



2ND SEM. 2018/2019

UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER

**PROGRAMME: BSC. AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION YEAR 4
BSc . ANIMAL SCIENCE YEAR 4
BSc. ANIMAL SCIENCE (DAIRY OPTION) YEAR 4**

COURSE CODE: ASC406/AS 302

TITLE OF PAPER: ANIMAL HEALTH

TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY FOUR (4) QUESTIONS

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GRANTED BY THE CHIEF INVIGILATOR.**

QUESTION 1

Explain each of the terms below:

(25 Marks)

- a) Chemoprophylaxis (5)
- b) Viraemia (2)
- c) Endemic stability. (5)
- d) Antimicrobial resistance (5)
- e) Emphysema (2)
- f) Biopsy (4)
- g) Cyanosis (2)

QUESTION 2

Complete the disease card for lumpy skin disease below. Where necessary write N/A in the applicable space.

(25 Marks)

Animals affected	Spread
Morbidity	Mortality
Most significant clinical signs	Post mortem lesions
Diagnosis	Treatment
Control	Prevention

QUESTION 3

In October a farmer in the Lubombo region asks for your help with regard to sick cattle. The sick animals have a high fever, enlarged lymph nodes, discharge from the mouth and nostrils. Most of the cattle are lame. You question the farmer about neighbours, and learn that the neighbouring farm is a game farm on which various game species, including wildebeest, zebras, warthogs and buffaloes are kept.

(25 Marks)

- a. Which differential diseases are involved here? Give reasons for your answer.

(5)

- b. What samples must be taken to confirm the diagnosis? (5)
- c. What must the farmer do now? (5)
- d. Briefly outline some of the general expected outcomes of failure of containment associated with diseases of economic importance. (10)

QUESTION 4

Explain the following terms/statements, giving examples:

- a. Medicines such as penicillin are often used to treat infections. Why do you think they cannot be used to treat the parvovirus? (5)
- b. Before submitting samples, it is important to ascertain from the laboratory which specific samples it requires in order to make a final diagnosis. Explain. (5)
- c. In endemic disease areas, where indigenous zebu cattle are farmed, confirmed diagnosis of some protozoan and rickettsiae diseases (East Coast fever, red water, anaplasmosis) is difficult. Give reasons. (5)
- d. List all the specimens that could be collected from sick or dead animal. (5)
- e. List and describe the specific clinical signs associated with a disease of the reproductive system. (5)

QUESTION 5

A farmer asks your advice concerning the fertility of his/her herd. You examine the bull, and find nothing much wrong. You also examine the cows on the farm, and find that a number are not pregnant, even though they were found to be pregnant at six to eight weeks. You suspect that one of the cows has infected uterus. The farmer tells you that a number of cows aborted after being pregnant for three months. The farmer bought the bull currently used as a six year old animal from another farm.

(25 Marks)

- a. List the different diseases that might cause the condition affecting these cattle? (8)
- b. What would confirm your suspicion? (3)
- c. What samples must be taken to confirm your tentative diagnosis? (4)
- d. While taking samples, what measures should be taken to ensure that the disease does not spread? (4)
- e. Describe four methods that can be applied to control the disease. (2)
- f. How can these diseases be prevented? Compile a list of the measures that would be recommended to the farmer for implementation. (4)

END OF QUESTION PAPER