

# Steroid Hormones Profile During an Ovarian Synchronization Procedure in Different age Categories of red Deer Hinds (*Cervus Elaphus L.*)

---

Šperanda, Marcela; Florijančić, Tihomir; Šperanda, Tomislav; Mandić, Sanja; Bošković, I; Đidara, Mislav; Ozimec, I; Horvat, Vesna; Šefer, D; Marković, Radmila

Source / Izvornik: **Acta Veterinaria, 2012, 62, 67 - 75**

Journal article, Published version

Rad u časopisu, Objavljena verzija rada (izdavačev PDF)

<https://doi.org/10.2298/AVB1201067S>

Permanent link / Trajna poveznica: <https://um.nsk.hr/um:nbn:hr:239:606328>

Rights / Prava: [Attribution 4.0 International](#) / [Imenovanje 4.0 međunarodna](#)

Download date / Datum preuzimanja: **2024-07-19**



Repository / Repozitorij:

[Repository UHC Osijek - Repository University Hospital Centre Osijek](#)

**STEROID HORMONES PROFILE DURING AN OVARIAN SYNCHRONIZATION PROCEDURE  
IN DIFFERENT AGE CATEGORIES OF RED DEER HINDS (*Cervus elaphus* L.)**

ŠPERANDA MARCELA\*, FLORIJAČIĆ T\*, ŠPERANDA T\*\*, MANDIĆ SANJA\*\*\*, BOŠKOVIĆ I\*,  
ĐIDARA M\*, OZIMEC I\*, HORVAT VESNA\*\*\*, ŠEFER D\*\*\*\* and MARKOVIĆ RADMILA\*\*\*\*

\*Faculty of Agriculture, Osijek, Croatia; \*\*Medical Intertrade, Sveta Nedelja, Croatia; \*\*\*Clinical  
Hospital Osijek, Croatia; \*\*\*\*University of Belgrade, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Serbia

(Received 7<sup>th</sup> July 2011)

*The objective of the present study was to compare estradiol/progesterone ratios of different age categories of red deer hinds and use it as a predictor of estrus synchronization success and consequently conception rate. To accomplish this we used 38 red deer hinds to establish serum progesterone and estradiol levels in young (21 animals), mature (10 animals) and old (7 animals) hinds during the estrus synchronization procedure (transvaginal/cervical AI). The following estrus synchronization was used: at the start of the experiment each hind received a controlled intravaginal drug-releasing device (CIDR, Pharmacia&Upjohn, New Zealand) containing 0.3 g of progesterone. The device was removed on day 11, simultaneously with an application of 250 IU of Pregnant Mare Serum Gonadotropin (PMSG, Folligon® Intervet International, Boxmeer, Holland). Transvaginal/cervical AI (artificial insemination) was performed 48 hours after CIDR withdrawal (day 13). Blood samples were obtained from the jugular vein using a Venoject® vacutainer without an anticoagulant for hormonal tests on the same experimental day (0, 11<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> day). A statistically ( $p < 0.01$ ) higher progesterone level was found in young hinds on the 11<sup>th</sup> day after controlled intravaginal drug-releasing device insertion. A significantly higher ( $p < 0.01$ ) estrogen level was observed in the young in regard to mature and old hinds on the expected day of estrus (13<sup>th</sup> day). Estradiol/progesterone ratios showed a statistically significant difference ( $p < 0.01$ ) on insemination day (13<sup>th</sup> day) between old and young hinds (98.67 : 46.59) and between old and mature hinds (98.67 : 51.79). Out of a total of 38 hinds only 9 had their offspring, 6 of the young and 3 of the mature hinds.*

