

2023 Sheep Skillathon Materials



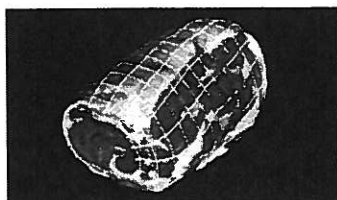
Use these BREED NAME IDENTIFICATION TAGS with the
Sheep Breed prints and breed traits identification tags.

SHEEP BREEDS

Cheviot**Columbia****Corriedale****Dorset****Finnsheep****Hampshire****Rambouillet****Shropshire****Southdown****Suffolk**

Use this CHART with the Identify Each Cut of Meat situation/task cards (2), the Retail Meat Cut prints, and identification tags.

Wholesale Cuts of Lamb



SHOULDER SQUARE-CUT, BONELESS, TIED



SHOULDER CHOPS



RACK



RIB CHOPS



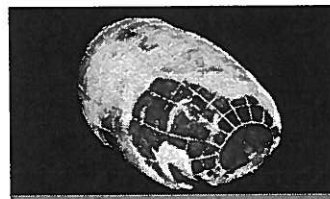
RIB CHOPS FRENCHED



LOIN TRIMMED



LOIN CHOPS



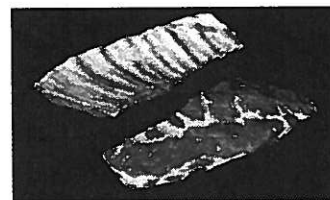
LEG BONELESS, TIED



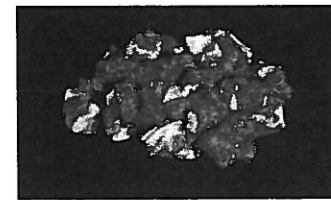
LEG SHANK-OFF, BONELESS, TIED



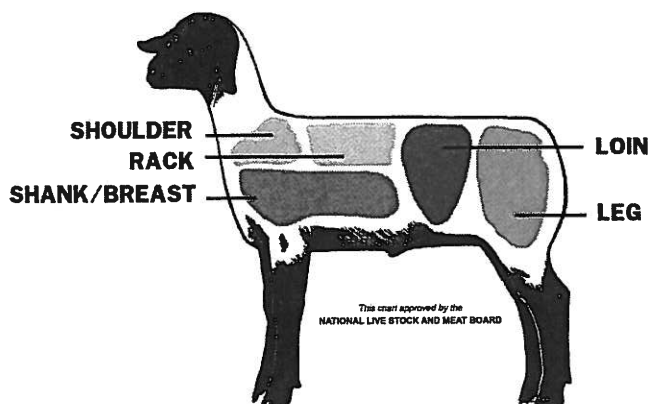
FORESHANK



RIBS DENVER STYLE



LAMB FOR STEWING



0009_SHP_LIK_CHT_WMC

Medication Label

OMNIBIOTIC _____ **drug name**
 (hydrocillin) _____ **active ingredient(s)**

Directions for use: *see package insert* **withholding times**

Warning: Discontinue this drug for 30 days before _____ **cautions and warnings**
 treated animals are slaughtered for food. Exceeding the highest recommended dosage level can result in antibiotic residues remaining in milk and meat beyond the withdrawal times.

Store at room temperature between 36° and 46° F. _____ **storage guidelines**
Keep dry and away from light.

Net Contents: 100 ml _____ **quantity**

Distributed by *USA Animal Health, Inc.* _____ **distributor**



Use this POSTER with the
Match Each Label/Insert Part to Its Correct Location situation/task card and identification tags.

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Medication Insert

OMNIBIOTIC

(hydrocillin in aqueous suspension)

For use in beef cattle, lactating and
non-lactating dairy cattle, swine and sheep

Read Entire Brochure Carefully Before Using This Product.

FOR INTRAMUSCULAR USE ONLY

Active ingredients

Omnibiotic is an effective antimicrobial preparation containing hydrocillin hydrochloride. Each ml of this suspension contains 200,000 units of hydrocillin hydrochloride in an aqueous base.

Indications

CATTLE - bronchitis, foot rot, leptospirosis, mastitis, metritis, pneumonia, wound infections

SWINE - erysipelas, pneumonia

SHEEP - foot rot, pneumonia, mastitis; and other infections in these species caused by or associated with hydrocillin-susceptible organisms

Recommended daily dosage

The usual dose is 2 ml per 100 lb of body weight given once daily. Maximum dose is 15 ml/day. *Continue treatment for 1 to 2 days after symptoms disappear.*

Body Weight	Dosage
100 lb	2 ml
300 lb	6 ml
500 lb	10 ml
750 lb or more	15 ml

Cautions

1. Inject omnibiotic deep within the fleshy muscle of the neck or thigh. Do not inject this material in the hip or rump, subcutaneously, into a blood vessel, or near a major nerve because it might cause tissue damage.
2. If improvement does not occur within 48 hours, reconsider the diagnosis and initiate appropriate treatment.
3. Closely observe treated animals for at least 30 minutes. If a reaction occurs, discontinue treatment and immediately administer epinephrine and antihistamines.
4. Store omnibiotic between 2° and 8° C (36° to 46° F). Warm to room temperature and shake well before using. Keep refrigerated when not in use.

