

~~Animal affected~~
Work to a tissue ^{animals affected} of organism, mode of transmission, symptoms and prevention and control for each as to following

- i. new cast disease
- ii. Foot and mouth disease
- iii. Trypanosomiasis
- iv. Ringworm
- v. Coccidiosis

solution
(i) Animal affected - Bird

Causative organism - This disease is caused by virus

Mode of Transmission -

- Contact with infected pigs
- Contamination of feed and water with
- Milk or faeces of infected animals

Symptoms -

- Rise in body temperature up to 42°C .
- Loss of appetite
- Bluish discoloration of the snout, ears, and legs.
- Diarrhoea

Prevention and control - Good sanitation

- Since vaccines are not effective in preventing the disease, infected animals should be slaughtered and buried.
- Disinfect pens and equipment regularly.

(ii) Animals infected - cattle, sheep, goats and pigs

Causal organism - It is caused by virus

Mode of Transmission - contact between infected and ~~susceptible animals~~ susceptible animals

- Contamination of feed and water by blisters, urine, and nasal discharge of infected animals

Symptoms - High fever

- Blisters on the muzzle, tongue, udder and feet
- Lethargy, and
- Refusal to eat

Prevention and Control -

- Vaccination of animals to prevent the disease.
- Isolation of infected animals (quarantine)
- Culling of infected animals

(iii) Animals infected - cattle, sheep, goats and other domestic animals.

Causal organism - It is caused by protozoan known as trypanosome.

Mode of Transmission - The disease is transmitted by the tsetse fly, belonging to the group called Glossina species. For example, a tsetse fly feeds on a

Symptoms - • severe anaemia

- Prowiness
- General weakness
- loss of weight
- Feeds

Prevention and control - using insecticides to destroy tsetse fly the carrier of the disease organism.

- Good sanitation measures such as clearing and burning the bushes around the farm.
- Elimination of antelope which is healthy carrier of the pathogen

Animal infected - cattle, sheep, goats and pigs and rabbits.

Causal organism - This is caused by a group of flagellates which include *Trypanosoma* species and leishmaniasis species.

Mode of transmission - The disease is transmitted by contact with the infected animals, bloods, flies, and other insects.

Symptoms - • The disease is characterized by spreading ring shaped patches or lesions on the surface of the skin with unpleasant and uncontrolled irritation.

- Reduction in the quantity of milk and skin
- Loss of hair and weight.

Prevention and control -

- Inspection of all pens and equipment
- Apply sulphur containing drugs to affected parts regularly.
- Personal cleanliness and good sanitation measures will help in the prevention of worms.

Animals infected - poultry and rabbit.

Causal organism the disease is caused by a group of protozoa belonging to *Eimeria* species e.g. *Eimeria tenella* or *Eimeria necatrix*.

Mode of transmission - Transmission is by ingestion of a sporulated oocyst from contaminated feed, water and faeces.

Symptoms -

- Blood stained faeces

- Loss of weight

- Protruding

- Ruffled feathers

- Reduced egg production

Prevention and control -

- The use of anticoccidial tablets and sulphur drugs e.g. amprol and propyl

- the use of good sanitation measures

- avoid wet litter feed.