



# Cortisol and DHEA as markers of placentitis in pregnant mares: a preliminary study

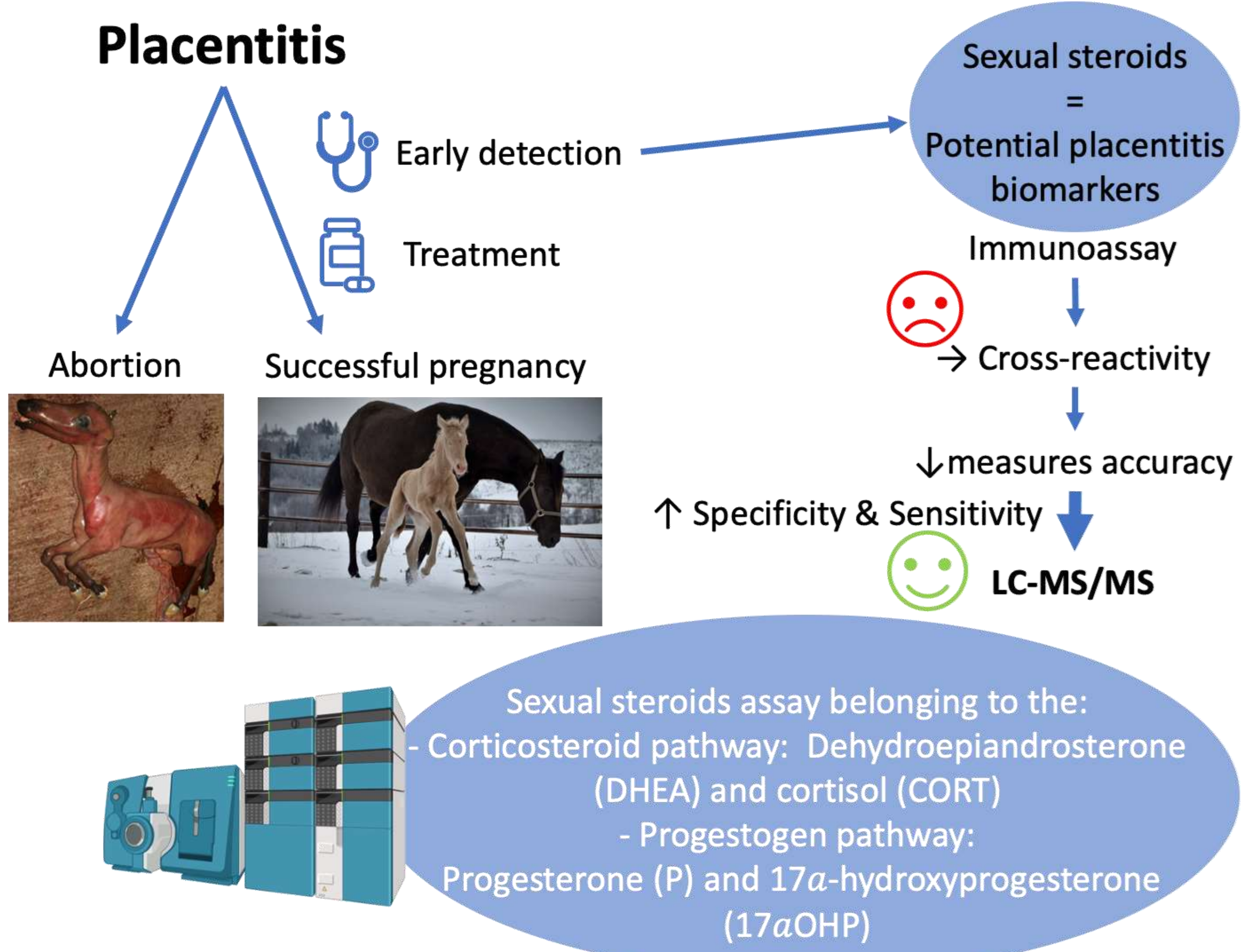
Ledeck J<sup>1</sup>, Peeters S<sup>2</sup>, Le Goff C<sup>2</sup>, Deleuze S<sup>1</sup>, Cavalier E<sup>2</sup>, Ponthier J<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Equine Theriogenology, Liège, Belgium. <sup>2</sup>Clinical Chemistry, Liège, Belgium