*Key words: estrogen, estrus synchronization, progesterone, red deer*

## INTRODUCTION

The reproductive performance of hinds, especially the reproductive performance of yearlings and adult females is a major determinant of the productivity and economic viability of commercial deer farms (Audige *et al.*, 1999). Success varies between yearling (primiparous) and adult hinds. There is a growing interest for propagation of genetically valuable wild animals using assisted reproduction techniques (McCorkell *et al.*, 2006). One of these is artificial insemination (AI) which has been widely used in farmed animals. Both laparoscopic intrauterine AI and transvaginal/cervical AI techniques are being used in red deer (Fennessy *et al.*, 1990, Asher *et al.*, 2000). Also, different transvaginal AI procedures (the Gourley Scope method vs. standard speculum-guided AI gun) were investigated by Willard *et al.*, (2002). Preparation for these procedures involves estrus synchronization procedures (Gruber *et al.*, 2007). Synchronization of estrus and ovulation in a group of females can be induced artificially by altering the endogenous endocrine environment of the non-pregnant female through the exogenous administration of progesterone and gonadotropin (Asher *et al.*, 1993). The most common method for this is the application of a controlled intravaginal drug-releasing device (CIDR) containing progesterone and subsequent administration of gonadotropin (Bowers *et al.*, 2004). Both of these exogenous hormones are used to regulate the reproductive cycle. Estradiol and progesterone have been reported to be useful tests for pregnancy (Willard *et al.*, 1998). Progesterone is an important hormone of pregnancy in red deer (Kelly *et al.*, 1982). Plasma progesterone (P) concentration reflects the luteal function in red deer and it has been a useful parameter for determining the reproductive status (Plotka *et al.*, 1980). Progesterone and estradiol (E<sub>2</sub>) are required for successful conception, both to prepare the endometrium for blastocyst implantation and pregnancy. Estradiol initiates hypertrophy and hyperplasia of endometrial epithelia by increasing the blood supply. Progesterone is responsible for glandular development and endometrial glandular secretion. Progesterone and estradiol are also important feedback factors concerning the pituitary gland which has an indispensable role in the regulation of the reproductive cycle (Milošević *et al.*, 2005). All this shows that estradiol and progesterone levels and estradiol and progesterone ratios (E/P) are important factors in the regulation of the normal reproductive cycle. However, there are little or insufficient data regarding E<sub>2</sub>/P ratios of synchronized red deer hinds (Bowers *et al.*, 2004), especially in different age categories. Therefore, our goal was to compare E<sub>2</sub>/P ratios of different red deer age categories by determining serum progesterone and estradiol levels in young, mature and old hinds.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

### *Animals*

The treated group consisted of thirty eight farmed red deer hinds between 1 and 11 years of age. They were raised on 7.5 ha at an altitude of 87 m, in a confined area, in Eastern Croatia and were fed with hay and feed mixture with

6.4MJ NEL/kg (Table 1). Frozen semen imported from New Zealand was used for AI. Semen characteristics after analysis according to the Croatian Center for Livestock Reproduction were as follows: density 112.5 spermatozoa /mL x10<sup>6</sup>, motility 60%, live 59.21%, dead 40.79% (morphological assessment: normal 85%, pathological 15%, main defects 7.7%); general mark: good.

Table 1. Ingredients of the feed mixture for red deer hinds (%)

Feed ingredients	% in mixture
Corn grain	26
Barley grain	20
Wheat grain	1.5
Soybean meal, 44%	13.4
Dry beet sugar pulp	12
Wheat bran	10
Alfaalfa meal	4
Molasses	4
Limestone	3
Likra W6 (premix)	6

LIKRA W6: Crude protein 22.2%, Crude fat 4%, Crude fiber 4%, Ash 47.5%, Calcium 8%, Phosphorus 5.7%, Sodium 2.4%, Magnesium 2.1%, Vitamin A 669500 I.U., Vitamin D 95950 I.U., Vitamin E 900 mg, Biotin 1600 mg, Manganese 1500 mg, Zinc 3120 mg, Iron 1500 mg, Copper 1030 mg, Iodine 75 mg, Selenium 35 mg, Cobalt 12 mg

The average body condition of hinds was around 3. At the start of the experiment (31 August 2007, day 0) each hind received a controlled intravaginal drug-releasing device (CIDR, Pharmacia&Upjohn, New Zealand) containing 0.3 g of progesterone. The device was removed on day 11, simultaneously with an application of 250 IU of Pregnant Mare Serum Gonadotrophin (PMSG, Folligon® Intervet international, Boxmeer, Holland). Transvaginal/cervical AI (artificial insemination) was performed 48 hours after CIDR withdrawal (day 13). Blood samples were obtained from the *jugular vein* using a Venoject® vacutainer without an anticoagulant for hormonal tests on the same experimental day (0, 11<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> day). Pregnancy control was done on day 49. After blood clotting, the serum was separated by centrifuge at 1500g/10 min and frozen at -20°C.

