

Competency Area (2)Animal Health and Disease Control

Coverage Structure (Implicit inside questions)

- 1) Disease classification
- 2) Etiology & transmission
- 3) Clinical signs & diagnosis
- 4) Prevention & vaccination
- 5) Poultry diseases
- 6) Reproductive disorders
- 7) Parasitic diseases
- 8) Surveillance & reporting
- 9) Preventive veterinary medicine

MCQs (1-100)

1. Animal health is mainly concerned with:

- A. Increasing productivity only
- B. Preventing and controlling diseases
- C. Improving marketing
- D. Reducing farm costs

Correct answer: B

2. Animal diseases are classified based on:

- A. Color of lesions

- B. Economic value
- C. Cause, course, and transmission
- D. Breed affected

Correct answer: C

3. Infectious diseases are caused by:

- A. Nutritional deficiency
- B. Physical injury
- C. Pathogenic microorganisms
- D. Genetic disorders

Correct answer: C

4. Non-infectious diseases include:

- A. Brucellosis
- B. Tuberculosis
- C. Nutritional deficiencies
- D. Anthrax

Correct answer: C

5. Contagious diseases are characterized by:

- A. Sudden death only
- B. Easy transmission between animals

- C. Non-infectious nature
- D. Genetic inheritance

Correct answer: B

6. Zoonotic diseases are transmitted between:

- A. Animals only
- B. Humans only
- C. Animals and humans
- D. Birds only

Correct answer: C

7. The incubation period refers to:

- A. Time of treatment
- B. Time between exposure and symptoms
- C. Recovery period
- D. Vaccination interval

Correct answer: B

8. Acute diseases are characterized by:

- A. Long duration
- B. Mild signs
- C. Rapid onset and short course

D. No clinical signs

Correct answer: C

9. Chronic diseases usually show:

A. Sudden death

B. Emaciation and long duration

C. High fever only

D. No production loss

Correct answer: B

10. Subclinical infection means:

A. Severe clinical signs

B. No visible signs but disease present

C. Immediate death

D. Complete recovery

Correct answer: B

11. The main routes of disease transmission include:

A. Ingestion and inhalation

B. Contact and vectors

C. Vertical transmission

D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

12. Horizontal transmission occurs through:

- A. Placenta
- B. Eggs
- C. Direct or indirect contact
- D. Genetics

Correct answer: C

13. Vertical transmission occurs from:

- A. Animal to animal
- B. Environment to animal
- C. Parent to offspring
- D. Vector to animal

Correct answer: C

14. Vectors play a role in transmitting:

- A. Nutritional diseases
- B. Metabolic disorders
- C. Infectious diseases
- D. Genetic defects

Correct answer: C

15. Diagnosis of animal diseases depends on:

- A. Clinical signs only
- B. Laboratory tests only
- C. History, signs, and lab findings
- D. Age only

Correct answer: C

16. Fever in animals usually indicates:

- A. Normal condition
- B. Systemic response to infection
- C. Improved productivity
- D. Recovery phase

Correct answer: B

17. Pathognomonic signs are:

- A. Common signs
- B. Signs specific to a disease
- C. Mild symptoms
- D. Late-stage signs

Correct answer: B

18. Differential diagnosis means:

- A. Final diagnosis
- B. Treatment selection
- C. Distinguishing between similar diseases
- D. Disease prevention

Correct answer: C

19. Laboratory diagnosis may include:

- A. Hematology
- B. Serology
- C. Microbiology
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

20. Biosecurity aims to:

- A. Increase animal numbers
- B. Prevent introduction of diseases
- C. Improve genetics
- D. Reduce feed costs

Correct answer: B

21. Vaccination works by stimulating:

- A. Antibiotic resistance

- B. Passive immunity only
- C. Active immune response
- D. Disease development

Correct answer: C

22. Live vaccines are characterized by:

- A. Dead organisms
- B. Strong immunity
- C. No immune response
- D. Immediate disease

Correct answer: B

23. Inactivated vaccines are safer because they:

- A. Are stronger
- B. Cannot revert to virulence
- C. Spread between animals
- D. Cause disease

Correct answer: B

24. Vaccine failure may occur due to:

- A. Improper storage
- B. Incorrect administration

C. Poor animal health

D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

25. Herd immunity depends on:

A. Individual treatment

B. Vaccinating a sufficient population

C. Antibiotic use

D. Quarantine only

Correct answer: B

26. Poultry diseases significantly affect:

A. Companion animals

B. Public health and economy

C. Wildlife only

D. Aquaculture

Correct answer: B

27. Newcastle disease is caused by:

A. Bacteria

B. Virus

C. Parasite

D. Fungus

Correct answer: B

28. Avian influenza is important because it is:

A. Non-infectious

B. Zoonotic and highly contagious

C. Nutritional

D. Genetic

Correct answer: B

29. Coccidiosis is caused by:

A. Virus

B. Bacteria

C. Protozoa

D. Helminths

Correct answer: C

30. Poor litter management predisposes to:

A. Respiratory diseases

B. Coccidiosis

C. Genetic disorders

D. Poisoning

Correct answer: B

31. Reproductive disorders cause losses through:

- A. Reduced fertility
- B. Abortions
- C. Extended calving intervals
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

