

TEDA Emerging and Exotic Diseases of Animals (EEDA) Exam 1 Practice (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. In ICS, which section is associated with Safety, Public Information, and Liaison?**
 - A. Finance/Administration**
 - B. Logistics**
 - C. Planning**
 - D. Incident Command**

- 2. In the United States, cases of heartwater would be treated with:**
 - A. Broad spectrum antibiotics**
 - B. Fluids and supportive care**
 - C. Antiserum**
 - D. Slaughter**

- 3. Which is a locally organized animal response team that serves as a resource for local emergency management and can assist State and Federal authorities when needed?**
 - A. State Animal Response Teams (SART)**
 - B. National Veterinary Response Teams (NVRT)**
 - C. Non-governmental Response Teams**
 - D. County or Community Animal Response Teams (CART)**

- 4. In the United States, the primary responsibility for protection against foreign animal diseases is assigned to:**
 - A. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) with states and industry as part of the partnership**
 - B. The World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) with states and industry as part of the partnership**
 - C. Individual state agencies along with industry and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)**
 - D. The National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS)**

- 5. The National Veterinary Response Teams (NVRT) are described as consisting of private citizens, including private veterinary practitioners, who apply and are accepted into the program.**
- A. State Animal Response Teams (SART)**
 - B. National Veterinary Response Teams (NVRT)**
 - C. Non-governmental Response Teams**
 - D. County or Community Animal Response Teams (CART)**
- 6. The US classical swine fever surveillance program targets which populations?**
- A. Sick animals submitted to diagnostic laboratories**
 - B. Slaughter condemned at slaughter**
 - C. Swine on farms that feed pig swill (waste-feeding)**
 - D. All of the above**
- 7. Which statement best captures the societal role of veterinarians in balancing needs of animal protection, welfare, and environmental conservation?**
- A. All of the above**
 - B. Conservation of the environment and animal protection**
 - C. Animal protection and animal welfare**
 - D. Animal welfare and conservation of the environment**
- 8. Comparing the FMD outbreaks in the U.K. (2001) and Uruguay (2001), which one statement is true?**
- A. Sheep were a major source of infection for cattle in both countries.**
 - B. The FMD outbreak in the U.K. lasted much longer than the outbreak in Uruguay.**
 - C. The cost of the FMD outbreak in Uruguay far exceeded the cost in the U.K.**
 - D. Both countries were free of FMD before the outbreak.**

9. Anthrax in cattle most commonly presents as which form of disease?

- A. Most commonly presents as peracute disease after ingestion or inhalation of spores; bloody discharges from the dead animals contaminate the environment**
- B. Most commonly presents as a chronic illness with coughing**
- C. Is rare because cattle are fairly resistant; however, peracute disease can result after exposure to large doses**
- D. Most commonly presents as a skin infection with local swelling**

10. If a practitioner suspects a foreign animal disease, he or she:

- A. Is responsible for submitting appropriate samples to the State Animal Health Official (SAHO), who will forward them to diagnostic laboratories**
- B. Is responsible for submitting appropriate samples to national diagnostic laboratories**
- C. Is responsible for reporting a suspected foreign animal disease to the Assistant Director (AD) or State Animal Health Official (SAHO).**
- D. Is responsible for submitting appropriate samples to local diagnostic laboratories**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In ICS, which section is associated with Safety, Public Information, and Liaison?

- A. Finance/Administration**
- B. Logistics**
- C. Planning**
- D. Incident Command**

In ICS, Safety, Public Information, and Liaison are Command Staff roles within the Incident Command structure. These positions report to the Incident Commander and handle safety oversight, external communications, and coordination with other agencies. Planning is one of the General Staff sections responsible for gathering information and developing the Incident Action Plan, not for safety, public information, or liaison activities. So the section associated with Safety, Public Information, and Liaison is Incident Command.

2. In the United States, cases of heartwater would be treated with:

- A. Broad spectrum antibiotics**
- B. Fluids and supportive care**
- C. Antiserum**
- D. Slaughter**

The essential idea is that heartwater in the United States is an exotic, tick-borne disease for which there is no reliable, field-ready cure or vaccine. Because the pathogen is transmitted by ticks and can cause rapid, fatal disease, the most dependable way to prevent establishment or spread is to remove infected animals from the herd—i.e., slaughter and proper disposal. Broad-spectrum antibiotics, fluids and supportive care, or antisera do not provide a practical, effective solution for stopping transmission or curing the disease, especially in an outbreak scenario.

