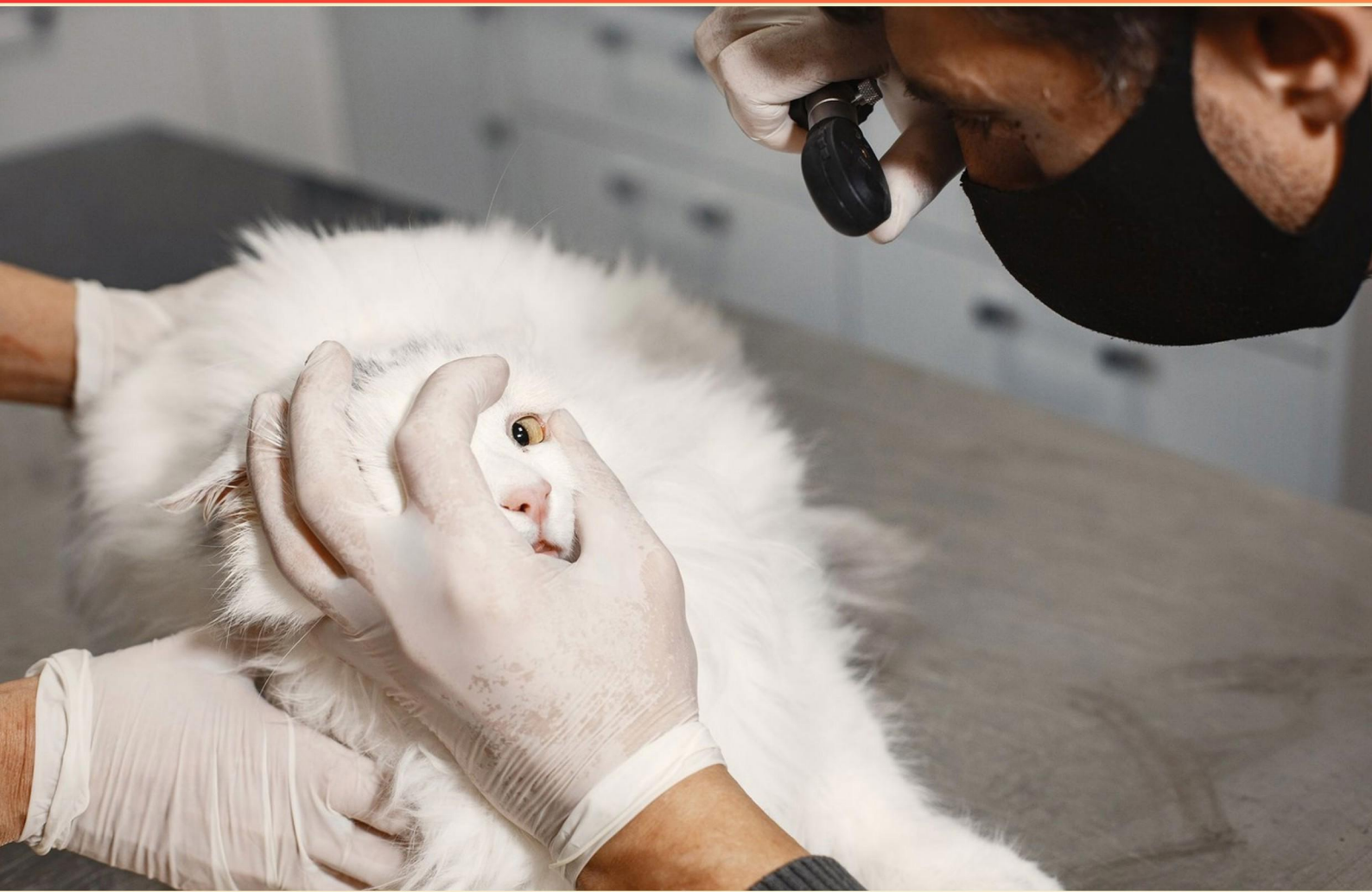


USDA NVAP GLOBAL HEALTH PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://usdanvapglobalhealth.examzify.com>



