

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



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. Which test is used to diagnose senecavirus A?**
 - A. Serum neutralization test
 - B. Clinical signs
 - C. RT-PCR
 - D. ELISA test
- 2. Which of the following measures is likely to limit outbreaks of West Nile virus in the United States?**
 - A. Test and slaughter of infected herds and flocks
 - B. A quarantine on the movement of horses
 - C. A ban on the importation of psittacine birds
 - D. Mosquito control
- 3. Which team is described as locally organized to support local emergency management and to 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. West Nile virus introduction most plausible host/vector combination.**
 - A. Infected mosquitoes and birds
 - B. Infected humans
 - C. Infected horses
 - D. Any infected mammal
- 5. Which transmission mode requires a living organism to spread the pathogen between hosts?**
 - A. Direct transmission
 - B. Indirect contact
 - C. Vector-borne transmission
 - D. Iatrogenic

6. One of your clients who recently returned from a mission trip to The Democratic Republic of the Congo calls because he is concerned about some of his pigs that are slightly lame, and he thinks at least one of them has sores on its snout. He also has other animals, i.e. two dogs, farm cats, a couple of horses, goats, and sheep. What should you do:
- A. Examine the sick pigs only
 - B. Look over all of the healthy animals on the farm first then proceed to the animals showing clinical signs
 - C. Advise the owner to give antibiotics to the sick pigs
 - D. Immediately contact state and federal authorities and not attempt to examine any animals yourself since this sounds like it could be FMD
7. How is African swine fever transmitted?
- A. Direct contact
 - B. Indirectly via fomites
 - C. Through vectors
 - D. All of the above
8. In an outbreak affecting only wild animals, which statement is true?
- A. Wild animals cannot transmit foreign animal diseases to domestic animals
 - B. Domestic animals are unaffected by foreign animal diseases in wild outbreaks
 - C. Foreign animal diseases must be considered when an outbreak affects wild animals
 - D. There is no need to monitor wild populations for foreign animal diseases
9. If avian influenza and virulent Newcastle disease are on your rule-out list, what should you do?
- A. Notify state or federal authorities
 - B. Notify the AVMA
 - C. Not notify anyone until you have a diagnosis
 - D. Notify Public Health because these are both zoonotic diseases
10. Which statement best distinguishes soft ticks from hard ticks?
- A. Soft ticks have a leathery body, and hard ticks have a hard shield (the scutum)
 - B. Soft ticks are insects and have modified wings, while hard ticks are arachnids
 - C. Soft ticks feed only on plants
 - D. Soft ticks are insects and have modified wings, while hard ticks are arachnids

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which test is used to diagnose senecavirus A?

- A. Serum neutralization test
- B. Clinical signs
- C. RT-PCR**
- D. ELISA test

The test being used here is designed to detect the virus's genetic material directly, which is the most reliable way to confirm an active Senecavirus A infection. Senecavirus A is an RNA virus, so a reverse transcription step converts its RNA into DNA and then PCR amplifies specific viral sequences. This makes RT-PCR highly sensitive and specific for diagnosing infection in the animal stressed by vesicular disease. Clinical signs alone aren't enough because many diseases can cause similar vesicular lesions, so you need a test that confirms the presence of the virus itself. Serology options like ELISA or serum neutralization detect antibodies, indicating exposure or immune response rather than an active infection; they may be negative early in illness or positive due to past exposure. Therefore, they're less suitable for diagnosing an acute case. So RT-PCR is the best choice for diagnosing Senecavirus A, especially in the early phase when rapid and direct evidence of viral RNA is needed.

2. Which of the following measures is likely to limit outbreaks of West Nile virus in the United States?

- A. Test and slaughter of infected herds and flocks
- B. A quarantine on the movement of horses
- C. A ban on the importation of psittacine birds
- D. Mosquito control**

The key idea is that West Nile virus spreads mainly through mosquitoes that bite infected birds and then transmit the virus to humans and horses. By reducing the mosquito population or preventing bites, you directly cut the main pathway of transmission, lowering the chance that people and horses become infected. This makes mosquito control the most effective way to limit outbreaks. Other options target different scenarios or hosts and don't address the primary transmission route. Testing and culling infected herds is for diseases confined to livestock and their spread, not a virus that cycles between birds and mosquitoes. Quarantining horses won't stop the mosquito-bird-mosquito cycle, since mosquitoes bite many hosts and can still spread the virus regardless of horse movements. A ban on importing psittacine birds addresses other avian diseases, not West Nile virus in the United States.

3. Which team is described as locally organized to support local emergency management and to 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)**

This item tests how locally organized animal response teams fit into emergency management. The description points to teams built at the county or community level that work to support local emergency management and can bring in state or federal resources when needed. County or Community Animal Response Teams are formed to handle animal-related aspects of disasters—evacuation, sheltering, care, and coordination with local agencies—while serving as a bridge to higher levels of response if larger resources are required. They are embedded in local contingency plans and activated by local authorities, then can request assistance from state or national teams as the situation demands. By contrast, state-level teams operate above the local level, national teams function across large scales, and non-governmental groups are independent of official local emergency management. Thus, the locally organized CART best matches the described role.

4. West Nile virus introduction most plausible host/vector combination.

- A. Infected mosquitoes and birds**
- B. Infected humans
- C. Infected horses
- D. Any infected mammal

West Nile virus is mainly spread through a bird–mosquito cycle. Birds develop high enough viremia to infect feeding mosquitoes, which then pass the virus to other birds. Humans and horses can get infected, but they do not reach sufficient viremia to infect mosquitoes, so they don't sustain transmission. This makes an infected mosquito introducing the virus to a susceptible bird population the most plausible way the virus gets established in a new area. Infected mammals are not effective at propagating the cycle, and "any infected mammal" would not support ongoing transmission.

