How to Artificially Inseminate Gilts and Sows Post Cervically

Being a good source of protein, the quality and quantity of pigs produced on farm is determined by the type of technology used.

The post cervical artificial insemination is where sows are bred by depositing semen into uterus and a catheter is used of small diameter which easily pass through cervix to the uterus. PCAI is used to facilitate lower dosage of semen for insemination and faster insemination times. This allows to inseminate more females which saves money for insemination and saves labour time.

Insemination procedure

First in PCAI, boer is not required during insemination process which calls up for the gentle squeeze of semen through catheter to speed up the process. Boer is only needed for heating which relaxes cervix in 15 minutes after checking and the ideal time for PCAI is between 15-40 minutes after the checkup.

In addition, prepare equipment for PCAI as pink catheters are for sow and green ones for gilts, clean and dry paper towel, gloves and lubricants. Heat check is done as a sow on standing heat stands firm in one place, vulva is reddened and swollen with mucus out of it.

Wait for 15-20 minutes for cervix to relax, collect semen from cooler, double check temperatures, clean the vulva of sow or gilt by removing any manure using clean dry paper towel and prepare PCAI catheter for insemination. Open the package gently to remove catheter and insert catheter at 45 degree

angle, straighten it to cervix and gently turn catheter counter clockwise to ensure it is locked in.

Furthermore, using temperature control semen, attach to end of catheter and deposit semen however, when using semen bag, attach dosage gun tip to the catheter and squeeze 1 dose slowly into catheter. Hold bag of dose up at higher and to prevent back flow of semen.

Remove catheter after insemination and inspect it for any leakage or blood and finally record completion according to farm protocol and train employees as well for good result on farm.