



**WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR BUIATRICS
WELT-GESELLSCHAFT FÜR BUIATRIK
SOCIÉTÉ MONDIALE DE BUIATRIE
ASOCIACIÓN MUNDIAL DE BUIATRIA**

www.buiatrics.com

Newsletter 3 – 2014



Press release

A. Attendance

At the invitation of the Australian Association of Cattle Veterinarians Association, the XXVIIIth World Buiatrics Congress (WBC) of the World Association for Buiatrics was held in Cairns, Australia, from July 27 to August 1, 2014. More than 974 delegates from 53 countries participated in the scientific and social programmes: 645 full registered delegates, 169 invited delegates, 72 undergraduate students, and 88 colleagues with daily tickets.

B. Scientific programme

Thirty-five sessions with 58 keynote lectures, 299 oral and 229 poster communications were presented on most topics related with buiatic sciences. Seven workshops, and a full day farm tour with insights into bull testing, ultrasonographic demonstrations and farm management in dairy and beef was organized.

Three congress materials:

1. The Keynote Lectures
2. The Oral Communications and Poster Abstracts Book
3. CD with all of the above

For any further information please contact the Secretariat of the Australian Cattle Veterinarians.

Australian Cattle Veterinarians
3/2404 Logan Road
Eight Mile Plains
Qld
Australia 4113
Email: acv@ava.com.au

C. General Assembly of the World Association for Buiatrics (WAB)

At the joint meeting of the committee members and national representatives (presidents and secretaries or correspondents) of the WAB the following countries were represented: Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, New-Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Spain, The Netherlands, United Kingdom, USA.

During the Committee Meetings and the General Assembly, the following topics were discussed and approved:

C.1. Statement of Accounts from June 1, 2012 to July 1, 2014 (in Euros)

-) Balance on June 1, 2012:	47503.61
-) Receipts:	
• bank interest:	156.52
• contribution of the 27 th WBC, Lisbon:	19987.50
• scholarship by PBA, Portugal:	5000.00
• totals	72647.63
-) Expenses:	
• bank cost:	367.08
• expenses	19818.10
• totals	20185.18
-) Balance on July 1, 2014:	52462.45

Auditing Committee Members (Dr. Juan V. González-Martín and Dr. Borut Zemlic) of the WAB have suggested to the General Assembly (GA) to accept the financial report prepared by the General Secretary. The GA has uniformly accepted the financial report.

C.2. Applications from new buiatrics groups and associate member to the WAB

- Iran Veterinary Association
- Kosovo Veterinary Medical Association
- Lithuanian Association of Livestock Practitioners
- Macedonian Association for Buiatrics

- Slovak Farm Animal Veterinary Association
- Veterinary Association Malaysia

have been accepted as affiliated groups to the WAB.

- Federation of Asian Veterinary Associations

have been accepted as associate members to the WAB.

Affiliated groups are invited to inform the WAB Secretariat about any changes in the names and/or the addresses of their contact members.

C.3. Venue of the XXIXth WBC of the World Association for Buiatrics in 2016

The XXIXth WBC of the World Association for Buiatrics will be organised in Dublin (Ireland) between July 3 to 8 in 2016. The organising committee has already started to make arrangements for the congress in Dublin. For further information please visit the congress web-site: www.wbc2016.com.

C.4. Venue of the XXXth WBC of the World Association for Buiatrics in 2018

Four bids were submitted by Japan, Mexico, South Africa and Spain. According to the nomination of the Executive Committee the XXXth WBC of the World Association for Buiatrics will be organised by the Japanese Society of Farm Animal Veterinary Medicine in Sapporo, Japan in 2018.

C.5. Venue of the XXXIth WBC of the World Association for Buiatrics in 2020

The candidatures and candidacy files must be sent to the Executive Committee Members of the World Association for Buiatrics before April 1, 2016.

The candidacy files must contain detailed information on:

- organising committee, scientific committee, potential major sponsors
- geographical location
- local infrastructure including transport for conferences, accommodation and social activities
- scientific programme (invited and free presentations, satellite symposia, joint meetings, professional visits and other potential proposals)
- social programme
- marketing for the promotion of the congress
- proceedings, CD-rom and simultaneous translation
- financial budget including the fees to the WAB (please contact the WAB secretariat for more details)

- any other topic of potential interest for the selection of this venue.

