TEDA Emerging and Exotic Diseases of Animals (EEDA) Exam 2 Practice (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Table of Contents

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

1. Is canine influenza virus a reportable disease throughout the United States?

A. True

B. False

C. Not reportable anywhere

D. Reportable in all states

2. For a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection to be issued for movement to another state, the last examination must have occurred within how many days of travel?

A. 10 days

B. 30 days

C. 5 days

D. 15 days

3. 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.

4. Which statement best identifies Newcastle disease virus (APMV-1) as a disease reservoir?

A. It primarily affects mammals

B. It is primarily a disease of birds

C. It is primarily a plant pathogen

D. It does not affect birds

5. Which vaccines are available for sheep?

A. Rabies

B. Scrapie

C. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy

D. Both A and B

6. Monkeypox entered the United States via which scenario?

- **A. Animals Imported From Ghana Which Were Distributed To Various Locations In The U.S. And Transmitted The Disease To U.S. Born Animals And Humans Before It Was Identified.**
- **B. An Infected Person Transmitted The Virus To Her Pet Prairie Dog And Then Sold The Prairie Dog At A Swap Meet.**
- **C. Gambian Pouched Rats And Prairie Dogs Smuggled Into The U.S. And Sold At A Variety Of Pet Swap Meets.**
- **D. A Shipment Of Animals From Ghana That Spread The Disease In Spite Of Proper Importation Procedures And A 60 Day Quarantine Period**

7. Which statement describes fear in risk communication?

- **A. Fear is rapidly acquired, slow to extinguish, and difficult to re-establish**
- **B. Fear is rapidly acquired, quickly extinguished, and easy to re-establish**
- **C. Fear is slowly acquired, and has no impact**
- **D. Fear has no effect on trust**

8. Which organism causes plague?

- **A. Yersinia pestis**
- **B. Bacillus anthracis**
- **C. Francisella tularensis**
- **D. Brucella abortus**

9. During the monkeypox outbreak in the United States, which agency restricted the importation of African rodents?

- **A. FDA**
- **B. CDC**
- **C. USDA**
- **D. NIH**

10. In the field of risk communication, self-efficacy is often fostered by giving those at risk appropriate actions to take to lessen the risk.

A. True

B. False

C. Not at all

D. Unknown

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Is canine influenza virus a reportable disease throughout the United States?

A. True

B. False

C. Not reportable anywhere

D. Reportable in all states

The key idea here is that whether a disease must be reported depends on jurisdiction, not a universal US rule. Canine influenza virus is not federally required to be reported, and there is no nationwide mandate that it be reported in every state. Some states may require reporting for CIV under certain outbreak situations or if it appears in kennels or multiple facilities, but others may not. So saying it is reportable throughout the United States is not correct. The correct stance is that CIV's reportability is state-dependent and not universal nationwide. If you're handling a potential CIV case, check your state's animal health authority for the current list of reportable diseases and reporting requirements.

2. For a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection to be issued for movement to another state, the last examination must have occurred within how many days of travel?

A. 10 days

B. 30 days

C. 5 days

D. 15 days

A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection must reflect a current health assessment, so the date of the last veterinary exam is tied to a tight validity window before travel. In this context, the exam should be within ten days of travel to ensure the health status shown on the certificate is still accurate at the time the animals are moving. This short interval helps prevent a situation where an animal develops an illness or new risk between the exam and the journey, which the certificate would not capture. The other options would either allow more time for health status to change (like thirty days or fifteen days) or be impractically short for arranging a qualifying exam (five days), so ten days is the best fit for maintaining current, verifiable health information on the certificate.

3. 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.

4. Which statement best identifies Newcastle disease virus (APMV-1) as a disease reservoir?

A. It primarily affects mammals

B. It is primarily a disease of birds

C. It is primarily a plant pathogen

D. It does not affect birds

The key idea here is recognizing which group keeps the virus circulating in nature—the natural reservoir. Newcastle disease virus (APMV-1) is maintained primarily in bird populations, including both domestic poultry and wild birds. These birds shed the virus and sustain transmission within and between flocks, making them the main reservoir. Other species can become infected, but they are not the ongoing source that keeps the virus in the environment. So, describing it as primarily a disease of birds best reflects its natural maintenance and transmission pattern. The other statements don't fit because they imply birds aren't involved or that another group is the main host, which isn't accurate for this virus.

5. Which vaccines are available for sheep?

A. Rabies

B. Scrapie

C. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy

D. Both A and B

Vaccines for sheep are limited to diseases for which a licensed product exists for that species. Among the options, only rabies has an approved vaccine for sheep in some regions. Rabies is a viral zoonosis, and vaccination of at-risk livestock is a practical preventive measure where programs exist. In contrast, there is no vaccine available for scrapie, a prion disease, nor for BSE; control of these prion diseases relies on genetics, biosecurity, surveillance, and other non-vaccine measures rather than vaccination. So the best answer is the rabies vaccine.

