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

Common Diseases of Small 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

Common Diseases of Small Animals

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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.

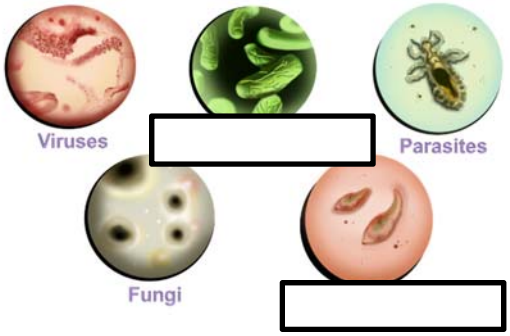
Common Diseases of Small Animals

- Student Notes

17. Pathogens

- Are classified as follows:
  - viruses
  - bacteria
  - _____
  - fungi
  - protozoa

18. Pathogens



19. Viruses

- Cannot reproduce without a host
- Consist of DNA and _____
- 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

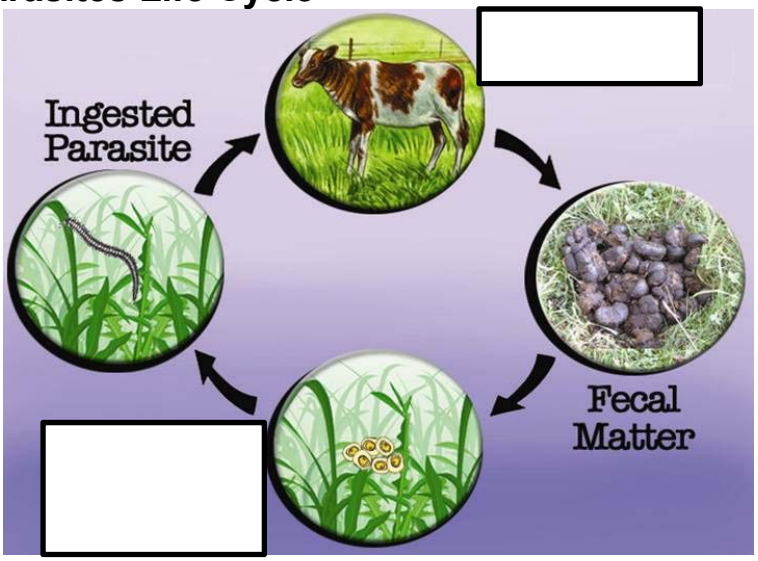
Common Diseases of Small Animals

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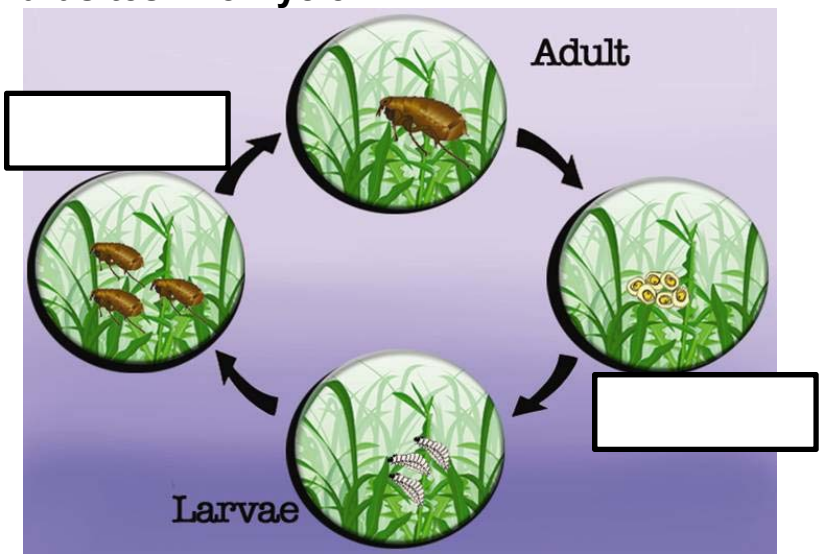
22. Parasites

- 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



Common Diseases of Small Animals

- Student Notes

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

Common Diseases of Small Animals

- Student Notes

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.