Due to the fact that Japan has been selected to organise the XXXth World Buiatrics Congress in 2018 there will be a preference for a European country to organise the XXXIth World Buiatrics Congress in 2020.

The final decision will be taken by the WAB committee in Dublin (Ireland) in July, 2016.

C.6. New statutes of the WAB

The Executive Committee of the WAB has worked out some changes in the statutes which was accepted by the WAB General Assembly

C.7. New positions of the WAB

The WAB General Assembly has accepted resignation of N. Jessen (Denmark) due to illness.

The WAB General Assembly has accepted to establish three positions which are the followings:
president elect, secretary general elect and treasurer.

After the General Assembly the Executive Committee has nominated:

as President Elect: E. Bouchard (Canada)

as General Secretary Elect: A. Gentile (Italy)

as Treasurer: D. Black (UK)

D. Next (XXIXth) WBC of the World Association for Buiatrics

Site: Dublin, Ireland

Date: July 3 to 8, 2016

For further information please contact the WBC Conference Secretariat:

MCI Dublin,

1 Clarinda Park North,

Dun Laoghaire,

Co. Dublin

Tel: +353 (01) 2802641

Email: wbc2016@mci-group.com

Website: www.wbc2016.com

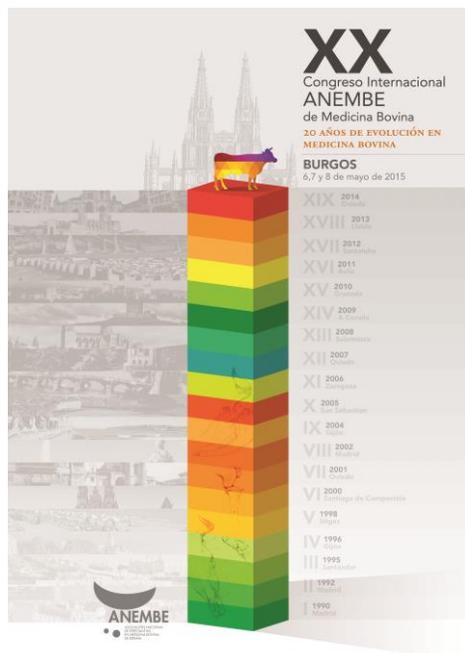
E. Further information

Any further information may be obtained from the WAB Secretariat, c/o
Dr Otto Szenci

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Faculty of Veterinary Science
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Website: www.buiatrics.com

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International Congresses and symposium



XX ANEMBE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS BURGOS

6th, 7th AND 8th OF MAY 2015

The Spanish Buiatric Association (ANEMBE) next congress will take place in Burgos the next 6th 7th and 8th of May, 2015. After the positive response obtained by the abstract sessions in the past congress in Oviedo, that hosted the last ECBHM-Meeting, the Board and the Scientific Committee of the XX International Congress ANEMBE of Bovine Medicine would like to further enhance the presentation of clinical works and/or applied research from both the partners and the different organizations (Universities, Research Organizations, etc.) working in the field of buiatrics. We encourage you to submit your contributions in this forum.

ORAL AND POSTER COMMUNICATIONS BASIS

- Works related to all fields of buiatrics can be presented, prioritizing those relevant for their practical interest.
- Authors must submit the full paper **before JANUARY 18th, 2014**. The work **will have a maximal extension of 800 words**, with 2.5 cm margins all around and shall be presented single-spaced, in Times New Roman, 12 point font size. Papers may be written in English or Spanish; in the case of an abstract in Spanish, the title has to be written in English, as well.
- Authors may express their preference in the mode of presentation: oral exposure or poster.
- Papers submitted will be reviewed by the Scientific Committee, which will decide on its acceptance and publication in the Congress Proceedings Book and ANEMBE's Bulletin. Authors will be informed about the acceptance of their work before **FEBRUARY 11th, 2015**.
- Selected papers will be presented by oral exposure in English or Spanish or poster presentation as decided by the Scientific Committee, and will be grouped into sessions according to their subject. Each session will have a moderator responsible for the coordination, who will guide the authors on all the doubts or questions that may arise. In oral presentations, the exposure duration will be 10 minutes, with 5 more minutes for questions. Authors of posters must be present for their defense in the area reserved for this purpose and at the time marked by the Congress Organization.
- It will be required the registration at the Congress of at least one of the authors for the acceptance of the works. One of the authors will have a reduced price on the Conference registration.
- All abstracts will participate in the Anembe Scientific Awards. The basis for this Award are detailed below.

