

PGE and Lungworm Control in Cattle

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

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

The cost of a severe outbreak of PGE in growing cattle could be which of the following amounts?

- A £5 per head
- B £10 per head
- C £20 per head
- D £50 per head
- E £100 per head

Prevention of PGE in growing cattle is best achieved in a sustainable manner by which of the following means?

- A Annual rotational grazing
- B Vaccination
- C Grazing youngstock after adult herd
- D Anthelmintic treatments every month
- E Anthelmintic bolus

Type II Ostertagiosis disease is prevented by which of the following actions:

- A Timely vaccination
- B Co-grazing cattle with sheep
- C Routine anthelmintic treatment at turnout
- D Routine anthelmintic treatment during July
- E Routine anthelmintic treatment at housing during late autumn/early winter.

Which drug should be used to prevent type II ostertagiosis

- A Albendazole
- B Levamisole
- C Nitroxynil
- D Triclabendazole
- E Avermectin or milbemycin drug

Which of the following best describes the clinical signs of Type I Ostertagiosis?

- A Sudden and profuse green diarrhoea during late summer/early autumn
- B Sudden and profuse green diarrhoea during late winter
- C Sudden and profuse green diarrhoea after housing in November/December
- D Frequent coughing and weight loss at pasture
- E Loss of coat colour pigment, particularly around the eyes, and poor appetite

Outbreaks of type I ostertagiosis often occurs

- A during hot weather
- B during dry weather
- C during cold weather

- D during wet weather following a prolonged dry spell
- E during dry hot weather

Early clinical signs of lungworm include which of the following:

- A Frequent coughing
- B Purulent nasal discharges
- C Fever
- D Diarrhoea
- E Purulent ocular discharges

Diagnosis of patent lungworm infection is made by

- A testing bulk milk
- B demonstrating lungworm larvae in faecal sample
- C by blood tests
- D demonstrating egg in faecal samples
- E only at post-mortem examination

Lungworm infection in the dairy herd can result in which of the following:

- A Early embryonic loss with return to service
- B Reduced milk yield
- C Late abortion
- D Increased bulk milk somatic cell count
- E Reduced milk quality

Prevention of lungworm in growing cattle is best achieved by which of the following:

- A Exposure to infection by grazing contaminated pastures
- B Vaccination
- C Grazing youngstock after adult herd
- D Anthelmintic treatments every month
- E Co-grazing cattle with sheep