Common Diseases of Small Animals

- Student Notes

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

Common Diseases of Small Animals

- Student Notes

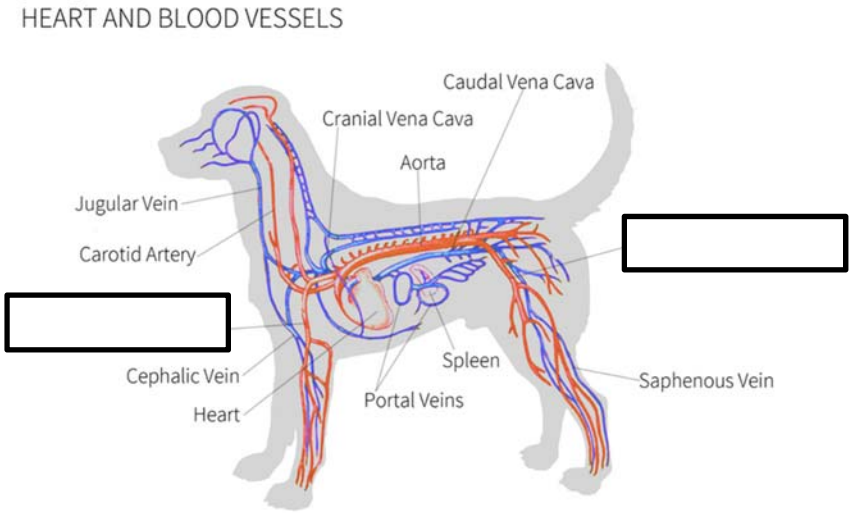
37. Animal Body Systems

- 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



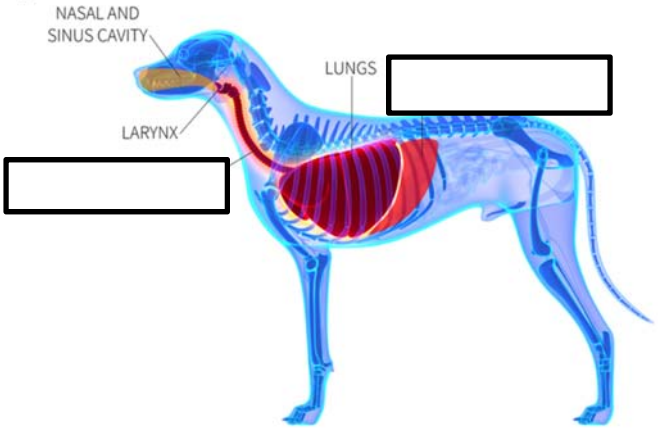
40. Respiratory System

- 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

Common Diseases of Small Animals

- Student Notes

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
  - _____

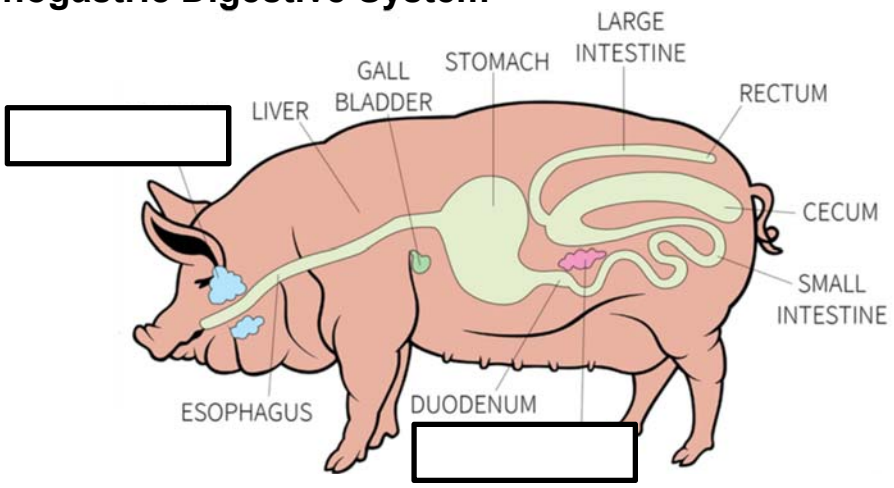
44. Monogastric Digestive System

- 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

Common Diseases of Small Animals

- Student Notes

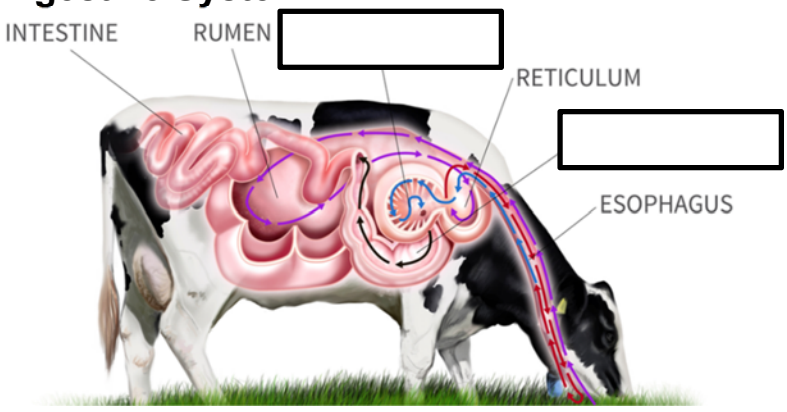
45. Monogastric Digestive System



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



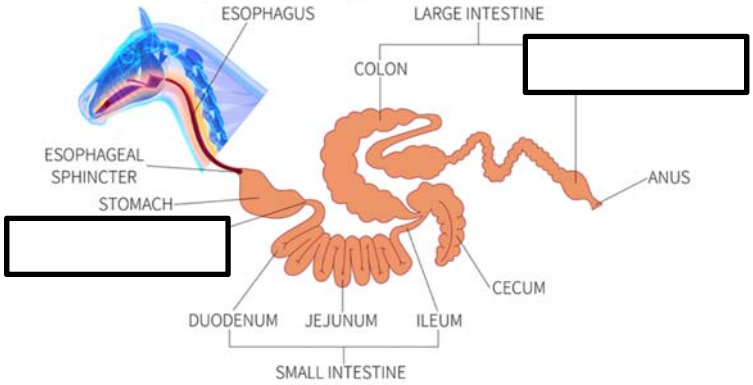
48. Hindgut-Fermenter Digestive System

- 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