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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. How is the infection in blackfly populations maintained during long winters?**
 - A. By direct contact with infected animals
 - B. By the eggs of blackflies that carry the infection
 - C. Through contaminated food sources
 - D. By the movement of infected animals
- 2. What is one of the main bodies that governs the FAO?**
 - A. United Nations General Assembly
 - B. Conference of Member Nations
 - C. World Health Organization
 - D. International Monetary Fund
- 3. What is a common characteristic of diseases that warrant eradication programs?**
 - A. They are always zoonotic
 - B. They have a long incubation period
 - C. They cause significant economic losses
 - D. They can be easily treated with vaccines
- 4. How must official ID be designed to ensure it is effective?**
 - A. It must be color-coded for different species
 - B. It must have a high retention and be tamper-resistant
 - C. It must be biodegradable
 - D. It must contain a microchip
- 5. Who is the current Director-General of the FAO?**
 - A. Dr. Qu Dong Yu
 - B. Dr. Tedros Adhanom
 - C. Dr. Margaret Chan
 - D. Dr. José Graziano da Silva

- 6. What is the primary concern when dealing with highly pathogenic avian influenza?**
- A. Limited economic impact
 - B. Low transmission rates
 - C. High mortality in poultry
 - D. Minimal zoonotic potential
- 7. What is the role of the NVRT as part of the National Disaster Medical System?**
- A. Provide long-term care for animals
 - B. Collect vaccination data during disasters
 - C. Assist citizens in animal-related emergencies
 - D. Team members are private citizens, including private veterinary practitioners
- 8. What is one of the functions of the accreditation process for veterinary practitioners?**
- A. To allow all animals to be sold without restrictions
 - B. To enable them to diagnose any human diseases
 - C. To assist with interstate and international movement of animals
 - D. To provide financial assistance to private clinics
- 9. How many animal diseases are included in the OIE single list?**
- A. 70
 - B. 117
 - C. 150
 - D. 90
- 10. What is a significant risk of feeding swill to pigs regarding African swine fever?**
- A. The swill may contain live bacteria
 - B. The virus can survive in some pork products for a long time
 - C. The pigs could become resistant to other diseases
 - D. The swill may spread diseases through direct contact

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How is the infection in blackfly populations maintained during long winters?

- A. By direct contact with infected animals
- B. By the eggs of blackflies that carry the infection**
- C. Through contaminated food sources
- D. By the movement of infected animals

The maintenance of infection in blackfly populations during long winters primarily occurs through the eggs of blackflies that carry the infection. Blackflies, like many other insect species, have a life cycle that includes laying eggs, which can incorporate pathogens or parasites present in the environment. During the winter months, while adult blackflies may die off due to harsh conditions, their eggs can remain viable and carry the infection into the next breeding season. This reproductive strategy ensures that the infection persists within the population and can quickly reactivate when conditions become favorable again for the blackflies to hatch and thrive. The other options do not reflect how the infection is sustained specifically in blackfly populations during winter. Direct contact with infected animals might contribute to infection transmission but does not explain how the infection is maintained during the long winter when such contact is unlikely. Contaminated food sources are more relevant to other vectors and hosts rather than to blackfly eggs or their lifecycle. Similarly, while movement of infected animals may help in spreading infection, it doesn't address how blackfly populations maintain the infection themselves over winter. Thus, the correct understanding focuses on the resilience and reproductive strategy of blackflies through their eggs.

2. What is one of the main bodies that governs the FAO?

- A. United Nations General Assembly
- B. Conference of Member Nations**
- C. World Health Organization
- D. International Monetary Fund

The Conference of Member Nations serves as one of the main governing bodies of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). This conference consists of representatives from all member countries and plays a crucial role in shaping the policies and overall direction of the organization. It meets every two years to discuss key issues related to food security, agriculture, and rural development, allowing member nations to voice their opinions, agree on strategies, and adopt resolutions that guide the FAO's work. The other options do not serve as governing bodies for the FAO. The United Nations General Assembly is a global forum for all UN member states but does not have specific governance over the FAO. The World Health Organization focuses on international public health, while the International Monetary Fund addresses global monetary cooperation and financial stability, so neither of these entities holds governance authority over the FAO's operations or policies. The distinction of the Conference of Member Nations as a governing body underscores its vital role in ensuring that member states collaborate effectively on agricultural and food issues on a global scale.

