

## Dairy Fertility 6 – Dealing with Abortion

First Name:

Last Name:

Email Address:

Veterinary Practice:

Postcode:

Please circle one answer only e.g.  A

### 1. What is abortion?

- A. Loss of a fetus before 50 days
- B. Loss of a calf before 100 days
- C. Loss of a calf before 270 days
- D. Any calf born dead

### 2. What is the normal abortion rate in dairy herds (per cow per year)?

- A. <2%
- B. >5%
- C. <5%
- D. 10%

### 3. What is the intervention rate for abortions?

- A. >2%
- B. >5%
- C. >10%
- D. Any abortion should be investigated thoroughly

### 4. Which of these is a non-infectious cause of abortion?

- A. BVD
- B. Salmonella
- C. Brucella
- D. Mycotoxins

### 5. Is abortion without clinical signs?

- A. Rare
- B. Restricted to very few infectious causes
- C. Common

### 6. How can you maximise the value of abortion submissions to the laboratory?

- A. Ensure you keep the calf
- B. Ensure you keep the calf and the fetal membranes
- C. Ensure you keep the calf and the fetal membranes and a sample of feed
- D. Ensure you keep the calf and the fetal membranes, a sample of feed, and have good fertility records

### 7. Why do all abortions have to be reported to the local Animal Health office?

- A. So they can keep accurate records
- B. Control of brucellosis
- C. Control of all infectious causes of abortion
- D. To increase the diagnostic rate of submissions

**8. Which of these is a good feed for pregnant cows?**

- A. Mouldy silage
- B. Poorly stored cereal
- C. Imported concentrate of unknown quality
- D. Well fermented good quality maize silage