

# Pig Health – Salmonella Cholerae suis

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

1. Salmonella are commonly found in animals and the environment. They are
  - a. Viruses
  - b. Bacteria
  - c. Fungi
  - d. Parasites
2. How many strains of Salmonella are known to exist?
  - a. A single strain
  - b. One strain per animal species
  - c. 26 species
  - d. More than 2000 species
3. Using the meat juice ELISA test for antibody detection in slaughter pigs will detect
  - a. Active bacterial infection
  - b. Previous infection with any salmonella
  - c. Previous infection with group B & C salmonella
  - d. Only evidence of Salmonella cholerae suis
4. The most common Salmonella causing disease in pigs in the UK is
  - a. Salmonella typhimurium (including monophasic strains)
  - b. Salmonellae cholerae suis
  - c. Classical swine fever
  - d. Salmonella kedugo
5. Salmonella in pigs is important because
  - a. It can cause disease in pigs
  - b. It can spread to man and cause food poisoning
  - c. Antibiotic resistance strains of salmonella have the potential to transfer to human pathogens
  - d. All of the above
6. Clinical disease in pigs with Salmonella cholerae suis can be a serious problem. The last confirmed case in the UK occurred in
  - a. 1960's
  - b. 2003
  - c. 2009
  - d. 2015
7. Which of the following clinical signs would be consistent with the septicaemic form of salmonella cholerae suis infection?
  - a. Vomiting
  - b. High fever
  - c. Cyanosis of the extremities
  - d. All of these

8. Which of the following diseases are differential diagnoses for the enteric form of *Salmonella cholerae suis* infection in weaned pigs?
  - a. Erysipelas
  - b. Post weaning *E coli* enteritis
  - c. Classical swine fever
  - d. PRRS
  
9. Which of the following statements is true with respect to the enteric form of *Salmonella cholerae suis*?
  - a. It leads to skin sloughing
  - b. It may be a coincidental isolate from a more complex disease
  - c. It causes PMWS
  - d. It only occurs in isolation from other pathogens
  
10. The long term control of *Salmonella cholerae suis* within a farm should be based upon
  - a. Long term use of in feed antibiotic medication
  - b. Use of a commercially available vaccine
  - c. Rigorous application of hygiene principles
  - d. Actively spreading infection from group to group.