

solution

I new castle disease

Animals affected : poultry

Causatory organism : This is caused by
viruses new castle disease virus

mode of transmission

- (1) Introduction of infected birds into the farm.
- (i) Air borne spread
- (ii) Contaminated ~~vascular~~ equipment

Symptoms

- I Sudden death without symptoms
- II Laboured respiration
- III loss of appetite
- IV Bluish discoloration of the ~~snout~~ ears and legs
- V ~~Def~~ Diarrhoea
- VI

- (ii) Calmness and
- iv Refusal to eat

prevention and control

- (i) vaccination of animals to prevent the disease
- (ii) Isolation of infected animals (quarantine)
- (iii) Culling of infected animals

2) trypanosomiasis

Sleeping sickness or nagana

This is a deadly which attacks Cattle, Sheep, goats and other domestic animals including human beings. It is very

(a) Causal organism

is caused by protozoan known as trypanosome.

(b) mode of transmission

The disease is transmitted by the tse fly belonging to the group called Glossina species for example, Glossina palpalis

Symptoms

- (i) Severe anaemia
- (ii) Drowsiness
- (iii) General weakness
- (iv) loss of weight
- (v)

Prevention and Control

- (i) Good Sanitation measures
- (ii) Since vaccines are not effective in preventing the disease infected animals should be slaughtered and buried
- (iii) Disinfect pens and equipment regularly

Newcastle diseases

This is a deadly of poultry with occurs most countries of the world.

(i) Foot and mouth Disease

This is an acute and highly communicable disease which attacks cattle, sheep, goat and pigs.

(ii) Causal Organism

It is caused by virus

Mode of transmission

- (i) Contact between infected and susceptible animals
- iii Contamination of feed and water by blister urine and nasal discharge of infected animals

Symptoms

- (i) high fever
- (ii) Blisters on the muzzle tongue udder and feet

Prevention and Control

- (i) using insecticides to destroy ~~these~~ ^{these} fly the carrier of the diseases organism
- (ii) Good sanitation measure such as cleaning and burying the bushes around the farm
- (iii) Elimination of antelope which is healthy carrier of the pathogen

Ring worm (Dermatophytosis)

This disease attack animals such as cattle, sheep, goats and pigs rabbits including human beings.

(i) Causal Organism

It is causal by a group of fungi with which the infected animals brushes towel, and an others utensil.

(ii) Symptoms

- (i) The disease is characterized by spreading ring-shaped patches or lesions on the surface of the skin with unpleasant

- (ii) Reduction in the quality of hides and skin

- (iii) Loss of hair and weight

(ii) ~~good~~ personal cleanliness and good sanitation measures will help in the prevention ring worm

Coccidiosis

This is a fatal disease in poultry and rabbit

(i) causal organism

The disease is caused by a group of protozoa belonging to Eimeria species eg Eimeria tenella or Eimeria necatrix.

mode of transmission

transmission is by ingestion of a sporulated oocyst from contaminated feeds / water and faeces

Symptoms

- (i) Blood stained faeces
- (ii) loss of weight
- (iii) Diarrhoea.
- (iv) Ruffled feathers
- (v) Reduce egg production.

prevention and control

- (i) The use of coccidiosis tablets and sulphur drug e.g. amprolium and furazolidone