

## Questions on roundworms

- 1. Why is knowledge regarding roundworms of production animals necessary?**
  - a) Knowledge is not necessary
  - b) By treating animals every three weeks the problem will be solved
  - c) Roundworms cause severe production losses
  - d) Roundworm infestations are not really a problem
  - e) I do not need knowledge as my veterinarian tells me what to do(1)
  
- 2. How can you establish whether your animals are infected with roundworms?**
  - a) Weigh the animal
  - b) Ask your neighbour for help
  - c) By doing a faecal egg count by your veterinarian or laboratory
  - d) By looking at the colour of the dung
  - e) The dung has a bad odour(1)
  
- 3. Why should farmers study the life cycle of roundworms?**
  - a) So that you can decide when to sell your sheep.
  - b) So that you can decide when to go on holiday
  - c) So that the necessary steps can be taken to be proactive in controlling the infestation
  - d) For interest sake
  - e) To impress your neighbour(1)
  
- 4. Which roundworms cause anaemia (blood loss) in production animals**
  - a) Hookworm
  - b) Wireworm
  - c) Bankrupt worm
  - d) Brown stomach-worm
  - e) None(1)
  
- 5. Which roundworm infestation typically causes a bottle jaw?**
  - a) Nodularworm
  - b) Bankruptworm
  - c) Long-necked bankruptworm
  - d) Brown stomach-worm
  - e) Wireworm(1)
  
- 6. Which worm specie only lays a few (about 50) eggs per day?**
  - a) Wireworm
  - b) Brown stomach-worm
  - c) Bankruptworm
  - d) Long-necked bankruptworm
  - e) Nodular worm(1)

**7. Which environmental factors play a role in the occurrence of roundworm infestations?**

- a) Rainfall
- b) Leaking water troughs
- c) Irrigation
- d) Temperature
- e) All answers are correct (1)

**8. How are the different anthelmintic groups indicated on the label of dewormers?**

- a) Different colours
- b) A to F
- c) 1 to 10
- d) 1 to 9
- e) Active written on the label (1)

**9. What does a treatment program against roundworms include?**

- a) Decision when to treat animals using faecal egg counts and clinical signs
- b) Treat every 3 weeks during summer
- c) Choose the cheapest drug
- d) Calculate the correct dosage rate
- e) Give half the dose to save money (2)

Total marks 10