

# Common Diseases of Small Animals

- Student Notes

*Directions:*

Fill in the blanks.

## ***Introduction to Disease Segment***

### **1. Disease**

- Is a disorder or incorrect \_\_\_\_\_ of an organ, structure or \_\_\_\_\_ of an animal's body

### **2. Disease**

- Is transmitted from infected animals to \_\_\_\_\_ animals through the following methods:
  - direct contact
  - indirect contact
  - \_\_\_\_\_ contact
  - airborne transmission
  - fecal-oral transmission
  - vector-borne transmission

### **3. Direct Contact**

- Occurs when an \_\_\_\_\_ animal has direct contact with a susceptible animal
- Examples include:
  - touching an infected animal
  - sexual contact
  - contact with oral \_\_\_\_\_
  - contact with body lesions

### **4. Indirect Contact**

- Occurs when an animal comes in contact with a \_\_\_\_\_ surface
- Examples include:
  - sharing feed or water bowls with \_\_\_\_\_ animals
  - touching other contaminated surfaces

### **5. Droplet Contact**

- Occurs when droplets containing \_\_\_\_\_ come in contact with the eyes, nose or mouth
- Examples include:
  - infected animals \_\_\_\_\_ or sneezing onto susceptible animals

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## 6. Airborne Transmission

- Occurs when droplets are evaporated or dust \_\_\_\_\_ which contain microorganisms are in the air
- Examples include:
  - animals ingesting or breathing in microorganisms into their \_\_\_\_\_ tract

## 7. Fecal-Oral Transmission

- Occurs when microorganisms enter the body through \_\_\_\_\_ of contaminated food or water
- Examples include:
  - animals eating \_\_\_\_\_ food or water

## 8. Vector-Borne Transmission

- Occurs when \_\_\_\_\_, animals or insects, transfer the disease to other susceptible animals
- Examples include:
  - flies, mites and ticks transfer disease through biting susceptible animals
  - rats spread disease through feces which are then \_\_\_\_\_ ingested by susceptible animals

## 9. Zoonotic Diseases

- Can be passed between animals and humans
- Can be caused by viruses, bacteria, \_\_\_\_\_ and fungi
- Are transmitted by coming in contact with body fluids, being bitten by a tick or mosquito or eating or drinking something \_\_\_\_\_

## 10. Immunity

- Is an animal's ability to protect and defend their body from \_\_\_\_\_, disease or other unwanted or foreign organisms and objects
- Includes the following processes:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ immunity
  - active immunity

## 11. Passive Immunity

- Is an immunity which occurs due to the injection of \_\_\_\_\_ from outside the body to fight an infection or disease
- Is short term and \_\_\_\_\_ permanent

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## 12. Active Immunity

- Is an \_\_\_\_\_ in which the animal's body produces its own antibodies to fight of infection or disease
- Is \_\_\_\_\_ term and permanent

## 13. Disease

- Can be caused by the following:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ deficiencies
  - pathogens
  - \_\_\_\_\_

## 14. Nutrient Deficiencies

- Result from under \_\_\_\_\_ of key nutrients
- Can affect the internal processes of animals
- Lower an animal's immune system and increase chances of \_\_\_\_\_

## 15. Nutritional Requirements

- Depend on an animal's age and \_\_\_\_\_
- Allow animals to receive a well-balanced diet
- Include:
  - vitamins
  - fats
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - protein
  - minerals

## 16. Pathogens

- Are any \_\_\_\_\_ causing a disease
- Can be microscopic or \_\_\_\_\_

Clinic Corner: Microscopic is defined as an organism too small to be seen by the unaided eye, but large enough to be studied under a microscope.

Macroscopic is defined as an organism large enough to be perceived or examined by the unaided eye such as a worm or tick.

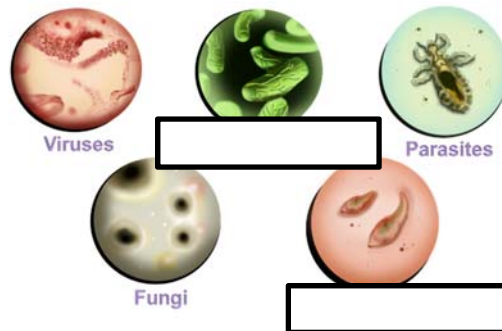
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## 17. Pathogens

- Are classified as follows:
  - viruses
  - bacteria
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - fungi
  - protozoa

## 18. Pathogens



## 19. Viruses

- Cannot reproduce without a host
- Consist of DNA or \_\_\_\_\_
- Can take over the functions of the \_\_\_\_\_

## 20. Bacteria

- Are single celled organisms
- May produce \_\_\_\_\_ harmful to the body
- Multiply rapidly without a host
- Can be \_\_\_\_\_ by shape

## 21. Parasite Shapes

- Include:
  - cocci: \_\_\_\_\_-shaped
  - \_\_\_\_\_: rod-shaped
  - spirilli: spiral-shaped

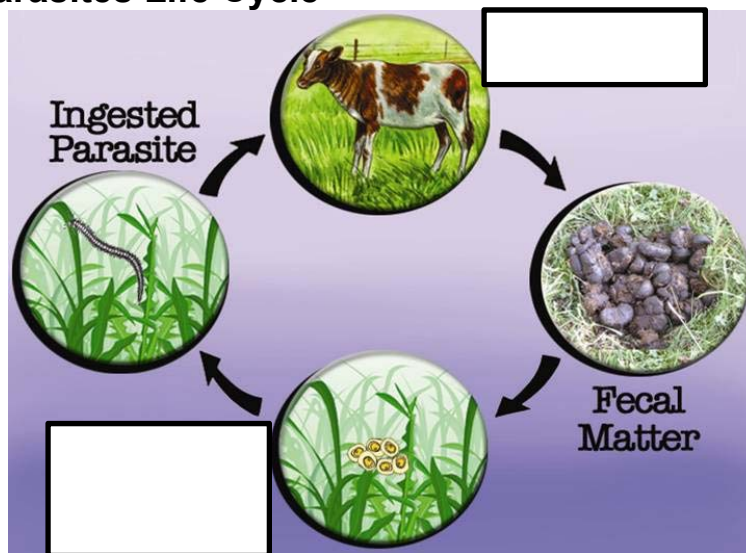
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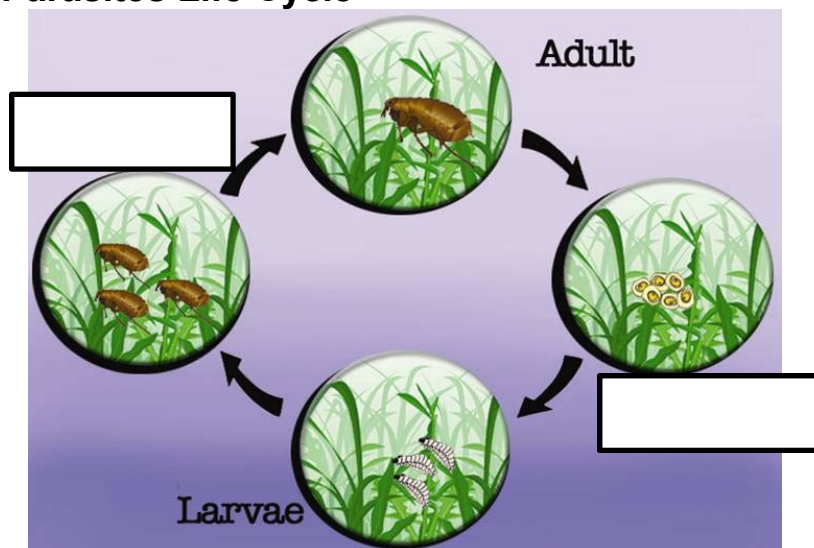
## 22. Parasites

