

الفرقة الخامسة

الفصل الدراسي الأول
إمتحانات تحريري التوليد



الأئلة فى صفحتين

5th Class students (First Semester Exam., Faculty bylaw 2007)

First Question

A) What might be expected to occur if: (1 Mark and 5 Minutes for each point)

1. unhygienic birth help was attempted in a cow with dystocia 48-72 hr before calling an obstetrician
2. insufficient closure of the cervix occurred in a cow at mid-stage of pregnancy.
3. oxytocin was injected in an obstructive case of dystocia in a buffalo.
4. there was a delay in calling the obstetrician for handling a case of dystocia due to abnormal P.P.P.

B) Write short notes on:

1. Bull-dog (2Marks, 10 Minutes)
2. Dealing with a case of dystocia due to oversized foetus (2 Marks, 10 Minutes)

Second Question

A) A buffalo during late stage of pregnancy suffering from signs of abdominal discomfort and colic was sent from the clinic of the department of medicine to the clinic of the department of theriogenology to exclude affection with uterine torsion. Describe, in brief, how can the staff members in the theriogenology department conduct such task? (3.5 Marks, 15Minutes)

B) Mention a characteristic diagnostic criterion which makes you suspect each of the following obstetrical problem? How can you ensure your diagnosis by clinical examination? (1.5 Mark and 5 Minutes for each point)

Problem	Characteristic outcome obtained from case history or visual inspection outcome(only one)	Characteristic outcome of clinical examination (only one)
Hydrallantois		
Mummified fetus		
Primary uterine inertia		

Third Question

A) How can you help a cow to pass normal puerperium ? Also how can you confirm that a cow passed normal puerperium? (3.5 Marks and 15 Minutes)

B) Explain why? (half Mark and 5 Minutes for each point)

1. The incidence of retained placenta is 50% for cows delivering between 240 and 265 days of gestation.
2. The time of interference for removal of retained placenta at one visit should not exceed 5-15 minutes in bovines.
3. Placenta is considered retained in mare after 2 hr and immediate interference for removal is recommended while in cow, it is considered retained after 12 hr and interference for removal

should be after 24 hrs.

4. Blackish greenish coloration of lochia in bitch.

5. Holding the uterus to the level of the ischial arch is recommended before being replaced.

C) You are called to investigate a buffalo that was in birth 4 days ago. The owner told you that there were a fetid odor vaginal discharge, anorexia and drop in the milk yield. What might be the case, prognosis and line of treatment? (3 Mark and 10 Minutes)

Good luck

Prof. Dr. Adel A. Ramoun

Head of Theriogenology Dept.

QUESTION 1 (Ilos achieved: a1, a2, a3& a4). Choose the correct answer (A 0.25 mark for each point)

Please answer in a tale like the following table:

Question number		The correct choice	
From 1 to 50		a or b or c or d or e	
(1)	The fertilized ovum reaches the uterus after		
a-	An interval of 3-4 days in cows.	b-	An interval of 8 days in mares
c-	An interval of 6-8 days in bitches.	d-	All of the above
e-	None of the above		
(2)	Implantation occurs		
a-	At the day 33-36 in cattle.	b.	At the day 25-26 in ewes.
c-	At the day 35-36 in mares.	d-	All of the above
e-	None of the above		
(3)	Amnioitic sac		
a-	Develops at the day 13after coitus	b-	Surrounds the allantoic sac completely.
c-	Appears first in all animals during parturition.	d-	All of the above
e-	None of the above		
(4)	Amnioitic membrane		
a-	Shares in the formation of placenta	b-	Has a whitish greyish colouration
c-	Is highly vascularized	d-	All of the above
e-	None of the above		
(5)	The amnioitic fluid		
a-	May reach to 100-200 liters in case of hydramnois	b-	Is being watery in consistency
c-	Equals 3-4 liters in cows	d-	All of the above
e-	None of the above		
(6)	In mature cow -fetus		
a-	The inner of the thigh is devoid of hair	b-	The hair surrounding the navel is longer
c-	There are two pairs of well-developed incisors teeth	d-	All of the above
e-	None of the above		
(7)	The umbilical cord in cows		
a-	Connects directly between the fetus and endometrium	b-	Is about 30-40 cm in length.
c-	May remain intact for 30-40 minutes after calving	d-	All of the above
e-	None of the above		
(8)	The placenta in mares is		
a-	Epitheliochorial	b-	Easily separated as it is of the diffuse type
c-	May be expelled with the foal inside in case of alive fetus	d-	All of the above
e-	None of the above		
9)	Placenta adventia may be seen in some cases of		
a-	Hydrallantois	b-	Decreased number of caruncles
c-	placentalitis	d-	All of the above
e-	None of the above		
(10)	The number of the caruncles is		
a-	About 75-120 in cows	b-	About 79-220 in buffaloes
c-	May be lower than normal resulting in hydrallantois	d-	All of the above
e-	None of the above		
11)	The placent in bitch is		
a-	Endotheliochorial formed from 5 layers	b-	Zonary
c-	Discoidal	d-	All of the above

Kafrelsheikh University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Theriogenology Dept.



Full Mark: 25
Time allowed: 2 hr.
Date: 15/1/ 2017

Veterinary Obstetrics Exam. for the 5th year students (First Semester, faculty bylaw 2007).

توجد الأسئلة في صفحتين

QUESTION 1 : (Ilos achieved: a1, a2, a3, b1,b2&b3)

- A) A buffalo-cow with a history of prolonged dystocia was admitted to your clinic. Obstetrical examination indicated presence of an emphysematous foetus with a cervical narrowing from the first degree. Mention the possible complications of such case and what are the prognosis and treatment of the most dangerous one? (3 Marks)
- B) Describe how can you clinically differentiates between: (4 Marks)
- Hydrallantois and hydramnois (only four criteria).
 - Cervical and precervical torsion only by vaginal examination.
 - Vaginal and uterine prolapse in a buffalo cow.
 - Hydrocephalus and bull-dog anomalous feti.
- C) How can deal with a case of dystocia due to breech presentation in weekly alive fetus in a cow? (1 Mark)

QUESTION 2 : (Ilos achieved: a2, a3, a4 b1,b2 &b3)

- A) Your are called to visit a dairy farm .Two cows have been found to have foul fetid odour purulent vaginal discharge. The history of the first cow was that it was diagnosed pregnant 4 months one month ago. The history of the second was that it had a birth since 16 days. What were the two cases? Write briefly on the prognosis and line of treatment of each case? (3.5 Marks)
- B) Comment on the following statements (1 Mark for each)
- Twining is undesirable in dairy breeds.
 - Lochia is a mirror for the heathly status of the postpartum uterus.
 - Immature placentomes results in a retained placenta.
 - It is not recommended to explore neither the vagina nor the uterus with hand in case of septic metritis.
- C) A cow was in a birth from > 12 hours. The cervix was dilatable and the fetus had normal P.P.P. and size but the birth still has not completed. Explain the cause and line of treatment? (1.5 Mark)

QUESTION 3 (Ilos achieved: a1, a2, a3, a4, b1,b2 & b3,)

- A. You were called to a case of dystocia in a cow . Vaginal examination revealed presence of four feet inside birth canal with two of them preceding the others . What might be the case? How can you deal with such case ? Describe how can you differentiate between fore and hind limbs? (3 Marks)

