



QUESTION BANK - ZOOSES

Fill in the blanks

1. 17-D vaccine is used to protect people against _____ disease.
2. _____ are the reservoirs for KFD.
3. World Zoonotic Day is celebrated every year on _____.
4. Man is a part of life cycle in _____ zoonosis.
5. Saxitoxin is associated with a condition in _____.
6. "Ringa – Ringa – Rosa" the nursery rhyme has its origin from _____, a zoonotic disease.
7. "Yellow rain" is associated with a biological warfare agent _____.
8. Deerfly fever is caused by _____.
9. Deerfly fever is caused by _____.
10. Antirabies serum and vaccine are essential for victims of class _____ bite.
11. Kanagawa test is used in the identification of _____.
12. The most common condition associated with chronic toxoplasmosis in man _____.
13. First zoonotic disease discussed at the 1st World Health Assembly in 1948 is _____.
14. Important reservoir means of dispersal for Lyme disease is _____.
15. Soil with bird manure is an important source of _____ mycotic disease.
16. Erythema chromium migrans is otherwise known as _____.
17. Chigger typhus (Scrub typhus) in man is caused by _____.
18. Darling disease in man is caused by _____.
19. _____ is a type of direct zoonosis in which diseases are transmitted from animals to man.
20. Casoni test is associated with _____.
21. Tick borne encephalitis is an example of _____ sub type of metazoonosis.
22. _____ are mainly responsible for the transmission of KFD to man.
23. Polio is an example of _____ type of zoonosis.
24. Herringworm disease is otherwise known as _____.
25. Q Fever is caused by _____.
26. _____ and _____ are involved in the life cycle / transmission of metazoonoses.

27. In India, 96% of Rabies is spread by the bite of _____.
28. Yellow fever is transmitted by _____.
29. _____ is an example of nematode which cause cutaneous larva migrans for which man is an abnormal host.
30. Parrot fever is caused by _____.
31. The most common serotype of salmonella in humans are _____ and _____.
32. *E. coli* is responsible for _____ type of infection in humans.
33. Selective media used for the isolation of *Bacillus anthracis* is _____.
34. TORCH test identifies _____, _____, _____ and _____.
35. Antemortem diagnosis of rabies in man is done by using clinical samples _____ and _____.
36. Brucella organisms in exudates and tissues are best demonstrated by _____ staining technique.
37. The protective antibody titre in man after complete ARV schedule should be _____.
38. Sylvatic yellow fever is transmitted to man from _____ hosts by _____ vectors.
39. Man must be one of the vertebrate hosts in the life cycle of _____ zoonosis.
40. The host involved in the spread of Capnocytophaga to man is _____.
41. Pigbel disease in man is caused by _____.
42. Vector associated with the transmission of epidemic typhus in man is _____.
43. _____ of ticks are mainly responsible for the transmission of KFD from monkeys to man.
44. Sabin Feldman dye test is associated with _____ zoonotic disease.
45. Persons at greatest risk of acquiring zoonoses are those who work in close proximity to animals like _____ and _____ at slaughter houses.
46. _____ in the placenta may enhance the growth of Brucella sp.
47. Trench fever is caused by _____.

Write the etiology for the following zoonotic diseases

1. Athlete's foot
2. Nine mile fever
3. Black vomit
4. Cat scratch disease
5. Undulant fever
6. Rice field fever
7. Parrot fever
8. Blastomycosis
9. Creeping eruptions
10. Anthrax
11. Q fever
12. Leptospirosis
13. Plague
14. New cattle disease
15. Cat scratch fever
16. Relapsing fever
17. Milker's nodules
18. Delhi boil
19. Farcy
20. Sodoku
21. Sindbis fever
22. Larval granulomatosis
23. Queensland tick typhus
24. Carrion's disease
25. Cat-scratch fever
26. Trench fever

Write popular scientific zoonotic names for the following synonyms

1. Parrot fever
2. Pork finger
3. Haverhill fever
4. Nine mile fever

5. Darling disease
6. Jail fever
7. Deerfly fever
8. Black vomit
9. Trench fever
10. Carrion's disease
11. Cat-scratch fever