- Can be \_\_\_\_\_ or internal
- Effect host animals through contact or ingestion
- Have various life \_\_\_\_\_
- Are living organisms

## 23. Internal Parasites Life Cycle



## 24. External Parasites Life Cycle



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## 25. Fungi

- Studies are known as \_\_\_\_\_
- Live in air, soil, plants and water
- Produce transmittable spores which can cause \_\_\_\_\_ diseases

Clinic Corner: Mycology is defined as the study of the characteristics of fungi.

## 26. Protozoa

- Is Greek for first animal
- Is a single-celled \_\_\_\_\_
- Breath, move and reproduce similar to multi-cellular animals
- Can be \_\_\_\_\_ into many different types

## 27. Genetics

- Is the study of heredity, which is a process where parents pass genes onto their \_\_\_\_\_
- Causes parents to pass DNA mutations to their offspring which often leads to \_\_\_\_\_ of disease

## 28. Prevention

- Starts with proper management and \_\_\_\_\_
- Reduces chance of \_\_\_\_\_
- Results in a healthy animals

## 29. Proper Management

- Allows animal owners to prevent causes, prevent symptoms and treat diseases
- Involves the following techniques:
  - providing \_\_\_\_\_
  - cleaning and sanitizing
  - providing a good diet
  - monitoring \_\_\_\_\_
  - isolating new animals

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## 30. Signs of Healthy Animals

- Include the following:
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - normal feces and urine
  - normal vital signs
  - \_\_\_\_\_ coat
  - eating and drinking normally

## 31. Signs of Unhealthy Animals

- Include the following:
  - lethargic
  - rough hair coat
  - dull eyes
  - abnormal feces or urine
  - elevated vital signs
  - \_\_\_\_\_ breathing or coughing
  - loss of appetite
  - runny nose
  - \_\_\_\_\_

## 32. Vital Signs

- Refers to the temperature, \_\_\_\_\_ rate and pulse of the body
- Provide critical information about an animal's state of health and can be used to not only detect but also monitor \_\_\_\_\_ issues, such as diseases

## 33. Temperature

- Is defined as the degree of \_\_\_\_\_ of a living body
- Is considered a fever when it is elevated or above normal or considered \_\_\_\_\_ when it is below normal
- Is measured in degrees Fahrenheit in the U.S.

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## 34. Respiration

- Is the act of breathing and is determined through the following examinations:
  - rate
    - number of \_\_\_\_\_per minute
  - depth
    - intensity or indication of strain
  - rhythm
    - change in duration of inspiration and expiration
  - sound
    - absence of noise
  - \_\_\_\_\_
    - labored breathing

## 35. Pulse Rate

- Is the measurement of the heart rate or the number of times the heart beats per minute
- Is determined through the following examinations:
  - \_\_\_\_\_
    - number of beats per minute
  - rhythm
    - regular repeated pattern of beats
  - quality
    - tension on the arterial wall and volume of \_\_\_\_\_

## 36. Animal Body Systems

- Are \_\_\_\_\_structures made up of millions of cells
- Each work together to carry out a special job
- Are highly affected by \_\_\_\_\_which disrupt normal cell functions while sometimes resulting in killing cells and tissues



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## 37. Animal Body Systems

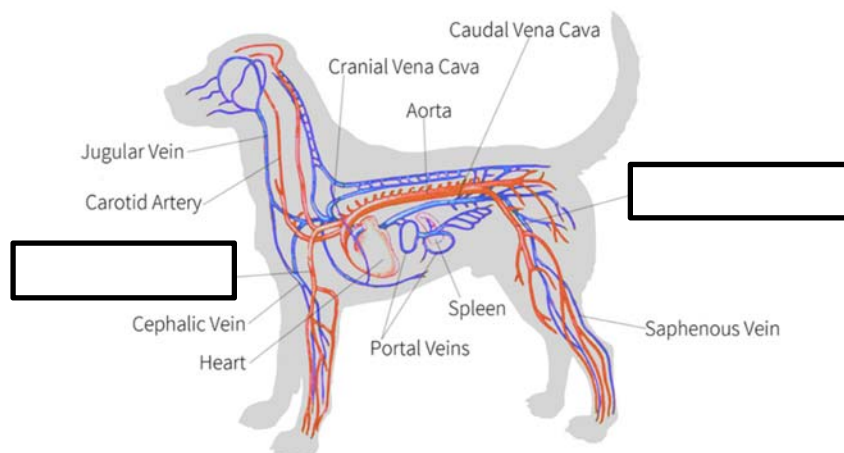
- Include:
  - circulatory
  - respiratory
  - digestive
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - immune
  - integumentary
  - nervous
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - reproductive

## 38. Circulatory System

- Is designed to pump and deliver blood to the body's tissues
- Is made up of the heart, \_\_\_\_\_, veins and blood
- Is affected through disease by changes to blood levels, \_\_\_\_\_ heart sounds and beats, fluid around the heart and anemia

