

Mastitis 11 – Summer Mastitis

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

Please circle one answer only e.g. A

The Codes of Practice recommend that cattle are examined:

- Every day
- Every second day
- Every third day
- At least one per week

Summer mastitis is most commonly seen in: summer mastitis 2

- Lactating cows
- Lactating heifers
- Dry cows
- Steers

Transmission of summer mastitis is thought to be by which of the following vectors?

- Headflies
- Midges
- Dust
- Vermin

Headflies prefer which type of environment?

- Open moorland
- Marsh land
- Woodland/hedgerows
- Short grassland

The first sign of summer mastitis is: summer mastitis 1

- Enlarged udder
- Enlargement, both in length and diameter, of the teat
- Joint swellings
- Isolation from other cattle in the group

Cows with summer mastitis are often stiff when walking caused by

- Laminitis secondary to summer mastitis
- Horizontal thimbling of the hooves secondary to summer mastitis
- Swollen joints secondary to summer mastitis
- Painful udder

Calves born to cows with summer mastitis should receive: summer mastitis 8

- Antibiotic injections
- Oral antibiotics
- Colostrum from another cow
- Probiotics

What volume of colostrums should be given to a calf within the first few hours of life?

- 0.5 litre
- 1 litre
- 2 litres
- 3 litres

The most effective means of preventing summer mastitis is:

- Stockholm tar
- Delayed weaning of calves
- Grazing dry cows on extensive hill ground
- Dry cow therapy at drying-off

Which of the following option may be the best treatment for pregnant cows with summer mastitis

- Parenteral antibiotics
- Parenteral antibiotics plus a corticosteroid drug
- Parenteral antibiotics plus a NSAID
- Parenteral and intramammary antibiotics