Lambing Part 5 – Diseases of Newborn Lambs

Please circle one answer only e.g. A

1. Which of the following factors is a major contributor to watery mouth disease?
   A. Poor hygiene in the lambing shed
   B. Resistant bacteria
   C. Vitamin E and selenium deficiency
   D. Failure to vaccinate ewes against E. coli

2. Watery mouth disease is most commonly encountered in:
   A. single lambs
   B. twin lambs
   C. triplet lambs
   D. orphan lambs

3. Watery mouth disease is caused by
   A. Coccidia
   B. Cryptosporidia
   C. Salmonella
   D. E. coli

4. Advanced cases of watery mouth disease have bacteria in the bloodstream and should be treated with:
   A. oral glucose
   B. intraperitoneal glucose
   C. an oral antibiotic
   D. an injectable antibiotic

5. Lambs with watery mouth disease should also be treated with an oral electrolyte solution at a rate of:
   A. 10 mls/kg four times daily
   B. 20 mls/kg four times daily
   C. 50 mls/kg two times daily
   D. 50 mls/kg four times daily

6. Administration of an oral antibiotic preparation to prevent watery mouth disease should be given:
   A. Within the first 15 minutes of life
   B. Within the first hour of life
   C. Within the four hours of life
   D. Within the 12 hours of life

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7. The most common cause of severe lameness in young lambs less than one month-old is:
   A. Joint ill
   B. Trauma – for example hit by ewe, knocked over at feed trough, strained joint.
   C. Dog bite
   D. Scald (interdigital dermatitis)

8. *Streptococcus dysgalactiae* is the most common bacterium isolated from joint ill in lambs. Which of the antibiotics listed below is the most cost-effective treatment?
   A. Penicillin
   B. Amoxycillin
   C. Amoxycillin plus clavulanic acid
   D. Marbofloxacin

9. *Penicillin* should be administered to lambs with joint ill:
   A. once only
   B. once daily for two consecutive days
   C. once daily for three consecutive days
   D. once daily for at least five consecutive days

10. Lambs with polyarthritis that continue to show moderate to severe lameness after two courses of antibiotic therapy:
    A. should be treated with the same antibiotic for a third time
    B. should be kept because the lameness will eventually resolve
    C. should be euthanased for welfare reasons
    D. should be treated with a stronger antibiotic