

# Ringworm in Horses

<b>First Name:</b>		<b>Last Name:</b>	
<b>Email:</b>			<b>Veterinary Practice:</b>
<b>Postcode:</b>		<b>Date:</b>	

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

- Ringworm is caused by:
  - A parasite
  - Fungal infection
  - Bacterial infection
  - Viral infection
- The correct term for Ringworm infection is:
  - Dermatophilosis
  - Dermatophytosis
  - Mycosis
  - Empyaema
- The infection occurs in:
  - The epidermis
  - The dermis
  - The hair follicles
  - The cuticles
- The most common cause of Ringworm in horses is:
  - Tricophyton equinum
  - Tricophyton asinum
  - Tricophyton canis
  - Tricophyton felis
- Diagnosis:
  - Can often be made from clinical signs alone
  - Can never be made reliably on clinical signs
  - Requires a combination of clinical signs and biopsy
  - Can only be made on culture
- Which of the following types of treatment are usually recommended?
  - Fungicidal feed additives
  - Anti-fungal injections
  - Topical anti-fungal powders
  - Topical anti-fungal rinses
- The most effective treatment(s) is/are:
  - enilconazole or miconazole
  - iodine compounds
  - chlorhexidine
  - steroids
- The environment of infected horses should be disinfected using:
  - Very dilute bleach
  - Any good quality soap
  - A fungicidal disinfectant
  - A fungicidal disinfectant which has activity against fungal spores

- 9** Which of the following statements is true?
- A Horses with ringworm pose a major risk to people
  - B People frequently become infected but disease is not severe
  - C Spread to people is uncommon as most cases are caused by an equine-specific strain
  - D Only children, the elderly and immunocompromised people can be infected
- 10** Recurrent infection in the same horse may indicate:
- A Other underlying disease
  - B A very aggressive strain of dermatophyte
  - C A genetic defect
  - D Secondary bacterial infection