

Eye Conditions in Cattle

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

Please circle one answer only e.g. A

IBK is a highly contagious disease caused by

- A a bacterium
- B a virus
- C an allergy
- D a plant poison
- E flies

IBK is most common

- A In winter weather
- B In hot dry summer conditions
- C In cold weather
- D Associated with high winds
- E Associated with silage feeding

Cattle with IBK are selected for early treatment on the basis of

- A tear-staining of the face
- B Blindness
- C Circling
- D Head tilt
- E Isolation from the group

Which of the following treatments is likely to be the most cost-effective treatment for early IBK infection

- A Topical ophthalmic antibiotic cream containing cloxacillin
- B penicillin injection into the dorsal bulbar conjunctiva
- C single dose long-acting oxytetracycline
- D single dose long-acting florfenicol
- E suturing the eyelids together

Outbreaks of IBK are often encountered after which of the following events?

- A Following turnout to pasture
- B Following housing
- C After purchase of cattle from a market
- D Following the stress of calving
- E After an outbreak of lungworm

Which of the following presentations is most typical of silage eye?

- A a bluish-white opacity involving the surface of the eye.
- B a purulent nasal discharge
- C a purulent ocular discharge
- D excessive tear production
- E head pressing

Silage eye is associated with

- A Feeding hay
- B Feeding straw
- C Feeding using a total mixed ration
- D Feeding dusty cereals
- E Feeding big bale silage from ring feeders.

Which of the following is the most important risk factor for silage eye

- A Exposure to air for several days before the large silage bales are eaten
- B Low dry matter content of silage bales
- C Low pH of silage bales
- D High dry matter content of silage bales
- E Use of silage additives

Ocular squamous cell carcinomas typically arise

- A Following exposure to ultraviolet radiation
- B Following exposure to high winds
- C as a consequence of viral infection
- D as a consequence of bacterial infection
- E as a consequence of exposure to environmental carcinogens

Control of ocular squamous cell carcinomas can be attempted by

- A Annual vaccination
- B Selecting cattle with pigmented skin surrounding the eyelids.
- C Selecting cattle with non-pigmented skin surrounding the eyelids.
- D Use of autogenous vaccine when other cattle in group affected
- E Prompt antibiotic therapy