Salt poisoning in pigs occurs as a direct result of:
A. Inadequate salt intake
B. Excessive water intake
C. Inadequate access to water
D. Feeding bi-products

Which of the following body systems is not important in maintaining fluid balance in the pig?
A. The kidneys
B. The skin
C. The reproductive system
D. The respiratory system

Which of the following is true of salt poisoning:
A. It only occurs in winter
B. It only occurs in hot weather
C. It is usually not fatal
D. None of these

The following primary effects of water deprivation can be seen:
A. Rapid onset nervous disease and death
B. Slowed growth
C. Uneven growth
D. Meningitis

How much water does a pig require?
A. No more than 100ml/kg/body weight/day
B. 4% of its body weight
C. A minimum of 100ml/kg body weight/day
D. Less if a high salt diet is provided

The clinical signs of water deprivation are:
A. Diarrhoea
B. Meningitis
C. Loss of balance/falling over backwards
D. High temperature

In freezing conditions resulting in GROUP water deprivation:
A. Restore water as quickly as possible
B. Provide limited amounts of water in a controlled way
C. Force feed snow
D. Inject antibiotics

Which of the following situations have not been associated with outbreaks of salt poisoning?
A. Leaving water supplies turned off
B. Flooding of pens
C. Blockage of water pipes by yeasts
D. Addition of unpalatable medication to the water supply
Which of the following disease conditions can potentially lead to secondary salt poisoning/water deprivation?

A  Scour causing dehydration  
B  Lameness restricting the pigs ability to access water  
C  Meningitis restricting access and the ability to swallow  
D  All of these

A pig with early/mild signs of water deprivation should:

A  Be slowly rehydrated  
B  Be rapidly rehydrated  
C  Be treated with antibiotics  
D  Be left to recover on its own