

Respiratory Disease in Adult Cattle

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

Please circle one answer only e.g. A

Chronic suppurative pulmonary disease in yearling and adult cattle results from

- A Recrudescence of long-standing bacterial infection
- B Recent bacterial infection.
- C Combined recent viral and bacterial infection
- D Resistant strains of bacteria
- E Failure to administer NSAIDs.

Recrudescence of chronic suppurative pulmonary disease typically follows

- A After several courses of antibiotics
- B A stressful event such as calving.
- C An outbreak of IBR
- D An outbreak of lungworm
- E Turnout to pasture

Auscultation detects what percentage of cattle with lung consolidation

- A 95 per cent
- B 90 per cent
- C 75 per cent
- D 50 per cent
- E around 5 per cent

Cattle with recrudescence of chronic suppurative pulmonary disease have a respiratory rate

- A 12-16 breaths per minute
- B 17-20 breaths per minute
- C 21-30 breaths per minute
- D 31-40 breaths per minute
- E above 40 breaths per minute

Which of the following best describes the sonographic appearance of chronic suppurative pulmonary disease

- A A small hypoechoic area with the sonographic appearance of liver extending up to 2-3 cm from the visceral pleura
- B A large hypoechoic area with the sonographic appearance of liver extending 8-10 cm from the visceral pleura
- C A small hyperechoic area with the sonographic appearance of liver extending up to 2-3 cm from the visceral pleura
- D A large hyperechoic area with the sonographic appearance of liver extending up to 10 cm from the visceral pleura
- E A large anechoic area with multiple hyperechoic dots with the sonographic appearance of an abscess extending up to 10 cm from the visceral pleura

In a herd free from *Mycoplasma bovis*, which is the most common isolate from lung tissue samples of chronic suppurative pulmonary disease cases at necropsy.

- A *Trueperella* (formerly *Arcanobacterium*) *pyogenes*
- B *Pasteurella multocida*
- C *Mannheimia haemolytica*
- D *Staphylococcus aureus*
- E *Fusobacterium necrophorum*

Time-dependent antibiotics, such as penicillin, should be given

- A at high doses for a short time period
- B at normal doses for a short time period
- C as repeated long-acting preparations for a long period
- D as repeated long-acting preparations for a short period
- E at normal daily dose rates for 21-42 days.

Which of the following drugs is not listed by RUMA as having an important place in the therapeutic armoury for serious diseases of both animals and humans.

- A Fluoroquinolones,
- B 3rd generation cephalosporins
- C 4th generation cephalosporins
- D Long-acting macrolides
- E Penicillin

Prevention of chronic respiratory disease involves which of the following

- A Prompt veterinary treatment and monitoring of pneumonia cases in growing cattle.
- B Whole group antibiotic therapy when 5 per cent of cattle show signs of respiratory disease.
- C Whole group antibiotic therapy when 10 per cent of cattle show signs of respiratory disease.
- D Whole group antibiotic therapy when 20 per cent of cattle show signs of respiratory disease.
- E Whole group antibiotic therapy when >30 per cent of cattle show signs of respiratory disease.

Ultrasound examination of both sides of the chest to assess the degree of lung and pleural pathologies should take how long?

- A 5 minutes
- B 10 minutes
- C 15 minutes
- D 20 minutes
- E 30 minutes