

Pregnancy Examination

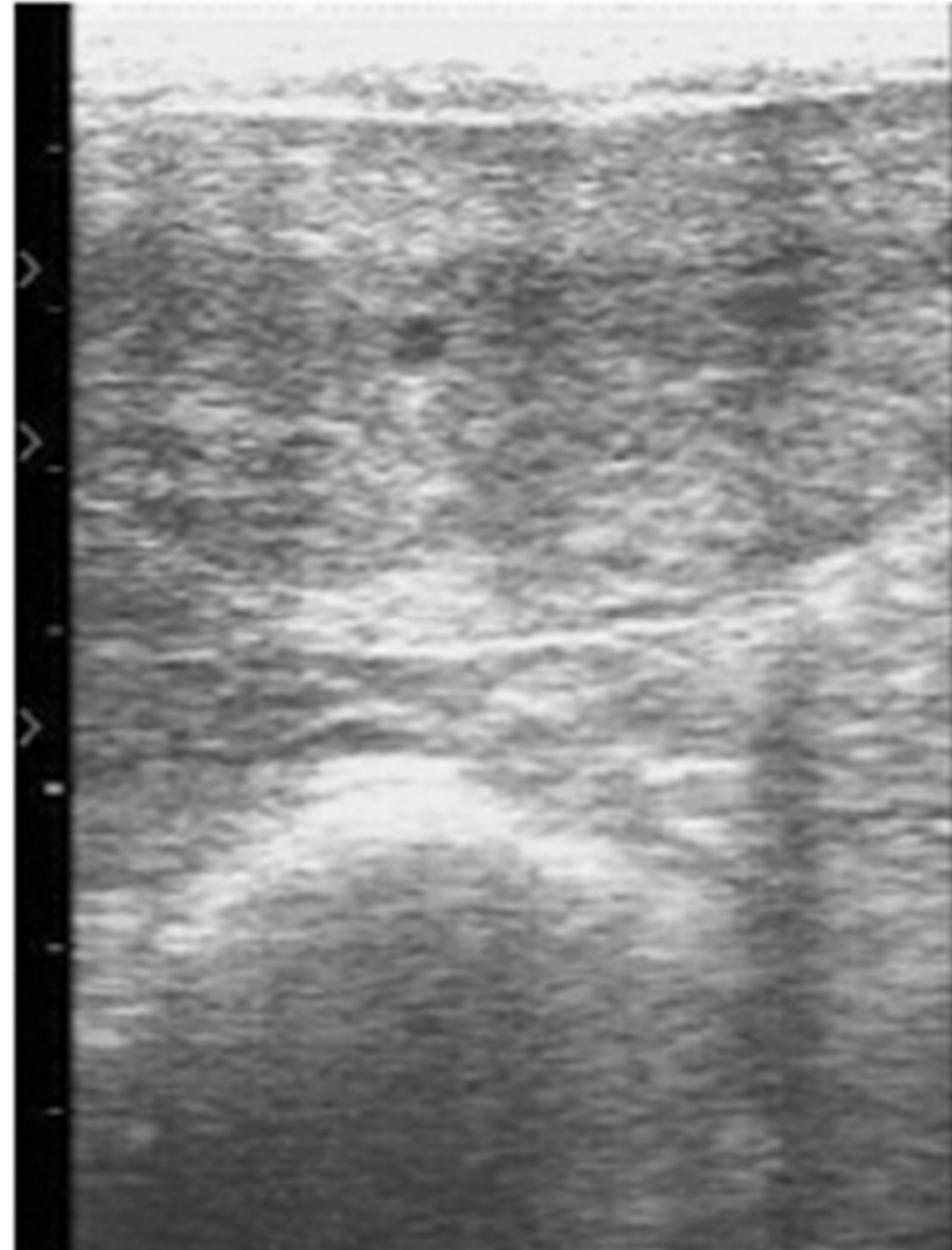
Rectal Palpation

- **35-60 days:** The embryonic bulging continues to grow. Around day 40, the embryonic sac reaches a 5-7 cm diameter and implantation begins. Implantation lasts until day 140. The uterine tone decreases.
- **60-90 days:** On day 60, the embryonic sac has 12 cm diameter and fills the entire pregnant horn. The embryonic sac begins to elongate and takes the shape of a rugby ball. The examination must be performed carefully to avoid confusion with a bladder or pyometra. Later in this period, the uterus descends into the abdominal cavity.
- It is difficult to palpation of fetus after 100th day until 4-5th months.

Pregnancy Examination

Transrectal ultrasonography

- **10th day:** The embryonic sac can first be observed on day 10th. An anechoic embryonic structure is 4-6 mm in diameter. Pregnancy cannot be diagnosed. The entire uterus should be checked, since the embryonic sac is mobile during this period.



Pregnancy Examination

Transrectal ultrasonography

- **12th day:** The embryonic sac reaches a diameter of 8 mm. Unlike cystic formations, hyperechoic reflection image appears on the dorsal and ventral edges of the embryonic sac. Since the embryonic sac is mobile in this period, the whole uterus should be checked.

