

Questions about goats



For ISVC



Four- to 9-day-old kids with apathy and muscular weakness, but without diarrhoea and high temperature. Is it:



FIGURE 2 Four- to 9-day-old kids without diarrhoea and temperature with apathy and muscular weakness, treated with bicarbonate infusion.

1. Metabolic alkalosis
2. Metabolic acidosis/floppy kid syndrome
3. Hypoglycaemia and hypothermia
4. Nutrition muscular dystrophy

Source = Kudělková, et al, 2024 Veterinary Record Case Reports 2

These goat faeces were provided to you to perform a worm egg count by the McMaster's method. Which of the following is the most important and accurate point:



1. These are not suitable as too much mucous is present and the goat owners should be asked to provide another sample
2. The worm egg count should be multiplied by 1.5 as 2 grams of these clumped faeces contain more water than normal.
3. No need to do a worm egg count as these sort of faeces always means the goat has a high *Trichostrongylus* worm burden.
4. No need to do a worm egg count as the goat faeces indicates this is only a change of diet that is too sudden and is not due to worms.
- 5.

Overcrowded goat pen with a dirt floor, most goats are stamping their feet

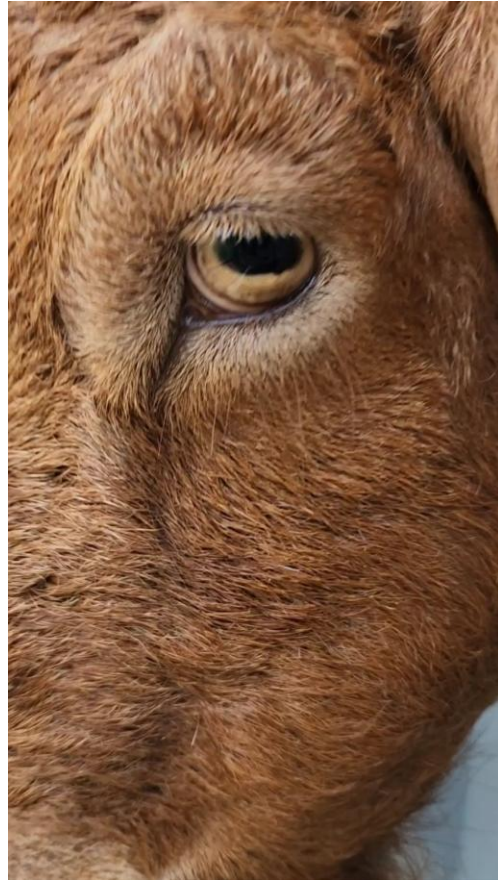


- 1 *Strongyloides papillosus* (thread worms)
- 2 Sarcoptic mange mites
- 3 *Haemonchus contortus* (barbers pole worms)
- 4 *Trichostrongylus spp.* (black scour worms)

**WEC 1400 epg (60% *Haemonchus*, 40% *Trichs*), drenched (2 actives),
WEC 14 days later 200 epg (100% *Haemonchus*)**

1. The 220 eggs per gram level is well below the threshold level for drenching so there is no drench resistance
2. As it is autumn, *Haemonchus* will be the dominant worm species so the change in % is expected
3. 1400 epg is below the level that needed drenching so the first drench was not needed
4. The 220 eggs per gram was above the needed 90% drop so drench resistant *Trichostrongylus* worms to both actives are present

A herd of goats was recently started on a grain supplement and some have come down with nervous signs including stargazing, inability to walk properly, blindness, head pressing, nystagmus and opisthotonus. One has had convulsions and died.



1. Polioencephalomalacia
2. Enterotoxaemia
3. Pregnancy toxaemia
4. Listeriosis

What treatment do you give?

Video

This photo is from a producer that found one of his healthiest kids dead in the paddock with clinical signs of colic prior to death. On post-mortem the large intestine, just above the yellow arrow was enlarged, dark red with blood-stained contents.



1. Enterotoxaemia
2. Salmonella
3. Yersinia
4. Torsion of the large intestine

Source = Dr Kylie Greentree Source = Browser's Bulletin 71

The best location to check goats for anaemia and to do a FAMACHA© score is

- The gums
- The eye mucous membranes
- The vulval mucous membranes
- The only way to check a goat for anaemia is to do a Packed Cell Volume on a blood sample.

