

# Salmonellosis in Cattle

First Name:	<input type="text"/>	Last Name:	<input type="text"/>
Email Address:	<input type="text"/>	Veterinary Practice:	<input type="text"/>
Postcode:	<input type="text"/>		

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

**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