

# Dairy Lameness Control – Foot Bathing

<b>First Name:</b>		<b>Last Name:</b>		
<b>Email:</b>			<b>Veterinary Practice:</b>	
<b>Postcode:</b>		<b>Date:</b>		

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

- 1 In addition to digital dermatitis, which condition can be controlled and prevented by regular foot bathing?
- Sole ulcers
  - White line separation
  - Sole bruising
  - Foul
  - Sole penetrations
- 2 What happens if you use foot baths with insufficient disinfectant?
- Feet remain dirty
  - Somatic cell count rises
  - Outbreaks of foul
  - You see chemical burns
  - The bath solution looks different
- 3 Which condition does NOT commonly involve the bacteria associated with digital dermatitis (Treponemes)?
- Wall ulcers
  - Toe necrosis
  - Ischaemic teat necrosis
  - Hock ulcers
  - Mud fever
- 4 What proportion of dairy cows in infected herds are typically affected by digital dermatitis?
- <5%
  - 5-10%
  - 10-20%
  - 20-30%
  - 30-50%
- 5 With foot bathing and proactive treatment of active cases, what level of ulcerated (M2) digital dermatitis lesions is a reasonable target?
- <1%
  - 2-5%
  - 5-10%
  - 10-15%
  - 15-20%
- 6 Which housing system is generally associated with cleaner feet and hence healthier skin (less digital dermatitis and other skin conditions)?
- Cubicles with sawdust (stocked at 100%)
  - Automatic scrapers
  - Slatted floors
  - Loose yards bedded with straw (stocked at 10m<sup>2</sup> per cow)
  - Deep bed sand cubicles
- 7 Which housing system is generally associated with dirtiest feet and hence most digital dermatitis and other skin conditions?
- Cubicles with sawdust (stocked at 100%)
  - Automatic scrapers

Slatted floors

Loose yards bedded with straw (stocked at 10m<sup>2</sup> per cow)

Deep bed sand cubicles

8 Which bedding system enhances caking of slurry on feet?

Lime and sawdust

Sand

Straw

Wood chip

Recycled manure solids

9 To be effective, how deep should foot baths be filled?

3cm

5cm

10cm

20cm

30cm

10 What is the main advantage of a long compartmentalised bath?

Only half the bath need be filled reducing the cost of the bath by 50%

They are easier to clean and fill

The contamination rate in the second bath is reduced

Water placed in the first bath reduces the cost of bathing

Cow flow is improved compared with separate baths