SENDER IDENTITY

Name:

Institution:

Address:

City and Postal Code:

Province:

Country:

Tel and Fax:

Email:

Submit the paper by email to ANEMBE's secretariat before January 11th, 2015.

(anembe@anembe.com)

Tel: 34+985208316

Fax: 34+98596456

ANEMBE-Awards to the best scientific abstract of the XX ANEMBE International Bovine Medicine Conference

In order to encourage the participation in the scientific section of oral and poster communications in our next International Bovine Medicine Conference of ANEMBE, and to reward the effort of the colleagues involved in this section, we continue in this new edition to provide this grant to the best scientific communication.

The evaluation of the abstracts will take into account:

- Scientific quality
- Work invested
- Practical implementation
- Novelty
- Clarity and rigor in the manuscripts
- Quality of the oral presentation of the abstract

A commission designed by the Scientific committee will perform a previous selection of the best communications. Afterwards, these preselected abstracts will be evaluated by a selected board, directed and chaired by the chair of the Scientific Committee, and formed by two ANEMBE-board members and two Scientific Committee members.

This selected board will chose the three best abstracts previously, before the Conference. During the Conference the board will evaluate the quality of the oral presentation of the abstract and will establish the order of the winner scientific communications.

ANEMBE-Awards

The authors of the finalist communications will attend the closing event of the conference, where the result of the awards will be announced.

1st PRIZE: free registration and accommodation costs the next International ANEMBE Conference, Diploma and 800€. The award will be given to the author selected by the coauthors.

2nd PRIZE: free registration to the next International ANEMBE Conference, Diploma and 400€. award will be given to the author selected by the coauthors

3rd PRIZE: free registration to the next International ANEMBE Conference and Diploma. The award will be given to the author selected by the coauthors

All prizes will include taxes in force.

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INVITATION

Dear Buiatryan,

The XVII Latin-American Buiatrics Conference and XI Brazilian Buiatrics Conference will be held in Sao Paulo (Brazil) in the last week of July 2015 with the theme: One World, One Health.

Innovation, sharing experiences and networking opportunities for participants involved and interested in Buiatrics motivated us to organize the event, with the aim of exchanging important scientific advances in Buiatrics.

The organizing and scientific committees are engaged to ensure that the participants get the most out of the event, and our focus is to build a program covering the key topics of interest to buiatryans, including the participation of a significant number of highly-qualified international and national guests.

We will have events covering: Animal Welfare, Buffaloes, Clinical Practice, Imaging Diagnostics, Reproductive Diseases, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases, Vesicular Diseases, Encephalitis and Encephalopathies, Mastitis, Neonatology, Parasitology, Small Ruminants, National Plan for the Control and Eradication of Brucellosis and Tuberculosis (PNCEBT), Podology, Public Policies, Breeding, Therapeutics and Vaccinology.

We invite buiatryans to participate in the Congress of 2015. We look forward to welcoming you.

Kind Regards,

Ricardo Spacagna Jordão

Presidente das Associações Brasileira e Paulista de Buiatria

Membro do Comitê Executivo da Associação Mundial de Buiatria

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First Announcement

International Symposium:

Global approach to control of diseases and improvement of productivity in dairy cattle through the recent advance in nutritional, metabolic, immunological and genetic studies

13 -14 February 2015

ANA Hotel Okayama, Okayama, Japan

Message from the Organizing Committee

With a consistent increase in world population, the demand for animal protein has been ever growing worldwide. Global environmental pressure for cattle rearing does not allow us increase the number of animals indefinitely. An alternate solution is maximizing the productivity of each animal in a limited population. The major constraints for improving the health and increasing the productivity of cattle today are the occurrence of postpartum diseases and declining reproductive performance.

Although nutrition and metabolism in transition periods have been known to influence the health and productivity of cows, no practical control measures to solve the problems have so far been established. Recently more attention has been paid to the involvement of immune function and genetic factors in the health and reproduction of animals. The integration of nutrition, metabolism, immune function and genetic factors could give us a clue to the development of a novel system to maintain animal's health and productivity.

This symposium, featuring a number of world renowned experts in their relevant fields, aims to find a global approach to comprehensive cattle health and production management system. All who are interested are cordially invited to this special international symposium. Participants are encouraged to contribute a paper for a short communication session.

