

Johne's and other Wasting Diseases in Sheep

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

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

- Johne's disease is most commonly encountered in:
 - Pedigree meat breed flocks
 - Intensively-managed lowground flocks
 - Extensively-managed hill flocks
 - All sheep husbandry systems
- Johne's disease is characterised by:
 - Fleece loss
 - Lameness
 - Chronic severe diarrhoea
 - Emaciation
- Johne's disease is caused by a:
 - Virus
 - Bacterium
 - Worm
 - Ectoparasite
- Clinical Johne's disease is most common in sheep aged:
 - 6-9 months-old
 - 1-2 year-old
 - 3 to 4 years-old
 - More than 5 years-old
- Which of the following species is potentially an important source of Johne's disease for sheep?
 - Badgers
 - Dogs
 - Rats and other vermin
 - Goats
- Which of the following measures is most likely to reduce the future incidence of Johne's disease on a sheep farm with 5 per losses annually from this disease?
 - Vaccination
 - Regular antibiotic treatment
 - Regular anthelmintic treatment
 - Purchase only ewe lambs not gimmers
- Sheep with Johne's disease should be:
 - Grazed with breeding ewe lamb replacements to confer immunity
 - Grazed with breeding gimmer replacements to confer immunity
 - Culled immediately
 - Added to fattening group to add condition before sale

- 8.** Compared to other sheep in the group, sheep with Johne's often have:
- A. Zero faecal worm eggs counts
 - B. Low faecal worm eggs counts
 - C. Moderate faecal worm eggs counts
 - D. Very high faecal worm egg counts
- 9.** Abomasal emptying defect is most commonly seen in which of the following sheep breeds?
- A. Texel
 - B. Suffolk
 - C. Cheviot
 - D. Scottish Blackface
- 10.** Septic peritonitis most frequently follows:
- A. Grain overload/acidosis
 - B. Ingestion of a piece of sharp wire
 - C. Uterine tear caused by excessive manual interference during attempted correction of a lambing problem.
 - D. Hypocalcaemia