

Transboundary Emerging and Exotic Animal Disease/ Exotic Animal Disease Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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	16

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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. The characteristic sign of foot and mouth disease is?**
 - A. Vesicles and erosions**
 - B. Neurologic disease**
 - C. Respiratory disease**
 - D. Reddening of the skin**

- 2. Who should be notified when a foreign animal disease is suspected?**
 - A. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA)**
 - B. State animal health official or USDA-APHIS Assistant District Director**
 - C. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)**
 - D. The Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS)**

- 3. Which of the following is NOT a recommended practice during an FMD emergency?**
 - A. Alerting farm staff about signs of FMD**
 - B. Using speculation to calm concerns**
 - C. Communicating promptly with authorities**
 - D. Following biosecurity protocols**

- 4. Which disease is known not to respond to antibiotic therapy?**
 - A. Erysipelas**
 - B. Actinobacillus pleuropneumonia**
 - C. African swine fever**
 - D. Glasser's disease**

- 5. Which factor contributes to the spread of classical swine fever in pig populations?**
 - A. Direct contact with infected animals**
 - B. Airborne transmission**
 - C. Water sources contaminated with virus**
 - D. Inadequate vaccination**

- 6. The lesions of Newcastle disease primarily result from infection and damage to which part of the body?**
- A. Neurons only**
 - B. Red blood cells**
 - C. Respiratory epithelium**
 - D. Lymphoid tissues and neurons**
- 7. What impact does fear have on risk communication accuracy?**
- A. It has no impact on communication accuracy**
 - B. It enhances clarity and understanding**
 - C. It can distort perception and lead to misinformation**
 - D. It encourages more thorough research**
- 8. Which of the following is a true statement regarding clinical signs in pigs affected by PED?**
- A. They always include high mortality rates in adult pigs**
 - B. Clinical signs are consistent and easily identified**
 - C. Symptoms may resemble those of other diseases**
 - D. Pigs display no significant clinical signs at all**
- 9. What type of organism primarily causes Marek's disease?**
- A. Either a virus or a bacterium**
 - B. A bacterium**
 - C. A virus**
 - D. A parasite**
- 10. What does the Emergency Management Response System (EMRS) primarily serve as?**
- A. A system to collect information on global animal disease outbreaks**
 - B. A command and control system for foreign animal disease response**
 - C. A record-keeping system during a foreign animal disease investigation**
 - D. A system of laboratories testing suspect herds**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The characteristic sign of foot and mouth disease is?

- A. Vesicles and erosions**
- B. Neurologic disease**
- C. Respiratory disease**
- D. Reddening of the skin**

The characteristic sign of foot and mouth disease is indeed the presence of vesicles and erosions. This viral disease primarily affects cloven-hoofed animals, including cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs. The disease is marked by the formation of painful blisters or vesicles that typically develop in areas such as the mouth, tongue, and between the toes. These lesions may rupture, leading to erosions that can cause significant pain and discomfort for the affected animals, ultimately impacting their ability to eat and move. This distinct clinical presentation is critical for early diagnosis and containment, as foot and mouth disease is highly contagious and can spread rapidly among livestock populations. Recognizing vesicles and erosions as hallmark signs can aid veterinarians and animal health officials in implementing control measures to prevent further transmission of the virus. Understanding these features helps differentiate foot and mouth disease from conditions that may exhibit other clinical signs, such as neurologic or respiratory diseases, which are not typical manifestations of this particular viral infection.

2. Who should be notified when a foreign animal disease is suspected?

- A. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA)**
- B. State animal health official or USDA-APHIS Assistant District Director**
- C. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)**
- D. The Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS)**

Notifying the state animal health official or the USDA-APHIS Assistant District Director is crucial when a foreign animal disease is suspected. These officials are integral to the animal health infrastructure in the United States and have the authority to respond to and manage outbreaks of foreign animal diseases. They coordinate efforts to contain the disease, investigate the source, and implement control measures to prevent further spread. Engagement with these officials ensures that the situation is addressed promptly and efficiently, protecting both animal and public health. They facilitate communication between local stakeholders and federal resources, making them the key point of contact in such situations. Each of the other options listed has specific roles in public health and food safety, but when it comes to the immediate response and management of suspected foreign animal diseases, the state animal health official or USDA-APHIS is the appropriate contact due to their specialized focus on veterinary health and disease control.

