

Pig – Rotaviral Disease

First Name:

Last Name:

Email:

Veterinary Practice:

Postcode: Date:

Please circle one answer only e.g. A

Which of the following clinical signs are typical of rotavirus infection?

- A Sow diarrhoea
- B Piglet diarrhoea
- C Reproductive failure
- D Grower scour

Once a piglet has recovered from Rotavirus infection:

- A It is still vulnerable to repeat infection with a different strain
- B It is immune for life
- C There are no long term adverse effects
- D It will remain milk intolerant

Which of the following infectious agents causes villus atrophy in a similar way to rotaviral infection?

- A E. coli
- B Clostridia
- C Coccidia
- D PED virus

Which of the following statements applies to rotavirus infection in piglets?

- A It will always produce clinical signs
- B It is often complicated by other organisms
- C It cannot be acquired from the sow
- D It cannot be acquired from a contaminated environment

Which of the following is true regarding rotavirus infection in piglets?

- A It can cause scour in pigs above 8hrs old
- B It cannot cause scour in weaned pigs
- C Only a single strain of rotavirus affects pigs
- D Rotavirus infection is treatable with antibiotics

Piglets affected with scour due to rotavirus should be treated with:

- A Electrolytes to restore hydration
- B Broad spectrum antibiotics
- C Feedback
- D Yoghurt

The effect of rotavirus infection in a herd can be:

- A Usually negligible
- B Produce 50-100% mortality in piglets
- C Can limit weaning weight by 1kg or more
- D Rarely causes more than a brief isolated problem

Which of the following are appropriate control measures for rotavirus disease in piglets?

- A Vaccination of sows
- B Vaccination of piglets

- C Routine treatment of piglets at birth with antibiotics
- D Intensive hygiene measures in the farrowing house

Exposure of sows to infected material to raise immunity to rotavirus is:-

- A done in early pregnancy
- B only done using piglet scour
- C never given to sows less than 75 days gestation
- D only given to sows within the farrowing house/paddock

Controlled exposure of sows to infected material:

- A Is not illegal
- B Has no risks attached
- C Should be routinely performed in all herds
- D Can be performed under veterinary direction