Pig Health – Clostridial Perfringens Ingection

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

Please circle <u>one</u> answer only e.g. 

Which of the following organisms are associated with piglet scour:

A. Rotavirus
B. E coli
C. Clostridium perfringens type A
D. All of these

Which of the following statements is true regarding Clostridium perfringens type C disease:

A. It is only seen in outdoor situations
B. It can cause sudden death
C. It can only be treated symptomatically
D. It causes a profuse watery scour

Where clostridial disease occurs in the indoor farrowing situation which of the following will help prevent disease?

A. Washing sows prior to entry with soap and water
B. Lime washing sows prior to entry
C. Applying a flame gun to sows prior to entry
D. Burning bedding

With respect to Clostridial disease outdoors, which of the following is true?

A. It is only seen in pasture previously occupied by sheep
B. Control includes burning of bedding
C. Rats are the source of the infection
D. Vaccination of sows against clostridial disease is an unnecessary cost

Disease generally has a cost to the farm . Which of the following is true with respect to Clostridial disease?

A. The costs of an acute outbreak of Cl perfringens type C disease far outway the cost of a chronic low grade outbreak associated with Cl perfringens type A
B. The costs of low grade Cl perfringens type A disease generally exceed those associated with an acute fatal outbreak associated with Cl perfringens type C
C. All disease costs the same
D. The cost in terms of pig welfare is irrelevant.

In the face of an acute outbreak of Cl perfringens type C which of the following treatments is appropriate?

A. Wait to see affected piglets before treating each one
B. Treat sows prior to farrowing with antibiotics
C. Treat piglets at birth with antibiotics metaphylactically
D. Treat piglets at birth with vaccine metaphylactically

Which of the following is true of Cl. Perfringens type A with respect to the cost of the disease?

A. It causes no measurable loss
B. The loss relates to increased mortality
C. The effect of the disease is to limit growth rate by 6-7% or 40gm/day
D. Cost of treatment outweighs the cost of the disease

Clostridium perfringens type C infection and disease can be prevented by:

A. Vaccination of sow Prefarrowing

B. Vaccination of piglets
C. Antibiotic administration to sows prior to farrowing
D. Use of probiotics in the sow

Clostridium perfringens type A infection and disease can be prevented by:

A. Vaccination of piglets
B. Antibiotic injection of piglets
C. Use of specially imported vaccine in sows
D. Feedback of scour material

Feedback of scour material should:

A. Only be given to sows in ealry pregnancy
B. Only be given to gilts in early pregnancy
C. Be a standard procedure to prevent clostridial disease
D. Only be applied under veterinary direction