

# AGRICULTURE REVIEW

## Animal Science (Animal Health and Disease Control) Reviewer

**1. Which of the following is a highly contagious viral disease affecting poultry, characterized by respiratory, digestive, and nervous system signs?**

- A. Fowl Cholera
- B. Newcastle Disease
- C. Coccidiosis
- D. Pullorum Disease

**2. What is the primary purpose of placing a footbath at the entrance of a poultry house or swine pen?**

- A. To wash the caretaker's boots for aesthetic purposes
- B. To disinfect footwear and prevent the mechanical transmission of pathogens
- C. To keep the floor of the pen wet and cool
- D. To provide drinking water for free-range animals

**3. Which of the following diseases in swine is caused by a pestivirus and is characterized by high fever, hemorrhages, and high mortality, commonly known as Classical Swine Fever?**

- A. African Swine Fever
- B. Hog Cholera
- C. Swine Erysipelas
- D. Porcine Parvovirus



**4. What type of disease-causing agent is responsible for Coccidiosis in livestock and poultry?**

- A. Bacterium
- B. Virus
- C. Protozoan parasite
- D. Fungus

**5. What is the term used to describe the routine administration of anthelmintic drugs to livestock to eliminate internal parasites?**

- A. Vaccination
- B. Deworming
- C. Antibiotic therapy
- D. Sanitation

**6. Which of the following is a common fungal infection affecting the skin of various livestock species, characterized by circular, crusty lesions?**

- A. Ringworm
- B. Mange
- C. Scabies
- D. Pox



**7. Anthrax is a fatal zoonotic disease affecting herbivores. What type of pathogen causes Anthrax?**

- A. Virus
- B. Fungus
- C. Bacterium
- D. Prion

**8. What is the medical term for the inflammation of the mammary gland, primarily caused by bacterial infection in dairy cattle and sows?**

- A. Metritis
- B. Mastitis
- C. Endometritis
- D. Agalactia

**9. Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) is a highly contagious disease that primarily affects which group of animals?**

- A. Poultry and waterfowl
- B. Cloven-hoofed animals like cattle and swine
- C. Equines such as horses and donkeys
- D. Carnivores like dogs and cats

**10. In animal health, what does 'biosecurity' refer to?**

- A. The genetic modification of animals to resist diseases
- B. Protocols and practices designed to prevent the introduction and spread of diseases
- C. The use of organic feeds to improve animal immunity
- D. The treatment of sick animals using exclusively biological medicines



**11. Which of the following practices involves the administration of a weakened or killed pathogen to stimulate the animal's immune system?**

- A. Deworming
- B. Sanitation
- C. Quarantine
- D. Vaccination

**12. Which of the following describes an 'all-in, all-out' management system in poultry and swine production?**

- A. Bringing in animals of different ages at the same time
- B. Emptying the entire facility, cleaning, and disinfecting before introducing a new batch of animals
- C. Mixing different species of animals in one housing unit
- D. Allowing continuous entry and exit of animals to maintain market supply

**13. Avian Influenza, or bird flu, is classified as what type of disease?**

- A. Bacterial
- B. Viral
- C. Parasitic
- D. Nutritional



**14. What is the term for the initial milk secreted by a female mammal immediately after giving birth, which is rich in antibodies crucial for newborn immunity?**

- A. Mastitic milk
- B. Colostrum
- C. Transitional milk
- D. Whey

**15. Which of the following parasites is a nematode (roundworm) commonly found in the small intestine of swine?**

- A. *Ascaris suum*
- B. *Taenia solium*
- C. *Fasciola hepatica*
- D. *Sarcoptes scabiei*

**16. Which group of parasites includes ticks, lice, and mites that infest the external surfaces of livestock?**

- A. Endoparasites
- B. Ectoparasites
- C. Trematodes
- D. Cestodes



**17. What is the standard and safest method for the disposal of dead birds in a poultry farm to prevent disease transmission?**

- A. Feeding them to swine
- B. Throwing them in a nearby river
- C. Incineration or deep burial
- D. Leaving them in the open field for scavengers

**18. What does the term 'morbidity' refer to in the context of animal health?**

- A. The number of deaths in a flock or herd
- B. The rate of incidence of a disease or illness in a population
- C. The effectiveness of a vaccine
- D. The total number of parasites inside an animal

**19. Which of the following is a common method of mass vaccination in commercial broiler poultry farming?**

- A. Intramuscular injection
- B. Intravenous injection
- C. Drinking water administration
- D. Subcutaneous injection

