

**JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE**

**AND TECHNOLOGY**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ANIMAL SCIENCE**

**THIRD YEAR SECOND SEMESTER 2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**CENTRE: MAIN CAMPUS**

**COURSE CODE: AAS 3324**

**COURSE TITLE: Aetiology of Disease**

**EXAM VENUE: STREAM:**

**DATE: EXAM SESSION:**

**TIME:**

**Instructions:**

1. **Answer ALL questions in section A and ANY other 2 Questions in section B**
2. **Candidates are advised not to write on question paper.**
3. **Candidates must hand in their answer booklets to the invigilator while in the examination room.**

**SECTION A: 30 Marks**

1. a) Provide 4 examples of protozoan diseases. **(2 marks)**

b) Briefly explain the prevention of Hemorrhagic septicemia. **(2 marks)**

c) Write short notes on the epidemiology and diagnosis of coccidiosis in cattle **(4 marks).**

d) List 4 zoonotic diseases **. (2 marks)**

2. a) Briefly describe the current methods used to diagnose bovine tuberculosis in cattle and outline their relative importance in control programmes. **(5 marks)**

b) Briefly discuss the aetiology and control of ovine pulmonary adenocarcinoma (jaagsiekte/ sheep pulmonary adenomatosis). **(3 marks)**

c) Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS) is a contributor to respiratory disease in the pig. List 4 main clinical signs. **( 2 marks)**

3. a) List 4 diseases which dogs should be vaccinated against. **(2 marks)**

b) Chronic Respiratory syndrome is a respiratory disease complex of poultry caused by Mycoplasma and bacteria mainly *E. coli.* Outline factors that trigger the condition**. (4 marks)**

c) Briefly outline etiology and epidemiology of Rift valley fever. **(4 marks)**

**SECTION B : 40 Marks**

4. a) The udder secretion of a dairy cow in a farm where you are stationed has the appearance of thick, clotted pus.

1. What is your most likely diagnosis? **( 2 marks)**
2. How would you treat this animal? **( 2 marks)**
3. Outline the options for the prevention or control of this common problem.**( 6 marks)**

b) Attention has been given in promoting donkey’s welfare through *“tunza punda Ikutunze campaign”* .Horses and donkeys are at serious risk of getting infected with Tetanus since they are working animals. **(10 marks)**

1. List the clinical signs of tetanus in the donkeys.
2. Explain the pathogenesis of tetanus.
3. Describe how you would manage a case of tetanus.
4. What is the prognosis for this disease and how is it prevented?

5. In the recent past, there has been outbreak of two serious animal diseases in Uganda. a) List the diseases. **( 4 Marks)**

b) Discuss any of the above diseases under;

i. Cause of the disease.  **( 2 Marks)**

ii. Epidemiology **( 4 Marks)**

iii. Clinical signs **( 4 Marks)**

iv. Economic importance **(4 Marks)**

v. Control **( 2 Marks)**

# 6. a) African Swine Fever disease is a constant threat to pig industry. Outline the cause, epidemiology, clinical signs and economic importance of the disease. (10 marks)

# b) After rainy season, incidences of Bovine ephemeral fever increases. Outline the transmission, clinical signs and economic importance of the disease. (10 marks)