## 39. Circulatory System

HEART AND BLOOD VESSELS



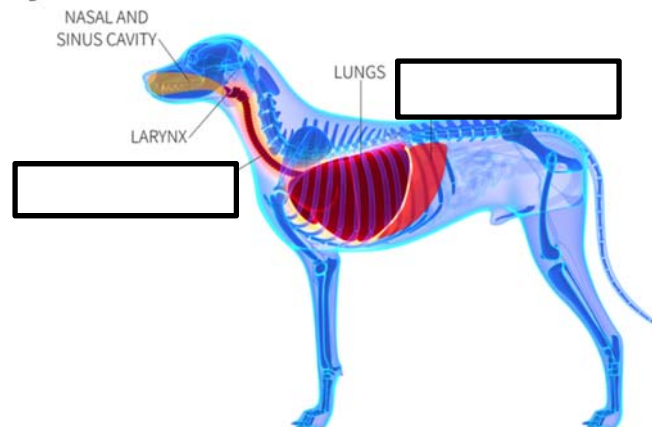
## 40. Respiratory System

- Is made up of the nose, mouth, \_\_\_\_\_, bronchi and lungs
- Provides the body with the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide
- Is affected by disease through coughing, \_\_\_\_\_ to the lungs and labored breathing

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## 41. Respiratory System



## 42. Digestive System

- Breaks down food into simple \_\_\_\_\_ which can be absorbed by the body
- Absorbs digested parts of food into the blood stream
- Is affected by disease through diarrhea, weight loss, \_\_\_\_\_ damage and poor appetite

## 43. Digestive System

- Includes four basic types of systems:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ (simple)
  - ruminant (polygastric)
  - hindgut-fermenter
  - \_\_\_\_\_

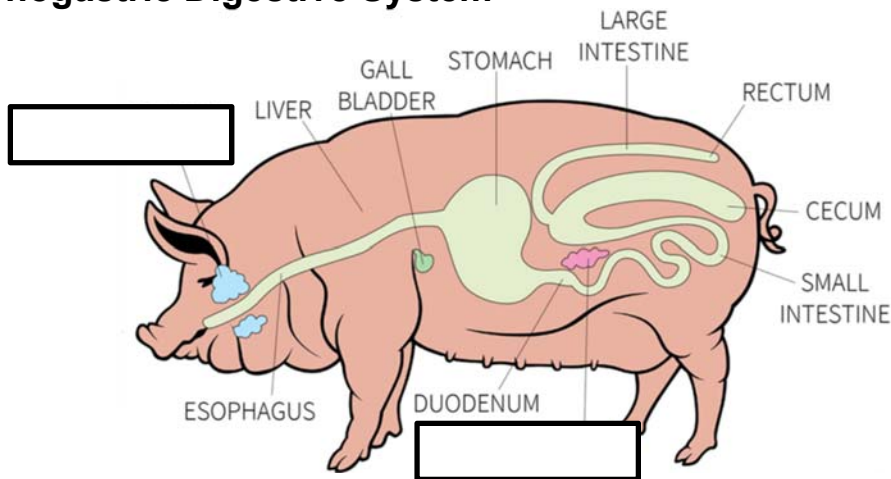
## 44. Monogastric Digestive System

- Contains a \_\_\_\_\_ stomach
- Stomach is very muscular and stores ingested food and moves it into the \_\_\_\_\_ intestine
- Is found in humans, swine, dogs and cats

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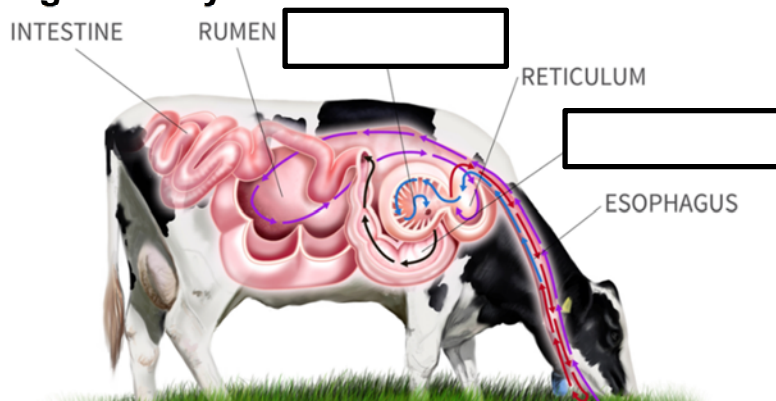
## 45. Monogastric Digestive System



## 46. Ruminant Digestive System

- Also known as polygastric
- Contains one large stomach which is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ compartments
  - Including:
    - \_\_\_\_\_
    - reticulum
    - omasum
    - abomasum
- Is found in cattle, sheep and goats

## 47. Ruminant Digestive System



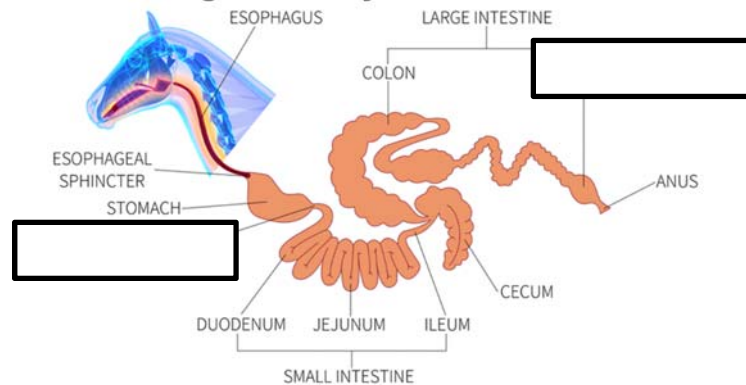
## 48. Hindgut-Fermenter Digestive System

- Is found in animals who eat large amounts of \_\_\_\_\_
- Is similar to ruminants, however does not have stomachs with several compartments
- Is found in horses, rabbits, \_\_\_\_\_ and hamsters

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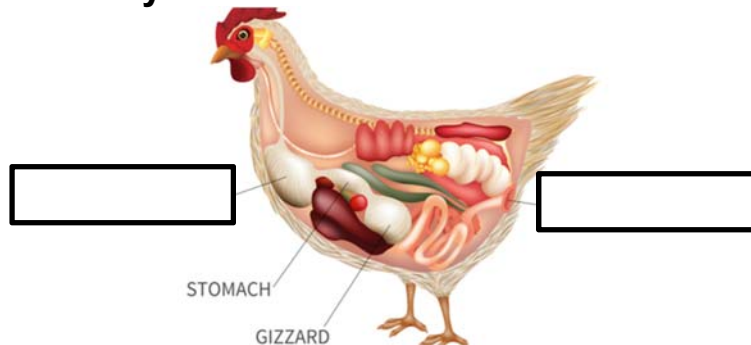
## 49. Hindgut-Fermenter Digestive System



