Spironucleus (Hexamita) and Trichomoniasis in Gamebirds

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