| 1. | Hols | tein dairy cows have 3.5 % fat in their milk. Harp Sea | als ha | ave % fat in their milk. | | | |
|----|---|--|--------|--|--|--|--|
| | Α | 20 | В | 80 | | | |
| | С | 50 | D | 40 | | | |
| | Е | 10 | F | 30 | | | |
| 2. | | When Rod wants to induce lactation in cows he uses high levels of estrogens and progestogens (i.m.). However, his disorder often occurs in those treated cattle: | | | | | |
| | Α | cystic ovarian disease | В | ketosis | | | |
| | С | hypercalcemia | D | pyometra | | | |
| | Е | milk fever | F | hypocalcemia | | | |
| 3. | Some hormones can be applied to the integument and will be absorbed. This route of administration can be termed | | | | | | |
| | Α | inunction | В | transcription | | | |
| | С | exocrine | D | intraperitoneal (i.p.) | | | |
| | Е | intraorbital | F | extracorporeal | | | |
| 4. | It tak | takes approx pints of mammary blood flow to produce 7 gallons of milk in the dairy cow. | | | | | |
| | Α | 48,000 | В | 8,000 | | | |
| | С | 28,000 | D | 1,000 | | | |
| | Е | 10,000 | F | 500 | | | |
| 5. | Periparturient is a term that means: | | | | | | |
| | Α | the uterus is undergoing involution | В | the mammary glands are undergoing involution | | | |
| | С | around the anal region | D | around the time of weaning | | | |
| | Е | around the time of birth | F | never having been pregnant | | | |
| 6. | Good quality colostrum will have a globulin protein level of: | | | | | | |
| | Α | 50 g/L or greater | В | 100 ppb or greater | | | |
| | С | 350 ppb or greater | D | 10 ppm or greater | | | |
| | Е | less than 2 g/L | F | 20 ppm or greater | | | |
| 7. | The cyclic secretion pattern of these two hormones stimulate mammary growth after puberty. | | | | | | |
| | Α | estrogen and LH | В | progesterone and cortisol | | | |
| | С | estrogen and progesterone | D | growth hormone and insulin | | | |
| | Е | bromocriptine and estrogen | F | placental lactogen and estrogen | | | |

| 8. | In early postpartum dairy cows, the uterus must undergo | | before it can carry another pregnancy. | | | |
|-----|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| | Α | meiosis | В | polydipsia | | |
| | С | hypertrophy | D | inunction | | |
| | Ε | involution | F | aplasia | | |
| 9. | Udde | er edema most often occurs in | | | | |
| | Α | dairy cows with uterine inertia. | В | primiparous dairy heifers. | | |
| | С | dairy cows with metritis. | D | multiparous dairy cows. | | |
| | Е | old, dry dairy cows. | F | dairy cows with mastitis. | | |
| 10. | Durir | ng acute bovine bloat, a(n) may be placed in | n the | · | | |
| | Α | trocar, distal brisket | В | suture, perianal region | | |
| | С | fossa, right paralumbar triade | D | fossa, brisket | | |
| | Е | trocar, left paralumbar fossa | F | sleeve, left cervical region | | |
| 11. | The | esence of this molecule in the urine typically indicates pregnancy in women. | | | | |
| | Α | epinephrine | В | hCG | | |
| | С | GH | D | progesterone | | |
| | Ε | GnRH | F | oxytocin | | |
| 12. | In hu | ıman males, a disorder may spontaneously occur tha | at pro | omotes breast growth. This condition is termed: | | |
| | Α | gynecomastia | В | mastitis | | |
| | С | acute mastication | D | hypermastication | | |
| | Ε | hypomastia | F | mastopexy | | |
| 13. | In ge | In general, unit(s) of lymph leave the udder of dairy cows for every unit of milk produced. | | | | |
| | Α | 5.0 | В | 3.0 | | |
| | С | 0.5 | D | 0.2 | | |
| | Ε | 1.6 | F | 1.0 | | |
| 14. | Som | ething that promotes lactation is a(n): | | | | |
| | Α | anabolic steroid | В | androgen | | |
| | С | cryogen | D | lactogen | | |
| | Е | gonadotropin | F | teratogen | | |

