

# Pig Health – Gilt Infertility

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

- In a normal commercial pig breeding farm the replacement rate of the sows would be expected to
  - Be less than 15%/year
  - Be less than 40% per year
  - Exceed 40% per year
  - Be 100%/year
- Which of the following statements regarding the health of young growing gilts is true?
  - Health challenges have no effect on lifetime breeding performance
  - Health challenge around puberty and prior to service can compromise successful breeding performance for life
  - Health challenges to gilts prior to service only affect the breeding of the first litter
  - Health challenges prior to breeding of gilts improve reproductive performance
- Which of the following organisms have variable serotypes that may not be compatible between incoming gilts and the recipient herd?
  - E. coli
  - Rotavirus
  - Haemophilus parasuis
  - All of these
- Which of the following statements should apply when introducing gilts into a herd?
  - They should be isolated (quarantined) on arrival to avoid introduction of new pathogens
  - They should not be vaccinated until they are fully integrated into the herd
  - They should be exposed directly to the existing herd on arrival
  - There is no need to health match incoming stock to the farm
- On introduction to a herd gilts are likely to meet organisms to which they have not previously been exposed. The likely effect of this is
  - Of no significance
  - Multiplication of those organisms and potential destabilising of the health of the herd
  - The gilts inherent immunity will prevent any problems
  - There is no risk to the gilts' health
- Targets for when to serve gilts for the first time are
  - A minimum of 100kg liveweight
  - At first observable heat
  - At a minimum of 135kg and at the second heat
  - Whenever they are needed
- Vasectomised boars provide which of the following benefits?
  - They avoid having to supervise service
  - They stimulate oestrous without effectively serving gilts
  - They should only be used with sows
  - They avoid the need for AI

8. Pharmaceutical control and synchronisation of oestrous in gilts
  - a. Should not be used
  - b. Is applied by injection of gilts daily
  - c. Is best avoided in batch serving/farrowing systems
  - d. Should only be applied to gilts that are known to be cycling.
  
9. Which of the following statements is true of discharges from the vulva of gilts?
  - a. A creamy purulent discharge during oestrous is normal
  - b. No discharge should be seen at oestrous
  - c. A clear mucoid occasionally blood stained discharge is normal
  - d. Discharges occurring 2 or more weeks after service are of no consequence
  
10. Viral infections that compromise fertility are particularly a risk in gilts. Which of the following statements is true?
  - a. Vaccination for such viruses should be given before service to allow development of immunity
  - b. Vaccination should not be given until service
  - c. Vaccination should not be given until after the gilt is served
  - d. There is no need to vaccinate gilts against PCV2 if they were vaccinated as baby pigs