

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Define pinkeye:  
**A highly contagious infectious bacterial disease of the eye of cattle caused by *Moraxella bovis***
2. What are the three keys to preventing pinkeye?
  - 1) **Maximize herd immune status through optimum nutrition, a proper vaccination program, and decrease the distresses of weaning, shipping, and handling.**
  - 2) **Minimize the concentration of *M. bovis* through the use of an effective vaccine that will prevent disease and eliminate carriers, early disease detection, effective treatment, and isolation of all affected animals.**
  - 3) **Maintain an optimum irritant-free environment.**
3. What is often the most effective and economical method of disease control?  
**Management**
4. What were the estimated costs in the U.S. from decreased weight gain, milk production, and treatment?  
**\$150 million**
5. Ultraviolet light is especially a problem for cattle lacking what around the eye?  
**Pigmentation**
6. Pinkeye most commonly occurs when?  
**Summer and fall**
7. Define each factor in controlling pinkeye and describe how each has an effect on pinkeye.
  - 1) **Fly control continues to be necessary due to isolated areas in Oklahoma having a significant face fly population. Insecticide fly tags, sprays, charged backrubbers, and dusts bags are products that can provide chemical control.**
  - 2) **Grass, weed, and brush control involve grazing management, brush beating, mowing, and spraying. This minimizes pollen and mechanical irritation.**
  - 3) **Hay and/or feed bunk management can be accomplished by lowering overhead hay feeders, spreading hay out, not feeding hay containing mature seed heads or cheat grass in overhead feeders or in round bales, increasing bunk space to decrease direct contact.**

- 4) **Ultraviolet light (sun light) can be helped by breeding for eyelid pigmentation, introducing Brahman influence into the herd, providing shade or tree rows with ample room to prevent overcrowding.**
- 5) **Disease management is controlled with providing proper immunization against viral diseases, isolating infected animals, and decreasing environmental and nutritional distress.**
- 6) **Vaccination should be used. Pinkeye vaccines have not been to be consistently effective in prevention.**
8. What four drugs are said to aid in the treatment of pinkeye according to antimicrobial sensitivity studies?  
**Oxytetracycline, ceftiofur, penicillin, and sulfonamides**
9. How does the transmission of *M. bovis* occur?  
**Through direct contact, flies, and inanimate objects**
10. How can cattle get pinkeye from eating from a round bale?  
**The pinkeye can be spread when one infected cow eats from the round bale and so transfers the disease to that spot. The next cow will be exposed to the pinkeye on the bale and could contract the disease.**
11. \_\_\_\_\_ was second to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ as the most prevalent condition affecting 1996 born unweaned calves over three weeks old.  
**Pinkeye, scours, diarrhea**
12. What should the eye be protected from when severe corneal ulcerations exist?  
**UV light, flies, and other irritants**
13. What is the maximum amount that should be injected in one injection site?  
**10 mL**
14. Where should all IM injections be administered? SQ injections?  
**In the neck; in the neck or behind the shoulder**
15. What flies can remain infected with *M. bovis* for up to three days following feeding on infected material?  
**Face flies**