- B. i. A case of dystocia was presented to the clinic of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Kafrelsheikh university and the decision was slaughtering of such case. Mention the hopeless cases of dystocia whereas slaughtering decision is recommended? (1 Mark)**
- B. ii. A cow-calf (35 kg in weight, 75 cm in length and his body was covered with hair except the inner of the thigh) was observed following a case of dystocia of unknown breeding history. Examination of his mouth showed presence of 2 well developed centrals. What about the maturity of such fetus? (1 Mark)**
- C. i. The umbilical cord may be twisted causing death in an equine fetus but this not occur in bovine fetus. Why? (1 Mark)**
- C. ii. Define and give the clinical significance of : (1 Mark for each)**
- a. Hippomanus.**
 - b. Amnoitic plagues.**

With my best wishes

Prof. Dr. Bassiouni Hteleil

الفرقة الخامسة

الفصل الدراسي الثاني

إمتحانات تحريري التلقيح الإصطناعي و نقل الأجنة



الامتحان مكون من صفتين

QUESTION I :

- A) Write on the morphology of the bovine sperm head. (2 Marks)
- B) Enumerate the energy substrates present in cow-bull semen? How can spermatozoa utilize one of them to obtain ATP under anaerobic conditions? (3 Marks)
- C) Mention the benefits of each of the following ingredients during processing of semen for preservation? (1 Mark for each point)
- Egg yolk.
 - Glycerol.
 - Sodium citrate.

QUESTION II :

- A) In a table, compare between the different forms(Straw, ampoules and pellets) of frozen semen? (4 Marks)
- B) Describe the insemination technique used for inseminating a cow using the liquid semen? (2 Marks)
- C) Give reason (1 Mark for each point)
- The liquid nitrogen level in the tank where straws are preserved should be checked periodically.
 - Liquid semen should not be used after a period of 3 days even it has good motility.

QUESTION III :

- A) Write a brief account on: (1 Mark for each)
- Donor -recipients synchrony.
 - Ovum pick-up technique.

3. Speed-up freezing of cattle embryos.

B) The most important factor affecting the success of E.T. is embryo quality. Write on the evaluation of embryos. (3Marks)

C) You are called to a dairy farm which contains 3000 heads. About 100 heads of the high producers are repeat breeder. The owner want to solve this problem by E.T. programs. Discuss the suitable methods to induce superovulation in such 100 cows. (3Marks)

Head of the Dept.

Prof. Dr. Adel Ramoun

AI and E.T exam. for the 5th year students, second semester 2018

1: (9 MARKS)

- A).The different parts of sperm cell differ greatly in their chemical composition .explain this fact. (3marks)
- B) Proteins are present in semen in different forms, from which is the nitrogenous bases. Enumerate the nitrogenous bases in the semen and explain their role. (2marks)
- c) Salty composition is one of the main components of semen diluent, why? (2marks)
- D) The sperm metabolism differs from in vivo than in vitro. Which one takes place inside the female genital tract? (2marks)

Q2: (8 MARKS)

- A) You have a Bull semen sample of 750×10^6 scc, 80%IM, 6 ML Volume. Calculate the number of straws (.5ml) which required to preserve this sample. (3 MARKS)
- B) Choose the right answer (Half Mark for each point)

1. During processing of liquid semen preserved at 5o C

- The semen should added to diluent to prevent cold shock
- The diluent should be added to semen to avoid osmotic shock
- Neither a nor b is correct.

2. During processing of frozen semen, diluent 1

- Contains the glycerol at a concentration as twice as the desired level in the final dilution. .
- provides lecithin and lipoprotein to protect sperms from cold shock.
- Should be left in contact the semen for equaliberation time.
- All of the above
- None of the above.

3. At the time of insemination, Pellets

- should be rediluted by 1 ml of warm (38 C) sodium citrate 2.9% before insemination..
- Should be used directly for insemination after thawing by inseminating gun.
- Thawed and used directly for insemination by an inseminating pipette.
- All of the above
- None of the above.

4. Periodic check of liquid nitrogen level in the tank should be conducted to

- Confirm that straws are at 5 cm below liquid nitrogen surface
- Liquid nitrogen just cover straws
- Supply liquid nitrogen regardless its level at fixed time interval
- All of the above
- None of the above.

C) Complete the missed data in the following table (3MARKS)

Type of semen	Presentation	Inseminating dose	Thawing method	Name of insemination technique	Inseminating device
Stallion chilled semen	liquid		Not required		
Frozen bull semen	Straws				
	ampoules				
	pellets				
Frozen ovine semen	Straws		Not required		Not required

Q3:(8Marks)

A)In recent years most of dairy farms used ET program for solving many problems . Write about the most suitable super ovulatory protocol (only one) for buffalo cows an how can you improve such protocol?

(2 marks)

B)Embryos may be damaged during cryopreservation and /or thawing . Discuss and how can you overcome such problem? (2 marks)

C)Comment on the following statement: (One mark for each)

1-Quality of embryo and grading depends on the morphological features

2-Doner/recipient synchrony

3- IVF using only COCs

4-Using OPU and IVF can produce more than 100 caves/ year / donor

الفرقة الخامسة

إمتحانات عملى التلقیح الإصطناعى



Question 1. Fill in the spaces

1. Microscopic examination of a semen sample could be used for determination of:
a)..... b).....
c)..... d).....
2. The internal temperature provided by the AV is Higher internal temperature makes the bull..... while lower internal temperature makes the bull
3. Semen consistency could be used to predict..... Which could be detected by..... and.....
4. Primary sperm abnormalities such as..... and result from
5. The Sp.C.C. is about in ram and in stallion .

II. Give reasons

1. Freshly collected semen should be protected from direct sun light.
2. E. E. is the best method for semen collection from old impotent bulls.
3. Semen should be diluted at a rate of 1:100 in bull and 1:10 in stallion for determination of sperm cell concentration.
4. Yellow colour may be considered normal in case of bull semen
5. Bacterial contamination of semen increases the methylene blue reduction time
6. Fructolysis index is 0 in azoospermic semen

III. Give your judgment for each semen sample on the basis of the given character as shown in the following table (2-4words)

Semen sample character	Judgment
Higher PH of freshly collected bull semen	
Catalase number > 400	
Low ejaculate volume collected by AV	
Loss of motility and high percentage of dead sperm with coiled tail	
Semen samples with 20% distal protoplasmic droplets	
Thin watery bull semen	

With my best wishes

*Prof. Adel Ramoun
Head of the Department*



/5/2018

Practical AI Exam. (5th Class, 2nd semester)

I. First question : Fill in the spaces:

1-For semen evaluation, microscopic examination is used for determination of:

- i) ii)
iii) iv).....

2- Although the total sperm count is the same in ejaculates collected by A.V. and E.E., the ejaculate collected by E.E. is higher in and and lower in..... .

3-The best method for semen collection from bull with normal sexual desire is..... but..... is used for collection from bulls with or..... . Advantages of A.V. are..... and

4-Primary sperm abnormalities such as..... and arise from.....

5-Normal PH of bull semen is..... . The increase may indicate..... but the decrease indicates.....

6. In bull, the ejaculate volume is and sperm cells concentration (Sp.C.C.) is while in stallion, the ejaculate volume is..... and the Sp. C.C. is.....

II. Second question Why?

a- Sexual stimulation of bulls prior to collection is recommended.

b- Individual motility is the most reliable test for evaluation of semen quality.

c- Semen consistency is used to predict sperm cell concentration.

d- Determination of Sp.C.C. by photometric method is not always so accurate as heamocytometer method.

e- Yellowish colour of bull ejaculate is often considered normal

III. Third question:

What is the indication of each following semen quality parameter? Give your judgment ?