Prof. Dr. Toshihiko Nakao

Chairman of the Organizing Committee and President of Japanese Society of Farm Animal Veterinary Medicine, Japan Veterinary Medical Association

Organizer

Japanese Society of Farm Animal Veterinary Medicine, Japan Veterinary Medical Association, Tokyo

Financial Support

Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (2014) from Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan

Organizing Committee

Toshihiko Nakao (Japanese Society of Farm Animal Veterinary Medicine) : Chairman

Shigeru Sato (Iwate University): Vice Chairman

Norio Yamagishi (Iwate University): Secretary

Hisashi Inokuma (Obihiro University of Veterinary Medicine and Agriculture)

Shin Oikawa (Rakuno Gakuen University)

Motoshi Tajima (Rakuno Gakuen University)

Tomohito Hayashi (National Institute of Animal Health, National Agriculture and Food Research Organization)

Hikomichi Otsuka (Kitasato University)

Shirou Kushibiki (NARO Institute of Livestock and Grassland Science)

Reiichirou Sato (Azabu University)

Hiroshi Katamoto (Miyazaki University)

Tentative Program

<Feb. 13, 2015> 13:00-19:30

13:00-15:00 Session I: Interrelationships among nutrition, metabolism, health, production and reproduction

Lecture 1. G. Opsomer (Belgium): Interaction of metabolic challenges and productivity

Lecture 2. K.L. Ingvarsen (Denmark): Factors contributing immunosuppression during periparturient period

15:30-17:30 Session II Impact of metabolic status on immune function

Lecture 1. L. Sordillo (USA): Impact of nutrition and oxidation stress on disease susceptibility in periparturient period

Lecture 2. S. Sato (Japan): SARA challenge, ruminal condition and cellular immunity in cattle

18:00-19:30 Short communication session

<Feb.14, 2015> 9:00-17:00

9:00-10:45 Session III Strategies to control diseases and improve productivity

Lecture 1. K.L. Ingvarsen (Denmark) Disease prevention through nutrition

Lecture 2. G.M. Schuenemann (U.S.A.) Improvement of reproductive performance with emphasis on transition cow management

11:00-12:00 Short communication session

14:00-16:00 Session IV Genetics and genomics for improving health and production

Lecture 1. B.A. Mallard (Canada) (not yet finalized) Genetic Selection of cattle for improved immunity and health (part 1)

Lecture 2. B.A. Mallard (Canada) (not yet finalized) Genetic Selection of cattle for improved immunity and health (part 2)

16:15-17:00 Session V General discussion “Global approach to control diseases and improve health, production and reproduction”

Symposium Language

English

Simultaneous translation to Japanese is available.

Registration

All participants need to be registered in advance.

Japan Veterinary Medical Association (JVMA) members: Registration for Annual Conference of JVMA is required.

Non-members of JVMA (Japanese): No registration fee. Please send e-mail for registration with name, age, institute, position, institute address and E-mail address to

Dr. Reiichiro Sato, Azabu University (r-sato@azabu-u.ac.jp) by January 31, 2015.

On site registration is also accepted.

ID card must be presented at the registration desk on site.

Foreigners: No registration fee. For registration please send e-mail including name, age, institute, position, institute address and E-mail address to

Convention Linkage Inc. (okayama2015-intersympo@c-linkage.co.jp) by January 31, 2015. On site registration is also accepted. Those who need VISA should contact by December 31, 2014,

Call for Abstracts for Short Communication

The organizing committee invites authors to submit abstracts related to the main theme of the symposium for oral communications (12 to 15 min. including discussion).

Submission guidelines

Length: 400 words or less including title and names and affiliations of authors.

Contents: The abstract should contain objectives, materials and methods, results and conclusions.

Submission deadline: October 31, 2014

Submission to: **Prof. Dr. Norio Yamagishi, Iwate University**

E-mail: yamagisi@iwate-u.ac.jp

Abstract selection and notification

Submitted abstracts will be reviewed by the committee and notification of acceptance or rejection will be sent to corresponding authors by November 30, 2014.

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October 20, 2014
Dr. Adriana Rodríguez Cabrera
President
Sociedad de Buiatría del Uruguay

Dear Dr. Adriana Rodríguez Cabrera,
Dear Uruguayan Colleagues,

On behalf of the presidency of the World Association for Buiatrics we would like to express our great sympathy to Dr. Recaredo Ugarte's wife and family, to the Board of the "Sociedad de Buiatría del Uruguay" and the Members of the "Sociedad de Buiatría del Uruguay" who loved and respected him very much.

