

SPP Course 2 – Milking Problems in Sows and Gilts

First Name:		Last Name:		
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Postcode:		Date:		

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

- Which of the following statements is true of immunity in newborn pigs?
 - The piglet is born fully immune
 - Colostrum intake after birth provided temporary immunity
 - Colostrum intake after birth provided immunity for life
 - Colostrum is fatal to piglets
- Which of the following statements is true of the normal porcine udder?
 - It only produces milk
 - It consists of a single gland
 - Milk production occurs only once farrowing is complete
 - If one gland becomes infected it will spread to the whole udder
- Which of the following conditions does NOT lead to primary agalactia?
 - Ergot poisoning
 - Lack of water supply
 - Insufficient protein intake in gilts
 - Acute mastitis
- Milk letdown is impeded by
 - The piglets sucking the teats
 - Excitability & Adrenalin release
 - Oxytocin release
 - Plentiful water supply
- Milk production will continue in the sow for many weeks
 - Provided she is fed adequately
 - Has free access to water
 - The piglets continue to draw milk
 - All of these
- “Drying up” of all or part of the udder 7 – 10 days after farrowing is MOST LIKELY to arise due to:
 - Acute mastitis
 - Excessive milk supply at farrowing and pressure build-up
 - Actinomyces of the udder
 - Lack of water supply
- Which of the following actions is not suitable to relieve the pressure created by excess milk production?
 - Treat the sow with antibiotics
 - Hand milk the udder
 - Use a human breast pump to remove milk from the udder
 - Temporarily cross foster older pigs to suck out excess milk
- Acute mastitis is the result of udder infections due to ascending bacteria. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - The sow will be ill with hardened and hot udder
 - Death can occur rapidly
 - It is caused by over-feeding prior to farrowing
 - Bacterial penetration can be facilitated by damage due to piglets teeth

9. A sow suffering from acute mastitis will

- A. Have a raised temperature
- B. Have a hot and painful udder
- C. Be reluctant to eat
- D. All of these

10. A sow with a long standing chronically swollen ulcerating and suppurating udder should

- A. Be sent to market
- B. Be submitted to the abattoir for slaughter
- C. Be euthanased humanely on farm
- D. Be permanently medicated with antibiotics