| 15. | Select the false statement about milk fever in dairy cows. | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Α | An effective treatment is calcium gluconate (i.v.). | В | Another name could be periparturient hypocalcemia. | | |
| | С | A high fever is usually present. | D | High producing cows are more susceptible to the condition. | | |
| | E | Occurs most often soon after calving. | F | Recent preventions involve determining a dietary cation-anion difference, and feeding accordingly. | | |
| 16. | After | , the mammary gland undergoes | | | | |
| | Α | mastitis, mammogenesis | В | puberty, atresia | | |
| | С | weaning, involution | D | puberty, atrophy | | |
| | Е | milk fever, hypertrophy | F | birth, involution | | |
| 17. | This device is used to evaluate the quality of colostrum of dairy cows. | | | | | |
| | Α | Beck's Thermocoupler | В | pH meter | | |
| | С | The Thomas Electrodetector | D | Beck's Precipitation Device | | |
| | Е | Brix Refractometer | F | Bayer's Precipitation Monitor | | |
| 18. | In ad | ldition to causing contractions of myoepithelial cells | , | can cause contractions. | | |
| | Α | progesterone, uterine | В | prolactin, ovarian | | |
| | С | growth hormone, alveoli | D | oxytocin, uterine | | |
| | Е | cortisol, myocardial | F | estrogen, neural | | |
| 19. | Whe | n Rod wants to induce parturition in cattle, he uses | | | | |
| | Α | Saline Solution (0.9%) | В | progesterone | | |
| | С | Furosemide | D | Dexamethasone | | |
| | Е | prolactin | F | prolactin | | |
| 20. | The standard lactation length in dairy cattle is days. | | | | | |
| | Α | 200 | В | 120 | | |
| | С | 400 | D | 60 | | |
| | Е | 305 | F | 220 | | |
| 21. | Dairy cows with mastitis often have an elevated milk SCC. This cell accounts for most of the elevated SCC. | | | | | |
| | Α | erythrocytes | В | B-cells | | |
| | С | platelets | D | T-cells | | |
| | Ε | lgG | F | neutrophils | | |

| 22. | Lact | Lactating dairy cows in negative energy balance will always be: | | |
|-----|-------|---|------|---|
| | Α | the lightest body weight cows. | В | the fatest cows. |
| | С | losing body weight. | D | fertile and have regular estrous cycles. |
| | Е | the highest milk producing cows. | F | the youngest cows. |
| 23. | The | lactating beef cow has a delayed return to postpartur | n es | trous cycles (as compared to dairy cows) because of |
| | Α | the different photoperiods present in their environment. | В | its smaller body size. |
| | С | the presence of the beef bull. | D | the use of bromocriptine. |
| | Е | its diet that lacks silage. | F | the nursing calf. |
| 24. | In da | airy cattle, is caused by acute | | · |
| | Α | hypermetra, growth hormone | В | ketosis, hypercalcemia |
| | С | periparturient paresis, hypocalcemia | D | edema, diffusion |
| | Ε | pyometra, hypoglycemia | F | paresis, growth hormone |
| 25. | This | is the function of caprine angiogenic factors. | | |
| | Α | tells pancreas to release additional buffers | В | tells liver to increase its production of angiotensinogen |
| | С | reduce the size of myocytes | D | induce mitosis of myocytes |
| | Е | increase the number and size of myocytes | F | promote blood vessel formation |
| 26. | This | neurohormone () causes | | _ cells in the equine mammary gland to contract. |
| | Α | lactoferrin, stromal | В | progesterone, muscle |
| | С | ADH, myoepithelial | D | oxytocin, myoepithelial |
| | Ε | GnRH, myoepithelial | F | estrogen, stromal |
| 27. | Inter | costal space in a horse refers to the space | | · |
| | Α | that makes milk fat in the mammary gland | В | between adjacent ribs |
| | С | where lymph collects in the liver | D | between teeth |
| | Е | that collects newly synthesized colostrum | F | where colic often occurs |