#### *Analysis of hormones*

Subsequently, the concentration of progesterone and estradiol in the serum was measured using electrochemiluminescence immunoassay "ECLIA" (Roche Elecsys 2010, Roche Diagnostics, Mannheim, Germany). Reproducibility was determined using Elecsys reagents 6 times daily for 10 days (n=60), and within-run precision on Modular Analytics E170 analyzer, n=21. The intra- and inter-assay variation coefficients were <2.7% and <5.5%, respectively for the lower

detection limit for progesterone and <5.7% and 6.2%, respectively for the lower detection limit for estrogen.

Results are presented according to age categories: 21 young hinds (1 and 2 years), 10 mature hinds (4, 5 and 6 years), and 7 old hinds (above 10 years).

#### Statistical analysis

The data were analyzed using the general linear model procedure of StatSoft, Inc. Statistica (2008). The differences between age groups were determined by the Tukey *post-hoc* test.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The values of progesterone, estrogen and E<sub>2</sub>/P ratio in different age categories are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Serum progesterone (nmol/L), estradiol (pmol/L) and E<sub>2</sub>/P ratios in different age categories of red deer hinds during an ovarian synchronization procedure

	Young $\bar{x} \pm Sd$	Mature $\bar{x} \pm Sd$	Old $\bar{x} \pm Sd$
Progesterone, day 0	5.31 <sup>A</sup> ±1.64	3.00 <sup>B</sup> ±0.99	3.82 <sup>A,B</sup> ±1.82
Progesterone, day 11	8.67 <sup>A</sup> ±3.65	3.44 <sup>A</sup> ±0.77	4.25 <sup>B</sup> ±1.09
Progesterone, day 13	3.04 <sup>A</sup> ±1.48	2.03 <sup>A,B</sup> ±0.68	0.93 <sup>B</sup> ±0.22
Progesterone, day 49	3.21 <sup>A</sup> ±1.74	5.42 <sup>A,B</sup> ±2.31	2.04 <sup>B</sup> ±0.75
Estradiol, day 0	125.85 <sup>A</sup> ±16.93	92.6 <sup>B</sup> ±10.39	93.35 <sup>B,C</sup> ±10.62
Estradiol, day 11	132.53 <sup>a,A</sup> ±22.5	101.41 <sup>B</sup> ±13.76	105.75 <sup>b</sup> ±17.88
Estradiol, day 13	117.42 <sup>A</sup> ±17.52	93.11 <sup>B,C</sup> ±13.44	86.05 <sup>C</sup> ±10.31
Estradiol, day 49	96.41 <sup>A</sup> ±14.86	69.03 <sup>B,C</sup> ±12.34	76.99 <sup>C</sup> ±5.34
E <sub>2</sub> /P ratio, day 0	26.72±12.22	35.77±19.94	35.53±11.61
E <sub>2</sub> /P ratio, day 11	18.29 <sup>A</sup> ±9.4	31.57 <sup>B</sup> ±11.81	27.05 <sup>A,B</sup> ±10.57
E <sub>2</sub> /P ratio, day 13	46.59 <sup>A</sup> ±20.83	51.79 <sup>A</sup> ±20.37	98.67 <sup>B</sup> ±34.4
E <sub>2</sub> /P ratio, day 49	46.42 <sup>a</sup> ±16.18	18.33 <sup>b</sup> ±6.13	42.77 <sup>a,b</sup> ±19.08

Different letters in the same row differ significantly: <sup>A</sup>p<0.01; <sup>a</sup>p<0.05; E<sub>2</sub> – estradiol

The CIDR device was retained by all hinds until removal on day 11. All the hinds on insemination day (13<sup>th</sup> day) showed intensive clinical signs of heat. Out of a total of 38 hinds only 9 had their offspring, 6 of the young and 3 of the mature hinds. The mean progesterone level on CIDR receiving day in young hinds was 5.31±1.64 nmol/L, 3.00±0.99 nmol/L in mature and 3.82±1.82 nmol/L in old hinds (significantly higher in relation to mature hinds, p<0.01). The estradiol level was 125.85±16.93 pmol/L in young, 92.6±10.39 pmol/L in mature and 93.35±10.62 pmol/L in old hinds. After CIDR removal (11<sup>th</sup> day), the level of progesterone in mature hinds (3.44±0.77 nmol/L) was significantly (p<0.01)