A goat stud owner purchased a 3-year-old Nigerian Dwarf doe from Victoria and mated it to their buck on its arrival at their property in north Queensland. When kidded, the kid was dead & looked like the photo below. All the other kids were normal.



1. Akabane virus
2. High temperatures as the doe was not accustomed to the heat
3. Beta-mannosidosis
4. Alpha-mannosidosis

Owner believes an insect has bitten the vulva of a newborn poll doe Toggenburg X kid resulting in a swollen clitoris as shown below. What is the best statement to tell the owner?



1. Administer an antihistamine and tell the owner the swelling should go down in 24 hours
2. Instruct the owner to hose the vulva with cold water for 10 minutes
3. Ask the owner if both parents were poll and if so, then this kid is an intersex goat
4. This size of clitoris is within normal limits

Copper Oxide Wire Particle boluses are registered for use in goats to prevent copper deficiency. However, there is evidence that they can also kill which of the following parasites:



1. *Fasciola hepatica* (liver fluke)
2. *Haemonchus contortus* (barbers pole worm)
3. *Teladorsagia [Ostertagia] circumcincta*
4. *Trichostrongylus axei*

What is the most likely cause of vomiting in a goat?



1. Rumen flukes
2. Plastic rubbish accumulation in the rumen
3. Garden plants such as azalea or rhododendrons
4. Rumen irritation due to cobalt and selenium pellets being administered at the same time

Which of the following Somatic Cell Counts on herd recording results most likely indicates sub-clinical mastitis in a goat and for which you would then do a culture and sensitivity test?



1. 200,000 cells per ml
2. 250,000 cells per ml
3. 300,000 cells per ml
4. 900,000 cells per ml

This is an ultrasound of a dairy breed doe that has gone 2 weeks over her due kidding date. What drug would you treat this goat with?



1. Prostaglandin
2. Progesterone
3. Oestradiol
4. Oxytetracycline

What is the common name for this condition?

Break

Check any Scurs on Goats Regularly



After buying a truck load of feral/rangeland does 12 hours west & processing on arrival, does either aborted or had tiny live kids in the next 2 days. What is the most likely cause?



1. Campylobacter
2. Herpes virus
3. Stress
4. Pestivirus

A client has 5-week-old stud Nubian male goat kids being raised on their dams & the kids have diarrhoea.



1. Oxytetracycline injections e.g. Biomycin
2. Probiotics
3. Oral combination worm drench e.g. Q-Drench
4. Oral sulphadimidine or toltrazuril e.g. Scourban or Baycox

A blood test was performed on kids with gait issues. There were low levels of glutathione peroxidase (GSH- Px) and high levels of creatinine.



1. Selenium deficiency
2. Cobalt deficiency
3. Calcium deficiency
4. Phosphorus deficiency

Where is the most likely site for a urinary calculi to be lodged and cause urinary calculi?



1. Ureter
2. Neck of the bladder
3. Urethra within sigmoid flexure
4. Urethral process

Urethral process comes free around 3 months



A client has just come back from Africa and now a high % of the herd have pyrexia, ocular nasal discharges, respiratory distress and red skin lesions



What is your DDx ?

1. Photosensitisation
2. Goat pox
3. Rinderpest
4. Mycoplasma pneumonia

Both kids are getting bottled milk replacer and lucerne hay. In the subtropics & on pasture. The fastest growing one has bowed legs



What is your suggested treatment?

1. Excess calcium so add grain to diet and limit milk to 10% of body weight.
2. “Big head” as pastures must be full of oxalate so add Ca to milk
3. Excess P so add Ca to milk
4. Early sign of Caprine Arthritis Encephalitis

Owner has found these on her milking goat & they use the milk for the household.



What treatment can you give & repeat in 10 days?

1. Pestene (rotenone) powder as registered for non-milking goats
2. Flowers of sulfur in the feed
3. Neem oil at 125 ppm as a spray
4. Amitraz spray by prescription
5. Ivermectin injection

This Saanen 4-year-old doe in a feedlot has swollen carpi & atlanta bursae & is losing weight



What disease do you suspect?

