

2019 NAHMS Goat Survey
VS Initial Visit Questionnaire

Training Scenarios – Text for Respondents

Section B – Preventive Practices

Scenario 1: Questions 3-4

- You have owned a goat farm for the last five years and have 10 weaned kids, 15 adult does, 2 adult bucks, and 8 wethers.
- One of your adult goats has an odd lump on its lower leg. You drained it once in the pen, but it came back. You called your friend who also raises goats, and he said to give it a shot of penicillin.

Scenario 2: Questions 5-8

- As a reminder, your operation has weaned kids, adult does, adult bucks, and wethers.
- You vaccinate your goats with an 8-way vaccine and another for pneumonia two times a year. You don't remember the names of the vaccines but you have the labels of the vaccines if asked.



- You vaccinate your does for mastitis but don't know the vaccine name or brand and can't seem to find a label anywhere.
- You have been trying out a CL vaccine on your **adult males only**. The bottle of the vaccine is shown below.



- You don't vaccinate for sore mouth and have never had a problem with it.

Scenario 3: Questions 10-11

- You own a small goat farm in Wisconsin and take part in the Wisconsin Johne's disease Herd Classification Program.
- You are required by the program to test all goats over 18 months of age and you have had multiple years of negative test results.
- You choose to only purchase goats from Johne's negative herds as classified by the Wisconsin system.
- You test the herd annually using blood tests. Also, you have two alpacas as pets, and last time the vet was out, she tested them too.

Section C – Kidding Management**Scenario 4: Questions 8-13**

- Approximately 5% of doe and 5% of buck newborns are only hand fed.
- 25% of both does and bucks are both nursed and hand fed.
- 70% of both does and bucks are nursed only.
- All doe and buck kids get hand-fed colostrum within the first 30 min.
- You use a bottle to hand feed the colostrum. Normally 2 oz to does and bucks on the first feeding then approximately 6 oz over the next 24 hours.
- 100% of the kids got pooled pasteurized colostrum that was stored in a refrigerator.

Section D - Parasite Control**Scenario 5: Questions 1-9**

- You have a herd of 15 goats. You use the FAMACHA score card often to ID and deworm those that score at a 4 or a 5.
- You will collect fecal samples yourself and have a local veterinarian perform a fecal egg count reduction test on those goats that need to be dewormed.
- Over the last 12 months you have had to perform this test and deworm approximately 5 goats. They were all adult goats and only needed to be dewormed once.
- You treat goats that need deworming with Dectomax injections and during the summer you give all the goats Molly's Herbal Wormwood formula.
- The Dectomax cost \$65/100 mL bottle, and you gave each goat 2mL. In the last year, you went through one bag of Molly's Herbal and it cost \$16.

Section E – Goat and Herd Health**Scenario 6: Question 2**

- You had one doe that had a swollen udder, but it seemed to resolve in a couple days.

Section F – Antimicrobial Use in Feed and Water

Scenario 7: Questions 1-3

- Coccidiostats were used in the feed during the past year on this operation. You can show the interviewer the bag used.



- There were 20 adults treated and 5 kids treated usually for 5 days each. You never used ionophores for growth promotion.

Scenario 8: Questions 4-7

- On this farm both kids and adults were given antibiotics in water during the last year. The kids were treated for digestive diseases. You had to treat 4 kids for approximately 5 days. You can show you the bottle used.



- You used the same antibiotic in water for the adults. You treated a bout of pneumonia in 6 goats for 5 days. You also treated a case of diarrhea in 3 goats for 4 days.
- You gave some antibiotics in feed to adult goats to treat diarrhea. You had to treat 12 goats for 4 days. You still have the bag of antibiotic available.



Section G – Health Conditions and Losses

Scenario 9: Question 1

- On this farm there were preweaned kids on the operation at times during the specified time frame. Sadly, one preweaned kid disappeared overnight. You found no trace of it and no evidence of what happened to it.

Scenario 10: Question 8

- On this farm there were adult does on the operation throughout the last year.
- There were 15 does with mastitis issues, 10 with pneumonia, and one that was found dead from an unknown condition.
- You treated 5 of the severe mastitis cases with Cefa-Lak. None were euthanized, but two were culled later that year.
- You treated 8 of the pneumonia cases with Penicillin. One of the goats died due to the condition.
- Two goats who were in the pen with the pneumonia goats did not show any signs of illness but were given Penicillin to keep them from getting sick.

Section K – Milk Marketing

Scenario 11: Questions 1-4

- During the last 12 months on your operation 10% of the milk produced was fed to kids, 5% was consumed as pasteurized milk by your family, 50% was made into cheese, and the rest was sold as milk.
- You don't know exactly what the liquid milk was used for but you assume that maybe 60% was used for human consumption and the other 40% was used to make into cheese.
- You sold both milk and cheese directly from your farm. A portion of those sales were sales from your website. There is a small restaurant in town that also buys some of your milk and cheese products.
- You have one long-time customer who buys milk out of season for a child. The price is the same as for milk that is in season.

Section M – Milk Quality

Scenario 12: Questions 12-15

- About 10 months ago, you had one doe with mastitis and you separated her and treated her with injectable penicillin. She seemed to recover.
- About two weeks ago, you discovered you have three does with mastitis, including the one who had mastitis previously. You cull the goat with the recurrent mastitis. You move the other two to a separate pen and immediately begin dry off, away from the healthy does.
- You call your trusted goat vet who cultures the two does and finds the mastitis is caused by coagulase-negative staphylococci (non *aureus*).
- The vet recommends intramammary infusion with penicillin.
- You try Quartermaster Dry Doe Treatment, splitting a tube between the two teats. It solves the problem.
- The withdrawal time for *subcutaneous* administration of Procaine Pen G in goats is 120 hours for milk and 16 to 21 days for meat. Based on cattle, animals infused with Quartermaster must not be slaughtered for food within 60 days from time of infusion nor within 96 hours after kidding, and milk must not be used within 96 hours after kidding. You're drying off the goats and destroying the milk and planning to breed them again in two months.

On-site Agritourism Questionnaire

Scenario 13: Questions 11-16

- As a part of your goat operation you run a small petting zoo for children to take part in. There is a pen specifically for this activity kept away from the rest of the herd.
- There is only one entrance/exit to the pen and there is a handwashing station located at it as well as a sign with a list of rules.
- While the petting zoo is running there is one worker from the farm standing by the entrance that answers questions and controls the flow of traffic but they only enter the pen if there are problems and generally do not circulate throughout the pen.
- Visitors are able to move freely throughout the petting zoo area.
- Regulations which are posted on signs include:
 1. No food or drink allowed in the animal area
 2. No smoking in or around petting zoo area
 3. Children must be supervised by parents at all time
 4. Hands should be washed after exiting the zoo
- They are generally not verbally communicated unless there is a question or problem.