***IL FFA Dairy Cattle Evaluation CDE***

Please answer each question carefully on this component that focuses on dairy animal health. You should work individually on this test, and bubble in your answers carefully.

1. What is the normal rectal temperature for dairy cattle?
	1. 104 F
	2. 103.6 F
	3. 101.5 F
	4. 98.6 F
2. You are needing to administer medication to a cow that is sick. Which of the following methods of administration would get the medication in the blood and working the fastest?
	1. Intramuscular
	2. Subcutaneous
	3. Intramammary
	4. Intravenous
3. What is the number one disease on dairy farms?
	1. Metritis
	2. Mastitis
	3. Pneumonia
	4. Entertitis
4. Milk fever is caused by low blood levels of which mineral?
	1. Calcium
	2. Magnesium
	3. Vitamin E
	4. Carbohydrates
5. Which of the following is a very important component of colostrum that helps fight off disease in newborn calves?
	1. Fat
	2. Protein
	3. Antibodies
	4. Vitamin C
6. Which stomach compartment can become displaced due to ration problems or stress, and may require surgery to repair?
	1. Rumen
	2. Reticulum
	3. Omasum
	4. Abomasum
7. Which of the following diseases is associated with excessive grain feeding, and is indicated by the left side of the animal being “blown up” or larger than the right?
	1. Retained placenta
	2. Pneumonia
	3. Bloat
	4. Mastitis
8. When a cow gets Hardware Disease, which stomach compartment is most likely to be affected?
	1. Rumen
	2. Reticulum
	3. Omasum
	4. Abomasum
9. Hairy heal warts can be treated by which of the following:
	1. Vaccination
	2. Antibiotics
	3. Dewormer
	4. Foot bath
10. Which of the following would be considered normal pH for the rumen?
	1. 3.0
	2. 4.0
	3. 5.1
	4. 6.2
11. The national average milk fever rate is which of the following?
	1. 1%
	2. 6%
	3. 17%
	4. 21%
12. What season are lice the most problematic on the farm?
	1. Spring
	2. Summer
	3. Fall
	4. Winter
13. Which of the following is often associated with a calf getting scours?
	1. Pink eye
	2. Ringworm
	3. Dehydration
	4. High feed intake
14. Which of the following would help a farm focus on preventing health problems on the farm?
	1. Vaccinations
	2. Biosecurity Plan
	3. Feeding great quality hay
	4. Trimming feet regularly
15. When considering dollars spent on animal health on the farm, which of the following is usually the most expensive?
	1. Morbidity rates
	2. Mortality rates
	3. Veterinarian costs
	4. Culling rates
16. Which of the following is a zoonotic disease (one that can be passed from animals to humans)?
	1. Scours
	2. Ringworm
	3. Mastitis
	4. Coccidiosis
17. Mycotoxins in feed can cause decreases in milk production, feed intake, and health issues. They are typically caused by which of the following?
	1. Bacteria
	2. Protozoa
	3. Mold
	4. Pathogens
18. At what temperature do dairy cattle begin to experience heat stress?
	1. 20 F
	2. 40 F
	3. 53 F
	4. 65 F
19. Which disease is signified be decreased feed intake, acetone smell on the breath, and treated with propylene glycol?
	1. Displaced abomasum
	2. Mastitis
	3. Metritis
	4. Ketosis
20. Flies can be very problematic parasites on your farm and spread many problems. Which is the best way to prevent large fly populations on your farm?
	1. Vaccinations
	2. Treat premises with fly spray
	3. Keep your farm as clean as you can from debris and extra manure laying around
	4. Feed an antibiotic