

# Poultry(4) – External & Internal Parasites

First Name:

Last Name:

Email Address:

Veterinary Practice:

Postcode:

Please circle one answer only e.g.  A

**1. The life cycle of red mite includes:**

- A. Living on the bird all the time
- B. Sucking blood during the day only
- C. Sucking blood at night only
- D. Living in the litter

**2. The life cycle of northern fowl mite includes:**

- A. Living on the bird all the time
- B. Sucking blood during the day only
- C. Sucking blood at night only
- D. Living in the litter

**3. Poultry should be wormed at an interval of:**

- A. When they need it
- B. Twice a year
- C. Every week
- D. Depends on stocking density

**4. The clinical signs of roundworms include:**

- A. Weight loss
- B. Ill thrift
- C. Impaction
- D. Lameness

**5. The clinical signs of Capillaria include:**

- A. Weight loss
- B. Death
- C. Ill thrift
- D. Lameness

**6. The chicken louse is:**

- A. Is slow
- B. Is round
- C. Likes light
- D. Is yellow and flat

**7. The clinical signs of scaly leg include:**

- A. Dark legs
- B. White crusting
- C. Feathered legs
- D. Clean legs

**8. A chicken with scaly leg should**

- A. Have the crusts pulled off
- B. Be ignored
- C. Be treated with surgical spirit
- D. Be culled

**9. The vector for histomonosis (blackhead) is:**

- A. Heterakis
- B. Hexamita
- C. Trichomonas
- D. Earthworms

**10. In warm conditions, the life cycle of red mite is:**

- A. Two months
- B. Ten days
- C. One month
- D. Six months