Write the arthropod vectors/invertebrate host involved in the transmission of following zoonotic diseases

1. Epidemic typhus
2. KFD
3. Yellow fever
4. Plague
5. Scrub typhus
6. Kala azar
7. Trypanosomiasis
8. Paragonimiasis
9. Diphyllbothriosis
10. Rocky mountain spotted fever

Choose the best answer

1. Veterinarian involved in B.C.G. vaccine development
 - a). Gaston Roman
 - b). Guerin
 - c). Griffith Evans
 - d). Calmette
2. Small pox officially eradicated world wide in
 - a). 1969
 - b). 1979
 - c). 1989
 - d). 1959

3. Algal zoonosis

- a). Protothecosis
- b). Paragonimiasis
- c). Favus
- d). Fish finger

4. "TORCH" test is associated with

- a). Tuberculosis
- b). Toxoplasmosis
- c). Typhoid
- d). Leptospirosis

5. Tick – borne encephalitis is an example of metazoonosis type

- a). II
- b). III
- c). IV
- d). I

6. Cutaneous larva migrans is an example of

- a). Sapro-anthropozoonosis
- b). Sapro-amphixebnosis
- c). Sapro-meta-anthropozoonosis
- d). Metazoonosis

7. Darling disease is otherwise known is

- a). Histoplasmosis
- b). AIDS
- c). Scarlet fever
- d). Tick typhus

8. Non – obligatory cyclozoonosis

- a). Hydatidosis
- b). Cysticercosis
- c). Yellow fever
- d). Brucellosis

9. Reservoir of KFD

- a). Porcupines
- b). Monkeys
- c). Cattle
- d). Mosquito

10. Zoonotic disease where the Strauss test is the choice of diagnosis
- Glanders
 - Epidemic typhus
 - Typhoid
 - Anthrax
11. Direct Zoonosis
- Yellow fever, Plague
 - Rabies, Echinococcosis
 - Rabies, Brucellosis
 - Fascioliasis, Tuberculosis
12. The crucial factor for the transmission of rabies virus from animal to man
- Salivary invasion
 - Cerebral invasion
 - Muscular invasion
 - Blood circulation
13. Patients with Dracunculiasis possess in their parts (Leg , Hand , Neck , etc) the
- Adult parasite
 - Larva
 - Oocyst
 - Intermediate stage
14. Zoonosis due to animal organ transplantation is
- Xenozoonosis
 - Anthropozoonosis
 - Amphixenosis
 - Cyclozoonosis
15. The Rabies vaccine preferred for man is
- Vero cell derived vaccine
 - Human diploid cell derived vaccine
 - Embryonated egg derived vaccine
 - Brain cell derived vaccine
16. Zoonotic disease frequently associated with bird & bat habitats
- Rabies
 - Anisakiasis
 - Histoplasmosis
 - Brucellosis

17. Natural cycle of endemic typhus (flea-borne typhus) occurs in
- a). Cattle
 - b). Man
 - c). Rodents
 - d). Mosquito
18. Reservoir for Japanese encephalitis
- a). Pigs
 - b). Cattle
 - c). Birds
 - d). Rat
19. Darling disease refers to
- a). AIDS
 - b). Scarlet fever
 - c). Histoplasmosis
 - d). Ornithosis
20. In leptospirosis patients, the organisms are seen in the blood during
- a). First week
 - b). Second week
 - c). Third week
 - d). Third day
21. Vaccine used in man against yellow fever
- a). 17 D vaccine
 - b). Strain 19 vaccine
 - c). Leptospira vaccine
 - d). Stern vaccine
22. First zoonotic disease discussed at the 1st World Health Assembly in 1948.
- a). Rabies
 - b). Anthrax
 - c). Plague
 - d). Tuberculosis
23. Veterinary Public Health section in WHO was established in the year
- a). 1945
 - b). 1965
 - c). 1985
 - d). 1955

