SPP Course 1 - Erysipelas

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

Please circle <u>one</u> answer only e.g. 

1. Erysipelas in pigs is caused by:
A A virus
B A specific bacterium
C Rodents
D Wild birds

2. Clinically Erysipelas infection can cause which of the following:
A Diamonds
B Sudden death
C Abortion
D All of these

3. Which of the following are acute clinical signs of erysipelas in a growing pig?
A Diamonds
B Arthritis
C Scour
D Abortion

4. Which of the following statements regarding Endocarditis is true?
A It causes Diamond lesions
B It results in sudden death
C It has no implications in the slaughter pig
D It is only caused by Erysipelas

5. The financial impact of an outbreak of Erysipelas in growing pigs can be the result of:
A Dead pigs
B Condemnation at slaughter
C Cost of treatment
D All of these

6. Which of the following statements is true?:
A Pigs should be vaccinated with penicillin to prevent Erysipelas
B Vaccination of pigs for Erysipelas is ineffective
C Vaccination of sows for Erysipelas is an essential part of any pig farm disease control programme
D Vaccines cover all strains of Erysipelas

7. Vaccination of sows for Erysipelas:
A Is a once in a lifetime procedure
B Is best done after farrowing to protect the newborn litter
C Requires booster doses throughout life
D Causes abortions

8. Vaccination for Erysipelas:
A Controls all forms of the disease
B Covers all serotypes and strains
C Cannot be given with other vaccines
D Is highly cost effective

9. In an outbreak of acute Erysipelas causing sudden death and diamonds in a group of 500 growing pigs of c80kg liveweight in a straw yard which of the following actions is most appropriate?

A Inject all pigs with Erysipelas vaccine
B Medicate the water supply for the whole group with penecillin based antibiotic
C Slaughter the whole group
D Inject all pigs with long acting broad spectrum Cephalosporin antibiotic

10. Arthritis as a result of Erysipelas:

A Is a chronic, crippling and irreversible condition
B Is effectively treated with penicillin
C Is common in fully slatted pen systems
D Is not controlled by rigorous hygiene standards