

# Pig Health – Gilt Management and Integration

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

- The health risk of introducing gilts from outside the farm is:
  - Negligible
  - Negligible if introduced as weaner gilts (35Kg – 45kg)
  - Unacceptable
  - Should be carefully managed
- What is the most significant the health risks of introducing gilts?
  - Introduction of new pathogenic agents
  - Introduction of new strains of resident agents
  - Naïve gilts meeting recipient herd pathogens
  - Destabilisation of recipient health herd
- Which of the following statements is true regarding health risks of introducing gilts to the breeding herd?
  - They do not pose a health risk
  - If you already have a specific disease there is no risk of introduction in incoming gilts
  - Naive gilts act as multipliers of the herd's microbial population and can destabellise its health standards
  - The health of the gilts doesn't matter
- When purchasing gilt replacements
  - It is not necessary to know the health status of the source farm
  - Veterinary liason is required to health match supply with recipient
  - The supply company's managers and sales staff should be relied upon for health information.
  - A single enquiry re health status when starting the process is sufficient.
- Which of the following techniques reduce the risk of health problems with gilt introduction?
  - Quarantine
  - Vaccination without quarantine
  - Direct introduction
  - In-feed antibiotics for the first 2 weeks
- To reduce health problems in gilts which of the following aspects should be addressed?
  - Immediate exposure to the herd's pathogens
  - Appropriately timed and targeted vaccination
  - Provision of warm dry accommodation
  - All of these
- If purchasing boars for intoduction to the farm
  - The same protocols should be followed as for gilts
  - They do not require quarantine
  - They do not require acclimatisation
  - The pose no health risk to the recipient herd.
- Testing gilts supplied from GB seed stock farms for infection during quarantine
  - Is unnecessary
  - Should include a blood test for MRSA
  - Can use combination of blood and saliva tests
  - Should be undertaken as the gilts leave quarantine

9. The aim of vaccination of gilts entering the herd is:
- A. To prevent them bringing new disease with them
  - B. To eliminate disease they are carrying
  - C. To protect them against disease they meet on or after arrival
  - D. All of these

10. Vaccinations necessary for replacement gilts
- A. Should be left to the supplier
  - B. Should be tailored to the needs of the recipient herd
  - C. Should be given once gilts have been served.
  - D. Work within 2 weeks of application.