

Dairy Lameness Control 5 – Digital Dermatitis

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** unless otherwise stated

1. In a herd infected with Digital Dermatitis what proportion of cows, on average, would be affected?

- A. Less than 10%
- B. 21%
- C. 31%
- D. 41%
- E. Over 50%

2. Which of the following is NOT a common site of infection by digital dermatitis?

- A. The skin around the heels
- B. The skin between the claws
- C. The skin on the front of the udder
- D. The hocks
- E. The coronary band above the toe

3. Which of the following is the recommended method of treating an individual animal with digital dermatitis?

- A. Hose off the foot and spray with teat dip
- B. Apply a dry cow tube and leave bandaged for 2 weeks
- C. Clean and dry the foot before applying a generous quantity of antibiotic spray, repeated daily for 3 days
- D. A single injection with antibiotic is usually enough
- E. Stand for 30 minutes in 10% formalin

4. What is the approximate cost of the average case of digital dermatitis treated by a farmer?

- A. £10
- B. £10-£30
- C. £40-£50
- D. £50-£60
- E. At least £70-£80

5. Which TWO of the following statements applies to Digital Dermatitis?

- A. Digital dermatitis can infect humans
- B. New strains can be brought into the herd on contaminated claw trimming equipment
- C. Digital dermatitis is not acutely painful
- D. Infection can be introduced to a farm by infected animals

6. Which THREE of the following are helpful at reducing the rate of spread of infection?

- A. Religiously hand scrape yard corners and alleys twice daily
- B. Washing hands and foot trimming equipment in 1% hypochlorite
- C. Foot trimming the herd on a regular basis
- D. Foot bathing the herds with 5% formalin every day
- E. Providing a concrete feed barrier for dry cows that is scraped daily

7. Which of the following is the main reservoir of infection in an infected herd?

- A. Fresh slurry
- B. Stale slurry
- C. Mud and water in gateways
- D. Pooled dirty water
- E. Any infected animals, including dry cows and youngstock

8. Which are the effective ways of treating a herd infected with digital dermatitis? THREE answers are correct.

- A. Treat individual animals with visible lesions
- B. Treat individual animals that are lame, walking on tip-toes or shaking their feet as soon as possible to reduce spread
- C. Footbath the whole herd including dry cows and any infected groups of youngstock
- D. Concentrate foot bathing on the milking cows
- E. There is no effective treatment it is best to let infection run its course