

## Veterinary Quarantine & Import-Export Control

### Competency Area ( 3 )Veterinary Quarantine and Import-Export Control

#### Coverage (embedded within questions):

- 1) Concept & objectives of veterinary quarantine
- 2) National & international regulations
- 3) Import & export procedures
- 4) Transboundary animal diseases
- 5) Inspection at borders, ports & airports
- 6) Health certification
- 7) Risk analysis
- 8) Disease prevention & control

#### MCQs (1-100)

#### **1. Veterinary quarantine is defined as:**

- A. Treatment of diseased animals
- B. Isolation to prevent disease spread
- C. Animal vaccination only
- D. Farm sanitation

Correct answer: B

#### **2. The main objective of veterinary quarantine is to:**

- A. Increase trade

- B. Prevent introduction of animal diseases
- C. Improve animal genetics
- D. Reduce costs

Correct answer: B

**3. Veterinary quarantine mainly targets:**

- A. Non-infectious diseases
- B. Transboundary animal diseases
- C. Nutritional disorders
- D. Genetic defects

Correct answer: B

**4. Transboundary animal diseases are dangerous because they:**

- A. Affect one farm only
- B. Spread rapidly across borders
- C. Are non-infectious
- D. Affect pets only

Correct answer: B

**5. Veterinary quarantine is applied at:**

- A. Farms only

- B. Slaughterhouses only
- C. Borders, ports, and airports
- D. Veterinary clinics

Correct answer: C

**6. Internal quarantine refers to:**

- A. Control within national borders
- B. International disease control
- C. Import procedures
- D. Export certification

Correct answer: A

**7. External quarantine refers to:**

- A. Local movement control
- B. National vaccination
- C. Import and export control
- D. Farm biosecurity

Correct answer: C

**8. The competent authority responsible for veterinary quarantine is:**

- A. Ministry of Trade

B. Veterinary Authority

C. Farmers' unions

D. Private sector

Correct answer: B

**9. Importation of animals without quarantine may lead to:**

A. Economic growth

B. Disease introduction

C. Better genetics

D. Increased productivity

Correct answer: B

**10. Veterinary quarantine regulations are based on:**

A. Economic interests only

B. Scientific risk assessment

C. Personal judgment

D. Market demand

Correct answer: B

**11. Health certification ensures that animals are:**

A. Profitable

B. Free from specified diseases

- C. Vaccinated only
- D. Genetically superior

Correct answer: B

**12. Veterinary health certificates are issued by:**

- A. Traders
- B. Exporting country veterinary authority
- C. Importers
- D. Transport companies

Correct answer: B

**13. Imported animals must be accompanied by:**

- A. Commercial invoice only
- B. Veterinary health certificate
- C. Transport license only
- D. Feed analysis

Correct answer: B

**14. Quarantine period duration depends on:**

- A. Animal age
- B. Species and disease incubation period
- C. Transport distance

D. Economic value

Correct answer: B

**15. Animals under quarantine should be:**

A. Mixed with local animals

B. Closely observed and isolated

C. Immediately slaughtered

D. Released quickly

Correct answer: B

**16. Clinical examination during quarantine aims to detect:**

A. Nutritional status only

B. Signs of infectious diseases

C. Genetic traits

D. Growth rate

Correct answer: B

**17. Laboratory testing during quarantine helps in:**

A. Confirming disease-free status

B. Improving animal performance

C. Reducing quarantine period

D. Increasing trade

Correct answer: A

**18. Animals showing clinical signs during quarantine should be:**

A. Released

B. Treated and released

C. Isolated and investigated

D. Ignored

Correct answer: C

**19. Emergency slaughter during quarantine is applied when:**

A. Animal is healthy

B. Severe disease risk exists

C. Trade is delayed

D. Costs increase

Correct answer: B

**20. Disposal of quarantined carcasses must follow:**

A. Commercial practices

B. Veterinary regulations

C. Farmer preference

D. Market demand

Correct answer: B

**21. Import risk analysis includes assessment of:**

A. Disease prevalence

B. Transmission pathways

C. Control measures

D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**22. High-risk commodities include:**

A. Live animals

B. Raw animal products

C. Biological materials

D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**23. Low-risk products include:**

A. Live animals

B. Raw meat

C. Fully processed animal products

D. Breeding stock

Correct answer: C

**24. Illegal animal movement increases risk of:**

- A. Disease eradication
- B. Disease spread
- C. Improved biosecurity
- D. Better surveillance

Correct answer: B

**25. Border veterinary inspection aims to:**

- A. Facilitate trade only
- B. Protect national animal health
- C. Increase imports
- D. Reduce paperwork

Correct answer: B

**26. Veterinary inspectors at ports must verify:**

- A. Animal weight
- B. Documentation and health status
- C. Market value
- D. Ownership only

Correct answer: B

**27. Transport conditions during import should ensure:**

- A. Animal welfare
- B. Disease prevention
- C. Minimal stress
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**28. Stress during transport may lead to:**

- A. Improved immunity
- B. Increased disease susceptibility
- C. Faster growth
- D. No effect

