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	M	enoufia University			
No. of the last of	Faculty of Veterinary Medicine				
Dept. of Veterinary Hygiene and Zoonosis					
Cont.		مة المنوفية أسم الطالب:			
	، والبيئة	مقرر صحة الحيوان والدواجن			
	Final written exam – 2022				
	Date: 28-6-2022	Time: 2 hrs.			
	No. of pages: 7	Grades: 25			
I Change th	(20.37.1.)				
1	e correct answer: (20 Marks)	of all and to see that			
liquid t	hat contains an insecticide of	at allows to completely immerse livestock in a			
a I	hat contains an insecticide a Dipping				
	Dusting	b. Spraying			
		d. Misting			
radius	from the infected promise (s)	e edge of the infected zone in a			
adius	from the infected premise(s)				
	00 km	b. 10 km			
		d. 50 km			
nogract	breeder farms.	from away from the			
a. 10	Control Contro				
c. 3 I		b. 1.6 Km			
		d. 30 Km			
the en-	is the branch of	public health that is concerned with keeping			
disease-	causing agents.	h preventing contact between animals and			
	mmunization	b. Treatment			
	accination	d. Sanitation			
		f the general edentation			
reaction	to a stressor occur by stime	f the general adaptation in which immediate ulation of the adrenal medulla.			
a Al	arm stage				
	sistance stage	b. adaptation stage			
		d. Exhaustion stage			
a M	dicial	ol program should be			
	odified	b. Continued			
c. Ke		d. Changed			
7	is the integration of che	emical, biological and cultural (management)			
control	methods to reduce parasite	populations below an economic threshold.			
a. inse	ecticides	b. IPM			
c. IMI		d. fly control			

8. Once an infectious disease has been detec	cted or even suspected, the first action
to take is	1
a. Isolation	b. quarantine d. Vaccination
c. Notification	
9. Tuberculin test is one of the preventive n	b. detect the disease
a. eliminates carriers	b. detect the disease
c. treat animals	d. excludes animals
10. Monitoring of number of flies could be a	pplied using bailed traps, sticky floodis
and	b. water ban
a. manure heaps	d. wire mesh
c. spot cards	d. wife filesh
11. During quarantine, if a contagious of	lisease appears after postmortem and
laboratory examination of dead animals	, disposal of carcasses by
a. Burning	b. burial d. carcass utilization
c. composting	d. carcass utilization
12. In the importing country, the Veterina	ary official snall order the unloading of
animals after arrival if there is no	
a. name of the farm	b. animals' data
c. name of the owner	d. veterinary certificate
13. Application rate of Foam Cleaning is	1 4001/2
a.300 ml/m2	0.400 IIII/III2
c. 500 ml/m2	d. 250 ml/m2
14. Management stressors on animal include	b-bad house construction
a-exposure to direct solar radiation	b-bad house construction
c-high temperature	d-none of them
15. Thermal comfort zone depends on spec	cies and age, as younger birds responding
to warmer temperatures.	
a. less	b. Sometimes
c. better	d. None of the above
16.Temperature decreased gradually	daily till maintained at 18-21 C
a. 5 ° C	0. 2 C
100	d. 0.5 ° C
17occurs when temp. I	reaches 29 - 30 0C, panting - reduction of
CO2 conc. and change of blood pH.	
a. Ascites	b. Alkalosis
- II act atroops	d. digestive disturbance
18. Application of extracting fans in face of	f cooling pad is called
Townslavantilation	b. Cross ventilation
a. Tunnel ventilation	d. Roof ventilation
c. Natural ventilation	

