Salmonellosis in Cattle

Please circle one answer only e.g.  

1. Many Salmonella species are referred to as zoonoses or zoonotic infections. This term means which of the following:
   A. The ability to infect farm animals such as dogs and cats
   B. The ability to infect other cattle
   C. The ability to infect man
   D. The ability to infect wildlife
   E. The infection can be spread by biting insects such as midges

2. Which of the following measures is NOT used to control the risk of spread of salmonellosis in farm staff:
   A. Proper hygiene including thorough hand washing before eating and smoking,
   B. Regular cleaning and disinfection of waterproof protective clothing after handling livestock.
   C. Isolation of infected cattle
   D. Correct disposal of all aborted material
   E. Vaccination of farm staff by a doctor

3. S. Dublin, followed by S. typhimurium, are the most common salmonella serotypes associated with abortion in the UK. Which of the following is not associated with introduction of infection:
   A. The introduction of carrier animals
   B. Access to faecal contaminated water supplies.
   C. Access to faecal contaminated feed supplies.
   D. Badgers
   E. Grazing communal pastures

4. Following abortion, the cow should be:
   A. Isolated in a dedicated isolation box
   B. Isolated in a calving box.
   C. Left with the dry cows
   D. Introduced into the main milking herd
   E. Mixed with in-calf heifers to induce immunity

5. Slurry should be spread:
   A. On arable land wherever possible
   B. On grazing land and grazed immediately by milking cows
   C. On grazing land and grazed at least one week after spreading slurry.
   D. On grazing land and grazed at least two weeks after spreading slurry.
   E. On grazing land grazed by dry cows
6. All introduced stock should be quarantined for:
   A. Not necessary
   B. At least one week.
   C. At least two weeks.
   D. At least three weeks.
   E. At least five weeks.

7. Under which circumstances in the UK, must bovine abortions and premature births be reported to regulatory authorities:
   A. Not at all
   B. Only if the farmer is concerned about Brucella abortus
   C. Only when abortions occur in purchased cattle
   D. Only when abortions occur in heifers
   E. All abortions and premature births before day 271

8. The risk of Salmonella septicaemia in very young calves is greatly reduced by the calf sucking how much colostrum from a vaccinated dam:
   A. Not necessary – fed milk substitute
   B. 1 litres within the first 2-4 hours
   C. 2 litres within the first 2-4 hours
   D. 1 litre within the first 12 hours
   E. 2 litres within the first 24 hours