We also feel honoured to have known him and we would also like to express our sincerely thanks to Dr. Recaredo Ugarte for his great contributions to the World Association for Buiatrics. We are very thankful that during the last "XLV Jornadas Uruguayas de Buiatria" in Paysandú last June one of us was able to express of our sincerely thanks for his great contributions to the "Sociedad de Buiatría del Uruguay" and to the WAB.

God bless him and let perpetual light shine on him.

Yours sincerely,

Walter Baumgartner
President of the WAB

Otto Szenci
Secretary General of the WAB

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J Dairy Sci July 2014

Vol. 97, No. 7, pp. 4127-4140

Risk Factors for Postpartum Problems in Dairy Cows: Explanatory and Predictive Modeling

Vergara C.*, Döpfer D., Cook N., Nordlund K., McArt J., Nydam D., Oetzel G.

The postpartum period is associated with a high incidence of most dairy cattle diseases and a high risk of removal from the herd. Postpartum diseases often share risk factors, and these factors may trigger a cascade of other diseases. The objective of this cohort study was to derive explanatory and predictive models for treatment or removal from the herd within the first 30 d in milk (TXR30). The TXR30 outcome was specifically defined as ≥ 1 treatment for ≥ 1 occurrence of milk fever, retained placenta,

metritis, ketosis, displaced abomasum, lameness, or pneumonia; removal from the herd (sold or died); or both treatment and later herd removal. The study population consisted of 765 multiparous and 544 primiparous cows (predominantly Holstein) from 4 large commercial freestall-housed dairy herds. Treatment or removal from the herd was recorded as a binary outcome for each cow. Potential explanatory and predictive variables were limited to routine cow data that could be collected either before or within 24 h of calving. Models for multiparous and primiparous cows were developed separately because previous lactation variables are available only for multiparous cows. Adjusted odds ratios for TXR30 in the explanatory model for the multiparous cohort were 2.1 for lactation 3 compared with lactation 2, and 2.3 for lactation 4 or greater compared with lactation 2; 2.3 for locomotion score 3 or 4 compared with score 1; 3.3 for an abnormality at calving compared with no calving abnormality; 1.8 for each 1-standard deviation increase in previous lactation length; and 0.4 for each 5,000-kg increment in previous lactation milk yield in cows with longer previous lactation length. The final predictive model for TXR30 in multiparous cows included predictors similar but not identical to those included in the explanatory model. The area under the curve for the receiver operating characteristic curve from the final predictive model for the multiparous cohort was 0.70, with 60% sensitivity. For the primiparous cohort, calving abnormality increased the odds of TXR30 and was the only variable included in both the explanatory and predictive models. The area under the curve for the receiver operating characteristic curve from the final predictive model for the primiparous cohort was 0.66, with 35% sensitivity. This study identified key risk factors for TXR30 and developed equations for the prediction of TXR30. This information can help dairy producers better understand causes of postpartum problems.

*School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706

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Reproduction in Domestic Animals. 2014. doi: 10.1111/rda.12418

Accurate Ultrasonographic Prediction of Progesterone Concentrations Greater than 1 ng/ml in Holstein lactating dairy cows

Kaneko K. & Takagi N.

To develop an ultrasonographic assay for determining plasma progesterone concentration (P_4) as < 1 ng/ml or ≥ 1 ng/ml, the corpus luteum (CL) area and P_4 were measured in 1094 multiparous Holstein cows. The area-measuring function and frozen images were used to outline and measure CL imaged via ultrasonography, and CL area was estimated as a polygon of a continuation straight line. A significant correlation was found between CL area and P_4 ($p < 0.001$), and this analysis resulted in the following correlation equation: $y = -0.35 + 1.02x$ ($r = 0.81$). According to the correlation equation, a CL area of 1.3 cm^2 indicated a P_4 of 1 ng/ml. Based on this relationship, each animal was categorized into one of six groups, groups differed based on CL area, and the area ranges were as follows: $< 1.3 \text{ cm}^2$ (Group A), $1.3\text{--}2.2 \text{ cm}^2$ (Group B), $2.3\text{--}3.2 \text{ cm}^2$ (Group C), $3.3\text{--}4.2 \text{ cm}^2$ (Group D), $4.3\text{--}5.2 \text{ cm}^2$ (Group E) and $> 5.2 \text{ cm}^2$ (Group F). For each group, the proportion of cows whose P_4 was 1 ng/ml or more was 1.5% in Group A, 83.3% in Group B, 76.6% in Group C, 96.6% in Group D, 99.2% in Group E and 100% in Group F. There was a significant difference between Group A and the other five groups, and between Groups B or C and Groups D, E or F ($p < 0.005$). These results indicate that a functional CL does not exist when the CL area is less than 1.3 cm^2 and that it exists when the CL area is 3.3 cm^2 or more.

