

Benefits of treating the individual cow

First Name:		Last Name:		
Email:			Veterinary Practice:	
Postcode:		Date:		

Please circle one answer only e.g. **A**

- 1) The presence of a corpus luteum (CL) on an ovary indicates
 - a. The cow has just been on heat
 - b. The cow is about to come on heat
 - c. The cow was on heat 2-6 days ago
 - d. The cow was on heat 5-17 days ago

- 2) Cows which respond to PG will show heat within:
 - a. Within 2 hours
 - b. Within 24 hours
 - c. 3 days
 - d. 5 days

- 3) Cows which don't show heat after a PG injection should be
 - a. Injected 11/14 days later
 - b. Culled
 - c. Injected 7 days later
 - d. Dried off

- 4) Which of these increases the return from treatment of missed heats with PG
 - a. Treating cows late – just before they would culled for not being in-calf
 - b. Treating cows early – as soon as they have had an opportunity to show a heat and be inseminated but haven't been seen in heat
 - c. Only checking and treating cows that have had two missed heats
 - d. Only treating anoestrus cows

- 5) Treatment of missed with PG improves profitability by
 - a. Preventing empty cows
 - b. Increasing milk yield in the current lactation by 5%
 - c. Reducing calving to conception interval by 7 days
 - d. Increases conception rate by 3%

- 6) Which of these are potential treatments for endometritis
- Antibiotics or gonadotrophins
 - Antibiotics or prostaglandins
 - Progesterone-devices or prostaglandins
 - Progesterone-devices or gonadotrophins
- 7) A cow with a cystic ovary will most commonly
- Show heat on a regular basis (~21 days apart)
 - Show heat on a shortened interval (~7-14 days apart)
 - Permanently show heat
 - Not show heat
- 8) Treating cows with cystic ovaries
- Reduces not-in-calf culling rate by 2%
 - Increases calving to conception interval by around 60 days
 - Increase conception rate to levels seen in normal cows
 - Is not economically effective
- 9) Anoestrus cows
- Respond to an injection of PG
 - Have better conception rates after treatment than normal cows
 - Have a lower culling rate than normal cows
 - Respond better when a progesterone device is included as part of the treatment programme
- 10) The benefit – cost of treating anoestrus cows is
- Greater than that of treating cycling cows
 - Based on a 20 day reduction in calving interval for each treated cow
 - Around £16/treated cow
 - Not dependent on a reduction in the rate of culling cows that are not-in-calf