lower than in the young ( $8.67 \pm 3.65$  nmol/L). On insemination day (13<sup>th</sup> day), the hinds from all groups showed clinical heat signs, the progesterone level was significantly ( $p < 0.01$ ) lower in old ( $0.93$  nmol.L<sup>-1</sup>) compared to young hinds ( $3.04 \pm 1.48$  nmol/L), while the estradiol level was significantly ( $p < 0.01$ ) higher in younger ( $117.42 \pm 17.52$  pmol/L) than in mature ( $93.11 \pm 13.44$  pmol/L) and old hinds ( $86.05 \pm 10.31$  pmol/L) on the same day. E<sub>2</sub>/P ratios showed a statistically significant difference ( $p < 0.01$ ) on insemination day between old ( $98.67 \pm 34.4$ ) and young ( $46.59 \pm 20.83$ ) hinds.

Initial progesterone level (Figure 1) indicated that all hinds had some ovarian cycle activity. McCorkell *et al.* (2007) reported a much higher progesterone level after CIDR application which, in our case, occurred only in young hinds. Garcia *et al.* (2003) signified that only an enhanced progesterone level of 3 nmol.L<sup>-1</sup> after CIDR placement can be taken as a sign of synchronizations procedure effects.

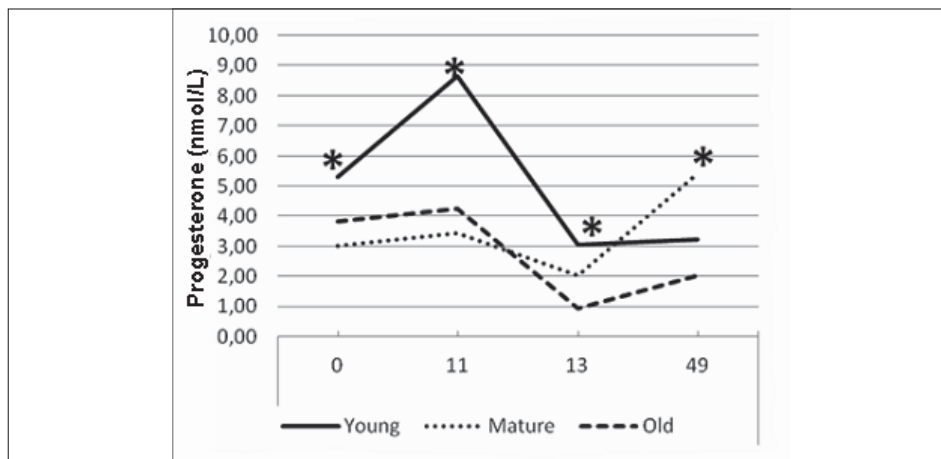


Figure 1. Profile of mean progesterone values in different age categories of red deer hinds during an ovarian synchronization procedure

As shown in Figure 1, the baseline level of progesterone concentration had been detected on the day of ovulation (day 13<sup>th</sup>) which is in correlation with Garcia *et al.* (2003). On the 36<sup>th</sup> day after AI, the progesterone level rose in all groups, while E level declined in all groups, which is in accordance with the results of Plotka *et al.* (1980) and Takahashi *et al.* (2001). Although other authors (Plotka *et al.*, 1980) state that estradiol concentration rises for three days and reaches a peak a few hours before estrus, our data (Figure 2) show even lower values on insemination day (13<sup>th</sup> day) compared to three days earlier.

Regardless of that all the hinds on insemination day (13<sup>th</sup> day) showed intensive clinical signs of heat.

