

## LIVESTOCK HEALTH (III) – DISEASES

1. 1994

List six routes through which pathogens can enter the body of an animal.

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2. 1995

State two methods of controlling rinder pest disease in cattle.

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.....

3. 1994

Give four symptoms of Newcastle disease in poultry.

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.....

4. 1996

State four predisposing factors to the occurrence of mastitis in dairy cattle.

.....  
.....

5. 1996

State any three symptoms of mastitis in dairy cattle.

.....  
.....

6. 1996

State two measures that should be taken to prevent an outbreak of Newcastle disease in poultry.

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.....

7. 1997

Name two notifiable diseases in cattle.

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.....

8. 1999

State four symptoms of foot rot in sheep.

.....

**9. 2000**

Name the causal agents for each of the following disease,

i) Coccidiosis

.....

ii) Black quarter

.....

**10. 2000**

i) State two predisposing factors of foot rot in sheep.

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ii) Give three symptoms of anaplasmosis disease.

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**11. 2000**

Explain measures used to control livestock diseases. (12 marks)

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**12. 2001**

Give two signs that would indicate that a cow has died of anthrax.

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.....

**13. 2001**

a) Name the causal organism of brucellosis in cows (1 mark)

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b) Give two symptoms of brucellosis in cows.

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.....

c) State four measures that should be taken to control brucellosis in cattle.

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**14. 2002**

Give three methods of controlling rinderpest in cattle.

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**15. 2004**

Mention four symptoms of East Coast Fever in cattle.

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**16. 2005**

a) State the cause of milk fever in dairy cows. (1 mark)

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b) Give four symptoms of milk fever in dairy cows.

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c) State two methods of controlling milk fever.

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**17. 2006 Q8 P2**

Give four ways in which disease causing organisms can gain access into a newly born calf (2 marks)

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**18. 2006 Q10 P2**

Give two predisposing factors of foot-rot in sheep. (1 mark)

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.....

**19. 2006 Q22b P2**

b) Discuss Foot and Mouth disease under the following headings:

(i) Casual organisms. (1 mark)

.....

(ii) Livestock species attacked. (2 marks)

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(iii) Symptoms of attack. (4 marks)

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.....

(iv) Control measures. (3 marks)

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**20. 2007 Q2 P2**

Name two diseases of poultry that are controlled by vaccination. (1 mark)

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**21. 2007 Q4 P2**

Give two causes of scouring in calves. (1 mark)

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.....

**22. 2007 Q26b P2**

b) Discuss pneumonia in calves under the following sub – headings:

i) Predisposing factors (3 marks)

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.....  
.....

ii) Symptoms (5 marks)

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.....  
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iii) Control measures (3 marks)

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**23. 2008 Q19 P2**

Name the causative agent of Gumboro disease in poultry (1/2 mark)

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**24. 2008 Q22 P2**

State four predisposing factors to mastitis in dairy cattle

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.....

25. **2009 Q2 P2**  
 Name two viral diseases that affect the following livestock:  
 (a) Cattle.....  
 ..... (1 mark)  
 (b) Poultry.....  
 ..... (1 mark)
26. **2009 Q14 P2**  
 What is meant by the following terms as used in livestock health?  
 (a) Incubation period.....  
 ..... (1 mark)  
 (b) Mortality rate .....  
 ..... (1 mark)
27. **2010 Q1 P2**  
 Name the causal agent of anaplasmosis disease in cattle (1/2 mark)  
 .....
28. **2010 Q9 P2**  
 State **two** control measures for fowl pox disease in poultry.  
 .....  
 .....
29. **2010 Q26b P2**  
 (b) Describe **ten** signs of trypanosomiasis (Nagana) disease in livestock. (10 marks)  
 .....  
 .....
30. **2011 Q6 P2**  
 Give the meaning of the following terms as used in livestock health:  
 a) disease  
 .....  
 ..... (1 mark)  
 b) vaccination  
 .....  
 ..... (1 mark)
31. **2011 Q9 P2**  
 Give two ways in which proper nutrition helps to control livestock diseases (1 mark)  
 .....  
 .....
32. **2011 Q10 P2**  
 List four categories of livestock diseases. (2 marks)  
 .....

