

MID TERM ASSIGNMENT

A Newcastle disease - is a highly contagious disease of birds. Birds affected are fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks and other wild and captive birds. The disease is transmitted through infected birds' droppings and secretions from the nose, mouth and eyes. The main signs are: sneezing, nasal discharge, coughing, greenish, watery diarrhoea, depression, muscular tremors, dropping wings and complete paralysis. The disease can be prevented through vaccination and adaptation of strict bio-security and quarantine control measures.

b. Foot and mouth disease - is a highly contagious virus disease of animals. It affects animals such as cattle, buffalo, camels, sheep, goats etc. Foot and mouth disease is primarily spread by contact (direct) between the infected. The symptoms on the body are dehydration, fatigue, fever, loss of appetite or malaise. Preventive measures are avoiding vehicle transfer of dirt, mud or manure, stop all movement of animals on and off farm etc.

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E. Ring worm - Many species of animals can get ringworm including dogs, cats, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs etc. Ringworm often spreads by direct skin to skin contact. Symptoms of ringworm are fissures, red rashes, scaly patches, darkening of the skin or peeling. Preventive measures are:

1. Keep your skin clean and dry
2. Wear shoes that allow air to circulate freely around your feet etc

F. Coccidiosis - is seen universally mostly among young animals. It is transmitted from animal to animal by the fecal oral route. The symptoms of coccidiosis include; Diarrhea, Weakness and listlessness, pale comb or skin etc. Prevention of coccidiosis is based on chemotherapy using anticoccidial agents and vaccines along with hygienic measures.

G. Trypanosomiasis - can be caused by several species of trypanosomes. It is seen mostly in animals like cattle, sheep, goats, pigs etc. The disease is transmitted by the bite of an infected tsetse fly. The symptoms

Include: fever, ~~severe~~ abortion, decreased fertility, anaemia
etc. Prevention of the disease are as follows:

1. Tsetse fly populations can be reduced by traps, insecticides etc.
2. The tsetse habitat can be destroyed by alteration of vegetation.