



<b>Dose</b>	Dosage depends on the body weight of the individual. 4.7mg is recommended for a <b>minimum</b> duration of 6 months and 9.4mg is recommended for a <b>minimum</b> duration of 12 months. <b>Please contact EGZAC for species specific dosage recommendations.</b>	There are various formulations available lasting from 1-6 months. Dosing information is not available; extrapolation from human literature is likely the best place to start.	There are no cases using Nexplanon/Implanon in this species although it has been used successfully in other female ungulates, as a guideline it is 1 implant/100kg.	Unknown for bovids. In equids a 3ml injection has been given, followed by a booster 3 weeks later. Follow up injections have then been given every 3 months.	2-5 mg/kg body weight every 2-3 months	Regu-mate® Equine: 0.044mg/kg daily; Regu-mate® Porcine: 5ml daily	~ 10 ug of protein. Recommended dose is 2 injections given typically 2-6 weeks apart for species with well defined and short (2-3 months) breeding season, given 1-2 months prior to the breeding season and the second inoculation no later than 1-2 weeks prior to breeding activity. In species with longer breeding season, if the vaccine is given at a time other than prior to the breeding season the primary vaccination course should be given at day 0, day 21 and day 45. In African elephants a primary vaccination has been used followed by two boosters 4-6 weeks apart during the first year. This is followed by an annual booster in some species and in year-round breeders booster inoculations should be given every 7 to 8 months. One-shot vaccine for year one is being developed.	N/A
<b>Latency to effectiveness:</b>	3 weeks average as GnRH agonists initially stimulates the reproductive system- please refer to Deslorelin datasheet for detailed information - separation of the sexes OR supplemental contraception is recommended during this time (see product data sheet). Megestrol acetate pills daily 7 days before and 8 days after implant insertion have been used to suppress-stimulation phase. The dose for domestic dogs is 2mg/kg, but must be extrapolated for other taxa).	3 weeks average as GnRH agonists initially stimulates the reproductive system- <b>please refer to Deslorelin datasheet for detailed information</b> - separation of the sexes OR supplemental contraception is recommended during this time (see product data sheet). Megestrol acetate pills daily 7 days before and 8 days after implant insertion have been used to suppress-stimulation phase. The dose for domestic dogs is 2mg/kg, but must be extrapolated for other taxa).	In general inhibition of ovulation after 1 day when inserted on day 1-5 of cycle or when replacing oral progestogen. It is advised to use other contraceptive methods for at least 7-14 days after insertion of the implant depending on administration route (Im or SC)	Unknown for most species, minimum of 6 weeks.	1-3 days post injection. However, if the cycle stage is not known then extra time must be allowed; therefore, separation of the sexes or alternative contraception should be used for at least 1 week.	1-3 days of treatment	2-3 weeks after the last vaccination during year 1 (primary course of vaccination 2 injections 2-4 weeks apart, preferable 3 injections).	N/A
<b>Oestrus cycles during contraceptive treatment:</b>	Initial oestrus and ovulation (during the 3 weeks of stimulation) then down-regulation. To prevent the stimulation phase, the megestrol acetate protocol described above is recommended.	Initial oestrus and ovulation (during the 3 weeks of stimulation) then down-regulation. To prevent the stimulation phase, the megestrol acetate protocol described above is recommended.		Unknown but oestrus should be suppressed; highly successful at inducing anoestrus in domestic horses.	Oestrus behaviour may be observed. Cycling and even ovulation can occur in adequately contracepted individuals (but is unlikely and the degree of suppression is dose dependent).	Oestrus is Inhibited	P2P should not suppress estrous cycles and may extend the breeding season beyond what is considered typical, resulting in additional estrous cycles.	N/A
<b>Use during pregnancy:</b>	Not recommended as may cause abortion	Not recommended as may cause abortion		Unknown	Not recommended for use in pregnant animals because of the risk of prolonged gestation, stillbirth or abortion, etc. in some species, although the effect may depend on dose.	Not recommended for use in pregnant animals because of the risk of prolonged gestation, stillbirth or abortion.	Does not interrupt pregnancy or affect fetus	N/A
<b>Use during lactation:</b>	No contraindications once lactation established; however, treatment during pregnancy may impede proper mammary development.	No contraindications once lactation established; however, treatment during pregnancy may impede proper mammary development.	Considered safe for nursing; Does not affect lactation, but etonogestrel is excreted in milk.	Unknown	Considered safe for nursing infant.	Considered safe for nursing infant.	No known contraindications	N/A
<b>Use in prepubertals or juveniles:</b>	<b>Data deficient</b> in this group, see product information sheet. Deslorelin may prevent epiphyseal closure of the long bones, resulting in taller individuals.	Lupron® may prevent epiphyseal closure of the long bones, resulting in taller individuals.		Unknown	The use of synthetic progestagens in pre-pubertals or juveniles has not been fully assessed. Possible long-term effects on fertility are not known.	The use of synthetic progestagens in pre-pubertals or juveniles has not been fully assessed. Possible long-term effects on fertility are not known.	P2P-treated prepubertal white-tailed deer and feral horses were fertile as adults. Not associated with side effects in elephants. But there are no data for other species	N/A