## 50. Avian Digestive System

- Highly differs from the previous digestive systems because the bird has no teeth
- Is made up of the \_\_\_\_\_ which empties directly into the crop, where the food is stored and then grinded by the \_\_\_\_\_ with stones or grit
- Is a very fast process

## 51. Avian Digestive System



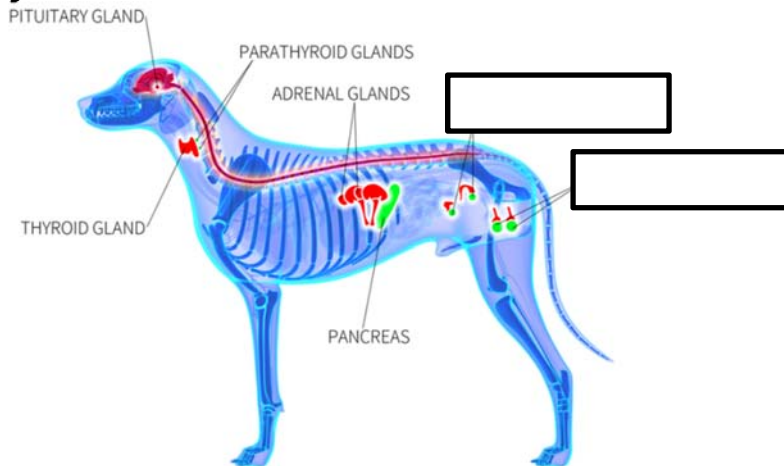
## 52. Endocrine System

- Produces hormones which regulate metabolism, growth and development, tissue and sexual function, \_\_\_\_\_, sleep and mood
- Is made up of the pituitary gland, \_\_\_\_\_, parathyroid glands, adrenal glands, pancreas, ovaries and testicles
- Is affected by disease through poorly developed or swollen glands

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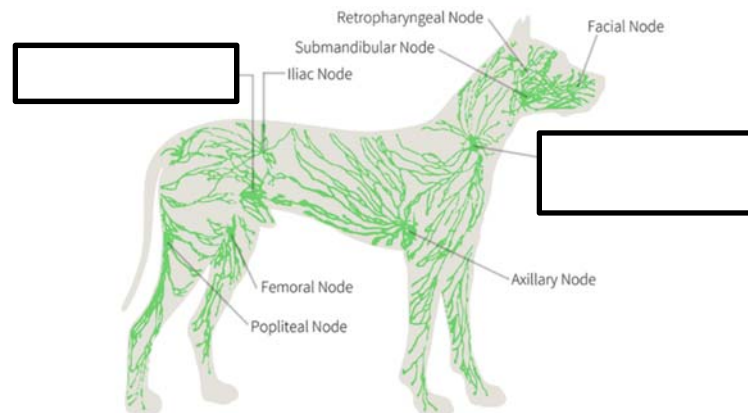
### 53. Endocrine System



### 54. Immune System

- Defends the body against \_\_\_\_\_ organisms and other invaders
- Attacks organisms and substances which invade an animal's system and causes diseases
- Is made up of \_\_\_\_\_, cells, proteins, tissues and organs
- Is affected by disease through reduced immune response

### 55. Immune System



### 56. Integumentary System

- Protects the animal's body from disease by providing a \_\_\_\_\_ to viruses and bacteria
- Protects the body from dehydration, overheating or freezing
- Is affected by disease through \_\_\_\_\_, itching, scratching, rough hair coat, hair falling out, crusty skin and lesions

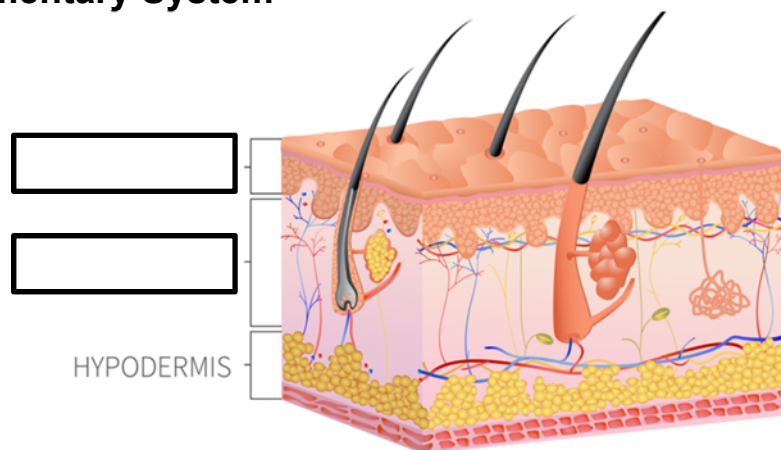
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## 57. Integumentary System

- Is the largest organ in the body and includes the following:
  - hair
  - feathers
  - scales
  - nails
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - horns
  - skin

## 58. Integumentary System



## 59. Nervous System

- Transmits signals to different parts of the animal's body and operates basic body functions like \_\_\_\_\_ and digestion
- Is affected by disease through poor coordination, tremors, \_\_\_\_\_ and changes to behavior

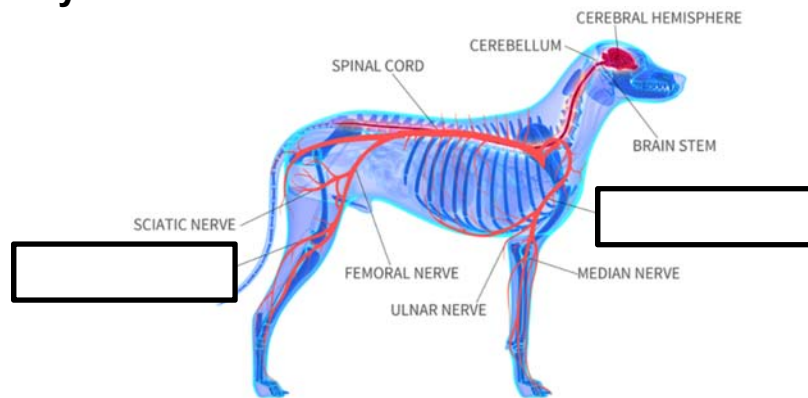
## 60. Nervous System

- Includes:
  - central \_\_\_\_\_ system
    - which is the brain and spinal cord
  - peripheral nervous system
    - which is made up of the nerves and \_\_\_\_\_

