FrimTec

...For The Love Of Camel

PRIME
MEDICAL
TECHNOLOGY

Official Distributor of FrimTec in
UAE, Saudi Arabia, Qatar & other GCC Countries

Using Progesterone as a diagnostic tool during Camel pregnancy:

After series of testing, FrimTec Engineers and Biologists were able to find the method of using Progesterone harmone as a diagnostic tool during Camel pregnancy. Progestogens are a class of steroid hormones largely responsible for sustaining the embryo and maintaining uterine quiescence. During early pre

is produced in the Camels ovary by the corpus luteum, and its concentrations remain elevated and peak between 60 and 120 days of gestation. From that point on, progesterone slowly decreases until it becomes nearly undetectable around 180 to 200 days of gestation.

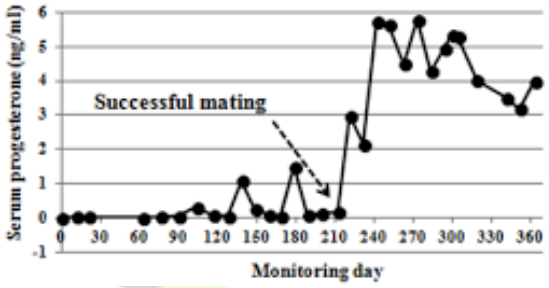
Circulating progesterone has been used diagnostically to evaluate luteal function during early pregnancy. When the circulating progesterone (P4) concentration is above 1 ng/mL, this is considered consistent with the presence of luteal tissue, indicating that a follicle has ovulated, luteinized and is producing progesterone. When the circulating progesterone concentration is above 4 ng/mL, this is considered adequate for the maintenance of pregnancy. There are a number of reasons for monitoring and

supplementing endogenous progesterone with progestins (synthetic progesterones) during pregnancy, such as uterine infections, history of pregnancy loss, and luteal insufficiency.

Camel Female Reproductive Testing

Progesterone Baseline: Days 14--45

Progesterone analysis in serum samples is useful for distinguishing the different reproductive states of camel and it may be used to support diagnosis and monitoring of pregnancy. The expected stage of the cycle and the number of days post-breeding is very important when using this test for early pregnancy diagnosis. For example, using our test and established reference ranges, a low progesterone result in a potentially pregnant camel on a day when it would otherwise be expected to be in estrus 16 to 90 days after breeding would indicate non-pregnancy. Progesterone should not be used for monitoring mid and late trimesters of equine pregnancy, as other progestins maintain the pregnancy. Regumate does not cross-react with our assay.



Guidelines for Sample Collection and Processing:

1. Collect blood into a plain red-top collection tube. Refrigerate sample.

2. Allow blood adequate time to clot prior to centrifugation to ensure sufficient yield and avoid fibrin formation.

3. After centrifugation, transfer the serum into a vial suitable for shipping or frozen storage. Frozen sample storage is recommended unless samples are being shipped the day taken.

4. Ship samples with cold packs. A frozen specimen is not necessary, but the sample should arrive chilled.

Note: *camel progesterone can be metabolized when left on red blood cells and stored at room temperature for more than day*