Chronogest® CR

Clear advantages for your production!

Controlled release - excellent oestrus and ovulation synchronisation in all animal groups
Precise synchronisation of endocrinological and ovarian events due to Chronogest CR, leads to a tight synchronisation of oestrus and ovulation in all treated animals. This allows for fixed-time artificial insemination.

Controlled release - minimal amount of active to achieve the same results
Reduced amount of cronolone entering the animal and the environment.

Zero withdrawal time for milk and short withdrawal time for meat
Zero withdrawal time for milk allows for the treatment of dairy ewes with no losses of milk during and after the treatment period.

A short withdrawal time for meat of two days after sponge removal eases management decisions.

Flexibility
Chronogest CR can be used for:
- synchronisation of oestrus and ovulation during the breeding season
- induction and synchronisation of ovarian activity during the non-breeding season
- induction of puberty in ewelambs

Chronogest CR can be used in combination with both natural mating and artificial insemination.
When artificial insemination at a fixed-time is to be performed, it should be done at a specific time (55 h) post-sponge removal.

User friendly and convenient - no need to change your oestrus induction and breeding program
The same 20 mg sponge is used in all animals regardless of their reproductive and productive status (dairy or meat animals, ewes, ewe lambs, in season, out of season). Chronogest CR is used in the same treatment schemes as the previous Chronogest 30 and 40 mg.

Modern and safe packaging
New, modern package protects Chronogest CR from exposure to light and moisture, ensuring the client receives the highest quality product.

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Chronogest® CR

Controlled release device containing cronolone for intravaginal use in sheep

Composition
Each polyurethane sponge contains 20 mg of micronised cronolone.

Indications
Induction and synchronisation of oestrus and ovulation in sheep in combination with PMSG.

Dosage and administration
The dose is one sponge per animal independent of the body weight, breed, production type and season. The sponge is administered intravaginally using an applicator.

Withdrawal period
Milk - zero days
Meat - two days after sponge removal

Presentation
Bag of 25 sponges

Advice on PMSG (Folligon®) dosage in ewes treated with Chronogest ®CR

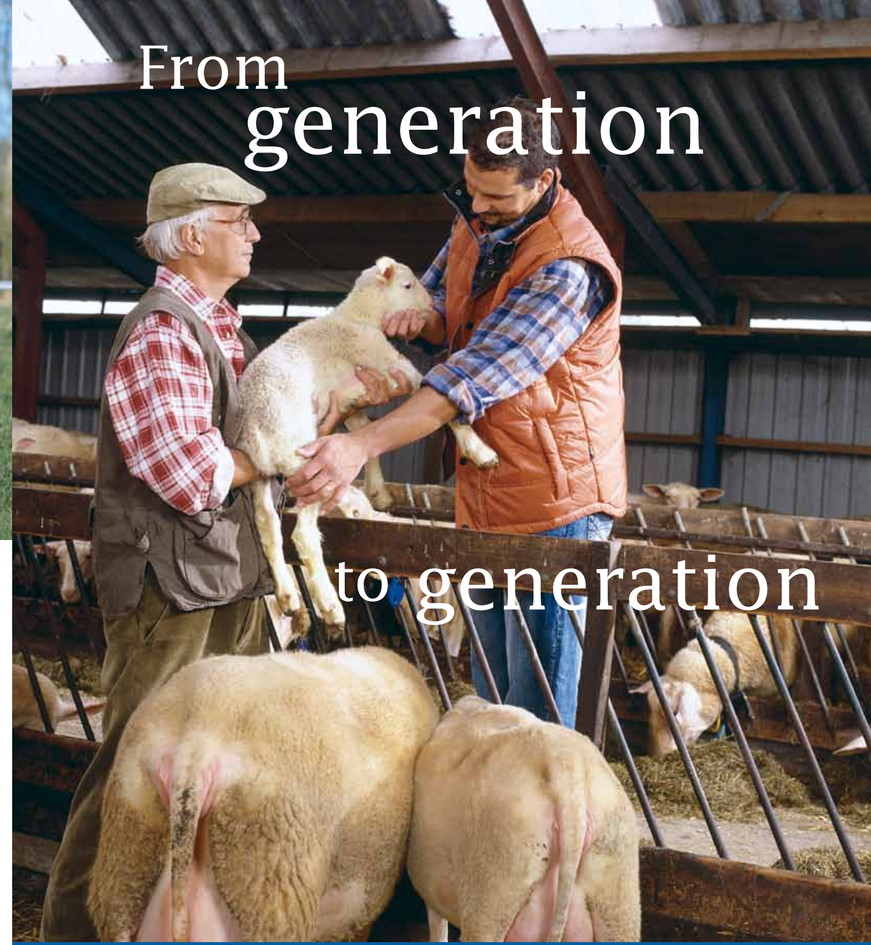
	Reproductive status	PMSG (Folligon) dose
Ewes	In season	300-500 i.u.
	Out of season	400-600 i.u.
Ewe lambs	In season	250-400 i.u.
	Out of season	350-500 i.u.