**20. Rabies is a fatal viral disease that affects the nervous system. How is it most commonly transmitted among animals?**

- A. Airborne droplets
- B. Bite of an infected animal
- C. Contaminated feed
- D. Contaminated water



**21. What is the primary host of the protozoan parasite causing Toxoplasmosis, though it can infect other livestock and humans?**

- A. Swine
- B. Cattle
- C. Poultry
- D. Cats

**22. Which of the following terms defines the period an animal is kept isolated to observe for signs of infectious disease before joining the main herd?**

- A. Incubation period
- B. Quarantine
- C. Withdrawal period
- D. Downtime

**23. Which chemical agent is applied to inanimate objects, such as farm equipment and floors, to destroy disease-causing microorganisms?**

- A. Antiseptic
- B. Antibiotic
- C. Disinfectant
- D. Anthelmintic



**24. Which of the following is an example of an antiseptic, typically safe for application on living tissues?**

- A. Formaldehyde
- B. Povidone-iodine
- C. Sodium hydroxide
- D. Phenol

**25. Which bacterial disease in cattle is known for causing late-term abortions and is highly zoonotic?**

- A. Brucellosis
- B. Tuberculosis
- C. Pasteurellosis
- D. Colibacillosis

**26. In swine, what disease is caused by the bacterium *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae* and is recognizable by diamond-shaped skin lesions?**

- A. Swine Dysentery
- B. Swine Erysipelas
- C. African Swine Fever
- D. Porcine Circovirus



**27. Which route of vaccine or drug administration involves injecting the substance directly into the muscle tissue?**

- A. Subcutaneous (SC)
- B. Intramuscular (IM)
- C. Intradermal (ID)
- D. Intravenous (IV)

**28. Which of the following terms refers to the physical removal of organic matter (dirt, feces, feed) before the application of a disinfectant?**

- A. Fumigation
- B. Sanitation / Cleaning
- C. Sterilization
- D. Vaccination

**29. Which disease primarily affects the respiratory system of poultry and is caused by the bacterium *Haemophilus paragallinarum*?**

- A. Infectious Coryza
- B. Fowl Pox
- C. Marek's Disease
- D. Avian Encephalomyelitis



**30. What is a 'vector' in the context of disease transmission?**

- A. A sterile solution used to dilute vaccines
- B. A living organism, usually an arthropod, that carries and transmits an infectious pathogen
- C. A piece of contaminated equipment
- D. The specific organ targeted by a virus

**31. Which of the following is an example of a fomite?**

- A. A mosquito
- B. A rat
- C. A contaminated shovel
- D. A feral bird

**32. Which viral disease causes tumor formation in the nerves, organs, and feather follicles of chickens, often leading to paralysis?**

- A. Gumboro Disease
- B. Newcastle Disease
- C. Fowl Cholera
- D. Marek's Disease

**33. Which of the following correctly describes passive immunity?**

- A. Immunity acquired through natural infection and recovery
- B. Immunity acquired through the administration of a vaccine
- C. Immunity acquired through the transfer of antibodies from mother to offspring via colostrum
- D. Immunity developed by exposing the animal to sublethal doses of a toxin



**34. What is the recommended withdrawal period?**

- A. The time an animal must be isolated before breeding
- B. The time required after administering a drug before the animal or its products can be safely consumed by humans
- C. The time between two consecutive vaccinations
- D. The time an animal spends in quarantine

**35. Which of the following is a common sign of a heavy internal parasite (worm) burden in a young pig?**

- A. Rapid weight gain
- B. Potbelly appearance, rough hair coat, and poor growth
- C. Hyperactivity and aggression
- D. Increased milk production

**36. Leptospirosis is a bacterial disease affecting swine and cattle. Which of the following is a common environmental source of Leptospira infection?**

- A. Contaminated air in poorly ventilated pens
- B. Direct sunlight
- C. Stagnant water contaminated with urine from infected rodents
- D. Dry, sandy soils



**37. When scheduling a deworming program for a breeding swine herd, when is the most critical time to deworm a sow?**

- A. Immediately after weaning
- B. 1 to 2 weeks before farrowing
- C. During the peak of lactation
- D. Only when she shows clinical signs of worms

**38. Brooder pneumonia in poultry chicks is a fungal respiratory disease. What is the primary causative agent?**

- A. *Candida albicans*
- B. *Aspergillus fumigatus*
- C. *Microsporum canis*
- D. *Trichophyton verrucosum*

**39. Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS) is a significant viral disease in swine. What are its two main clinical manifestations?**