existence), yet it remains a potential	d by an organism (not assuming a parasitic source of disease, both to itself and to other
susceptible animals is called	carrier
a. healthy	b. diseased
c. convalescent	d. incubated
20. Application rate of Spray Cleaning	
a. 300 ml/m2	b.400 ml/m2
c. 500 ml/m2	d.250 ml/m2
21. Requirements of light intensity for	breeder farms should be
a. 20 – 40 lux	b. 10 – 20 lux
c. $50 - 100 lux$	d. 5 – 10 lux
22. 30. in layer farms, 24 hrs. continu	ious photoperiod in 1st 5 days, then gradual
decrease till reach Lie	ght/day (extend to the 16th weeks of age).
According to manual of the commercia	ll breed, photoperiod increase gradually to be
hrs./day at 18-20th we	eks to the and
a. 9 hrs., 16.5 hrs.	b. 22hrs., 9 hrs.
c. 23 hrs., 8 hrs.	d. 9 hrs., 15 hrs.
23. Vaccination can cause animal stress	d. 9 1118., 13 1118.
a-handling and securing	b-age
c-immune response	
24. Exposure to high temperature resul	
a-low food and water intake	b-high food and water intake
c-low food intake low movement	d-none of them
25. Numbers of birds / m2 in broiler clo	sed systems are
a. 9 – 10 bird / m2	b. 30 – 60 bird / m2
c. 17 – 18 bird / m2	d. 7 – 10 bird / m2
	pizootic disease is confirmed or the health
certificate was incorrect, the animals sh	ould be
a. slaughter and destroyed	b. slaughtered and sold
c. vaccinated and kept	d. tested and kept
27. Litter considered as source of food s	
a Ammonia	
c. Cellulose	b. Protein like factor
	d. Vit. C
28introduced into a con	untry or region, from importation of
infected animal or animal products.	
a. Transboundary diseases * c. Exotic diseases	b. indigenous diseases
	c. dangerous diseases
29are high risk visitors.	
a. Salesmen	b. Feed distributors
c. Veterinarians	d. Farm equipment mechanics

30. The first line of defense against introdu	icing infectious diseases into a country is
a. Disinfection	b. Quarantine
c. Vaccination	d. Isolation
31. Measures taken to keep disease agents besides control spread of disease agents	s out of populations or herds of animals, within the herd
a. biosecurity	b. Cleaning
c. Isolation	d. Vaccination
32. A disease that is endemic to the country and/or free ranging wildlife population.	Man and not
a. Indigenous	b. Epidemic
c. Pandemic	d. Outbreak
33. The class of stress in which animal is ex	posed to a high level of suffering is
a. Discomfort	b. Exhausted
c. Distress	d. Fatigue
34. In case of FMD, diseased animals will 1	Isolate and the animals in contact does not
leave quarantine before of	last appearance of disease symptoms.
a. 12 days	b. 10 days
c. 11 days	d. 30 days
35 is a syndrome results	s from exposure of the animal to a hostile
environment.	
a. Stress	b- Disease
c- Homeostasis	d. Exhaustion
36. Which one is not artificial Cooling	
a. Fog system.	b. Ultra high-pressure mister.d. Roof ventilation
c. Evaporative pad cooling	d. Roof ventilation
37. immediate reaction to a stressor occur	by stimulation of the adrenal medulla
causing release of	hormone.
a. adrenaline	b. glucocorticoides
c. growth hormone	d. Testosterone
38. Organic matter may prevent the effic	acy of disinfectants through
	b- reacts with the disinfectant
c- combines with the disinfectant	d, all above
	a from the outside edge of the restricted
zone to the boundary of the control area	
a. Infected area	b. restricted area
c. Security area	d. control
40. Chemical factors affecting animal hea	dth include
a-climate	b-housing
c-nutrients and toxins	d- disease causing agents

41. Physiological measurement of an	nimal stress depends on determination of
levels.	
a-hormones	b-enzymes
	d. others
42. Pouring insecticides along the ba	ackline, roughly from the neck to the tail are
called	
a. Dusting	b. Hand spraying
c. Dipping	d. Pour-on
43. Poor animal handling during de	ehorning and castration is
considered	
a-environmental stress	b-social stress
c- managemental stress	d-climatic stress
44is to prevent the	spread of current and existing pathogen
amongst animal groups within a far	rm or the release from the farm.
a. Bio exclusion	b. eradication
c. Biocontainment	d. prevention
45is the required lux fo	r broilers.
a. 100 lux c. 80 -100 lux	d. 20 – 40 lux
46 removal	of manure from buildings aids in odor removal
but require considerable amount of	water that adds to the volume of wastes.
a. chemical	b. hydraulic
c. tractor	d. biological
47. Prevent spread of already prese	nt disease is called
a- prevention	b-eradication
c- control	d-treatment
48. Behavioral measures of stress in	iclude development of new behavior as
a-dust bathing	b-stall weaving
c-short resting times	d-delayed milk let-down
49 is considered no	otifiable disease for cattle
a. Bovine Brucellosis	b. Bovine mastitis
c. Bovine Salmonellosis	b. Bovine mastitis d. Bovine anemia
50. Length of quarantine period in	cattle for breeding is
a. 8 days	b. 21 days
c. 33 days	d. 12 days
51. The use of disinfection and prop	er sanitation can
a. Reducing the number of suscep	tible animals.
b. Breaking the connection between	en the source of the infection and suspected animals
c. Reducing or eliminating the sou	arce or reservoir of infection.
d. None of above	

