Dairy Lameness Control 2 – Mobility Scoring – How do you score?

First Name:		**Last Name:**	
Email:		**Veterinary Practice:**	
Postcode:	**Date:**		

Please circle <u>one</u> answer only e.g. 

What is the average level of lameness report in UK dairy herds?

A <5%
B 5-10%
C 20-30%
D 40-50%
E >50%

On average, what proportion of cows likely to benefit from treatment are spotted by traditional methods of lameness detection, such as seeing cows favouring a leg in the parlour?

A 10%
B 25%
C 50%
D 75%
E 100%

How long does it take for a sole ulcer to appear through the sole following bruising?

A Couple of days
B 1 week
C 1 month
D 6-12 weeks
E 1 year

What is the best description of a score 2 cow?

A Sound
B Imperfect mobility
C Very lame
D Likely to benefit from treatment
E Chronically lame

What is the main claw lesion causing lameness will be identified when cows are mobility scored every 2 weeks and treated correctly?

A Sole ulcers
B White line
C Toe necrosis
D Sole bruising
E Cork screw claws

To increase detection of lame cows, how frequently should mobility scoring be done through the high risk periods?

A Every 1-2 weeks
B Every 2-3 months
C Every 6 months

D 3 times per year
E Annually

Which is not considered a major cost associated with lameness on most cases?

A Fertility
B Culling
C Treatment costs
D Reduced milk yield
E Loss of genetic potential

What is essential for ensuring mobility scoring improves mobility?

A A vet to do the scoring
B Highly trained scorer
C A knowledge of linear assessment
D Good claw trimming technique
E Daily scoring

What can plotting trends in score 2 and 3 cows identify?

A Lesions causing lameness
B Management factors contributing to lameness
C Chronic cows
D Expected milk yield
E Cow lying times

What is the main sign of early uneven weight-bearing on a forelimb?

A Arched back
B Shortened strides
C Refusal to move
D Head nod (rising on the painful leg)
E Head swinging side-to-side