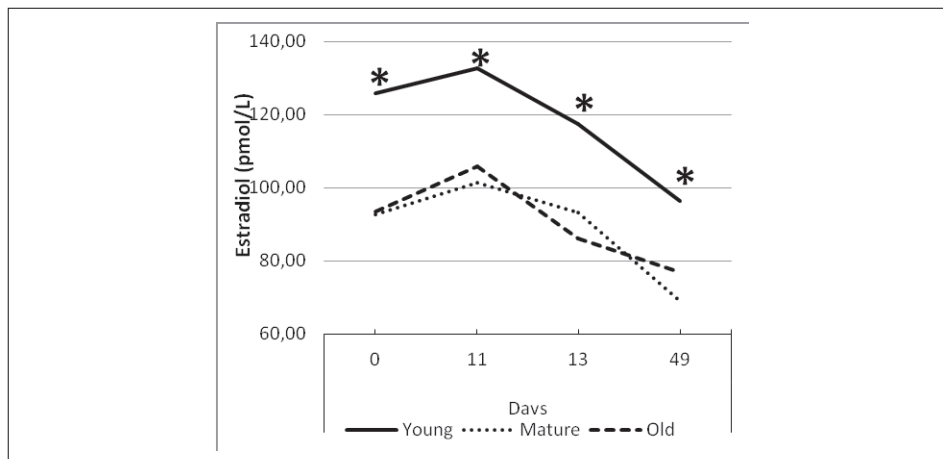


Figure 2. Profile of mean estradiol values in different age categories of red deer hinds during an ovarian synchronization procedure

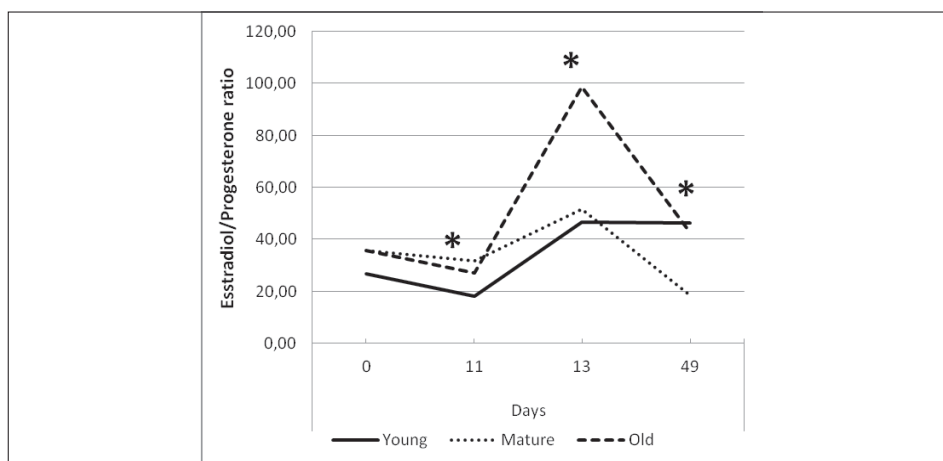


Figure 3. Estradiol to progesterone ratio (pmol/nmol) in different age categories of red deer hinds during an ovarian synchronization procedure

Figure 3. shows an  $E_2/P$  ratio peaking on insemination day, which is in accordance with Plotka *et al.* (1980). Relatively little is known about  $E_2/P$  ratio proportion in serum. There is a hypothesis in human medicine that moderately increased P values in the early luteal phase are associated with higher  $E_2/P$  ratios and better pregnancy outcomes, whereas a high increase in P values in combination with a decrease in  $E_2$  values (reflected by a low  $E_2/P$  ratio) tend to indicate poor reproductive outcome (Gruber *et al.*, 2007). In contrast, Safro *et al.* (1990), in their experiment on mice concluded that a large elevation of the  $E_2/P$

ratio inhibited implantation and created a uterine milieu that suppressed embryonic metabolism. They even suggest that an unfavorable  $E_2/P$  ratio could be corrected and embryo implantation re-established by injecting exogenous P. Therefore, further studies are needed to examine whether the  $E_2/P$  ratio could be used as a prognostic test provided with a full female hormones profile. In our trial the  $E_2/P$  ratio was growing towards the expected estrus day. On that day a statistically significant difference ( $p < 0.01$ ) was evident between old hinds in relation to young and mature hinds. However, out of a total of 38 hinds only 9 had their offspring, 6 of the young and 3 of the mature hinds. Gidley-Baird *et al.* (1987) found that the deer who failed to become pregnant had significantly higher  $E_2$  levels and a lower ratio of  $E_2/P$  than those who became pregnant. They presume that the  $E_2/P$  ratio is a better predictor of implantation failure than are the absolute levels of either estradiol or progesterone hormones. It must be stated that those measurements were conducted a few days after conception, which might be the reason why they are not in correlation with ours. Many factors can influence AI success: duration of CIDR placement, stag exposure for modulating the timing of the preovulatory LH surge after synchronization, body condition, stress and insufficient grazing (McCorkell *et al.*, 2007). Even handling stress during immobilization for estrus synchronization could be the reason that some hinds showed usual progesterone levels in the preovulatory phase, but did not ovulate (Budde, 1983). A lower conception rate in our investigation could be the outcome of a poor body condition score which was around 3 (Đidara *et al.*, 2008). There is also a wide range of individual hind characteristics such as weight and body condition score in yearlings and adult hinds (Audige *et al.*, 1999b).

