

TEDA EMERGING AND EXOTIC DISEASES OF ANIMALS (EEDA) EXAM 2 PRACTICE (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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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 statement about transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) is accurate?**
 - A. TSEs affect only sheep.
 - B. TSEs can affect multiple species including goats, cats, deer, and cattle.
 - C. TSEs have never been observed in goats.
 - D. TSEs are not transmissible.
- 2. Which factor contributed to surveillance challenges during the 2015 HPAI outbreak due to movement via wild waterfowl?**
 - A. Rapid detection in domestic poultry only
 - B. There was no need for depopulation
 - C. Carrier state in wild waterfowl hindered surveillance
 - D. Domestic poultry farms had robust biosecurity
- 3. Which of the following is an example of a zoonotic disease listed among CDC's Bioterrorism Category A agents?**
 - A. Anthrax, Botulism, and Plague
 - B. Smallpox, Tularemia, and Brucellosis
 - C. Q Fever, Eastern Equine Encephalitis, and Nipah virus
 - D. Ricin, Botulism, and Smallpox
- 4. True or false: A CVI can be used for intrastate, interstate, and international movement.**
 - A. True
 - B. Only interstate
 - C. Only intrastate
 - D. False
- 5. The general public does not exist. There are a number of public policies which correspond to a myriad of approaches to risk communication. Each message should be tailored to the audience it is being delivered to.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Maybe
 - D. Not sure

6. Could chickens infected with low pathogenicity avian influenza serve as the source for a poultry flock with highly pathogenic avian influenza?
- A. No
 - B. Yes
 - C. Not enough information
 - D. Sometimes
7. Which transmission route between farms is illustrated by the example of contaminated footwear?
- A. Contaminated boots
 - B. Direct bird-to-bird contact
 - C. Water supply
 - D. Insects
8. After a mild week-long respiratory illness, 95% of the affected horses in a stable recover. Which disease is least likely to be the cause of the illness?
- A. EHV-4
 - B. Hendra
 - C. EHV-1
 - D. Equine influenza
9. Which scenario would most strongly indicate a bioterrorism event?
- A. A single animal diagnosed in isolation
 - B. People, cattle and dogs in Washington
 - C. A mild outbreak on a single ranch
 - D. A cluster of mild symptoms in unrelated species
10. The reservoir species for *Yersinia pestis* is/are:
- A. Ticks, e.g., *Dermacentor andersoni* and *Amblyomma americanum*
 - B. Rodents
 - C. Rodent fleas
 - D. Cats

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement about transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) is accurate?

- A. TSEs affect only sheep.
- B. TSEs can affect multiple species including goats, cats, deer, and cattle.**
- C. TSEs have never been observed in goats.
- D. TSEs are not transmissible.

TSEs are prion diseases where misfolded proteins drive neurodegeneration and these diseases can spread under certain conditions, not just stay within one species. In animals, TSEs include scrapie in sheep and goats, BSE in cattle, chronic wasting disease in deer and elk, and feline spongiform encephalopathy in cats. This makes the statement that TSEs can affect multiple species, including goats, cats, deer, and cattle, the accurate one. Other options miss important facts: TSEs are not limited to sheep, goats have indeed been affected by scrapie; goats have documented cases of TSEs. And while transmission can be challenging to control, these diseases are transmissible—through contaminated feed, environment, or medical procedures—so saying they are not transmissible is incorrect.

2. Which factor contributed to surveillance challenges during the 2015 HPAI outbreak due to movement via wild waterfowl?

- A. Rapid detection in domestic poultry only
- B. There was no need for depopulation
- C. Carrier state in wild waterfowl hindered surveillance**
- D. Domestic poultry farms had robust biosecurity

Asymptomatic carriage in wild waterfowl is the key factor. Wild ducks, geese, and other waterfowl can harbor avian influenza and shed the virus without showing illness, so they move long distances during migration while remaining seemingly healthy. This silent carriage enables the virus to be carried along flyways and introduced into new regions well before detection, making surveillance across wildlife and poultry difficult. During the 2015 HPAI outbreak, the clear warning signs weren't always present in wild populations, so early detection lagged because surveillance programs tend to emphasize domestic flocks or visibly sick/dead wildlife rather than testing healthy wild birds. The result is a gap between virus movement through wildlife and the ability of authorities to trace and contain it, which is why the carrier state in wild waterfowl best explains the surveillance challenges in this outbreak.

3. Which of the following is an example of a zoonotic disease listed among CDC's Bioterrorism Category A agents?

- A. Anthrax, Botulism, and Plague**
- B. Smallpox, Tularemia, and Brucellosis
- C. Q Fever, Eastern Equine Encephalitis, and Nipah virus
- D. Ricin, Botulism, and Smallpox

Category A bioterrorism agents include diseases that are highly dangerous and often zoonotic, meaning they can move between animals and humans. Anthrax and plague are classic zoonotic diseases that appear on the CDC's Category A roster, reflecting their high-risk nature and potential for widespread impact. Anthrax can involve livestock and can be transmitted to humans, while plague is typically transmitted from rodents to humans via fleas, posing serious illness risks. In the options given, this group directly highlights two true Category A zoonoses. By contrast, a toxin like botulinum toxin is not a disease, smallpox is human-specific (not zoonotic), and other items listed are either non-zoonotic or fall into Category B rather than Category A.