Common Diseases of Small Animals

- Student Notes

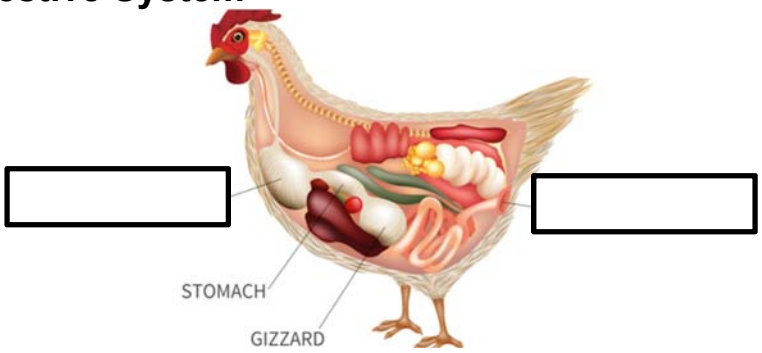
49. Hindgut-Fermenter Digestive System



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



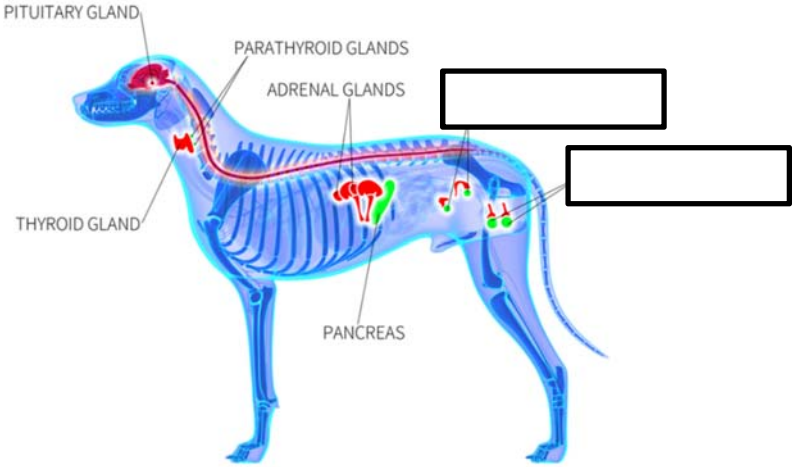
52. Endocrine System

- 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

Common Diseases of Small Animals

- Student Notes

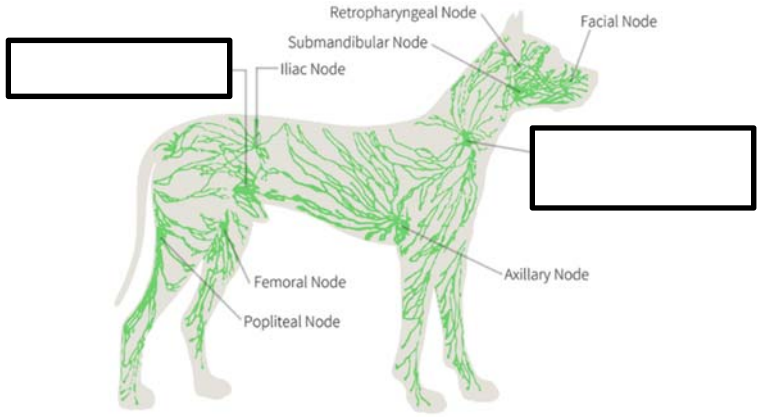
53. Endocrine System



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

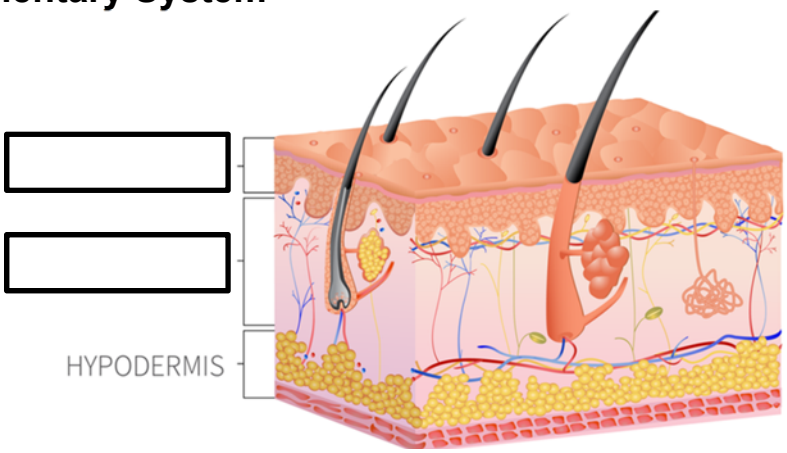
Common Diseases of Small Animals

- Student Notes

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

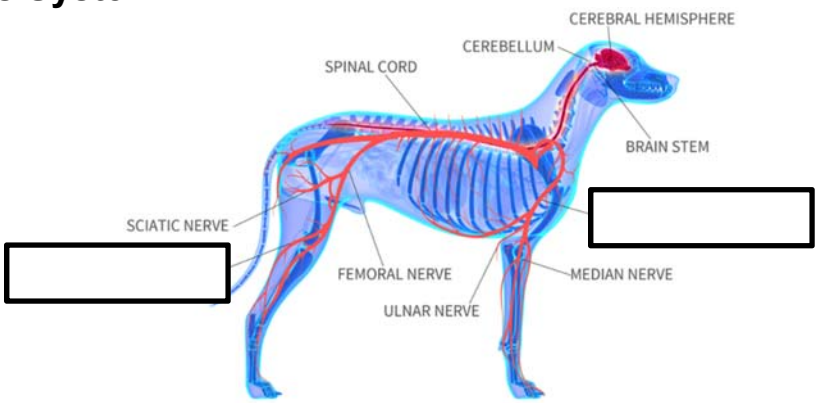
60. Nervous System

- 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

- Student Notes

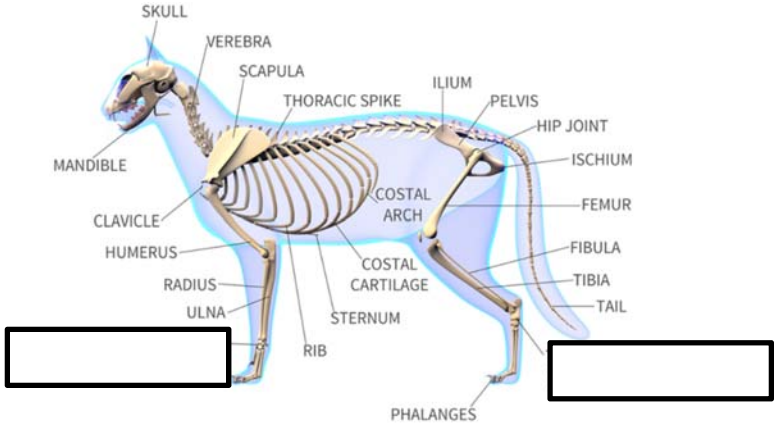
61. Nervous System



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

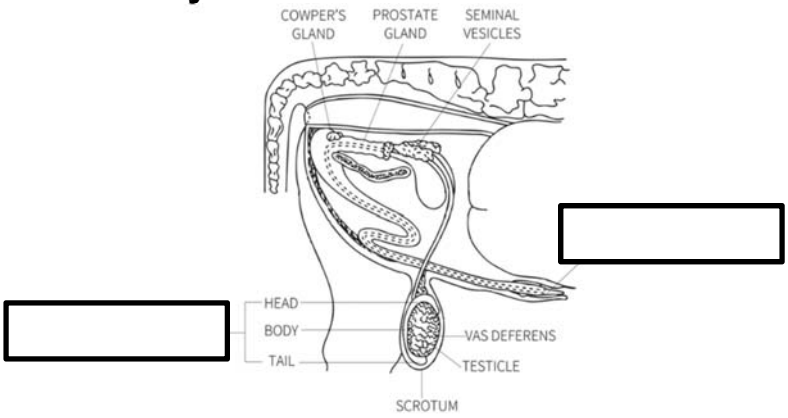
