Ovariectomized females.

or after the LH surge, as well as in some intact females, shortly before

the LH level in the serum sample is greater than

intensity than the control line

prolactin, and serum samples are collected. If no line appears in the area marked “2”, the LH

sample. If estrus is suspected, a positive result should

be drawn every day at approximately the same

time, as vaginal cytology and receptive behavior, are

such as vaginal cytology and receptive behavior, are

improper ovulation timing than any other cause. While

the estrous cycle of the bitch typically lasts for several

weeks, the true fertile period is short (48-72 hours). Thus the fertile period of the bitch begins 4 days after the LH surge with the most fertile days being on days 5 and 6 post-LH surge.

Programme assays are useful for ovulation timing

Before the LH surge, serum progesterone remains low, generally between 0.1 and 0.5 ng/mL. At about the time of the LH surge, progesterone levels will begin to rise, usually starting a baseline of 0.5-1.0 ng/mL. Following the LH surge, progesterone will continue to rise as the cycle progresses and will reach a peak between 5-7 days post-LH surge, when ovulation has occurred or when the ovary is already menstruating.

in LH was indeed the actual pre-ovulatory surge, and thus, the time of

LH concentrations in serum are < 1 ng/mL in sexually

increase after gonadectomy in dogs and cats. Because

Determining bitches and queens that have had their

ovaries removed is possible through the detection of

a proestrus fluctuation in LH was identified.

Once an increase in LH is identified, Synbiotics recommends that a serum progesterone level be performed, they should be accomplished between days 5 and 6 post-LH surge.

A positive test result (test line equal to or greater intensity than a valid control line) indicates that the animal is in estrus.

If no line appears in the area marked “2”, the LH

sample. If estrus is suspected, a positive result should

be drawn every day at approximately the same

time, as vaginal cytology and receptive behavior, are

such as vaginal cytology and receptive behavior, are

improper ovulation timing than any other cause. While

the estrous cycle of the bitch typically lasts for several

weeks, the true fertile period is short (48-72 hours). Thus the fertile period of the bitch begins 4 days after the LH surge with the most fertile days being on days 5 and 6 post-LH surge.

Luteinizing hormone assay allows identification of

such as vaginal cytology and receptive behavior, are

improper ovulation timing than any other cause. While

the estrous cycle of the bitch typically lasts for several

weeks, the true fertile period is short (48-72 hours). Thus the fertile period of the bitch begins 4 days after the LH surge with the most fertile days being on days 5 and 6 post-LH surge.

If no line appears in the area marked “2”, the LH

sample. If estrus is suspected, a positive result should

be drawn every day at approximately the same

time, as vaginal cytology and receptive behavior, are

such as vaginal cytology and receptive behavior, are

improper ovulation timing than any other cause. While

the estrous cycle of the bitch typically lasts for several

weeks, the true fertile period is short (48-72 hours). Thus the fertile period of the bitch begins 4 days after the LH surge with the most fertile days being on days 5 and 6 post-LH surge.

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be

V. DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN OVARIOCYSTIC AND SNAKE BITE OR QUEENS

A negative test result (test line < control line) indicates that the animal is not in estrus.

When a test line is present which is distinct but of less intensity than a valid control line, the animal may be
For the Detection of Serum Luteinizing Hormone

DIRECTIONS INSERT

1. INTRODUCTION
The WITNESS® LH test provides an accurate, quantitative, assayed, competitive solid-phase, competitive immunoassay test for use on fresh breeding situations and to identify pre-ovulatory surge of LH, and is difficult to identify without the use of hormonal assays. LH concentration in the bitch is a major indicator of estrus, and breeding time, and is critical to the identification of the LH surge.

2. REPRODUCTIVE PHYSIOLOGY IN THE Bitch
The common indicators of estrus and breeding time, ovulation, and is difficult to identify without the use of hormonal assays. LH concentration in the bitch is a major indicator of estrus, and breeding time, and is critical to the identification of the LH surge.

3. INDICATIONS
- Identification of the LH surge provides the most accurate method for confirmation of estrus and ovulation. LH concentration in the bitch is a major indicator of estrus, and breeding time, and is critical to the identification of the LH surge.
- Since the LH surge may occur within a 24 hour period, it is crucial that daily serum samples are tested. Blood samples for daily testing should be drawn at approximately the same time each day.
- The LH surge may occur, while progesterone remains at low, baseline levels. Progesterone rises, however, after the pre-ovulatory surge in LH. By the third day post-LH surge, the majority of bitches will have a positive LH surge test result.
- The LH surge test result allows simple differentiation between small fluctuations in serum LH during pre-ovulation and the true, pre-ovulatory LH surge. If no line appears in the area marked “2”, the LH surge test result should be repeated in 24 hours.
- For ovulation timing purposes, in the bitch, the first time a positive result is observed is the day of the LH surge. This day is designated as day 0.

Q: What if I miss a day of testing?
A: Testing on 200 dogs has shown that, with daily testing, you may wish to have another kit on hand to avoid missing a day of testing. If no line appears in the area marked “2” which is greater than 1 nanogram per milliliter, call Synbiotics for technical assistance. If an LH test day is missed, continue to test daily until the LH surge is detected. If sampling begins after the onset of estrus, the LH surge may have been missed. Remember to confirm a baseline progesterone level on the day of ovulation.

Q: How long will I have to test?
A: The LH surge will occur in most dogs between 24 to 48 hours after estrus. Testing should begin on days 2 and 3 of estrus. For the detection of serum LH, the test should be run each test. Collect the blood sample in a plain (red top) vacutainer or serum separator tube. If no line appears in the area marked “2”, the LH surge test result should be repeated in 24 hours. The LH surge test result should be repeated in 24 hours.

Q: What if I miss a day of testing?
A: Testing on 200 dogs has shown that, with daily testing, you may wish to have another kit on hand to avoid missing a day of testing. If no line appears in the area marked “2”, the LH surge test result should be repeated in 24 hours. The LH surge test result should be repeated in 24 hours. The LH surge test result should be repeated in 24 hours.

A: Testing on 200 dogs has shown that, with daily testing, you may wish to have another kit on hand to avoid missing a day of testing. If no line appears in the area marked “2”, the LH surge test result should be repeated in 24 hours. The LH surge test result should be repeated in 24 hours. The LH surge test result should be repeated in 24 hours.

A: Testing on 200 dogs has shown that, with daily testing, you may wish to have another kit on hand to avoid missing a day of testing. If no line appears in the area marked “2”, the LH surge test result should be repeated in 24 hours. The LH surge test result should be repeated in 24 hours. The LH surge test result should be repeated in 24 hours.