

The impact of mastitis and lameness on fertility

First Name:		Last Name:		
Email:			Veterinary Practice:	
Postcode:		Date:		

Please circle one answer only e.g. A

What proportion of a herd (approximately) have subclinical mastitis if cell count is 200 000 /mL?

- 0%
- 5%
- 20%
- 50%

Mastitis reduces fertility in affected cows by:

- Increasing body condition score before calving
- Increasing abortion rate in late pregnancy
- Increasing conception rate to first service
- Increasing the proportion of cows which are culled because they are not pregnant

On non-seasonal farms treatment of cows with mastitis with meloxicam (an anti-inflammatory drug) alongside antibiotics:

- Had no effect on fertility
- Reduced abortion rate
- Increased the proportion of cows pregnant within 120 days of calving
- Decreased conception rate

Which of these probably has the biggest effect on fertility?

- Subclinical mastitis in mid-pregnancy
- Clinical mastitis 3 days after insemination
- Clinical mastitis in early lactation that is treated effectively before mating
- Sub-clinical mastitis that persists throughout lactation

Compared to non-lame cows, lame cows:

- Show oestrus over a longer period
- Stand to be mounted less often during oestrus
- Show their first oestrus after calving earlier
- Are more likely to get pregnant within 100 days of calving

Treatment of lame cows with meloxicam (an anti-inflammatory drug) :

- Has not been shown to have an effect on fertility
- Reduced abortion rate
- Increased the proportion of cows pregnant within 120 days of calving.
- Increased conception rate

In a study looking at the impact of lameness on fertility at the herd level; lameness reduced the chances of a cow getting pregnant by:

- 10%
- 15%
- 25%
- 40%

In a study looking at the impact of lameness on fertility at the herd level; increasing submission rate from the median level to the upper quartile:

Increased income by £100/cow/year
Increased income by £200/cow/year
Increased income by £300/cow/year
Increased income by £400/cow/year

In a study looking at the impact of lameness on fertility at the herd level; decreasing the proportion of cows treated for lameness from the worst quartile to the median resulted in:

Increased income due to better reproductive performance of £5/cow/year
Increased income due to better reproductive performance of £50/cow/year
Increased income due to better reproductive performance of £30/cow/year
Increased income due to better reproductive performance of £100/cow/year

If you herd's reproductive performance is not optimal, you should:

Do nothing
Focus on reducing the proportion of lame cows
Focus on reducing the proportion of cows with mastitis
Focus on improving submission and conception rate