

Station Number [1]

Cow suffering from anestrus for long time (4 months), by rectal palpation a corpus luteum was found at one ovary and the uterus distended with doughy contained. What is your diagnosis? and how can differentiated it among a 3 months pregnant cow?

Pyometra compared from pregnant cow at 3 months by

- 1- Palpation alive fetus**
- 2- Found placentome**
- 3- Thrilling of medial uterine artery**
- 4- Thin uterine wall**
- 5- Slipping of fetal membrane**
- 6- Pregnant always unilateral**
- 7- Re-examination at 3 weeks show increase the size of pregnant horn**



Station Number [2]

Write the steps of A.I. for a cow in estrus using the recto vaginal method.

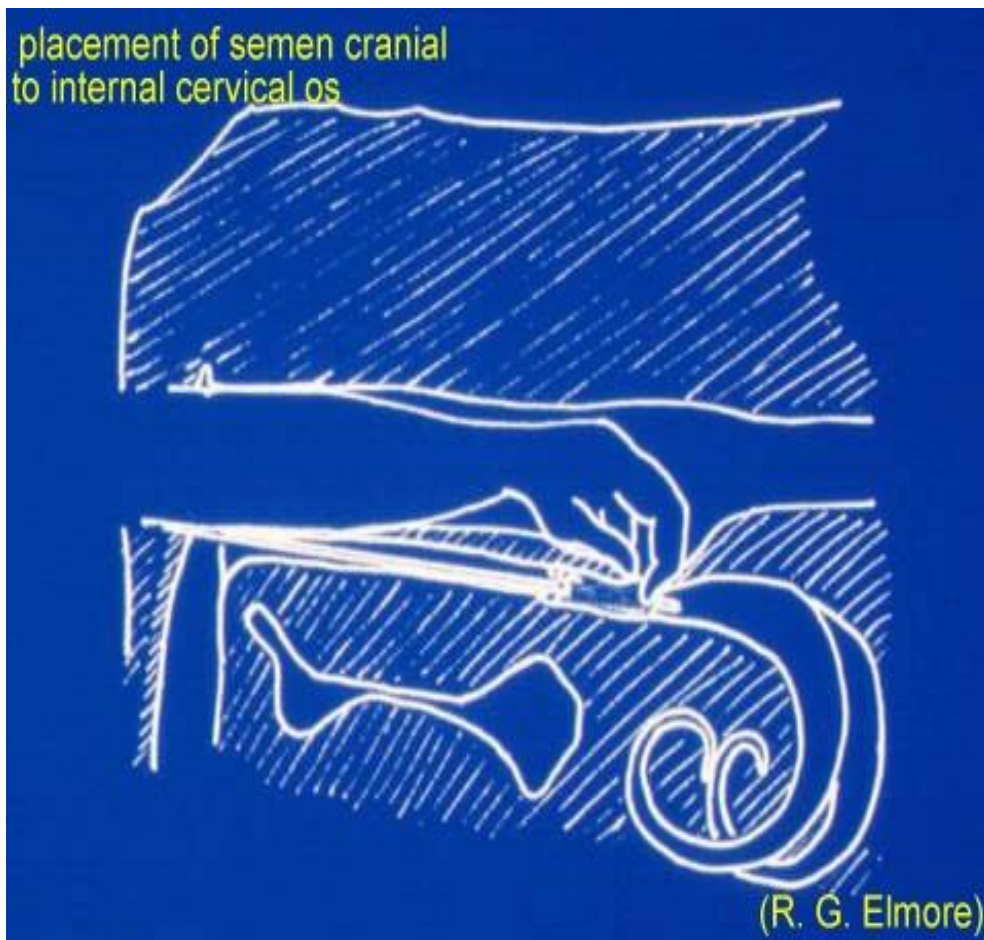
At this point it is important for you to understand that inseminating a cow is a two-step process. The first step is to get the gun tip to the cervix. To accomplish this, you must work the vagina and cervix forward, away from you to straighten the vaginal folds

In step 2, you place the cervix on or over the insemination gun. The key to mastering step 2 of the insemination process is to know how to hold and manipulate the cervix and concentrating on doing the work with the hand inside the cow, not the one holding the gun. Grasp the external opening to the cervix with the thumb on top and forefingers underneath Use your palm and these two fingers to guide the gun tip to the cervical opening located between your thumb and forefingers

Maintain gentle but steady forward pressure on the gun and slide your thumb and forefingers just in front of the gun tip and re-grasp the cervix

Using the flexibility of your wrist, twist and bend the cervix until you feel the second ring slide over the gun tip

Pull back on the gun until you feel the tip directly underneath your finger near the internal opening of the cervix. Raise your finger and slowly deposit the semen. Push the plunger slowly so that drops of semen fall directly into the uterine body. When the insemination gun is more than 1" through the cervix, all the semen will be deposited in only one horn



Station Number [3]

Write the name of the surgical approach, and what are the advantages of this approach?

