Pig Health – Oestrus During Lactation

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

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

1. Which of the following is true of lactational oestrous in the sow?
    a. It does not occur
    b. It is normally suppressed by prolactin
    c. It is not seen in other species
    d. It doesn't occur beyond 4 weeks after weaning

2. Peak fertile period for a sow is
    a. Within 4 weeks farrowing
    b. Within 3 days of weaning
    c. 3-7 days post weaning
    d. 4weeks post weaning

3. The trigger for oestrous to occur after weaning is
    a. An energy surge leading to insulin release
    b. A drop in energy balance at weaning
    c. A surge in prolactin production
    d. A drop in insulin levels

4. Sows that are on heat during lactation
    a. Stop lactating
    b. Stop drinking completely
    c. Show a drop in feed intake
    d. Are obvious in indoor farrowing situations

5. Which of the following is not likely to trigger lactational oestrous indoors?
    a. Death of several piglets of 7 days old or more
    b. Multisuckling
    c. Prolonging lactation by fostering an extra litter
    d. Allowing the sow to suckle her full litter up to 28days post farrowing

6. Which of the following is true of split weaning?
    a. It is used to maximise work load on the sow
    b. It is intended to reduce workload on the sow
    c. Half the litter can safely be removed 7 days early
    d. Allows the litter to be divided in half and each group suckled alternately

7. When split weaning the maximum number of pigs removed to avoid lactational oestrous is
    a. As many as necessary before 21 days old
    b. Half the litter at any time before 21days old
    c. Half the litter 7 days before weaning is due
    d. No more than 2 piglets 7 days before normal weaning

8. In outdoor herds mis-mothering occurs occasionally. Which of the following statements is true?
    a. It is prevented by individual farrowing paddocks
    b. Litter desertion is especially a risk in winter
    c. Doubling up is most likely to occur in cold weather
    d. Provision of wallows in farrowing paddocks reduces mis-mothering

9. In outdoor herds, lactational oestrous is likely to be stimulated by
    a. Proximity of boars
    b. The stimulating effect of one sow coming on heat for other sows
    c. Lack of water provision especially in winter
    d. All of these

10. Sows showing oestrous occurring during lactation
    a. Have improved subsequent fertility
    b. Disrupt normal service patterns
    c. Should be served when seen
    d. Will always still come on heat 3-7 days after weaning