<b>Use in seasonal breeders:</b>	<b>Data deficient.</b> Should start at least 2 months before start of breeding season.	<b>Data deficient.</b> Should start at least 2 months before start of breeding season.		Unknown but if used should be done at least 6 weeks prior to the breeding season. Effective in the horse. Use before cycling starts at the onset of the breeding season.	Should be injected at least 1 week before the breeding season starts.	Treatment should begin at least one month before the anticipated onset of the breeding season.	Can be used in seasonal breeders but initial treatment and annual boosters should be carried out 2 and 1 months before the start of the breeding season respectively.	N/A

<b>Duration</b>	Duration of efficacy has not been well established. As a guide: 4.7 mg implants will suppress for a <b>minimum</b> of 6 months; 9.4mg will be effective for a <b>minimum</b> of 12months	Lupron® is available in various formulations lasting from 1 to 6 months, but because the release of hormone from the depot formulation varies by individual, actual duration of efficacy can vary considerably.		Unknown for most species. Improvac® induces an immune response that generates short-lived antibodies in the domestic pig (antibody production starts to decline ~7-8 weeks following second injection). Suppresses oestrus for a full season in mares after the first booster.	Dose dependant: 45-90 days in general. However, effects could last 1-2 years in some individuals.	No more than one dose each day. Regu-mate® must be given daily to maintain suppression of oestrus.	Species -dependant: most species 1 year	Permanent
<b>Reversibility</b>	Deslorelin is designed to be fully reversible however there are no current cases of reversal in bovidae. Removal of implant may hasten time to reversal.	Lupron® is designed to be fully reversible however there are no current cases of reversal in bovidae, and there are also no cases of this contraception failing.		Unknown for most species. Short-lived antibodies, presumed to be fully reversible.	Designed to be fully reversible but individual variations can occur. There are cases of reversal in bovid species occurring 1 month-2 years after the final injection.	It should be reversible after cessation of treatment. Signs of oestrus in equids have been observed 5 days after the end of treatment but will vary depending on the individual. However there are no cases of reversal in bovids.	Species differences on reversibility. Treatment for over 5 years has been associated with ovarian failure in some cases. The possibility of ovarian damage makes this method unsuitable for animals highly valuable to captive breeding programmes or where reversibility is important. There are no records of reversals in bovids however reversals have been seen in 3 zebra.	N/A
<b>Effects on Behaviour</b>	Data deficient	Data deficient		Similar to surgical castration but short-acting (duration of antibody effect). No oestrus behaviour in mares.	Effects on behaviour have not been studied; there may be individual variation in response. Medroxyprogesterone acetate (not all progestins are androgenic, so important to clarify) binds readily to androgen receptors and are antiestrogenic; females may experience male-like qualities (increased aggression , development of male secondary sex characteristics, etc.) Further research in the subject is necessary.	Regu-mate® can be used to alleviate temperament changes and aggression. Synthetic progestins may not suppress follicle growth and some signs of oestrus behaviour may be present.	Since usually the vaccine doesn't suppress oestrus cycles it has almost no effects on social behaviour, and no undesirable behavioural effects have been registered in free-ranging elephants treated for up to 9 years. In some species the failure to conceive can result in longer than usual breeding season and in some cases this can result in aggression and social disruption.	N/A
<b>Effects on sexual physical characteristics</b>	Similar to gonadectomy. GnRH agonists may cause the suppression of physical secondary sexual characteristics.	GnRH agonists may cause the suppression of physical secondary sexual characteristics.		Similar to surgical castration but short-acting (duration of antibody effect).	Because Medroxyprogesterone acetate binds readily to androgen receptors and is antiestrogenic, females may experience male-like qualities (increased aggression, development of male secondary sex characteristics, etc.)	Data deficient	Data deficient	N/A
<b>Males</b>	<b>Not Recommended</b>	<b>Not Recommended</b>	<b>Not Recommended</b>		<b>Not Recommended</b>	<b>Not Recommended</b>	<b>Not Recommended</b>	
<b>Dose</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown for bovids. In equids a 3ml injection has been given, followed by a booster 3 weeks later. Follow up injections have then been given every 3 months.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Latency to effectiveness:</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	At least 2 weeks following booster.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Depending on species and individual, perhaps as long as 2 months or more