24. Transplacental transmission from mother to baby occurs in
- Toxoplasmosis
 - KFD
 - Q-fever
 - Rabies
25. The Zoonotic disease not reported in India, but against which vaccine is being produced at Kasouli (India)
- Yellow fever
 - West Nile fever
 - Chikungunya fever
 - Q-fever
26. Nine-mile fever in man is caused by
- Brucella abortus*
 - Coxiella burnetii*
 - Salmonella suis*
 - Leptospira interrogans*
27. Tape worm that causes "Alveococcosis" a serious disease in man (Alveolar hydatidosis)
- Echinococcus vogeli*
 - Echinococcus granulosus*
 - Echinococcus multilocularis*
 - E.granulosus* & *E.multilocularis*
28. Zoonotic disease transmitted by human faeces
- Cysticercosis
 - Hydatidosis
 - Anthrax
 - Trichinellosis
29. "Yellow Rain" is associated with a biological warfare agent
- SO₂
 - Anthrax spores
 - Trichothecene mycotoxin
 - White phosphorous

30. Saxitoxin is associated with a condition in man

- a). Shigellosis
- b). Salmonellosis
- c). Paralytic shellfish poisoning
- d). Trichothecene mycotoxin

31. Women of child bearing age who works with cats should discuss with their physician about

- a). T.B.
- b). Cat scratch disease
- c). Toxoplasmosis
- d). Brucellosis

32. NICD has its origin to control and eradicate

- a). Small pox
- b). Rabies
- c). Malaria
- d). Tuberculosis

33. Leprosy is an example of

- a). Anthroponosis
- b). Direct zoonosis
- c). Zooanthroposis
- d). Metazoonosis

34. Pathognomonic symptom of chronic brucellosis in man

- a). Fever
- b). Abortion
- c). Arthritis
- d). Neurological symptoms

35. Lethal dose of anthrax spores for inhalational anthrax in man

- a). 5 to 10 spores
- b). 10¹⁰ to 20¹⁰ spores
- c). 10⁴ to 50⁴ spores
- d). 10,000 spores

36. The most common form of anthrax in man
- Intestinal form
 - Inhalational form
 - Cutaneous form
 - Reproductive form
37. Vaccine strain used for man to protect against Japanese encephalitis
- Yokohama strain
 - 17 D strain
 - Nakayama strain
 - stern strain
38. Principal hosts for *Trichinella spirallis*
- Pig, Man & Rat
 - Pig, Man & Dog
 - Pig, Cattle & Sheep
 - Pig, Man & Goat
39. Dairyman's itch is caused by
- Sarcoptes
 - Trycophyton
 - Buffalo pox
 - Pseudo cow pox
40. Zagreb schedule of rabies vaccination in man refers to i/m vaccination regimen
- 2-1-1
 - 2-2-2
 - 1-1-1-1-1-1
 - None of the above
41. Vector involved in sylvatic Yellow fever
- Haemogogus
 - Aedes aegypti*
 - Haemophysalis spinigera*
 - Both *Aedes aegypti* and *Haemophysalis spinigera*
42. Hide porter's disease
- Erysipeloid
 - Anthrax
 - Brucellosis
 - Leprosy

43. Reservoir of *Cryptococcus neoformis*

- a). Cats
- b). Pigeon
- c). Rodents
- d). Dogs

44. Mosquito borne zoonotic disease

- a). JE, Typhoid, Q-fever
- b). Yellow fever, JE, Dengue
- c). Plague, Kala azar, KFD
- d). Dengue, Brucellosis, TB

45. Reservoirs for zoonotic cutaneous leishmaniasis are

- a). Sheep & Goats
- b). Rodent & Dogs
- c). Pig & Dogs
- d). Dogs & Cats

46. The most common condition associated with chronic toxoplasmosis in man

- a). Chorioretinitis
- b). Abortion
- c). Arthritis
- d). Relapsing fever

47. Transmission of disease from animal to man both by aerosol and tick bite

- a). Typhus fever
- b). Q-fever
- c). Scrub typhus
- d). Dengue

48. Space occupying disease in man

- a). Hydatidosis
- b). Yellow fever
- c). Lyme disease
- d). Rabies

49. Increase in food borne diseases in man is attributed to ignoring the principles of

- a). HACCP
- b). MMPO
- c). WHO
- d). FAO

50. Intermediate host involved in clonorchiasis

- a). Snail
- b). Crab
- c). Fish
- d). Both Snail and Crab

51. *Spirillum minor* causes a disease in man

- a). Cat scratch disease
- b). Relapsing fever
- c). Sodoku
- d). Tick typhus

52. Cutaneous larva migrans is an example of

- a). Sapro – anthroozoonosis
- b). Sapro – amphixenosis
- c). Metzazoonosis
- d). Sapro-metazoonosis