Vetero lateral oblique approach

Advantages:

- 1- Laterl recumbancy**
- 2- One assisstant.**
- 3- Small incision.**
- 4- Good Healing.**
- 5- No intestine.**



Station Number [4]

A- Write the name of the pointed part? **intravaginal sponge**

B-What are the uses of this part? **synchronization in ewe**

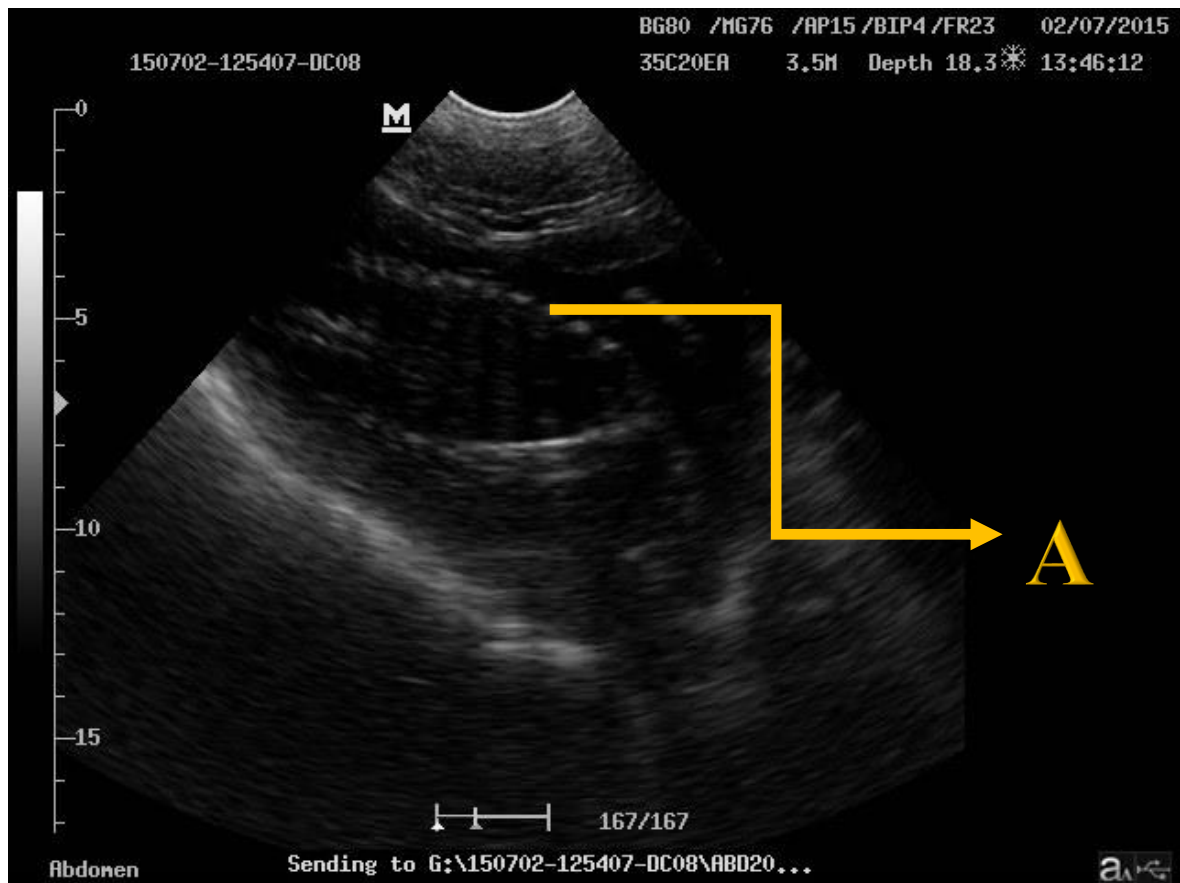


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Station Number [5]

A cow was referred to the clinic for pregnancy diagnosis, ultrasonography of the uterus produce the following view.

- Write the name of the pointed structure. **Ribs**
- What is your diagnosis, the cow is pregnant or not? **Pregnant**



Station Number [6]

- 1- Which type of probe produce this view, **Mechanical sector probe**
- 2- What are advantages and disadvantages of this probe?

Advantages: small surface contact in the nearfield.

Disadvantages: weaker resolution in the nearfield.

- 3- For which approach can be used this probe?

a- transabdominal approach.

b- intravaginal approach in ruminants.



Station Number [7]

1. What is your diagnosis? **Uterine prolapse**
2. What can you do to reduce the size of this organ?

Alum or sugar with pressure by towel



Station Number [8]

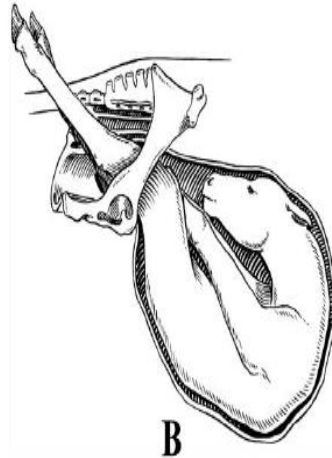
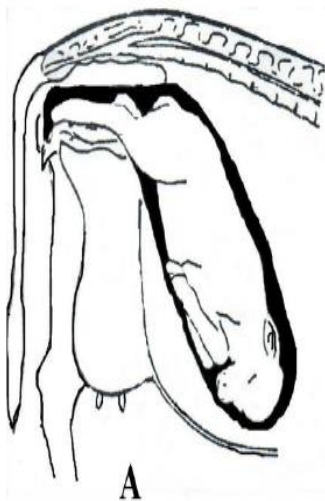
A cow suffering from difficult births (dystocia) due to insufficient cervical dilatation, what are the possible hormonal treatment for this case?

- 1- Estradiol hormone 4-6 mg / IM
- 2- PGF₂-alpha hormone 15- 25 mg / IM.



Station Number [9]

At birth, which picture is referred to a fetal ppp?
Describe the selected picture in terms (ppp).



Station Number **[10]**

On rectal palpation, is it palpated the pointed artery, why?