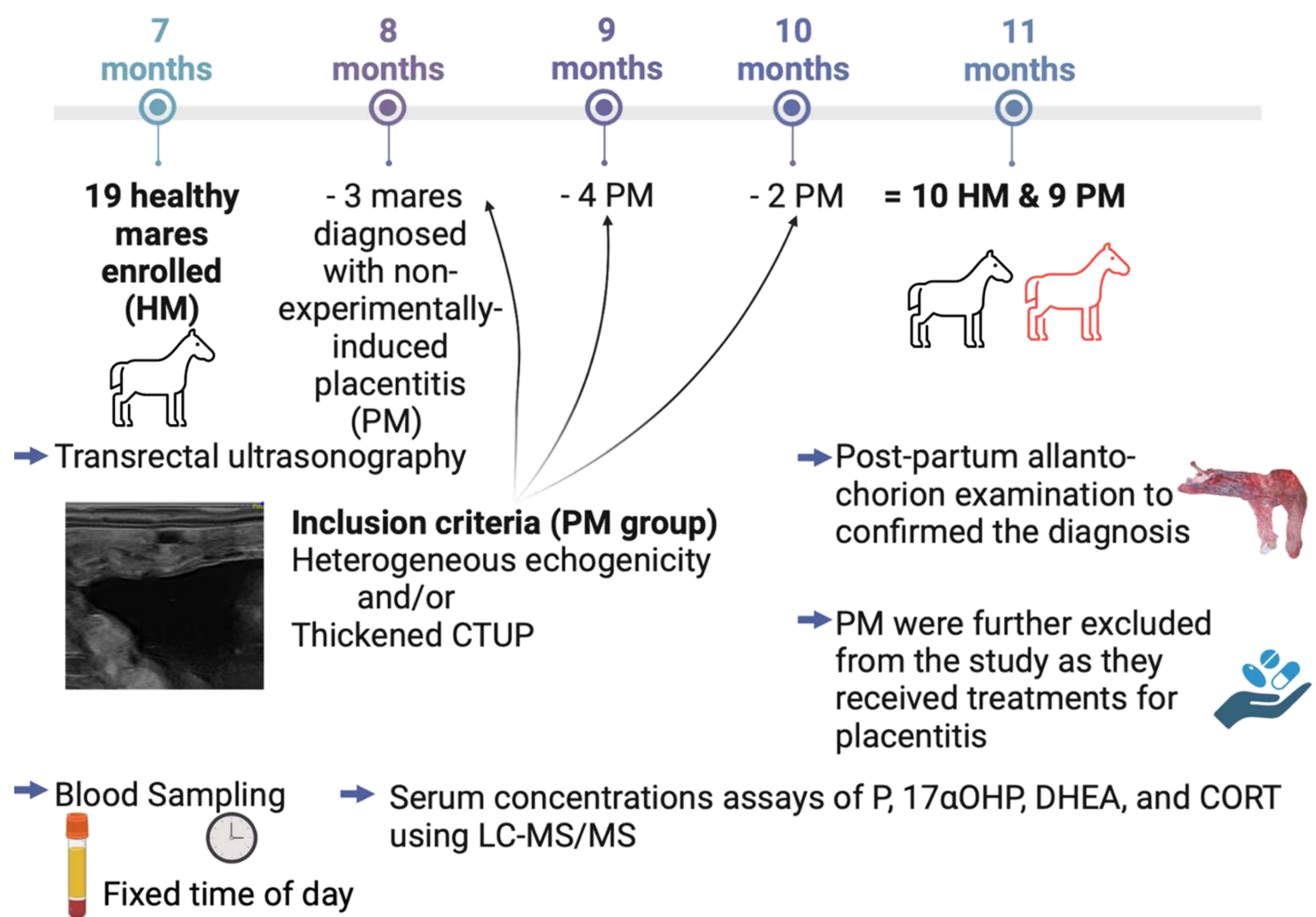
Email: [j.Ledeck@uliege.be](mailto:j.Ledeck@uliege.be)

