

Neonatal Colibacillosis

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

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

Neonatal colibacillosis is caused by

- A A virus
- B A bacterium
- C A fungus
- D Any or all of these

Neonatal colibacillosis is most common in

- A Outdoor litters of sows
- B Indoor litters of sows
- C Indoor litters of gilts
- D Indoor gilts

Which of the following is true of neonatal E. coli infection:

- A It is a common cause of diarrhoea in baby pigs
- B It only occurs in combination with other pathogens
- C It is untreatable
- D It rarely causes death

The source of E.coli for a newborn pigs is:

- A Littermates
- B The sow
- C Dirty environment
- D All of these

Which of the following are not typical of an E.coli outbreak in piglets ?:

- A Dehydration
- B Vomiting
- C Diarrhoea (scour)
- D Reduced growth after weaning

Which of the following are most appropriate to treat piglets affected with neonatal E. coli:

- A Any antibiotic
- B Antibiotics identified by sensitivity testing
- C Vaccination of the piglet
- D Vaccination of the sow

Electrolytes are essential support therapy for scouring pigs. Their purpose is

- A To restore lost fluids and salts to the body that are features of dehydration
- B To stop spread of scour to other pigs
- C To kill the bacteria causing the scour
- D All of these

Prevention of neonatal E. coli can be achieved by:

- A Washing farrowing pens with cold water.
- B Improving hygiene and immunity generally

- C Treating sows with antibiotics prior to farrowing
- D Treating piglets at birth with an E coli vaccine

Which of the following techniques is not appropriate for ensuring a gilt is immune to E coli prior to breeding?

- A Vaccination of the gilt with an E coli vaccine
- B Routine feeding back of scour to pregnant gilts
- C Exposure of the gilt to cull sows prior to service
- D Keeping the gilt in as sterile environment as possible before she farrows.

Which of the following is true of E. coli vaccines?

- A They prevent all E.coli infections in sucking and weaned pigs
- B They can be given to piglets or sows
- C They rely on colostrum transferred from mother to offspring to provide protection
- D Different vaccines can be alternated to improve their effect