

Small Ruminant Integrated Parasite Management (IPM) Pre & Post-Test

1. The primary cause of internal parasitism in sheep and goats is . . .
 - a. Overstocked pastures
 - b. Rotating pastures too frequently
 - c. Insufficient deworming
 - d. Grazing multi-species of livestock together

2. Which gastro-intestinal parasite usually causes the most problems to sheep and goats during the moist, summer months?
 - a. Cryptosporidia
 - b. Tapeworm
 - c. Lungworm
 - d. Hookworm
 - e. Barber Pole Worm

3. Which environmental conditions are most favorable to the barber pole worm completing its life cycle and causing clinical disease in sheep and goats?
 - a. Hot and Dry
 - b. Warm and Moist
 - c. Cold and Wet
 - d. Cold and Dry

4. Which internal parasite is transmitted by the white tailed deer and requires a snail or slug as its intermediate host?
 - a. Barber pole worm
 - b. Meningeal worm
 - c. Tapeworm
 - d. Lungworm
 - e. All of the above

5. What is the primary symptom of barber pole worm infection?
 - a. Anemia (blood and protein loss)
 - b. Pot belly
 - c. Diarrhea
 - d. Wool or hair loss
 - e. a and c

6. How should anthelmintics be administered to sheep and goats?
 - a. Orally to sheep; injections for goats
 - b. Injections for both
 - c. Injections for sheep; pour-ons for goats
 - d. Orally (drench or oblets) to both
 - e. In the feed or mineral block
 - f. All methods are equally effective and recommended.

7. Which parasite usually does not cause harm to sheep and goats, especially older animals?
 - a. Tapeworms
 - b. Stomach worms
 - c. Coccidia
 - d. All tend to be pathogenic

8. Which anthelmintics have worm parasites become the most resistant to on an industry-wide basis?
 - a. Fenbendazole (SafeGuard®)
 - b. Ivermectin (Ivomec®)
 - c. Levamisol (Prohibit®)
 - d. Moxidectin (Cydectin®)
 - e. a and b
 - f. b and d

9. What is the best indicator of whether an individual sheep or goat needs to be dewormed for *Haemonchus contortus*?
 - a. Color of lower eye lid (FAMACHA© score)
 - b. Fecal egg count
 - c. Body condition score
 - d. Consistency of manure

10. Which animal metabolizes anthelmintics quicker and requires a higher dosage of the drug in order for treatment to be effective?
 - a. Sheep
 - b. Goats
 - c. Cattle
 - d. Horses
 - e. a and b

11. Which of the following statements is untrue about coccidiostats (such as Bovatec®, Rumensin®, and Deccox®)?
 - a. They can be mixed in the feed or mineral to help prevent coccidiosis.
 - b. They can be used to treat animals with clinical coccidiosis.
 - c. They can be toxic to horses (and other equines) if ingested.
 - d. All are true.

12. Which of the following traits is the most highly heritable (i.e. affected the most by genetics and the least by environmental conditions)?
 - a. Number of babies born (litter size)
 - b. Birth weight of offspring
 - c. Parasite resistance (fecal egg counts)
 - d. Survival rate of offspring

13. Which natural product(s) has been scientifically proven to consistently control stomach worms in sheep and goats?
 - a. Diatomaceous earth (DE)
 - b. Pumpkin seeds
 - c. Garlic juice
 - d. Vinegar
 - e. All of the above
 - f. None of the above

14. Which of the following treatment practices increases the rate by which worm parasites become resistant to anthelmintics? (choose 3)
 - a. Underdosing
 - b. Overdosing
 - c. Deworming animals every month
 - d. Deworming every animal in the group
 - e. Administering anthelmintics from different chemical classes to newly purchased or acquired animals.
 - f. Administering anthelmintics orally
 - g. Fasting animals before administering anthelmintics

15. Which of the following is generally not considered to be a “clean” or “safe” pasture for sheep and goats? (choose 4)
- a. A pasture in which a hay crop has been harvested
 - b. A pasture which has been grazed by horses and/or cattle for the past six to twelve months.
 - c. A pasture which has been recently fertilized with nitrogen.
 - d. A pasture which has been frost-seeded with red clover
 - e. A pasture which has been rested for 3 weeks in July.
 - f. A pasture which has been rested over the winter.
 - g. A pasture which has been renovated with tillage.
16. Which forage contains the highest level of condensed tannins which have been shown to have inhibitory effect on abomasal worms in sheep and goats?
- a. MaxQ™ tall fescue
 - b. Dwarf pearl millet
 - c. Korean lespedeza
 - d. Sericea lespedeza
 - e. c and d
17. Which breeds of sheep and goats are generally more resistant to internal parasites?
- a. Hair sheep, Kiko, and Spanish goats
 - b. Suffolk sheep and Boer goats
 - c. British breeds of sheep and European breeds of dairy goats
 - d. There are no breed differences with regards to parasite resistance.
18. In a normal climatic year, the number of parasite larvae on pastures peaks in mid-Summer. True or False?
19. A single fecal egg count is always a good measure of the worm burden that an animal is carrying. True or false.
20. Which of the following constitutes extra-label drug use and requires veterinary approval?
- a. Administering a pour-on anthelmintic orally to sheep
 - b. Using any form of Cydectin on goats
 - c. Administering a double-dose of SafeGuard to goats to kill tapeworms
 - d. All constitute extra-label drug use and require veterinary approval.

Answers to Pre-Test

1. a
2. e
3. b
4. b
5. a
6. d
7. a
8. e
9. a
10. b
11. b
12. c
13. f
14. a, c, d
15. c, d, e, f
16. d
17. a
18. true
19. false
20. d

