

Mid-term assignment

Yellow fever is a disease of Pouter.

Controlled by positive feedback

A normal ~~cell~~ are infected are faulted due to, as
the normal faulted cells and mutations.

Environmental Protection and Politics

1. Demerol Hydrocodone is Classed by WHO as 2004
1999

[illegible]

The last 20 years have presented a high level of
uncertainty. The big question is whether the
US will remain a superpower. A lot of people
think it will, but I don't see it. I see a
world of many powers.

1952-1953

C) Symptoms

- i) High fever
- ii) Blisters on the muzzle, tongue, udder, and feet
- iii) Swollenness
- iv) Refusal to eat

d) Animals infected

- i) Cattle
- ii) Sheep
- iii) goats
- iv) Pig

e) Prevention and control

1) Vaccination

i) Good sanitation measures

3) Ring worm: The disease attacks animal and human.

a) Animals infected

- i) Cattle
- ii) Sheep
- iii) goat

b) Causal organism

It is caused by a group of Fungi which include Trichophyton species and Lophophyton species

c) Mode of transmission

The disease is transmitted by contact with the infected animals, brushes, towel, and other utensils

d) Symptoms

i) Loss of hair and weight

ii) Reduction in the quality of hides and skin

e) Prevention and control

i) Disinfection of all pens and equipment

ii) Apply sulphur containing drugs on the affected pens regularly.

4) Coccidiosis: This ~~disease~~ is a fatal disease in Poultry

and rabbit

a) ~~Causal organism~~ Animal ~~dise~~ infected

i) ~~This~~ chicken

ii) Turkey

iii) Rabbit

b) causal organism

This disease is caused by a group of Protozoa belonging to Eimeria species

2) mode of transmission

Transmission is by ingestion of a sporulated oocyst
contaminated feed, water and faeces

3) symptoms

↓ Blood stained faeces

↓ Loss of weight

↓ Diarrhoea

↓ Inflamed intestines

↓ Reduced egg production

↓ Depression and anorexia

↓ Failure of good sanitation measures

↓ High mortality rate

4) diagnosis This is a deadly disease of
domestic animals and human beings

5) prevention

↓ Hygiene

↓ Clean

↓ Disinfect

↓ Isolation of cases

↓ Control of carriers! It is a zoonotic disease

1) Mode of transmission:

The disease is transmitted by tsetse fly belonging to a group called Glossina species.

2) Symptoms

i) Severe anaemia

ii) Drowsiness

iii) General weakness

iv) Loss of weight

v) Death

3) Prevention and control

i) Using insecticides to destroy tsetse fly the carrier of the disease organism

ii) Good sanitation measures such as clearing and burning bushes around the farm

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