Lameness Control in Sheep

Please circle one answer only e.g. A unless otherwise stated

1. The signs of interdigital dermatitis (scald) include which of the following:
   A. The interdigital skin is red and swollen and covered by a thin layer of white necrotic material
   B. There is under-running of the hoof wall
   C. There is a foul smell
   D. The hoof walls and toes become overgrown and mis-shapen

2. Which of the following treatments is NOT used in the control of interdigital dermatitis (scald):
   A. Vaccination
   B. Oxytetracycline aerosol sprays
   C. Walking sheep through 10% zinc sulphate solution in a footbath
   D. Walking sheep through 3% formalin in a footbath
   E. Antibiotic injection

3. Which of the following statements is correct:
   A. There is only one strain of the footrot organism D. nodosus
   B. Scald is more common in lambs than in ewes
   C. Scald is more common in ewes than in lambs
   D. Sheep should be immediately returned to pasture after foot-bathing

4. Which of the following can be used to control severe virulent footrot on a flock basis:
   A. Foot trimming
   B. Antibiotic injections
   C. Vaccination
   D. Pasture management

5. Under-running of the hoof wall from the coronary band towards the toe causing detachment then shedding of the horn capsule is characteristic of which foot lesion:
   A. Virulent footrot
   B. White line abscess
   C. CODD
   D. Infected joint

6. Treatment of CODD involves:
   A. Walking sheep through a 10% zinc sulphate solution footbath
   B. Walking sheep through a 3% formalin footbath
   C. Veterinary administration of tilmicosin
   D. Injection of penicillin
7. **Re-growth of the horn may be permanently affected in which foot lesion:**  
   A. Virulent footrot  
   B. White line abscess  
   C. CODD  
   D. Infected joint

8. **Bacterial infection of the distal interphalyngeal (pedal) joint within the hoof capsule is treated by**  
   A. Walking sheep through a 10% zinc sulphate solution footbath  
   B. Walking sheep through a 3% formalin footbath  
   C. Antibiotic therapy  
   D. Digit amputation.

9. **After digit amputation, most sheep typically remain sound on that foot for:**  
   A. Several weeks  
   B. Several months  
   C. One year  
   D. Several years/rest of their lives

10. **Toe fibromas most commonly result from:**  
    A. Infection of the joint within the hoof capsule  
    B. CODD  
    C. Overzealous foot paring with exposure of the corium and excessive use of formalin footbaths.  
    D. Following flystrike