#### CONCLUSION

On insemination day the old hinds showed a significantly ( $p < 0.01$ ) higher  $E_2/P$  ratio compared to the young hinds. The old hinds did not have any offspring and the young had 6. Mature hinds which also showed a lower ( $p < 0.01$ )  $E_2/P$  ratio compared to old hinds had 3 offspring. Taking this into account we can presume that a high  $E_2/P$  ratio has a negative effect on offspring count.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

This project was supported financially by grant no. 0793448-3438 and 079-000000-3590 founded by the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports of Croatia.

Adress for correspondence:  
Prof. dr. sc. Marcela Šperanda  
Department of Animal Science  
Faculty of Agriculture,  
J.J. Strossmayer University of Osijek  
Trg Sv. Trojstva 3  
31000 Osijek, Croatia  
E-mail: marcela.speranda@pfos.hr



## REFERENCES

1. Audige L, Wilson PR, Morris RS, 1999, Reproductive performance of farmed red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) in New Zealand: IV. Biological markers as risk factors for yearling and adult hind conception, *Anim Rep Sci*, 55, 239-54.
2. Audige L, Wilson PR, Morris RS, 1999b, Reproductive performance of farmed red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) in New Zealand: II. Risk factors for adult hind conception, *Prev Vet Med*, 40, 33-51.
3. Asher G, Fisher M, Fennessy P, Mackintosh C, Jabbour H, Marrow C, 1993, Oestrus synchronization, semen collection and artificial insemination of farmed red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) and fallow deer (*Dama dama*), *Anim Reprod Sci*, 33, 241-65.
4. Asher G, Berg D, Evans G, Salamon S, Maxwell W, 2000, Storage of semen and artificial insemination in deer, *Anim Reprod Sci*, 62, 195-211.
5. Bowers SD, Brown CG, Strauch TA, Gandy BS, Neuendorff DA, Randel RD et al., 2004, Artificial insemination following observational versus electronic methods of estrus detection in red deer hinds (*Cervus elaphus*), *Theriogenology*, 62, 652-63.
6. Budde W, 1983, Effects of photoperiod on puberty attainment of female white tailed deer, *J Wildl Manage*, 47, 595-604.
7. Didara M, Šperanda M, Florijančić T, Bošković I, Šperanda T, 2008, Blood characteristics of red deer hinds (*Cervus elaphus*) from confined area, *Cer Res Comm*, 36 (Part 3 Suppl S), 1407-10.
8. Fennessy PF, Mackintosh CG, 1989, Artificial insemination in red deer, Proceedings Deer Course Veterinary Deer Branch New Zealand Veterinary Association, 5, 8-16.
9. Garcia AJ, Landete-Castillejos T, Gomez-Brunet A, Garde JJ, Gallego L, 2003, Characteristics of the oestrus cycle of Iberian red deer (*Cervus elaphus hispanicus*) assessed by progesterone profiles, *J Exp Zool*, 298A, 143-9.
10. Gruber I, Just A, Birner M, Löscher A, 2007, Serum estradiol/progesterone ratio on day of embryo transfer may predict reproductive outcome following controlled ovarian hyperstimulation and in vitro fertilization, *J Exp Clin Ass Reprod*, 4, 1.
11. Gidley-Baird AA, O'Neill C, Sinosich MJ, Porter RN, Pike IL, Saunders DM, 1987, Failure of implantation in human in vitro fertilization and embryo transfer patients: the effects of altered progesterone/estrogen ratios in humans and mice, *Fertil Steril*, 45, 1, 69-74.
12. Kelly RW, McNatty KP, Moore GH, Ross D, Gibb M, 1982, Plasma concentrations of LH, prolactin, oestradiol and progesterone in female red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) during pregnancy, *J Reprod Fert*, 64, 475-83.
13. McCorkell RB, Woodbury MR, Adams GP, 2006, Ovarian follicular and luteal dynamics in wapiti during the oestrus cycle, *Theriogenology*, 65, 540-56.
14. McCorkell RB, Woodbury MR, Adams GP, 2007, Evaluation of an ovarian synchronization scheme for fixed-time artificial insemination in wapiti, *Theriogenology*, 67, 1217-23.
15. Milošević V, Trifunović S, Šišić-Jurjević B, Bujšić N, Sekulić, M, 2005, Estradiol and calcium affect the growth hormone production cells in female middle-aged rats, *Acta Vet (Belgrade)*, 55, 2-3, 111-20.
16. Plotka ED, Seal US, Verme LJ, Ozoga JJ, 1980, Reproductive steroids in deer. III. Luteinizing hormone, estradiol and progesterone around estrus, *Biol Reprod*, 22, 576-81.
17. Sauro E, O'Neill C, Saunders DM, 1990, Elevated luteal phase estradiol: progesterone ratio in mice causes implantation failure by creating a uterine environment that suppresses embryonic metabolism, *Fertil Steril*, 54, 6, 1150-3.
18. StatSoft Inc., 2008 Statistica, data analysis software system version 8.0. www.statsoft.com
19. Takahashi JS, Turek, FW, Moore RY, 2001, Handbook of Behavioral Neurobiology: Circadian Clocks, (Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers).
20. Willard ST, Sasser RG, Jaques JT, White DR, Neuendorff DA, Randel RA, 1998, Early pregnancy detection and the hormonal characterization of embryonic-fetal mortality in fallow deer (*Dama dama*), *Theriogenology*, 49, 861-9.
21. Willard ST, Neuendorff DA, Lewis AW, Randel RD, 2002, A comparison of transvaginal artificial insemination procedures for use in commercially farmed deer, *Small Rum Res*, 44, 135-40.

