



**JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN
AGRIBUSINESS MANAGEMENT**

THIRD YEAR FIRST SEMESTER 2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

CENTRE: MAIN CAMPUS

COURSE CODE: AAS 3319

COURSE TITLE: ANIMAL HEALTH MANAGEMENT

EXAM VENUE:

STREAM:

DATE:

EXAM SESSION:

TIME: 2 HRS

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)

Answer ALL questions in section A

1. Explain the following , giving examples;
 - a. Zoonotic disease and chronic disease (4 Marks)
 - b. Endemic disease and Epidemic disease (4 Marks)
 - c. General clinical signs and pathognomonic clinical signs (4 Marks)
2. a) Lameness is common problem in farm animals, outline 5 (five) predisposing factors. (5 Marks)
b. Discuss tools for animal health management planning and evaluation (3 Marks)
3. a. Briefly discuss how Lumpy skin disease can be prevented. (4 Marks)
b. *“One world, one health”*, has recently appeared, indicating that there’s link between animal disease and public health. Outline one health concept (6 Marks)

SECTION B (40 MARKS)

Answer ANY TWO questions in section B

4. i) Explain how you would differentiate/determine the definitive diagnosis of the following diseases;
 - a. Food and mouth disease and Foot rot (5 marks)
 - b. Anthrax and contagious abortion (5 Marks)
 - c. Milk fever and Downer Syndrome (5 Marks)
ii) Describe the clinical signs of the Gumboro disease (5 Marks)
5. a) Discuss eight good management practices which should be practiced in a farm to control diseases (10 Marks)
b) Discuss the components of bio security in health management. (10 marks)
6. a. Antibiotic residues in meat or milk are a threat to human health. Using examples, discuss the statement. (10 Marks)

b) New castle Disease outbreak in Indigenous poultry is very common resulting into economic loss to the farmers. Discuss the clinical signs and how the disease can be controlled.(10Marks)