

## Farmyard Poultry (3) - Coccidiosis

First Name:

Last Name:

Email Address:

Veterinary Practice:

Postcode:

Please circle one answer only e.g.  A

**1. Coccidiosis occurs when:**

- A. birds are overcrowded
- B. litter is dry
- C. birds are kept on wire
- D. frosty weather

**2. Clinical signs of high pathogenic coccidiosis include:**

- A. lameness
- B. bloody diarrhoea
- C. sneezing
- D. ill thrift

**3. Clinical signs of low pathogenic coccidiosis include:**

- A. lameness
- B. bloody diarrhoea
- C. sneezing
- D. ill thrift

**4. Chicken coccidiosis in adults is controlled by:**

- A. antibiotics
- B. coccidiostat in feed
- C. anti-protozoal drugs
- D. Paracox vaccine

**5. Chicken coccidiosis in chicks is best controlled by:**

- A. antibiotics
- B. Paracox vaccine
- C. anti-protozoal drugs
- D. coccidiostat in feed

**6. Paracox vaccine can be effectively given to:**

- A. adult chickens
- B. turkeys
- C. 12 week old chicks
- D. day old chicks

**7. Ideal conditions for any species of coccidia to thrive are:**

- A. Very low temperatures
- B. Very dry atmosphere
- C. Wet litter
- D. low stocking density

**8. Oocysts are only killed by:**

- A. oocidal disinfectant
- B. damp conditions
- C. summer temperatures
- D. turning of litter

**9. Tyzzeria pernicioso affects:**

- A. pheasants
- B. ducks
- C. geese
- D. turkeys

**10. Coccidia infection of poultry results from:**

- A. poor weather
- B. wild birds
- C. mixing species of poultry
- D. ingestion of oocysts