53. Fleas become unblocked and plague transmission ceases at ambient temperature about

- a). 500C
- b). 280C
- c). 100C
- d). 300C

54. *Yersinea pestis* multiplies and develops autophagocytic capsule in

- a). Neutrophils
- b). Monocyte
- c). Platelets
- d). Lymphocytes

55. The gases that are involved in gas gangrene by *Clostridium* spp.

- a). CO₂ + H₂
- b). N₂ + O₂
- c). H₂ + N₂
- d). CO₂ + O₂

56. Saxitoxin is associated with a condition
- Paralytic shellfish poisoning
 - Streptococcal infection
 - Salmonellosis
 - Aflatoxicosis
57. Antemortem diagnosis of rabies is done in man by using
- Cornea & facial skin
 - Urine & saliva
 - Brain & saliva
 - Only in cornea
58. Reservoir and amplifier hosts for JE virus respectively are
- Hérons & Pigs
 - Pigs & Herons
 - Ticks & Pigs
 - Hérons & Ticks
59. The bacterial strain used in India for the production of BCG vaccine
- Danish 1331
 - Indian 246
 - Belgium 1111
 - BCG strain
60. Bacteria used in BCG vaccine
- Brucella abortus*
 - Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
 - Mycobacterium bovis*
 - Mycobacterium phlei*
61. The number of subculture BCG vaccine strain had undergone a period of 13 yrs.
- 130 passages
 - 230 passages
 - 1231 passages
 - 250 passages
62. The recommended dose for HRIG for high-risk rabies exposure victim
- 20 IU/Kg Bw
 - 40 IU/kg Bw
 - 80 IU/kg Bw
 - 150 IU/kg Bw

63. Recommended dose ERIG for high risk rabies exposure victim
- 40 IU/ kg Bw
 - 80 IU/kg Bw
 - 100 IU/kg Bw
 - 150 IU/kg Bw
64. Antirabies serum and vaccine are essential for victims of class
- Class – I bite
 - Class – II bite
 - Class – III bite
 - Class – I & II bite
65. The site of injection of antirabies vaccine in man
- Deltoid anteriolateral zone of thigh
 - Gluteal muscle
 - Calf muscle
 - Around naval region
66. Sabin Feldman dye test is a serological test of choice for diagnosis of
- Toxoplasmosis
 - Tularensis
 - Blastomycosis
 - Histoplasmosis
67. Staphylococcal shock syndrome (*Staph.aureus*) is associated with enterotoxin
- F
 - A
 - C
 - B
68. Small pox was officially eradicated world wide in
- 1969
 - 1979
 - 1989
 - 1959
69. The word "Zoonosis" was coined by
- Rudolf Virchow
 - Robert Koch
 - Calmette
 - Louis Pasteur

70. Casoni's test is to diagnose

- a). Hydatidosis
- b). Lyme disease
- c). Scarlet fever
- d). Leishmaniasis

71. Cat scratch fever is due to

- a). *Toxocara felis*
- b). *Isospora felis*
- c). *Bartonella henselae*
- d). None of the above

72. Chlamydiosis is an occupational disease affecting

- a). Livestock farmer
- b). Aviary worker
- c). Butcher
- d). Sewer worker

73. Lyme disease is spread by

- a). *Phelebotamus sp.*
- b). *Aedes aegypti*
- c). *Anopheles sp.*
- d). *Ixodes ricinus*

74. Following test is used in the diagnosis of hydatid disease

- a). Straus test
- b). Casoni test
- c). Stormont test
- d). Sabin Feldman dye test

75. In the diagnosis of Chagas disease examination of the following is important

- a). Blood smear
- b). Skin scraping
- c). Lymph node biopsy
- d). Excretions of bug

76. Sleeping sickness in man is due to

- a). *Trypanosoma evansi*
- b). *Trypanosoma brucei*
- c). *Trypanosoma congolensis*
- d). *Trypanosoma gambiense*

