

# Pig Health – Respiratory Disease in young piglets

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

- Which of the following agents is not involved in respiratory disease in young piglets?
  - PRRS virus
  - Haemophilus parasuis
  - Swine Influenza viruses
  - E.coli
- Which of the following statements is true of H parasuis induced respiratory disease in young piglets?
  - It is not seen in outdoor herds
  - It is most common in outdoor herds
  - It can occur independently of any other pathogen
  - There is no colostral immunity to H parasuis
- Haemophilus parasuis is the normal cause of which disease?
  - Glässers disease
  - PRRS
  - Influenza
  - PMWS
- Clinical signs of H parasuis induced respiratory disease in piglets
  - Are evident at birth
  - Usually become obvious from 10-12 days of age
  - Do not occur until weaning
  - Are only seen in older growing pigs
- Which of the following clinical signs is not a feature of H parasuis induced respiratory disease in young pigs?
  - Coughing
  - Loss of condition
  - Diarrhoea
  - Sneezing
- Long term damage to the piglet by early disease with H parasuis may present as what lesions at slaughter?
  - Milk spot liver
  - Pleurisy and pericarditis
  - Lung abscessation
  - Mycoplasma pneumonia
- Young piglets suffering from acute respiratory disease before weaning require treatment with
  - Aspirin
  - PRRS vaccine
  - Glässers Disease vaccine
  - Antibiotics
- Which of the following management procedures will reduce the likelihood of young piglet respiratory disease occurring?

- a. All in all out management of farrowing rooms
  - b. Moving poor diseased pigs back to younger rooms of pigs
  - c. Using a large continually occupied farrowing room
  - d. Regularly altering the source of replacement gilts
9. Vaccination for Glässers disease can be effectively applied to prevent young pig respiratory disease by:
- a. Vaccinating piglets at birth
  - b. Vaccinating the sow at farrowing
  - c. Vaccinating the sow prior to farrowing
  - d. Vaccinating piglets at weaning
10. Which of the following is true of vaccine policies for the control of young piglet respiratory disease?
- a. Piglets should be vaccinated with PRRS vaccine
  - b. Where appropriate, PRRS and multivalent Swine Influenza vaccines can be applied to the sow prior to farrowing
  - c. Piglets should be vaccinated with a Pandemic Influenza vaccine
  - d. Vaccines are only useful to treat affected piglets