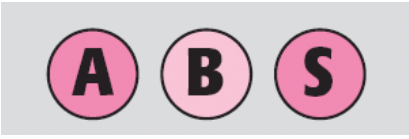

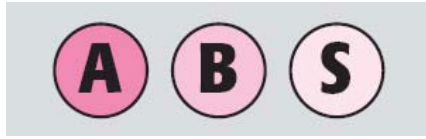


INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULT FOR MARES

To help visualize the results, place the wells on top of a white background and look at the wells from the top.

First check the 2 standards low and high. The low standard A (3 ng/mL) should be darkest (dark pink) and the high standard B (10 ng/mL) should be lightest. The intensity of the coloration is inversely proportional to the sample's concentration of progesterone

		
<p>If the sample is as pink as or darker than the low standard A (3 ng/mL), the progesterone concentration is equal or lower than 3 ng/mL.</p> <p>The non-pregnant mare may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - have absence of a functional corpus luteum - be in estrus (breeding season) - be in anestrus (winter season) - be in early post ovulation - be in end of diestrus <p>Test again in 2-3 days:</p> <p>If result is higher than 3 ng/mL, the non-pregnant mare is in mid-diestrus (post ovulation)</p>	<p>If the sample color is lighter pink than A but darker than B [in between the low A (3 ng/mL) and the high standard B (10 ng/mL)], the progesterone concentration is between 3 and 10 ng/mL.</p> <p>The mare may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be in diestrus - be pregnant <p>Test again in 2-3 days.</p>	<p>If the sample color is lighter than the high standard B (10 ng/mL), the progesterone concentration is greater than 10 ng/mL.</p> <p>The mare may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be in diestrus - be pregnant <p>Test again in 3-4 days.</p>