

Lesson 5 Quiz

Developing a Herd Health Program

1. If calves destined for the feedlot have been treated two or more times since birth, what are two negative impacts on feedlot performance or carcass quality that can occur?
 - **Lower average daily gain**
 - **Lower hot carcass weights**
 - **Lower dressing percentage**

Page 1, 2nd paragraph of Disease Impacts on Production

2. True or False. The most economical way to keep disease and production losses low is treatment of diseases.
 - **False, correct answer is prevention**

Page 3, paragraph 1

3. There are five steps to reduce the risk of disease in cattle. One of these steps includes preventing the environment from becoming a disease host. What are two areas that are potential hosts for diseases and how can you reduce the incidence of creating that environment for these organisms to grow?
 - **calving areas**
 - **fall and spring time on winter feeding areas**
 - **watering areas**
 - **low-lying shady areas**

Frequent rotation of cattle in these areas or frequent rotation of feed and water sources in these areas.

Page 2 under Prevent Environment from Becoming Disease Host

4. List the four reproductive diseases for replacement heifers, cows, and bulls and the four respiratory diseases for calves that should be vaccinated for.
 - **Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR)**
 - **Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus (BVDV)**
 - **Bovine Respiratory Syncytial Virus (BRSV)**
 - **Parainfluenza-3 (PI3)**

Pages 3-5, Herd Health Plan for Adult Animals and Herd Health Plan for Calves

5. True or False. It is OK to give a modified live vaccine to a pregnant cow or heifer.
 - **False, pregnant animals run the risk of aborting from the modified live vaccine.**

Page 4, #3 under a. Heifers and b. Cows

6. When should you de-worm for internal and external parasites in calves?

Should be given in early to mid-July for spring born calves and at the beginning of grazing for fall born calves. You should also re-worm at weaning time unless you wean your fall born calves at the beginning of grazing the following spring.

Page 5, Under Mid-nursing period

7. List four benefits to developing a herd health calendar.
- **Visualization of the number of times you will work your animals**
 - **Less stress on the producer, employees, and family by having events planned out**
 - **Prevents inaccuracies of program implementation and product purchasing**
 - **Reduces health problems in the herd, thus increasing net profit**
- Page 6, Paragraph 2**
8. True or False. One should develop a herd health calendar based on the production cycle of your animals.
- **True Page 6, Paragraph 3**
9. On average, how many times should replacement heifers, cows, calves, and bulls be handled in a production year, not include the use of estrous synchronization or artificial insemination?
- **Two Page 6, Paragraph 4**
10. List the five plans that should be included in a herd health program and part of a herd health calendar.
- Herd health, calving, breeding, nutrition, and general management**
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