

Unit 2 Test Animal Health

Name _____ Date _____ Hour _____

Multiple Choice

Choose the answer that best completes each statement or question.

- ___ 1. Which symptom is most likely one of an unhealthy animal?
- A. clear urine
 - B. loose feces
 - C. aggressive appetite
 - D. pale mucous membranes lining the gums
- ___ 2. Which symptom is most likely a symptom of a healthy animal?
- A. persistent rubbing
 - B. dry mucous membranes
 - C. altered social behavior
 - D. pink and moist mucous membranes
- ___ 3. Which infectious disease affects cattle, sheep, and goats and causes watering and squinting of the eye, swelling of the lining membrane of the eyelid, and blindness if not treated?
- A. rabies
 - B. mastitis
 - C. pink eye
 - D. leptospirosis
- ___ 4. Which infectious disease affects cattle, sheep, goats, and swine and causes the udder to be hot, very hard and tender in its acute form?
- A. rabies
 - B. mastitis
 - C. pink eye
 - D. leptospirosis
- ___ 5. Which infectious disease affects all warm-blooded animals and causes paralysis and death?
- A. rabies
 - B. mastitis
 - C. pink eye
 - D. leptospirosis

- ___ 6. Which infectious disease affects cattle, especially young/newborn calves and causes diarrhea, rough hair coat, sunken eyes and possible death?
- A. scours
 - B. tetanus
 - C. warts
 - D. brucellosis
- ___ 7. Which infectious disease can be prevented by vaccination and causes nervousness, stiffness, muscle spasms, and death?
- A. scours
 - B. tetanus
 - C. warts
 - D. brucellosis
- ___ 8. Which infectious disease affects cattle, goats, swine, and sheep and causes abortion in pregnant animals?
- A. scours
 - B. tetanus
 - C. warts
 - D. brucellosis
- ___ 9. Which infectious disease affects young pigs and causes persistent sneezing and snout that begins to wrinkle and thicken?
- A. scours
 - B. blackleg
 - C. brucellosis
 - D. atrophic rhinitis
- ___ 10. Which infectious disease affects young cattle and sheep of all ages, causes sudden sickness or death in cattle and swellings in regions of recent wounds in sheep?
- A. scours
 - B. blackleg
 - C. brucellosis
 - D. atrophic rhinitis
- ___ 11. Which infectious disease affects cattle, sheep, swine, and deer, causes mouth and feet blisters, high fever, and which vaccination is still under research?
- A. scours
 - B. foot rot
 - C. leptospirosis
 - D. foot-and-mouth disease

- ___ 12. Which internal parasite uses an intermediate host, hatches in water, and attaches to snails?
- A. coccidia
 - B. tapeworms
 - C. liver flukes
 - D. lungworms
- ___ 13. Which parasite spends at least part of its life cycle inside the animal's body?
- A. mite
 - B. tick
 - C. louse
 - D. coccidia
- ___ 14. Which parasite is most likely to cause damage to an animal's stomach lining, intestines, and other internal organs?
- A. mite
 - B. tick
 - C. louse
 - D. tapeworm
- ___ 15. Which external parasite feeds exclusively on blood and can carry diseases such as Lyme disease?
- A. ticks
 - B. lice
 - C. horn flies
 - D. grub flies
- ___ 16. Which external parasite breeds in standing pools of water and can carry diseases such as the West Nile virus?
- A. ticks
 - B. lice
 - C. horn flies
 - D. mosquitoes
- ___ 17. Which external parasite feeds on the shoulders, backs, necks, bellies and base of the horns on cattle, can cause nervousness and weight loss, and is one of the worst annoyances of cattle?
- A. face flies
 - B. mosquitoes
 - C. horn flies
 - D. stable flies

- ___ 18. Which external parasite can cause mange?
- A. ticks
 - B. lice
 - C. mites
 - D. grub flies
- ___ 19. During which stage in the life cycle of a house fly does a case form and development into an adult fly occur?
- A. egg
 - B. larva
 - C. pupa
 - D. adult
- ___ 20. Which parasite would spend at least part of its life cycle inside the animal?
- A. tick
 - B. mite
 - C. house fly
 - D. roundworm
- ___ 21. Medications that are used to block pain in specific areas or that can be used to sedate animals before surgery are ____.
- A. biologicals
 - B. anesthetics
 - C. antibiotics
 - D. anthelmintics
- ___ 22. Medications that are used to kill bacterial germs are ____.
- A. biologicals
 - B. anesthetics
 - C. antibiotics
 - D. anthelmintics
- ___ 23. Medications that are used to control internal parasites are ____.
- A. biologicals
 - B. anesthetics
 - C. antibiotics
 - D. anthelmintics
- ___ 24. Products, such as vaccines, that are used to prevent disease are ____.
- A. biologicals
 - B. anesthetics
 - C. antibiotics
 - D. anthelmintics