Common Diseases of Small Animals

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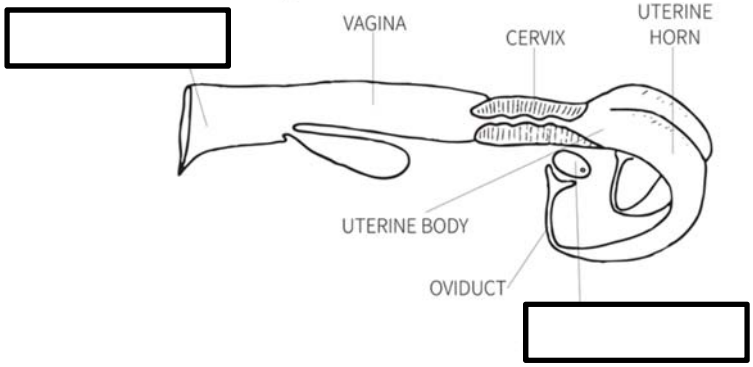
65. Reproductive System

- Female anatomy includes:
  - ovaries
  - _____
  - vagina
  - vulva
  - utter
- Male anatomy includes:
  - penis
  - _____

66. Male Reproductive System



67. Female Reproductive System



Common Diseases of Small Animals

- Student Notes

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

- Student Notes

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

- Student Notes

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

Common Diseases of Small Animals

- Student Notes

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 Bordetalla 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 _____
  - _____

Common Diseases of Small Animals

- Student Notes

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

- Student Notes

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

Common Diseases of Small Animals

- Student Notes

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

Common Diseases of Small Animals

- Student Notes

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

Common Diseases of Small Animals

- Student Notes

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

Common Diseases of Small Animals

- Student Notes

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

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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

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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

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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

- Student Notes

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

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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 _____