**33. 2011 Q25b P2**

Describe Newcastle disease under the following sub-headings:

i) causal organism; (1 mark)

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.....

ii) signs of infection; (7 marks)

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.....  
.....

iii) control measures (2 marks)

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.....

**34. 2012 Q3 P2**

Name two nutritional diseases of cattle. (1 mark)

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**35. 2012 Q5 P2**

Give four features of housing that help to control livestock diseases (2 marks)

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.....

**36. 2012 Q15 P2**

The following is a list of livestock diseases

- Brucellosis
- Trypanosomiasis
- Newcastle
- Anthrax
- African swine fever
- Black quarter

Which two diseases are

a. Both bacterial and zoonotic? (1 mark)

.....

b. Caused by virus? (1 mark)

.....  
.....

**37. 2012 Q24a P2**

(a) Describe foot rot disease under the following sub-headings:

(i) causal organism; (1 mark)

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.....

(ii) signs of infection; (5 marks)

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.....  
.....  
.....

(ii) control measures. (4 marks)

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.....  
.....

# LIVESTOCK HEALTH (III) – DISEASES

## MARKING SCHEME

1. **1994**
  - Oral ( mouth), broken skin ( wounds), nasal, ocular ( eyes), anal, ears, reproductive organs, umbilical cord
2. **1995**
  - Routine vaccination
  - Slaughtering all infected animals
  - Impose quarantine
  - Treatment of wounds
3. **1994**
  - Difficulty in breathing/ respiratory problem
  - Dullness/ birds stands with eyes closed
  - Anorexia/ loss of appetite
  - Nasal discharge
  - Sneezing
  - Droopy wings
  - Yellow/ greenish watery diarrhoea
  - Drop in production
  - Soft- shelled eggs
  - Torticollis/ bending of neck
4. **1996**
  - Wounds on the udder/ teats
  - High milk production
  - Very old cows
  - Unhygienic handling of the cow
  - Poor udder placement/ pendulous udder
  - Incomplete milking
  - Genetic factors
  - Early and late lactation period
  - Poor milking technique
5. **1996**
  - Blood/ pus in milk
  - Painful udder/ teat/ animal kicks when teats are touched
  - Swollen/ inflamed udder
  - Clots/ thick milk
  - Watery milk
  - Blocked teat canals
  - Drop in milk production
  - Foyer
6. **1996**
  - Routine vaccination
  - Isolate infected birds/ kill all infected birds
  - Disinfect the poultry house before introducing a new stock
  - Obtain chicks from reliable sources
  - Imposition of quarantine

7. **1997**
  - Anthrax
  - Rinderpest
  - Foot and mouth
  - Lumpy skin disease
8. **1999**
  - Wounds in infected hooves
  - Foul smell from infected hooves
  - Spend most of the time lying if both hind legs are infected
  - Grazes when kneeling if fore legs are infected
  - Loss of appetite
  - Lameness/ limping
  - Swelling of infected hooves
  - Emaciation
9. **2000**
  - (i) Protozoa/ coccidia/ Eimeria species
  - (ii) Bacterium/ clostridium spp/ clostridium chauvei
10. **2000**
  - Long hooves
  - Damp environment/ poor hygiene
  - Injury on hooves
  - (ii)
    - Anaemia
    - Fever
    - Constipation
    - Lack of appetite/ anorexia
    - Inability to move
    - Reduced milk production
    - Animal becomes aggressive
11. **2000**
  - General farm hygiene to kill the pathogens
  - Isolate sick animals to prevent spread of the disease
  - Deworm the animals to control endo-parasite
  - Treat the sick animals to prevent spread of the disease
  - Vaccinate the animals to develop resistance against disease attack
  - Control vectors to prevent spread of the disease
  - Routine administration of drugs/ prophylaxis to prevent infection
  - Proper feeding to prevent deficiency / nutritional diseases
  - Mass slaughter of infected animals to prevent spread of diseases
  - Proper selection and breeding to control breeding and inheritable diseases
  - Proper housing to avoid predisposing animal to diseases
  - Foot trimming to minimize occurrence of foot rot disease
  - Imposition of quarantine to prevent spread of diseases
12. **2001**
  - Lack of stiffness of the carcass/ lack of rigor mortis
  - Production of tar- like watery blood from all body openings
  - Extensive bloating

