TEDA EMERGING AND EXOTIC DISEASES OF ANIMALS (EEDA) EXAM 1 PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. **Subclinical foot and mouth infections in horses contributed to disease control problems in Uruguay. Which statement is correct?**

   A. True

   B. False

   C. Not discussed

   D. Not enough information

2. **True/False: If there is an outbreak of virulent Newcastle's disease in the U.S., poultry will be euthanized if they are infected or exposed, but exotic pet birds will be isolated and given supportive care until they recover. Once they test negative these birds can be removed from isolation.**

   A. True

   B. False

   C. Not sure

   D. It depends on the state

3. **When questions not covered in factsheets and FAQ sheets arise, to whom should you defer?**

   A. The state governor

   B. The farm owner

   C. Defer to proper authorities

   D. Local retailers

4. **Which clinical sign would prompt inclusion of equine babesiosis (piroplasmosis) in your differential diagnosis?**

   A. Anemia

   B. Hives

   C. Lameness

   D. Profuse nasal discharge

5. **Which organization is the correct point of contact for reporting suspected FAD in the United States?**

   A. The FDA

   B. FSIS

   C. SAHO or ADD

   D. CDC

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6. In the inspection sequence, which group is inspected first?

A. Healthy animals with no sick animal contact

B. Hospital facility

C. Healthy animals with sick animal contact

D. Animals with contact

7. A call to your Federal or State animal health official is warranted (and encouraged) when you observe something suspect of a foreign animal disease. Which of the following would NOT be suspect and NOT warrant a call to an animal health official?

A. Severe, malodorous, blood-tinged diarrhea in several two-week old calves in a dairy with 50 cows

B. Vesicles or erosions of the mouth and feet in one cow

C. Sudden death in 30% of the animals in a small herd of water buffalo

D. 75% mortality in lambs from a flock of 1000 sheep

8. The 2001 outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the United Kingdom is most often traced to:

A. From improperly heat-treated pig swill

B. From an illegally imported infected pig

C. From a legally imported infected pig

D. From contaminated slaughterhouse waste

9. Which organism is the causative agent of heartwater in ruminants?

A. Babesia bovis

B. Ehrlichia ruminantium

C. Theileria parva

D. Anaplasma marginale

10. The 2001 epidemic of foot and mouth disease in the United Kingdom did not have a significant impact on:

A. Humans becoming infected

B. Animal welfare

C. The economy

D. Human travel

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Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. C
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. B
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Subclinical foot and mouth infections in horses contributed to disease control problems in Uruguay. Which statement is correct?

A. True

B. False

C. Not discussed

D. Not enough information

Subclinical infections in horses are not a major driver of foot-and-mouth disease control problems. Horses are less susceptible and typically show mild or no signs, so they do not sustain or spread the virus as efficiently as cattle or pigs do. In Uruguay, the big challenges in controlling FMD would come from species that amplify and transmit the virus more effectively, along with factors like animal movements and surveillance practices. Therefore, the idea that horse subclinical infections significantly hindered disease control isn't supported by how FMD spreads, making this statement not correct.

2. True/False: If there is an outbreak of virulent Newcastle's disease in the U.S., poultry will be euthanized if they are infected or exposed, but exotic pet birds will be isolated and given supportive care until they recover. Once they test negative these birds can be removed from isolation.

A. True

B. False

C. Not sure

D. It depends on the state

Virulent Newcastle disease spreads quickly and is controlled best by removing birds that are infected or have been exposed from the population, rather than keeping them alive with only isolation and supportive care. In a U.S. outbreak, authorities typically require euthanasia for infected or exposed birds to prevent further spread, and this approach often extends to exotic birds as well. Isolation and recovery with later removal based on a single negative test do not align with how such outbreaks are managed, because there are incubation periods and limits of testing that can allow ongoing transmission if birds are merely isolated and treated. Release from isolation generally depends on official clearance after a defined surveillance and testing process, not just a negative result. So the statement is not correct.

3. When questions not covered in factsheets and FAQ sheets arise, to whom should you defer?

A. The state governor

B. The farm owner

C. Defer to proper authorities

D. Local retailers

When information isn't covered in factsheets or FAQs, you defer to proper authorities who are designated to provide official guidance on animal health and disease control. These authorities have the mandate to issue updates, interpret new information, and coordinate responses, ensuring consistency and accuracy. The governor handles political leadership, not day-to-day technical guidance; a farm owner implements practices but isn't the source of official advisories; local retailers aren't authorities for disease-management decisions. Deferring to the proper authorities keeps responses aligned with current regulations and best practices.

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4. Which clinical sign would prompt inclusion of equine babesiosis (piroplasmosis) in your differential diagnosis?

A. Anemia

B. Hives

C. Lameness

D. Profuse nasal discharge

Equine babesiosis causes red blood cell destruction by parasites that replicate inside RBCs, leading to hemolytic anemia. The most consistent sign you'd expect from this process is anemia, often with pale mucous membranes and fatigue, and sometimes fever or icterus. Because the parasite directly targets erythrocytes, noticing anemia should prompt including babesiosis in your differential, especially if there's tick exposure or travel to endemic areas. The other signs listed—hives, lameness, or profuse nasal discharge—don't fit the typical disease pattern as well, since they point toward non-hemolytic or non-cardiopulmonary processes rather than an RBC-destructive infection.