Semen sample	Judgment and indications	
	Indication	Judgment
Green colour of bull semen		
High percentage(> 20%) of sperms taking eosin stain		
Catalase number 400		
Percentage of secondary abnormalities exceeds 20%		
Semen samples containing high % of sperms with their tails coiling around their heads		

with our best wishes

Head of the Dept.

Prof. Dr. Adel Ramoun



Question 1. Fill in the spaces (الأسئلة موجودة في صفتين)

1. Fructolysis index is.....
.....Its normal range is in bull semen.
2. Semen collection by EE depends on.....
.....whereas the bull ejaculates at for but the ram ejaculates atfor
3. During determination of sperm cells concentration by the heamocytometer, the sperm cells should be and.....
Whereas sperm counting medium is preferable due to
4. Catalase test used is to detect and The catalase number for bull semen sample having good hygienic quality is
5. The resistance of a semen sample to Nacl 1% equal 250 means.....
.....
6. On storage of semen sample at room temperature its pH shift to acidic side in whereas, it shift to alkaline side in due to
..... and
7. Gloved hand method is use to collect semen from and The main disadvantages of this method is.....
8. The effects of prolonged time between semen collection and evaluation are
..... , , and
9. Cold shock means
..... and its aim of evaluation is
10. Primary sperm abnormalities such as....., andresult from

Question 2: What do you think about the reason of the following problems:-

1. Semen sample of the same ejaculate showing excellent mass motility and poor individual motility.
2. Ram showing frequent vocalization during semen collection with EE but without ejaculation.
3. Sharp increase in sperm cell concentration of fertile bull semen sample determined by spectrophotometer.
4. Semen sample of high % of circling motility and tail abnormalities without protoplasmic droplets.
5. Yellow-colored semen sample from a bull with previous history of whitish-colored semen.

Question 3. Answer with (✓) or (x) and give reasons for both answers:-

1. Small drop of semen is recommended for evaluation of both individual motility and live/dead ratio ().
2. It is essential to add 1.9 ml distilled water to 0.1 ml diluted semen in evaluation of fructolysis index ().
3. AV of stallion should be containing filter ().
4. The cover slip is essential in evaluation of individual motility ().
5. Knobbed acrosome is a compensable sperm cell abnormality ().

With my best wishes

*Prof. Adel Ramoun
Head of the Department*

الفرقة الخامسة

الفصل الدراسي الأول
إمتحانات عملى التوليد

Question 1. Complete the missing parts in the following sentences

1. The abnormal position in normal presentation are andwhereas, the abnormal position in abnormal presentations areand.....
2. The sure signs of fetal death are , and.....
3. Complications of C.S include and.....
4. Presence of four feet outside the vulva indicates..... or..... presentation. The two conditions could be differentiated by.....and.....
5. In dead foetus, head and neck could be removed bycut when being extended and.....cut when being laterally deviated. Uncorrectable hip flexion could be relieved by removing the hind limb by.....cut.

Question 2. Choose the correct answer for the following sentences:

1. The direction of traction should be

- a. Dorsally when the fetus still inside the uterus.
- b. Horizontally while the fetus pass through birth canal.
- c. Ventrally when the fetal head expel outside the vulva.
- d. All of above.
- e. None of above.

2. The solar surface of the fetal claw faces upward in case of

- a. Anterior longitudinal presentation dorso-sacral position.
- b. Posterior presentation dorsopubic position.
- c. Dog-sitting position
- d. All of above.
- e. None of above.

3. Epidural anesthesia characterized by

- a. Block straining.
- b. Essential in all CS operations.
- c. Has the same site of injection in all animals
- d. All of above.
- e. None of above.

4. Transverse fetotomy cut can be applied in cases of

- a. Hind limb at the level of hip joint-
- b. Bisection of the pelvis.
- c--Base of the neck in case of lateral deviation of head and neck-a-
- d. All of above.
- e. None of above.

5. Cervical narrowing is only considered

- a. Before rupture of fetal sacs
- b- ;After rupture of fetal sacs;
- c. In heifers if they were in birth 10-12 hours ago
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above; e-

Name: -

Question 1. Complete the following sentences:-

1. You should examine the female genital system directly after fetal expulsion due to
..... and
2. The significance of birth pain in the opening stage of parturition is
..... and where the significance of it in third stage is
3. Eutocia is favorable in recumbent position due to , ..
..... and
4. Ferguson's reflex means.....
5. Dystocia is common in cow than mare due to ,
6. Relaxation of Sacroschiatic ligament take places under the effect of and
..... where this relaxation is not clear in , and
7. Precautions of interference in normal parturition are
..... and
8. However, the pelvic outlet is smaller than pelvic inlet but it has high degree of dorsal dilation during parturition due to
9. The vaginal secretion starts from months in cow and from months in buffalo-cow but it is absent in and it should be free from
10. The bitch has characteristic features during parturition such as ,
..... and
11. The third stage of parturition starts by and ends by
where the placenta consider retained after but do not interfere before hour
due to
12. The factors affecting the size of pelvic inlet are ,
..... and
13. The first stage of parturition starts by and ends by and
its signs in mare are , and
.....
14. The free portion of amnion may be expel as
..... or which should be
removed immediately after parturition to avoid
15. The new born should receive colostrum within due to

-and the amount of daily milk intake equal
16. The expulsive stage of parturition in mare is shorter than that of cow due to.....
 , and
17. The uterine wound in CS should be characterized by ,
 and
18. Deficiency of widening could be differentiated from deficiency of opening by
 , and
19. The abnormal position in normal presentation are and whereas,
 the abnormal position in abnormal presentation are ,
 and
20. Abnormal presentation could be corrected by and abnormal position corrected by
 and abnormal posture corrected by
21. The sure signs of fetal death are ,
 and
22. Fetotomy is indicated in ,
 and
23. Percutaneous fetotomy is characterized by ,
 and
24. Complications of CS including ,
 and
25. The prognosis of dystocia in mare is usually graver than cow due to ,
 and

Question 2. Answer with (√) or (x) and give reasons for both answers:-

- 1- The second stage of parturition in mare is shorter than that of cow ().
- 2- Allantoic sac is definitely the 1st water bag in mare ().
- 3- Cervix opens from the internal os toward external one ().
- 4- Although, the pelvic outlet is smaller than pelvic inlet but it has high degree of dorsal dilatation during parturition ().

5- Rolling back and forth of mare is an essential sign before the second stage of foaling ().

6. Fetotomy is the method of choice for handling a case of dystocia in mare ().

Question 3. Give the proper handling method for the following cases:

1. Prolonged case of dystocia due to lateral deviation of head and neck in mare.

2. Heifer did not strain and by examination revealed intact fetal sacs and partially dilated cervix.

3. Cow revealed incomplete fetal expulsion where only the fetal pelvis remains inside the birth canal.

4. Cow with dead fetus and incomplete cervical dilation of the 2nd degree.

5. Three days-old uterine torsion of high degree in 8 months pregnant buffalo-cow.

6. Appearance of the fetal hind limbs and tail from the vulva immediately after rupture of fetal sacs.

7. Mare gives foal in recumbent position where it expels the foal completely with only intact umbilical cord.

8. Buffalo suffering from dystocia and has good body condition score with pale conjunctival mucous membrane with shallow rapid abdominal respiration.

Question 4. Choose the correct answer for the following sentences:

1. The direction of traction should be

a. Dorsally when the fetus still inside the uterus.

b. Horizontally while the fetus pass through birth canal.

c. Ventrally when the fetal head expel outside the vulva. **d.** All of above.