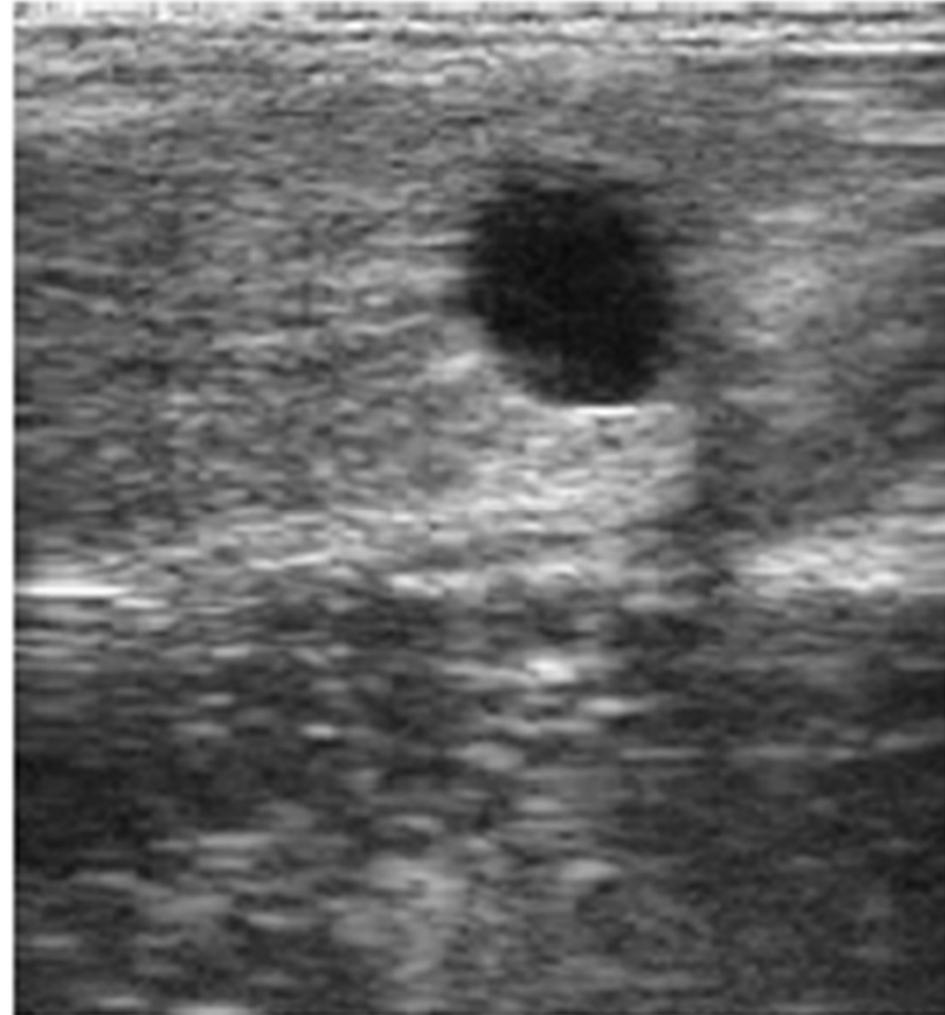


Pregnancy Examination

Transrectal ultrasonography

- **14th day:** The embryonic sac is 14-18 mm in diameter. Since the embryonic sac is mobile in this period, the whole uterus should be checked.

