

Dairy Fertility 5 – Pregnancy Diagnosis

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

1. What is the main aim of pregnancy diagnosis?

- A. Calculation of pregnancy rate
- B. Early identification and management of non-pregnant cattle
- C. Identification of pregnant cows
- D. Calculate culling percentage

2. Non-return to heat is:

- A. An accurate measure of pregnancy rate
- B. An accurate measure of empty rate
- C. A cost-effective method of early detection of non-pregnancy
- D. The only method of pregnancy diagnosis needed on efficient farms

3. What percentage of cows which have been inseminated and not returned 24 days after AI are likely to be pregnant?

- A. 5%
- B. 10%
- C. 20%
- D. 30%

4. How long after insemination should you measure milk progesterone to detect pregnancy?

- A. 8 days
- B. 16 days
- C. 24 days
- D. 32 days

5. What are the signs of pregnancy detected by manual palpation?

- A. Fetus, fluids, fetal membranes
- B. Fetus and fetal heartbeat
- C. Fetus and follicles on the ovary
- D. Fetus and fetal calcium deposits

6. What percentage of pregnant cattle are detected by rectal palpation?

- A. 100%
- B. >95%
- C. 90 - 95%
- D. 85 – 90%

7. At what stage is rectal palpation normally undertaken?

- A. 5 days
- B. 15 days
- C. 25 days
- D. 35 days

8. At what age can fetuses be accurately sexed?

- A. 15 days
- B. 35 days
- C. 55 days
- D. 75 days