52. TADS could gain the access through a. insect vectors	
c. high temperature	b. dead carcass
53. Quarantine Location month	d. None of them
53. Quarantine Location must be away a. airport	
c. livestock facilities	b. seaport
54 Dood correspond	d. main road
34. Dead carcasses during the quarantine	e must be disposed and approved by
The state of the s	b. agriculture engineering
c. farmers	1 17
55means segregation disease from the apparently healthy	n of suspected animals with a contagious
The state of the s	The transfer of the transfer o
a. Isolation	b. restriction
c. quarantine	d Noticial
56is applied to prevent tran	emission of infection (4
animal diseases, TADs) or vector from on	e country to another
a. Isolation	h international
c. Locally quarantine	b. international quarantine
57. Bactericidal disinfectant must be con-	d. Notification
57. Bactericidal disinfectant must be capa the initial bacterial count	of achieving on surfaces from
- 51	h 4 la = - 1 - 4
c. 3 log reductions	b.4 log reductions
58 is considered effective	d. None of the above
a. Citric Acid	disinfectant against Coccidia
c. QACS	b. Iodophors
	d. Ammonium Hydroxide
59. Cleaning is considered a complimentar	Ti nangara to 1: . C
a. achieves the desired microbial reduction c. Save time	b. Removes Dust.
	d. Save labor
60. Disposal method which results in useful dried animal protein.	ll byproducts such as animal fat and
a. Burying	b. Burning
o industrial I Itili	d. Composting
	d. Composting
II. Put True (A) or False (B) for the following	g sentences (5 Marks)
. Sodium Hydroxide 4 % is an effective disinfect	ant against FMDV
. Hand spraying mostly using a ball	
. Hand spraying, mostly using a back or knapsaclecticides to all kinds of livestock.	
Disinfectants application rate can be raised to 4	00 ml/m ² in case of epidemics
Poisoning and predation are drawbacks of poor	· 1
production are drawbacks of poor	animal transportation

- 65. Glutaraldehyde and QACS disinfectants can be applied by foaming.
- 66. In some circumstances, dead animals may be disposed of by mounding whereby they are covered by a layer of soil above ground in burial method.
- 67. During the resistance stage of adaptation to stress, if the stressor continues the body returns gradually to its normal state.
- 68. Routine blood testing helps us to eliminate the carriers of most infectious diseases.
- 69. Fumigation process is a suitable method for aerial sanitation
- 70. Stress of fear in milking animals can delay the milk let down up to 20 minutes
- 71. Quarantine station should be located near a seaport or airport, or other facilities used for loading or unloading animals for export to reduce risk of contamination when transporting potentially infective animals.
- 72. Cold fogging yields smaller droplets diameter than thermal fogging
- 73. Reducing or eliminating the source or reservoir of infection by mass immunization
- 74. Period of confinement in the quarantine station depends on Animal species and purpose of import (breeding or slaughter) Providing those animals are accompanied by an international veterinary certificate
- 75. mass immunization aims to break the connection between the source of the infection and susceptible animals
- 76. Fungicidal disinfectant must be capable of achieving 5 log reductions on surfaces from the initial Fungal count
- 77. Foam cleaning is superior to spray cleaning as it reduces the cost of detergents
- 78. Pregnant animals, young and aged animals are severely affected by vaccination.
- 79. The period of quarantine should be equal to, or longer than, the incubation period of the suspected disease
- 80. Stress negatively impacts sex hormones, which can affect anti-predator responses.

With my best wishes
Prof. Dr. Manal Zaki