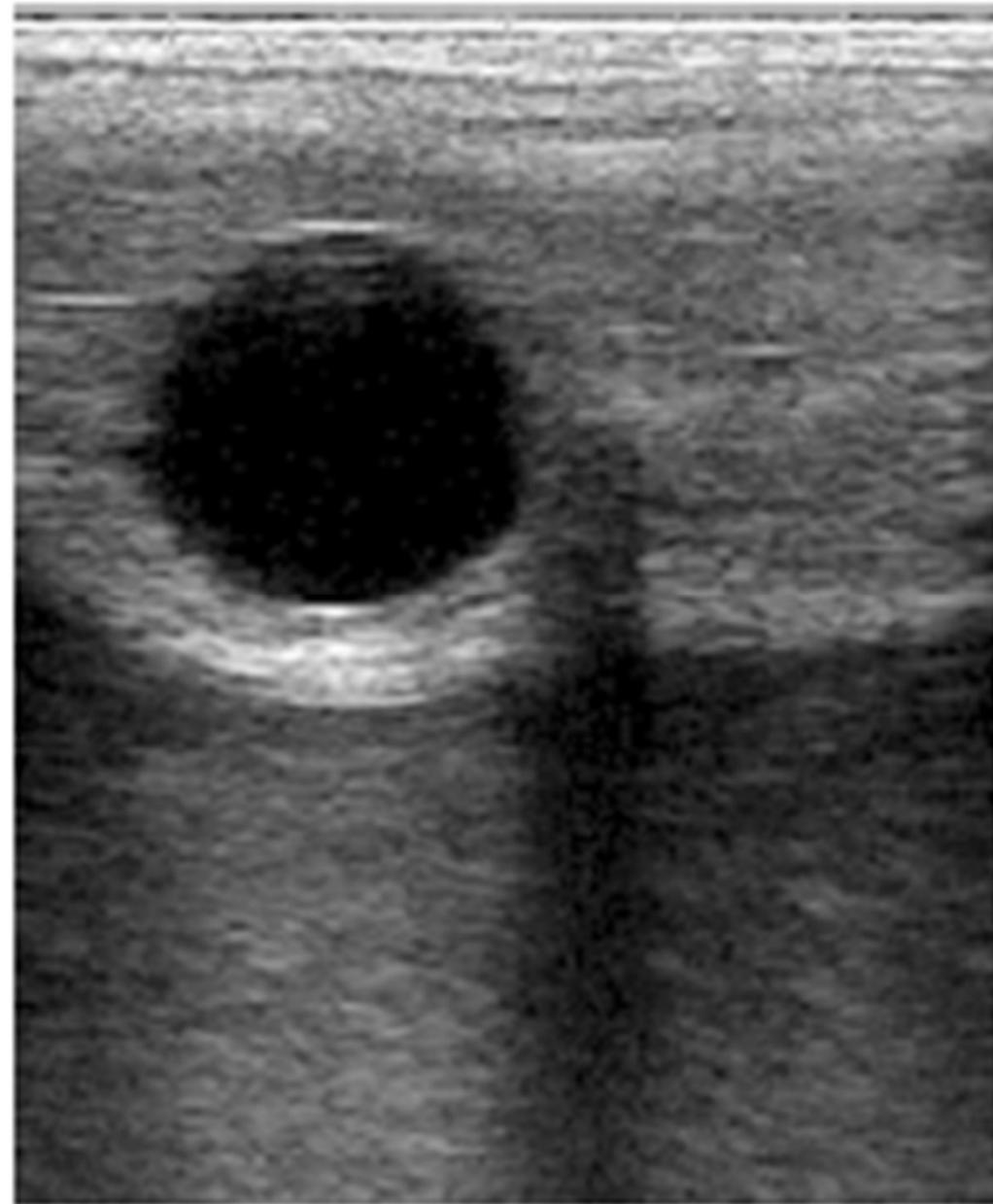
* This is an important day for the diagnosis of twin pregnancies, as the small embryonic sac becomes easily visible in that situation.



Pregnancy Examination

Transrectal ultrasonography

- **17th day:** The embryonic sac reaches a diameter of 25 mm. Its shape changes from spherical to ovoid.
- * Embryonic sac is fixed in the right or left horn.



Pregnancy Examination

Transrectal ultrasonography

- **21st day:** The embryonic sac loses its smooth-edged structure and borders become irregular. The embryo is still not clearly visible.

* The embryo is first clearly visible on day 24 (4 mm). If no embryo can be seen in the sac on this day, a failed pregnancy can be diagnosed.



Pregnancy Examination

Transrectal ultrasonography

- **26th day:** The length of the embryo reaches 8 mm. Its position shifts from ventral to lateral at 7 o'clock.
- * The first heartbeats can be observed on this day.



Pregnancy Examination

Transrectal ultrasonography

- **30th day:** The embryo is in a central location in the sac. There is an echoic line in the horizontal direction between the vitellus sac and the allantois sac, which begins to develop below the embryo, and the embryo is seen in the center of this line.



Pregnancy Examination

Transrectal ultrasonography

- **32nd day:** The vitellus sac shrinks while the allantois sac grows. The 12 mm long embryo slides dorsal to the sac in the 12 o'clock position.
- The purpose of the examination in this period is to determine the continuation of a single healthy pregnancy. Pregnancies terminated after day 33 may cause abnormal oestrus cycles for the rest of the season due to the development of endometrial cups.



Pregnancy Examination

Transrectal ultrasonography

- **45th day:** The umbilical cord is easily visible. The embryo falls into the lower 1/3 of the sac.



Pregnancy Examination

Transrectal ultrasonography

- **60th day:** The foetus is located at the base of the embryonic sac and is already large enough to be visible in all its details.



Reproductive Performance Parameters in Horse Breeding



- Stallion quota
- Request number
- Inseminated mare number
- Status of inseminated mares
 - Barren
 - Foaling*
 - Maiden
- **Pregnancy rate in first insemination >%55-60**
- Pregnancy rate in season >%80
- Cycle for pregnancy <2,0
 - Barren 2,0
 - Foaling 1,3
 - Maiden 1,6
- First insemination date



- K1 gebelik muayenesi (14-15. gün)
- K2 gebelik muayenesi (24-27. gün)
- K3 gebelik muayenesi (33-35. gün)

- Early embryonic death rate
- Living foal rate