Competency Area (5)

Zoo, Wildlife and Aquatic Animal Medicine

Veterinary Care of Zoo Animals (Q1–Q15)

Q1. The primary objective of veterinary care in zoological collections is to:

A) Enhance public entertainment

B) Ensure animal welfare and conservation

C) Increase animal turnover

D) Reduce feeding costs

Correct answer: B

Q2. Zoo animals are considered medically challenging because they:

A) Are genetically uniform

B) Have well-established drug dosages

C) Represent diverse species with limited reference values

D) Are easy to restrain

Correct answer: C

Q3. Preventive medicine in zoos mainly focuses on:

A) Emergency interventions

B) Disease treatment only

C) Health monitoring, vaccination, and parasite control

D) Genetic selection

Correct answer: C

Q4. Quarantine protocols in zoos aim primarily to:

A) Improve acclimatization only

B) Prevent transmission of infectious diseases

C) Reduce feeding competition

D) Enhance reproduction

Correct answer: B

Q5. Routine health assessments of zoo animals often include:

A) Visual observation only

B) Behavioral and physical evaluation

C) Blood tests only

D) Post-mortem examination

Correct answer: B

Q6. One of the most important considerations when treating zoo animals is:

A) Availability of drugs

B) Animal stress during handling

C) Cost of treatment

D) Time constraints

Correct answer: B

Q7. Chemical immobilization in zoo practice is preferred because it:

A) Eliminates all risks

B) Reduces stress and injury

C) Is cheaper than restraint

D) Is faster than feeding

Correct answer: B

Q8. Environmental enrichment programs are designed to:

A) Increase aggression

B) Improve animal welfare and natural behaviors

C) Reduce enclosure size

D) Limit animal movement

Correct answer: B

Q9. Nutritional management in zoos must consider:

A) Cost efficiency only

B) Species-specific dietary needs

C) Human dietary guidelines

D) Seasonal availability only

Correct answer: B

Q10. A zoo veterinarian plays a critical role in conservation by:

A) Treating domestic animals

B) Supporting breeding and reintroduction programs

C) Limiting animal movement

D) Reducing species diversity

Correct answer: B

Q11. Regular parasite control in zoo animals is important to:

A) Increase appetite

B) Prevent zoonotic and animal diseases

C) Improve enclosure hygiene only

D) Reduce veterinary workload

Correct answer: B

Q12. Post-mortem examinations in zoos are conducted mainly to:

A) Assign blame

B) Determine cause of death and prevent future losses

C) Fulfill legal requirements only

D) Reduce feeding costs

Correct answer: B

Q13. Zoo veterinary records are essential for:

A) Visitor education only

B) Legal compliance and medical history

C) Feeding schedules only

D) Staff attendance

Correct answer: B

Q14. Stress in captive wild animals can lead to:

A) Improved immunity

B) Increased disease susceptibility

C) Faster growth

D) Enhanced reproduction

Correct answer: B

Q15. The multidisciplinary approach in zoo medicine involves cooperation with:

A) Only veterinarians

B) Nutritionists, keepers, and conservationists

C) Visitors

D) Security staff only

Correct answer: B

Wildlife Health & Conservation (Q16–Q30)

Q16. Wildlife health is closely linked to:

A) Urban development

B) Ecosystem balance

C) Domestic animal productivity

D) Human recreation

Correct answer: B

Q17. The main goal of wildlife conservation medicine is to:

A) Eliminate predators

B) Maintain healthy wildlife populations

C) Increase hunting

D) Reduce biodiversity

Correct answer: B

Q18. Habitat destruction primarily affects wildlife by:

A) Increasing food availability

B) Causing stress and disease emergence

C) Improving shelter

D) Enhancing immunity

Correct answer: B

Q19. Disease surveillance in wildlife is important because:

A) Wildlife diseases are harmless

B) It helps detect emerging zoonotic diseases

C) It increases tourism

D) It reduces veterinary costs

Correct answer: B

Q20. Wildlife veterinarians often participate in:

A) Wildlife trade

B) Rescue, rehabilitation, and release programs

C) Livestock insurance

D) Meat inspection

Correct answer: B

Q21. Conservation programs aim to preserve:

A) Individual animals only

B) Genetic diversity and ecosystems

C) Zoo populations only

D) Exotic species only

Correct answer: B

Q22. One Health concept links wildlife health with:

A) Animal nutrition only

B) Human and environmental health

C) Zoo management only

D) Veterinary education only

Correct answer: B

Q23. Translocation of wildlife carries risks such as:

