

Clostridial Disease in Cattle

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

Please circle one answer only e.g. A

Most clostridial diseases can be prevented by:

- A Vaccination
- B Antibiotic therapy
- C Housing
- D Regular anthelmintic treatment
- E Extensive management

Clostridial spores are commonly found:

- A On wet pasture
- B In poultry manure
- C In soil
- D In clamp silage
- E In big bale silage

Poultry litter spread onto pasture is a major risk factor for which clostridial disease?

- A Tetanus
- B Blackleg
- C Black disease
- D Botulism
- E Braxy

Migrating liver fluke are a major risk factor for which clostridial disease?

- A Tetanus
- B Blackleg
- C Botulism
- D Black disease
- E Braxy

In addition to vaccination, which of the following measures may help to prevent Black disease in cattle?

- A Anthelmintic treatment
- B Control of ticks
- C Control of nuisance flies
- D Flukicide treatments
- E Trace element supplementation

Bloat affecting several animals fed soil-contaminated root crops could be caused by which one of the following diseases?

- A Idiopathic tetanus
- B Blackleg
- C Botulism
- D Black disease
- E Braxy

Weakness of the hind legs could be caused by which one of the following diseases?

- A Idiopathic tetanus
- B Blackleg
- C Botulism
- D Tetanus
- E Black disease

Recumbency and tongue paralysis could be caused by which one of the following diseases?

- A Idiopathic tetanus
- B Blackleg
- C Botulism
- D Tetanus
- E Black disease

Infection of the castration site following delayed application of rubber rings or contamination of the surgical site may be the cause of which one of the following diseases?

- A Tetanus
- B Blackleg
- C Botulism
- D Black disease
- E Braxy

Tetanus is characterised by which of the following clinical signs?

- A Muscle weakness
- B Muscle rigidity/stiffness
- C Muscle swelling
- D Muscle wasting
- E Muscle flaccidity