

Ovine Pulmonary Adenocarcinoma OPA

First Name:		Last Name:	
Email:			Veterinary Practice:
Postcode:	Date:		

Please circle one answer only e.g. **A**

What is Ovine Pulmonary Adenocarcinoma (OPA)?

- A chronic bacterial lung infection
- A parasitic infection of the lungs
- A gut tumour caused by grazing bracken
- A tumour of the lungs
- An inherited lung disorder

What is the typical incubation period of OPA?

- Several days
- Several weeks
- 1-2 months
- 3-6 months
- Several years

What factor increases the risk of transmission of OPA?

- Concurrent lungworm infestation
- Sheep grazing bracken
- Prolonged close confinement of mixed aged sheep such as housing
- Periods of adverse winter weather
- Feeding using snackers

In severely affected flocks, annual losses from OPA can be as high as

- 1 per cent
- 2 per cent
- 3 per cent
- 5 per cent
- 10 per cent

Early clinical signs of OPA are

- Increased respiratory rate and effort
- Purulent nasal discharge
- Weakness
- Sudden death
- Weight loss

How is OPA treated?

- Course of antibiotics
- Course of antibiotics combined with NSAIDs
- Worm drench
- There is no treatment
- Anti-viral drugs

What is the best way to prevent OPA gaining access to a flock?

- Buy in sheep that have been blood tested free from OPA
- Buy in sheep that have been vaccinated against OPA
- Quarantine purchased sheep for 2 months and blood test before introducing to the main flock
- Maintain a closed flock and effective biosecurity
- Quarantine purchased sheep for 2 weeks and blood test before introducing to main flock

In a flock already infected with OPA, transmission can be reduced by which of the following?

- Blood test and cull all sero-positive sheep
- Whole group antibiotic therapy at housing before lambing time
- Minimise the housing period and group ewes on age basis
- Annual vaccination
- Test nasal swabs from all sheep and cull all virus positive sheep

The wheelbarrow test will detect what percentage of OPA positive sheep?

- 100 per cent
- 95 per cent
- 90 per cent
- 80 per cent
- Around 65 per cent

The gold standard test for confirming OPA in a sheep is

- Testing a blood sample collected from a live sheep
- Isolation of virus from nasal swabs collected from a live sheep
- Examination of the lungs at necropsy
- Culture of bacteria from lung tissue at necropsy
- Ultrasound examination of the chest