

Lambing 1 – The Basics

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. The most significant single influence on the welfare of any flock is:**
 - A. the handling facilities
 - B. the housing facilities
 - C. the breed of sheep
 - D. the shepherd
- 2. Ewe deaths around lambing time in lowground flocks in the UK are quoted as:**
 - A. Less than 2 per cent
 - B. 2 to 4 per cent
 - C. 4 to 5 per cent
 - D. 5 to 7 per cent
- 3. In lowground flocks, what percentage of ewe deaths in the year occur around lambing time?**
 - A. Less than 30 per cent
 - B. 30 to 50 per cent
 - C. 50 to 70 per cent
 - D. over 70 per cent
- 4. The best hygiene approach to lambing a ewe is:**
 - A. wash hands with soap and warm water
 - B. wash hands with warm water
 - C. use disposable armlength gloves whenever possible
 - D. wash hands with iodide solution and warm water
- 5. The end of first stage labour is signified by which event?**
 - A. abdominal contractions lasting 15-30 seconds
 - B. a thick string of mucus is often observed hanging from the vulva
 - C. the cervix is fully dilated.
 - D. by expulsion of foetus(es)
- 6. With the lamb in anterior presentation (head and both forelimbs presented normally at the vulva), assistance should be given after approximately what time if no further progress is made:**
 - A. 10 minutes
 - B. 20 minutes
 - C. 30 minutes
 - D. 60 minutes

7. Presented with a lamb in anterior presentation (head and both forelimbs presented normally at the vulva) the lamb should be pulled:

- A. straight out and left for 1-2 minutes
- B. straight out then immediately placed at the ewe's head to lick
- C. straight downward in an arc and left for 30 seconds before placing at ewe's head to lick
- D. straight downward in an arc then immediately placed at the ewe's head to lick

8. Sacrococcygeal extradural lignocaine injection given by a veterinary surgeon assists correction of the lamb because

- A. it blocks the ewe's reflex abdominal contractions
- B. the ewe is sedated
- C. the ewe is anaesthetised
- D. the uterus is relaxed

9. Which of the following situations is considered a risk factor for a sheep developing a womb infection (metritis)?

- A. unhygienic manual interference to correct foetal malpresentation/malposture,
- B. Hand washing and wearing plastic disposable gloves
- C. triplets
- D. a bout of hypocalcaemia

10. Housing sheep at lambing

- A. Increases lambing problems especially identification of first stage labour
- B. Reduces the level of disease in lambs
- C. Reduces the level of disease in ewes
- D. Reduces mis-mothering