

Lambing Part 5 – Diseases of Newborn Lambs

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 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. 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

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. Amoxicillin
- C. Amoxicillin 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