Large Animal Medicine II. Study Questions III.

1. A feeding technique used with ewes to increase ovulation rates is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Feed costs of the ewe and her lambs constitute \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ % of total lamb production costs.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are both metabolic problems of sheep

 and goats with a nutritional basis. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is associated with energy

 deficiency in pregnant animals and can be prevented by increasing the energy intake the

 last \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ weeks before the expected due date by feeding \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grain daily

 per animal.

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a metabolic disease of small ruminants associated with a relative deficiency of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. The most common cause of death in lambs dying at more than one day of age is

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, due to either \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Therapy for a hypoglycemic lamb greater than five hours old without a suckling reflex

 would include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ injection of warmed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ % glucose

 solution followed by removal to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Recovery from pregnancy toxemia is unlikely once \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has developed.

8. Signs of polioencephalomalacia may include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a metabolic disease that can affect both sexes of sheep.

 Rams and feedlot lambs are often affected after fasting or transport. Stress can precipitate the onset of the disease. Usually several animals are affected at the same time.

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ deficiency is manifested as anemia. Differential diagnoses include malnutrition, parasitism, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ deficiency.

11. In addition to depressed growth and anemia, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ deficiency produces effects on the wool, namely loss of crimp.