Correct answer: B

**29. Exporting animals requires:**

- A. No veterinary approval
- B. Compliance with importing country regulations
- C. Trader decision only
- D. Market demand

Correct answer: B

**30. Pre-export quarantine is conducted to:**

- A. Increase weight
- B. Ensure animals meet health requirements
- C. Reduce costs
- D. Improve appearance

Correct answer: B

**31. Vaccination before export is done to:**

- A. Treat disease
- B. Meet importing country requirements
- C. Improve productivity
- D. Replace quarantine

Correct answer: B

**32. Notifiable diseases must be reported to:**

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

Correct answer: B

**33. Failure to report notifiable diseases may lead to:**

- A. Improved surveillance

- B. Disease spread
- C. Better trade
- D. Reduced losses

Correct answer: B

**34. International animal health standards are set by:**

- A. FAO only
- B. WHO
- C. WOAAH (OIE)
- D. WTO only

Correct answer: C

**35. The role of WOAAH is to:**

- A. Control human diseases
- B. Set international animal health standards
- C. Regulate trade prices
- D. Provide funding only

Correct answer: B

**36. SPS Agreement relates to:**

- A. Animal welfare
- B. Sanitary and phytosanitary measures

- C. Trade tariffs
- D. Transport regulations

Correct answer: B

**37. Import restrictions are imposed to:**

- A. Limit competition
- B. Protect animal and public health
- C. Increase prices
- D. Reduce exports

Correct answer: B

**38. Temporary import bans are applied when:**

- A. Disease outbreaks occur
- B. Trade decreases
- C. Demand is low
- D. Animals are expensive

Correct answer: A

**39. Disease-free status of a country depends on:**

- A. Trade volume
- B. Surveillance and reporting
- C. Market size

D. Geography only

Correct answer: B

**40. Compartmentalization refers to:**

A. Geographic separation only

B. Biosecure management systems

C. Farm size

D. Animal breed

Correct answer: B

**41. Zoning is based on:**

A. Administrative borders

B. Disease distribution

C. Trade routes

D. Population density

Correct answer: B

**42. Movement control is essential to:**

A. Increase trade

B. Limit disease spread

C. Improve genetics

D. Reduce paperwork

Correct answer: B

**43. Smuggling of animals is dangerous because it:**

- A. Reduces prices
- B. Bypasses veterinary control
- C. Improves access
- D. Saves time

Correct answer: B

**44. Border disinfection aims to:**

- A. Improve appearance
- B. Destroy pathogens
- C. Increase efficiency
- D. Reduce costs

Correct answer: B

**45. Vehicles transporting animals should be:**

- A. Cleaned and disinfected
- B. Used continuously
- C. Shared freely
- D. Unregulated

Correct answer: A

**46. Veterinary quarantine facilities must ensure:**

- A. Adequate isolation
- B. Biosecurity measures
- C. Animal welfare
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**47. Quarantine officers must be trained in:**

- A. Marketing
- B. Disease recognition
- C. Animal breeding
- D. Nutrition only

Correct answer: B

**48. Sampling during quarantine should be:**

- A. Random and unplanned
- B. Risk-based
- C. Optional
- D. Trader-controlled

Correct answer: B

**49. Importation of semen and embryos requires:**

- A. No control
- B. Strict health certification
- C. Only packaging
- D. Visual inspection

Correct answer: B

**50. Biological materials may transmit diseases through:**

- A. Contamination
- B. Improper handling
- C. Inadequate testing
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**51. Disease introduction through imports affects:**

- A. Animal health
- B. Public health
- C. Economy
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**52. Veterinary quarantine is part of:**

- A. Curative medicine

- B. Preventive medicine
- C. Surgery
- D. Pharmacology

Correct answer: B

**53. Early detection during quarantine helps in:**

- A. Delayed response
- B. Rapid containment
- C. Disease spread
- D. Increased losses

Correct answer: B

**54. Import permits are issued by:**

- A. Exporters
- B. Importing country authority
- C. Transporters
- D. Traders

Correct answer: B

**55. Risk categorization of countries is based on:**

- A. Trade relations
- B. Disease status

C. Geography

D. Politics

Correct answer: B

**56. Post-entry quarantine refers to:**

A. Quarantine before export

B. Quarantine after arrival

C. Internal movement

D. Emergency slaughter

Correct answer: B

**57. Surveillance data supports:**

A. Policy decisions

B. Risk assessment

C. Disease control

D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**58. Import-export veterinary control contributes to:**

A. Food safety

B. Disease prevention

C. Trade facilitation

D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**59. Documentation verification helps prevent:**

A. Disease spread

B. Fraud

C. Illegal trade

D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**60. Rejection of imported animals occurs when:**

A. Papers are incomplete

B. Health requirements are not met

C. Disease is suspected

D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**61. Returned consignments pose risk of:**

A. Disease introduction

B. Improved quality

C. Reduced cost

D. No effect

Correct answer: A

**62. Emergency response plans are essential for:**

- A. Routine trade
- B. Disease outbreaks
- C. Normal operations
- D. Marketing

Correct answer: B

**63. Quarantine breaches result in:**

- A. Improved control
- B. Increased disease risk
- C. Faster clearance
- D. Better trade

