

# Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS) in the Breeding Herd

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A

Please circle one answer only e.g.

PRRS is caused by

- A A bacteria
- B A virus
- C A combination of a bacteria and a virus
- D Semen

PRRS disease can affect which of the following classes of pig?

- A Sows
- B Piglets
- C Growing pigs
- D All of these

Which of the following tissues does PRRS virus NOT affect?

- A Eggs
- B Embryos
- C Late term foetuses
- D Testicular tissue

Which of the following scenarios is most likely to be true of PRRS induced mummification?

- A It does not occur
- B It only causes very early stage mummification
- C It causes progressive mummification leading to variable sized mummies at birth
- D It predominantly causes late stage mummification

Which of the clinical signs listed below is not typical of a naïve sow infected with PRRS virus?

- A Abnormal return to service
- B Abortion
- C Skin discoloration
- D Lameness

Which of the following actions is most appropriate in dealing with a primary outbreak of PRRS in a breeding herd?

- A Feedback farrowing house material to pregnant sows
- B Mass use of antibiotics in feed
- C Emergency vaccination of the herd
- D Do nothing

Gilts introduced into a breeding herd can have which of the following effects?

- A Help maintain sow immunity
- B Eradicate disease from the herd
- C Destabilise the herd
- D No effect

Which of the following approaches is not likely to help maintain virus activity in a PRRS positive farm?

- A Removal of all piglets from the farm at weaning
- B Maintaining weekly production cycles
- C Operating a breeder feeder farm
- D Introduction of PRRS positive gilts

Which of the following statements is true of PRRS vaccines in the U.K.?

- A None are available
- B They can only be used as per licence recommendation
- C Only inactivated (killed) vaccines are effective
- D A wide range of programmes of use of live vaccines are available and can be tailored by the veterinary surgeon to the herds' needs

Which of the following statements is not true with respect to eliminating PRRS virus from a breeding farm?

- A The virus can "self-eliminate" in breeding only units
- B It is possible to eliminate PRRS virus from a breeder feeder farm without depopulation
- C PRRS can be eliminated with partial depopulation and intensive vaccination
- D Elimination of PRRS virus would normally require herd closure (no gilt vaccination) for a period in excess of 6 months