

Pig Health – Mycoplasma Arthritis

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

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

- Joint ill in baby piglets can be caused by:
 - Mycoplasma hysynoviae
 - Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae
 - Streptococci
 - Excess colostrum intake
- The primary cause of Mycoplasma arthritis in the pig is:
 - Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae
 - Mycoplasma hyosynoviae
 - Mycoplasma hyorhinitis
 - Erysipelas
- Which of the following methods of spread between pigs does not apply to M hyosynoviae infection?
 - Aerosol transfer
 - Wind borne spread
 - Faecal spread
 - In vaccines
- Which of the following statements is true of M hyosynoviae infection in pigs?
 - It generally only infects individual pigs in a group
 - It spreads rapidly from pig to pig
 - Infection always causes disease
 - Infection occurs directly into the joints
- In a young growing pig acutely affected with mycoplasma arthritis:
 - Only a single joint will be affected
 - Swelling of all joints will be obvious
 - Soft swelling in the hock joints is likely to be seen
 - Hard swelling in the hock joints occurs
- Which of the following statements is true of Mycoplasma hyosynoviae infection?
 - It causes joint ill in baby pigs
 - Vaccination for Enzootic Pneumonia will prevent it
 - It is rare in the pig population
 - Vaccination is not appropriate for its control
- Mycoplasma hyosynoviae is seen in which of the following groups of pigs?
 - Growing pigs above 30kg
 - Growing pigs below 30kg
 - Mature breeding animals
 - Baby piglets
- In growing pigs lameness due to M hyosynoviae is:
 - Most likely to occur on stalled floors
 - Most likely to be seen in straw based scrape through accommodation
 - Only occurs in gilts
 - Is most likely to be seen in summer

9. *Mycoplasma hyosynoviae* arthritis presents as:

- A. Pigs off legs
- B. Altered gait
- C. Occasional limping
- D. All of these

10. Treatment of *M. hyosynoviae* in an affected pig:

- A. Should be by injection for a full course of 3-5 days antimycoplasma antibiotic
- B. Should be given in the feed
- C. Can be fully effective as a single injectable dose
- D. Is unnecessary