

5335

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



15. Select the false statement about milk fever in dairy cows.
- |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
| A | An effective treatment is calcium gluconate (i.v.). | B | Another name could be periparturient hypocalcemia.   |
| C | 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 \_\_\_\_\_.
- |   |                         |   |                   |
|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------|
| A | mastitis, mammogenesis  | B | puberty, atresia  |
| C | weaning, involution     | D | puberty, atrophy  |
| E | milk fever, hypertrophy | F | birth, involution |
17. This device is used to evaluate the quality of colostrum of dairy cows.
- |   |                            |   |                               |
|---|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| A | Beck's Thermocoupler       | B | pH meter                      |
| C | The Thomas Electrodetector | D | Beck's Precipitation Device   |
| E | Brix Refractometer         | F | Bayer's Precipitation Monitor |
18. In addition to causing contractions of myoepithelial cells, \_\_\_\_\_ can cause \_\_\_\_\_ contractions.
- |   |                         |   |                    |
|---|-------------------------|---|--------------------|
| A | progesterone, uterine   | B | prolactin, ovarian |
| C | growth hormone, alveoli | D | oxytocin, uterine  |
| E | cortisol, myocardial    | F | estrogen, neural   |
19. When Rod wants to induce parturition in cattle, he uses \_\_\_\_\_.
- |   |                        |   |               |
|---|------------------------|---|---------------|
| A | Saline Solution (0.9%) | B | progesterone  |
| C | Furosemide             | D | Dexamethasone |
| E | prolactin              | F | prolactin     |
20. The standard lactation length in dairy cattle is \_\_\_\_\_ days.
- |   |     |   |     |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| A | 200 | B | 120 |
| C | 400 | D | 60  |
| E | 305 | F | 220 |
21. Dairy cows with mastitis often have an elevated milk SCC. This cell accounts for most of the elevated SCC.
- |   |              |   |             |
|---|--------------|---|-------------|
| A | erythrocytes | B | B-cells     |
| C | platelets    | D | T-cells     |
| E | IgG          | F | neutrophils |

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