



SLIATE

SRI LANKA INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION

(Established in the Ministry of Higher Education, vide in Act No. 29 of 1995)

Higher National Diploma in Technology (Agriculture)

First Year, First Semester Examination - 2017

AG 1105 – Animal Disease Control and Prevention

Instructions for Candidates:

All questions do not carry equal marks.

Answer part I and part II on the paper itself, and will be collected after one (01) hour.

No. of questions : 07

No. of pages : 05

Time : Three (03) hours

PART – I

Question 01: Multiple Choice questions (MCQ)

Select the correct answer and under line it.

- (i) What is the correct age of vaccination for Marek's disease in poultry?
- a) Five months.
 - b) One day old.
 - c) One year old.
 - d) None of above.
- (ii) Which of the following is an example for a metabolic disease?
- a) Hydrocephalus
 - b) Milk fever
 - c) Avian influenza
 - d) Aflatoxicosis
- (iii) Select the correct statement.
- a) Disease is an alteration of the body or body organs.
 - b) Body has no ways to protect itself from invading pathogens until it can develop a specific immunity.
 - c) Vaccination is a way of giving passive immunity.
 - d) Normal average body temperature of cattle is 40°C
- (iv) Which of the following is **not** a clinical sign of swine dysentery?
- a) Partial anorexia and fever
 - b) Passage of soft feces or watery mucohemorrhagic diarrhea
 - c) Vomiting
 - d) Dehydrated, weak and emaciated pigs

(v) According to the following symptoms, diagnose the most possible disease condition in poultry.

Paralysis with one leg stretched forward and the other backward, very small gizzard and intestines, waste away.

- a) Marek's disease
- b) Pullorum disease
- c) Ranicket
- d) Avian influenza

(vi) What would be the causal agent of coccidiosis in poultry?

- a) Herpes virus
- b) *Salmonella gallinarum*
- c) *Eimeria* spp.
- d) *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*

(vii) Which one of the disease is transited only vertical transmission?

- a) Coccidiosis
- b) Marek's disease
- c) Ranicket
- d) Pullorum disease

(viii) According to the following symptoms, diagnose the most possible disease condition in cattle.

Paralysis of the throat muscles, often with profuse salivation and inability to swallow.

- a) Anthrax
- b) Cow pox
- c) Mastitis
- d) Rabies

(ix) Which of the following is a symptom of pneumonia in swine?

- a) Passage of watery mucohemorrhagic diarrhea
- b) Poor growth, coughing
- c) Abortion
- d) Bleeding under the skin

(x) What is the disease caused by *Clostridium chauvoeli* in cattle?

- b) Mastitis
- c) Black quarter
- d) Anthrax
- e) Pneumonia

(xi) Select the **incorrect** statement.

- a) Mastitis is the term used to describe an inflammation of the udder.
- b) Bloat is treated with trocar and cannula.
- c) Spraying is one of the routes of administration of drugs.
- d) Milk fever is also known as hypercalcemia

(xii) What would be the most appropriate preventive measure for fowl pox?

- a) Administration of live vaccines.
- b) Feed the animal with cereal based diets.
- c) Protect the animal by confining it to a small room.
- d) Intra muscular injection of calcium gluconate salt.

(xiii) Which of the following statement is **incorrect**?

- a) Heavy birth weights and shape of the calf may affect on calving problems.
- b) Peritone is an antibiotic.
- c) At delivery, front feet and head protrude first.
- d) About 5% of the calves at birth are in abnormal positions.

(xiv) What is the instrument used for testing mastitis in cattle.

- a) Drencher
- b) Trocar & cannula
- c) Curry comb
- d) Strip cup

(xv) Identify following disease condition which is caused by mites.

- a) Cow pox
- b) Mange
- c) Brucellosis
- d) Ephemeral fever

(xvi) What are the symptoms which can't be identified in bloat?

- a) Grinding teeth, mouth respiration
- b) swelling of the left flank
- c) Kicking at the belly
- d) Blood clots in milk

[Total 16 marks]

PART II

Question 02.

(i) Write two (02) characteristics of an antibody

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(02 marks)

(ii) Write four (04) nonspecific defense mechanisms in an animal.

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(04 marks)

(iii) List out six (06) common veterinary instruments used in animal husbandry.

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(06 marks)

[Total 12 marks]

Question 03.

(i) What are the postmortem findings to identify following disease in poultry?

a) York sac infection

b) Coccidiosis.....

(02marks)

(ii) What are the causes for following diseases in farm animals?

a) Piglet anemia

b) Infectious Bronchitis

c) Aspergillosis.....

d) Bloat.....

(04 marks)

(iii) Write two (02) major clinical sign for each of the following diseases in farm animals.

a) Hog cholera

b) Dry pox in fowl.....

(c) Infectious foot rot.....

(06 marks)

[Total 12 marks]

PART III

Question 04.

- (i) What do you mean by a metabolic disease? Explain. (05 marks)
- (ii) Describe common control and prevention methods of diseases to be practiced in a poultry house. (10 marks)
- [Total 15 marks]

Question 05.

- (i) List control and prevention methods of **Aflatoxicosis** disease in commercial poultry operations. (03 marks)
- (ii) Identify the clinical findings of **Ranicket** disease in poultry. (12 marks)
- [Total 15 marks]

Question 06.

- (i) Explain the way of control and prevention of foot and mouth disease (FMD) in an epidemic condition. (07 marks)
- (ii) How would you identify FMD in cattle? Explain. (08 marks)
- [Total 15 marks]

Question 07.

Write short notes on followings

- (i) Swine dysentery (05 marks)
- (ii) Control and prevention of mastitis in cattle (05 marks)
- (iii) Worm infection in poultry (05 marks)
- [Total 15 marks]