Model Questions

for

Microbial and Parasitic Diseases of Fish and Shellfish

FSHM 2202 (2+1)

**COURSE TEACHER**

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**Fill in the blanks:**

a) The protozoan infection by Zoothamnium, \_\_\_\_\_\_ has been successfully employed to control the disease.

b) Fillamentous bacteria \_\_\_\_\_\_ encountered in rearing tanks of fresh water prawn which interfare with respiration & clogging the gills.

c) Physical stress in fish caused due to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_.

d) Vibrio vaccine is \_\_\_\_\_\_ which is manufactured by Germany.

e) Microcystis & Anabaena are the causative agents of \_\_\_\_\_\_ disease.

f) The immune defense of fish can be divided in two types \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ &\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

g) \_\_\_\_\_virus is responsible for white spot syndrome in shrimp.

h) \_\_\_\_\_\_is a fungal disease responsible for the health of fry and fingerlings of major carps.

**Match the following:**

 Section-A Section-B

1. Lernaea A. Anchor worm

2. Ergasilus B. Gill lice

3. Argulus. C. Fish lice

4. Black gill disease D. Fusarium sp.

5. Red virus in vannanei Lordosis E. Taura virus

6. Lordosis F. Vibrio spp.

7. Black spot disease G. Nutritional disease

8. Gill hyperplasia syndrome H. Eye disease

9. Yellow head disease I. Rhabdovirus group

10. Pseudomonas spp. J. Myxobactria

 **State True or False:**

1. Saprolegnia often infects fertilized eggs.
2. The affected fish due to dropsy may be effectively treated using terramycin in the feed.
3. Whirling disease is caused by *Myxobolus cerebralis*.
4. The protozoan infections are most common in the larvae of giant fresh water prawn.
Columnaris is otherwise known as cotton wool disease.
5. Ulcer disease is caused by Aeromonas spp.
6. Furanculasis is caused by Gram negative non-motile rod.
7. Ascorbic acid is responsible for scoliosis in fish.
8. Ergasilus is commonly known as Anchor worm.
9. Diplostomum spp. is an ecto-parasite.

**Expand the following:**

1. AHPND
2. IAD
3. BMP
4. SPF
5. EUS
6. MBV
7. SPR
8. WSSV
9. ELISA
10. PCR

**Long questions**

1. Give a note on diagnosis of Argulosis, lifecycle, the prevention & treatments.
2. What are the rapid diagnostic methods used for shrimp viral diseases in India?
3. Write down the principles of fish vaccination.
4. Give a note on best management practices for shrimp farming in India.
5. What is probiotics? How it is different from prebiotics? Mention the merits & demerits of probiotics application in aquaculture sector.
6. What is biosecurity? What are the components of biosecurity in shrimp firms?
7. List out four bacterial diseases, briefly mention the symptoms & their control measures.
8. Write short notes on**:-**

 a) Pathogenecity mechanism of parasite.

 b) Quarantine & health certification in aquaculture.