

SPP Course 5 - Greasy Pig Disease

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

Please circle one answer only e.g. A

- Greasy Pig Disease is caused by:-
 - Fusobacterium necrophorum
 - Sarcoptic mange mites
 - Pig Pox virus
 - Staphylococcus hyicus
- Which of the following is true
 - Staph hyicus associated disease can occur in any age of pigs
 - Greasy Pig Disease is not fatal
 - The disease presents in a single recognisable way
 - Irritation in a key sign of Greasy Pig Disease
- Staph hyicus in pigs
 - Is rare
 - Is a common skin bacterium
 - Causes disease only with complicating infection
 - Occurs as a single strain.
- Factors which may trigger GPD include
 - Skin damage from fighting
 - High humidity
 - Faecal contamination of the skin
 - All of these
- Presentation of GPD in sows is **most** likely to be
 - An acute ulcerative dermatitis
 - Facial necrosis
 - Discrete superficial lesions on the back
 - All of these
- GPD is most likely to cause death in which age group of pigs?
 - Adults
 - Baby piglets
 - Weaners
 - Grower/finishers
- Treatment of affected pigs with greasy pig disease is best achieved by

- a. Systemic treatment with antibiotics
- b. Washing in soap
- c. Use of electrolytes only
- d. Feed medication

8. Control of GPD can be achieved by

- a. Improving environmental conditions
- b. Reducing primary skin damage
- c. Use of autogenous vaccines
- d. All of these

9. Skin damage to pigs can be minimised by

- a. Avoiding teeth clipping
- b. Mixing pigs
- c. Using bright lighting
- d. Using deodorant sprays

10. The financial impact of GPD in a herd

- a. Can be overshadowed by the welfare implications
- b. Can be experienced at slaughter
- c. Can be due to slowed growth
- d. All of these