5. Which transmission mode requires a living organism to spread the pathogen between hosts?

- A. Direct transmission
- B. Indirect contact
- C. Vector-borne transmission**
- D. Iatrogenic

A living organism that carries and passes the pathogen between hosts is a vector. In vector-borne transmission, an intermediary such as a mosquito, tick, or flea is required; the pathogen may even multiply or develop inside the vector before being transmitted when the vector bites a new host. This is why it uniquely needs a living carrier to move the pathogen. Direct transmission, by contrast, happens straight from one host to another during contact or through droplets, with no intermediary organism. Indirect contact involves inanimate vehicles like contaminated surfaces or objects. Iatrogenic transmission occurs through medical procedures or contaminated equipment, not via a biological carrier.

6. One of your clients who recently returned from a mission trip to The Democratic Republic of the Congo calls because he is concerned about some of his pigs that are slightly lame, and he thinks at least one of them has sores on its snout. He also has other animals, i.e. two dogs, farm cats, a couple of horses, goats, and sheep. What should you do:
- A. Examine the sick pigs only
 - B. Look over all of the healthy animals on the farm first then proceed to the animals showing clinical signs**
 - C. Advise the owner to give antibiotics to the sick pigs
 - D. Immediately contact state and federal authorities and not attempt to examine any animals yourself since this sounds like it could be FMD

When dealing with a farm outbreak of a suspected contagious disease, assess the whole operation first rather than focusing only on the obviously ill animals. A farm-wide survey helps you determine how far any illness may have spread, which species are affected, and what biosecurity steps are needed. In this scenario, lameness and possible vesicular lesions in pigs after international travel could indicate a highly contagious disease like foot-and-mouth disease, which can involve multiple cloven-hoofed species. By examining the healthy animals on the farm before moving on to those with signs, you establish a baseline, identify subclinical infections or additional cases, and prevent inadvertent spread during handling. This approach also guides appropriate sampling, isolation, and decontamination decisions and informs reporting to authorities as required. Antibiotics would not treat a viral vesicular disease, and while reporting to authorities is essential, you still need to conduct a thorough on-site farm assessment to characterize the outbreak.

7. How is African swine fever transmitted?

- A. Direct contact
- B. Indirectly via fomites
- C. Through vectors
- D. All of the above**

Transmission of African swine fever occurs through multiple routes. Direct contact between infected and susceptible pigs allows the virus to pass through secretions, excretions, or close interactions. Indirect transmission happens when the virus is carried on fomites—contaminated equipment, clothing, vehicles, or environment that come into contact with pigs. In some regions, soft ticks of Ornithodoros species serve as biological vectors, maintaining the virus in a tick–pig cycle and spreading infection when ticks feed. The virus can also persist in meat and pork products, enabling spread through contaminated swill or imported meat. Because it can be transmitted by all of these routes, all of the above is the best answer.

8. In an outbreak affecting only wild animals, which statement is true?

- A. Wild animals cannot transmit foreign animal diseases to domestic animals
- B. Domestic animals are unaffected by foreign animal diseases in wild outbreaks
- C. Foreign animal diseases must be considered when an outbreak affects wild animals**
- D. There is no need to monitor wild populations for foreign animal diseases

Wild populations can carry diseases that are foreign to a country or region and can transmit them to domestic animals through direct contact, shared habitats, or vectors. When an outbreak occurs in wild animals, it's essential to consider foreign animal diseases as possible causes or threats because wildlife can serve as reservoirs or sources of spillover into domestic herds or flocks. Early recognition and surveillance in wildlife help prevent introduction or spread to domestic animals and support timely reporting and control actions. Therefore, foreign animal diseases must be considered in wild-animal outbreaks. The other statements imply no risk or no need for monitoring, which isn't accurate given the potential for cross-species transmission and the importance of wildlife surveillance to protect domestic animal health.

9. If avian influenza and virulent Newcastle disease are on your rule-out list, what should you do?

- A. Notify state or federal authorities**
- B. Notify the AVMA
- C. Not notify anyone until you have a diagnosis
- D. Notify Public Health because these are both zoonotic diseases

Prompt reporting to the appropriate authorities is required when avian influenza or virulent Newcastle disease is suspected. These diseases are reportable, so alerting the state or federal veterinary authorities initiates the official response: surveillance, confirmatory testing, and containment measures like quarantines or movement restrictions to prevent spread. You don't wait for a confirmed diagnosis—the suspicion itself triggers action because of the high risk and potential for rapid transmission. Public health may get involved due to zoonotic potential, but the immediate step is to notify the veterinary authorities who coordinate the response. The AVMA is not the agency to notify for regulatory action.

10. Which statement best distinguishes soft ticks from hard ticks?

- A. Soft ticks have a leathery body, and hard ticks have a hard shield (the scutum)**
- B. Soft ticks are insects and have modified wings, while hard ticks are arachnids
- C. Soft ticks feed only on plants
- D. Soft ticks are insects and have modified wings, while hard ticks are arachnids

Differentiating soft ticks from hard ticks hinges on their body coverings. Hard ticks have a hard dorsal shield called the scutum, which gives a rigid, armored appearance. Soft ticks lack this shield and instead have a leathery, flexible body. This distinction is reliable across life stages and is the classic feature used to tell the two groups apart. Both are arachnids and blood-feeding parasites, not insects, and neither has wings. The other ideas—claiming soft ticks are insects with wings or that they feed only on plants—do not fit what ticks actually are or how they feed.

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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