Large Animal Medicine II. Study Questions V.

1. Probably the most important abomasal parasite of small ruminants is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 Clinical signs often include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Coccidiosis usually affects \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals more severely. The treatment may include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. In many areas intestinal parasites of small ruminants have developed resistance to anthelmintics. The FAMACHA system was developed to treat animals on an

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ basis when they appear to require therapy.

4. What is the five-point-check and to what does it refer?

5. Parasitic spinal cord disease in small ruminants is associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A differential diagnosis is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This parasite is primarily a parasite of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Snails may be an intermediary host. Snails may also be intermediary hosts for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. The nasal bot of sheep is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Clinical signs of infestation include

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of sheep may be a cause of profuse, watery diarrhea, especially in feedlot lambs. Soiling of the wool can lead to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8. Control of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in small ruminants is aimed at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 environmental contamination and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of susceptible animals through sensible use of drugs and good management practices.

9. A type of tapeworm infestation usually manifested by development of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the thorax or abdomen of small ruminants is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. Two protozoal disease of sheep and goats that have abortion as a clinical sign are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The former is associated with cats.

11. A protozoal disease of ruminants associated with skin lesions is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.