Advice on artificial insemination timing and introduction of rams in flocks treated with Chronogest® CR

A single artificial insemination should be performed at a fixed time 55 h after sponge removal. Controlled mating should be performed at 48 h and 60 h after sponge removal.
Rams should be introduced to ewes in which oestrus was synchronised with Chronogest® CR sponges not earlier than 36-48 h after the removal of sponges.

Intervet, the expert in the field of reproduction provides a comprehensive range of products used in fertility management and treatment of reproduction disorders in domestic animals.
Our knowledge and experience makes us a valuable business partner in veterinary practice.

MSD Animal Health



Chronogest® CR

Controlled release tool for oestrus management in sheep
- planned lambing
- zero withdrawal time for milk

MSD Animal Health

Chronogest® CR

In sheep flocks, coordinated reproductive management results in predictable lamb production and sustained milk production at all times, irrespective of the season (breeding or non-breeding season).

Reasons for management of reproduction in sheep

1. **Improvement of herd productivity**
   - general improvement of fertility and prolificacy
   - increased number of lambings per year (three lambings in two years)

2. **Planning of reproduction**
   - seasonal demands of production
   - sustained milk production at the time milk prices are highest
   - labour efficiency
   - planned introduction of ewe lambs into the breeding stock

3. **Use of Artificial Insemination**
   - Improved genetic merit
   - scrapie control measures: insemination with the semen of rams resistant to scrapie
   - maximal use of the best rams and reduction in the number of males kept
   - reduced of spread of infectious diseases

Chronogest® CR - how does it work?

Chronogest CR is an intravaginal sponge impregnated with **micronised cronolone** (fluorogestone acetate), a potent progestagen.

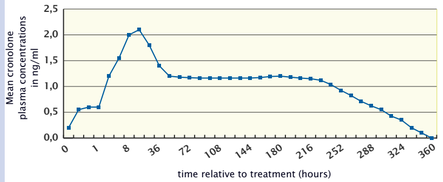
Each sponge contains 20 mg of micronised cronolone

Over time, cronolone is released in a controlled manner from the sponge and absorbed through the vaginal mucosa into the blood stream.
Administered during the breeding season, cronolone inhibits oestrus and ovulation. Once the sponge is removed, the blocking effect ceases and oestrus and ovulation occur in a highly time-synchronised manner.

Controlled release of cronolone

Owing to the new formulation of active and the modified production process, a unique pattern of **controlled release** of **micronised cronolone** from the sponge has been obtained.

Mean cronolone concentrations in plasma of ewes treated with Chronogest® CR



Release characteristics

Initial sharp peak of release - rapid and profound blockade of the pituitary gland

Sustained plateau of release throughout the treatment period - maintenance of pituitary inhibition

Controlled release pattern allows for a high efficacy to be obtained with a reduced dose of only 20 mg of cronolone

Benefits

Excellent efficacy in all types of sheep regardless of their production status and the season

Precise synchronisation of oestrus and ovulation allowing for fixed-time AI

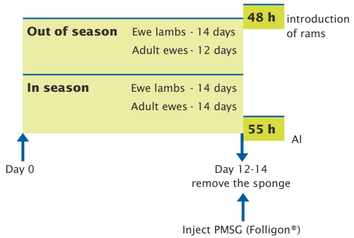
More consumer and environmental conscious use of hormones

Zero withdrawal time for milk and only two days withdrawal time for meat in treated animals

Chronogest® CR - treatment schedule

One type of sponge (20 mg micronised cronolone) is used for oestrus induction and synchronisation in both ewe lambs and adult ewes regardless of their seasonality status.

Use in sheep



Results of field trials

Efficacy in dairy ewes and ewe lambs during the breeding season

Breed: Lacaune and Maneche
Age: milking ewes/ewe lambs
Total number: 2,648 animals
Treatment: Chronogest 40 mg or Chronogest CR in identical treatment schemes (14 d)
AI: intracervical, fresh semen, 55 h after sponge removal

	Chronogest CR	Chronogest 40 mg
Maneche ewes		
Fertility	53.3%	53.7%
Prolificacy	1.45	1.42
Fecundity	0.76	0.76
Lacaune ewes		
Fertility	71%	71.6%
Prolificacy	1.69	1.66
Fecundity	1.20	1.18

Efficacy in meat ewes and ewe lambs during the breeding season

Breed: Suffolk
Age: ewes/ewe lambs
Total number: 396 animals
Treatment: Chronogest 30 mg or Chronogest CR in identical treatment schemes (14 d)
Breeding: natural mating

	Fertility	Prolificacy	Fecundity
Chronogest 30 mg	69.2%	1.93	1.33
Chronogest CR	83.3%	1.99	1.66

Efficacy in meat ewes and ewe lambs out of the breeding season

Breed: Charolais, Texel, Lacaune-viande
Age: ewes/ewe lambs
Total number: 1,929 animals
Treatment: Chronogest 30 mg, Chronogest 40 mg or Chronogest CR in identical treatment scheme (12-14d)
AI: intracervical, fresh semen, 55 h after sponge removal

	Chronogest CR	Chronogest 30 & 40mg
Fertility	66.6%	67.5%
Prolificacy	1.92	1.94
Fecundity	1.28	1.31