

Pre-lambing - Ewe Nutrition and Metabolic Disease

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

Please circle one answer only e.g. **A**

- 1. What percentage of foetal growth occurs during the last six weeks of pregnancy?**
 - A. 10 per cent
 - B. 30 per cent
 - C. 50 per cent
 - D. 75 per cent
- 2. Correct nutrition during the second trimester (days 45-90) of pregnancy is important for:**
 - A. Implantation
 - B. Litter size
 - C. Placental development
 - D. Foetal growth and development
- 3. When should ewes be vaccinated against the clostridial diseases?**
 - A. one week before lambing
 - B. two weeks before lambing
 - C. four weeks before lambing
 - D. at lambing time
- 4. If sheep are vaccinated with a combined pasteurella/clostridial vaccine and erysipelas vaccine, the interval between the two products should be:**
 - A. several hours
 - B. one day
 - C. two to five days
 - D. at least one week.
- 5. Ovine pregnancy toxemia occurs:**
 - A. following a period of severe energy shortage
 - B. when feeding too much concentrates
 - C. following a period of severe protein shortage
 - D. when feeding concentrates without correct mineral supplementation
- 6. Hypocalcaemia is more common during which age group?**
 - A. in ewe lambs
 - B. in gimmers
 - C. in two-crop ewes
 - D. in 3-crop or older ewes
- 7. Hypocalcaemia is more common during:**
 - A. mating
 - B. late gestation
 - C. during lambing
 - D. at turnout with newborn lambs at foot

8. Treatment of hypocalcaemia is best achieved by:

- A. slow intravenous administration of 20-40 mls of 40% calcium borogluconate solution
- B. subcutaneous administration of 20-40 mls of 40% calcium borogluconate solution
- C. subcutaneous administration of 60-80 mls of 40% calcium borogluconate solution
- D. slow intravenous administration of 20-40 mls of 25% magnesium sulphate solution

9. Woolslip is common after recovery from which of the following diseases:

- A. Hypocalcaemia
- B. Twin lamb disease
- C. Pneumonia
- D. Hypomagnesaemia

10. Which of the following is a risk factor for hypocalcaemia?

- A. overfatness
- B. triplets
- C. recent movement/dietary change during late pregnancy
- D. underfeeding