GONASYL

GONADORELIN

Composition:
Gonadorelin (as Gonadorelin acetate) ..... 50 mcg
Excipient, s.q.f. 1ml

Indications: Treatment of follicular ovarian cysts and improvement the fertility in cows. Oestrus / ovulation synchronization.

Dosage and administration:

Intramuscular administration:

Treatment of follicular ovarian cysts: administer 2-3 ml of GONASYL per cow. If necessary treatment can be repeated one to two weeks later.
Improvement of the fertility: administer 2 ml of GONASYL per cow, just after the artifitial insemination. A second dose might be applied 12 days after the artifitial insemination.

Use during gestation and lactation:
GONASYL Must not be administered during gestation. No contraindications during lactation have been described.

Withdrawal period: Zero days.

Presentation: Vials of 20 ml (10 doses).

Registration Number XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

LUTEOSYL

D - C L O P R O S T E N O L

Composition:
D-Cloprostenol (as D-Cloprostenol sodium) ..... 0.075 mg/ml

Contraindications: Do not use in gestating animals unless it is desirable to induce parturition or interruption of pregnancy.

Dosage and administration:

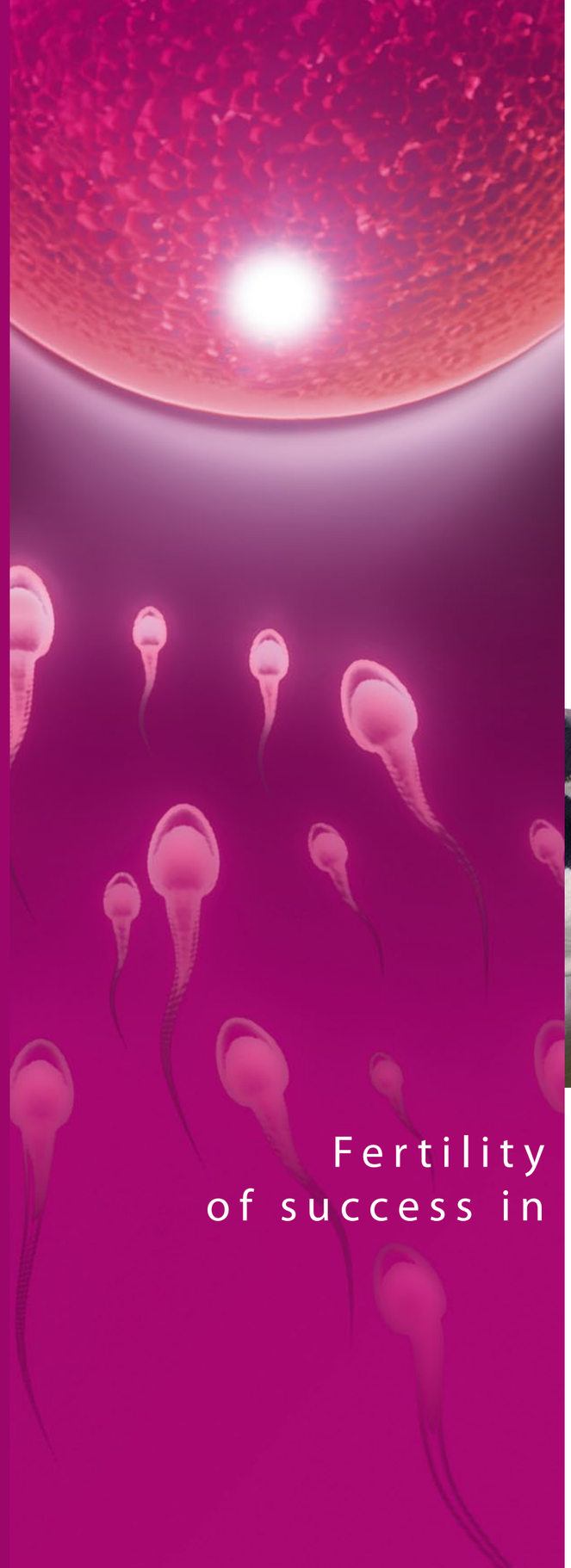
Intramuscular administration: Administer 2 ml per cow.

Withdrawal period:
Cows: Meat: 1 day; Milk: 0 hours.

Presentation: Vial of 20 ml (10 cattle doses).

Registration Number XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

MANUFACTURER:
laboratorios **syva** s.a.u.
Avda. Párroco Pablo Díez, 49-57 · 24010 León (Spain)
www.syva.es · export@syva.es



Fertility is the key
of success in any dairy farm

GONASYL

GONADORELIN

LUTEOSYL

D - C L O P R O S T E N O L

Ovulation Synchronization Program **GONASYL – LUTEOSYL – GONASYL**

1st Day: one injection of GONASYL	7 days interval	Day 8: one injection of LUTEOSYL	36 - 48 hours interval	Day 10: one injection of GONASYL	16-20 hours interval	11th Day
Phases of the ovarian cycle	**GONASYL's Effect**		**LUTEOSYL's Effect**		**GONASYL's Effect**	ARTIFITIAL INSEMINATION
Pro-oestrus and oestrus	Ovulation followed by the development of a corpus luteum	FUNCTIONAL CORPUS LUTEUM	Regression of the Corpus Luteum and development of a new follicle	PRO-OESTRUS	OVULATION	
Meta-Oestrus	Luteinisation of the ruptured follicle	FUNCTIONAL CORPUS LUTEUM	Regression of the Corpus Luteum and development of a new follicle	PRO-OESTRUS	OVULATION	
Di-oestrus	Luteinisation or ovulation of the follicle	FUNCTIONAL CORPUS LUTEUM	Regression of the Corpus Luteum and development of a new follicle	PRO-OESTRUS	OVULATION	

Follicle Ovule Corpus luteum

THE RESULT OF THIS SYNCHRONISATION PROGRAM IS ALWAYS THE SAME: all cows will ovulate regardless their initial ovarian phase.

D-CLOPROSTENOL

3,5 times more active than racemic Cloprostenol

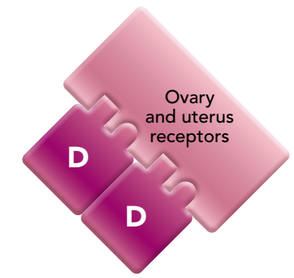
D-Cloprostenol is a synthetic molecule analogue to PGF2α Cloprostenol is optically active and has two enantiomorphic forms: D-cloprostenol and L-cloprostenol, in a proportion 1:1. Only D-Cloprostenol is active and is endowed with prostaglandin activity.

Both the ovary and the uterus have specific receptors for prostaglandins. These receptors show affinity for D-Cloprostenol, but there is no or very little affinity between these receptors and L-Cloprostenol. As a consequence, at the same concentration, D-cloprostenol exerts 3,5 times the luteolytic and uterotonic effect that is exerted by the racemic Cloprostenol (D-Cloprostenol and L-Cloprostenol together).

D-Cloprostenol

L-Cloprostenol

Racemic Cloprostenol (form D y L)



D-Cloprostenol

Mechanism of action of **GONADORELIN**

Gonadorelin has an effect on the Adenohypophysis. Therefore 2-3 hours after the administration of Gonadorelin the Adenohypophysis does release LH hormone.

LH does interact with the receptors located at the ovarian follicle or ovarian cyst membrane. Due to this interaction the follicle or the cyst does burst. The consequence of this process is the ovulation of the follicle or the luteinisation of the cyst.

GONASYL AND LUTEOSYL INDICATIONS FOR USE