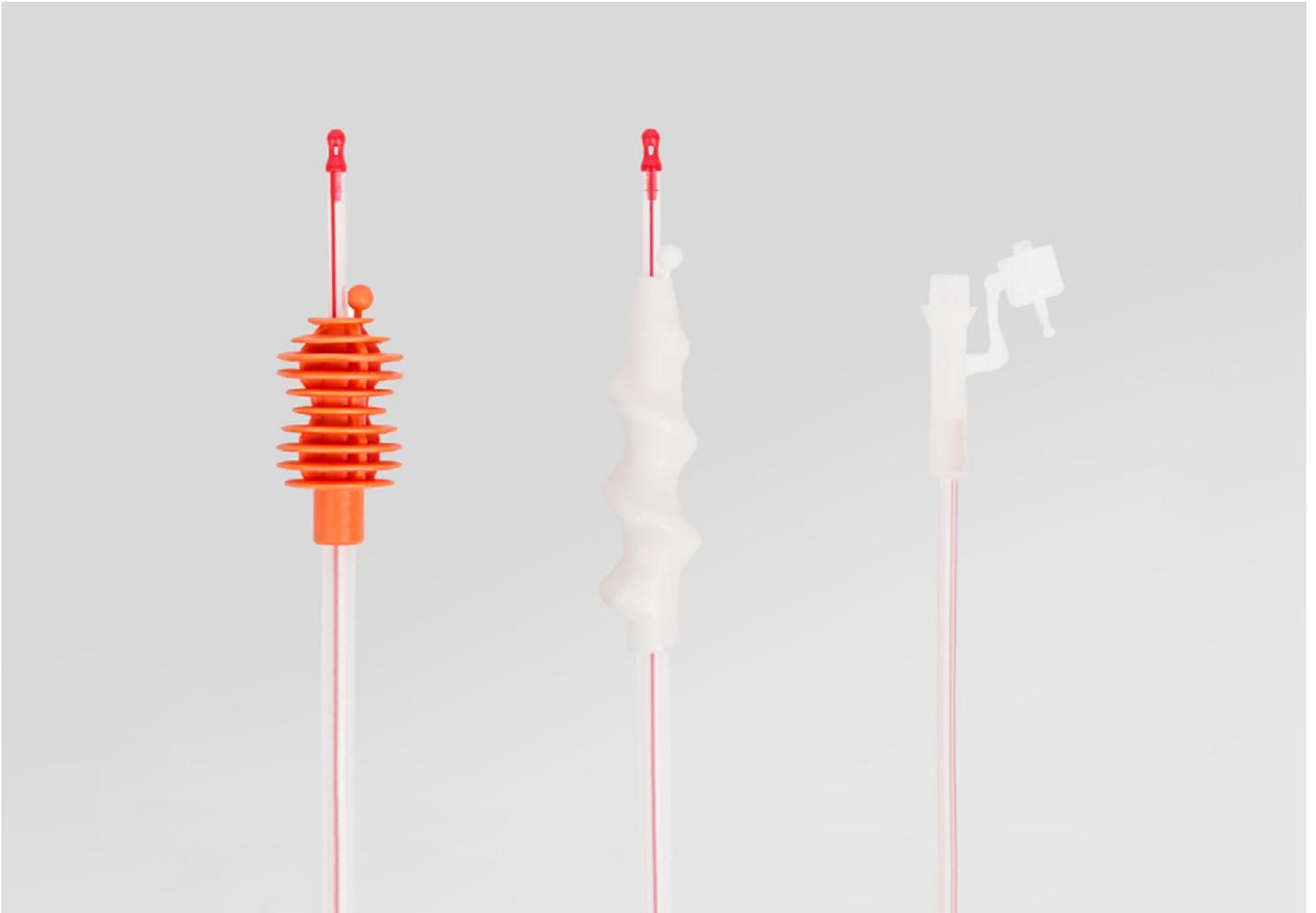


**Soft & Quick®**

Cannula for post-cervical  
insemination



# Soft & Quick®

## Cannula for post-cervical insemination

### Presentación

- Soft&Quick® cannula kit with catheter
- Soft&Quick® cannula kit with catheter for Iberico sows
- Soft&Quick® cannula kit with ring catheter
- Soft&Quick® cannula kit with sponge catheter
- Soft&Quick® cannula

