

Dairy Nutrition 2 – Sub Acute Ruminal Acidosis

First Name:

Last Name:

Email Address:

Veterinary Practice:

Postcode:

Please circle one answer only e.g. A

1. SARA stands for?

- A. Slightly Acid Rumen Accident
- B. Sub-Acute Ruminal Acidosis
- C. Suboptimal Acute Renal Acidosis
- D. Selenium Accentuated Rumen Acidosis
- E. Strict Alkali Rumen Assessment

2. Which of these is a clinical sign associated with SARA?

- A. White spots on the surface of the eye.
- B. Diarrhoea & changes in faeces
- C. Ulcers on the nose and lips
- D. Blindness & circling
- E. Hair loss

3. What is the maximum desired parlour concentrate weight to be fed at a single feed, with respect to SARA prevention?

- A. 1kg
- B. 3.5kg
- C. 5kg
- D. 7.5kg
- E. 9kg

4. Additives, such as sodium bicarbonate and yeasts:

- A. Will completely eliminate the risk of SARA.
- B. Increase the risk of SARA but hide the clinical signs.
- C. Are an inexpensive way of reducing SARA problem.
- D. Are a valuable adjunct to SARA prevention where dietary changes are limited.
- E. Have no effect on SARA.

5. What is the optimal fibre length to be presented to cattle with respect to maintaining rumen health?

- A. <1.0cm
- B. Between 1.5cm and 7.0cm
- C. Between 7.0cm and 14.0cm
- D. >15cm
- E. Fibre length has no bearing on rumen health.