2. The bitch during whelping characterized by

- a.** Vigorous licking of her vulva. **b.** Increase of body temperature.
c. Quiet and relaxed. **d.** Spontaneous rupture of umbilical cord. **e.** None of above.

3. Epidural anesthesia characterized by

- a.** Block straining. **b.** Lead to retained placenta.
c. Has the same site of injection in all animals. **d.** Essential in all CS operations. **e.** None of above.

4. Artificial fetal fluids

- a.** Watery in consistency. **b.** Better to be infusing by the aid of rectal enema.
c. Applied on the dorsal aspect of fetus as far as possible. **d.** None of above.

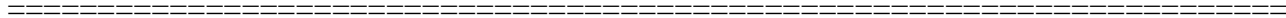
5. Dorsal solar surface may be

- a.** Normal presentation abnormal position. **b.** Abnormal presentation normal position.
c. Abnormal presentation abnormal position. **d.** None of above.

6. Mechanical traction characterized by

- b.** Better than manual traction. **b.** Synchronized with birth pain of dam.
d. Limited dorsal dilation during traction. **d.** Consider the direction of traction. **d.** None of above.

Good luck



The questions are in two pages الأسئلة توجد في صفحتين

Question 1. Choose the correct choice

1. The solar surface of the fetal claws may be seen facing upward in case of

- a. Anterior normal presentation dorsopubic position.
- b. Posterior normal presentation dorsosacral position
- c. Both a and b are correct
- e. None of above.

2. Mechanical traction is

- a. Better than manual traction.
- b. Synchronized with birth pain of the dam.
- c. Easily adjusted with the normal direction of traction.
- d. All of the above
- e. None of above.

3. Immediate interference for birth help in normal parturition in mares is indicated

- a. At 5 hr after rupture of fetal sacs.
- b. In case of posterior presentation .
- c. Just after appearance of the fore limbs at the vulva.
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above.

4. The method of choice for relief of dystovia due to dead fetus with correctable bilateral hip flexion is

- a. Fetotomy
- b. Forced traction
- c. C.S.
- e. Both a and b are correct.

5. Immediately after calving, it is recommended to conduct vaginal examination in cases followed by bleeding from genitalia to exclude presence of

- a. Another foetus
- b. Uterine rupture
- c. Both a and b are correct
- e. None of the above

6. The choice among methods used for dealing with a case of dystocia depends on:

- a. Fetal PPP and size
- b. Fetal viability
- c. Conditions of both soft and bony birth ways
- e. a and c are correct
- d. All of these factors together

Question 2. Complete the missing parts in the following sentence

1. Deficiency of widening could be differentiated from deficiency of opening by

.....,

....

and

2. The first stage of parturition starts byand ends

by.....

.....Amongst its signs in mare are.....

,..... and.....

3. The abnormal positions in normal presentation are and
.....while, the abnormal positions in abnormal presentations are

.....,
..... and
.....

4. Fetotomy is indicated in case of dead foetus that cannot be delivered by forced traction in case
of..... ,

..... and
..... in cows with
and.....

*With my best wishes
prof. Adel A. ramoun
Head of the department*

الفرقة الرابعة
الفصل الدراسي الأول
إمتحانات تحريري التناسل أ

Kafrelsheikh University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Theriogenology Dept.



Full Mark: 25
Time allowed: 2 h
Date: 15/1/ 2017

Veterinary Gynecology Exam. for the 4th Year Students, Faculty bylaw 2007 (First Semester)

QUESTION 1 (40 Minutes. ILos achieved: a1, a2, a3, a4, b1, b2 & b3)

A) Tabulate proper time of insemination and characteristic sign of estrous in mares, ewe and she-camel.

(3 Marks)

B) Compare between:

1. Reproductive pattern in bitch and queen.

(1.5 Mark)

2. Estrous signs in cows and buffaloes.

(1.5 Mark)

C) Give reason(1 Mark for each)

1. Heifers should not be bred, even after attaining puberty, except after reaching 65-70% of projected breed weight .

2. Ear implant may be the best method among progesterone-based methods for synchronization of estrous in cattle.

3. The two PGF2 α injections must be given at 11 days interval in case of using the double regime for synchronization of estrous in cattle.

QUESTION 2 : (40 Minutes. ILOs achieved: a1, a2, a3, a4, b1 & b2,b3)

A) What is the most economic estrous synchronization regime of the 4 PGF2 α - based regimes?

Describe how can you implement such regime?

(2 Marks)

B) During summer, artificial insemination on the basis of heat detection may be limited by weak estrous signs as well as short duration of heat. What can you overcome such problem?

(3 Marks)

C) Which is better: (1 Mark for each)

i) The use of progesterone or PGF2 α -based methods for synchronization of estrous.

ii) Insertion of PRID alone or in combination of gelatinous capsule containing 10 mg of estradiol benzoate for synchronization of estrous in cows.

iii) The use of LH (hCG) or GnRH for treatment of follicular cyst in a cow.

QUESTION 3 (40 Minutes. ILOS achieved: a6, b1, b2, b3, b4 and d1)

A) Choose the right answer (Half degree for each point)

1) Orchitis and balanopostitis in a bull may be seen in

a. Brucellosis

b. Trichomoniasis

c. Epivage

d. All of the above

e. None of the above.

2) Abortion associated with retention of placenta may be observed in case of

a. Brucellosis

b. Trichomoniasis

c. Epivage

d. All of the above

e. None of the above.

3) Substitution of natural service by AI is the main approach to be considered during the control of:

a. Epivag

b. Vibriosis

- c. Trichomoniasis
 d. All of the above
 e. None of the above.
- 4) Disturbances in the estrous cycle length and increased services per conception may be observed in
 a. Trichomoniasis and vibriosis
 b. Brucellosis
 c. Leptospirosis.
 d. All of the above
 e. None of the above.
- B) You were called to investigate an abortion problem in a dairy farm. The owner complains of occurrence of abortion in 3 out of 30 pregnant cows at 7-8th month of gestation. The history of the problem was that the cows were fed on spoiled silage for two months. What might be the cause? How can you confirm your diagnosis? (3 Marks)
- C) In a table, sign with (√) or (x) and give reason (Half Mark for each).
1. Trichomoniasis and Vibriosis are graver in adult than in young bulls. ().
 2. Cows infected with Vibriosis are repeat breeders ().
 3. Listeriosis is usually associated with spoiled silage feeding ().
 4. The owner's complaint in Epi-Vag infection is repeat breeder ().
 5. Neosporiosis and toxoplasmosis are common in open herd than closed herd ().
 6. IBR infection is common in closed herd than open herd ().