3. Which of the following is NOT a recommended practice during an FMD emergency?

- A. Alerting farm staff about signs of FMD**
- B. Using speculation to calm concerns**
- C. Communicating promptly with authorities**
- D. Following biosecurity protocols**

Using speculation to calm concerns during an FMD (Foot-and-Mouth Disease) emergency is not a recommended practice because it undermines the importance of accurate information and can lead to misinformation. In the context of an animal disease outbreak, clear and factual communication is crucial for effective crisis management. Speculation can create confusion and may lead to poor decision-making among farm staff and stakeholders. In contrast, alerting farm staff about signs of FMD is essential for early detection and response, which can help contain the spread of the disease. Communicating promptly with authorities ensures that the situation is reported accurately, enabling coordinated response efforts. Following biosecurity protocols is critical to prevent further spread of the disease, ensuring that measures are in place to protect both animal and public health. Each of these recommended practices contributes to a structured and effective response during an emergency, while speculation detracts from the reliability of the information being communicated.

4. Which disease is known not to respond to antibiotic therapy?

- A. Erysipelas**
- B. Actinobacillus pleuropneumonia**
- C. African swine fever**
- D. Glasser's disease**

African swine fever is a viral disease that specifically does not respond to antibiotic therapy because antibiotics are only effective against bacterial infections, not viral infections. This disease affects domestic and wild pigs, causing high mortality rates, and is characterized by fever, hemorrhages, and other systemic signs. In contrast, the other diseases listed have bacterial etiology. Erysipelas is caused by the bacteria *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*, *Actinobacillus pleuropneumonia* is associated with the bacteria *Actinobacillus pleuropneumonia*, and Glasser's disease results from the action of *Haemophilus parasuis*. These bacterial diseases can be treated with appropriate antibiotic therapies, highlighting the distinct nature of African swine fever as a viral condition that renders antibiotic treatment ineffective.

5. Which factor contributes to the spread of classical swine fever in pig populations?

- A. Direct contact with infected animals**
- B. Airborne transmission**
- C. Water sources contaminated with virus**
- D. Inadequate vaccination**

Direct contact with infected animals is indeed a significant factor contributing to the spread of classical swine fever (CSF) in pig populations. This disease is highly contagious among swine, and when healthy pigs come into close contact with infected individuals, the virus can easily be transmitted. The transmission can occur through various means, including physical touch, sharing of feed or water, and through contaminated equipment or clothing. In addition to direct contact, other factors like airborne transmission and contaminated water sources can play roles in spread; however, they are not as primary as direct contact. In areas where CSF is prevalent, the close living conditions of pigs often amplify the risk of transmission among herds. Inadequate vaccination can also be a contributing factor but primarily relates to the susceptibility of the population rather than the direct mode of spread. Thus, while several factors contribute to the disease's transmission, direct contact remains the most critical pathway in the spread of classical swine fever.

6. The lesions of Newcastle disease primarily result from infection and damage to which part of the body?

- A. Neurons only**
- B. Red blood cells**
- C. Respiratory epithelium**
- D. Lymphoid tissues and neurons**

Newcastle disease primarily affects the respiratory system and can lead to lesions that are particularly evident in various tissues. The damage caused by the virus is due to its targeting of multiple systems within the body, particularly the respiratory epithelium, neurons, and lymphoid tissues. Lymphoid tissues are critical to the immune response, and damage here can impair the overall ability of the host to respond to infections. Additionally, the virus's neurotropic nature means it has a propensity to affect neurons, which can result in neurological signs. Therefore, lesions resulting from Newcastle disease can be attributed to the combined effect of viral replication in lymphoid tissues and neurons. This multifocal infection is significant for understanding the clinical manifestations of the disease, which can range from respiratory distress to neurological symptoms. This multifaceted approach highlights the importance of recognizing that Newcastle disease does not constrain its damage to a single body system but rather impacts several key areas crucial for both immune response and neurological function.