3. What is a common characteristic of diseases that warrant eradication programs?

- A. They are always zoonotic
- B. They have a long incubation period
- C. They cause significant economic losses**
- D. They can be easily treated with vaccines

Diseases that warrant eradication programs typically exhibit significant economic impact, which is a primary reason for their targeted intervention. When a disease causes substantial economic losses, whether through healthcare costs, lost productivity, trade restrictions, or the burden on agricultural systems, there is a strong incentive for governments and organizations to invest in eradication efforts. The economic implications often reflect a broader social concern, as the health of a population directly ties to economic stability. Therefore, addressing such diseases not only improves health outcomes but also fosters economic resilience. This strong correlation between economic losses and the necessity for eradication makes it a crucial characteristic when formulating health policies and programs aimed at eradication. While zoonotic diseases, long incubation periods, and the availability of effective vaccines can play roles in the management and prevention of diseases, these factors do not universally apply to all diseases targeted for eradication. Some significant diseases may not necessarily be zoonotic, may not have long incubation periods, or may not be easily treatable with vaccines but still pose severe economic threats, driving the need for eradication strategies. This complex interplay highlights why economic implications are a fundamental consideration in prioritizing disease eradication efforts.

4. How must official ID be designed to ensure it is effective?

- A. It must be color-coded for different species
- B. It must have a high retention and be tamper-resistant**
- C. It must be biodegradable
- D. It must contain a microchip

Official ID for animals or products within global health contexts must be designed to have a high level of retention and be tamper-resistant to ensure accuracy and security in tracking and identification processes. High retention means that the ID is durable and can withstand environmental factors, ensuring that it remains with the animal or product over time. A tamper-resistant design prevents unauthorized access or alterations, which is critical in maintaining the integrity of data and preventing fraud. This level of security is essential for traceability in health management, disease control, and safety practices across various industries, including agriculture and public health. If the ID can be easily altered or removed, it undermines the purpose of tracking and managing health risks, leading to potential outbreaks or the spread of disease through unverified or incorrect identification. While color-coding for species identification, biodegradability, and the inclusion of microchips are significant features in certain contexts, the priority in ensuring effective official ID hinges on its ability to remain intact and secure over its intended use period.

5. Who is the current Director-General of the FAO?

- A. Dr. Qu Dong Yu
- B. Dr. Tedros Adhanom
- C. Dr. Margaret Chan
- D. Dr. José Graziano da Silva

The position of Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is currently held by Dr. Qu Dongyu. He took office on August 1, 2019, and has been focused on transforming the FAO to address global challenges such as hunger, food security, and sustainable agricultural practices. As a former vice minister of agriculture in China and an experienced agricultural scientist, Dr. Qu brings a wealth of knowledge and expertise to the role, emphasizing technological innovations and a multifaceted approach to agriculture and food systems. The other individuals mentioned have held significant positions in global health and agriculture but are not currently leading the FAO. For instance, Dr. Tedros Adhanom is known for his role as the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO), and Dr. Margaret Chan served as the WHO Director-General before him. Dr. José Graziano da Silva was the FAO Director-General prior to Dr. Qu, serving from 2012 to 2019. Each of these leaders has made impactful contributions within their respective organizations, but it is Dr. Qu Dongyu who currently heads the FAO.

6. What is the primary concern when dealing with highly pathogenic avian influenza?

- A. Limited economic impact
- B. Low transmission rates
- C. High mortality in poultry
- D. Minimal zoonotic potential

The primary concern when dealing with highly pathogenic avian influenza is the high mortality in poultry. This strain of the virus can lead to devastating losses within poultry populations, causing morbidity and mortality rates that can exceed 90% in infected flocks. The implications of such outbreaks extend beyond the immediate health of the birds; they can result in significant economic losses for farmers and the poultry industry as a whole. This high mortality also raises concerns about food security, as poultry is a critical source of protein for many populations globally. Furthermore, while zoonotic potential is a concern with avian influenza, the primary focus is on the direct impact on poultry health and production. The other options presented do not reflect the severity of the situation: there is significant economic impact associated with outbreaks, transmission rates of highly pathogenic strains can vary, and the zoonotic potential, while noteworthy, does not overshadow the immediate threat posed to poultry populations. Thus, understanding the high mortality rates in birds is crucial for managing and preventing the spread of this virus effectively.

