

## Mastitis 3 – Getting the most from cell counts

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

Please circle one answer only e.g.  A

- 1) How much will reducing bulk cell count from 250,000 to 150,000 save, on average?
  - a. Nothing, as there is no significant difference in production between cell counts of 250,000 and 150,000.
  - b. £ 100 / cow per year
  - c. £ 40 / cow per year
  - d. £ 10 / cow per year
  - e. £ 15 / cow per year
  
- 2) Why do somatic cells rise when a cow has mastitis?
  - a. Somatic cells are the bacteria causing the mastitis
  - b. They are the body's defence mechanism against infection
  - c. They are the cells lining the milk ducts within the udder released by mastitis damage
  - d. They are red blood cells released by damage to the blood supply
  - e. Mastitis produces an increase in the cells in the blood
  
- 3) Above what level do whole udder somatic cell counts suggest that the cow has mastitis?
  - a. 200 000
  - b. 100 000
  - c. 400 000
  - d. 300 000
  - e. 150 000
  
- 4) What bulk cell count figure indicates good mastitis control?
  - a. <400 000
  - b. <350 000
  - c. <300 000
  - d. <250 000
  - e. <200 000

5) Can cell counts be too low

- a. No, no problems have been noted in cows with cell counts < 100 000
- b. Yes, individual cell counts <50 000 are associated with a slower response to some infections
- c. Yes, individual cell counts <100 000 are associated with a slower response to some infections
- d. Yes, individual cell counts <150 000 are associated with a slower response to some infections
- e. Yes, individual cell counts <250 000 are associated with a slower response to some infections.

6) How do you prevent low cell count problems?

- a. Keep bulk tank cell count > 250 000
- b. Keep bulk tank cell count > 200 000
- c. Keep bulk tank cell count > 150 000
- d. Enjoy the benefits of low bulk cell counts, maximise immunity and improve the environment.
- e. There are no such problems.

7) What is a California milk test (CMT)?

- a. A cow side test that provides an exact measure of cell count
- b. A test for antibiotics
- c. A test for mastitis bacteria
- d. The laboratory test for cell count
- e. A cow side test that provides a rough measure of cell count.

8) What percentage of chronically infected cows have a cell count < 500 000?

- a. 13
- b. 24
- c. 35
- d. 52
- e. 60

9) If you look at the cell count records of chronically infected cows what percentage had an initial elevation in cell count of <350 000?

- a. 13
- b. 19

- c. 24
- d. 50
- e. 72

10) A cow's contribution to bulk milk SCC depends on

- a. Its milk yield only
- b. Its whole udder individual cell count only
- c. Its highest individual quarter cell count only
- d. Its milk yield and its whole udder cell count
- e. Its milk yield and its highest individual quarter cell count