

Transrectal ultrasonographic (USG) observation as well as laparotomy in goats for studying corpus lutea (CL) during estrous cycle

The animal was first restrained in a standing position with human assistance. The fecal pellets were removed from rectum digitally. The transducer was inserted in the rectum and manipulated by the external control of fingers and plams. The transducer was gently introduced and then further advanced into the rectum till non-echoic (dark) urinary bladder appeared on the screen. Due to complete transmission of sound wave through the fluid of urinary bladder, i.e., the absence of any echo (anechoic), the image was appeared as black. The urinary bladder was the landmark to locate the vagina, cervix and then uterus which were visualized anterior to urinary bladder in the longitudinal planes. The transducer was rotated 15^o to 30^o clockwise and counter clockwise to locate the uterine horn and ovary in both sides. Transrectal ultrasonographic (USG) examination in a standing position, using 7.5 MHz linear transducer with B-mode in goats has been streamlined at ICAR goat farm, Lembucherra, Tripura. In plate 1, the presence of one regressive corpora lutea (CL) on the left ovary was detected earlier by USG and the same was confirmed by laparotomy as shown in plate 2.



Plate 1. Arrow indicating the CL on ovary on 14th day of cycle (USG image)

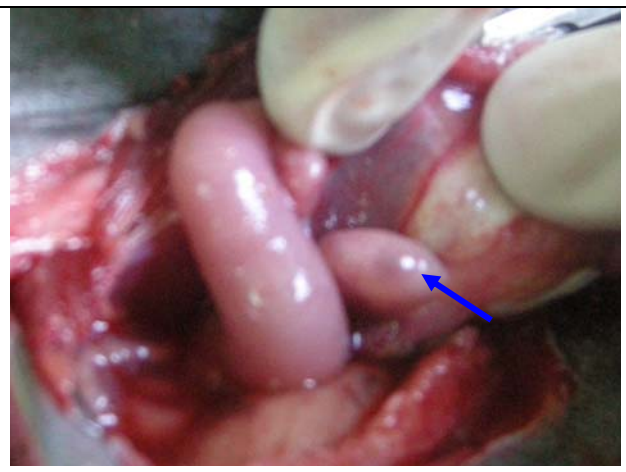


Plate 2. Arrow indicating one regressive CL on ovary in vivo condition after laparotomy