<b>Use in prepubertals or juveniles:</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	Data deficient	N/A	N/A	N/A	Data deficient

Use in seasonal breeders:	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown but if used should be done at least 6 weeks prior to the breeding season. Effective in the horse. Use at the onset of the breeding season before cycling starts.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Duration and Reversibility	N/A	N/A	N/A	Unknown for most species. Improvac® induces an immune response that generates short-lived antibodies in the domestic pig (antibody production starts to decline ~7-8 weeks following second injection) Lasts about 5 to 9 months in bull elephants when used for the control of musth.	N/A	N/A	N/A	The procedure should not be used in males likely to be recommended for subsequent breeding as reversal is unlikely
Effects on Behaviour	N/A	N/A	N/A	Similar to surgical castration but short-acting (duration of antibody effect). Decrease male aggression due to down regulation of testosterone synthesis. Can prevent, terminate or reduce aggression/musth behaviour in bull elephants.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Vasectomy will not affect androgen-dependant behaviours
Effects on sexual physical characteristics	N/A	N/A	N/A	Similar to surgical castration but short-acting (duration of antibody effect).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>General:</b>								
Side effects	In general weight gain as would be seen with ovariectomy or castration. Increased appetite will result in weight gain, especially in females. Males may lose muscle and overall weight if not replaced by fat. Males may become the size (weight) of females. Some dichromatic species may change colour. <b>EGZAC recommends always reading the manufacturer's data sheet</b>	In general weight gain as would be seen with ovariectomy or castration. Increased appetite will result in weight gain, especially in females. Males may lose muscle and overall weight if not replaced by fat. Males may become the size (weight) of females. Some dichromatic species may change colour. <b>EGZAC recommends always reading the manufacturer's data sheet</b>		Occasional swelling at the vaccination site - need to inject deep intramuscular in elephants and horses. <b>EGZAC recommends always reading the manufacturer's data sheet</b>	Possible deleterious effects on the endometrium following prolonged use. Progestins are likely to cause weight gain in all species. In the human literature, Depo-Provera® has been linked to mood changes. Because it binds readily to androgen receptors and is anti-estrogenic, females may experience masculinisation (increased aggression, development of male secondary sex characteristics, in dichromatic species, aspects of male colouration, etc.) <b>EGZAC recommends always reading the manufacturer's data sheet</b>	Progestagens likely cause weight gain in all species. Possible deleterious effects on uterine and mammary tissues vary greatly by species. Can cause endometritis in domestic horses and cystic follicles in suids at low doses. <b>EGZAC recommends always reading the manufacturer's data sheet.</b>	Treatment for over 5 years has been associated with ovarian failure in some species (species differences). Significant ovarian disruption has been noted in dogs, rabbits, mice and domestic sheep. Oophoritis unknown if transient or permanent. In some species the failure to conceive can result in longer than usual breeding season (aggression and social disruption)	N/A
Warnings	Causes initial gonadal stimulation. Duration may be reduced if implant is broken. Do not cut the implant. If implant is not completely removed at the end of treatment, residual circulating levels of deslorelin may affect time to reversal. <b>Should not be used in conjunction with Depo-Provera.</b>	Causes initial gonadal stimulation		It should be handled with extreme care to avoid handler accidents. <b>EGZAC recommends always reading the manufacturer's data sheet</b>	Interaction with other drugs are known to occur and may influence protection against pregnancy. In some diabetic animals progestagens has led to an increased insulin requirement, it is advised that the product be used with caution in diabetic animals and that urine glucose levels are carefully monitored during the month after dosing. <b>EGZAC recommends always reading the manufacturer's data sheet.</b>	This product is contraindicated for use in females with a previous or current history of uterine inflammation. <b>EGZAC recommends always reading the manufacturer's data sheet</b>	The only adjuvant used with PZP is Freund's Modified adjuvant, which DOES NOT CAUSE TB+ TEST RESULTS, and injection site reactions are less than 0.05%. Following the initial treatments, boosters are required, using only Freund's Incomplete adjuvant.	The procedure should always be carried out under sterile conditions, potential for infection of the surgical wound.
Reporting Requirements: In order to increase our knowledge of the efficacy of contraception methods in the Bovidae family it is recommended that all individuals on contraception be reported to EGZAC								
References: 1) 2)								
Disclaimer: EGZAC endeavours to provide correct and current information on contraception from various sources. As these are prescription only medicines it is the responsibility of the veterinarian to determine the dosage and best treatment for an individual								