

## 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?

---

-

---

-