- ___ 25. Which medication helps reduce inflammation?
- A. sulfa drugs
 - B. corticosteroids
 - C. therapeutic hormones
 - D. dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)
- ___ 26. Which medication helps reduce swelling?
- A. sulfa drugs
 - B. corticosteroids
 - C. therapeutic hormones
 - D. dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)
- ___ 27. Which medication would most likely be given to help stimulate uterine contractions during a difficult birth?
- A. sulfa drugs
 - B. corticosteroids
 - C. therapeutic hormones
 - D. dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO)
- ___ 28. Which method of medication administration is done by application to the skin or mucous membranes of the eye, ear, or nasal passage?
- A. oral
 - B. rectal
 - C. topical
 - D. intrauterine
- ___ 29. A mass of medication or large pill is referred to as a(n) ____.
- A. bolus
 - B. ointment
 - C. solution
 - D. compressed powder
- ___ 30. An injection that is made deeply into a large muscle is a(n) ____.
- A. subcutaneous injection
 - B. intramuscular injection
 - C. intraperitoneal injection
 - D. intraruminal injection

- ___ 31. An injection that is made into a vein is an ____.
- A. intravenous injection
 - B. intramuscular injection
 - C. intraperitoneal injection
 - D. intraruminal injection
- ___ 32. An injection that is made between the layers of skin is an ____.
- A. intravenous injection
 - B. intramuscular injection
 - C. intraperitoneal injection
 - D. intradermal injection
- ___ 33. An injection that is made in the rumen is an ____.
- A. intravenous injection
 - B. intramuscular injection
 - C. intraperitoneal injection
 - D. intraruminal injection
- ___ 34. An injection that is made in the abdominal cavity is an ____.
- A. intravenous injection
 - B. intramuscular injection
 - C. intraperitoneal injection
 - D. intraruminal injection
- ___ 35. Which method of administering medication is made with a cannula that is inserted into the teat?
- A. infusion
 - B. intramuscular injection
 - C. intraperitoneal injection
 - D. intraruminal injection

True or False

Indicate if each statement is true or false.

- ___ 36. There is not a consensus among all groups as to what constitutes the proper treatment of animals.
- ___ 37. There are no laws that govern the humane treatment of animals.
- ___ 38. Space requirements per animal are generally the same, regardless of species.
- ___ 39. When newly purchased animals are brought to the facility, they should be isolated for a suitable length of time before exposing them to or adding them to your herd.
- ___ 40. Animals that are sick or are being treated should be isolated from the rest of the herd.
- ___ 41. All infectious diseases are also contagious diseases.
- ___ 42. Vaccines that have reached their expiration date should be used immediately.
- ___ 43. Some medications must be kept refrigerated and will become ineffective if not stored at proper temperatures.
- ___ 44. When administering medication it is acceptable to stab or inject in primal cuts.
- ___ 45. Medication withdrawal times are required by the federal government and ensure that medication residues do not end up in consumer products.

Matching

Match each animal with its vital signs.

- A. goats
- B. cattle
- C. sheep

- D. swine
- E. horses

- ___ 46. average rectal temperature 102.6° F, pulse rate per minute of 60 to 80, breathing rate per minute 8 to 13
- ___ 47. average rectal temperature 103.8° F, pulse rate per minute of 70 to 80, breathing rate per minute 12 to 20
- ___ 48. average rectal temperature 102.3° F, pulse rate per minute of 70 to 80, breathing rate per minute 12 to 20
- ___ 49. average rectal temperature 101.5° F, pulse rate per minute of 60 to 70, breathing rate per minute 10 to 30
- ___ 50. average rectal temperature 100.5° F, pulse rate per minute of 32 to 44, breathing rate per minute 8 to 16

Matching

Match each non-infectious disease with its symptoms.

- A. bloat
- B. founder
- C. milk fever
- D. cancer eye
- E. prussic acid poisoning

- ___ 51. small tumor on mucous membrane; irritation around eye
- ___ 52. extreme pain, fever, and reluctance to move; later followed by dropping of hoof soles and turn up of toe walls
- ___ 53. enlarged paunch on left side in front of hipbone followed by distention of right side; difficult breathing
- ___ 54. loss of appetite, constipation, and general depression followed by nervousness and finally collapse
- ___ 55. staggering walking with animal going down quickly

Matching

Match each piece of administration equipment with its description.

- A. syringe
- B. implant gun
- C. balling gun
- D. drench gun
- E. trocar and cannula

- ___ 56. used to administer orally liquid medications measured in cubic centimeters or ounces
- ___ 57. hollow tube used with a needle to administer liquid medication
- ___ 58. used to administer pills, capsules, or boluses orally
- ___ 59. used to deposit growth stimulant pellets in back of ear
- ___ 60. a two-part device used to relieve bloat in cattle and sheep

Short Answer

61. Who should producers always consult with regarding the most current and best treatment available for their animal's health?

-

62. How do house flies survive over the winter?

-

-