Warning

Milk taken from animals during treatment and for 48 hours (4 milkings) after the last treatment must not be used for food. Discontinue the use of this drug for 30 days before treated animals are slaughtered for food.

How supplied

Omnibiotic is available in vials of 100 ml.

drug name

active
ingredient(s)

species and
animal class

approved uses

dosage

cautions
route of
administration

storage
requirements

warnings
withholding times

available sizes



0002_SHP_ILK_PST_GAM



Use these IDENTIFICATION TAGS with the
Locations of Condition Symptoms in Sheep poster.

LOCATIONS OF CONDITION SYMPTOMS IN SHEEP

Bluetongue	Club Lamb Fungus Ringworm, Dermatophytosis
Coccidiosis	Enterotoxemia Pulpy Kidney
External Parasites	Foot Rot Scald, Ovine Interdigital Dermatitis (OID)
Internal Parasites	Johne's Disease Paratuberculosis
Lumpy Jaw Caseous Lymphadenitis, CLA, CL, Boils	Mastitis
Navel Ill Navel and Joint Ill	Ovine Progressive Pneumonia (OPP) Maedi/Visna
Pink Eye Infectious Keratoconjunctivitis	Pneumonia Pasteurellosis, Shipping Fever
Pregnancy Toxemia Pregnancy Disease, Lambing Paralysis	Prolapsed Rectum Rectal Prolapse
Scrapie	Soremouth Contagious Ecthyma, Orf
Tetanus Clostridium Tetani	Urinary Calculi Urolithiasis, Water Belly, Calculosis
White Muscle Disease Stiff-Lamb	

Use these IDENTIFICATION TAGS with the
Common Health Problems in Sheep poster.

COMMON HEALTH PROBLEMS IN SHEEP (part 1)

