

Respiratory Disease on Dairy and Beef Rearer Units

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

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

Respiratory disease costs UK cattle farmers an estimated:

- A £5 million per annum
- B £10 million per annum
- C £20 million per annum
- D £40 million per annum
- E £85 million per annum

In most outbreaks of respiratory disease the greatest financial losses result from:

- A Extra labour charges handling cattle
- B Veterinary fees
- C Deaths
- D Lost production
- E Extra feed

During an outbreak of respiratory disease, the most severely affected cattle are found:

- A At the start of the outbreak
- B At the peak of disease
- C Towards the end of the outbreak
- D Weeks after the first antibiotic treatments
- E After turnout to pasture during the following spring

The incidence of respiratory disease is likely to be increased when

- A Calves from numerous sources are mixed together at housing
- B Calves are disbudded and castrated before housing
- C Calves are housed at a low stocking density
- D Purchased cattle have been vaccinated
- E The buildings are correctly ventilated

Cattle with significant respiratory disease are detected early and most accurately by:

- A Measuring rectal temperature
- B Presence of purulent nasal discharges
- C Frequent coughing
- D Presence of purulent ocular discharge
- E Tucked up appearance

Recurrence of bacterial infections 5-14 days after initial treatment is caused by:

- A Infection with other bacteria
- B Development of antibiotic resistance
- C Bacterial re-infection of the already damaged respiratory tract
- D Recurrence of viral infection
- E Development of lung abscesses

Control of respiratory disease in young beef calves is likely to be best achieved by:

- A Housing cattle during cold weather
- B Whole group antibiotic injection
- C Correctly-timed administration of vaccines.
- D Increasing stocking density.
- E Disbudding, dehorning and castration of calves one week of housing cattle

Disbudding, dehorning and castration of calves is best undertaken

- A two weeks before housing cattle
- B at housing
- C one week after housing
- D two weeks after housing
- D three weeks after housing

RUMA has made which of the following statements with respect to antibiotic use in bovine respiratory disease

- A Fluoroquinolones, 3rd and 4th generation cephalosporins and long acting macrolides should only be used therapeutically not for prophylaxis.
- B Fluoroquinolones can be used for prophylaxis.
- C 3rd generation cephalosporins can be used for prophylaxis
- D long acting macrolides can be used for prophylaxis
- E 4th generation cephalosporins can be used for prophylaxis

Antibiotic treatment of the whole group of calves with suspected respiratory disease

- A reduces the risk of antibiotic resistance
- B greatly increases treatment costs
- C reduces recurrence of respiratory disease
- D reduces treatment costs
- E Improves animal welfare