# Common Diseases of Small Animals

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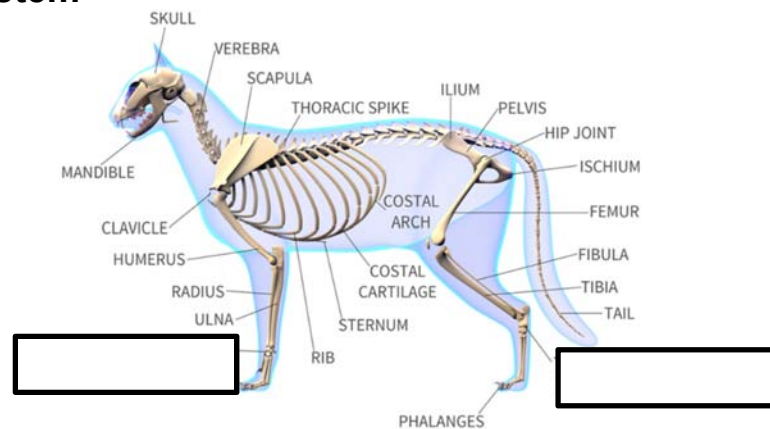
### 61. Nervous System



### 62. Skeletal System

- Protects and supports the body tissues and internal organs
- Is made up of bones and other \_\_\_\_\_ tissues
- Is affected by \_\_\_\_\_ through poor growth, muscle weakness, stiffness, lameness and muscle tremors

### 63. Skeletal System



### 64. Reproductive System

- Is a \_\_\_\_\_ of sex organs within animals which work together for the purpose of sexual reproduction
- Is affected by disease through lowered \_\_\_\_\_ rates, lactation problems and reproductive unsoundness



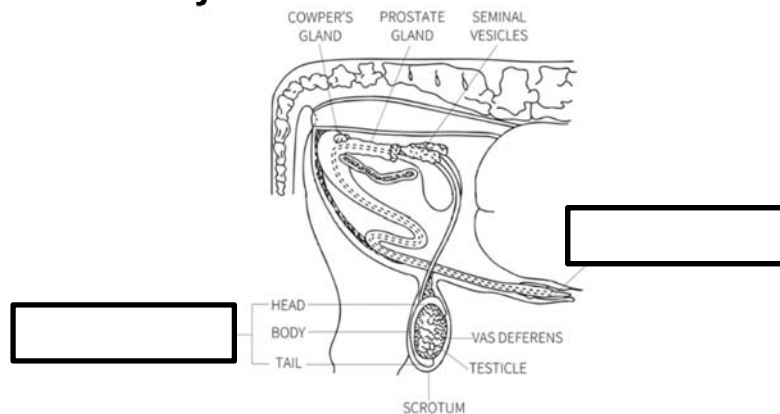
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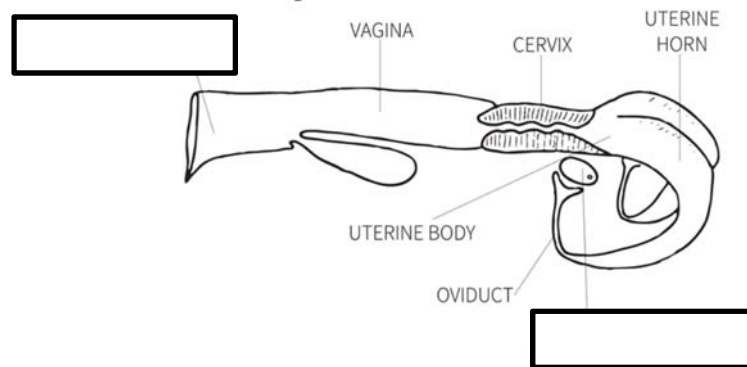
## 65. Reproductive System

- Female anatomy includes:
  - ovaries
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - vagina
  - vulva
  - uterus
- Male anatomy includes:
  - penis
  - \_\_\_\_\_

## 66. Male Reproductive System



## 67. Female Reproductive System





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## ***Disease in Dogs Segment***

### **1. Common Dog Diseases**

- Include:
  - heart disease
  - \_\_\_\_\_disease
  - canine distemper
  - canine parvovirus
  - kennel cough
  - \_\_\_\_\_disease

### **2. Canine Heart Disease**

- Can be present at birth or acquired
- Normally develops during \_\_\_\_\_
- Causes heart failure
  - results from the heart's \_\_\_\_\_ to pump blood at a rate required to meet the body's needs

### **3. Canine Heart Disease**

- Symptoms include:
  - early stages have no \_\_\_\_\_
  - heart enlargement
  - coughing
  - difficulty \_\_\_\_\_
  - loss of appetite

### **4. Canine Heart Disease**

- Treatment includes:
  - there is no cure, but medications can be provided by your \_\_\_\_\_ to treat the symptoms
- Prevention includes:
  - regular check-ups
  - \_\_\_\_\_ exercise
  - balanced diet

# Common Diseases of Small Animals

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## 5. Heartworms

- Can affect any dog whether it is an indoor or outdoor pet
- Occurs when an infected female \_\_\_\_\_ bites a dog and the larvae migrate through the tissues and eventually into a dog's heart
- When mature are from \_\_\_\_\_ long

## 6. Heartworms

- Symptoms may not be visible until later stages of \_\_\_\_\_
- Symptoms include:
  - dull coat
  - lack of energy
  - coughing and difficulty \_\_\_\_\_
  - enlarged abdomen

## 7. Heartworms

- Treatment can be dangerous, expensive and includes the following:
  - involves a series of injections
  - no \_\_\_\_\_ activity
  - large amounts of rest
  - preventive medication given once \_\_\_\_\_ are eliminated

## 8. Heartworms

- Prevention includes:
  - once-a-month heart worm oral \_\_\_\_\_ year round
  - \_\_\_\_\_ for heartworms at least once a year

## 9. Canine Distemper

- Is a virus
- Damages a dog's \_\_\_\_\_ system
- Is highly contagious
- Is transmitted by contact with \_\_\_\_\_ urine, fecal material or saliva

