Sample questions from ECSRHM examination

Multiple choice questions

1. In relation to Sheep Pox disease:

   A. Flies may play an important role as mechanical vectors.
   B. Transmission occurs by aerosol.
   C. Viruses remain infective in the environment for as long as 6 months.
   D. Lymphocytes are the main target cell for this virus.

2. What needs to be taken into account when using anthelmintics to treat gastro-intestinal nematode infections in goats?

   A. Goats are very prone to intoxication by anthelmintic drugs. In comparison to sheep, a reduced dose should therefore be applied.
   B. Goats are much less likely to require anthelmintic treatment than sheep, because they show a higher resistance against gastrointestinal nematodes
   C. Due to metabolic differences between sheep and goats, a higher dose of anthelmintic drugs is necessary in goats.
   D. Eprinomectin is toxic in goats and must not be used in this species

3. Which of the following statements is correct with respect to ovine infectious keratoconjunctivitis (OIKC)?

   A. OIKC can be easily and effectively treated on a flock basis with antibiotic therapy.
   B. OIKC is most commonly seen in the summer when flocks are outside grazing extensively
   C. OIKC is most commonly seen in winter in flocks kept indoors.
   D. Multiple drug treatments are more effective than single active treatments

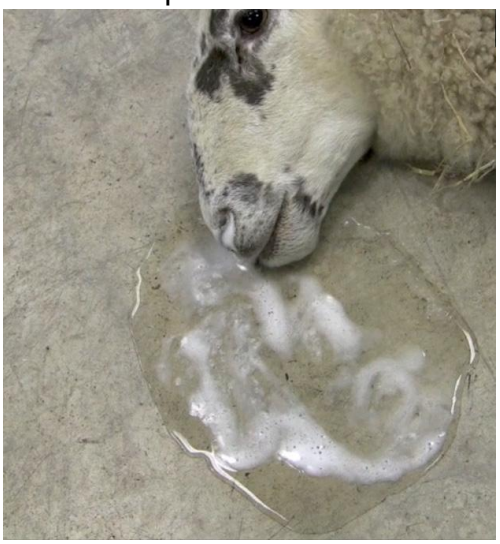
4. A regenerative haemolytic anaemia in sheep can be caused by:

   A. *Anaplasma ovis*
   B. *Haemonchus contortus*
   C. Iron deficiency
   D. blood sucking lice

5. In sheep with coccidiosis the highest pathogenicity is observed with:

   A. Eimeria intricata
   B. Eimeria ovinoidalis
   C. Eimeria parva
   D. Eimeria punctata

6. The feature shown below is noted immediately following euthanasia of a mature ewe in poor body condition. This feature is pathognomonic for which sheep disease?



   A. Abomasal emptying defect
   B. Enzootic nasal tumour
   C. Ovine pulmonary adenocarcinoma
   D. Oesophageal obstruction

7. Which diagnostic test is highly sensitive in the diagnosis of sub-clinical infestation of *Psoroptes ovis* in sheep?

   A. antibody ELISA
   B. skin scrape
   C. fluorescein-labeled peanut agglutinin test
   D. PCR

8. What is the most likely cause of intense pruritus in a cachectic sheep??

    A. Contagious ulcerative dermatosis
    B. Dermatophytosis
    C. Scrapie
    D. Aujeszky's disease

9. Which of the following sheep breeds is the most susceptible to Cu toxicosis?

    A. Merino
    B. Texel
    C. North Ronaldsay
    D. Scottish Blackface

10. Which of the following products is recommended in footbaths to control infectious footrot?

    A. 10% diluted copper sulphate
    B. 15% diluted zinc sulphate
    C. 50% diluted formalin
    D. 1% diluted chlorine

Long assay questions

1. A farmer has 500 sheep, lambing at 190% in March each year. The farm has good low-lying grazing extending to 50 hectares. Ewes and lambs co-graze from lambing until July, when lambs are weaned and moved to separate pastures. The farmer has regularly wormed ewes at lambing time, and lambs at monthly intervals throughout the year, rotating the product used on a yearly basis. Lamb performance has been good but there were problems with scouring (diarrhoea) in lambs in April and September last year with some lambs slow to reach finishing weight. Samples taken from the lambs in September and sent to the laboratory showed high worm egg counts (>1500epg). Despite treatment with a benzimidazole drench the lambs continued to scour until treatment was changed to ivermectin.

    a. What advice on worm control would you give to your client for the year ahead based on the history provided?

2. One of your dairy goat clients based in central Europe is experiencing problems with late abortions, stillbirths and weak kids in his group of yearling replacement does (1st pregnancy). The kidding season was unremarkable in his older does (2nd pregnancy onwards). The yearling and the older does are all in good body condition and do not show any clinical signs of ill-thrift or disease. They are being fed good quality grass and clover silage, maize silage and hay as well as a home-grown cereal mix. A mineral supplement is supplied in the milking parlour. All of the replacement does are home-bred and no animals have been bought in during the last 24 months. Abortions have not previously been a problem on his farm.
    a. Explain potential causes of abortion in goats.
    b. How would you investigate this problem? c. Discuss the most likely diagnosis in this case.

3. One of your clients keeps a small flock of 80 meat sheep and also has a milking herd of 120 goats. At a visit to the goat herd in mid-November (dry period: kidding occurs in late December and January) you assessed the body condition score (BCS) of a proportion of the dairy goats during milking time, and assessed them to be in condition score 1.5-2. Additionally, during a visit to vaccinate pregnant ewes (approximately 2-4 weeks pre-lambing) you perform condition scoring of all the pregnant ewes. A high proportion of the ewes are in body condition score 4-4.5 and are due to lamb soon in mid-April. The farmer does not conduct pregnancy scanning.

    a. What does body condition scoring reflect and what is the value of using condition scoring as a farm management tool for sheep and goats?
    b. Describe the approach to condition scoring in a) meat sheep and b) dairy goats and suggest key periods to assess BCS.
    c. Explain how condition scoring may help to highlight specific health issues