TEDA EMERGING AND EXOTIC DISEASES OF ANIMALS (EEDA) EXAM 2 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. **The pseudorabies (PRV) program has transitioned from eradication to surveillance. Which is NOT currently part of the surveillance for pseudorabies?**

   A. Collecting and testing samples from swine on operations with feral swine exposure

   B. Testing swine samples submitted to diagnostic laboratories

   C. Testing sows, boars, and market swine at slaughter

   D. Capturing and testing of feral swine

2. **Anthrax spores are**

   A. Found naturally, in the soil

   B. Easily aerosolized after they have been weaponized

   C. Formed following exposure of contaminated tissue to oxygen

   D. All of the above

3. **Which agency regulates the entry of dogs used in livestock handling and requires quarantine to ensure they are free of tapeworms, and inspects dogs from countries where screwworm is endemic?**

   A. NIOSH

   B. CDC

   C. APHIS

   D. DHS

4. **Regarding testing time for HPAI/END, which statement is true?**

   A. Tests are rapid and provide immediate results

   B. Tests take time and require specialized labs

   C. Tests are not necessary

   D. Tests are done in the field

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5. What is the difference between the scrapie susceptibility test and the scrapie diagnosis?

A. The susceptibility test is a genotype test to determine the DNA sequence of the 171 and 136 codons of the gene for the prion protein; the diagnosis of scrapie is made using an immunohistochemistry test to visualize the prion proteins in brain or lymphoid tissue

B. There is no difference; they are the same test

C. The susceptibility test is a neurologic evaluation based on

D. The susceptibility test is an immunohistochemistry test on brain or lymphoid tissue; the diagnosis of scrapie is a test for antibody, the presence of antibody is indicative of infected because once an animal is infected it is infected for life

6. Which symptom in humans is most often reported with Newcastle disease virus infection?

A. None

B. Conjunctivitis

C. Mild respiratory signs

D. Potentially life-threatening illness

7. Which scenario represents risk factors for introducing avian viruses into a flock?

A. Interaction with wild migratory waterfowl

B. Reuse of contaminated live market cages

C. Both A and B

D. Neither

8. Which of the following statements about agroterrorism is incorrect?

A. It targets animal or crop agriculture to cause economic damage and instability.

B. It is unrelated to the use of biological agents.

C. It can involve microorganisms or toxins used to disrupt agriculture.

D. It can have broad social impact.

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9. When you suspect a foreign animal disease during a cattle outbreak, which action should you take?

A. Post on social media

B. Ignore it

C. Immediately report to state or federal officials

D. Continue farming as usual

10. Which of the following is most likely to be an equine herpesvirus infection?

A. A severe and highly fatal respiratory disease that affects horses of all ages

B. A mild respiratory disease that affects young animals that have been in close contact

C. A rapidly spreading, severe respiratory disease that affects large numbers of young horses

D. A severe respiratory disease that affects only immunodeficient foals

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The pseudorabies (PRV) program has transitioned from eradication to surveillance. Which is NOT currently part of the surveillance for pseudorabies?

A. Collecting and testing samples from swine on operations with feral swine exposure

B. Testing swine samples submitted to diagnostic laboratories

C. Testing sows, boars, and market swine at slaughter

D. Capturing and testing of feral swine

The surveillance program targets ongoing monitoring within domestic swine systems and uses practical data streams to detect PRV activity. Collecting and testing samples from swine on operations with exposure to feral swine directly monitors farms at risk from wild pig contact, making it a core surveillance activity. Testing swine samples submitted to diagnostic laboratories leverages routine disease reporting and diagnostic flow to identify infections without requiring active field campaigns. Testing sows, boars, and market swine at slaughter provides a snapshot of infection status across the production chain, helping detect introductions before they spread widely. Capturing and testing feral swine, while valuable for wildlife health, is not part of routine domestic PRV surveillance because it involves wildlife-specific logistics, resources, and goals and is not integrated into standard domestic herd monitoring.