With my best wishes

Prof. Adel A. Ramoun

Kafrelsheikh University
 Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
 Department of Theriogenology

Time: 2 hr
 Date: 6/01/2018
 Full Mark: 25

Veterinary Gynecology, 4th Class students (First semester Examination, 2017/2018)

First Question (ILOS achieved, a1, a2, a3b1 & b3)

A) Write short notes on:

1. Clinical uses of PGF2 α .

(2 Marks)

2. Proper time of insemination in cows, mares and she-camel. (1.5 Marks)
3. Estrous signs in mares. (1.5 Marks)
- B) During your daily farm observation of animals, you observed clear glassy transparent mucus hanging from the vulva of some cows and mucous tinged with blood from others. Mention the stage of estrous cycle of these cows and the associated rectal findings. (3 Marks)

Second Question (ILOS achieved, a1, a4, b1 & b3)

A) Poor estrus detection efficiency is a major limiting factor for attaining optimum reproductive performance in dairy herds. Missing of one or more estrous cycle results in prolonged Days Open and calving interval. Insemination of cows at fixed time could overcome such problem. Mention a fertility program that allows fixed time insemination in cows. (2 Marks)

B) Discuss briefly:

1. The pattern of follicular growth during the second fast stage and its clinical significance. (1.5 Marks)

2. The most economic method of the PGF2 α -based methods for synchronization of estrous in cows. (1.5 Marks) C)

Explain the appearance of estrous signs before PGF2 α injection in some cows during application of an OVSYN protocol. How can you overcome such problem? (1.5 Marks)

D) A female lamb born on August 15, 2016 was presented to your clinic on July 19, 2017. The owner complained from anestrus. What might be the cause of such problem? (1.5 Marks)

Third Question (ILOS achieved, a6, b4 & b5)

A) You are called to investigate an infertility problem in a dairy herd with a history repeat breeding and increased inter-estrous intervals. Also, there was mucopurulent discharge in some cows. What might be the cause of the problem? Describe how can you diagnose and treat such problem? (3 Marks)

B) In a table, sign with (\surd) or (x) and give reason(Half Mark for each).

1. The prognosis of Trichomoniasis and Vibriosis is graver in adult than in young bulls. ()
2. Cows infected with Vibriosis are repeat breeders. ()
3. Listeriosis is usually associated with spoiled silage feeding. ()
4. The owner's complain in Epi-Vag infection is repeat breeder. ()
5. Neosporiosis and toxoplasmosis are common in open herd than closed herd. ()
6. IBR infection is common in a closed than in an open herd. ()

C) Enumerate the disease that affect estrous cycle length in cows and briefly differentiate among them? (3 Marks)

Good luck

*Prof. Dr. Adel A. Ramoun
Head of Theriogenology Dept.*

الفرقة الرابعة

الفصل الدراسي الأول
إمتحانات عملية (التناسل أ)

Kafrelsheikh University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Department of Theriogenology



Academic #
Time allowed: 15 m.
Date: 9-12- 2017
Level: 4th year

Practical Gynaecology and Andrology Exam. 1st semester 2017/2018

Choose the right answer

1. During rectal Exam. in cows, ballooning could be avoided by:

i. Taking a fold from back skin

ii. Introducing the hand in cone shape.

iii. conducting back racking but without taking the hand out of the rectum completely.

iv. All of the above

v. None of the above.

2. Differentiating between ovaries & fecal balls in mares during rectal Exam.

depends on:

i. Fecal balls break under pressure

ii. The fecal balls are larger than ovaries.

iii. The ovaries are softer than fecal balls.

iv. All of the above

v. None of the above.

3. Catheterization of a filled urinary bladder during rectal palpation may be

i. Necessary in mares

ii. Necessary in cows.

iii. Necessary in buffaloes

iv. All of the above

v. None of the above.

4. The non-pregnant uterus may be palpated

i. Inside pelvic cavity in cow heifer

ii. On the pelvic brim in buffalo- cow.

iii. In the caudal part of the abdominal cavity in pluriparous cows

iv. All of the above

v. None of the above

5. The 2 uterine horns may be

i. Symmetrical as in non-pregnant heifers

ii. Asymmetrical as in case of pyometra

iii. Normally symmetrical as in case of early pregnancy

iv. All of the above

v. None of the above

6. During rectal palpation, the cervix could be clearly:

i. Recognized in cows and mares

ii. Recognized in buffaloes

iii. Recognized in mare and she-camel.

iv. All of the above

v. None of the above

7. During examination of the epididymis in the bull, it is easy to palpate

i. Body of the epididymis

ii. All epididymal compartments

iii. Head and/or tail

iv. All of the above

v. None of the above

8. The secretion of the seminal vesicle in bull

i. Constitutes the main bulk of the ejaculate,

ii. Contains high concentration of fructose

- iii. May be slightly yellowish in colour
- iv. All of the above
- v. None of the above

9. The penis of bull

- i. Forms sigmoid flexure in an erected conditions.
- ii. Is fibroelastic in nature
- iii. Increases in length during erection.
- iv. All of the above
- v. None of the above

10. The position of the testis inside the scrotum is

- i. Being horizontal in stallion
- ii. Oblique in camel.
- iii. Vertical in case of buffalo bull
- iv. All of the above
- v. None of the above

*with my best wishes
head of the Department
Adel A. Ramoun*

Kafrelsheikh University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Department of Theriogenology

Name:
Section:
Date: 22/12/2018
Time allowed: 15 minutes

Practical Veterinary Gynecology and Andrology Exam. (4th Class, 1st semester)

1. The ovaries may be confused with fecal balls during rectal Examination, thus

- a. Mare should be fastened for 12 hr pre-exam
- b. Cow should be fastened for 12 hr pre-exam
- c. The she-camel should be fastened for 12 hr pre-exam
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above.

2. During insemination by recto-vaginal technique, the tip of the inseminating gun may be inserted into

- a. The suburethral diverticulum in cows and mares.
- b. The external cervical OS in cows.
- c. The external urinary meatus if it is being directed upward in cows.

d. All of the above

e. None of the above.

3. During rectal palpation of buffaloes

- a. The uterus is palpated inside the pelvic cavity.
- c. The CL may not be palpated in some cases.
- d. All of the above

- b. The ovary is smaller than in cows.
- e. None of the above.

4. The corpus luteum

- a. Is easily palpated in buffalo-cows.
- c. Sometimes cannot be palpated during mid-diestrous in cows.
- d. All of the above

- b. Is easily palpated in the ovulation fossa in mares.
- e. None of the above.

5. By rectal palpation, CL gravidatis could be differentiated from CL periodicum as

- a. The CL gravidatis is palpated at day 13 after coitus.
- b. The mature CL periodicum could be palpated at day 4 after coitus in non-conceived cows.
- c. CL gravidatis may be palpated beyond day 23 after coitus.
- d. All of the above

e. None of the above

6. The normal vaginal discharge may be

- a. Glassy clear mucoid during oestrous
- c. Glassy mucoid with little blood at the 2nd day after heat.
- d. All of the above

- b. Reddish discharge after parturition.
- e. None of the above.

7. During rectal palpation, the cervix could be clearly:

- a. Recognized in cows and mares
- c. Recognized in mare and she-camel.
- d. All of the above

- b. Recognized in buffaloes
- e. None of the above.

8. The uterus may be palpated

- a. Easily movable at any time of pregnancy
- c. Immobile due to adhesion with the surrounding structures.
- d. All of the above

- b. Tonic during diestrous
- e. None of the above.

9. During examination of the epididymis in the bull, it is easy to palpate

- a. Body of the epididymis
- c. Head and/or tail
- d. All of the above

- b. All epididymal compartments
- e. None of the above

10. In the stallion,

- a. The testes are horizontally located inside the scrotum
- b. The seminal is palpated as being slightly lobulated
- c. The penis becomes completely erected at once on seeing mare in estrous
- d. All of the above

e. None of the above.

Kafrelsheikh University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Department of Theriogenology



Name:
Section:
Date: 21/12/2019
Time allowed: 15 minutes

Practical Veterinary Gynecology and Andrology Exam. (4th Class, 1st semester)

1. During recto-vaginal technique, the tip of the catheter may be inserted into

- a. The internal cervical OS in mares easily.
- b. The external cervical OS in cows rapidly in straight manner.
- c. The external urinary meatus if it is being directed upward in cows.
- d. All of the above

e. None of the above.