# Common Diseases of Small Animals

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## 10. Canine Distemper

- Symptoms can be mild to extreme and include the following:
  - constant squinting
  - \_\_\_\_\_ of the eyes
  - pus discharge from the eyes and nose
  - \_\_\_\_\_ loss
  - vomiting

## 11. Canine Distemper

- Treatment includes:
  - there is no cure, but medications can be given to treat
- \_\_\_\_\_ Prevention includes:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ is the best method
    - should occur when dogs receive early shots
  - isolation of sick dogs away from non-infected dogs

## 12. Canine Parvovirus (CPV)

- Is also called Parvo
- Is a viral disease which attacks the intestinal tract, \_\_\_\_\_ blood cells and the heart
- Is spread by dog-to-dog contact
  - fecal material of infected dogs can be carried on the hair and feet of dog, \_\_\_\_\_ cages or shoes
- Is less likely to occur in single dog homes

## 13. Canine Parvovirus (CPV)

- Symptoms include:
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - loss of appetite
  - vomiting
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - fecal discoloration
  - blood in feces

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## 14. Canine Parvovirus (CPV)

- Treatment includes:
  - combat dehydration with water and \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ given in the form of a shot or IV
  - rest

## 15. Canine Parvovirus (CPV)

- Prevention includes:
  - vaccination
  - \_\_\_\_\_ vaccinations
  - proper cleaning of kennels
  - keeping dogs away from \_\_\_\_\_ of other dogs

## 16. Kennel Cough

- Is formally known as canine \_\_\_\_\_ or bordetella
- Is caused by the bacteria Bordetella bronchiseptica
- Causes a severe \_\_\_\_\_ cough
- Is transmitted by contact with the nasal secretions of infected dogs

## 17. Kennel Cough

- Symptoms include:
  - dry hacking cough followed by \_\_\_\_\_
  - watery nasal discharge
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - fever
  - pneumonia

## 18. Kennel Cough

- Treatment includes:
  - for \_\_\_\_\_, let the disease run its course with a cough suppressant being administered
  - for severe cases, \_\_\_\_\_ are administered, water should be kept available at all times

## 19. Kennel Cough

- Prevention includes:
  - avoid contact with other dogs, especially \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_

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## 20. Lyme Disease

- Is a bacterial infectious disease syndrome
- Is spread primarily by \_\_\_\_\_
- Symptoms can last months after the \_\_\_\_\_ has been treated

## 21. Lyme Disease

- Symptoms include:
  - fever
  - loss of appetite
  - \_\_\_\_\_ lameness
  - arthritis
  - \_\_\_\_\_ loss

## 22. Lyme Disease

- Treatment includes:
  - administering \_\_\_\_\_
  - giving pain relievers
  - is a long process
- Prevention includes:
  - avoiding ticks
  - applying \_\_\_\_\_
  - vaccinations

## *Disease in Cats Segment*

### 1. Common Cat Diseases

- Include:
  - heartworm disease
  - feline \_\_\_\_\_
  - feline leukemia virus
  - feline \_\_\_\_\_ disease

### 2. Heartworms

- Can affect any cat whether it is an indoor or outdoor pet
- Occurs when an infected female mosquito bites a cat and the \_\_\_\_\_ migrate through the tissues and eventually into a cat's heart
- Can also reside in the pulmonary \_\_\_\_\_
- When mature are from nine to 11 inches long

# Common Diseases of Small Animals

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## 3. Heartworms

- Symptoms may not be visible until later stages of infection
- Symptoms include:
  - dull coat
  - lack of energy
  - coughing and \_\_\_\_\_breathing
  - enlarged abdomen
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - sudden death

## 4. Heartworms

- Treatment includes:
  - there are no approved treatments for cats
  - can use some dog treatments, but there are some side \_\_\_\_\_ which can cause pulmonary failure
  - treat the \_\_\_\_\_ of heart worms and hope the cat outlives the worms

## 5. Heartworms

- Prevention includes:
  - once-a-month heart worm oral \_\_\_\_\_year round
  - testing for heartworms at least once a \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Feline Panleukopenia

- Is also called feline distemper
- Is a highly \_\_\_\_\_viral disease
- Usually occurs in groups of cats
- Is passed from cat-to-cat by direct contact or by fecal waste from infected cats
- Destroys a cat's cells making them more susceptible to other diseases and \_\_\_\_\_
- Has a very high mortality rate

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## 7. Feline Panleukopenia

- Symptoms include:
  - loss of \_\_\_\_\_
  - depression
  - high fever
  - lethargy
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - dehydration

## 8. Feline Panleukopenia

- Treatment includes:
  - if reached is limited to supportive \_\_\_\_\_
  - there are no antibiotics
  - try to combat \_\_\_\_\_ and malnutrition
  - strict isolation
  - constant attention

## 9. Feline Panleukopenia

- Prevention includes:
  - some cats will have immunity due to a \_\_\_\_\_ mild case or have received the \_\_\_\_\_ from their mother
  - vaccinations

## 10. Feline Leukemia Virus

- Is a fatal \_\_\_\_\_ affecting the cat's immune system
- Increases the cat's susceptibility to other disease
- Can be spread by contaminated nasal secretions, infected urine, feces and milk
- Does not survive for long \_\_\_\_\_ of a cat's body

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## 11. Feline Leukemia Virus

- Symptoms include:
  - weight loss
  - recurring \_\_\_\_\_ illness
  - lethargy
  - fever
  - diarrhea
  - erratic \_\_\_\_\_ patterns
  - yellow color around the mouth

## 12. Feline Leukemia

- Treatment includes:
  - there is no cure
  - confine cat to prevent exposure to \_\_\_\_\_ cats
  - feed nutritionally balanced diets
  - avoid feeding raw foods
  - schedule check-ups for cat
- Prevention includes:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ of infected cats
  - vaccination

## 13. Feline Respiratory Diseases

- Include the following:
  - feline viral rhinotracheitis
  - feline calicivirus
  - feline \_\_\_\_\_
- Are highly contagious
- Are transmitted from cat-to-cat through direct contact, through the air by sneezing or \_\_\_\_\_ or by humans if they have been close to infected cats



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## 14. Feline Respiratory Diseases

- Symptoms include:
  - runny nose
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - coughing
  - lethargy
  - fever
  - loss of \_\_\_\_\_

