**LIVESTOCK HEALTH III**

**(LIVESTOCK DISEASES)**

1. -Mastitis

- Milk fever

2. Pre-disposing factors of foot rot.

- Overgrown / untrimmed hooves;

- Tick infestation between hooves;

- Muddy / filthy living / grazing areas;

- Presence of sharp objects e.g. stones;

3. (i) Causative agents of Brucellosis.

-Brucella abort – Cattle

- Brucella suis - Pigs

- Brucella malitensis – sheep and goats; (½ x 1 = ½ mk)

(ii) Symptoms of contagious abortions.

* Retained after birth;
* Sterility in cows;
* Spontaneous abortion;
* Yellowish – brown, slimy discharge, odourless discharge from the vulva after abortion;

(iii) Methods of controlling contagious abortion.

* Use of artificial insemination (A.I).
* Vaccination against the disease in young animals;
* Avoid contact with the aborted fetus;
* Blood tests of all breeding animals before mating;

Cull, slaughter infected animals;

4. A vaccine is an active disease pathogen reduced in strength /virulence or killed and is

introduced into an animals body to induce immunity

5. (a) Discuss black quarter under control predators under the following sub-headings:-

(i) animal affected-cattle, sheep, goats

(ii) casual organism-clostridium chauvei

(iii) Symptoms of disease (5mks)

* Rise in body temperature
* Lameness and swelling of upper part of limbs, making animals lie on side
* Swollen shoulders on either side of body, chest or back, formation of gas under skin
* Difficulties in breathing
* Muscle appear black and spongy
* Grunting and grinding of teeth
* Failure to chew cud
* On exposure to air, muscle of body rapidly darken

(iv) control measures (3mks)

* Annual vaccination using black quarter vaccine
* Burning of carcass
* Carcass should not be skinned or opened
* Cleaning and treating of all wounds with antiseptics (any 3x1=3mks)

(b) (i) Explain four measures used to control liver flukes (4mks)

* Controlling liver flukes
* Draining swampy areas
* Avoid grazing animals in swamps area
* Burning heavily infested pastures
* Apply chemicals (copper sulphate) to kill snails
* Remove and kill snails
* Fencing off swampy area (any 4x1=4mks)

(ii) Name an intermediate host of liver fluke

Water snail (limnea sp.)

(c) Explain the following terms as used in livestock production

(i) Embryo transfer

* Method of breeding which involve removal of ova from a superior animal, fertilize externally in a test tube then transfer to a foster mother which carry pregnancy to term

(ii) Artificial insemination

* Introduction of semen in to the females reproductive system by use of a tube

(iii) Line breeding

* Is mating of distantly related animals but within the same breed

(iv) Cross breeding

* Mating of animals belonging to different breeds e.g. fresian bull and jersey cow

(v) Up-grading

* Is the mating of high grade bull/sire to a low grade cow/dam (05x1=5mks)

6. - Overgrown hooves

- Presence of sharp objects/stores

- Muddy living/grazing areas

- Living infestation between hooves

7. (a) (i) Coccidia

(ii) Poultry, calves, young rabbits, kids, lambs

(iii) -Diarrhea

- Dysentery in the dung

- Euraciation

- Ruffled feathers

- Birds become dull with dropping wings

- sudden death in birds, rabbits and kids

(iv) Drugs such as coccidiostats mixed with food or water

- Isolation of infected animals

- Avoid filthy, unhygienic animal surroundings

- Avoid common dunking points for livestock from different farms

- Avoid overcrowding in poultry houses

(b) (i) – Able to kill ticks

- Harmless to both human beings and livestock

- stable – remains effective even after contamination by dung, mud or hair

(ii) – Spraying animals

* dipping – involves immersing the animal into the acaricide or wetting the animal by the acaricide

- Hand dressing – involves smearing pyegrene on areas not likely to be reached by the acaricide

e.g. in the ears

8. four ways of controlling coccidiosis in the farm

* Avoid overcrowding in poultry
* Provision of coccidiostat in feeds and water
* Use of portable calf pen
* Practicing proper hygiene

9. four predisposing factors of scour in calves

* Unhygienic condition in the house of the young ones
* Feeding the calves on cold milk
* Lack of colostrums and
* Feeding at irregular intervals

10. four notifiable diseases of livestock

* Rinderpest
* Foot and mouth
* Anthrax
* Rift valley fever
* New castle disease: mud cow disease

11. New castle, fowl pox, fowl typhoid, gumboro, marek – injections, pursaa disease

12.