Correct answer: B

**64. Training of quarantine staff ensures:**

- A. Accurate inspection
- B. Proper decision-making
- C. Compliance with standards
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**65. Animal identification supports:**

- A. Traceability
- B. Surveillance
- C. Disease control
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**66. Traceability is essential for:**

- A. Disease investigation
- B. Product recall
- C. Trade confidence
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**67. Failure in traceability complicates:**

- A. Disease control
- B. Outbreak investigation
- C. Trade relations
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**68. Import-export control is linked to:**

- A. One Health approach
- B. Public health protection
- C. Environmental safety
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**69. Climate change influences quarantine risk by affecting:**

- A. Vector distribution
- B. Pathogen survival
- C. Animal movement
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**70. Emerging diseases require:**

- A. Relaxed controls
- B. Enhanced quarantine measures
- C. No reporting
- D. Reduced surveillance

Correct answer: B

**71. Re-emerging diseases indicate:**

- A. Successful control
- B. Gaps in surveillance or control
- C. Genetic resistance
- D. No risk

Correct answer: B

**72. Veterinary quarantine decisions must be:**

- A. Trade-driven
- B. Science-based
- C. Politically motivated
- D. Flexible without rules

Correct answer: B

**73. Import-export veterinary services support:**

- A. National biosecurity
- B. International trade trust
- C. Disease prevention
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**74. Disease risk increases with:**

- A. Controlled movement

- B. Illegal trade
- C. Effective surveillance
- D. Strong biosecurity

Correct answer: B

**75. Veterinary quarantine reduces the need for:**

- A. Surveillance
- B. Emergency control measures
- C. Biosecurity
- D. Documentation

Correct answer: B

**76. Continuous updating of regulations is needed due to:**

- A. Trade demand
- B. Emerging diseases
- C. Scientific advances
- D. Both B and C

Correct answer: D

**77. Import-export control failures may lead to:**

- A. Economic losses
- B. Disease outbreaks

C. Trade restrictions

D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**78. International notification of diseases promotes:**

A. Transparency

B. Early warning

C. Global disease control

D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**79. Veterinary quarantine is a shared responsibility between:**

A. Traders only

B. Veterinarians only

C. Authorities and stakeholders

D. Consumers only

Correct answer: C

**80. Risk communication is important to:**

A. Hide information

B. Inform stakeholders

- C. Delay response
- D. Reduce reporting

Correct answer: B

**81. Import-export procedures must ensure:**

- A. Compliance
- B. Transparency
- C. Traceability
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**82. Border inspection frequency is based on:**

- A. Random choice
- B. Risk level
- C. Time availability
- D. Trade volume only

Correct answer: B

**83. Veterinary quarantine contributes to:**

- A. Sustainable livestock production
- B. Public health safety
- C. Economic stability

D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**84. Disease-free compartments support:**

A. Trade continuity

B. Biosecurity

C. Risk reduction

D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**85. Illegal imports undermine:**

A. Veterinary control

B. National biosecurity

C. Trade reputation

D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**86. Surveillance data should be:**

A. Hidden

B. Timely and accurate

C. Optional

D. Delayed

Correct answer: B

**87. Veterinary quarantine integrates with:**

- A. Public health systems
- B. Customs authorities
- C. Security agencies
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**88. Continuous risk assessment is needed because:**

- A. Diseases evolve
- B. Trade patterns change
- C. New threats emerge
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**89. Emergency preparedness reduces:**

- A. Outbreak impact
- B. Response time
- C. Economic losses
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**90. The success of quarantine measures is evaluated by:**

- A. Trade volume
- B. Absence of disease introduction
- C. Cost reduction
- D. Staff numbers

Correct answer: B

**91. Veterinary quarantine is essential for:**

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

Correct answer: D

**92. Integrated border management enhances:**

- A. Disease prevention
- B. Efficiency
- C. Compliance
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**93. Continuous training ensures quarantine staff remain:**

- A. Updated
- B. Competent
- C. Compliant
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**94. Veterinary quarantine is a cornerstone of:**

- A. Preventive veterinary medicine
- B. Clinical practice
- C. Surgery
- D. Pharmacology

Correct answer: A

**95. Import-export veterinary control strengthens:**

- A. National biosecurity
- B. International confidence
- C. Disease prevention
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**96. Failure of quarantine may lead to:**

- A. Disease eradication

B. Severe outbreaks

C. Improved trade

D. Reduced risk

Correct answer: B

**97. Veterinary quarantine must adapt to:**

A. Globalization

B. Climate change

C. Emerging diseases

D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**98. The veterinarian's role in quarantine includes:**

A. Inspection

B. Decision-making

C. Reporting

D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**99. Effective quarantine supports the One Health concept by:**

A. Protecting animals

- B. Protecting humans
- C. Protecting environment
- D. All of the above

Correct answer: D

**100. The ultimate goal of veterinary quarantine is to:**

- A. Restrict trade
- B. Prevent disease introduction and spread
- C. Increase bureaucracy
- D. Delay imports

Correct answer: B

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