



Vaginal microbiota in Pelibuey sheep treated with antimicrobials at the removal of intravaginal sponges impregnated with flurogestone acetate

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.smallrumres.2018.11.015> 

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Highlights

- The gram-negative species predominate on vaginal microbiota.
- The use of vaginal sponges in sheep increases the vaginal microbiota.
- Enrofloxacin was the most effective antimicrobial to prevent bacterial vaginal growth.
- Bacteria species and pH were still altered the day of estrus.

Abstract

The use of intravaginal sponges produces changes in the composition of the normal vaginal microbiota and provokes the presence of a putrid abnormal fluid at sponge withdrawal. The aim of this study was to compare the effectiveness of the application of three different antibiotics (enrofloxacin, oxytetracycline or nitrofurazone) administered at sponge withdrawal on the vaginal microbiota in ewes.