Benefits of treatment at the herd/group level

First Name:		**Last Name:**	
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Please circle <u>one</u> answer only e.g. 

1) Prostaglandin (PG) programmes work best in
    a. Cows without a CL at the start
    b. Cows that are not cycling (in anoestrus)
    c. Cows that are cycling
    d. Cows that have endometritis

2) PG programmes work best with
    a. FTAI 72 hours after injection
    b. AI after heat detection
    c. FTAI 96 hours after injection
    d. FTAI 80 hours after injection

3) A 7-day progesterone-based programme (Figure 2) works best in
    a. Cows without a CL
    b. Cows that are not cycling (in anoestrus)
    c. Cows that are cycling
    d. Cows that have endometritis

4) Single fixed time AI after a 7-day progesterone-based programme should be given
    a. 56 hours after the PG injection
    b. 48 hours after the PG injection
    c. 72 hours after progesterone device removal
    d. 56 hours after progesterone device removal

5) GPG programmes
    a. Increase the proportion of cows which show heat
    b. Stimulate ovulation without necessarily stimulating heat behaviour
    c. Work best in anoestrus cows
    d. Need cows to have a CL at the start of the programme

6) FTAI after GPG programmes should
    a. Be given 16-20 hours after the second G
    b. Be given 24-48 hours after the second G
    c. Be given 48-50 hours after the second G
    d. Never be used

7) What is the effect of synchronisation on expected conception rates to the synchronised insemination
    a. Nothing
    b. Increase by 5%
    c. Increase by up to 10% but usually 3-5%
    d. Decrease by up to 10% but usually 3-5%

8) Synchronising cows that have calved for >100 days rather than 40 days

a. Improves conception rates
b. Increases the benefit if the cow gets pregnant
c. Reduces culling rate
d. Decreases economic returns

9) Is synchronisation useful on farms with a low 21-day submission rates (e.g. 40%)
    a. Always
    b. Never
    c. Always, if the expected conception rates of untreated cows are >30%
    d. Probably, if conception rates are >30% and cows have been calved <70 days

10) Group synchronisation is
    a. A good alternative to better fertility management
    b. Best when used on all cows in the herd
    c. An effective tool when heat detection is a problem in an otherwise well-managed herd
    d. Hardly ever effective except on unusual farms