

# Spironucleus (Hexamita) and Trichomoniasis in Gamebirds

<b>First Name:</b>		<b>Last Name:</b>	
<b>Email:</b>			<b>Veterinary Practice:</b>
<b>Postcode:</b>		<b>Date:</b>	

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

- 1 What type of organism is Spironucleus?
  - A) Bacteria
  - B) Fungus
  - C) Protozoa
  - D) Worm
  - E) Virus
- 2 Where in the gut of the bird do you find Spironucleus?
  - A) Crop
  - B) Gizzard
  - C) Small intestine
  - D) Caeca (blind gut)
  - E) Caeca and small intestine
- 3 Which of the following is NOT a symptom of Spironucleus infection?
  - A) Snicking
  - B) Weight loss
  - C) Diarrhoea
  - D) Anorexia
  - E) Dullness
- 4 What disease can you see in conjunction with Spironucleus?
  - A) Coccidiosis
  - B) Trichomoniasis
  - C) Gapeworms
  - D) Intestinal worms
  - E) All of the above
- 5 Which is the best sample for diagnosis?
  - A) Droppings
  - B) Dead birds
  - C) Live affected birds
  - D) Water from the release pen
  - E) Intestines
- 6 How is the disease transmitted?
  - A) In the air
  - B) By infected droppings
  - C) Feed
  - D) By coccidiosis infection
  - E) Earthworms
- 7 Trichomoniasis is...? (There is more than one correct answer)
  - A) As pathogenic as Spironucleus
  - B) Not significant

- C) Worse than spironucleus
- D) A normal gut inhabitant in healthy birds
- E) A normal gut inhabitant in healthy birds but possibly can cause disease if it exists in high numbers.

8 What is used in the treatment of Spironucleus?

- A) Electrolytes
- B) Wormer
- C) Coccidiostat
- D) Vitamins
- E) Emtryl

9 What is likely to be useful in the control of the disease?

- A) Bio-security
- B) Minimising stress
- C) Provision of shelter
- D) Reduced stocking density
- E) All of the above

10 What type of bird is most likely to be affected?

- A) Day old chicks
- B) Two week old pheasants
- C) 8 week old pheasants
- D) Adult cock pheasants
- E) Adult hen pheasants