## 15. Feline Respiratory Diseases

- Treatment includes:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ antibiotics
  - ensuring food and water intake
  - rest
- Prevention includes:
  - vaccination
  - \_\_\_\_\_ of infected animals

## *Disease in Birds Segment*

### 1. Common Bird Diseases

- Include the following:
  - psittacine beak and feather disease
  - \_\_\_\_\_ disease
  - polyoma virus
  - \_\_\_\_\_ wasting disease
  - bacterial infections
  - aspergillosis

### 2. Psittacine Beak & Feather Disease

- Is a highly contagious viral infection
- Is mainly found in cockatoos, but is potentially contagious to all \_\_\_\_\_ birds
- Is an airborne virus normally spread in bird nurseries, pet shops, bird fairs and when birds are brought together in \_\_\_\_\_ conditions
- Attacks the beak and feathers of birds as well as decreases the efficiency of the immune system

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## 3. Psittacine Beak & Feather Disease

- Symptoms include:
  - irreversible loss of feathers
  - shedding of \_\_\_\_\_ feathers
  - abnormal feather development
  - loss of powder down
  - \_\_\_\_\_ beak with lesions
  - weight loss

## 4. Psittacine Beak & Feather Disease

- Treatment includes:
  - there is no \_\_\_\_\_ available at this time
- Prevention includes:
  - there is no vaccine available at this time
  - strict isolation of diseased birds to \_\_\_\_\_ the spread of the disease
  - DNA testing of birds
  - keep facilities clean

## 5. Pacheco's Disease

- Is caused by a herpes virus which attacks the liver
- Results in liver failure and eventually \_\_\_\_\_
- Is spread through infected feces and nasal discharge
- Is very stable outside the \_\_\_\_\_ so it can contaminate the air, surfaces, food and water aiding in the spread of the disease

## 6. Pacheco's Disease

- Symptoms include:
  - lethargy
  - diarrhea
  - \_\_\_\_\_ feathers
  - weight loss
  - \_\_\_\_\_ infections
  - tremors in the neck, wings and legs

# Common Diseases of Small Animals

- Student Notes

## 7. Pacheco's Disease

- Treatment includes:
  - is limited to \_\_\_\_\_ care
  - treat with antibiotics to minimize the spread of the virus
  - acyclovir, an antiviral \_\_\_\_\_, is helpful on decreasing the mortality of the disease

## 8. Pacheco's Disease

- Prevention includes:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ and yearly boosters
  - quarantine and test new birds
  - isolate any bird which could be \_\_\_\_\_ the virus
  - disinfect all surfaces with bleach

## 9. Polyoma Virus

- Is a virus also known as Budgerigar Fledgling Disease
- Is one of the most significant \_\_\_\_\_ to caged birds
- Infects almost all parrot species
- Is most lethal to young birds
- Is spread through feather dust, aerosols, \_\_\_\_\_ feeding of chicks, direct contact with infected environments and carrier birds

## 10. Polyoma Virus

- Symptoms include:
  - swollen \_\_\_\_\_
  - depression
  - loss of appetite
  - weight loss
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - diarrhea
  - dehydration
  - tremors
  - paralysis

# Common Diseases of Small Animals

- Student Notes

## 11. Polyoma Virus

- Treatment includes:
  - no \_\_\_\_\_ is available at this time
- Prevention includes:
  - vaccination of all birds
  - \_\_\_\_\_ new birds
  - disinfect all surfaces the bird comes in contact with using bleach

## 12. Bacterial Infections

- Often occur when the bird is stressed, suffers from poor nutrition, inadequate care or the \_\_\_\_\_ population overwhelms the bird's immune system
- Can be given to birds by humans
- Can cause organ damage and even death
- Include:
  - upper \_\_\_\_\_ infections
  - urinary tract infections
  - intestinal infections

## 13. Upper Respiratory Infections

- Symptoms include:
  - sneezing
  - \_\_\_\_\_ discharge
  - inflamed eyes
  - \_\_\_\_\_ of the head

## 14. Upper Respiratory Infections

- Treatment includes:
  - administration of an oral \_\_\_\_\_
  - eye or nasal drops
  - increased fluid intake
- Prevention includes:
  - reduce stress of the bird
  - feed a \_\_\_\_\_ diet
  - keep areas where the bird will be clean

# Common Diseases of Small Animals

- Student Notes

## 15. Intestinal Infections

- Symptoms include:
  - loss of \_\_\_\_\_
  - vomiting
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - depression

## 16. Intestinal Infections

- Treatment includes:
  - administering an antibiotic
  - supportive therapy
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - tube feeding
- Prevention includes:
  - check food for \_\_\_\_\_
  - keep water and cage clean
  - do not feed birds from your mouth

## 17. Aspergillosis

- Is a fungal infection
- Is caused by an endotoxin which is produced by the \_\_\_\_\_
- Is considered to be opportunistic as it mainly occurs in birds with a suppressed immune system
- Can be caused by \_\_\_\_\_, inadequate housing and contaminated feed
- Is grown in the air sacs of a bird's upper respiratory system

## 18. Aspergillosis

- Symptoms include:
  - respiratory distress
  - voice changes
  - \_\_\_\_\_ feces
  - regurgitation
  - poor appetite
  - \_\_\_\_\_ in the lungs, air sacs and trachea

# Common Diseases of Small Animals

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## 19. Aspergillosis

- Treatment includes:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ treatments
  - immune stimulants
  - surgery (if needed)
- Prevention includes:
  - minimize stress and \_\_\_\_\_
  - provide proper ventilation
  - feed a proper diet

## *Disease in Rabbits Segment*

### 1. Common Rabbit Diseases

- Include the following:
  - snuffles
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - wryneck

### 2. Snuffles

- Is a bacterial infection caused by the bacterial \_\_\_\_\_ Pasteurella
- \_\_\_\_\_ resides in the nose, lungs and eye membranes

### 3. Snuffles

- Is a respiratory disease, but may also include ear infections, pneumonia, heart problems, abscesses, eye problems and \_\_\_\_\_
- Is spread among chronically \_\_\_\_\_ animals and their litters or between breeding males and females

### 4. Snuffles

- Symptoms include:
  - sneezing
  - runny nose
  - stained yellow nose and paws from the \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ eyes