- A. Severe diarrhea and vomiting
- B. Reproductive failure in sows and respiratory illness in young pigs
- C. Skin necrosis and arthritis
- D. Neurological tremors and blindness



**40. Which bacterial agent is the primary cause of Swine Enzootic Pneumonia, leading to chronic dry coughing and poor feed conversion?**

- A. Escherichia coli
- B. Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae
- C. Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae
- D. Streptococcus suis

**41. Pullorum disease is a highly fatal bacterial disease in young chicks. What is the causative agent, and how is it primarily transmitted?**

- A. Salmonella Pullorum; transmitted vertically from hen to egg
- B. Clostridium perfringens; transmitted horizontally via feed
- C. Pasteurella multocida; transmitted by insect vectors
- D. Mycobacterium avium; transmitted via aerosol

**42. To control Coccidiosis in commercial poultry, farmers often incorporate a specific type of medication directly into the feed. What is this medication called?**

- A. Coccidiostat
- B. Antiviral
- C. Probiotic
- D. Acaricide



**43. African Swine Fever (ASF) is a devastating viral disease. Aside from direct contact with infected pigs and contaminated pork products, which vector is known to transmit the ASF virus in some regions?**

- A. Mosquitoes
- B. Soft ticks of the genus *Ornithodoros*
- C. Houseflies
- D. Sandflies

**44. When implementing a farm sanitation protocol, why is it necessary to apply a detergent before the actual disinfectant?**

- A. Detergents kill viruses better than disinfectants.
- B. Detergents alter the pH of the floor to permanently inhibit bacterial growth.
- C. Detergents break down organic matter and biofilms that would otherwise inactivate the disinfectant.
- D. Detergents act as a binding agent that keeps the disinfectant active for months.

**45. Which viral disease of poultry causes severe immunosuppression by destroying the bursa of Fabricius, leaving the birds highly susceptible to secondary infections?**

- A. Infectious Bronchitis (IB)
- B. Infectious Bursal Disease (Gumboro)
- C. Newcastle Disease
- D. Fowl Pox



**46. In the disposal of highly infectious animal carcasses, if burial is chosen, what chemical is commonly applied over the carcasses in the pit to aid decomposition and deter scavengers?**

- A. Sodium chloride (Table salt)
- B. Quicklime (Calcium oxide)
- C. Potassium permanganate
- D. Copper sulfate

**47. Which of the following best describes the pathogenesis of 'Scours' (Neonatal diarrhea) in piglets caused by Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli (ETEC)?**

- A. The bacteria invade the bloodstream, causing septicemia.
- B. The bacteria attach to the intestinal villi and produce enterotoxins that cause massive fluid secretion.
- C. The bacteria destroy the lung tissue, leading to hypoxia.
- D. The bacteria encyst in the muscle tissue.

**48. The 'Scaly Leg Mite' causes severe crusting and deformities on the unfeathered parts of a bird's legs. What is the scientific name of this parasitic mite?**

- A. Dermanyssus gallinae.
- B. Ornithonyssus sylviarum
- C. Knemidocoptes mutans
- D. Echidnophaga gallinacea



**49. For the complete eradication of persistent non-enveloped viruses, such as Porcine Circovirus type 2 (PCV2) or Parvovirus, from a swine facility, which biosecurity measure is scientifically proven to be most effective?**

- A. Applying an alcohol-based hand sanitizer to all surfaces
- B. Using a quaternary ammonium compound without prior cleaning
- C. Implementing a strict all-in/all-out system
- D. Increasing the ambient temperature of the facility to 30°C for 24 hours

**50. A swine herd is experiencing sudden deaths. Upon necropsy, the veterinarian observes enlarged, dark red spleens, 'turkey-egg' kidneys with petechial hemorrhages, and button ulcers in the large intestine. Based on these classic gross lesions, what is the most likely viral pathogen?**

- A. Classical Swine Fever (Hog Cholera) virus
- B. Pseudorabies virus
- C. Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea virus
- D. Transmissible Gastroenteritis virus



# Answer Key

Question	Correct Answer	Question	Correct Answer
1	B	26	B
2	B	27	B
3	B	28	B
4	C	29	A
5	B	30	B
6	A	31	C
7	C	32	D
8	B	33	C
9	B	34	B
10	B	35	B
11	D	36	C
12	B	37	B
13	B	38	B
14	B	39	B
15	A	40	C
16	B	41	A
17	C	42	A
18	B	43	B



Question	Correct Answer	Question	Correct Answer
19	C	44	C
20	B	45	B
21	D	46	B
22	B	47	B
23	C	48	C
24	B	49	C
25	A	50	A

