

Q/ Fill in the blanks with suitable word

- 1) Newcastle disease has many strains of viruses cause signs ranging from mild respiratory signs to severe neurological and visceral lesions with heavy mortality caused by.-----
- 2) Foot-and-mouth disease is a highly infectious viral disease of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, buffalo, and wildlife species. It is characterized by fever and vesicles in the mouth and on the muzzle, teats, and feet caused by -----.
- 3) All contagious disease are also ----- disease but ----- disease are not necessary contagious.
- 4) Presence of ----- and ----- in the blood circulation is called Septicemia
- 5) Caseous exudate in swollen wattles in chickens is the main clinical signs of -----.
- 6) Bacterium hemophilus paragallinarum is the causative agents of -----.
- 7) IBD virus is a birna virus – a double stranded ----- virus.
- 8) Colibacillosis is generally a secondary bacterial infection causing many different signs and lesions in chickens and turkeys caused by bacterium -----.
- 9) Parturient paresis is mostly occurring within 72 hours of parturition, especially in adult high producing dairy cows due to -----.
- 10) Septicemia it means presence of bacteria and ----- in the blood circulation.
- 11) The bacterium Escherichia coli which are in the family enterobacteriaceae meaning it is found in the -----, this organism is coliform, gram negative, and motile.
- 12) A non-living agent cause of disease includes -----, -----, -----, poisoning and vitamins deficiency.

- 13) Avian influenza is a respiratory infection of chickens and turkeys caused by -
----- type A, which is characterized by upper respiratory involvement,
mortality and decreased egg production in adults.
- 14) The science that deals with the study of disease in population and factors that
determine its occurrence is called -----.
- 15) Enterotoxemia is one of the most common and costly disease problems in the
sheep industry and worldwide caused by -----.
- 16) Ketosis or pregnancy toxemia diseases is mostly occurring in last 6 weeks of
pregnant sheep with twin or triple due to -----.
- 17) Infectious bronchitis is an acute, highly contagious respiratory disease of
chickens, all ages infected; particularly a problem in laying flocks caused by -----
-----.

Q/ Explain the method of spread of the following diseases.

- 1) Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD).
- 2) Toxoplasmosis.
- 3) Pullorum disease
- 4) Hydatid cyst.
- 5) Pullorum disease.
- 6) Rinderpest.
- 7) Avian Influenza
- 8) Brucellosis.

Q/ Enumerate the most important control and prevention routes of the following
diseases:

- a) Hydatid cyst.
- b) Pullorum disease.
- c) Rinderpest.
- d) Avian Influenza
- e) Brucellosis.
- f) Food & mouth disease (FMD).
- g) Infectious bronchitis (IB).
- h) Infectious coryza.
- i) Enterotoxemia.
- j) Newcastle disease.
- k) Toxoplasmosis.
- l) Pullorum disease

Q/ Mention the most important clinical signs of the following diseases: -

- 1. Infectious coryza.
- 2. Hypocalcaemia (Milk fever).
- 3. Toxoplasmosis.
- 4. Enterotoxemia.
- 5. Fowl pox disease.
- 6. Pullorum disease
- 7. Brucellosis.
- 8. Avian Influenza.
- 9. Hydatid cyst.
- 10. Toxoplasmosis.

Define the following.

- 1- Contagious diseases.
- 2- Septicemia.
- 3- Metabolic disease.
- 4- Infectious disease.
- 5- Pandemic diseases.
- 6- Infectious disease.
- 7- Toxemia.
- 8- Bacteremia
- 9- Viremia.
- 10 Endemic disease