77. *Babesia microti* infection has been observed in
- Hunters
 - Splenectomised individuals
 - Butchers
 - Veterinarians
78. Fish handlers' disease is due to infection with
- Chlamydia psittaci*
 - E.coli*
 - Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*
 - Bartonella henselae*
79. Eggs from accredited flock should not contain
- Cholesterol
 - Salmonella
 - Leptospira
 - Brucella
80. An important source of infection for leptospirosis
- Urine
 - Faeces
 - Hair
 - None of the above
81. People working in tanneries are most likely to get
- Anthrax
 - Salmonellosis
 - Cat scratch fever
 - Leptospirosis
82. *E.coli* on EMB agar develops colonies of distinctive
- Red colour
 - Blue colour
 - Metallic sheen colour
 - Green colour
83. Trench fever is caused by
- Bartonella bacilliformis*
 - Bartonella henselae*
 - Bartonella quintana*
 - Chikungunya virus

Write True or False

1. The peak transmission of dracunculiasis in man occurs during rainy season.
2. Crab and snail are the two invertebrate hosts involved in paragonimiasis.
3. Life cycle of sylvatic yellow fever involves rodents and ticks.
4. ABC program is applied to the control / eradication of anthrax, brucellosis and contagious ecthyma.
5. Pigs are the reservoir for JE.
6. Rabies requires two vertebrate hosts to complete the life cycle.
7. Man acquires parrot fever by tick bite.
8. Increase in food borne diseases in man is attributed to ignoring the principles of HACCP.
9. Leprosy is an example of anthroponosis.
10. Cysticercosis is transmitted by pig faeces.
11. Parrot fever is transmitted by aerosol.
12. Leptospire is secreted in the milk of infected lactating mother.
13. Dogs are the reservoir for loopill.
14. Pregnant woman should be away from cattle, which are the main source of Toxoplasma.
15. Glanders is an airborne zoonotic disease.
16. Natural cycle of Lyme disease takes place in mice and deer.
17. Pulmonary infection (pneumonia) is the most common clinical manifestation of melioidosis in man.
18. Giardiasis is an emerging zoonotic disease transmitted from dogs and cats.
19. Rift valley fever is transmitted by mosquitoes.
20. Herons act as reservoir hosts, while pigs act as amplifier hosts for J.E.
21. People are the definitive hosts and cattle are the intermediate hosts for *Taenia saginata*.
22. Groin is the most common site of the buboes in plague.
23. *Brucella canis* causes brucellosis in man.
24. Air borne transmission of rabies is associated with cats.
25. *Yersinia enterocolitica* serotypes O:3, O:5-27, O:8 and O:9 are human pathogens transmitted by animals.
26. World Zoonotic day is celebrated on July 6th every year.
27. BPL inactivated nervous tissue rabies vaccine is preferred over live modified cell culture vaccine.

28. Cysticercosis and hydatidosis are the examples of obligatory cyclozoonosis.
29. Rabies requires two vertebrate hosts to complete the cycle.
30. Black fleas are associated with kala azar.
31. Parrot fever is caused by *Rickettsii*.
32. Strauss test is for the diagnosis of glanders.
33. Q fever is spread to man only by tick bites.
34. Relapsing fever is an example of metazoonosis based on the mode of spread.
35. Extrinsic incubation period is always associated with metazoonosis.
36. Hydatidosis is an example of obligatory cyclozoonosis.
37. Both the animal and man are primary hosts in amphixenosis.
38. Tularaemia is very common in cooler months of the year.
39. Man gets hydatidosis by the ingestion of eggs of *Echinococcus*.
40. *Brucella abortus* strain 99 is used for the preparation of antigen.
41. Man acquires chlamydiosis by inhalation.
42. In taeniasis, man is the definitive host.
43. KFD is an example of metazoonosis.
44. Casoni test is associated with hydatidosis.
45. Transplacental transmission of toxoplasmosis occurs in woman.
46. Brucellosis is an example for cyclozoonosis.
47. Hide porter's disease is caused by microsporium.
48. National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) has its origin to eradicate small pox.
49. Sheep are the reservoirs of louping ill.
50. Fish finger is caused by *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*.
51. Extrinsic incubation period is associated with cyclozoonosis.
52. Fungal vaccines are uncommon because of their poor antigenicity.
53. Cell mediated immune response is protective in *Brucella* infections.
54. Nymphal stages of *Haemophysalis spinigera* are mainly responsible for the transmission of KFD in man.
55. Glanders in man is caused by *Pseudomonas pseudomallei*.
56. Urine should be collected one week after illness from patients suffering from Leptospirosis for culturing or demonstration.
57. Infective larva of *Echinococcus granulosus* is responsible for hydatidosis in man.
58. Kala azar is transmitted by Culicine mosquitoes.
59. Q fever is not transmitted by aerosols.

