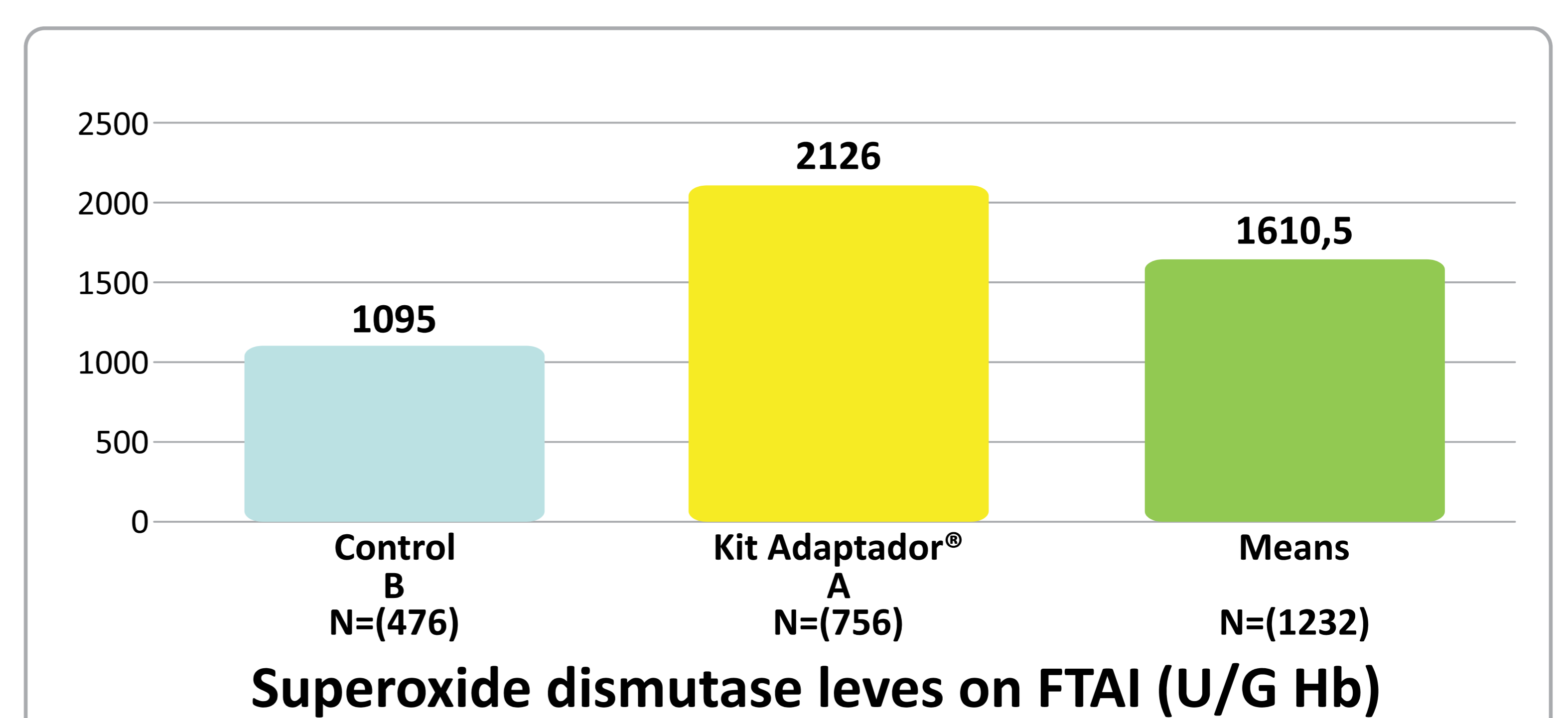
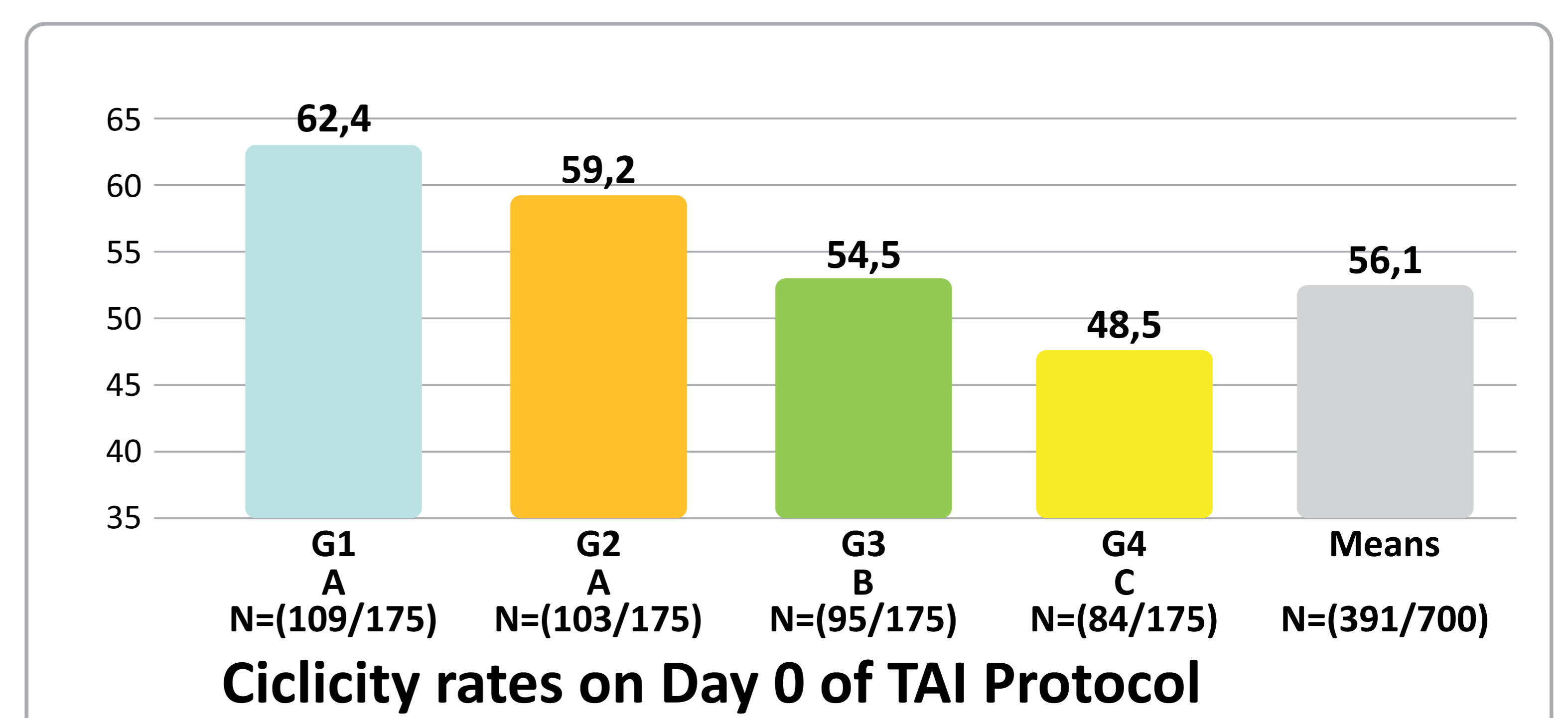
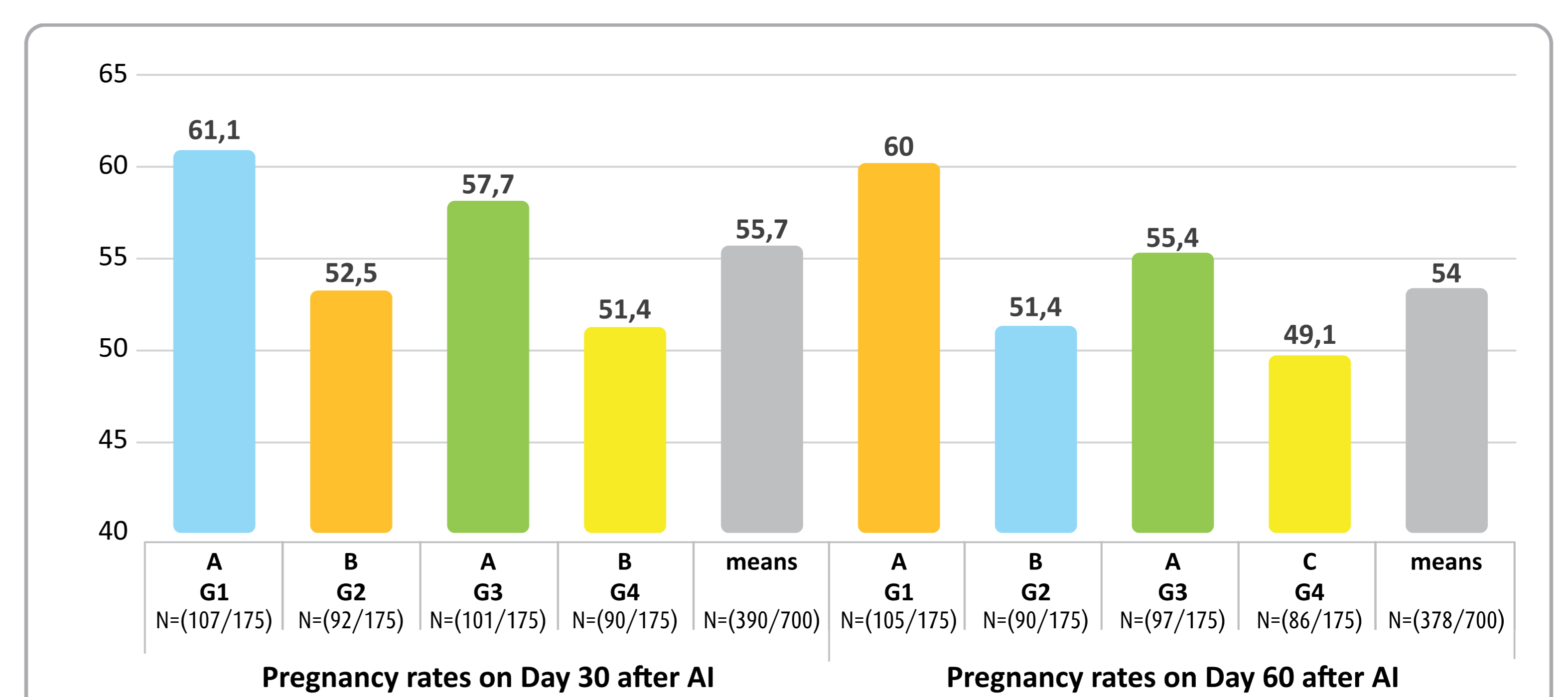
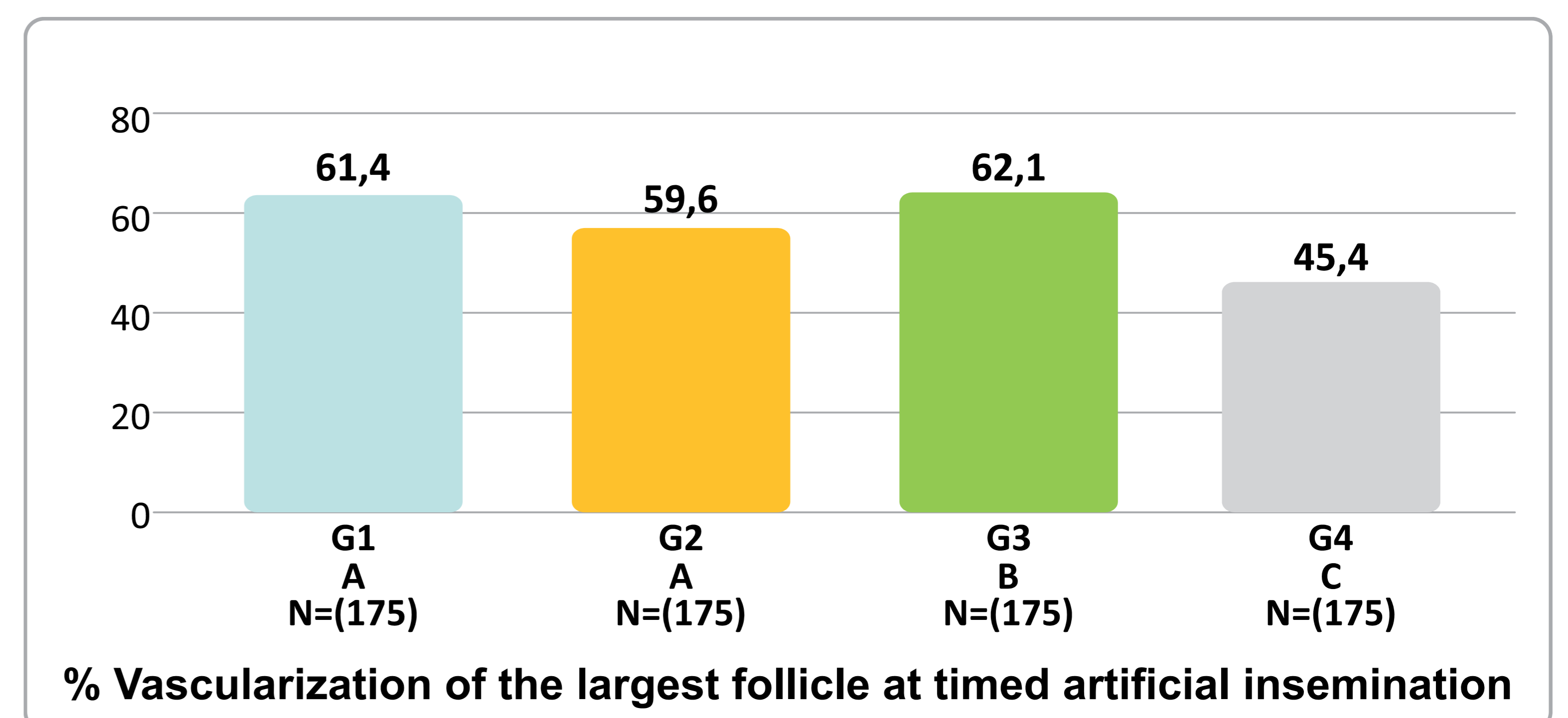
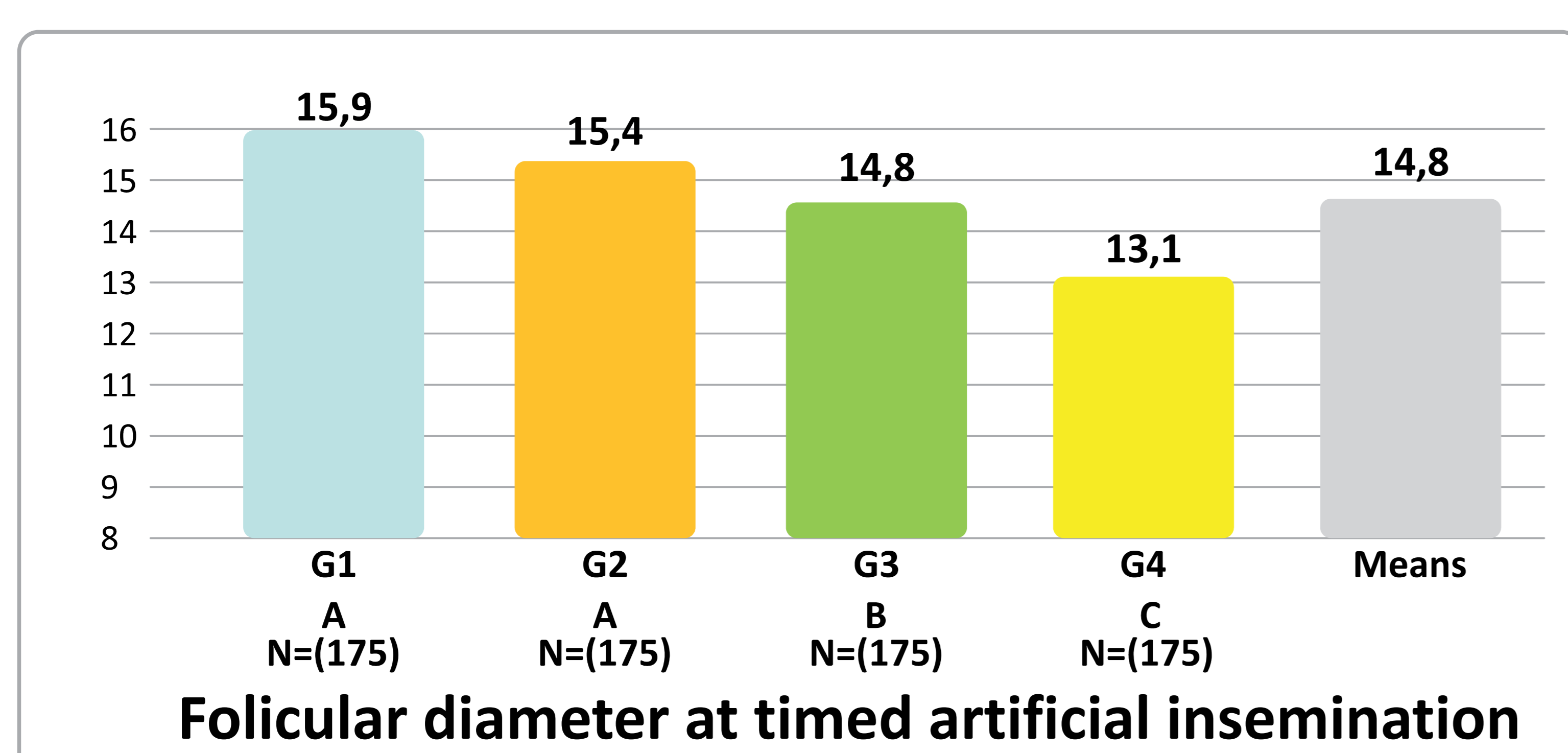
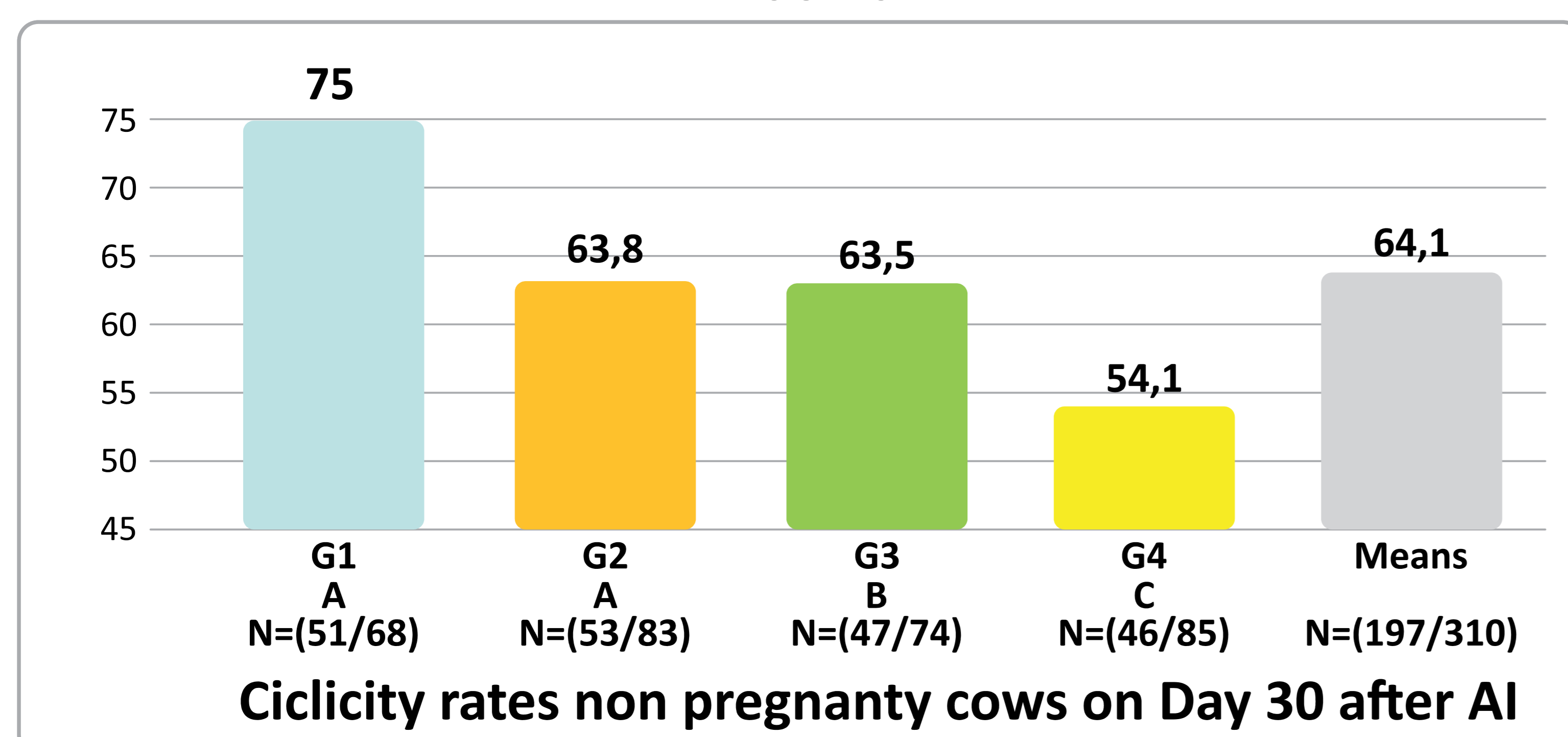
The experimental groups were: G1) two doses of KIT Adaptador®, 20 days before and on Day 0 (D0) of TAI protocol; G2) 1 dose of KIT Adaptador® 20 days before TAI protocol; G3) 1 dose KIT Adaptador® on D0 of TAI protocol G4) control (placebo).

Cyclicity rate and pregnancy rate (TP) were evaluated by ultrasonography (Mindray M5 Vet, with linear probe of 5.0 MHz). The evaluation of Pregnancy rates was performed 30 and 60 days after FTAI. The data were submitted to frequency analysis by PROC FREQ and logistic regression analysis by PROC LOGISTIC, using the program Statistical Analyzes System (SAS, 9.3), adopting a significance level of 5%.

TREATMENTS



RESULTS



CONCLUSION

The strategic supplementation with KIT Adaptador® MIN and Adaptador® VIT (Biogénesis Bagó) 20 days before or at the beginning of the protocol was efficient and economically viable for improving results of TAI protocols in beef cattle. The two doses were effective for improving results of the first TAI protocol, as well as for the maintenance of cyclicity until the resynchronization program.

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