2. Anthrax spores are

A. Found naturally, in the soil

B. Easily aerosolized after they have been weaponized

C. Formed following exposure of contaminated tissue to oxygen

D. All of the above

Anthrax spores are the environmentally hardy form of Bacillus anthracis. They occur naturally in soil, where they can persist for long periods and serve as a reservoir that can infect grazing animals or contaminate environments. Their durability also makes them a concern from a public health perspective because, when dispersed as an aerosol, the small particle size allows them to remain suspended and be inhaled, which can lead to severe inhalational disease. Spores form when the bacteria encounter stressful environmental conditions through a process called sporulation, which can be driven by nutrient limitation and other stresses, including exposure to oxygen in the outside environment. Because spores combine natural soil presence, potential for aerosolization, and the sporulation process that creates this durable form, all of these aspects describe anthrax spores.

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3. Which agency regulates the entry of dogs used in livestock handling and requires quarantine to ensure they are free of tapeworms, and inspects dogs from countries where screwworm is endemic?

A. NIOSH

B. CDC

C. APHIS

D. DHS

Regulation of entry for animals to protect animal health is handled by APHIS. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service oversees import permits and quarantine for animals, including dogs used in livestock handling. They require quarantine to ensure imported dogs are free of tapeworms and they inspect dogs from screwworm-endemic countries to prevent introduction of screwworms and related parasites. This focus on veterinary public health and agricultural biosecurity distinguishes APHIS from agencies like the CDC (which centers on human health risks), NIOSH (occupational safety), or DHS (border security in general).

4. Regarding testing time for HPAI/END, which statement is true?

A. Tests are rapid and provide immediate results

B. Tests take time and require specialized labs

C. Tests are not necessary

D. Tests are done in the field

Testing time for HPAI/END hinges on the reality that confirming these infections involves careful laboratory work, not instant field results. Initial samples may be collected in the field, but confirming the presence of highly pathogenic avian influenza or other emerging exotic diseases requires specialized procedures, biosafety levels, and trained personnel. Diagnostic methods such as RT-PCR, virus isolation, and sequencing need appropriate containment, validated protocols, and quality control in accredited laboratories. Transport to reference labs, sample integrity checks, and regulatory steps add additional time before a definitive result is obtained. There are rapid screening tests available in some settings, but they are not definitive on their own and must be followed by lab-based confirmation. So the statement that tests take time and require specialized labs best reflects the reality of diagnosing these high-consequence pathogens.

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5. What is the difference between the scrapie susceptibility test and the scrapie diagnosis?

A. The susceptibility test is a genotype test to determine the DNA sequence of the 171 and 136 codons of the gene for the prion protein; the diagnosis of scrapie is made using an immunohistochemistry test to visualize the prion proteins in brain or lymphoid tissue

B. There is no difference; they are the same test

C. The susceptibility test is a neurologic evaluation based on

D. The susceptibility test is an immunohistochemistry test on brain or lymphoid tissue; the diagnosis of scrapie is a test for antibody, the presence of antibody is indicative of infected because once an animal is infected it is infected for life

The difference being tested is between a genetic susceptibility assessment and a disease-detection test. In scrapie, susceptibility is tied to the prion protein gene (PRNP), so the susceptibility test looks at the DNA sequence at key codons 136 and 171 to identify which variants an animal carries. This tells you how likely the animal is to develop scrapie if exposed, and it's used to guide breeding for resistance—not to diagnose an infection. Scrapie diagnosis, by contrast, confirms whether an animal is currently infected. It does this by detecting the abnormal prion protein (PrP^Sc) in tissues such as brain or lymphoid tissue, typically with an immunohistochemistry test. This shows the presence of the disease process, independent of the animal's genotype. So, the susceptibility test is genetic and predictive, while the diagnosis is a tissue-based test that confirms actual infection. The other options mischaracterize the tests: neurologic signs aren't sufficient for diagnosis, and diagnosis is not about antibodies but about detecting PrP^Sc.