## PROFIL STEROIDNIH HORMONA TOKOM SINHRONIZACIJE ESTRUSA KOD RAZLIČITIH KATEGORIJA KOŠUTA (*Cervus elaphus* L.)

ŠPERANDA MARCELA, FLORIJANČIĆ T, ŠPERANDA T, MANDIĆ SANJA, BOŠKOVIĆ I, ĐIDARA M, OZIMEC I, HORVAT VESNA, ŠEFER D i MARKOVIĆ RADMILA

### SADRŽAJ

Farmski držani jeleni podvrgavaju se različitim tehnikama asistirane reprodukcije, kako bi se dobile genetski vredne životinje. Između ostalog ove tehnike uključuju i sinhronizovanje estrusa i veštačko osemenjavanje. Malo se zna o odnosu između estradiola i progesterona kod košuta. Cilj ovoga rada je bio da se uporede odnosi estradiola i progesterona različitih starosnih kategorija košuta crvenog jelena i da se koriste za predviđanje uspeha sinhronizovanja estrusa i koncepcije. Da bi smo ovo postigli proveli smo postupak sinhronizacije estrusa (0. dan aplikacija intravaginalnih uložaka progesterona (CIDR, Pharmacia&Upjohn, New Zealand), 11. dan uklanjanje intravaginalnih uložaka i aplikacija 250 IU seruma ždrebkih kobilica (PMSG, Folligon® Intervet International, Boxmeer, Holand). Košute su umjetno osjemenjene 48 sati nakon aplikacije (13. dan) duboko smrznutim sjemenom uvezenim iz Novog Zelanda. Uzorci krvi za analizu hormona uzeti su iz jugularne vene pomoću Venoject® vacutainera bez antikoagulansa u iste dane tretmana (0., 11. and 13. dan) i pri tome smo određivali nivo progesterona i estradiola u serumu mladih, zrelih i starih košuta. Koncentracija hormona određena je imunoenzimskom kemiluminiscencijom "ECLIA" (Roche Elecsys 2010, Roche Diagnostics, Mannheim, Germany). Statistički ( $p < 0.01$ ) veći nivo progesterona primećen je kod mladih košuta 11 dana posle aplikacije progesteronskog intravaginalnog implantata. Statistički vrlo značajno viši ( $p < 0.01$ ) nivo estrogena primećen je kod mladih košuta u odnosu na druge. Trinaestog dana eksperimenta, odnosno na dan estrusa, odnos estrogen/progesteron se vrlo značajno razlikovao ( $p < 0.01$ ) između starih (98,67) i mladih (46,59) košuta, kao i između starih i zrelih košuta (98,67:51,79). Od ukupno 38 obrađenih košuta, 9 je imalo potomstvo, od čega je 6 iz kategorije mladih košuta i 3 iz kategorije zrelih.