# Common Diseases of Small Animals

- Student Notes

## 5. Snuffles

- Treatment includes:
  - administer \_\_\_\_\_ to treat clinical signs
  - bacteria will never be completely removed from an infected rabbit, so \_\_\_\_\_ can occur which will require additional treatment

## 6. Snuffles

- Prevention includes:
  - test new rabbits prior to exposure with other rabbits
  - \_\_\_\_\_ new rabbits
  - sanitize areas where the rabbit will be located
  - decrease \_\_\_\_\_
  - provide proper food, water and housing

## 7. Heat Stress

- Is the common cause of heat strokes in rabbits
- Is \_\_\_\_\_ likely to occur in overweight or heavily furred rabbits, when the environmental temperature is above 85°F (29°C) and high \_\_\_\_\_

## 8. Heat Stress

- Symptoms include:
  - panting
  - salivation
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - weakness
  - delirium
  - convulsions

## 9. Heat Stress

- Treatment includes:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ body temperature
    - spray or bathe rabbits with cool water
    - apply cold running water to \_\_\_\_\_
  - increase fluids

# Common Diseases of Small Animals

- Student Notes

## 10. Heat Stress

- Prevention includes:
  - provide adequate shade from the sun, proper \_\_\_\_\_
  - continuous \_\_\_\_\_ or spray of water
  - have a fan in the area of the rabbit to keep it cool

## 11. Wryneck

- Is a severe twisting of the head which causes coordination problems and sometimes total \_\_\_\_\_
- Is most often a result of a bacterial infection of the inner ear
- Can also be caused by ear mites, cancer or \_\_\_\_\_ imbalances

## 12. Wryneck

- Symptoms include:
  - rabbit's head is often turned to one side
  - recent ear infection
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - shaking head
  - lethargic
  - loss of \_\_\_\_\_

## 13. Wryneck

- Treatment is dependent upon the cause, includes the following:
  - if caused by ear infection, an \_\_\_\_\_ is used
  - if caused by ear mites, the mites should be removed with an approved pesticide
  - if caused by a nutritional \_\_\_\_\_, the imbalance should be identified and corrected through the use of supplements

## 14. Wryneck

- Prevention includes:
  - keep rabbit's ears \_\_\_\_\_
  - feed a \_\_\_\_\_ diet



# Common Diseases of Small Animals

- Student Notes

## ***Disease in Guinea Pigs Segment***

### **1. Common Guinea Pig Diseases**

- Include the following:
  - scurvy
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - salmonellosis

### **2. Scurvy**

- Is caused by a \_\_\_\_\_ deficiency
- Causes connective tissue cells to not produce \_\_\_\_\_ at a normal rate
- Causes weak bones which are easily traumatized

### **3. Scurvy**

- Symptoms include:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ in the joints and gums
  - loose teeth
  - rough hair coat
  - loss of appetite
  - \_\_\_\_\_

### **4. Scurvy**

- Treatment includes:
  - supplementation with vitamin C by \_\_\_\_\_ or orally
  - balancing the diet to include more vitamin C
- Prevention includes:
  - feed a balanced diet which includes plenty of vitamin C to meet the needs of the \_\_\_\_\_

### **5. Bordetellosis**

- Is a bacterial infection of the \_\_\_\_\_ system caused by *Bordetella bronchiseptica*
- Affects guinea pigs of all ages
- Is spread from animal to animal through direct contact
- Is carried by guinea pigs who have had the \_\_\_\_\_ and survived

# Common Diseases of Small Animals

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## 6. Bordetellosis

- Symptoms include:
  - \_\_\_\_\_breathing patterns
  - nasal discharge
  - loss of \_\_\_\_\_
  - weight loss

## 7. Bordetellosis

- Treatment includes:
  - is often \_\_\_\_\_
  - antibiotics can be given to ease symptoms
- Prevention includes:
  - \_\_\_\_\_

## 8. Salmonellosis

- Is a bacterial infection
- Is transmitted by \_\_\_\_\_contaminated food, water, bedding or feces
- Can be spread by animal's who have survived the disease and are now carriers
- Bacteria can enter the guinea pig's \_\_\_\_\_through the eyes

## 9. Salmonellosis

- Symptoms include:
  - depression
  - lethargy
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - weight loss
  - rough hair coat
  - eye \_\_\_\_\_

## 10. Salmonellosis

- Treatment includes:
  - administer antibiotics to treat \_\_\_\_\_
- Prevention includes:
  - \_\_\_\_\_new animals
  - keep housing clean
  - always feed clean food and keep water clean

# Common Diseases of Small Animals

- Student Notes

## ***Disease in Hamsters Segment***

### **1. Common Hamster Diseases**

- Include the following:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ tail
  - cancer
  - \_\_\_\_\_ stones

### **2. Wet Tail**

- Is also known as \_\_\_\_\_ ileitis
- Is a serious bacterial intestinal disease
- Is an extremely \_\_\_\_\_ disease

### **3. Wet Tail**

- Symptoms include:
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - hunched posture
  - extreme \_\_\_\_\_
  - rectal prolapse

### **4. Wet Tail**

- Treatment includes:
  - fluid replacement therapy
  - oral \_\_\_\_\_ medication
  - antibiotics
  - is often not successful
- Prevention includes:
  - sanitize cage often
  - do not breed \_\_\_\_\_ which have had wet tail
  - keep the stress level of the hamster low

### **5. Cancer**

- Is a disease caused by an \_\_\_\_\_ division of abnormal cells
- Is extremely common in hamsters
- Is more likely to affect the \_\_\_\_\_ than the male

# Common Diseases of Small Animals

- Student Notes

## 6. Cancer

- Symptoms include:
  - tumors or \_\_\_\_\_
  - lethargy \_\_\_\_\_
  - loss of \_\_\_\_\_

## 7. Cancer

- Treatment includes:
  - removal of tumors or abscesses if \_\_\_\_\_
  - is very difficult to complete and very expensive
- Prevention includes:
  - no known \_\_\_\_\_ of prevention in hamsters

## 8. Bladder Stones

- Are also known as \_\_\_\_\_
- Can occur in all animals, but are very \_\_\_\_\_ in hamsters due to their small size

## 9. Bladder Stones

- Symptoms include:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ tract infection
  - trouble urinating
  - increased water \_\_\_\_\_

## 10. Bladder Stones

- Treatment includes:
  - removing bladder stones
  - administering \_\_\_\_\_
- Prevention includes:
  - managing hamster's diet, but is not \_\_\_\_\_