1. Which of the following is an anthelmintic?
   A. Oxytetracycline  B. Ivermectin  C. Sulfamethazine

2. True or False. Leptospirosis causes abortions in pregnant sows.

3. The label on an antibiotic says to administer 1 cc per 20 lbs. of body weight. Your veterinarian told you to administer 2 cc per 20 lbs. of body weight to your sick pig. The withdrawal period is listed as 6 days on the bottle. Is this withdrawal period correct for the dosage you are using?
   No. Your veterinarian should prescribe a withdrawal period for the increased dosage.

4. What strategies can be used to keep pigs from picking up diseases from other groups of pigs?
   A. All-In All-Out Management  B. Disinfecting and Drying  C. Washing  D. All of the above

5. A 150-lb. market hog has suddenly died. It appears gaunt and extremely pale. During the post mortem examination you find a big blood clot in the pig’s stomach. What is the probable cause of death?
   A. Fever  B. Pneumonia  C. Gastric Ulcer  D. None of the above

6. True or False. Pit ventilation in deep-pit confinement buildings pulls off pit gasses and odors that could affect pig performance and increase respiratory disease.

7. Which of the following are ways to confirm pregnancy in a sow (may have more than 1 answer)?
   A. Absence of heat at 21 days  B. Electronic pregnancy tester  C. Distended udder after 90 days  D. Rectal palpation  E. All of the Above

8. Why is it advantageous for sows to farrow in farrowing crates rather than in open pens?
   A. Reduced piglet survivability  B. Sow not as likely to kill piglets  C. Better control of climate  D. B and C

9. What drug is sometimes administered to sows during the farrowing process and can result in uterine contractions and milk let-down?
   Oxytocin

10. Round worms are a/an ________ parasite.
    A. Internal  B. External

11. Mange mites are an example of a/an ________ parasite.
    A. Internal  B. External

12. Veterinarians evaluate Atrophic Rhinitis in swine carcasses by examining the turbinate bones located in the ________.
    Snout or Nose

13. Veterinarians evaluate Atrophic Rhinitis in swine carcasses by examining the ________ located in the snout or nose.
    Turbinate Bones

(continued)
14. PRRS stands for __________________________.
   Porcine Respiratory and Reproductive Syndrome

15. When is the leptospirosis vaccine given to pigs in a farrow-to-finish system?
   Pre-breeding

16. Which is one effect that leptospirosis does not have on swine?
   A. Liver Disease     B. Lameness
   C. Kidney Disease    D. Reproductive issues

17. Pigs with Atropic Rhinitis have increased risk for what common illness?
   Pneumonia

18. You wean your pigs at 3 weeks of age and place each week’s weaned pigs into a separate nursery room. How many nursery rooms would you need to place 10-week old feeder pigs onto a finishing floor, assuming one room is always empty for washing?
   8 Nursery Rooms

19. About how many gallons of water will a lactating sow drink each day?
   A. 2     B. 5     C. 10     D. 18

20. According to the PQA Plus® handbook, how long should medication and treatment records be maintained?
   1 year

   Veterinary/Client/Patient Relationship

22. Traditionally, consumers were taught to cook pork until “well done”. What parasite formerly associated with pork were they trying to kill?
   A. Toxoplasma     B. Trichina
   C. Roundworms     D. Coccidia

23. Name 4 species that can be affected by Foot and Mouth Disease.
   Cattle, Water Buffalo, Sheep, Goats, Pigs, Antelope, Deer, Hedgehogs, Elephants and Bison.

24. True or False. You may legally give an antibiotic (approved for cattle) to your pig if you have a veterinarian’s approval and the veterinarian has provided a withdrawal period for the drug.

25. The withdrawal period for “Antibiotic X” is 14 days. If a pig was given a shot of Antibiotic X on June 19 at 3 PM (according to label directions), when could the pig be slaughtered?
   July 3 at 3pm at the earliest

26. What is the name of the type of milk which passes some immunity from a sow to her piglet during the first 24 hours of its life?
   Colostrum

27. What is the name of the industry-wide biosecurity practice which ensures that incoming breeding stock don’t transfer diseases to a herd?
   Isolation

28. True or False. A cloudy ejaculate of boar semen would be expected to contain more sperm cells than a clearer ejaculate.
29. Which of the following is an anthelmintic (wormer): Oxytetracycline, Ivermectin, or Sulfamethazine?
   *Ivermectin is a wormer. The others are antibiotics.*

30. **True** or False. Leptospirosis causes abortions in pregnant sows.

31. What is the normal body temperature of a pig?
   *102.6 Accept 102.0 - 103.0.*

32. Where on a pig’s body should intramuscular injections be given?
   *In the neck muscle (behind the ear is acceptable)*

33. True or False. Leptospirosis vaccine is typically given to baby pigs at weaning time.
   *False. This vaccination is given pre-breeding.*

34. True or False. Pigs with Atropic Rhinitis generally have lower incidence of pneumonia.
   *False. Destroyed turbinate bones allow more access of bacteria to lungs and thus more potential for pneumonia.*

35. Management practices that act to maintain a disease-free environment for pigs are called ________ practices.
   *Biosecurity*

36. Mycoplasmal Pneumonia affects what organ in a pig’s respiratory system?
   A. Liver
   B. Kidneys
   C. Lungs