### Description of the technique

Once oestrus has been diagnosed (positive standing reflex) and the necessary number of hours have passed according to coverage protocol, the technique will be applied as follows:

1. Carefully clean the sow's vulva.
2. Remove the catheter - cannula kit (Soft&Quick®, Import-vet) from its packaging.
3. Apply at least 2ml of non-spermicide bactericide lubricant gel (TECNOVET - Import-vet) to the outer tip of the catheter.
4. Insert the kit conventionally until the tip of the catheter fits into the cervix.
5. Hold onto the catheter with one hand and insert the cannula forcefully 1 to 2 cm with the other until the catheter stopper opens. The guide catheter includes a stopper that covers its exit hole to prevent the cannula from being contaminated as it is inserted into the vagina.
6. Turn the cannula until the red line is facing you. The cannula has a red line along its entire length to indicate the position of the exit holes on the cannula head.
7. Wait for one to two minutes before inserting the cannula.

#### In the work routine to avoid losing time:

**When one person is inseminating: Prepare four sows, repeating steps 1 to 6 before returning to the first to continue with step 8.**

**When two people are inseminating: One person prepares four sows, repeating steps 1 to 6, and the other continues with step 8 on the first sow when the first person is preparing the fifth.**

8. Pass the cannula gently yet firmly through the different cervical folds until it reaches the body of the uterus. The cannula can be easily inserted after this. Once it has passed the last ring, insert the cannula a maximum of three centimetres to ensure the body of the uterus is reached during insemination.
9. Once the cannula has been inserted to the body of the uterus, apply the dose of semen to the rear of the cannula and inject by squeezing the dose at storage temperature (15-17°C).

**Al estar los orificios de salida en el eje transversal con respecto a la marca roja de la cánula, el material seminal sale en la dirección de los cuernos uterinos, lo que facilita su absorción.**

Se puede utilizar una dosis convencional para tres cerdas o una mini dosis de 15 a 30ml y 500 a 1.000 millones de espermatozoides útiles.

Las mini dosis se pueden hacer con tubos termosellados o con blíster, o se puede envasar el semen en bolsas de aluminio de gran capacidad, 2 y 3 litros, que protegen de la luz y de los cambios de temperatura y dosificar el semen con la ayuda de una pistola dosificadora ajustable. Este sistema se conoce como MULTIDOSIS® SOFT & QUICK y es ideal para granjas de mediano y gran tamaño.

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10. Once the dose of semen has been applied, remove the cannula by around 25cm and, with the catheter still fixed to the cervix, perform a cervical massage in circular movements for 5 or 6 seconds. Once this is complete, immediately remove the catheter-cannula kit in the conventional manner.

### La inseminación Post Cervical aporta grandes beneficios:

1. Reduction in dose volume: 15-30ml vs. 80-100ml used in the conventional technique.
2. Reduction in the total number of spermatozoa per dose. 0.5-1 billion, instead of the 3 billion used in the conventional technique.
3. Higher number of doses per ejaculate.
4. Reduction in working time at the A.I. Centre.
5. Reduction in the number of boars and in the necessary facilities.
6. Reduction in the cost of purchasing and maintaining boars.
7. Greater use of genetically superior boars.
8. Increase in the number of piglets from the best boars.
9. Greater genetic uniformity of piglets.
10. Improved transformation rate.
11. Improved growth speed.
12. Reduction in production costs per Kg. of meat.
13. Reduction in the volume required to carry and store doses of semen.
14. Reduction in time required for insemination. The larger the farm, the greater the reduction in working time (over 50%).
15. Improved operator working environment.

**A lot of time is devoted to insemination on large farms, and when the semen absorption rate is not as required by the operator, the work becomes tedious and frustrating. By using the Post-Cervical Insemination Technique, the operator has no idle time and is always busy, thus reducing weariness and boredom.**

16. Feasibility of expensive semen dose production techniques:

- Freezing
- Sexing of spermatozoa