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grossly involuted (more than 40 days postpartum). Ovarian cysts were defined as follicular structure ≥ 17 mm on the ovary with no concurrent presence of corpus luteum. Cystic fluids were aspirated from ovarian cysts (follicular cysts, $n = 10$; luteal cysts, $n = 11$) and 8 large follicles (< 15 mm) with clear appearance as control for hormone assay. Samples from the internal surface of the uterine body, and the right and left uterine horns were collected and cultured for bacteriological examinations. In addition, samples from the cystic walls, uterine horns and bodies were subjected to histopathological examinations. Endometritis was defined as the presence of congestion and edema of the endometrium associated with infiltration of the inflammatory cells including neutrophils, macrophages, plasma cells, and lymphocytes. E2/P4 ratio was higher in follicular fluids in cows without ovarian cysts but with endometritis than that in cows with both ovarian cysts and endometritis (3.47 ± 1.37 ; 0.25 ± 0.11 , $p = 0.04$). Furthermore, cows that had endometritis and no ovarian cyst had a higher E2/P4 ratio than those of endometritic cows with either follicular cyst (3.47 ± 1.37 ; 0.51 ± 0.17 , $p = 0.03$) or luteal cyst (3.47 ± 1.37 ; 0.003 ± 0.002 , $p = 0.01$). As the E2/P4 ratio increased, the numbers of isolated bacterial species decreased from 9 to 1 species of bacterial isolates. In conclusion, as the E2/P4 ratio increased in the follicular fluid, the numbers and diversity of bacterial species significantly decreased irrespective of pathogenicity.

P 115 | Behavioral effects of deslorelin implantation in livestock guardian male Turkish Kangal Dogs

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Chemical castration using GnRH agonists has proven to be an effective method of reversible suppression of fertility in male dogs. However, little is known about the behavioral effects of chemical castration. In this study, the effects of chemical castration on aggression, sexual behavior, livestock guarding behavior and obedience in male livestock guardian Turkish Kangal Dogs were assessed by means of a behavior test and a questionnaire that was filled out by the dog-owners. Eleven dogs were subcutaneously inserted either 4.7 mg ($n = 7$) or 9.4 mg ($n = 4$) deslorelin implants, and 5 dogs were served as controls. Their behavior was tested on the day of, but prior to treatment and 2 months after treatment and a questionnaire was filled out by the dog-owners 2 and 6 months after implant insertion. None of the dogs could concentrate on the simple learning test, in which a clicker was used, when a female dog in heat was around before the treatments. At the test 2 months after implant insertion 5/7 of dogs in group I and 3/4 of dogs in group II dogs responded to the learning test while all dogs in control group were unresponders ($p < 0.05$). In the first behavior test, all dogs were assessed as aggressive to unfamiliar male dogs. The most reported behavior problems were hunting (10/11), leaving the herd (10/11) and attacking the other livestock (6/11). Two months after the treatment, the owners have reported that motivation of livestock protection

increased as sexual behavior ($p < 0.01$), leaving the herd ($p < 0.01$) and obedience ($p < 0.01$) were positively changed. Aggression and hunting behavior were not affected by the treatments ($p > 0.05$). Overall, results show that chemical castration in male Turkish Kangal dogs has positive effects on livestock guarding behavior.

P 116 | Determination of the gestational age of the fetus in Bulgarian local goats by ultrasonographic measurement of some uterine and fetal parameters

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The aim of the current study was to determine the gestational age of the fetus in Bulgarian local goats by ultrasonographic measurement of some uterine and fetal parameters. Twenty-four pregnant Bulgarian local goats, aged 2–4 years, body weight 42–55 kg and housed in the same management were used. Transrectal and transabdominal ultrasonographic examinations were performed weekly between days 21 and 49 of pregnancy and 2 weeks apart until day 133 of pregnancy. The uterine lumen diameter (ULD), outer and inner placentomas diameter (IPD and OPD), crown-rump length (CRL), biparietal, orbital, trunk and fetal aortic diameters (BPD, OD, TD and FAD) were measured in fixed images by an ultrasound electronic caliper. The results were processed by statistical computer software. The relationships between gestational age and each parameter were expressed with linear ($y = a + bx$), quadratic ($y = ax^2 + bx + c$) and power ($y = ax^n$) equations and the coefficients of determination (R^2) were calculated. Highly positive correlations ($R^2 \geq 0.90$) with low standard error estimation ($SEE \leq 8$) were calculated for parameters ULD, CRL, BPD, TD and FAD whereas lower correlations ($R^2 \leq 0.90$) with higher SEE (≥ 8) were registered for IPD, OPD and OD. In conclusion, the gestational age of the fetus in Bulgarian local goats could be determined correctly by measurement of uterine lumen diameter and crown-rump length between days 21–49 day, biparietal and trunk diameters after day 49 and fetal aortic diameter after 77 day of pregnancy.

P 117 | SIPS, uterine rupture, peritonitis and ovarian cyst in 4-year old bitch - a case report

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Subinvolution of placental sites (SIPS) is a rare complication of postpartum in bitch but its cause is still unclear. Trophoblasts do not degenerate and continue to invade the endometrium or myometrium. Persistent hemorrhagic uterine discharge is a typical clinical sign. Spontaneous remission occurs and medical or surgical therapy