

CowPreg Test Cat. No.: CP250 Early Pregnancy Test in Cow

INTRODUCTION

Poor reproductive performance is one of the most costly and difficult problems for dairy and livestock producers. Even in some well-managed herds, reproductive failure continues to be one of the primary reasons why cows are culled. Depending on the level of milk production in the herd and variable costs associated with poor reproductive management, a dairy producer loses between \$1 to \$3 per cow each day the cow is open (not pregnant) beyond the 90 days post-calving.

Inaccurate or inefficient heat detection is still the major cause of low conception rates and long calving intervals. But there is a tool to help herd managers and veterinarians troubleshoot causes of poor reproductive performance--especially problems associated with heat detection. The tool is milk or blood progesterone analysis.

Milk samples have been tested by scientists for many years to monitor progesterone levels in cattle. Thus, we manufacture this test kit to help the farmer/dairy owner to increase their reproductive management and profitability.

INDICATIONS

Recommended to confirm estrus, detect pregnancy, improve controlled breeding, define cycling, diagnose infertility disorders, and to monitor fertility treatment.

INTENDED USE

Progesterone(P4) is a steroid hormone and regulates ovulation in female mammals. The concentration of progesterone in blood and in milk is in accordance with the reproductive cycle of the individual female. When items related to reproduction need to be addressed, an assay of progesterone is often the method of choice. In the dairy industry, progesterone tests in bovine milk are used as a non-invasive method for determination of the reproductive status of the cow. To minimize user handling, the format of a dry reagent assay is chosen. This format can be automated, gives results fast, and investments and disposables are low-cost. These requirements are obligatory as preferably these test are performed at every milking.

If cow conceive, the progesterone present in high peak from day18 ~day22, then detect pregnancy at this period to get result fast and reliable.

FEATURES

- 1. Identify "open cows" as early as 23 days post insemination
- 2. Reduce costly "Days Open"
- 3. Reduce calving intervals
- 4. Increase conception rates by making a better breeding decision
- 5. Screen for ovarian dysfunction
- 6 Improve an embryo transfer practice
- 7. Eliminate all guess work from qualitative tests

PERFORMANCE

Perform the test on 23rd day post insemination. Testing on other days many lead to wrong results due to variations of progesterone labels which varies in different stages of reproductive cycle.

TEST PROCEDURE

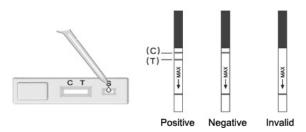
1. Milk Sample Collection:

Milk samples should be obtained preferably from the foremilk or milk jug and put into a clean container. Last milk can be used, but is less preferred. Test milk within 30 minutes after collection.



2. Testing

Take 2~3 drops sample milk into the sample pad of the test strip, or put the sample pad of the test strip into the sample milk, read the results in 5 minutes.



RESULTS

Positive: two lines appear

Negative: only Control Line appear

Invalid: no lines appear, or only Test Line appear

TEST PERFORMANCE

We completed the evaluation in 635 cows in four dairy farms, and used the Rectal Palpation Method to reconfirm the pregnant/non-pregnant cow. Used the CowPreg Test to detect 515 cows, and 499 cows were positive results, the accuracy 96.9%; used the CowPreg Test to detect the non-pregnant cow, total 120 cows, and 117 cows were negative results, the accuracy 97.5%.

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Test Results:

Dairy	Positive	Negative
Farm		
Farm 1	97.7%	96.6% (29/30)
	(128/131)	
Farm 2	96.5%	98.2% (55/56)
	(220/228)	
Farm 3	97.3% (72/74)	100% (15/15)
Farm 4	96.3% (79/82)	94.7% (18/19)
Total	96.9%	97.5%
	(499/515)	(117/120)

WARNING AND PRECAUTIONS

This is a milk based non-invasive pregnancy diagnostic kit only. Not for any internal or external use. The manufaccturer is not liable for any harm caused any improper use of this kit.

- 1. This is disposable, can not reuse.
- 2. Do not open the kit when not in use.
- 3. Do not touch the reagent field of the test strip.
- 4. When insert the strip into the milk, the milk can not beyond the MAX line.
- 5. Use the test kit before expiration date.

6. Discard the used kit. Always use a new kit for testing.

STORAGE

At room temperature, out of sunlight, do not freeze.

SHELF LIFE

24 months