**LIVESTOCK HEALTH**

**(INTRODUCTION TO LIVESTOCK HEALTH)**

1. four physical appearances to be observed in a sick animal

* Behaviour of animal-over excitement, aggression, abnormal sores
* General appearance-dull eyes, restlessness
* Movement of animals -limping/straining when walking
* Posture (4x ½ =2mks)

2. two reasons why tsetse fly control is considered to be a land reclamation method

* Allows livestock rearing
* Enables human settlement

3. a) Siting a fish pond

 i) Soil type- clay soil is the best

 ii) Topography – requires gentle slope not Lilly and flat

 iii) Source of water – near reliable source

 iv) Marketing centre should be close

 v) Accessibility from the homestead

 vi) Security – protected against predators

 vii) far from natural source of fish

 b)

* General farm hygiene, cleanliness of houses, equipment proper carcass disposal by burning/ burying/
* Disinfection to destroy pathogens e.g. Anthrax and calf diseases
* Isolation of sick animals – separated from healthy ones to avoid spread of diseases e.g. foot mouth
* Drenching/ deworming to control internal parasites e.g. tapeworms and roundworms
* Treatment of the sick animal – to prevent spread of diseases
* Vaccination to create resistance to diseases on regular basis e.g. foot and mouth, anthrax, new castle
* Control vectors – to avoid disease transmission e.g. ECF, nagana/ specific method
* Prophylactic approach/ use of drugs to avoid injection e.g dry cow therapy against mastitis
* Trypanocidal drugs to control trypanosomiasis
* Proper breeding to control breeding diseases e.g. brucellosis
* Proper feeding to prevent nutritional disorders e.g. milk fever, anaemia
* Slaughtering/ killing – to prevent spread of contagious diseases e.g. anthrax
* Quarantine – to avoid spread of diseases
* - prevent introduction of diseases
* Proper housing to avoid predisposing the animal to diseases e.g. ventilation, spacing
* Foot trimming to minimize occurrence foot rot

4. a) four notifiable diseases in livestock (4mks)

* Lumpy skin disease
* Newcastle
* Anthrax
* African swine fever
* Rinderpest
* Rabbies (4x1 = 4 mks)

 b) Discuss four ways in which livestock disease are spread in the farm (4mks)

* Ingestion of contaminated feed and water.
* By carrying agents /vectors
* Through wounds
* Through inhalation of pathogens
* By abrasion in the body
* Through contact with the disease causing organisms. (4x1 = 4mks )

c) the methods of controlling livestock disease giving an example of different disease in each case

* Use of prophylactic drugs e.g.coccidiostat to control coccidiosis
* Use of antiseptics / disinfectants to maintain farm hygiene to control calf scours
* Quarantine to control foot and mouth disease
* Isolation to control infectious diseases e.g. foul pox
* Mass slaughter to control zoonotic diseases e.g. anthrax
* Vaccination to control black quarter
* Control vectors like tsetse flies to control nagana.
* Use of healthy breeding stock / to prevent breeding diseases
* Proper nutrition to control bloat and milk fever.
* Treat sick animals to prevent spread e.g. mastitis
* Drenching /control of internal parasites like flascioliasis , ascariosis
* Keep resistant breeds e.g. zebu to control ECF
* Foot trimming to reduce occurrence of foot rot
* Proper housing to control pneumonia. (12x1 =12mks)