3. Which is a locally organized animal response team that serves as a resource for local emergency management and can assist State and Federal authorities when needed?

- A. State Animal Response Teams (SART)**
- B. National Veterinary Response Teams (NVRT)**
- C. Non-governmental Response Teams**
- D. County or Community Animal Response Teams (CART)**

The idea being tested is how animal response resources are organized to support emergency management at the local level. County or Community Animal Response Teams are designed to be embedded in a specific county or community, serving as a ready resource for local emergency management and coordinating with local responders. They can bring in state or Federal authorities when needed, making use of local knowledge, volunteers, and networks to respond quickly and effectively while still able to escalate to higher levels of authority. State teams operate at the state level rather than within a specific community, and national teams function across the entire country, not tied to a local jurisdiction. Non-governmental groups are not automatically integrated into official emergency management.

- 4. In the United States, the primary responsibility for protection against foreign animal diseases is assigned to:**
- A. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) with states and industry as part of the partnership**
 - B. The World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) with states and industry as part of the partnership**
 - C. Individual state agencies along with industry and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)**
 - D. The National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS)**

Protection against foreign animal diseases in the United States is led by the USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, working in partnership with state animal health authorities and the livestock industry. APHIS coordinates national surveillance, disease reporting, and emergency response, with states handling local implementation and industry helping with compliance and rapid notification. The NVSL serves as the diagnostic arm supporting confirmation and reference testing, but the overall responsibility sits with APHIS and its state/industry partners. The OIE is an international body that sets standards and facilitates global reporting, not the U.S. lead agency, and DHS involvement is focused on border security and federal coordination rather than leading domestic protection.

- 5. The National Veterinary Response Teams (NVRT) are described as consisting of private citizens, including private veterinary practitioners, who apply and are accepted into the program.**
- A. State Animal Response Teams (SART)**
 - B. National Veterinary Response Teams (NVRT)**
 - C. Non-governmental Response Teams**
 - D. County or Community Animal Response Teams (CART)**

The main idea here is that the National Veterinary Response Teams are a national-level, volunteer corps built from private citizens, including private veterinarians, who actively apply to join and are accepted into the program. This selective, civilian-based structure is what differentiates NVRT from other organized response groups. NVRT is designed to provide veterinary medical expertise across the country during disasters, operating in coordination with state and local response efforts, rather than being a government-employed or purely local entity. State Animal Response Teams and County/Community Animal Response Teams exist at state or local levels, respectively, and may involve volunteers or employees within those jurisdictions, but they are not the national, vet-professionals-apply-and-are-accepted program. Non-governmental Response Teams refer to NGOs outside the government framework, which don't fit the description of a federally coordinated program with a formal acceptance process.

6. The US classical swine fever surveillance program targets which populations?

- A. Sick animals submitted to diagnostic laboratories**
- B. Slaughter condemned at slaughter**
- C. Swine on farms that feed pig swill (waste-feeding)**
- D. All of the above**

The program targets groups most likely to reveal infection, using multiple surveillance pathways to catch CSF early. Sick pigs brought to diagnostic laboratories are monitored because they show signs that could indicate CSF and need laboratory confirmation. Slaughter that results in condemnation flags animals with suspicious lesions or signs at processing, providing a sentinel signal from a cross-section of the population. Farms that feed swill (waste food) to pigs are also monitored because waste feeding is a known risk factor for introducing CSF virus into a herd. By including sick-animal submissions, slaughter-condemned animals, and high-risk swill-feeding operations, the surveillance system maximizes its ability to detect CSF if it ever appears. All of these populations are therefore targeted.

7. Which statement best captures the societal role of veterinarians in balancing needs of animal protection, welfare, and environmental conservation?