60. Cysticercosis is an example of zoonoses.
61. Intermediate host is one in which sexual phase of reproduction of parasite occurs.
62. Yellow fever is not reported in India.
63. Prophylactic vaccine against rabies is generally practiced in almost all the persons in urban areas in India.
64. *Clostridium botulinum* toxin types A, B, E, F and G affects man.
65. Man gets dracunculosis by drinking water contaminated with infective Cyclops.
66. Strauss test is associated with Streptococcal infections.
67. Reservoir hosts for melioidosis are rodents.
68. The transmission of rabies by the bite of cattle is remote because of lack of canine teeth and absence of hyaluronidase enzyme in saliva.
69. Ascolis test identifies antigenic components of *Bacillus anthracis* and not antibodies.
70. Demonstration of a single high convalescent titre of more than 1:160 is an appropriate clinical setting and is highly suggestive of tularaemia in man.
71. Listeriosis is an opportunistic infection.
72. Anthrax meningoencephalitis is common in man.
73. Endemic haemoptysis is due to infection with schistosomes.
74. Whitmore bacillus causes melioidosis.
75. Relapsing fever is spread by mosquitoes.
76. Incubation period of typhoid is relatively long.
77. Haemolytic uremia syndrome caused by heartworms.
78. Swine act as amplifying host for Japanese encephalitis virus.
79. Control rodents eliminates leptospirosis.
80. *Salmonella typhi* is adapted to animals.
81. Examination of sputum is useful in the diagnosis of paragonimiasis.
82. Ruminants are highly susceptible to rabies infection.
83. Weil Felix test is used in the diagnosis of Toxoplasma infection.
84. Brucella abortus strain 19 vaccine is a live vaccine.
85. Rhinosporidiosis spread by direct contact.
86. Eating of undercooked liver infected with hydatid cyst causes hydatid disease in man.
87. Ranikhet disease is communicable to man.
88. Copper sulphate is a good molluscicide.

89. Straus test is used in the diagnosis of brucella infection.
90. The name of the tube used to perform tube agglutination test is known as Wasserman tube.
91. Milk ring test is performed to diagnose tuberculosis in animals.
92. Motile leptospire could be seen under ordinary light microscope.
93. Wool sorter's disease is caused by *Bacillus anthracis*.

Match the following

1. Armstrong's disease - a). Mite (*Leptotrombidium*)
2. Sodoku - b). *Rochalimea henselae*
3. Parrot fever - c). Lymphocytic choriomeningitis
4. Scrub typhus - d). *Spirillum minor*
5. Cat scratch fever - e). *Chlamydia psittaci*
6. Yellow fever - f). TORCH test
7. B.C.G - g). "Coin" lung lesions
8. Dirofilariasis - h). Snail
9. Toxoplasmosis - i). *Aedes aegypti*
10. Paragonimiasis - j). Guerin

Match the following

1. Salmonella - a). Mantoux test
2. Brucellosis - b). Silage
3. Calf hood vaccination - c). Anthrax
4. *E.coli* toxins - d). Brucella strain 19
5. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* - e). Bites of arthropod
6. Reverse zoonoses - f). EMJH Base
7. Listeria - g). Heat labile and heat stable
8. Leptospira - h). *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
9. Hide and wool - i). Bang's disease
10. Plague - j). Food borne infection

