

2<sup>nd</sup> SEM. 2004/2005

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UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER

PROGRAMME:

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE APH

**OPTION YEAR V** 

COURSE CODE:

APH 504

TITLE OF PAPER: ANIMAL HEALTH

TIME ALLOWED:

TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY FOUR (4) QUESTIONS

DO NOT OPEN THIS PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE CHIEF INVIGILATOR.

#### QUESTION 1

- a. Name the routes by which viruses gain entrance into the bodies of farm animals and then describe the effect of these viruses in these bodies in order to cause disease.

  10 Marks
- b. Describe the general control measures to be applied in controlling the occurrence of viral diseases among farm animals.

  15 Marks

### **QUESTION 2**

a. Describe the life cycle of strongyle nematodes of cattle indicating the behaviour of the third stage larvae in the environment, the migrating larvae and the adult worms during the different seasons and reproductive cycle of cattle in Swaziland.

15 Marks

b. Describe how the infections due to strongyle nematodes would be controlled in cattle in Swaziland.

10 Marks

#### **QUESTION 3**

- a. Name the insects responsible fir the Blowfly Strike (Calliphirine Myiasis) in sheep.
   5 Marks
- b. Describe how the Blowfly Strike occurs in sheep. 10 Marks
- c. Give an account of the measures to be applied by a sheep farmer to control the blowfly Strike on his sheep farm.

  10 Marks

#### QUESTION 4

a. Describe the transmission of the protozoa Trypanosome congolense, Trypanosome vivax and Trypanosome brucei responsible for the disease bovine trypanosomiasis and indicate how these protozoa cause the disease.

15 marks

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b. Give an account on how the disease trypanosomiasis could be controlled.

10 Marks

## **QUESTION 5**

a. Describe how the rickettsial organism Cowdria ruminantium responsible for causing heart water in ruminants is transmitted.
 15 Marks

b. Give an account on how the disease heart water could be controlled among farm ruminants in Southern Africa.

10 Marks

# QUESTION 6

- a Describe the cause, the spread and clinical signs of sheep scab as found in Southern Africa. 10 Marks
- b. Describe the measures to be used to control sheep scab in Southern Africa.

  10 Marks
- c. Explain the economic importance of sheep scab in Southern Africa.

5 Marks