13. 2001
- (a) Bacterium/ *Brucella abortus*
- (b)
- Spontaneous abortion/ premature birth
  - Retention of after birth abortion
  - Bareness
  - Yellowish brown slimy odourless discharge from the vulva
- (c)
- Use artificial insemination
  - Cull infected animals
  - Vaccinate all young animal
  - Avoid direct contact with aborted foetus/ after birth
  - Observe hygiene/ proper disposal of aborted foetus
14. 2002
- Routine vaccination
  - Improve quarantine
  - Kill and dispose off infected animals
  - Isolate sick animals
  - Disinfect the animal house
15. 2004
- Swollen lymph nodes
  - High fever
  - Profuse salivation
  - Lachrymation/ production of tear
  - Difficulty in breathing
  - Bleeding in the vulva and mouth
  - Coughing
16. 2005
- (a) Deficiency of calcium in the wood of the cow
- Muscular twitching
  - Staggering as the animal moves
  - Animal become unconscious
  - Loss of appetite
  - Cessation of body functions
  - Dullness
  - Animal lies with the neck twisted for the head to lie on the shoulder
- (c)
- Feed animal with diet rich in calcium
  - Partial milking
  - Intravenous injection with calcium salts/ calcium borogluconate
17. 2006 Q8 P2
- Through the mouth/ natural openings
  - Through umbilical cord
  - Through respiratory track
  - Through injury/ wounds on the body
  - Through bites by disease vectors
- (4 x ½ = 2 marks)

18. **2006 Q10 P2**  
 -Overgrown hooves  
 -Wet and muddy conditions  
 -Physical foot injuries (2 x ½ = 1 mark)
19. **2006 Q22b P2**  
 b) (i) Causal organisms – Virus/ virus types O, A, C/ south African types  
 SAT1, SAT2, SAT3, / Asian type 1 (1 x 1 = 1 mark)  
 (ii)  
 -Cattle  
 -Pigs  
 -Goats  
 ▪ Sheep  
 ▪ Profuse salivation (Any 2 x 1=2 marks)  
 ▪ Blisters which are painful around the mouth and hooves of the feet leading to lameness  
 ▪ Drop in milk production in lactating cows  
 ▪ Sharp rise in temperature/ high fever  
 ▪ Emaciation  
 ▪ Complete loss of appetite  
 ▪ Diarrhoea (any 4 x 4 = 4 marks)
- (iv) Quarantine  
 (a) Vaccination every 6 months  
 (b) Slaughter and destruction of carcass  
 (c) Regulations of livestock movement by issue of movement permits  
 (d) Burn/ bury dead animals
20. **2007 Q2 P2**  
 ▪ Marks's disease, avian spirochaetosis.  
 ▪ Fowl typhoid, Gumboro/ infectious bursa disease.  
 ▪ New castle, fowl pox, infectious bronchitis.  
 ▪ Chronic respiratory disease.  
 ▪ Infectious coryza of chicken.
21. **2007 Q4 P2**  
 ▪ Overfeeding/ giving the calf cold milk.  
 ▪ Lack of colostrums.  
 ▪ Irregular feeding of calf.  
 ▪ Feeding milk at wrong temperature.  
 ▪ Feeding milk in dirty containers/ feeding contaminated milk.
22. **2007 Q26b P2**  
**(b) Pneumonia in calves.**  
 (i) **Predisposing factors**  
 ▪ Overcrowding of calves in the pen.  
 ▪ Dampness/chilliness in the pen.  
 ▪ Poor ventilation.  
 ▪ Age/younger calves are more prone to pneumonia than older calves.  
 ▪ Effects of diarrhea and other illness.