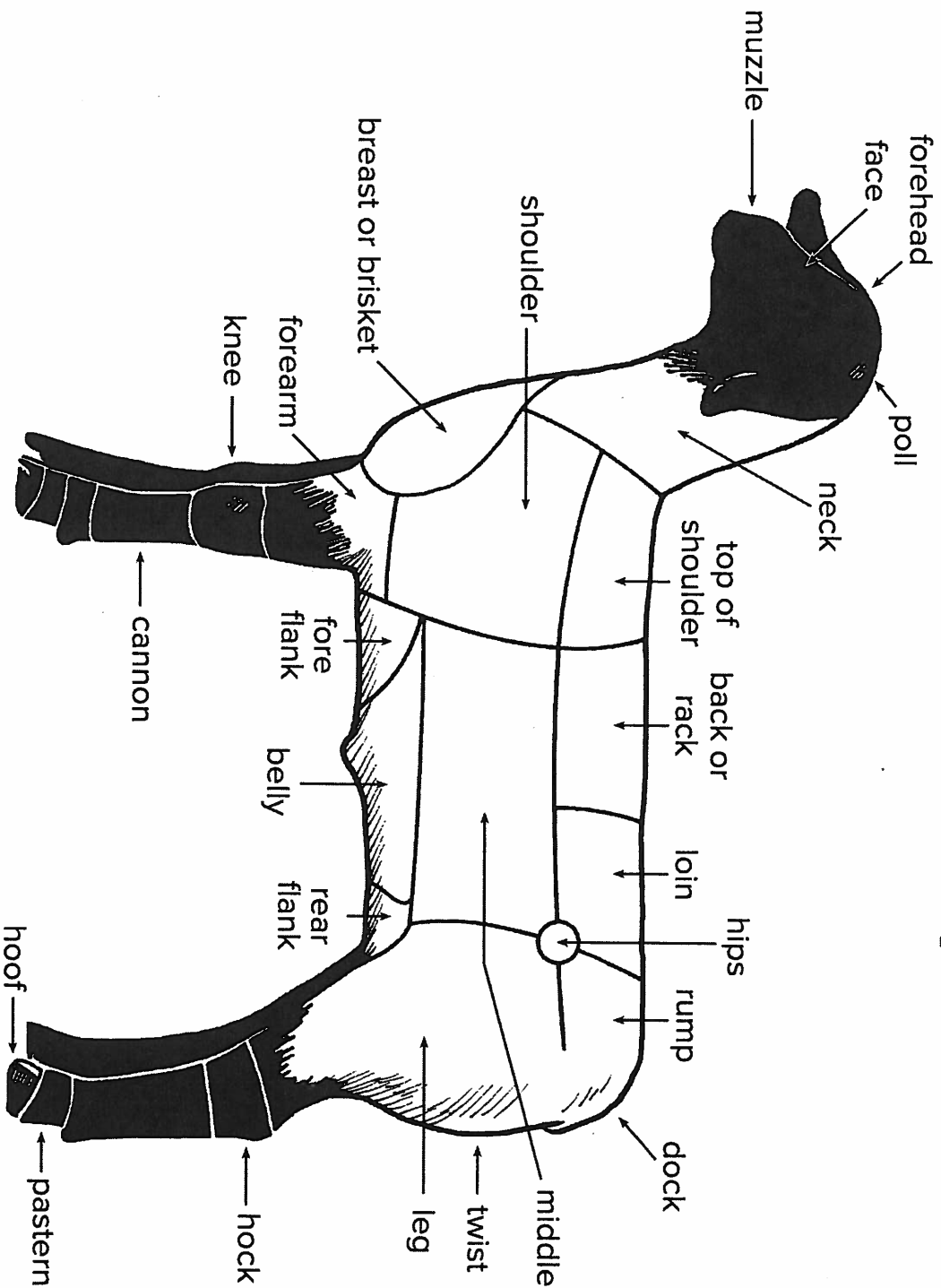
Marked increase in body temperature (106-108° F). Swollen lips, swollen and droopy ears, or swelling beneath the jaw (bottle jaw) can appear 24 hours after fever onset. Most common during the summer in western and southwestern portions of the U.S. (virus: <i>Orbivirus</i>)	Circular patches of crusted wool or hair. Fungus is contagious and transmittable to humans. (genera: <i>Trichophyton</i> or <i>Mycosporum</i>)	Dark, bloody, watery diarrhea in lambs. Enters animal during consumption of larvae-infested plants or contact with contaminated feed or water. (genus: <i>Eimeria</i>)
"Overeating disease" usually results in sudden death. Bacterial infection with no obvious symptoms. (bacterium: <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> type D infection)	Irritation, restlessness, scratching, and rubbing. Primary examples are lice, ticks, and mange mites.	Limping, severe lameness, foul-smelling exudate, and increased temperature in foot due to infection. Two separate bacteria cause infection in the soft tissue of the foot. (bacteria: <i>Fusobacterium necrophorum</i> and <i>Actinomyces pyogenes</i>)
Poor weight gain, depression, listlessness, broken wool, and whiteness (anemia) around the eyes and gums. Enters animal during consumption of larvae-infested plants or contact with contaminated feed or water.	Extreme weight loss (resulting from intestinal changes), intermittent fever and diarrhea, bottle jaw, and sluggishness. Bacteria related to tuberculosis and leprosy cause this chronic infection. (bacterium: <i>Mycobacterium paratuberculosis</i>)	Lymph node abscesses under the jaw. Bacterial infection can affect internal organs. (bacterium: <i>Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis</i>)
Inflammation and increased temperature of mammary gland, thick clotted milk, and bloody secretions from teat. Bacterial infection is the usual cause, but can be caused by injuries or viral infection. (bacteria: <i>Mannheimia</i> [<i>Pasteurella</i>] <i>hemolytica</i> , <i>Escherichia coli</i> , and <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>)	Joint infections and abscesses. Unsanitary lambing areas contribute to this bacterial infection. Treat umbilical area with antiseptic to prevent disease. (bacteria: <i>Escherichia coli</i> , <i>Mannheimia</i> [<i>Pasteurella</i>] <i>hemolytica</i> , and <i>Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae</i>)	Weight loss, breathing difficulties, paralysis, swollen joints, and lameness. Viral infection may result in chronic lung damage, arthritis, and "hard bag" (a firm mass in the mammary tissue).
Excessive tearing and increasing cornea cloudiness. Can result in cornea scarring and blindness. Highly contagious disease (carried by insects) follows eye irritation from dust or wind. (bacterium: <i>Mycoplasma conjunctivae</i> ; viruses: <i>Chlamydia</i> , <i>Moraxella</i> spp., <i>Neisseria ovis</i> , and <i>N. acholeplasma</i> spp.)	Respiratory distress, depression, and decreased appetite. Cold, stress, high humidity, poor ventilation, weaning, transportation, and contact with infected animals contribute to susceptibility. (bacteria: <i>Mycoplasma ovipneumoniae</i> , <i>Mannheimia</i> [<i>Pasteurella</i>] <i>haemolytica</i> , and <i>Pasteurella Multocida</i>)	Lethargy, decreased appetite, weakness, depression, and poor muscle control. Also known as lambing sickness, twin lamb disease, or ketosis.

Use these IDENTIFICATION TAGS with the
Common Health Problems in Sheep poster.

