

Equine Strangles

First Name:

Last Name:

Email:

Veterinary Practice:

Postcode: Date:

Please circle one answer only e.g. A

- 1 Strangles is caused by:
 - A A number of different types of bacteria
 - B Streptococcus equi equi
 - C A respiratory virus
 - D A parasite in the lymph nodes

- 2 Strangles is spread:
 - A By ticks
 - B By flies
 - C By contact with an infected horse or carrier
 - D All of the above

- 3 After infection with Strangles horses develop:
 - A A low temperature
 - B A normal temperature
 - C A slight increase in temperature
 - D A very high temperature

- 4 Chondroids are:
 - A Abscesses outside the lymph nodes
 - B Lumps of pus in lymph nodes
 - C Lumps of pus in the nostrils
 - D Hard lumps of dry pus in the guttural pouches

- 5 Which of the following is NOT a recognised complication of strangles?
 - A Muscle soreness
 - B Pneumonia
 - C Laryngeal paralysis
 - D Liver disease

- 6 Vaccination for strangles:
 - A Reduces the severity of disease and reduces the chance of disease spread
 - B Prevents disease
 - C Makes no difference to the clinical signs but reduces spread
 - D Stops clinical signs altogether but allows disease spread

- 7 The strangles blood test:
 - A Does not detect carriers
 - B Detects carriers and horses infected 2 weeks to 6 months earlier
 - C Detects carriers but not recent cases
 - D Detects horses infected within the last 2 weeks

- 8 To ensure a horse is free from disease after infection:
 - A A swab should be collected from the back of the throat
 - B A swab should be collected from both nostrils
 - C Three swabs should be collected from the back of the throat 5-7 days apart
 - D A blood test should be taken

- 9** Polymerase chain reaction for *S.equi* detects:
- A Surface proteins on the surface of live bacteria
 - B DNA from live or dead bacteria
 - C DNA from live bacteria
 - D Chondroids
- 10** Horses infected with strangles are typically:
- A Under a year of age
 - B 1-5 years of age
 - C 5-15 years of age
 - D Over 15 years of age