32. Brucellosis commonly causes:

- A. Mastitis only
- B. Abortion and infertility
- C. Respiratory signs
- D. Skin lesions

Correct answer: B

33. Artificial insemination requires:

- A. Poor hygiene
- B. Proper semen handling
- C. No disease control
- D. Random timing

Correct answer: B

34. Repeat breeding is defined as:

- A. Frequent pregnancy
- B. Failure to conceive after multiple services
- C. Early abortion
- D. Stillbirth

Correct answer: B

35. Metritis affects the:

- A. Ovaries
- B. Uterus
- C. Mammary gland
- D. Placenta

Correct answer: B

36. Parasitic diseases are caused by:

- A. Viruses
- B. Bacteria
- C. Protozoa and helminths
- D. Fungi only

Correct answer: C

37. Internal parasites mainly affect:

- A. Skin
- B. Digestive system
- C. Nervous system
- D. Bones

Correct answer: B

38. External parasites include:

- A. Roundworms
- B. Tapeworms
- C. Ticks and lice
- D. Protozoa

Correct answer: C

39. Parasite infestation leads to:

- A. Improved growth
- B. Anemia and poor performance
- C. Increased immunity
- D. No effect

Correct answer: B

40. Anthelmintics are used to control:

- A. Bacterial diseases

- B. Viral diseases
- C. Helminth infections
- D. Fungal infections

Correct answer: C

41. Drug resistance develops due to:

- A. Correct dosing
- B. Overuse and misuse
- C. Vaccination
- D. Biosecurity

Correct answer: B

42. Strategic deworming is based on:

- A. Random treatment
- B. Epidemiology of parasites
- C. Animal age only
- D. Breed

Correct answer: B

43. Disease surveillance means:

- A. Treatment only
- B. Continuous monitoring of diseases

- C. Emergency response
- D. Laboratory diagnosis only

Correct answer: B

44. Early disease reporting helps in:

- A. Disease spread
- B. Effective control measures
- C. Increased losses
- D. Delayed response

Correct answer: B

45. Notifiable diseases must be reported to:

- A. Farmers
- B. Traders
- C. Veterinary authorities
- D. Consumers

Correct answer: C

46. Quarantine is applied to:

- A. Healthy animals only
- B. Newly introduced animals
- C. Vaccinated animals

D. Dead animals

Correct answer: B

47. Isolation helps to:

A. Improve nutrition

B. Prevent disease spread

C. Increase production

D. Improve genetics

Correct answer: B

48. Preventive medicine focuses on:

A. Treatment after disease

B. Disease prevention

C. Surgery

D. Emergency care

Correct answer: B

49. Good nutrition enhances:

A. Disease occurrence

B. Immune response

C. Parasite load

D. Stress

Correct answer: B

50. Stress predisposes animals to:

- A. Improved immunity
- B. Disease susceptibility
- C. Better performance
- D. Faster growth

Correct answer: B

51. Environmental management affects:

- A. Disease resistance
- B. Animal welfare
- C. Productivity
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

52. Overcrowding leads to:

- A. Reduced disease spread
- B. Increased disease transmission
- C. Better growth
- D. Improved hygiene

Correct answer: B

53. Sanitation reduces:

- A. Feed intake
- B. Pathogen load
- C. Productivity
- D. Water use

Correct answer: B

54. Disinfection is effective only after:

- A. Vaccination
- B. Cleaning
- C. Feeding
- D. Isolation

Correct answer: B

55. Personal hygiene of workers is important to prevent:

- A. Genetic diseases
- B. Disease transmission
- C. Nutritional disorders
- D. Metabolic diseases

Correct answer: B

56. Foot-and-mouth disease is characterized by:

- A. Skin tumors
- B. Vesicles in mouth and feet
- C. Diarrhea only
- D. Nervous signs

Correct answer: B

57. FMD is important because it is:

- A. Mild disease
- B. Highly contagious
- C. Non-economic
- D. Non-infectious

Correct answer: B

58. Control of epidemic diseases includes:

- A. Vaccination
- B. Movement control
- C. Biosecurity
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