7. What impact does fear have on risk communication accuracy?

- A. It has no impact on communication accuracy**
- B. It enhances clarity and understanding**
- C. It can distort perception and lead to misinformation**
- D. It encourages more thorough research**

Fear can significantly affect how individuals process information, particularly during risk communication scenarios. When people are afraid, their perceptions may become skewed, leading them to interpret information in a way that aligns with their fears rather than with objective reality. This distortion can cause individuals to misjudge the severity or likelihood of a risk, often overestimating dangers or overlooking important information. Furthermore, high levels of fear can provoke emotional responses that override logical reasoning, which might result in selective attention to certain aspects of a situation while disregarding others. For example, during an outbreak of a disease, fear can lead individuals to focus solely on potential health impacts, potentially neglecting necessary prevention measures endorsed by health authorities. In such contexts, misinformation can spread rapidly. When individuals share their perceptions based on fear rather than verified data, it can perpetuate myths and lead to further confusion. The consequence is a challenge in achieving effective communication, as fear-driven narratives often impede the dissemination of accurate, science-based information, ultimately complicating public health efforts. Properly addressing fear in communication strategies is essential to counter these effects and promote clearer understanding.

8. Which of the following is a true statement regarding clinical signs in pigs affected by PED?

- A. They always include high mortality rates in adult pigs**
- B. Clinical signs are consistent and easily identified**
- C. Symptoms may resemble those of other diseases**
- D. Pigs display no significant clinical signs at all**

The correct answer is that symptoms may resemble those of other diseases. Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea (PED) is a viral disease caused by the PED virus, primarily affecting neonatal and younger pigs. The clinical signs associated with PED, such as diarrhea and dehydration, can be similar to signs observed in other gastrointestinal diseases in pigs, such as transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE) and other enteric infections. This overlap in clinical presentations can make diagnosis challenging without laboratory confirmation. The variability in clinical signs further emphasizes that while there are certain hallmark symptoms — like severe diarrhea — it is important to remember that the disease may not present the same way in every affected herd or individual, leading to potential confusion with other pathogens. Understanding this resemblance is critical for veterinarians and producers to effectively monitor and manage pig health, implement control measures, and prevent economic losses. Options that suggest the disease always leads to high mortality rates, that clinical signs are consistent and easily identifiable, or that pigs show no significant signs at all do not accurately reflect the complexities and nuances involved in diagnosing and managing PED in pigs. While some adult pigs can be affected, they typically show fewer or milder signs than young pigs, further challenging the notion of high mortality rates universally applying.

9. What type of organism primarily causes Marek's disease?

- A. Either a virus or a bacterium
- B. A bacterium
- C. A virus**
- D. A parasite

Marek's disease is primarily caused by a virus, specifically the Marek's disease virus (MDV), which is a member of the Herpesviridae family. This disease affects chickens and is known for inducing lymphomas and other tumors, as well as causing immunosuppression. The virus spreads through the inhalation of dust contaminated with virus-laden dander from infected birds. It has a significant impact on poultry health, leading to high mortality rates and economic losses in the poultry industry. Understanding that the aetiology of Marek's disease is viral is fundamental in implementing vaccination strategies and controlling outbreaks in flocks. Other options mentioned do not pertain to the causative agents of Marek's disease. Specifically, bacteria and parasites play no role in this particular disease. Recognizing the viral nature of Marek's disease is essential in differentiating it from diseases caused by other organisms and is crucial for biosecurity and management practices in poultry farming.

10. What does the Emergency Management Response System (EMRS) primarily serve as?

- A. A system to collect information on global animal disease outbreaks
- B. A command and control system for foreign animal disease response
- C. A record-keeping system during a foreign animal disease investigation**
- D. A system of laboratories testing suspect herds

The Emergency Management Response System (EMRS) is primarily designed as a command and control system for responding to foreign animal disease outbreaks. This system provides a structured framework for coordinating the actions of various stakeholders involved in managing and responding to animal disease emergencies, including federal, state, and local agencies, as well as private sector partners. The command and control aspect allows for effective communication, resource allocation, and operational planning during an outbreak, ensuring that responses are timely and organized. This coordination is essential for managing the complexities of outbreak scenarios, which often require quick decision-making and collaboration across multiple entities. In contrast, the other options represent functions that are important but are not the primary purpose of the EMRS. Collecting information on global animal disease outbreaks is a function that may fall under different surveillance systems. While record-keeping is vital during investigations, it is a part of the operational process rather than the main goal of the EMRS. Similarly, while laboratory testing is crucial in diagnosing and managing disease, it is more of a technical support aspect rather than the core focus of the EMRS. In summary, the EMRS plays a pivotal role in ensuring an effective and organized response to foreign animal diseases, functioning as the backbone of incident management in these scenarios.

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://teda-eeda.examzify.com>

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

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