

Bovine Virus Diarrhoea (BVD)

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Email Address:	<input type="text"/>	Veterinary Practice:	<input type="text"/>
Postcode:	<input type="text"/>		

Please circle one answer only e.g. **A** unless otherwise stated

1. What percentage of UK herds has had exposure to bovine virus diarrhoea virus (BVDV).

- A. More than 2%
- B. More than 10%
- C. More than 20%
- D. More than 50%
- E. More than 90%

2. Major financial losses result where infection is introduced into which category of livestock listed below:

- A. A group of susceptible breeding cattle during early pregnancy
- B. A group of breeding cattle vaccinated against BVD
- C. A group of fattening cattle
- D. A group of susceptible cattle during late pregnancy (more than 5 months pregnant)
- E. A group of vaccinated stud bulls

3. Cattle that become persistently infected (PI) with BVD virus are infected during which of the following periods:

- A. During fetal development before day 110
- B. During fetal development after day 150
- C. During the first week of life
- D. During the first month of life
- E. During the first year of life

4. BVD infection of susceptible breeding cattle during early pregnancy does NOT cause which of the following:

- A. Retained fetal membranes
- B. Embryonic death and return to oestrus,
- C. Fetal death
- D. Abortion
- E. Mummification of the fetus

5. Mucosal disease develops when persistently infected animals:

- A. Become superinfected with cytopathic BVD virus.
- B. Develop concurrent infections such as respiratory disease
- C. Are vaccinated against BVD.
- D. Become pregnant for the first time
- E. Contact other persistently infected cattle

6. Which of the following scenarios does NOT pose a risk of infection for BVD:

- A. Purchase of growing cattle of unknown disease status from a market
- B. Direct contact of cattle over a fence
- C. From hired bulls of unknown disease status
- D. From frozen semen
- E. Purchase of week-old calves from a market

7. Where purchase of breeding heifers is essential, which of the following should apply with respect to BVD control:

- A. Purchase cattle already pregnant
- B. Purchase cattle before mated, quarantine, blood sample then vaccinate against BVD
- C. Vaccinate during late pregnancy before introduction to main herd
- D. Mix with persistently infected PI animal to naturally vaccinate
- E. Mix with persistently infected bull

8. Which of the following control measures is essential if a BVD-free herd programme, without vaccination, is to be adopted:

- A. Strict control of vermin
- B. Control of badgers
- C. Strict control of all visitors
- D. Strict biosecurity including double perimeter fencing, no introduced cattle unless isolated, tested for BVD, then released into the herd if negative
- E. Do not feed stored pooled colostrum to calves