Goat Health (3) - Endoparasites

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

Please circle one answer only e.g.   Ⓐ

1 What is an endoparasite?
  A   A general term for parasites that only affect goats
  B   A term used to describe parasites that live on the outside of the body
  C   A term used by vets to describe parasites affecting farmed animals
  D   A term used to describe parasites that live inside the body

2 The most important endoparasites in goats in the UK are:
  A   Round worms.
  B   Fluke.
  C   Coccidia.
  D   Tapeworms.

3 In the UK – most roundworms affecting goats only affect goats:
  A   True
  B   False they can also affect all species running in the same paddock including chickens?
  C   False they can also affect any sheep running in the same paddock.
  D   False they can also affect both sheep and cattle.

4 The main signs seen in goats with a worm burden are:
  A   Diarrhoea and lameness
  B   Weight loss and diarrhoea
  C   Weight loss and diarrhoea although with Haemonchus infection anaemia and weight loss are the main signs with no diarrhoea
  D   Anaemia and weight loss

5 The time taken for worms to complete their lifecycle is very predictable, making the development of a worming strategy very easy:
  A   True
  B   False – the time taken for worm development in the goat is predictable, but development on the pasture depends on weather conditions and is unpredictable.
  C   False – the worm development is unpredictable at all stages of the life cycle.
  D   False – we can predict what happens to the worms on the pasture, but not what happens to those developing in the goat

6 I'm planning to develop a worm control programme for my goats.
  A   My next door neighbour has kept sheep for nearly 50 years; I'm going to follow his advice and dose every 3 weeks through the summer.
  B   I'm going to wait until I have a goat with diarrhoea, and then dose it for worms – that will save money and cut down on resistance.
  C   I'm going to develop a worm control programme with my vet, based on faecal egg monitoring.
  D   I'm going to keep my goats organically – wormers are not allowed to be used under any circumstances.

7 I'm planning to keep my goats in the corner of a neighbours field around the edge of a pond, he's kept sheep there for years and has previously had fluke confirmed.

A   My goats are totally safe, they don't get fluke.

B   I'm going to worm them regularly – most wormers are effective against fluke anyway.

C   I'm not going to risk it, even though I have nowhere else to graze my goats other than a paddock that I know is worm sick.

D   I'm going to discuss the risks with my vet – and work out a strategy to graze it safely.

8 I've some goatlings that are going back in condition; I keep them in an old hen house, so it might be coccidiosis?

A   My chickens had coccidiosis previously – and I suspect that is where my goatlings got it from.

B   Coccidia from chickens do not cause coccidiosis in goats – so the two are not connected, it must be some other illness.

C   Coccidiosis is a potential cause of the signs described, a faeces sample might help me decide, I'll ask my vet.

D   I'm going to worm them anyway, I'm pretty sure wormers are effective against Coccidiosis?

9 I've agreed to host a visit by some children from a local playschool:

A   I think it's a good idea for children to be exposed to farm animals; they're all too clean nowadays.

B   I know there is a potential risk of them picking up nasty infections from my goats, but as long as they wash their hands afterwards I'm sure none of my goats pose a risk.

C   I've got quite a few kids with diarrhoea, it's probably coccidiosis and that is something children can't pick up.

D   I've got quite a few kids with diarrhoea, it might be Cryptosporidia – I'll make sure all the kids with diarrhoea are kept well away from the children – and I'll insist that the children stay out of the pens, and wash their hands thoroughly before they leave.