Bovine Study Questions IV

1. An asymptomatic arrhythmia of cattle associated with electrolyte disturbances or gastrointestinal disease is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Pericarditis in cattle is usually associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Vegetative Valvular endocarditis in cattle is usually associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Three common sequellae of bovine lymphosarcoma viral infection in cattle are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Three common sites for development of bovine lymphosarcoma lesions in cattle other than lymph nodes would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Under natural conditions bovine lymphosarcoma can be transmitted horizontally by contact with infective \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. The quickest method of reducing the incidence of bovine leucosis in a herd of cattle involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8. Under natural conditions bovine lymphosarcoma can be transmitted vertically in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

or through ingestion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The former occurs at a rate of about 10-20%.

9. A control measure to aid in the prevention of bovine lymphosarcoma virus infection of calves involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the dam at birth and feeding \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from uninfected cows.

10. Anaplasmosis in cattle is infectious but not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

11. Anaplasmosis in cattle can be transmitted biologically by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

12. The effectiveness of oxytetracycline is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when the animal has more than 15 percent of its RBC's parasitized.

13. The developmental stage and clinical onset of anaplasmosis is determined by the incubation period, which can

be from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ days depending on the animal.

14. Anaplasmosis outbreaks are related to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a control program, the ratio between anaplasmosis carriers and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals in the herd, and the amount of vector \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

15. Anthrax in cattle is often a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ disease with the signs not usually observed due to their rapid occurrence. Upon or near death, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ oozes from the body openings.

16. The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ valve is usually affected with valvular vegetative endocarditis in cattle.

17. Atrial fibrillation in cattle is often seen secondary to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

18. A common congenital cardiac anomaly in cattle is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.