* Signs of anthrax in carcasses
* Blood does not clot
* No rigormatics after death
* Stomach swells/ bloat
* Darkened blood oozes out through the natural opening

13. Differentiate

* Active immunity – animal producing antibodies
* Acquired/ passive immunity – external source of immunity

14.

* Fuel system
* Electrical system
* Cooling
* Lubrication
* Transmission
* Ignition
* Hydraulic

15. 2 adjustment on mould board plough

* Adjust the plough depth
* Front furrow depth
* Lowering/ raising ploughing pitch
* Front furrow width

16. a) Disc plough reject disc alone

b) X – Disc scrapper

Y- Rear wheel/ furrow wheel

Z - Disc

c) - Replace broken discs

* Clean plough after use reject wash plough
* Lubricate hubs and furrow wheel bearing/ moving parts reject movable parts
* Lighten loose nuts and bolts
* Store in a cool dry place
* Apply old engine oil to prevent rusting during long storage/ paint implement

17. Causes of ruminal tympany (Bloat)

* Obstruction of esophagus due to bulky food e.g. potatoes
* Abnormal pressure exerted on esophagus by swelling in wall of chest

Indigestion due to eating poisonous herbs, soft young green foliage

18. a) Symptoms of milk fever

* Muscular twitching
* Staggering
* Animal lies down on its side most of the time
* Animals lies on sternum with rock twisted on one side
* General paralysis
* Breathing becomes slow and weak 4x ½ =2 marks

b) Control measures of milk fever

* Feed animal o diet rich in calcium
* Give intramuscular injection of calcium 2-3 days before cavity
* Partial milking

- Cull susceptible animal

19. East coast fever (ECF)

i) cattle 1x1=1 mark

ii) Theirelia parva Reject if not underlined, spellings are wrong

iii)

* Fever/ high temperature
* Salivation
* Lachrimentim/ tears from eyes
* Difficult in breathing
* Haemorrhages in vulva/ mouth
* Coughing
* Sight impairment 6x1=6 marks

iv)

* Regular spraying/ dipping/ hand dressing with acaricide
* Fencing/ rotational grazing
* Treatment using appropriate drugs 2x1=2 marks

b) Ten measures used to control livestock diseases

i) Proper breeding and selection

- Animals fed on balanced ration adequate in quantity and quality are strong and able to resist diseases

ii) Proper breeding and selection

- Animals selected that are free from diseases or resistant to diseases will prevent transmission of diseases

iii) Proper housing and hygiene’s

- Animals houses should be built to meet construction requirement e.g. ventilation, space, drainage, leak proof, lighting and will prevent and protect animals from contracting diseases

iv) Isolation of sick animals

- Is separation and confinement of animals from health ones while undergoing treatment, this prevents spread of the diseases

v) Imposition of quarantine

- Is restriction of movement of animals and their products from and into affected areas, thus prevents spreads of diseases

vi) Prophylactic measure and treatment

- Involves use of drugs before disease attack to prevent occurrence e.g. use of coccidiostat to control coccichosis, drenching to prevent anti helminites

- Also involve vaccination, spraying with appropriate acaricize and treatment to restore good health

vii) Slaughtering affected animla

- Highly infection and contagious diseases e.g. rinderpest, new cattle foot and mouth animals should be slaughtered and carcasses will dispose to prevent spread

viii) Use of antiseptics and disinfectants

- Applied on skin to kill germs or clean livestock to maintain hygiene

* Vaginitis.
* Brucellosis.
* Trichomaniasis.

20.

* Vaginitis.
* Brucellosis.
* Trichomaniasis.
* Leptospirosis. (2x ½ = 1mk)

21. (a) injection (b)oral