

SPP Course 2 – Parasites (2) - Worms

First Name:

Last Name:

Email:

Veterinary Practice:

Postcode: Date:

Please circle one answer only e.g. A

In which husbandry systems are worms most likely to become a significant problem?

- A All in all out strawed yards washed in between batches
- B Fully slatted finishing buildings
- C Flat decks for weaners
- D Extensive permanently occupied ground

Which of the following statements regarding worms in pigs is true?

- A Sows are immune and do not harbour worms
- B Eggs are produced constantly from infected pigs
- C All worms are harmless
- D The life cycle of all worms involves a period outside the body of the pig

Which of the following worms has an indirect life cycle, requiring an additional host to complete the cycle?

- A *Metastrongyles apri* – the lungworm
- B *Hyostrongylus rubidus* – the stomach worm
- C *Ascaris suum* – the roundworm
- D *Trichuris suis* – the whipworm

Which of the following statements is true of worm eggs?

- A All eggs die off rapidly outside the body
- B The eggs of *Ascaris suum* are virtually indestructible
- C *Trichuris suis* does not produce eggs
- D Eggs re-infect pigs immediately

Eggs shed by pigs into the environment develop into infective larvae

- A Immediately
- B At a rate determined by temperature
- C Survive better in dry warm conditions
- D Are killed by moisture

The most likely clinical effects of *Oesophagostomum* in the sow is

- A Loss of condition and thin sow syndrome
- B Bloody mucoid scour
- C Respiratory disease including coughing
- D Death

Which of the following is true of *Ascaris suum* in pigs

- A The eggs die off quickly after shedding
- B Eggs are only shed in very small numbers
- C The larvae migrate to the liver where they cause milk spot damage
- D Migrating larvae do not cause coughing in pigs

Milk spot liver in growing pigs

- A Causes blockage of the gut
- B Are permanent lesions in the liver
- C Cause the pig to cough
- D Can lead to jaundice and liver failure

A worming programme for a small herd:

- A Is un-necessary
- B Needs to be tailored to the individual herd requirement and circumstances
- C Must not be given with mange treatments
- D Can only be applied by injectable products

Which of the following statements is true of the treatment of pig worms

- A Resistance to existing wormers is rare
- B Worming for *Trichuris* infestation requires lower doses of wormers
- C Worming is harmless even in high burden situations
- D If worming is practiced land management has no effect on worm burdens