

Cattle - Cryptosporidiosis

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

Please circle one answer only e.g. A

Cryptosporidiosis is caused by:

- a nematode parasite
- a protozoan parasite
- a virus
- a toxin
- a bacterium

Which one of the following causes of diarrhoea in calves can also cause infection in humans?

- Coccidia
- E. coli K99
- Cryptosporidiosis
- Rotavirus
- Coronavirus

Newborn calves should ingest what volume of colostrum when?

- 1 litre within the first six hours of birth
- 1 litre within the first six hours of birth
- 3 litres within the first six hours of birth
- 2-4 litres within the first 12 hours of birth
- 2-4 litres within the first 24 hours of birth

Cryptosporidial oocysts can survive for how long in cool and moist conditions?

- Several hours
- Several days
- One week
- Several weeks
- Several months

Cryptosporidial oocysts can survive for how long when exposed to sunlight and drying conditions?

- Several hours
- Several days
- One week
- Several weeks
- Several months

What age of calf is usually affected by cryptosporidiosis?

- 1-3 days
- 4-7 days

1-2 weeks
2-3 weeks
1-2 months

Calves with cryptosporidiosis are treated with

oral halofuginone lactate
oral clavulanic acid/amoxicillin boluses
clavulanic acid/amoxicillin injections
an anthelmintic
oral sulphonamide drugs

Cryptosporidiosis in beef calves can be reduced by which one of the following measures?

Annual vaccination of pregnant cows 1 - 3 months before their calving date.
Treatment of all calves at birth with antibiotics
Vaccinating calves at birth
Use of probiotics at birth
Hygiene measures to reduce infection in the environment.

Calves with cryptosporidiosis that are weak but able to walk necessitate which of the following supportive treatments?

Intravenous antibiotic injection
Antibiotic scour bolus/tablet
2 litres of oral rehydration solution by bottle/teat every 6-8 hours
2 litres of oral rehydration solution by bottle/teat plus antibiotic scour bolus
Probiotics

Dairy calf-rearing accommodation should be organised in which of the following ways?

Calves held in individual pens. Pens vacated and cleaned out on a regular "all-in/all-out" management system.
Newborn calves added to pens vacated by older calves moved to the next rearing house
Newborn calves grouped in pens of 3-4 calves
New born calves added to group pens of 20-30 calves
Calves held in individual pens for the first week of life before transferred to large group pen.