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Reproduction in Domestic Animals. 2014. doi: 10.1111/rda.12401

The Induction of a Secondary Corpus Luteum on Day 12 Post-Ovulation can Delay the Time of Luteolysis in High-Producing Holstein Cows

Saint-Dizier M., Legendre A.-C., Driancourt M.-A., Chastant-Maillard S.

Luteolysis before the time of maternal recognition of pregnancy is one cause of low fertility in high-producing dairy cows. The objective of this study was to assess whether induction of a secondary corpus luteum (CL) late in the luteal phase would delay the time of luteolysis. Twenty high-producing Holstein cows were synchronized to ovulation (Day 0) with the Ovsynch protocol and received hCG (1500 IU im) on Day 12. Corpora lutea formation (as evaluated by ultrasonography) and plasma P4 concentrations were monitored from Days 4 to 36. hCG treatment induced the formation of one secondary CL (CL2) in 11 of 20 cows (55%) from the dominant follicle (mean diameter: 14.2 ± 0.9 mm) of two-wave (3/11) and three-wave (8/11) cycles. The maximal diameter of the CL2 (23.3 ± 1.9 mm) was reached approximately 6 days after hCG treatment and was correlated with its structural lifespan ($p < 0.01$). Cows that formed a CL2 after hCG had higher mean plasma P4 concentrations on Day 14 ($+4.5$ ng/ml) and Day 18 ($+3.0$ ng/ml) compared with cows without CL2 ($p < 0.05$). The structural regression of CL2 begun approximately 8 days after that of the CL1, and the median time at which the first drop in circulating P4 levels occurred was later in cows that formed a CL2 than in those that did not (Day 26 vs Day 18; $p < 0.01$). Thus, the induction of a CL2 by hCG on Day 12 might reduce the risk of premature luteolysis in high-producing dairy cows after insemination.

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Reproduction in Domestic Animals. 2014. doi: 10.1111/rda.12348

A Field Study to Unravel Factors that are Significantly Associated with the Secretory Activity of the Corpus Luteum During the First Three Postpartum Cycles in High Yielding Dairy Cows, Based on the Amount of Steroidogenic and Endothelial Cells Present in the Luteal Tissue

Cools S., Van den Broeck W., Bossaert P., Hostens M., Opsomer G.

Fourteen multi- and eight primiparous high-yielding dairy cows were followed from the first till the fourth ovulation postpartum. Cows were randomly divided into two groups and supplemented with soybean (group I; $n = 11$) or rapeseed meal (group II; $n = 11$). Both groups were subjected to a biopsy sampling of the corpus luteum (CL) at cycle day 9. The luteal capillary network (visualized by *Bandeiraea simplicifolia*) was denser in cycles 2 and 3 ($p = 0.0005$). The same was seen for the surface occupied by steroidogenic cells (visualized by 3β -hydroxysteroiddehydrogenase) ($p = 0.0001$). The peripheral blood progesterone concentration showed an increasing trend with increasing cycle number and was higher in primiparous cows ($p = 0.013$), which had also larger glands on cycle day 9. The area occupied by endothelial cells was positively correlated with the area occupied by steroidogenic cells ($r = 0.59$; $p < 0.0001$). Both the areas occupied by endothelial and by steroidogenic cells were negatively correlated with the blood concentration of nonesterified fatty acids (NEFAs) (respectively, $r = -0.377$; $p = 0.004$ and $r = -0.355$; $p = 0.007$). We can conclude that primiparous cows generally have higher peripheral progesterone levels during the first three cycles after calving which is associated with a larger CL. In comparison with those of the first post-partum cycle, corpora

lutea of cycles 2 and 3 have a denser capillary network and a larger area of steroidogenic cells, while these are only associated with a trend of higher peripheral progesterone concentrations.