Define the following

1. Zoonosis
2. "Fish finger"
3. Veterinary public health

4. Oral vaccine baits for rabies
5. Amphixenosis
6. Wool sorters disease
7. Fish tape worm
8. Cross infection
9. Vertical transmission
10. Paired serum sample
11. Reservoir
12. Zooanthroponoses
13. Nosogenic territory
14. Notifiable disease
15. Euzoonosis
16. Strauss test
17. Dead end host
18. Sentinels
19. Vector
20. Carrier

Short answers

1. Jungle yellow fever
2. Giant kidney worm
3. Fascioliasis
4. Cercarial dermatitis
5. Yersiniosis
6. Factors affecting the spread of zoonoses
7. Objective of the study of zoonoses
8. Occupational zoonoses
9. Pets & Zoonoses
10. Rabies Control Programme
11. Predisposing factor for listeriosis
12. Trichinosis
13. Three day fever
14. Psittacosis
15. Salmonellosis
16. Rat bite fever

17. Enlist zoonotic diseases affecting children. Write a brief account of cutaneous larva migrans.
18. Write important clinical feature of anthrax
19. Enlist the modes of transmission of (a). Q fever & (b). Cysticercosis in man
20. Short notes on (a). Bioterrorism & (b). Poikilothermic zoonosis
21. Mention the control measures of (a). Rabies & (b). Dengue fever.
22. Explain the epizootiology of 'Q' Fever. Describe the clinical signs in human and how to prevent and control human infection.
23. Describe different forms of Anthrax in man. How anthrax is an occupational disease and how to prevent and control anthrax in an endemic area.
24. Explain Metazoonosis. Describe with suitable example and method of prevention and control of metazoonotic diseases.
25. Ecological factors that influence the prevention of zoonotic diseases
26. Abattoir workers & zoonosis
27. Brucellosis (control measure)
28. Water borne disease
29. Socio economic conditions and human health zoonosis
30. Meat borne zoonoses
31. Objectives of study of zoonoses
32. Industrial zoonoses
33. Parrot fever
34. World zoonoses day
35. Certified herd and accredited herd
36. Impact of zoonotic diseases
37. Factors responsible for transmission of disease from animal to man.

Essays

1. Enlist some zoonotic diseases of recreational origin. Explain briefly any one of them.
2. Enlist Zoonotic diseases transmitted from dogs to man. Explain briefly cutaneous larva migrans.
3. Enlist zoonotic diseases affecting CNS. Explain briefly control measures of any one of them.
4. Describe the epidemiology, modes of transmission and control measures of Hydatidosis in man.

5. Describe the epidemiology of listeriosis in man. Describe different forms of listeriosis in man.
6. Define occupational zoonosis. Enlist such professions with suitable examples and measures to prevent them.
7. What are metazoonoses? Classify the metazoonoses. Schematically explain briefly each one of them with examples.
8. Define poikilothermic zoonoses. Enlist important poikilothermic hosts and zoonotic disease transmitted by them.
9. Mention the different strategies to be adopted in the control of zoonotic disease in general.
10. Define 'natural foci' of infection. With suitable examples discuss natural foci of different zoonotic disease.
11. Define zoonosis. Classify the zoonosis based on the life cycle of infecting organism & transmission with examples.
12. Define the epidemiology of Japanese encephalitis and listeriosis
13. Define industrial zoonosis. Explain with examples.
14. Write the transmission of following disease to man
15. What do you understand by the term biological warfare. Explain what is the role of public health veterinarian in such situation with example
16. Classify the zoonosis based on the mode of transmission, diagrammatically with example.
17. Describe in detail the various modes of transmission of zoonotic infections.
18. Describe in detail the classification of zoonoses with suitable examples.
19. Describe the prevention and control of zoonotic diseases.
20. Describe the epidemiology, clinical features and laboratory diagnosis of following diseases (any two)
21. Write in detail about the etiology transmission disease caused in animal and humans, diagnosis prevention and control of brucellosis.
22. Cutaneous larva migrans and visceral larval migrans in humans.
23. Describe in details the role of sylvatic animals in the transmission of zoonoses.
24. Enlist some fungal zoonotic diseases with example. Describe any one of emerging fungal zoonoses.
25. Discuss prevention and control of tuberculosis in man and animals.