

Pig - Ascariasis

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

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

1. Ascaris suum is
 - A A bacterium
 - B A virus
 - C A worm
 - D A protozoa
2. The life cycle of A suum is
 - A Direct
 - B Indirect
 - C Requires an earthworm for completion
 - D Requires infecting birds for completion
3. The egg of A suum
 - A Lives in the liver of the pig
 - B Lives in the lung of the pig
 - C Infects pigs
 - D Is shed in pig faeces
4. The egg of A suum
 - A Is easily destroyed
 - B Can live for 24hrs
 - C Can live for years
 - D Develops to a larva at a rate unaffected by temperature
5. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A A suum eggs migrate to the liver of an infected pig
 - B A suum larvae migrate to the liver of an infected pig
 - C A suum larvae lay eggs in the gut of the pig
 - D A suum eggs do not survive outside the body of the pig
6. What are milk spot lesions?
 - A Lymphoid accumulations in the liver of the pig
 - B Lymphoid accumulations in the lung of the pig
 - C Scarring in the pig's liver
 - D Growths in the pig's liver
7. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A Milk spot can only be caused by A suum
 - B A suum larvae only infest pigs
 - C A suum larvae migrate from the gut to the lungs via the liver in pigs
 - D A suum causes blindness in pigs
8. If 5% of a batch of pigs at slaughter are heavily affected by milk spot lesions whilst the remainder of the batch are free what does this suggest?
 - A That the affected pigs were grown in a different environment to the main group

- B That only certain pigs are inherently vulnerable to worm infestation
- C That the farm has a major parasite problem
- D Inconvenient results should be ignored

9. What type of pig keeping systems are most likely to be associated with high levels of A suum? (more than one answer may be correct)

- A Fully slatted All In All Out buildings
- B Straw yards on concrete bases washed between batches
- C Permanently occupied scrap through systems
- D Heavily contaminated constantly occupied earth based accommodation

10. Control of a milk spot problem in growing pigs can best be achieved by

- A Worming pigs prior to slaughter
- B Improving hygiene in combination with a worming programme tailored to the farm's needs
- C Disinfecting pens
- D Worming pigs prior to entry to contaminated premises