

THE BOVITEQ DIFFERENCE



MINIMIZE STRESS

- Stress can impact oocyte quality for 60-90 days
- Stresses can be associated with nutrition, calving and lactation, weather and temperature (heat/cold), illness, transport and socialization with other cattle
- · Consider fans and misters in cases of extreme heat

NUTRITION

- Diet can significantly impact oocyte quality and donor performance in an IVF program
- Donors should be fed a balanced ration not exceeding 15% crude protein. Excess protein causes urea buildup in follicles which compromises oocyte quality
- Ideal body condition score for dairy donors on collection = 2.75-3.25
- Avoid feedstuffs and feed additives with additional fats to increase milk production that are high in palmitic acid
- Put a transition plan in place for new/young donors to allow them to acclimate to the donor diet
- A well-balanced vitamin and mineral program can improve donor performance
- · Consult a nutritionist or veterinarian when questions arise

DONOR SET UP

- If moving cattle to a satellite center for boarding, allow for an adaption period of 2-4 weeks; changes in nutrition, management and social hierarchy can all impact oocyte quality
- Donors should be at least 70 days post-partum and have had one natural heat since the most recent conventional embryo flush

- Ill or Injured donors and those in peak lactation/negative energy balance are not good candidates for OPU and should be examined by a veterinarian prior to collection
- Dominant follicle removal (DFR) prior to collection is the best set up to ensure a new healthy follicular wave and consistent results
- Progesterone is necessary for development of good quality oocytes and to avoid irreversible in vivo maturation; CIDRs should be inserted following DFR and replaced immediately if lost prior to OPU
- Shots should be given at precise 12hour intervals as deviation from this schedule can cause follicles and the oocytes inside to decrease in quality and even die prior to collection

There's no one key to success, rather an entire protocol that nets the best results

RECIPIENTS

- Recipients should be 70 days postpartum
- The same nutrition and body condition score considerations for donors apply to recipients
- Heat detection, whether visual or with a temperature/ pedometer device, is critical for identifying the best recipients; Age of a CL cannot be determined by ultrasound or palpation
- Embryos should be transferred 6.5-8 days following estrus
- Induce recipients that haven't calved by their due date