

Nematodirosis in Sheep

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

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

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
- E Lambs during winter

Nematodirosis is an important disease affecting

- A Young lambs only
- B Store lambs
- C Yealing sheep
- D Gimmers
- E Rams

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
- E Deposited by calves during the same grazing season

A large *Nematodirus battus* challenge can cause

- A Acute onset of profuse watery diarrhoea in a large percentage of young lambs
- B Acute onset of profuse watery diarrhoea in a small percentage of young lambs
- C Acute onset of profuse watery diarrhoea in both ewes and lambs
- D Anaemia in young lambs
- E Bottle jaw in young lambs

Nematodirosis should be treated with which of the following anthelmintics?

- A BZ benzimidazoles, probenzimidazoles
- B LM imidazothiazoles, tetrahydropyrimidines
- C AV avermectins, milbemycins.
- D AD monepantel
- E SI derquantel/abamectin

Anthelmintic prophylaxis timing for Nematodirosis is guided by:

- A Rainfall in early spring
- B Rainfall in the previous summer

- C Winter snow and freezing temperatures
- D Prolonged hot dry summer weather
- E Environmental temperatures in spring

The main differential diagnosis for nematodiosis is

- A Cryptosporidiosis
- B Coccidiosis
- C Rotavirus
- D Lush pasture
- E Excess clover in sward

Prevention of nematodiosis is best prevented by

- A Treating all ewes at lambing time with a short-acting anthelmintic
- B Treating all ewes at lambing time with a persistent anthelmintic
- C Grazing ewes and lambs on safe grazing after lambing
- D Grazing lambs on safe grazing after weaning
- E Exposing lambs to contaminated pasture early to produce immunity

Nematodiosis will affect

- A Only twin and triplet lambs
- B Only weak lambs
- C Only single lambs
- D All lambs
- E All ages of sheep