2. The genitalia of buffaloes differs from that of cow in that

- a. The uterus is mostly pelvic in position
- b. The ovaries is smaller in size
- c. The ovary is smaller in size
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above.

3. The corpus luteum is easily palpated in

- a. Buffalo-cows.
- b. Mares at any part of the ovarian surface.
- c. Cows during diestrous and early pregnancy.
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above.

4. The normal vaginal discharge in cows may be

- a. Glassy clear mucoid during oestrous
- b. Reddish discharge after parturition.
- c. Glassy mucoid with little blood at the 2nd day after heat.
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above.

5. The ovary of cows is palpated larger and softer when one of the two ovaries has

- a. Graffian follicle and CL
- b. Mature corpus luteum
- c. Graffian follicle.
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above.

6. Salpingitis may follow endometritis in

- a. Cows and buffaloes
- b. Mares
- c. Both a and b are correct.
- d. All of the above.

7. During rectal palpation, the cervix could be clearly:

- a. Recognized in cows and mares
- b. Recognized in buffaloes
- c. Recognized in mare and she-camel.
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

8. In the stallion,

- a. The testes are horizontally located inside the scrotum
- b. The seminal is palpated as being slightly lobulated
- c. The penis becomes completely erected at once on seeing mare in estrous
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

Give reason

1. The penis is erected faster in bull than in stallion

.....

2. The skin of the scrotum appears relaxed in summer

.....

.....

الفصل الدراسي الثاني
إمتحانات تحريرية (التناسل ب)

Kafrelsheikh University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Department of Theriogenology
Veterinary Gynecology & Andrology
4th Class students (second Term Exam.)



Time allowed: 2 hrs.
Date: 15/6/2017
Full Mark: 25

First Question (9 Marks, 50 Min. ILOS achieved; a7, a8 & b1)

A) Steer like appearance is infrequently seen in replacement heifers in dairy herds. What might be the causes? In brief, how can you clinically differentiate among these causes? (4 Marks)

B) Write on the diagnosis of:

- Follicular cyst in a cow. (2 Marks)
- Persistent CL in a buffalo-cow. (1 Mark)

C) Describe how can you treat:

- i. Silent heat in a buffalo-cow. (1 Mark)
- ii. Smooth inactive ovary in a buffalo-cow. (1 Mark)

Second Question (8 Marks, 40 Min. ILOS achieved; a9, b3 & b4))

A) A cow was admitted to your clinic with a history of failure to conceive although it was inseminated by fertile semen in 3 successive normal estrous cycles. What might be the case? What are the lines of treatment for such case? (3.5 Mark)

B) Write on: (1.5 Mark for each point)

- i. Diagnosis of cervicitis in a buffalo-cow.
- ii. Clinical differentiation between 3 months pregnancy and closed pyometra in cows.
- iii. Treatment of vaginitis in cows.

Third Question (8 Marks, 30 Min. ILOS achieved; a10, b4 & b5))

A) An infertile ram with a previous history of normal fertility was admitted to your clinic. Scrotal sac was symmetrical and the two testes were soft on palpation. What was your diagnosis? What was the semen picture of this ram? (3 Marks)

B) **What is your diagnosis and treatment for each of the following cases:** (1Mark for each point)

- i) A bull admitted to your clinic showing wart like fleshy structures on the free portion of penis.
- ii) A stallion suffering from scrotal asymmetry with exaggerated libido.
- iii) A buffalo-bull suffering from painful stride with clear scrotal asymmetry.
- iv) A Holstein bull that has pus in his semen samples.
- v) A highly fertile bull having soft swelling just cranial to scrotal sac.

Good luck

Prof. Dr. Adel A. Ramoun

Head of Theriogenology Dept.

Kafrelsheikh University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Theriogenology Department



Date: 20-6-2019
Total Marks: 25
Time Allowed: 2h
Exam: 8 Pages

Gynecol & Androl Exam. for the 4th year students, second semester 2019

Choose the correct answer from (a), (b), (c) or (d) for each of the following questions ?

1. Steer-like appearance is seen in:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Bilateral ovarian hypoplasia | b) unilateral hermaphrodite |
| c) Male pseudohermaphrodite. | d) All of the above |

2. A cow affected with 3rd degree of white heifer disease shows	
a) Anestrus from the beginning	b) Normal oestrous along her life.
c) Normal oestrous followed by anestrus	d) None of the above.
3. The types of true hermaphrodite are	
a) Bilateral	b) Unilateral
c) Lateral	d) All of the above
4. The CL is said to be persistent if	
a) Being detected in 2 rectal palpations made	b) Being associated with pyometra
c) Serum P4 level was the same in 2 samples	d) All of the above.
5. A cow affected with 3rd degree of white heifer disease shows:	
a) normal estrous signs from the beginning	b) anestrus from beginning
c) normal estrous followed by anestrus	d) all of the above
6. Hormonal treatment of choice for all cases of smooth inactive ovary is	
a) P4 treatment for 9 days followed by eCG injection	b) Single injection of GnRH α
c) Infusion of lugols iodine	d) All of the above
7. 2. Rectal examination findings in silent heat may be Presence of	
a) CL in two examinations done at 10-days interval	b) CL in 2 examinations done at 7-days interval
c) Mature CL with metrorrhagia	d) Graffian follicle at any time
8. The following types of the ovarian hypoplasia are transmissible except	
a) Bilateral complete type	b) Turner syndrome-like type
c) Bilateral partial type	d) Both a and b are correct
9. Fleishy pillar may cause	
a. Retention of placenta	b. Dystocia
c. Both a and b are correct	d. None of the above
10. The best method for diagnosis of freemartinism in young ages is	
a) Detection of sex chromosomes chiasmism	b) Vaginal examination
c) Rectal palpation	d) None of the above
11. Pregnancy does not occur in all classes of white heifer's disease except	
a) Class I	b) Class II
c) Class III	d) Both a and c re correct.

Kafrelsheikh University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Theriogenology Department



Date: Saturday 7-6-2018

Total Marks: 25

Time Allowed: 2h

Exam: 2 Pages

Gynecol & Androl Exam. for the 4th year students, second semester 2018

First Question (9 Marks, ILOS achieved; a7, a8)

A) A cow with a history of anestrus was presented to your clinic. Rectal palpation of her ovaries revealed presence of a cystic structure that had the size of a pigeon egg on the right ovary. What might be the case? Describe how can you diagnose such

case? What is the treatment of choice for such case? (3 Marks)

B) Write on:

i. Differential diagnosis between true and false double cervix. (1.5 Mark)

ii. Method of choice for diagnosis of freemartinism at the time of calving in female calf born co-twin with a male calf. (1.5 Mark)

c) What is the method of choice for treatment of:

i. Smooth inactive ovaries in a buffalo-cow having a BCS ≥ 3.5 . (1.5 Mark)

ii. Silent heat in a buffalo-cow. (1.5 Mark)

Second Question (8 Marks, ILOS achieved; a9)

A) A buffalo cow, with a history of purulent vaginal discharge at the day 45th postpartum, was presented to your clinic. Rectal palpation of the reproductive system revealed presence of a CL on the right ovary and dawny uterine content. What was the case? Describe the line of treatment? (3 Marks)

B) Write on the:

1. Treatment of chronic cervicitis in a buffalo. (1.5 Mark)

2. Diagnosis of vaginitis in a cow. (1.5 Mark)

C. Repeat breeder cows are usually observed in modern dairy farms although fertile semen is used for breeding in these farms. Explain this statement? (2 Marks)

Third Question (8 Marks, ILOS achieved; a10)

A) In table, sign with (\surd) or (x) and give reasons: (Half Mark for each point)

1. Penile hematoma is common in young bull than the adult one. ()

2. Buffalo-bull affected with testicular hypoplasia has normal libido. ()

3. Semen sample collected from bull suffering from testicular hypoplasia has alkaline pH. ()

4. Persistent frenulum leads to lateral deviation of penis. ()

5. Orchitis in buffalo-bull led to only one form of infertility. ()

B) A ram admitted to your clinic suffering from low fertility after a previous history of high fertility. The two scrotal compartments were symmetrical and the two testes were soft on palpation. What is your diagnosis? What was the semen picture of this ram? (2.5 Marks)

C) What is your diagnosis and treatment for the following cases:(1 Mark for each)

1. Highly fertile bull admitted to your clinic showing soft swelling just cranial to scrotal sac.

2. Stallion suffering from scrotal asymmetry with exaggerated libido.
3. Holstein bull suffering from purulent semen samples.