6. Which symptom in humans is most often reported with Newcastle disease virus infection?

A. None

B. Conjunctivitis

C. Mild respiratory signs

D. Potentially life-threatening illness

In human infections with Newcastle disease virus, ocular exposure leading to conjunctival inflammation is the most commonly reported manifestation. The virus is an avian paramyxovirus and human disease is rare and usually mild, with the eye being a common entry point for infection after contact with infected birds or their secretions. This often presents as conjunctivitis with redness, tearing, irritation, and photophobia, and may be accompanied by mild systemic symptoms but not the severe, life-threatening illness seen with some other pathogens. While mild respiratory symptoms can occur, they are less consistently reported than conjunctivitis, making conjunctivitis the best answer.

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7. Which scenario represents risk factors for introducing avian viruses into a flock?

A. Interaction with wild migratory waterfowl

B. Reuse of contaminated live market cages

C. Both A and B

D. Neither

Exposure to wildlife sources and contaminated equipment are two main ways avian viruses can enter a flock. Wild migratory waterfowl are natural reservoirs for avian viruses such as influenza; they shed virus in feces, secretions, and water, so contact between their environment and your flock—directly or via shared water, feeders, or proximity to wetlands—can introduce infection. Reusing contaminated live market cages is a classic fomites risk; virus can persist on surfaces and be carried into a new flock when those cages are used again without proper cleaning and disinfection. Because both routes present clear risk, the scenario that represents introducing viruses into a flock encompasses both pathways. Implementing strong biosecurity—prevent wild-bird access, use dedicated equipment or thoroughly disinfect reusable gear between uses, and avoid transferring materials between farms—reduces these risks.

8. Which of the following statements about agroterrorism is incorrect?

A. It targets animal or crop agriculture to cause economic damage and instability.

B. It is unrelated to the use of biological agents.

C. It can involve microorganisms or toxins used to disrupt agriculture.

D. It can have broad social impact.

Agroterrorism involves deliberate use of biological agents or toxins to disrupt agriculture, with the aim of causing economic damage, food insecurity, and social disruption. The idea is that pathogens or toxins are employed to harm crops or livestock, affecting supply chains and markets, not just farming practices. The statement that agroterrorism is unrelated to the use of biological agents contradicts this core idea. In reality, it is defined by the intentional use of microorganisms or toxins to disrupt agriculture, whether by damaging crops, poisoning livestock, or contaminating food and feed. That connection to biological agents is central to how agroterrorism is understood and studied. The remaining statements align with the concept: targeting agriculture to create economic impact, involving microorganisms or toxins, and producing broad social consequences.

9. When you suspect a foreign animal disease during a cattle outbreak, which action should you take?

A. Post on social media

B. Ignore it

C. Immediately report to state or federal officials

D. Continue farming as usual

Suspecting a foreign animal disease during a cattle outbreak requires immediate reporting to state or federal officials. This ensures rapid expert evaluation, diagnostic confirmation, and the implementation of containment measures such as movement controls and quarantines, plus tracing of contacts and sources. Trained authorities can coordinate with diagnostic labs and veterinarians to protect other animals, prevent spread to wildlife, and safeguard trade. Social media posts can spread misinformation and delay a formal response, while ignoring the suspicion or continuing farming as usual allows the disease to spread and cause greater harm. The right action is to inform the appropriate authorities right away so a proper, coordinated response can begin.

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10. Which of the following is most likely to be an equine herpesvirus infection?

A. A severe and highly fatal respiratory disease that affects horses of all ages

B. A mild respiratory disease that affects young animals that have been in close contact

C. A rapidly spreading, severe respiratory disease that affects large numbers of young horses

D. A severe respiratory disease that affects only immunodeficient foals

Equine herpesvirus infections most often present as mild upper-respiratory disease in foals and yearlings that are kept together in groups. This pattern is typical of EHV-4, which spreads through nasal secretions and aerosols and usually causes short-lived signs such as a low-grade fever, mild nasal discharge, and coughing in young horses in close contact. While EHV-1 can lead to more severe outcomes like abortion in pregnant mares or neurologic disease, those are not the common presentation described for a simple respiratory illness in young animals. The scenario described—mild respiratory disease in young horses in close contact—best matches an equine herpesvirus infection.

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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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