The sample questions from ECSRHM examination in 2018

Multiple choice questions

1. In which species and in which country was Peste des Petits Ruminants first recorded in the European Union in 2018?

A. Goats in Macedonia

B. Sheep and goats in Romania

C. Sheep and goats in Bulgaria

D. Sheep in Bulgaria

E. Sheep in Greece

2. Which of the following laboratory tests shows a high sensitivity for early diagnosis of subclinical Ovine Pulmonary Adenocarcinoma?

A. PCR examination of bronchoalveolar lavage samples

B. PCR examination of the buffy coat extracted from heparinized blood

C. PCR from nasal swabs

D. antibody detection by ELISA

E. virus isolation in cell culture from nasal swabs or tracheal wash samples

3. 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
E. 10% diluted paromomycine sulphate

Essay type questions

This is the carcass of a 4 week old female Texel lamb. The animal developed sudden onset hind limb paralysis at 3 weeks of age, 24 hours after turn out to pasture, but remained bright, alert and responsive. It was treated with a 5 day course of penicillin and streptomycin and a single injection of meloxicam, but was not responsive to treatment and was euthanased.

- Based on the clinical history, what are the main differential diagnoses?
- Describe the pathological lesion, the pathogenesis, and provide a final diagnosis.
- What potential concurrent disease could be present (provide the name and aetiological agent)? How can you confirm this at post-mortem?

Extended questions - problem solving question

1. 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.

2. 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.