- 1 Johne's disease (paratuberculosis)
- 2 Hookworms
- 3 Caprine Arthritis Encephalitis (Small Ruminant Lentivirus)
- 4 Lack of copper in the trace minerals of the feedlot ration

A Cashmere Angora cross 5-year-old doe with pale skin comes for examination



What is the most likely diagnosis ?

1. Contagious ecthyma (scabby mouth or orf) from old healed mouth lesions
2. Ear tag trauma
3. Melanoma
4. Squamous cell carcinoma

A 5-year-old Anglo-Nubian in a healthy herd is wasting with intermittent scours, high WEC that comes back after drenching, eating well with good feed available



What is the most like diagnosis?

1. Drench resistant worms
2. Liver fluke
3. Johne's disease (paratuberculosis)
4. *Teladorsagia [Ostertagia] circumcincta*

This heavily pregnant doe has swollen feet (no heat, just fluid), stays down unless helped up & she is not eating.



What is the most likely diagnosis?

1. Lymph drainage issue due to the pressure of the kids
2. Caprine Arthritis Encephalitis (Small Ruminant Lentivirus)
3. Laminitis
4. Pregnancy toxaemia

This Boer kid was weaned with a grain feeder in the paddock – nervous signs, nystagmus, no temperature



What treatment do you start ASAP?

1. Thiamine at 10mg/kg every 6 hours
2. Oxytetracycline IV every second day
3. Diazepam IV
4. Multimin

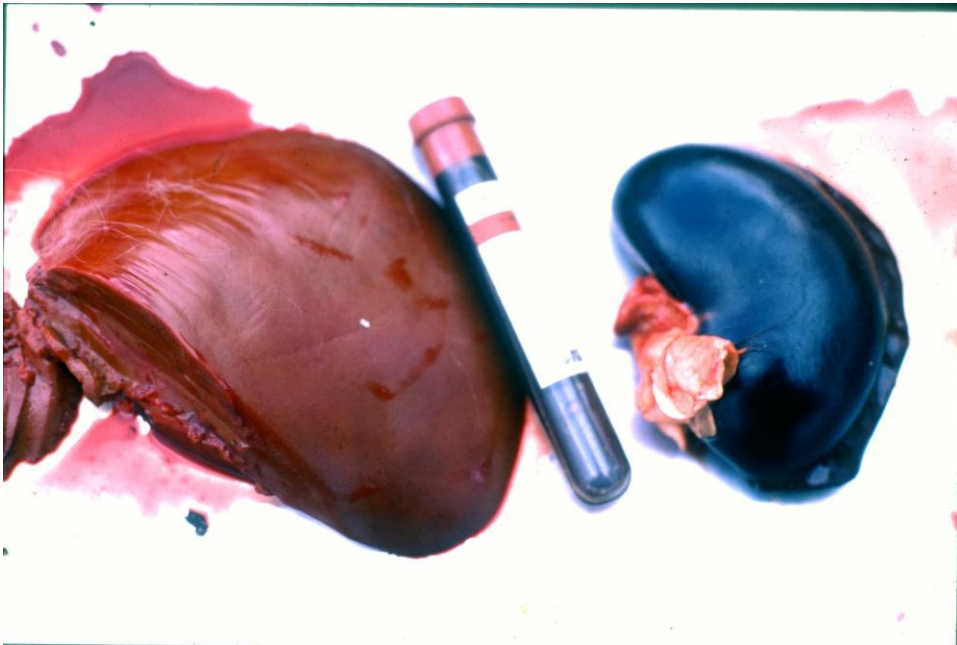
An adult Saanen on silage is showing nervous signs, tongue is out on 1 side



What is your diagnosis?

1. Polioencephalomalacia
2. Caprine Arthritis Encephalitis (Small Ruminant Lentivirus)
3. Bluetongue
4. Listeriosis

Sudden death in a pet goat whose owner is a follower of natural remedies. Froth at nose, friable pale liver, dark kidneys, dark urine,



What is your diagnosis?

1. Acute respiratory disease
2. Copper toxicity
3. Kidney stones
4. Leptospirosis

Break

