

SPP Course 4 - Biosecurity

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

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

External Biosecurity refers to:

- A. Disease control on the farm
- B. Threats from terrorism
- C. Measures to reduce spread of disease between animal populations
- D. The control of exotic diseases

Which of the following are not significant risks of spreading disease between pig holdings?

- A. Pig movements
- B. Moving between populations in the same clothing
- C. Meeting another pig keeper in the pub
- D. Rodent movements

Which of the following actions are NOT appropriate if taking a pig to a non-fatstock show?

- A. Treat for parasites before leaving
- B. Reintroduce the pig back into your farm directly
- C. Obtain a movement licence
- D. Fully vaccinate before going to the show (if local rules permit)

Which of the following disease problems can be introduced into the farm in semen used for artificial insemination?

- A. PRRS
- B. Mange
- C. Lice
- D. Worms

Faecal contamination is a major source of disease introduction. Which of the following can potentially carry contamination onto the farm?

- A. Vehicles
- B. Dirty boots
- C. Clothing
- D. All of these

Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Pigs are a primary source of TB for cattle
- B. There is no disease risk keeping different species of farm animals together
- C. A range of diseases can transfer between different species of farm animals
- D. Cattle and pigs should never be in contact with each other

A smallholding containing pigs close to a large commercial operation

- A. Presents no risk to the neighbour
- B. Is at no risk from the neighbouring farm
- C. Is vulnerable to windborne transmission of pig diseases
- D. Should seek help from the neighbouring farm in handling pigs

Which of the following feeding practices represents a major health risk to pigs?

- A. Proprietary diets from a feed merchant
- B. Open grazing
- C. Waste vegetables
- D. Any meat, meat product or feed that has had contact with such

Which of the following is true?

- A. Human food scraps can be offered to pigs
- B. Waste food scraps that have not been in contact with meat are ok to give to pigs
- C. It is illegal to offer pigs any waste food scraps that have been in a domestic kitchen
- D. Garden vegetables should never be given to pigs.

Whenever handling pigs

- A. Wash hands in cold water beforehand
- B. Wash hands with soap and warm water beforehand
- C. Wash hands with alcohol santiser beforehand
- D. Do not wash hands before handling pigs