7. What is the role of the NVRT as part of the National Disaster Medical System?

- A. Provide long-term care for animals
- B. Collect vaccination data during disasters
- C. Assist citizens in animal-related emergencies
- D. Team members are private citizens, including private veterinary practitioners**

The role of the National Veterinary Response Team (NVRT) as part of the National Disaster Medical System emphasizes that team members are predominantly private citizens, including private veterinary practitioners. This volunteer-based team is composed of veterinarians, veterinary technicians, and other professionals who are specifically trained to respond to animal health needs during disasters and emergencies. Their expertise allows them to provide essential services in assessing animal health, addressing veterinary needs, and ensuring that animals are cared for in disaster situations. This aspect of having team members who are private citizens is crucial, as it fosters a strong rapport with local communities and builds emergency response capacity by leveraging the skills and knowledge of those who are familiar with their own geographic areas. These members are often more readily available and can operate effectively within their own communities or regions during emergencies. Other options highlight potential activities related to veterinary care and animal emergencies, but they either misinterpret the primary role of the NVRT or suggest a scope that is not primarily focused on the composition and function of the team. For instance, while the NVRT may indirectly assist in situations involving vaccination data or long-term care, their central mission is primarily oriented around emergency response and animal welfare as a part of coordinated disaster management.

8. What is one of the functions of the accreditation process for veterinary practitioners?

- A. To allow all animals to be sold without restrictions
- B. To enable them to diagnose any human diseases
- C. To assist with interstate and international movement of animals**
- D. To provide financial assistance to private clinics

The accreditation process for veterinary practitioners plays a crucial role in facilitating the interstate and international movement of animals. When veterinarians are accredited, it signifies that they have met specific standards of training and practice, allowing them to issue health certificates that confirm animals are free from diseases. This is particularly important in the context of animal trade, transportation, and travel, as many countries and regions have strict health regulations to prevent the introduction of zoonotic diseases that could affect both animal and human populations. By having accredited veterinarians involved in this process, it helps to ensure that the animals being moved are healthy and meet the required health criteria, thereby enhancing the safety of animal movement across borders.

9. How many animal diseases are included in the OIE single list?

- A. 70
- B. 117**
- C. 150
- D. 90

The correct answer is 117, as this figure accurately reflects the current number of animal diseases included in the World Organisation for Animal Health's (OIE) single list. The OIE single list consists of diseases that have significant economic, public health, and animal welfare impacts; these diseases are prioritized for surveillance and control measures on a global scale. The comprehensive inclusion of 117 diseases serves as a crucial framework for international cooperation and transparency in managing zoonotic risks and enhancing food security. Tracking these diseases is vital for maintaining animal health and preventing outbreaks that could affect human populations. This number changes as the OIE continually updates its criteria based on new scientific evidence and emerging threats, which underscores the dynamic nature of global health practices in relation to animal diseases.

10. What is a significant risk of feeding swill to pigs regarding African swine fever?

- A. The swill may contain live bacteria
- B. The virus can survive in some pork products for a long time**
- C. The pigs could become resistant to other diseases
- D. The swill may spread diseases through direct contact

Feeding swill to pigs poses a significant risk in relation to African swine fever primarily because the virus responsible for this disease can survive in certain pork products for a considerable time period. When swill includes contaminated pork or meat products, the virus has the potential to infect the pigs consuming this feed, leading to outbreaks of the disease. African swine fever is highly contagious among pigs and can lead to severe consequences for swine health and the entire industry. The prolonged survival of the virus in meat products means that even small amounts of contaminated food can introduce the virus into a herd, creating a pathway for its transmission and making control measures more challenging. The other options describe risks or scenarios that don't directly relate to the specific mechanism of African swine fever transmission through swill feeding. For instance, while swill may indeed contain live bacteria, the direct relation to African swine fever is not established as it is for the virus. Pigs developing resistance to other diseases is unrelated to the risks posed specifically by swill feeding. Lastly, although swill could potentially spread diseases through direct contact, it is the viability of the virus in contained products that presents a more significant and established risk regarding African swine fever.

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://usdanvapglobalhealth.examzify.com>

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

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