- A. All of the above**
- B. Conservation of the environment and animal protection**
- C. Animal protection and animal welfare**
- D. Animal welfare and conservation of the environment**

The question tests how veterinarians integrate protection, welfare, and environmental stewardship in their societal role. A veterinarian's work spans preventing cruelty and safeguarding species (animal protection), ensuring humane treatment and minimizing suffering in daily care (animal welfare), and maintaining healthy ecosystems and sustainable practices that support both animal and human communities (environmental conservation). Because these areas are interconnected—the health of animals is tied to their living conditions and habitats, and to broader ecosystem health—the most complete view is that veterinarians address all three together. That's why the option encompassing all aspects best captures the role. The other choices leave out one of these essential dimensions, so they don't fully represent what veterinarians do in society.

- 8. Comparing the FMD outbreaks in the U.K. (2001) and Uruguay (2001), which one statement is true?**
- A. Sheep were a major source of infection for cattle in both countries.**
 - B. The FMD outbreak in the U.K. lasted much longer than the outbreak in Uruguay.**
 - C. The cost of the FMD outbreak in Uruguay far exceeded the cost in the U.K.**
 - D. Both countries were free of FMD before the outbreak.**

The key idea is understanding disease-free status before an outbreak. Both countries were considered free of Foot-and-Mouth Disease before their 2001 events, according to international surveillance standards. In the United Kingdom, FMD had not been present in livestock for many years prior to the 2001 outbreak, which began with an index case and then spread despite that prior freedom. In Uruguay, the 2001 outbreak occurred despite a long period without active FMD seen in the country, which had maintained FMD-free status through surveillance and control measures. Why the other statements don't fit as well: sheep were not the main source driving the UK outbreak—cattle herds were primarily affected—and the initial spread was not caused by sheep acting as a major reservoir. Regarding duration, the UK outbreak was particularly prolonged and costly, while Uruguay's outbreak did not outlast the UK's in the same way. Finally, the cost in the UK was far higher than in Uruguay, not the other way around. So, the true statement is that both countries were free of FMD before their 2001 outbreaks.

- 9. Anthrax in cattle most commonly presents as which form of disease?**
- A. Most commonly presents as peracute disease after ingestion or inhalation of spores; bloody discharges from the dead animals contaminate the environment**
 - B. Most commonly presents as a chronic illness with coughing**
 - C. Is rare because cattle are fairly resistant; however, peracute disease can result after exposure to large doses**
 - D. Most commonly presents as a skin infection with local swelling**

Anthrax in cattle is best understood as a rapid, toxin-mediated septicemia that typically appears peracutely after ingestion or inhalation of *Bacillus anthracis* spores. The hallmark is sudden death with little or no warning, and if carcasses are opened, there are often bloody discharges from orifices that can quickly contaminate the environment. This environmental contamination helps explain why the disease is so feared in cattle herds and why rapid, strict control is essential. The other patterns don't fit cattle as well. A chronic illness with coughing isn't the usual course for bovine anthrax, and while large doses can cause severe disease, calling cattle generally resistant is not accurate—the peracute form is the typical presentation. The skin form with local swelling is more characteristic of other species (and less common in cattle).

10. If a practitioner suspects a foreign animal disease, he or she:

- A. Is responsible for submitting appropriate samples to the State Animal Health Official (SAHO), who will forward them to diagnostic laboratories**
- B. Is responsible for submitting appropriate samples to national diagnostic laboratories**
- C. Is responsible for reporting a suspected foreign animal disease to the Assistant Director (AD) or State Animal Health Official (SAHO).**
- D. Is responsible for submitting appropriate samples to local diagnostic laboratories**

When a practitioner suspects a foreign animal disease, the immediate step is to report it to the state's designated authority, the State Animal Health Official or the Assistant Director. This establishes the official chain of command for the investigation, containment, and response, and triggers the coordination with federal authorities and diagnostic laboratories as needed. The SAHO/AD decides when and where samples should be submitted and ensures proper biosafety, reporting, and traceability throughout the process. Directly handling sample submissions to other laboratories or bypassing the official reporting channel can delay response, bypass required procedures, and potentially allow the disease to spread. So the critical action is to alert the SAHO or AD right away, which then guides subsequent sampling and testing through the appropriate official channels.

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:

<https://tedaeedaexam1.examzify.com>

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

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