1. What is the cause of traumatic reticulitis?
   A. Ingestion of a penetrating sharp piece of metal
   B. Overfeeding concentrates
   C. Rumen acidosis
   D. Too much fibre in ration

2. The diagnosis of traumatic reticulitis is confirmed:
   A. During surgery
   B. By response to antibiotics
   C. Using a metal detector
   D. By blood samples

3. A cow with suspected traumatic reticulitis should receive:
   A. A single injection of ceftiofur
   B. Five days’ treatment with penicillin
   C. Immediate veterinary examination, and surgery where appropriate
   D. Veterinary examination at the next herd health visit

4. Delayed treatment of a suspected traumatic reticulitis case:
   A. Is of little consequence – the cow will respond to antibiotic therapy
   B. Will probably result in septic peritonitis and death
   C. Is of little consequence – the cow could eventually be sent for slaughter
   D. Is of little consequence – the penetrating wire is readily walled off

5. The daily milk production of a cow with traumatic reticulitis typically fall from 40 litres:
   A. A little - to 30-35 litres
   B. A moderate amount – to 20-25 litres
   C. A lot – to 10-15 litres
   D. Dramatically – to 2-3 litres.
6. The best treatment for a cow with suspected traumatic reticulitis is:
   A. A course of parenteral antibiotics
   B. Surgical removal of the penetrating foreign body.
   C. A magnet
   D. Despatch for immediate slaughter

7. Bonfire sites are a risk factor for which of the following diseases?
   A. Traumatic reticulitis and septic pericarditis
   B. Endocarditis
   C. Dilated cardiomyopathy
   D. Tuberculosis

8. Septic pericarditis results from:
   A. Sharp metal objects that migrate through the reticular wall
   B. Bacteria spreading via the blood stream
   C. Genetic factors
   D. Sharp metal objects that penetrate the chest wall

9. The best treatment for a cow with septic pericarditis is:
   A. A course of parenteral antibiotics
   B. Surgical removal of the penetrating foreign body.
   C. A magnet
   D. Slaughter for welfare reason – the prognosis is hopeless

10. What is the treatment for dilated cardiomyopathy?
    A. Antibiotics for 5 days
    B. A magnet
    C. There is no treatment – a genetic cause is suspected.
    D. Vitamin E and selenium injection.