

Pigs - Leptospirosis

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

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

- Which is true of Leptospira infection in the UK?
 - Leptospira pomona is a major pathogen of pigs
 - Leptospira sp are non-pathogenic for pigs
 - Leptospira bratislava has been implicated in pig infertility
 - Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae is a common cause of sow illness
- Which of the following reproductive infectious diseases of pigs are currently (2016) present in the UK
 - Brucella suis
 - PPV
 - Aujeszky's Disease
 - Leptospira pomona
- Non specific vaginitis causing reproductive failure and vaginal discharge
 - Is caused by increased use of AI
 - Is a hygiene based disease
 - Must be prevented by use of in feed antibiotics
 - did not occur when sows were housed in stalls
- Widespread use of AI in the pig breeding herd has been associated with
 - Increase in Leptospirosis
 - PPV
 - Chlamyphila infection
 - Reduction in venereally spread diseases
- Which of the following types of Leptospiras have been implicated in reproductive disease in the UK?
 - Lepto pomona
 - Lepto bratislava
 - Lepto icterohaemorrhiae
 - Lepto canicola
- Which of the following clinical signs is NOT associated with Leptospira bratislava infection in the UK:
 - Illness in the sow
 - Weak pigs born
 - Irregular return to service
 - Late gestation abortions
- A diagnosis of Leptospirosis can be achieved by:
 - Response to in-feed medication
 - Response to vaccination
 - Low positive titres in sow blood samples
 - Identification of the organism in aborted material
- Which of the following techniques is not appropriate for the control of Leptospirosis in pigs in the UK?
 - In-feed medication given twice yearly
 - Targeted parenteral treatment of high risk animals e.g. gilts
 - Vaccination of gilts and sows
 - Increased use of AI, and reduced use of natural serving

9. In feed medication of sows to treat infertility is appropriate in which of the following scenarios?

- A As a test treatment
- B Where a specific diagnosis of *Leptospira* infection has been obtained
- C As a constant low dose suppressant medication
- D Where management service techniques are found wanting.

10. Vaccination of sows against *Leptospira* infection

- A Is readily available in the UK
- B Is a single specific strain vaccine
- C Is available without a veterinary prescription
- D Is only available under an SIC import licence from the EU by a veterinary surgeon