Joy Ledeck

## Introduction & Objectives

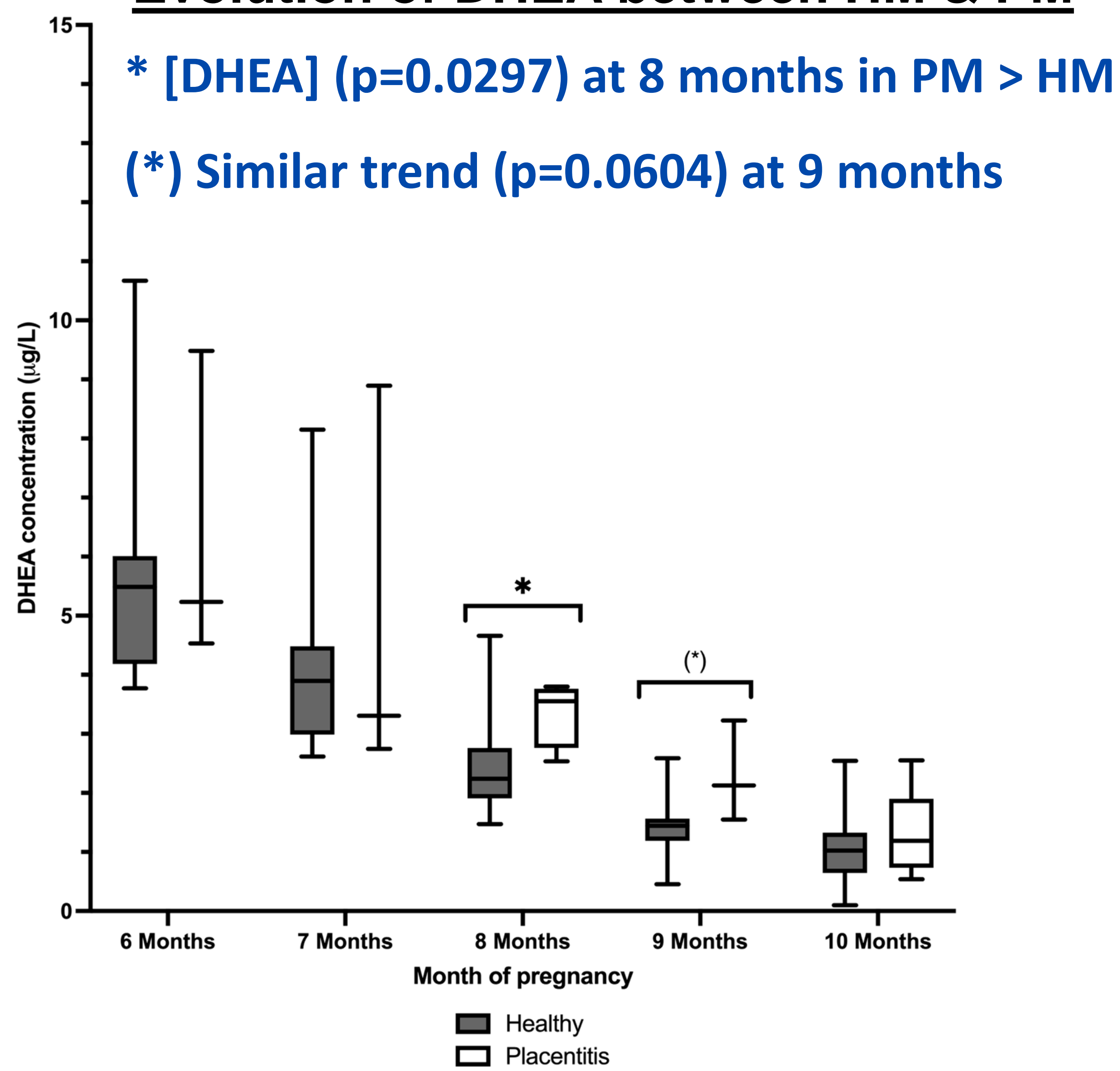


## Materials and Methods

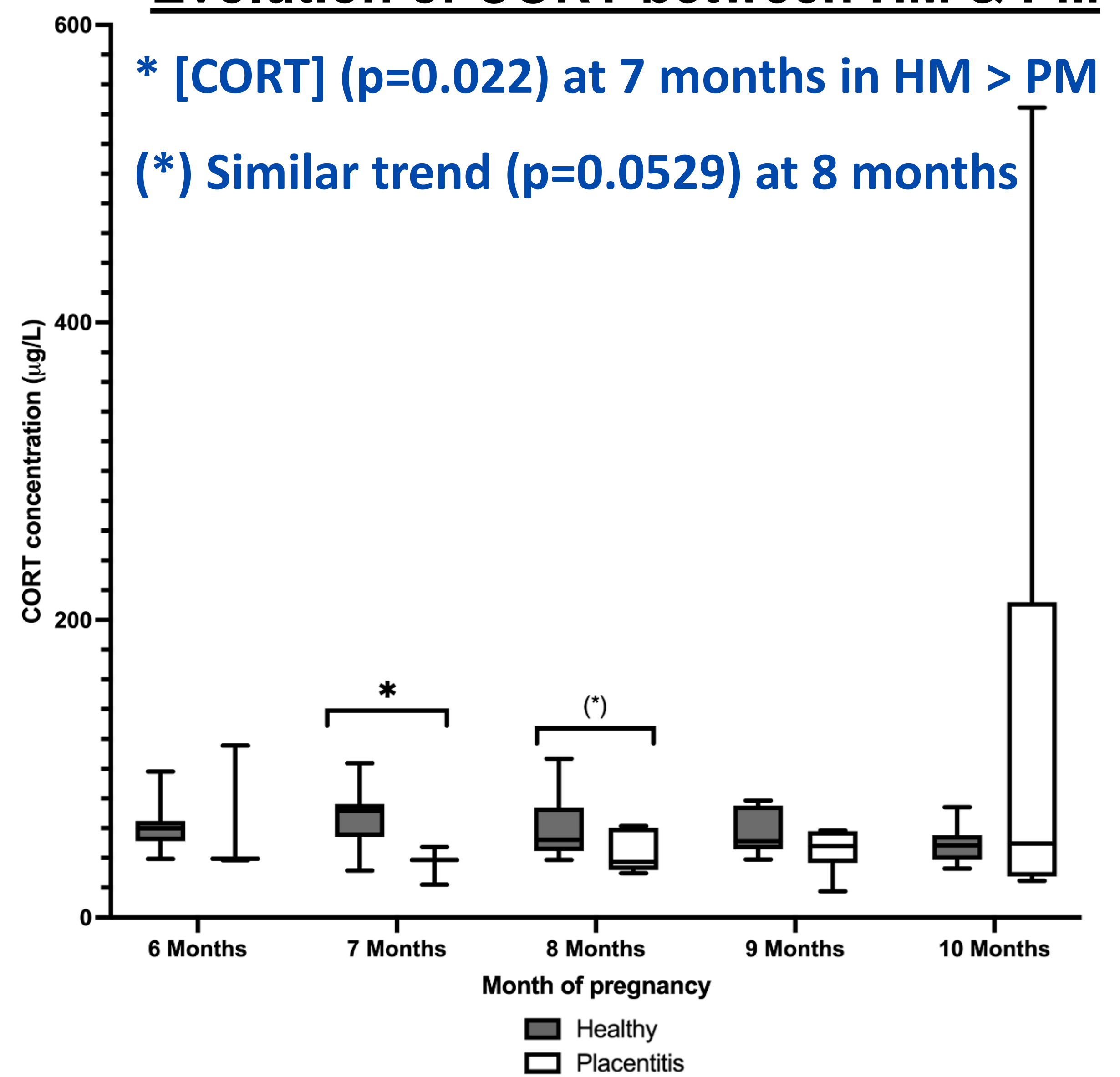


## Results

### Evolution of DHEA between HM & PM



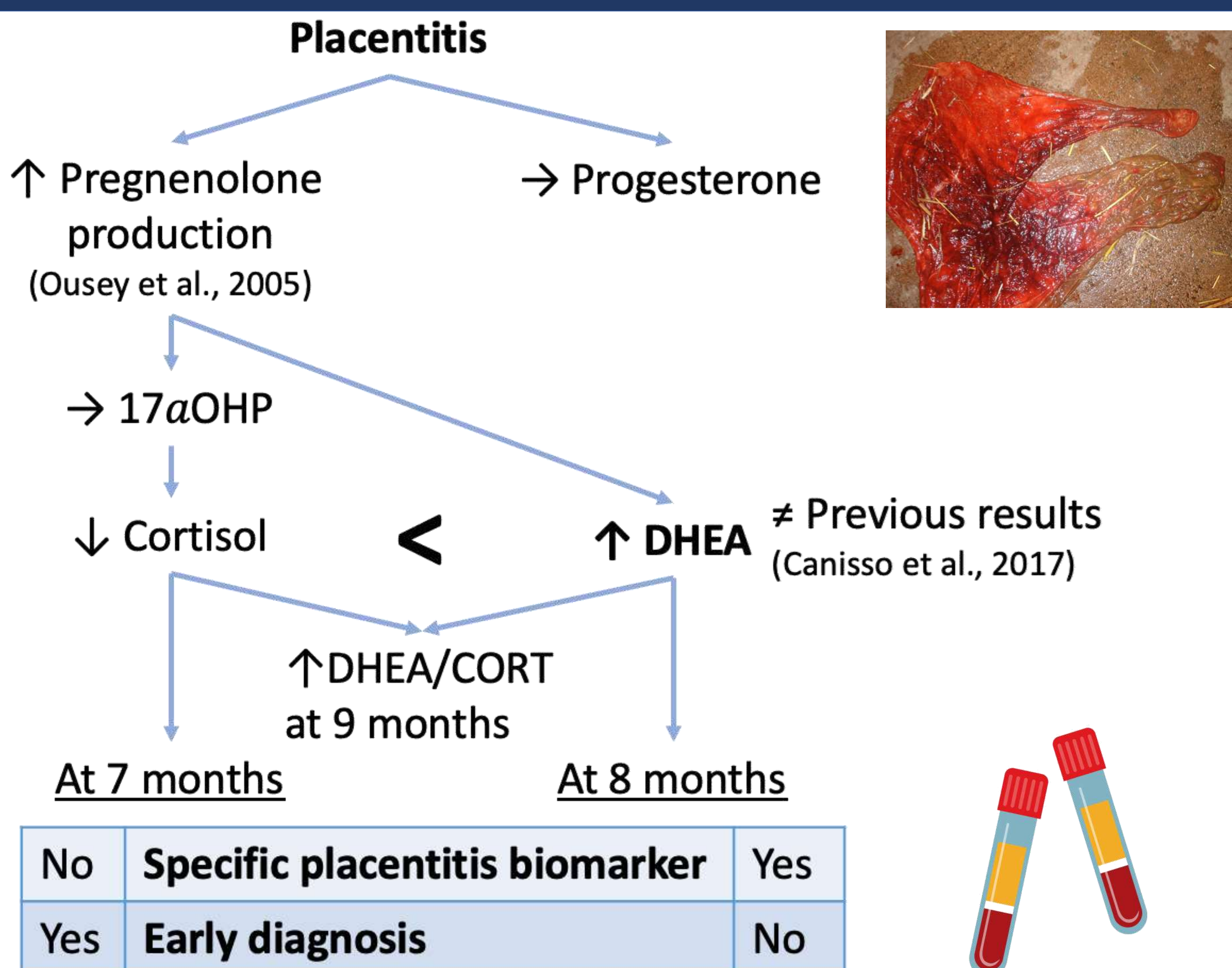
### Evolution of CORT between HM & PM



→ The ratio DHEA/Cortisol (p=0.013) at 9 months in PM > HM and tended to be increased at 7 (p=0.0659) & 8 months (p=0.0529)

→ No significant differences in 17 $\alpha$ OHP and P concentrations between groups at any month

## Discussion



## Conclusion

Further research should explore modifications of steroids pathways in PM to confirm the interest of DHEA and cortisol for early placentitis diagnosis in mares

## Acknowledgement

This work was supported by the Walloon Region as part of the financing of a FRIA grant

## References

Canisso IF, et al. Equine Vet J. 2017;49(2):244-249.  
Conley AJ, Ball BA. Reproduction. 2019;158(6):R197-R208.  
Ledeck J, et al. Theriogenology. 2022;189:86-91.  
Ousey JC, et al. Theriogenology. 2005;63(7):1844-56.