A) Improved immunity

B) Disease spread

C) Reduced stress

D) Increased reproduction

Correct answer: B

Q24. Illegal wildlife trade contributes to:

A) Species conservation

B) Disease transmission and population decline

C) Ecosystem stability

D) Improved genetics

Correct answer: B

Q25. Monitoring wildlife populations helps in:

A) Predicting extinction risks

B) Increasing poaching

C) Reducing habitat size

D) Limiting biodiversity

Correct answer: A

Q26. Vaccination of wildlife is mainly used in:

A) Domestic animals only

B) Disease control programs for endangered species

C) All wild species

D) Laboratory animals

Correct answer: B

Q27. Environmental pollution impacts wildlife health by:

A) Enhancing reproduction

B) Causing toxic and reproductive disorders

C) Increasing food supply

D) Improving immunity

Correct answer: B

Q28. Wildlife rescue centers primarily aim to:

A) Keep animals permanently

B) Rehabilitate and release animals

C) Display animals

D) Conduct experiments

Correct answer: B

Q29. Conservation laws are designed to:

A) Restrict veterinary work

B) Protect endangered species and habitats

C) Increase trade

D) Reduce biodiversity

Correct answer: B

Q30. Wildlife disease outbreaks may indicate:

A) Healthy ecosystems

B) Environmental imbalance

C) Improved adaptation

D) Genetic superiority

Correct answer: B

Nutrition & Housing of Wild Animals (Q31–Q45)

Q31. Proper nutrition in wild animals supports:

A) Disease development

B) Normal growth and immunity

C) Aggressive behavior

D) Reduced lifespan

Correct answer: B

Q32. Diet formulation for wild animals should be based on:

A) Human diets

B) Natural feeding habits

C) Cost only

D) Availability only

Correct answer: B

Q33. Inadequate nutrition can lead to:

A) Optimal reproduction

B) Nutritional deficiencies

C) Improved immunity

D) Reduced stress

Correct answer: B

Q34. Housing design for wild animals should prioritize:

A) Aesthetic appearance

B) Animal welfare and safety

C) Minimal space

D) Easy cleaning only

Correct answer: B

Q35. Enclosure size influences:

A) Feed cost only

B) Animal behavior and health

C) Visitor satisfaction only

D) Keeper workload

Correct answer: B

Q36. Environmental enrichment contributes to:

A) Stress increase

B) Natural behavior expression

C) Disease spread

D) Reduced activity

Correct answer: B

Q37. Improper housing may result in:

A) Improved immunity

B) Stress-related diseases

C) Faster growth

D) Increased longevity

Correct answer: B

Q38. Feeding frequency should match:

A) Keeper schedule

B) Species-specific needs

C) Visitor hours

D) Cost reduction plans

Correct answer: B

Q39. Water quality is essential for:

A) Aquatic animals only

B) All captive wildlife

C) Mammals only

D) Birds only

Correct answer: B

Q40. Seasonal dietary changes are important because:

A) Animals never adapt

B) Natural feeding patterns vary

C) Food costs change

D) Visitors demand it

Correct answer: B

Q41. Overfeeding captive wild animals may lead to:

A) Optimal health

B) Obesity and metabolic disorders

C) Increased activity

D) Improved reproduction

Correct answer: B

Q42. Housing design must prevent:

A) Social interaction

B) Injury and escape

C) Natural behaviors

D) Veterinary access

Correct answer: B

Q43. Climatic control in enclosures is necessary to:

A) Reduce costs

B) Mimic natural habitats

C) Increase visitor comfort

D) Limit animal movement

Correct answer: B

Q44. Nutritional imbalances may affect:

A) Coat quality only

B) Reproduction and immunity

C) Visitor perception

D) Keeper safety

Correct answer: B

Q45. Proper housing reduces:

A) Veterinary workload

B) Stress and disease incidence

C) Feeding needs

D) Animal lifespan

Correct answer: B

Common Diseases of Wildlife (Q46–Q60)

Q46. Wildlife diseases can be classified as:

A) Genetic only

B) Infectious and non-infectious

C) Nutritional only

D) Environmental only

Correct answer: B

Q47. Zoonotic diseases are important because they:

A) Affect animals only

B) Can transmit from animals to humans

C) Are harmless

D) Are rare

Correct answer: B

Q48. Stress is a major predisposing factor for:

A) Improved immunity

B) Disease outbreaks in wildlife

C) Faster recovery

D) Reduced transmission

Correct answer: B

Q49. Parasitic infections in wildlife may lead to:

A) Enhanced growth

B) Weakness and mortality

C) Improved reproduction

D) Increased immunity

Correct answer: B

Q50. Viral diseases in wildlife are concerning because they:

A) Are easily treated

B) May cause mass mortality

C) Never spread

D) Affect one species only

Correct answer: B

Q51. Bacterial infections in wildlife often arise due to:

A) Good nutrition

B) Environmental stressors

C) Proper housing

D) Strong immunity

Correct answer: B

Q52. Disease diagnosis in wildlife is challenging due to:

A) Excessive data

B) Limited clinical signs

C) Easy sample collection

D) Known reference ranges

Correct answer: B

Q53. Surveillance of wildlife diseases helps in:

A) Ignoring outbreaks

B) Early detection and control

C) Increasing trade

D) Reducing conservation efforts

Correct answer: B

Q54. Wildlife disease outbreaks can threaten:

A) Individual animals only

B) Entire ecosystems

C) Zoo operations only

D) Veterinary careers

Correct answer: B

Q55. Fungal diseases in wildlife are often associated with:

A) Clean environments

B) Moist and stressful conditions

C) Strong immunity

D) Optimal housing

Correct answer: B

Q56. Treatment of wildlife diseases requires consideration of:

A) Drug cost only

B) Species sensitivity and conservation status

C) Human convenience

D) Visitor schedules

Correct answer: B

Q57. Disease control in wildlife focuses mainly on:

A) Individual treatment

B) Population-level management

C) Cosmetic appearance

D) Feeding management only

Correct answer: B

Q58. Necropsy findings in wildlife contribute to:

A) Disease prevention strategies

B) Visitor education only

C) Feeding changes only

D) Enclosure design

Correct answer: A

Q59. Chronic diseases in wildlife may result from:

A) Short-term stress

B) Long-term environmental pressures

C) Optimal nutrition

D) Strong genetics

Correct answer: B

Q60. Wildlife disease management supports conservation by:

A) Eliminating species

B) Maintaining healthy populations

C) Increasing captivity

D) Reducing biodiversity

Correct answer: B

Aquatic Animal Health (Q61–Q70)

Q61. Aquatic animal health depends largely on:

A) Feed only

B) Water quality

C) Stocking density only

D) Genetics only

Correct answer: B

Q62. Poor water quality primarily affects:

A) Growth rate only

B) Immunity and survival

C) Feed cost

D) Market price

Correct answer: B

Q63. Stress in aquatic animals is commonly caused by:

A) Optimal stocking

B) Overcrowding

C) Clean water

D) Balanced nutrition

Correct answer: B

Q64. Aquatic animal health management aims to:

A) Treat diseases only

B) Prevent disease occurrence

C) Increase mortality

D) Reduce production

Correct answer: B

Q65. Monitoring water parameters helps in:

A) Predicting feed cost

B) Early disease detection

C) Increasing stocking density

D) Marketing

Correct answer: B

Q66. Aquatic veterinarians focus on:

A) Individual treatment only

B) Population health management

C) Aquarium aesthetics

D) Fish size only

Correct answer: B

Q67. Environmental stressors in aquatic systems include:

A) Stable temperature

B) Pollution and oxygen depletion

C) Clean water

D) Proper feeding

Correct answer: B

Q68. Aquatic animal diseases often spread through:

A) Air

B) Water

C) Feed only

D) Handling only

Correct answer: B

Q69. Health management plans in aquaculture aim to:

A) Increase antibiotic use

B) Reduce disease losses

C) Increase mortality

D) Reduce growth

Correct answer: B

Q70. Aquatic animal health is important for:

A) Environmental protection only

B) Food security and economy

C) Tourism only

D) Recreation only

Correct answer: B

Fish Diseases & Management (Q71–Q85)

Q71. Fish diseases are influenced by:

A) Genetics only

B) Environment, host, and pathogens

C) Feed cost only

D) Market demand

Correct answer: B

Q72. Overcrowding in fish farms leads to:

A) Reduced stress

B) Increased disease outbreaks

C) Improved growth

D) Better feed conversion

Correct answer: B

Q73. Bacterial fish diseases are often associated with:

A) Clean water

B) Poor management practices

C) Optimal nutrition

D) Low stocking density

Correct answer: B

Q74. Viral fish diseases are problematic because they:

