Department of Animal Resources

College of Agricultural Engineering Sciences

University of Salahaddin–Erbil

Subject: (Animal and Poultry Diseases)

Course Book – Third Class

Lecturer's name:- Khalid Jabar Aziz (PhD)- Theory

Ekhlas saleh sleem (MSc) – Practical

Nawal K. Shokry (MSc) – Practical

Academic Year: 2023/2024

Course Book

1. Course name	**Animal and Poultry Diseases**
2. Lecturer in charge	**Khalid Jabar Aziz**
3. Department/ College	**College of Agricultural and Engineering sciences /Animal Resources Department**
4. Contact	**e-mail:** **Tel: (07504524256)**
5. Time (in hours) per week	**For example Theory: 2** **Practical: 3**
6. Office hours	**Available all days during the week**
7. Course code	
8. Teacher's academic profile	**B.ch. In veterinary medicine (2003)** **M.sc. In infectious disease (2007)** **PhD. In Molecular parasitology**
9. Keywords	**Animal and Poultry disease, prevention and control.**

10. Course overview:

This lesson is designed to be an introductory lesson that will cover the signs of a healthy animal, ways to detect unhealthiness and methods to improve animal health. It could be used as an intro unit to animal health in vet science or introductory animal science unit. Importance of health and disease management in animal and poultry production; Principles of presumptive diagnosis of disease in animal and poultry population – holistic and clinical field data; Source of infection; Clinical signs of poultry diseases – definition, classification, meanings and interpretation for presumptive diagnosis of diseases. Important general and special poultry and animal diseases – definition, causes, pathophysiology, pathogenesis, clinical characteristics (signalment, anamnesis, nature of onset, clinical signs, course and severity, physical findings of specimens), mass diagnosis, mass treatment and prognosis.

11. Course objective:

- Students to be able to identify the signs of a healthy animal.
- Students to be able to assess symptoms and characteristics of unhealthy animals.
- Students to be able to identification of determinants/Risk Factors.
- Students to be able to identify sources and transmission of infections.
- Easy methods to maintain good animal health.
- Discuss the phases of the clinical examination.
- Demonstration of clinical signs of poultry diseases in population level.
- Methods of administration of drugs in mass treatment, and vaccination.

12. Student's obligation

The students should be obligated attendance and completion of all tests, exams, quizzes, assignments, reports , essays…etc

13. Forms of teaching

1- PowerPoint.
2- Whiteboard.
3- Pictures.
4- video

14. Assessment scheme

- **Examinations:-**

- ✓ 1st exam. After 5 lectures
- ✓ 2nd exam. After 10 lectures

Mark Distribution

Monthly Exam 50 %(Theoretical 15% (5% quiz) + Practical 35%)

Final Exam 50% (Theoretical 50%) = Final

Mark 100%.

15. Student learning outcome:

- Students to be able to assess symptoms and characteristics of unhealthy animals.
- Students to be able to identification of determinants/Risk Factors.
- Students to be able to managing the animal field in best hygienic methods to prevent disease outbreak and able to administration drugs and vaccines.

16. Course Reading List and References:

1: Blood,C.D and Radostits, M,O (1989). Veterinary medicine. 7th edition.
2: Grist A. poultry inspection (2006). 2nd edition Nottingham. University press.
3: The Merck Veterinary Manual (2010).Tenth edition. RAHWA Y.N.J. USA.
4: Buncic S. (2006). Integrated food safety and veterinary public health, 1st edition, Cromwell Press, Trowbridge.
5: WARRISS P.D. (2000) Meat science An Introductory Text. 1st edition, Biddles Ltd, Guildford and King's Lynn.
6: William, G. Rebhum and Chuck, Guard (1995). Diseases of Dairy Cattle. LIPPINCOTT WILLIAMS & WILKINS.
7:B.W. Calnek, H. John, B and L, R. Mcdougald (1997). Diseases of Poultry. MOSBY- WOLFE.