COMMON HEALTH PROBLEMS IN SHEEP (part 2)

<p>Lining of the rectum protrudes from the anus. Possible genetic connection. Causes are dusty environment, dry or dusty feeds, coughing, diarrhea, and animal age at docking. Length of tail dock and docking method can also influence this condition.</p>	<p>Intense itching with rubbing, wool loss, gait abnormalities, and brain damage. Always fatal. Prion causes this degenerative disease of the central nervous system. (disease group: <i>transmissible spongiform encephalopathies—TSEs</i>)</p>	<p>Small red spots typically at lip corners and mouth area, later forming blisters and scabs. Highly contagious to other sheep and humans; zoonotic poxvirus.</p>
<p>Muscle spasms, limb stiffness, difficulty in moving, and rigid jaw (lockjaw). Fatal disease can affect lambs that have been docked or castrated, especially with elastrator bands. (bacterium family: <i>Clostridia</i>)</p>	<p>Urine dribbling, abdominal pain, and urethra distention/rupture. Cause is consuming feed rations high in phosphorus or with a calcium-phosphorus imbalance. Disease affects males; wether sheep are at greatest risk.</p>	<p>Mild stiffness, pain upon walking, or inability to stand. Cause is vitamin E and/or selenium deficiency.</p>

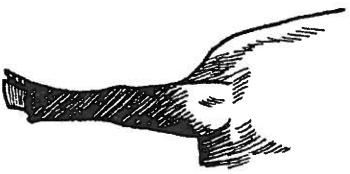
Parts of a Sheep



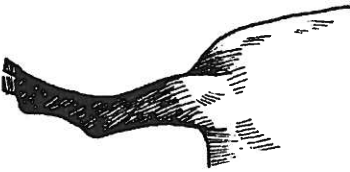
Use this POSTER with the
Match Each Body Part to its Correction Location/situation/task card and identification tags.

Sheep Feet and Leg Structure

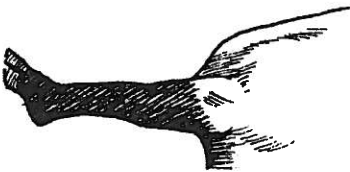
FRONT LEGS—SIDE VIEW



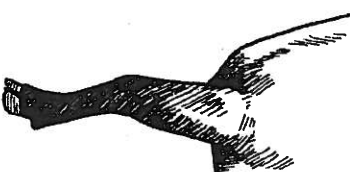
CORRECT



calf-kneed



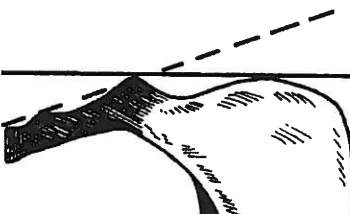
weak pasterns



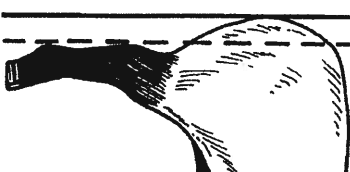
buck-kneed



CORRECT



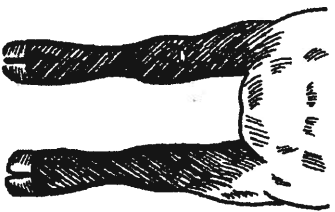
sickle-hocked



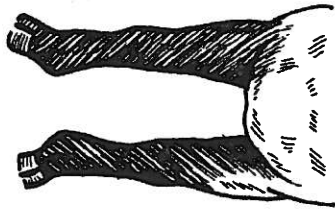
post-legged

REAR LEGS—SIDE VIEW

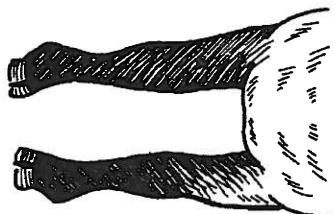
FRONT VIEW



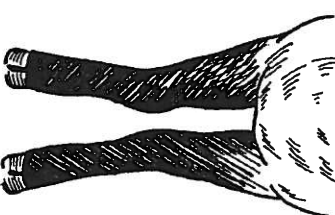
CORRECT



splay-footed



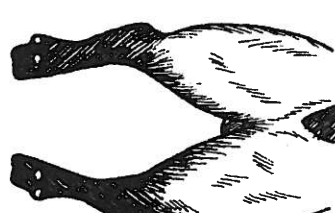
pigeon-toed



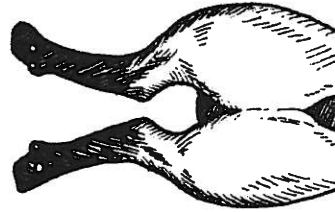
knock-kneed



CORRECT



bowlegged



cow-hocked

REAR VIEW

Sheep Skeletal System