A) Are easily treated

B) Have no specific treatment

C) Never spread

D) Affect one fish only

Correct answer: B

Q75. Parasitic fish diseases can cause:

A) Enhanced immunity

B) Poor growth and mortality

C) Improved reproduction

D) Reduced stress

Correct answer: B

Q76. Fish health management emphasizes:

A) Treatment after outbreaks

B) Preventive measures

C) Ignoring early signs

D) Increased antibiotic use

Correct answer: B

Q77. Proper feeding management helps in:

A) Increasing waste

B) Reducing disease susceptibility

C) Increasing mortality

D) Reducing growth

Correct answer: B

Q78. Early disease signs in fish include:

A) Normal swimming

B) Behavioral changes

C) Improved appetite

D) Increased growth

Correct answer: B

Q79. Biosecurity measures in fish farms aim to:

A) Increase disease introduction

B) Prevent pathogen entry and spread

C) Reduce production

D) Increase costs

Correct answer: B

Q80. Diagnostic methods for fish diseases include:

A) Visual inspection only

B) Laboratory and field examination

C) Guesswork

D) Feeding observation only

Correct answer: B

Q81. Fish vaccination is used to:

A) Increase stress

B) Prevent specific diseases

C) Treat active infections

D) Reduce growth

Correct answer: B

Q82. Antimicrobial misuse in fish farming leads to:

A) Improved health

B) Antimicrobial resistance

C) Faster growth

D) Reduced costs

Correct answer: B

Q83. Water exchange is important to:

A) Increase pollution

B) Maintain optimal water quality

C) Increase stocking density

D) Reduce oxygen

Correct answer: B

Q84. Fish disease outbreaks may cause:

A) Economic losses

B) Increased profit

C) Improved ecosystem health

D) Reduced mortality

Correct answer: A

Q85. Integrated fish health management includes:

A) Single intervention

B) Nutrition, environment, and biosecurity

C) Treatment only

D) Stock reduction only

Correct answer: B

Biosecurity in Aquaculture (Q86–Q100)

Q86. Biosecurity in aquaculture aims to:

A) Increase disease spread

B) Prevent disease introduction and transmission

C) Reduce production

D) Increase antibiotic use

Correct answer: B

Q87. Entry control measures include:

A) Free access

B) Disinfection protocols

C) No restrictions

D) Visitor encouragement

Correct answer: B

Q88. Quarantine of new stock helps to:

A) Increase stress

B) Detect diseases before introduction

C) Improve growth

D) Reduce immunity

Correct answer: B

Q89. Equipment sharing without disinfection may result in:

A) Improved efficiency

B) Disease transmission

C) Reduced costs

D) Enhanced biosecurity

Correct answer: B

Q90. Water source management is important because water can:

A) Carry pathogens

B) Improve immunity

C) Prevent disease

D) Reduce stress

Correct answer: A

Q91. Proper waste disposal in aquaculture prevents:

A) Environmental contamination

B) Fish growth

C) Feed efficiency

D) Oxygenation

Correct answer: A

Q92. Staff training is essential for:

A) Increasing mistakes

B) Effective biosecurity implementation

C) Reducing awareness

D) Increasing disease spread

Correct answer: B

Q93. Movement control between farms helps to:

A) Spread diseases

B) Limit pathogen spread

C) Increase trade

D) Reduce production

Correct answer: B

Q94. Biosecurity plans should be:

A) Ignored

B) Farm-specific and regularly updated

C) Generic only

D) Temporary

Correct answer: B

Q95. Disinfection protocols should target:

A) Only equipment

B) Equipment, vehicles, and personnel

C) Feed only

D) Water only

Correct answer: B

Q96. Disease reporting is important for:

A) Hiding outbreaks

B) Rapid response and control

C) Reducing transparency

D) Increasing losses

Correct answer: B

Q97. Effective biosecurity reduces:

A) Productivity

B) Disease outbreaks and losses

C) Fish survival

D) Farm efficiency

Correct answer: B

Q98. Biosecurity failures often result from:

A) Strict protocols

B) Poor compliance

C) Good training

D) Adequate resources

Correct answer: B

Q99. Preventive biosecurity is more effective than:

A) Disease monitoring

B) Post-outbreak treatment

C) Vaccination

D) Nutrition

Correct answer: B

Q100. Biosecurity in aquaculture supports:

A) Sustainable production

B) Disease spread

C) Environmental degradation

D) Increased mortality

Correct answer: A

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