6. Monkeypox entered the United States via which scenario?

A. Animals Imported From Ghana Which Were Distributed To Various Locations In The U.S. And Transmitted The Disease To U.S. Born Animals And Humans Before It Was Identified.

B. An Infected Person Transmitted The Virus To Her Pet Prairie Dog And Then Sold The Prairie Dog At A Swap Meet.

C. Gambian Pouched Rats And Prairie Dogs Smuggled Into The U.S. And Sold At A Variety Of Pet Swap Meets.

D. A Shipment Of Animals From Ghana That Spread The Disease In Spite Of Proper Importation Procedures And A 60 Day Quarantine Period

Monkeypox entered the United States through importation of animals from Ghana, where Gambian pouched rats carried the virus. These imported animals were distributed to wholesalers and pet locations across the country, and within a distributor facility some of the rats infected prairie dogs. The prairie dogs were then sold to pet stores and to the public, introducing the virus into households and leading to human cases before the outbreak was identified. This sequence—import from Ghana, wide distribution, cross-species transmission to US-born animals and people—best explains how the outbreak began. The other scenarios don't fit the actual chain of events: human-to-pet transmission or illicit smuggling aren't the primary entry routes, and while quarantine was part of the response, the outbreak originated with the imported animal reservoirs rather than being prevented by those procedures.

7. Which statement describes fear in risk communication?

A. Fear is rapidly acquired, slow to extinguish, and difficult to re-establish

B. Fear is rapidly acquired, quickly extinguished, and easy to re-establish

C. Fear is slowly acquired, and has no impact

D. Fear has no effect on trust

When people hear about risks, fear can light up quickly. A vivid or threatening message grabs attention and creates an emotional reaction fast. But that fear isn't easy to shake off: emotional memories from alarming information tend to linger, making the feeling slow to extinguish. Once fear has taken hold, trust can be damaged and re-establishing it with the source or message becomes challenging because the audience remains wary and skeptical. So the statement that fear is rapidly acquired, slow to extinguish, and difficult to re-establish best captures how fear behaves in risk communication. The other ideas imply fear fades quickly, has no impact, or doesn't affect trust, which don't align with how fear typically influences perception and credibility.

8. Which organism causes plague?

A. Yersinia pestis

B. Bacillus anthracis

C. Francisella tularensis

D. Brucella abortus

Plague is caused by Yersinia pestis, a Gram-negative bacterium that cycles between fleas and rodent hosts. Humans typically become infected through bites from infected fleas or contact with infected animal tissues; inhalation can lead to pneumonic plague, which spreads rapidly between people. This organism is the classic cause of plague and is specifically associated with that disease pattern, including buboes in the lymph nodes and potential progression to severe septicemia or pneumonia if not treated. The other organisms listed produce different diseases: Bacillus anthracis causes anthrax, Francisella tularensis causes tularemia, and Brucella abortus causes brucellosis. Their transmission routes, reservoirs, and clinical presentations differ from plague, which is why the distinguishing agent for plague is Yersinia pestis.

9. During the monkeypox outbreak in the United States, which agency restricted the importation of African rodents?

A. FDA

B. CDC

C. USDA

D. NIH

The action reflects public health authority to prevent spread of disease by controlling the animal sources that can carry it. During the monkeypox outbreak in the United States, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention restricted the importation of African rodents to stop introducing the virus through exotic pet trade and animal shipments. This move targeted the animal reservoir and the potential chain of transmission to people, which is exactly within the CDC's remit for preventing and controlling infectious diseases. Other agencies have different roles—FDA focuses on product safety, USDA handles animal health and agriculture-related concerns, and NIH is focused on research—so they weren't the ones issuing this import ban in that outbreak context.

10. In the field of risk communication, self-efficacy is often fostered by giving those at risk appropriate actions to take to lessen the risk.

A. True

B. False

C. Not at all

D. Unknown

Belief in one's ability to take effective action to reduce risk grows when risk communication provides clear, feasible steps. When people at risk see concrete actions they can take—what to do, how to do it, and when to act—their sense of control increases, making protective behaviors more likely. This aligns with how self-efficacy works: successful practice of a recommended action (mastery), watching others perform it (vicarious experience), and receiving encouragement from trusted sources (social persuasion) all bolster confidence that the actions will help. So, recommendations should be specific, practical, and achievable, with the necessary resources and guidance to implement them. For example, during a boil-water advisory, outlining exact steps to boil water, cool it, and use it safely gives people a playable plan rather than leaving them to guess what to do. Vague warnings without actionable steps tend to leave individuals feeling powerless to influence the outcome.

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://tedaeedaexam2.examzify.com

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