5. Which organization is the correct point of contact for reporting suspected FAD in the United States?

A. The FDA

B. FSIS

C. SAHO or ADD

D. CDC

Suspected foreign animal disease is managed through the veterinary authority in each state. The best first contact is the State Animal Health Official, usually the state veterinarian, who coordinates the official response and diagnostic workups. In many systems, the Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory serves as a key partner for collecting and testing samples and helping with confirmation. Together, these channels ensure rapid, proper reporting and escalation to national veterinary services as needed. Federal agencies like the FDA, FSIS, or CDC aren't the primary points of contact for reporting suspected FAD; they come into play later if human health, food safety, or broader public health issues arise.

6. In the inspection sequence, which group is inspected first?

A. Healthy animals with no sick animal contact

B. Hospital facility

C. Healthy animals with sick animal contact

D. Animals with contact

The first step is to inspect healthy animals with no sick animal contact. This group represents the lowest risk because there's no known exposure or clinical signs, so you can establish a clean baseline and observe normal conditions without introducing pathogens into the process. Starting with them helps prevent cross-contamination and keeps the inspection controlled as you move to higher-risk groups. Inspecting animals that have had contact with sick animals or that are in hospital facilities carries greater exposure risk and requires stricter biosafety measures. Those groups are more likely to harbor pathogens or spread them, so they're handled after the baseline, low-risk group to protect both the inspectors and other animals, and to avoid confounding findings.

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7. A call to your Federal or State animal health official is warranted (and encouraged) when you observe something suspect of a foreign animal disease. Which of the following would NOT be suspect and NOT warrant a call to an animal health official?

A. Severe, malodorous, blood-tinged diarrhea in several two-week old calves in a dairy with 50 cows

B. Vesicles or erosions of the mouth and feet in one cow

C. Sudden death in 30% of the animals in a small herd of water buffalo

D. 75% mortality in lambs from a flock of 1000 sheep

When a call to a Federal or State animal health official is warranted, it's because the signs point to a foreign animal disease or a highly unusual outbreak that could spread quickly. The situation described as severe, malodorous, blood-tinged diarrhea in several two-week-old calves on a small dairy is most consistent with common neonatal calf enteritis pathogens (such as clostridial or viral enteropathogens). These problems are well-known, typically managed at farm and veterinary levels, and not characteristic of foreign animal diseases, so they would not by themselves trigger a mandatory federal/state notification. By contrast, vesicles or erosions of the mouth and feet in a single cow are classic red flags for vesicular diseases like foot-and-mouth disease or vesicular stomatitis, which are notifiable and require official investigation. Sudden death affecting a sizeable portion of animals in a herd, such as 30% in water buffalo, is another strong trigger for reporting due to the potential for rapid spread and exotic etiologies. Very high mortality in a large flock, like 75% in lambs, likewise signals a serious outbreak that should be checked with authorities. So the observation that would not warrant a call is the neonatal calf diarrhea scenario, because while serious, it aligns with endemic, non-notifiable diseases rather than foreign animal diseases.

8. The 2001 outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the United Kingdom is most often traced to:

A. From improperly heat-treated pig swill

B. From an illegally imported infected pig

C. From a legally imported infected pig

D. From contaminated slaughterhouse waste

Feeding contaminated animal products to pigs is a high-risk route for introducing foot-and-mouth disease because the virus can survive in undigested scraps if they aren't heated enough to inactivate it. In the 2001 UK outbreak, investigators found that the initial farm's pigs had been fed swill containing meat products that had not undergone sufficient heat treatment. This allowed the FMD virus to establish infection in a pig herd, from which it spread to other farms through usual transmission routes such as animal movement and shared equipment. While other pathways like illegally imported animals or slaughterhouse waste can contribute under different circumstances, the epidemiology of this outbreak pointed most strongly to improperly heat-treated pig swill as the source.

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9. Which organism is the causative agent of heartwater in ruminants?

A. Babesia bovis

B. Ehrlichia ruminantium

C. Theileria parva

D. Anaplasma marginale

Heartwater is caused by an obligate intracellular bacterium in the Anaplasmataceae family, Ehrlichia ruminantium. This tick-borne organism infects endothelial cells, leading to widespread vascular leakage and edema, including hydropericardium (fluid around the heart) and pulmonary edema; affected ruminants may show rapid pulse and nervous signs, and the disease can be rapidly fatal. It is distinct from other choices that cause different diseases: Babesia bovis is a protozoan parasite causing babesiosis with hemolytic anemia; Theileria parva causes East Coast fever; Anaplasma marginale causes bovine anaplasmosis. Thus, Ehrlichia ruminantium is the causative agent of heartwater.

10. The 2001 epidemic of foot and mouth disease in the United Kingdom did not have a significant impact on:

A. Humans becoming infected

B. Animal welfare

C. The economy

D. Human travel

The key idea here is that foot-and-mouth disease is an animal disease with very limited impact on human health. The virus mainly spreads among livestock, and human infections are rare, with no sustained human-to-human transmission and only minimal illness when it does occur. The major consequences of the 2001 UK outbreak were to animals—mass culling to contain the spread and widespread animal welfare concerns—and to the economy—huge losses from farm closures, compensation schemes, and long-lasting trade restrictions on livestock and products. Travel and movement were disrupted, especially around affected areas to prevent spread of the virus, but these disruptions centered on controlling the animal disease and did not represent a significant health burden for people. So, the option reflecting no significant impact is the occurrence of infection in humans.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

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We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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