Good luck

Prof. Dr. Adel A. Ramoun

Head of Theriogenology Dept.

الفصل الدراسي الثاني
إمتحانات عملية (التناسل ب)

Kafrelsheikh University
Faculty of Vet Med.
Therigenology Dept.
Date: 11/5/2017



Time allowed: 25 minutes

Name:
S. NO

Practical Gynecol. & Androl exam. For 4th year students, 2nd semester

I.

I. Write the scientific term for each of the following statement:

1. The ability of a tissue to completely or differentially reflects or even absorbs the ultrasound waves (.....).
2. Turgid spherical or ovoid structure that contains embryo or fetus and could be palpated inside uterine horn from day 30 to 65 in cows (.....)
3. A glycoprotein secreted by binucleate cells during pregnancy in ewes and its detection could be used for early pregnancy diagnosis in such species (.....)
4. Hormone secreted by a feto-maternal structure in mares and its detection is used as a basis for performing **Cuboni test** for pregnancy diagnosis in mares, from day 150 to 250 (.....)
5. Structures that can be palpated as circumscribed elevated areas bulging through uterine wall from day 110 onwards in cows (.....).

II. **Put the sign () in front of correct and sign (x) in front of incorrect sentence and give reason:**

1. Conducting fetal membrane slip is contra-indicated in mares ()
2. Asymmetry of two uterine horns is considered as reliable sign for pregnancy diagnosis in cows ()
3. Trans-rectal examination using 8 MHz linear probe is suitable for detecting fetal heart beats during descending stage in cows. ()
4. X-ray imaging is reliable for diagnosis of pregnancy in sheep throughout whole length of gestation period ()
5. Trans-abdominal examination of bitch using 3.5 MHz convex probe is suitable for scanning of ovaries ()

III. Choose the right answer

1. Estimating the size of placentomes is a reliable sign for pregnancy staging in cows:

- a) Throughout the whole of gestation period
- b) From Day 70 inwards.
- c) ≥ 110 days inwards
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

2. In ewe, ultrasonography is the best method for pregnancy diagnosis because

- a) It is the most rapid and accurate method.
- b) It can detect fetal number.
- c) It can diagnose pregnancy as early as Day 21 by transrectal scanning..
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above.

3. In cows, amnoitic vesicle is palpated

- a) Within uterine body
- b) Gliding craino-caudally and vice versa along the uterine horn.
- c) From day 35-90 post-insemination.
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above.

4. Fetus could be palpated:

- a) Per rectum beyond day 65 of gestation inwards except during descending stage in cows.
- b) Per rectum beyond day 90 of gestation inwards except during descending stage in mares.
- c) By abdominal palpation beyond day 90 of gestation in sheep.
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above.

5. By ultrasonography, a follicular cyst could be differentiated from luteal cyst by:

- a) Being anechoic and may be multiple.
- b) Being larger in size.
- c) Being hyperechoic.
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above.

6. Embryonic viability on day 40 could be accurately judged by:

- a) Detecting heart beats.
- b) Thrilling of the middle artery.
- c) Detecting fetal movement.
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above.

7. Allen & Doisy test for pregnancy diagnosis in mare can be done

- a) Throughout the whole of gestation period.
- b) From Day 90-120 of gestation period. C) From Day 150-250 of gestation period
- d) All of the above e) None of the above.

8. Two to three month pregnant buffalo-cow should be differentiated from closed pyometra by:

- a) Placentome. b) Asymmetry of uterine horns.
- c) Fetal membrane slip.
- d) All of the above e) None of the above.

9. During descending stage in cows, pregnancy staging depends on:

- a) Changes in the size of middle artery. B) Size of placentomes
- c) Both of the above.

10. Progesterone assay on Day 21-23 post-insemination in non return cows is reliable for detecting:

- a) Pregnant cows b) Non-pregnant cows
- c) Both of the above.

**Kafrelsheikh University
Faculty of veterinary Medicine
Therigenology Dept.
Pract. Gynecol. and Androl**



Time allowed: 30 minutes

Date: 6/5/2018

Name:

Practical exam. for the 4th year students, 2nd semester, May 2018.

I. Fill in the spaces الأسئلة موجودة في صفتين

1. Palpation of the is used to determine fetal age during the period from..... to..... in cows but palpation of is used to determine fetal age in mare from to

2. The higher the frequency of a probe,will be the and the more will be of the image. So probe with high frequency is suitable to scan the andduring early stages of pregnancy.

3. Neither nor could be used for early pregnancy diagnosis in ewes because they depend mainly on formation of..... . Conversely method could diagnose early pregnancy as well as..... .

4. The mature bovine CL appears in a sonogram as.....
with or without.....
 while the follicles appears as.....
that not exceed..... in diameter .
5. Testicular dimensions could be measured by..... while scrotal circumference could be measured by..... . Scrotal circumference indicates of bull.

3. Put the sign () in front of correct and sign (x) in front of incorrect sentence and give reason:

1. Fetal membrane slip is used to differentiate between pyometra and 3 months pregnancy in cows ()

2. Pregnancy diagnosis is the gold standard method for early pregnancy diagnosis compared with the rectal palpation ()

3. Low progesterone on day 21 post-breeding is used to exclude non-pregnant cows ()

4. Detection of a CL by rectal palpation in she-camel is strong indicator of pregnancy ()

5. Scrotal asymmetry is only observed in case of testicular asymmetry ()

II. Choose the right answer

1. During descending stage in the cow, Pregnancy diagnosis depends on detecting the changes:

- a) In diameter of the middle uterine artery b) in the diameter of placentomes.
 c) Both a and b are correct.

2. Scrotum of the bull should be observed

- a) To diagnose testicular descent. b) To diagnose scrotal asymmetry.
 c) To check thermoregulatory mechanism
 d) All of the above e) None of the above.

3. In mare, the chorionic vesicle is palpated

- a) At the apex of the pregnant horn till the end of 3rd month
 b) Gliding craino-caudally and vice versa.
 c) Within uterine body beyond the 3rd month.
 d) All of the above e) None of the above.

4. With the progress of pregnancy in mares

- a) The ovaries descend cranially and medially form pelvic into abdominal cavity.
 b) The pregnant horn becomes inaccessible by the 6th month of pregnancy.
 c) Chorionic vesicle could not be palpated after the day 90 of gestation.
 d) All of the above e) None of the above.

