

Gastrointestinal Nematode Control in Sheep

First Name:	<input type="text"/>	Last Name:	<input type="text"/>
Email Address:	<input type="text"/>	Veterinary Practice:	<input type="text"/>
Postcode:	<input type="text"/>		

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

1. Nematodirosis is an important disease affecting:

- A. Young lambs during the late spring
- B. Lambs during mid-summer
- C. Lambs at weaning
- D. Lambs during late autumn

2. Nematodirosis arises from young lambs grazing pastures contaminated with large numbers of larvae which develop from eggs:

- A. Deposited by ewes during the previous grazing season
- B. Deposited by ewes during the same grazing season
- C. Deposited by lambs during the previous grazing season
- D. Deposited by lambs during the same grazing season

3. A large Nematodirus battus challenge can cause:

- A. Acute onset of profuse watery diarrhoea in young lambs
- B. Acute onset of profuse watery diarrhoea in weaned lambs
- C. Anaemia in store lambs
- D. Bottle jaw in young lambs

4. Nematodirosis should be treated with which of the following anthelmintics?

- A. 2-LM imidazothiazoles, tetrahydropyrimidines
- B. 1-BZ benzimidazoles, probenzimidazoles
- C. 3-AV avermectins, milbemycins.
- D. 4-AD monepantel

5. Anthelmintic prophylaxis timing for Nematodirosis is guided by:

- A. Rainfall
- B. Winter snowfall
- C. Prolonged hot dry summer weather
- D. Environmental temperatures in spring

6. In haemonchosis the most important clinical sign is:

- A. Profuse watery diarrhoea
- B. Anaemia.
- C. Secondary blowfly strike
- D. Sudden death

7. Trichostrongylosis is normally seen in

- A. Young lambs during the late spring
- B. Lambs during mid-summer
- C. Lambs at weaning
- D. Lambs during late autumn/early winter

8. The most prominent clinical feature of trichostrongylosis is:

- A. Bottle jaw
- B. Anaemia.
- C. Profuse dark-coloured, foul-smelling diarrhoea
- D. Sudden death

9. Tapeworms in growing lambs cause

- A. Profuse watery diarrhoea
- B. Anaemia.
- C. No adverse effects on growth rate
- D. Sudden death

10. The main source of the pasture larval challenge to grazing lambs in late spring comes from:

- A. Eggs passed by ewes during the periparturient period.
- B. Cattle
- C. Over-wintered larvae
- D. Over-wintered eggs