- (ii) Symptoms.
  - Rough hair coats/ruffled hair.
  - Loss of appetite.
  - Abnormal lungs sounds e.g. whizzing.
  - Emaciation, frequent coughing.
  - Nasal discharge.
  - Fluctuating body temperature.
  - Dull and reluctant to move.
- (iii) Control measures.
  - Treating the sick calve with antibiotics.
  - Providing warmth in pens.
  - Maintaining good sanitation in pens.
  - Isolating sick calves to avoid spread of the disease.

23. 2008 Q19 P2

Birna virus/virus.

(1/2 mark)

24. 2008 Q22 P2

- Age of animal:- older animals are more prone.
- Stage of lactation period:- more prone at the beginning and also at the end.
- Udder attachment/large penclulous udders are more prone.
- Incomplete milking.
- Mechanical injury on the teats.
- Poor sanitation.
- Poor milking technique.

(4x1/2=2 marks)

25. 2009 Q2 P2

**Viral diseases**

(a) Cattle

- lumpy skin diseases
- cattle plaque/Rinderpest #mad cow disease
- foot and mouth disease # rift valley fever

(b) Poultry -Newcastle #Avian flue

- Gambaro/ Infection bursa

(2x1/2) = 1mark

26. 2009 Q14 P2

(a) **Incubation period** –is the duration between the time a disease causing organismInfest/enters an animal and the time the first disease symptoms show

(b)**Mortality rate**: is the likely hood of death occurring in case of a disease outbreak which is expressed as a percentage of the affected animals that die

27. 2010 Q1 P2

Causal agent of anaplasmosis disease in cattle

- Protozoa/anaplasma marginate/anaplasma spp.

(1 x 1/2 = 1/2 mark)

28. **2010 Q9 P2**  
 Control measures of fowl pox diseases in poultry.  
 - Observe hygiene in poultry house  
 - Regular vaccination  
 - Slaughter and properly dispose carcass of affected birds - rej culling, killing atone  
 (2 x 1/2 = 1mark)
29. **2010 Q26b P2**  
 b) Signs of Trypanosomiasis (Nagana) disease in livestock
  - General body weakness/dullness
  - Reduced milk production
  - Swollen lymph nodes
  - Rough coat and cracked skin where there is no hair
  - Running eyes/lachrimation which can result in blindness/sunken eyes
  - Diarrhoea
  - Emaciation/loss of weight
  - Loss of hair toward the tail end
  - Abortion in pregnant females
  - High fever/temperature
  - Anaemia
  - Loss of appetite
  - - Swollen parts of the belly
 (10 x 1 = 10 marks)
30. **2011 Q6 P2**  
 a) **Diseases** : Any deviation or alteration in the state of animal body or its organs which interferes with proper performance of its functions.  
 b) **Vaccination:** Is the administration of a weakened or killed disease causing agent into the animal to induce production of antibodies for immunity against the disease. (2 x 1= 2 marks)
31. **2011 Q9 P2**  
**Proper nutrition**  
 a) Prevents nutrients deficiency diseases  
 b) Ensures resistance against disease infection (2x 1= 2 marks)
32. **2011 Q10 P2**  
**Categories of livestock diseases**  
 a) Bacterial  
 b) Protozoan  
 c) Viral  
 d) Nutritional (4 x 1/2 =2 marks)

33. 2011 Q25b P2

(b) **Newcastle disease**

i) • **Casual organisms**

Virus

(1 x 1=1 mark)

ii) **Signs of attack**

- Difficulty in breathing
- Beaks remain wide open and necks are strained
- Dullness
- Birds stand with eyes closed all the time
- Loss of appetite
- Nasal discharge which force the birds to shake their heads to clear it
- Often the bird have their heads and wings drooping
- Birds walk in a staggering motion since the nervous system is affected
- Birds produce watery greenish diarrhoea
- Eggs laid have soft shells

(1 x 7 =7 marks)

iii) **Control measures**

- Vaccination during the first six weeks and then two to three months later/  
proper time
- Quarantine
- Kill the infected birds and burn them
- Obtain stock from reputable source

(1 x 2=2 marks)