

# Mississippi Master Cattle Producer Program

## Herd Health and Handling Certification Exam



Contact Name

Address

Street

City

State  Zip Code

Phone  E-mail Address

Multiple-choice questions: Select the letter of the correct answer.

- The most common internal parasite of Mississippi cattle is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. coccidia  
 b. the barber's pole worm  
 c. liver flukes  
 d. the brown stomach worm
- Bovine respiratory disease is caused by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. bacteria  
 b. viruses  
 c. stress  
 d. all of the above
- Evaluating and managing the risk of infectious diseases entering and spreading through an animal facility is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. biosecurity  
 b. health intervention  
 c. a veterinary-client-patient relationship  
 d. disease diagnosis
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a highly fatal disease of skeletal and heart muscle in young cattle.  
 a. Anaplasmosis  
 b. Persistently-infected Bovine Virus Diarrhea  
 c. Blackleg  
 d. Calf scours
- Fly infestations are most common during \_\_\_\_\_, whereas lice problems are most common in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. summer, autumn  
 b. summer, winter  
 c. spring, autumn  
 d. autumn, summer
- All of the following are true about necropsies except:  
 a. useful for determining cause of animal death  
 b. do not assist in cases where only one animal dead  
 c. help develop treatment protocols for herd survivors  
 d. aid in determining length of a disease process
- Which of the following is a sign of sick cattle?  
 a. diarrhea with mucous or blood  
 b. body temperature of 102 degrees Fahrenheit  
 c. erect head and ears  
 d. adequate appetite

8. Risks to animal handler health include all of the following except:

- a. education on low stress animal handling skills
- b. zoonotic diseases
- c. flight, kicks, stomps, butts, squeezes
- d. poorly maintained handling equipment

9. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the distance cattle can be from handlers and still feel comfortable.

- a. point of balance
- b. blind spot
- c. flight zone
- d. temperament score

10. During periods of heat stress, \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. provide adequate shade and water
- b. cattle tend to eat more feed
- c. transport cattle between 11:00 am and 4:00 pm
- d. increase trailer stocking densities

11. To reduce cattle stress during handling, \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. work cattle as single, isolated animals
- b. allow them to turn around and back up in chute
- c. work cattle quickly and loudly
- d. ensure solid footing for cattle

12. Shrink generally increases \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. on a hay and grain diet as compared with grazing
- b. as stress on cattle decreases
- c. as feed and water deprivation time lengthens
- d. as transit time decreases

13. With regard to loading cattle for transit, \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. load the heaviest cattle at the back of the trailer
- b. do not sort into groups by sex, size, or source
- c. make sure cattle are fit to load
- d. load in the center of the operation when possible

14. Cattle producers are responsible for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. providing sufficient feed and water to cattle
- b. ensuring cattle receive timely veterinary care
- c. practicing appropriate cattle handling and transport
- d. all of the above

15. Which of the following is recommended when designing alleys in cattle handling facilities?

- a. Use open-sided alleys when possible.
- b. Make sure the working alley is at least 20 feet long.
- c. Eliminate all curves in alleys.
- d. Plan for 18 inches alley width to work mature cows.

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Please complete and return to: Brandi Karisch, Extension Beef Cattle Specialist, Box 9815, Mississippi State, MS 39762.  
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