5. Detecting PAGs is a reliable sign for pregnancy diagnosis if being detected:

- a) On the Day 19 in ewes. b) On the Day 20 in cows.
 c) On the Day 22-24 in mares.
 d) All of the above e) None of the above.

6. During rectal palpation of she-camel, it is necessary to examine

- a) Left uterine horn only for pregnancy diagnosis.

b) Left ovary only for detecting CL of pregnancy.

c) Both a and b are correct.

7. Trans-rectal ultrasound scanning in cow or mare is:

a) Done using linear transducer only.

b) Obligatory if ovarian examination is indicated during pregnancy beyond 5th month.

c) Necessary for early pregnancy diagnosis

d) All of the above

e) None of the above.

8. Two to three month pregnant cow should be differentiated from closed pyometra by detecting:

a) Placentome.

b) Asymmetry of uterine horns.

c) Fetal membrane slip.

d) All of the above

e) None of the above.

9. Rectal findings of 40-days pregnant cow is (are)

a) Presence of amniotic vesicle 4 fingers in diameter

b) Fluctuation

c) Asymmetry of 2 uterine horns.

d) All of the above

e) Non of the above.

10. The main aim of physical examination of bull for breeding soundness is to:

a) Check locomotory system of bull

b) Digestive system

c) Respiratory system

d) All of the above

e) Non of the above.

with my best wishes

Prof. Adel A. Ramaan

Kafrelsheikh University
Faculty of veterinary Medicine
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Time allowed: 30 minutes

Date: 11/5/2019

Name:

Practical exam. for the 4th year students, 2nd semester, May 2019.

الأسئلة موجودة في

I. Choose the right answer

1. During descending stage in the cow, Pregnancy diagnosis depends on detecting the changes:

a) In diameter of the middle uterine artery

b) In the diameter of placentomes.

c) Both a and b are correct.

d) In the fetal size.

2. Scrotum of the bull should be observed

a) To diagnose testicular descent.

b) To check thermoregulatory mechanism

c) Either a or b is correct

d) To diagnose scrotal asymmetry.

3. In mare, the chorionic vesicle is palpated

a) At the apex of the pregnant horn till the end of 3rd month

b) Gliding cranio-caudally and vice versa.

c) Both a and b are correct

d) Within uterine body beyond the 3rd month.

d) All of the above

4. With the progress of pregnancy in mares

- a) The ovaries descend cranially and medially from pelvic into abdominal cavity.
- b) The pregnant horn becomes inaccessible by the 6th month of pregnancy.
- c) Chorionic vesicle could not be palpated after the day 90 of gestation.
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above.

5. Detecting PAGs is a reliable sign for pregnancy diagnosis if being detected:

- a) On the Day 19 in ewes.
- b) On the Day 20 in cows.
- c) On the Day 22-24 in mares.
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above.

6. During rectal palpation of she-camel, it is necessary to examine

- a) Left uterine horn only for pregnancy diagnosis.
- b) Left ovary only for detecting CL of pregnancy.
- c) Both a and b are correct.

7. Trans-rectal ultrasound scanning in cow or mare is:

- a) Done using linear transducer only.
- b) Obligatory if ovarian examination is indicated during pregnancy beyond 5th month.
- c) Necessary for early pregnancy diagnosis
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above.

8. Two to three month pregnant cow should be differentiated from closed pyometra by detecting:

- a) Placentome.
- b) Asymmetry of uterine horns.
- c) Fetal membrane slip.
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above.

9. Rectal findings of 40-days pregnant cow is (are)

- a) Presence of amniotic vesicle 4 fingers in diameter
- b) Fluctuation
- c) Asymmetry of 2 uterine horns.
- d) All of the above
- e) Non of the above.

10. The main aim of physical examination of bull for breeding soundness is to:

- a) Check locomotory system of bull
- b) Digestive system
- c) Respiratory system
- d) All of the above
- e) Non of the above.

1. Descending stage in the cow is characterized by:

- a) Absence of non-pregnant uterus
- b) Cervix is stretched on the pelvic brim.
- c) Middle uterine artery is easily accessible
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

2. In ewe, ultrasonography is the best method for pregnancy diagnosis because

- a) it is the most rapid and accurate method.
- b) it can detect fetal number.
- c) it can diagnose pregnancy as early as Day 21 by transrectal scanning..
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above.

3. In mare, chorionic vesicle is palpated

- a) within the lower 1/3 of pregnant horn till the end of 3rd month
- b) gliding cranio-caudally and vice versa.
- c) within uterine body at the end of the end of 3rd month.
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above.

4. Trans-rectal ultrasound scanning in cow or mare is:

- a) done using linear or sector transducer.

- b) obligatory if ovarian examination is indicated
- c) necessary for early pregnancy diagnosis
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above.

5. By ultrasonography, Graffian follicle could be differentiated from a follicular cyst by:

- a) Variation in the echogenicity.
- b) Variation in the size (its size is ≤ 2.5 mm).
- c) Variation in the thickness of the wall.
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above.

6. High serum progesterone is a reliable sign for pregnancy diagnosis if being detected:

- a) on Day 19 in ewes.
- b) on Day 22 in cows.
- c) on Day 22-24 in mares.
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above.

7. Biological tests for pregnancy diagnosis in mare are not considered practical methods from the clinical point of view because:

- a) they are time consuming
- b) cannot be applied along the whole of gestation period.
- c) some of them are less accurate.
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above.

8. Fetal membrane slip

- a) is contra-indicated in mare
- b) can be applied in she-camel
- c) could be used for pregnancy staging in the cow.
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above.

1. Estimating the size of placentomes is a reliable sign for pregnancy staging in cows:

- a) Throughout the whole of gestation period
- b) From Day 70 inwards.
- c) ≥ 110 days inwards
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above

2. In ewe, ultrasonography is the best method for pregnancy diagnosis because

- a) It is the most rapid and accurate method.
- b) It can detect fetal number.
- c) It can diagnose pregnancy as early as Day 21 by transrectal scanning..
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above.

3. In cows, amnoitic vesicle is palpated

- a) Within uterine body
- b) Gliding craino-caudally and vice versa along the uterine horn.
- c) From day 35-90 post-insemination.
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above.

4. Fetus could be palpated:

- a) Per rectum beyond day 65 of gestation inwards except during descending stage in cows.
- b) Per rectum beyond day 90 of gestation inwards except during descending stage in mares.
- c) By abdominal palpation beyond day 90 of gestation in sheep.
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above.

5. By ultrasonography, a follicular cyst could be differentiated from luteal cyst by:

- a) Being anechoic and may be multiple.

- b) Being larger in size.
- c) Being hyperechoic.
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above.

6. Embryonic viability on day 40 could be accurately judged by:

- a) Detecting heart beats.
- b) Thrilling of the middle artery.
- c) Detecting fetal movement.
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above.

7. Allen & Doisy test for pregnancy diagnosis in mare can be done

- a) Throughout the whole of gestation period.
- b) From Day 90-120 of gestation period.
- c) From Day 150-250 of gestation period
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above.

8. Two to three month pregnant buffalo-cow should be differentiated from closed pyometra by:

- a) Placentome.
- b) Asymmetry of uterine horns.
- c) Fetal membrane slip.
- d) All of the above
- e) None of the above.

9. During descending stage in cows, pregnancy staging depends on:

- a) Changes in the size of middle artery.
- B) Size of placentomes
- c) Both of the above.

10. Progesterone assay on Day 21-23 post-insemination in non return cows is reliable for detecting:

- a) Pregnant cows
- b) Non-pregnant cows
- c) Both of the above.