

Pig Health – Physical Lameness in breeding stock

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

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

- Which of the following conditions is a non-infectious cause of lameness in breeding pigs:
 - Mycoplasma arthritis
 - Osteochondrosis
 - Erysipelas
 - Bush Foot
- At what age is a pig fully grown?
 - 1yr
 - 2yrs
 - 3.5-4yrs
 - It never reaches full growth
- Which of the following is true of osteomalacia?
 - It causes bush foot
 - It presents as mild lameness
 - It can lead to spontaneous bone fractures
 - It is caused by excess calcium in bones
- A gilt suffering from acute bilateral epiphysiolysis will present
 - Walking normally
 - Will walk stiff legged
 - Can stand and walk if assisted
 - Will dog sit and be unable to stand
- Which breed of pig is more likely to suffer clinical osteochondrosis?
 - Landrace
 - Duroc
 - Wild boar
 - Hampshire
- Which is true of osteochondrosis in pigs?
 - It does not occur in young pigs
 - It involves damage and deformity to cartilage in joints
 - It causes fractures of the bones
 - Treatment usually leads to complete recovery
- Which of the following factors is generally not associated with development of osteochondrosis?
 - Alkaline diets
 - High stocking rates during early growth
 - Fast growth
 - Dietary imbalance of major minerals &/or Vitamin D

8. What action should be taken with an acutely lame adult pig that is still weight bearing?
 - A. Immediate euthanasia
 - B. Leave with her pen mates or in farrowing crate and see if she improves
 - C. As above but inject with antibiotics
 - D. Move to a well bedded hospital pen and administer NSAID anti-inflammatory pain killers and observe progress

9. Where there is a risk of damage to joints of gilts, which of the following measures are appropriate to prevent future cases:
 - A. Reduce feed intake during lactation
 - B. Delay weaning
 - C. Avoid creep feeding in piglets
 - D. Wean gilts and small sows together in small groups and avoid bullying by larger sows

10. If physical injury and lameness occur regularly in weaned sows and gilts which of the following actions should be considered?
 - A. Wean into individual crates
 - B. Improve floor quality and grip by grooving or applying sharp sand.
 - C. Wean into larger groups with constrained space provision
 - D. Restrict feed access post weaning