17. The Topics:

Weekly Lectures schedule (Theory)

	weeks	*subjects*	
1	**1st week**	**Introduction to Animal and poultry Diseases** **Animal disease** **Brucellosis, tuberculosis (T.B)**	
2	**2nd week**	Disease caused by Clostridium(tetanus , pulpy kidney, black disease , lamb dysentery),	
3	**3rd week**	Rabies , cattle plug(rinder pest)	
4	**4th week**	Foot and mouth disease, Glanders	
5	**5th week**	Parasitic diseases	
6	**6th week**	Protozoal diseases	
7	**7th week**	Milk fever, ketosis	
8	**8th week**	Metabolic disease:- Bloat, pregnancy toxemia	
9	**9th week**	**Poultry Disease** **Pullorum, Newcastle Disease**	
10	**10th week**	Escherichia coli, Coryza	
11	**11th week**	Fowl Cholera, Fowl Pox	
12	**12th week**	Infectious Bursal Disease, Inclusion Body Hepatitis	
13	**13th week**	Infectious Bronchitis, Marek's Disease	
14	**14th week**	Mycoplasma, Avian Influenza	
15	**15th week**	Parasitic diseases	

Weekly Lectures schedule (Practical)			
	weeks	***Subjects***	
1	**1st week**	**Clinical examination of individual animals, history taking, general inspection, behavior and general appearance**	
2	**2nd week**	**Inspection of body regions**	
3	**3rd week**	**Physical examination: palpation, percussion, auscultation.**	
4	**4th week**	**Types of drug and routes of drug administration.**	
5	**5th week**	**Mastitis, causes, clinical signs and treatment.**	
6	**6th week**	**Vaccination and routs vaccination**	
7	**7th week**	**Control and prevention of external parasites**	
8	**8th week**	**Control and prevention of internal parasites**	
9	**9th week**	**General Clinical signs of poultry diseases**	
10	**10th week**	**General external examination of bird Methods of examination of body parts**	
11	**11th week**	**Postmortem examination of bird Explain the steps of postmortem examination**	
12	**12th week**	**methods and importance of sensitivity test**	
13	**13th week**	**Vaccination method in poultry**	
14	**14th week**	**Laboratory examination for poultry diseases**	
15	**15th week**	**collecting the sample from the poultry**	

18. Examinations:

Q/ Fill in the blanks with suitable word

1.The bacterium **Escherichia coli** which are in the family enterobacteriaceae meaning it is found in the intestine, this organism is coliform, gram negative, and motile.
2. A non-living agent cause of disease includes **trauma**, **heat**, **cold**, poisoning and vitamins deficiency.
3. All contagious disease are also **infectious** disease but **infectious** disease are not necessary contagious.
4.Presence of toxin and bacteria 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.

Q/Numerate the main clinical signs of the following diseases: -

1:Routs of control of brucellosis

1) Regular testing of animals.
2) Restriction of movement of animals and personnel between herds.
3) Purchase of animals with known health and reproductive records.
4) Pasteurization of milk.
5) Vaccination with a live attenuated

If used in pregnant does and ewes.

a) a) It is recommended that kid and lambs should be vaccinated at 3-8 months
b) b) Adults should be vaccinated 2 months before breeding.

2: Coetaneous form ("farcy") of glanders disease.

1) Nodules appear along the course of the lymph vessels.
2) These nodules degenerate and form ulcers that discharge highly infectious, sticky pus.
3) The liver and spleen also may show typical nodular lesions.

Q/Define the following terms

Metabolic diseases: Is the disease that caused by any disturbances in the metabolism due to either low intake or high intake of foods.
The fever: is elevation of the temperature and it is recognized as host response to infection.
Virulence: it is the disease producing power or malignancy of organisms. There is highly virulent, slightly virulent and none virulent.
Disease is an alternation of the state of the body or of some of it is an organ, which interrupts or disturbs the proper performance of the bodily function.

19. Peer review پێداچوونەوەی هاوەڵ

This course book has to be reviewed and signed by a peer. The peer approves the contents of your course book by writing few sentences in this section.

(A peer is person who has enough knowledge about the subject you are teaching; he/she has to be a professor, assistant professor, a lecturer or an expert in the field of your subject).