59. Carrier animals are dangerous because they:

- A. Show severe signs

B. Appear healthy but spread disease

C. Die quickly

D. Are immune

Correct answer: B

60. Subclinical carriers complicate:

A. Diagnosis

B. Treatment

C. Control programs

D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

61. Milk fever is classified as:

A. Infectious disease

B. Metabolic disease

C. Parasitic disease

D. Viral disease

Correct answer: B

62. Ketosis occurs due to:

A. Protein excess

B. Negative energy balance

C. Mineral deficiency

D. Infection

Correct answer: B

63. Mastitis is primarily an inflammation of the:

A. Ovary

B. Uterus

C. Mammary gland

D. Liver

Correct answer: C

64. Subclinical mastitis is detected by:

A. Visual inspection

B. Milk testing

C. Fever

D. Appetite loss

Correct answer: B

65. Control of mastitis includes:

A. Milking hygiene

B. Proper housing

C. Dry cow therapy

D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

66. Antibiotics should be used:

A. Randomly

B. Without diagnosis

C. Rationally and responsibly

D. Continuously

Correct answer: C

67. Withdrawal period refers to:

A. Time of treatment

B. Time before slaughter or milk use

C. Incubation period

D. Recovery time

Correct answer: B

68. Failure to respect withdrawal period leads to:

A. Improved meat quality

B. Drug residues

C. Better immunity

D. No effect

Correct answer: B

69. Drug residues are dangerous because they:

- A. Improve taste
- B. Cause antimicrobial resistance
- C. Increase nutrition
- D. Reduce shelf life only

Correct answer: B

70. Antimicrobial resistance is a result of:

- A. Proper drug use
- B. Overuse and misuse of antibiotics
- C. Vaccination
- D. Biosecurity

Correct answer: B

71. Disease control programs are based on:

- A. Guesswork
- B. Scientific principles
- C. Economic factors only
- D. Tradition

Correct answer: B

72. Veterinary records help in:

- A. Marketing
- B. Disease monitoring
- C. Legal protection
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

73. Epidemiology studies:

- A. Individual cases only
- B. Distribution and determinants of diseases
- C. Treatment methods
- D. Surgery

Correct answer: B

74. Morbidity rate refers to:

- A. Death rate
- B. Disease occurrence rate
- C. Recovery rate
- D. Vaccination rate

Correct answer: B

75. Mortality rate refers to:

- A. Disease incidence
- B. Death rate
- C. Infection rate
- D. Recovery

Correct answer: B

76. Case fatality rate indicates:

- A. Disease spread
- B. Severity of disease
- C. Immunity level
- D. Treatment cost

Correct answer: B

77. Endemic diseases are:

- A. Rare
- B. Constantly present in an area
- C. Exotic
- D. Eradicated

Correct answer: B

78. Epidemic diseases show:

- A. Stable occurrence

- B. Sudden increase in cases
- C. Low spread
- D. No impact

Correct answer: B

79. Pandemic refers to disease spread:

- A. In one farm
- B. In one country
- C. Worldwide
- D. In one species

Correct answer: C

80. Eradication means:

- A. Disease reduction
- B. Complete elimination
- C. Vaccination only
- D. Treatment

Correct answer: B

81. Successful eradication requires:

- A. Strong surveillance
- B. Political commitment

C. Veterinary infrastructure

D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

82. Animal welfare is closely related to:

A. Disease occurrence

B. Stress levels

C. Immunity

D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

83. Poor welfare increases:

A. Productivity

B. Disease susceptibility

C. Growth rate

D. Fertility

Correct answer: B

84. Climate affects disease patterns by influencing:

A. Vectors

B. Pathogen survival

C. Host resistance

D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

85. Emerging diseases are:

A. Old diseases

B. Newly appearing or increasing

C. Eradicated diseases

D. Non-infectious

Correct answer: B

86. Re-emerging diseases are:

A. Completely new

B. Previously controlled but returning

C. Genetic

D. Metabolic

Correct answer: B

87. One Health concept links:

A. Animal health only

B. Human health only

C. Animal, human, and environmental health

D. Veterinary practice only

Correct answer: C

88. Veterinarians play a key role in:

- A. Disease diagnosis
- B. Disease prevention
- C. Public health protection
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

89. Effective disease control improves:

- A. Animal productivity
- B. Public health
- C. Economic stability
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

90. Sustainable disease control depends on:

- A. Short-term treatment
- B. Integrated management
- C. Random interventions
- D. Emergency response only

Correct answer: B

91. Education of farmers helps in:

- A. Disease spread
- B. Early disease detection
- C. Delayed reporting
- D. Increased losses

Correct answer: B

92. Compliance with control programs requires:

- A. Awareness
- B. Cooperation
- C. Trust
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

93. Record keeping is essential for:

- A. Disease history
- B. Program evaluation
- C. Legal documentation
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

94. Monitoring vaccination coverage helps to:

- A. Identify gaps
- B. Improve immunity
- C. Prevent outbreaks
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

95. Risk factors for disease include:

- A. Host factors
- B. Agent factors
- C. Environmental factors
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

96. Control measures must be:

- A. Random
- B. Evidence-based
- C. Traditional
- D. Temporary

Correct answer: B

97. The success of disease control is evaluated by:

- A. Reduced incidence

- B. Reduced mortality
- C. Improved productivity
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

98. Veterinary services are essential for:

- A. Disease control
- B. Food safety
- C. Public health
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

99. Animal health programs should be:

- A. Isolated
- B. Integrated
- C. Optional
- D. Seasonal

Correct answer: B

100. The ultimate goal of animal health management is to:

- A. Treat diseases

B. Prevent diseases and protect public health

C. Increase drug use

D. Reduce veterinary role

Correct answer: B

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