

Dairy Fertility 4 – The Abnormally Cycling Cow

First Name:	<input type="text"/>	Last Name:	<input type="text"/>
Email Address:	<input type="text"/>	Veterinary Practice:	<input type="text"/>
Postcode:	<input type="text"/>		

Please circle one answer only e.g. **A** unless otherwise stated

1. What is anoestrus?

- A. Persistent heat behaviour
- B. Heat behaviour at irregular intervals
- C. Absence of heat behaviour in non-pregnant cattle
- D. Normal heat behaviour

2. Is anoestrus normal in lactating cows?

- A. Never
- B. Yes, for up to 50 days after calving in most cows
- C. Yes, for the first 100 days after calving
- D. Only in first-lactation heifers

3. What is the most important underlying cause of anoestrus?

- A. Excess body condition during lactation
- B. Excess body condition loss during lactation
- C. Copper deficiency
- D. Season

4. What should the maximum loss of BCS from calving to peak lactation be?

- A. 2
- B. 1.5
- C. 1
- D. 0.5

5. What is a phantom cow

- A. A cow that spontaneously relapses into anoestrus after treatment
- B. A cow that gets pregnant after anoestrus treatment
- C. A cow that cycles again after anoestrus treatment

6. What is an ovarian cyst?

- A. A normal structure on the ovary of a pregnant cow
- B. Any structure > 2cm on the ovary
- C. A large persistent structure on the ovary
- D. A large persistent structure on the ovary which suppresses normal ovarian function

7. What clinical signs are most commonly seen in cows with ovarian cysts

- A. None – cows are completely normal
- B. Persistent heat behaviour
- C. Irregular heat behaviour
- D. No observed heat behaviour

8. Which of these is the most important cause of cystic ovarian disease

- A. Prolonged negative energy balance
- B. Breed
- C. Season
- D. Concurrent disease

9. What is likely to be seen in a cow with delayed ovulation?

- A. Regular return to oestrus – ‘repeat breeder’
- B. Irregular return to oestrus
- C. Persistent oestrus behaviour
- D. No oestrus behaviour

10. Why does delayed ovulation result in infertility?”

- A. Reduced time for calf growth
- B. Increased uterine infection
- C. Risk of retained fetal membranes
- D. Older sperm and older egg are less likely to properly fertilise