

# Contagious Pustular Dermatitis (Orf)

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** unless otherwise stated

**1. Contagious pustular dermatitis is caused by:**

- A. A virus
- B. A bacterium
- C. A spirochaete
- D. Exposure to bright sunlight
- E. Contact with an irritant substance

**2. The cause of CPD can remain infective in the environment for how long:**

- A. Several hours
- B. Several days
- C. Several weeks
- D. Several months
- E. Many months

**3. Outbreaks of CPD may occur following which of the following events:**

- A. Hot and dry weather
- B. Cool wet weather
- C. Following weaning
- D. Pastures which contain thistles, gorse, stubbles
- E. Following plunge dipping

**4. A zoonosis refers to a disease which has the following capacity:**

- A. Can affect other sheep
- B. Can affect other ruminant species such as sheep and goats
- C. Can affect man
- D. Is resistant to antibiotic therapy
- E. Is resistant to disinfectants

**5. Vaccination against CPD can be attempted using which of the following:**

- A. An intramuscular live CPD vaccine
- B. A subcutaneous killed CPD vaccine
- C. Scarification with a live CPD vaccine
- D. Intranasal vaccination with a live CPD vaccine
- E. Vaccination of the dam before lambing time

**6. When should CPD vaccination should be undertaken:**

- A. Approximately 6 weeks before the anticipated occurrence of disease
- B. Approximately 2 weeks before the anticipated occurrence of disease
- C. When disease occurs
- D. In flocks where there is no history of disease
- E. After disease to boost immunity for next year

**7. CPD is introduced into a flock by:**

- A. Carrion
- B. Badgers
- C. Shearing equipment
- D. Carrier sheep
- E. Cattle

**8. Antibiotics can be used to treat CPD by:**

- A. Killing the causal virus
- B. Promoting the host's immune system
- C. Killing secondary bacterial infection
- D. Killing secondary fungal infections
- E. Preventing transmission