4. True or false: A CVI can be used for intrastate, interstate, and international movement.

- A. True
- B. Only interstate
- C. Only intrastate
- D. False**

A CVI is the health document used for moving animals between states. It is issued by state animal health officials to certify that animals meet the destination state's entry requirements. Intrastate movement is governed by the home state's rules and often does not require a CVI at all, while international movement requires an International Health Certificate or export certificate with additional endorsements specific to the destination country. So the statement is false because a CVI is not used for intrastate movement and cannot substitute for international requirements.

5. The general public does not exist. There are a number of public policies which correspond to a myriad of approaches to risk communication. Each message should be tailored to the audience it is being delivered to.

- A. True**
- B. False
- C. Maybe
- D. Not sure

Risk communication is audience-centered; there isn't a single, uniform "general public." Different groups have distinct needs, values, and ways of processing information, so public policies use multiple approaches and tailoring to each audience. Messages should be adapted to the specific audience you're delivering to, using appropriate language, channels, and trusted messengers to be effective. So the statement is true: there are varied public policies for diverse audiences, and each message should be tailored. Options suggesting a single public, or uncertainty about tailoring, don't fit the evidence-based approach to risk communication.

6. Could chickens infected with low pathogenicity avian influenza serve as the source for a poultry flock with highly pathogenic avian influenza?

- A. No
- B. Yes**
- C. Not enough information
- D. Sometimes

The key idea is that a low pathogenic avian influenza virus carried by chickens can act as a starting point for an outbreak of highly pathogenic influenza in a flock. In poultry, certain LPAI subtypes, especially H5 and H7, have the potential to mutate within the host population by acquiring a polybasic cleavage site in the hemagglutinin protein. This mutation enables the virus to replicate systemically, leading to high mortality and an HPAI presentation. Transmission within a flock or introduction from outside (through contaminated equipment, workers, or contact with wild birds) can seed an HPAI outbreak starting from an LPAI-infected flock. Therefore, it is correct that chickens infected with LPAI can serve as the source for a poultry flock with HPAI. While not every LPAI infection becomes HPAI and not every LPAI strain has this potential, the possibility exists and is a major reason why surveillance and biosecurity for LPAI are emphasized.

7. Which transmission route between farms is illustrated by the example of contaminated footwear?

- A. Contaminated boots**
- B. Direct bird-to-bird contact
- C. Water supply
- D. Insects

Contaminated footwear shows transmission via fomites, an indirect route between farms. When boots or shoes pick up infectious material from an infected site, they can deposit it on a clean farm as workers move between locations, introducing the pathogen without any direct contact between birds. This is a mechanical transmission by an inanimate object, not a direct animal-to-animal spread. Other options describe different mechanisms—direct bird-to-bird contact needs animals touching each other, contaminated water would spread through the water supply, and insects would act as vectors. The footwear example specifically demonstrates the fomite route, making it the best fit. Biosecurity measures like dedicated farm footwear, boot cleaning and disinfection, and restricted access help prevent this kind of spread.

8. After a mild week-long respiratory illness, 95% of the affected horses in a stable recover. Which disease is least likely to be the cause of the illness?

- A. EHV-4
- B. Hendra**
- C. EHV-1
- D. Equine influenza

A mild, week-long respiratory illness with a high recovery rate in a group of horses points to common, relatively low-virulence equine respiratory viruses rather than pathogens that cause severe disease. Hendra virus fits this pattern least well because it typically produces serious, often fatal respiratory or neurologic disease in horses and carries a risk of severe illness for humans who are exposed. In a stable with a self-limited outbreak, you would not expect the pronounced severity and mortality associated with Hendra. The other possibilities align better with the scenario. EHV-4 usually causes mild upper respiratory infections, especially in young horses. Equine influenza is highly contagious and can cause fever, coughing, and nasal discharge but many horses recover completely. EHV-1 can cause respiratory disease as well, though it has the potential for abortion or neurologic signs; it can still present as a mild respiratory illness in some outbreaks.

9. Which scenario would most strongly indicate a bioterrorism event?

- A. A single animal diagnosed in isolation
- B. People, cattle and dogs in Washington**
- C. A mild outbreak on a single ranch
- D. A cluster of mild symptoms in unrelated species

Cross-species involvement, especially illness in people alongside multiple animal species within the same area, is the clearest signal of a potential bioterrorism event. When humans and different animal species are affected in the same geographic region, it raises suspicion of deliberate exposure to a shared agent that can cross species barriers, which is much less typical for natural outbreaks. In contrast, a single animal diagnosed in isolation could be a sporadic natural case. A mild outbreak confined to a single ranch suggests localized transmission but could still be a natural event. A cluster of mild symptoms in unrelated species might hint at an environmental exposure or a naturally occurring multi-host agent, but it doesn't involve humans in a way that strongly points to intentional release.

10. The reservoir species for *Yersinia pestis* is/are:

A. Ticks, e.g., *Dermacentor andersoni* and *Amblyomma americanum*

B. Rodents

C. Rodent fleas

D. Cats

Rodents serve as the reservoir hosts for Yersinia pestis. In nature, the bacterium is maintained in wild rodent populations and is transmitted among them primarily by flea vectors. This rodent–flea cycle keeps Y. pestis circulating in the environment, allowing occasional spillover to humans or domestic animals when fleas feed on an infected rodent and then bite a new host. Cats can become infected but are incidental hosts and do not sustain the bacterium in the ecosystem. Ticks are not the main reservoirs they are occasionally involved in some transmission scenarios, but they do not maintain the bacterium over time in nature.

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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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