

Detecting and Treating Clinical Mastitis

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

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

- 1) Which of these is a good method of EARLY mastitis detection?
 - a. Examination of the fore milk at each milking -
 - b. Checking the milking plant filter
 - c. Checking whether the udder is swollen
 - d. Monthly herd testing
 - e. All of the above

- 2) What changes are commonly seen in milk from cows with mastitis?
 - a. Most cows with mastitis have no change in their milk
 - b. Watery milk with clots and/or change in colour
 - c. Milk with low fat content
 - d. Milk with high fat content
 - e. Lowered conductivity

- 3) Milk conductivity
 - a. Is an effective test for mastitis that works with a pooled sample from all four quarters
 - b. Is never useful for detecting mastitis
 - c. When used at the quarter level can be a useful screening test for mastitis
 - d. When used at the quarter level only identifies cows that need immediate treatment for antibiotics
 - e. Is an expensive tool that has no value

- 4) In which of these cows would treatment with intramammary antibiotics only be a good strategy?
 - a. A cow with a very swollen single quarter that has already had two episodes of mastitis this year
 - b. A cow with chronic high cell count of 450 000, which was the same last year
 - c. A cow with three quarters affected and a mildly swollen udder
 - d. A cow with a single affected quarter with no udder changes in the first month after calving
 - e. A sick depressed cow that has difficulty rising

- 5) Which of these cows is the best candidate for treatment with systemic antibiotics only?
 - a. A cow with a single affected quarter with no udder changes in the first month after calving

- b. A cow with chronic *Staph aureus* mastitis.
 - c. A cow with a very swollen single quarter that has already had two episodes of mastitis this year
 - d. A sick depressed cow that has difficulty rising
 - e. A bright cow with two slightly swollen mastitic quarters
- 6) Which of these is the most common cause of treatment failure?
- a. Bacteria are resistant to the antibiotics.
 - b. Insufficient antibiotics at the site of infection for too short a time.
 - c. Mastitis is an incurable disease
 - d. Teat disinfection is not practiced on the farm.
 - e. Antibiotics don't work against any kind of mastitis
- 7) Is daily commitment from farmers necessary for mastitis detection?
- a. Not important at all
 - b. No, you just need to check the machine and the milking herd
 - c. No, once a month is enough
 - d. No, once a week is enough
 - e. Yes, mastitis detection is important at each milking
- 8) You should use combination therapy
- a. When treating high cell count cows
 - b. For sick cows
 - c. For all cases
 - d. Only when advised to do so by a veterinarian
 - e. When previous treatment hasn't worked
- 9) Which of these cows are likely to benefit from NSAIDs alongside antibiotics
- a. A cow with a single affected quarter with no udder changes in the first month after calving
 - b. A cow with a very swollen single quarter that has already had two episodes of mastitis this year
 - c. A sick depressed cow that has difficulty rising
 - d. A dull cow with two slightly swollen mastitic quarters
 - e. All of the above
- 10) Does the return of normal milk mean that treatment has removed the bacteria causing the mastitis?
- a. Always
 - b. Yes, if udder changes have gone too

- c. Sometimes, but clinical cure can occur without bacterial cure
- d. Never, bacterial cure always occurs after the return of normal milk
- e. Never, once infected cows never cure