

The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons

**DIPLOMA EXAMINATION IN POULTRY MEDICINE AND  
PRODUCTION**

**PAPER I**

**Tuesday 2 May 1995**

**10.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. (3 hours)**

Any **THREE** of the following **live questions must be answered.**  
(Answers in note form are acceptable, where appropriate)

**Candidates are warned that illegible handwriting may result  
in examiners being unable to award marks for information  
which candidates intended to convey**

1. Discuss why coccidiosis is such an important disease based on your knowledge of the life cycle of the organism, its pathological effects and drugs available for its control.
2. Describe a vaccination programme for caged layers and state how this may differ for a single age v. multiage site.
3. A number of organisms exist in poultry which may cause food poisoning in Man. Eradication of these may become a requirement for future food supply. Discuss whether you think these organisms can be eradicated and if so, how it might be done.
4. What pathological conditions are important in poultry meat inspection? Describe the pathology and pathogenesis of one of these diseases.
5. Leg disorders are a common problem in broilers. What prospects are there for improved control?

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**DIPLOMA EXAMINATION IN POULTRY MEDICINE AND PRODUCTION**

**PAPER II**

**Tuesday 2 May 1995**

2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. (3 hours)

Any **THREE** of the following five questions must be answered.  
(Answers in note form are acceptable, where appropriate)

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1. Quality of raw materials for poultry feed is important. Describe a typical Quality Control Programme for feed ingredients.
2. Outline the management of a commercial chicken hatchery and discuss the major causes of embryo mortality.
3. Discuss the immune system of the fowl and immunosuppression of significance to Poultry Health and Production.
4. The serum of chickens may indicate their previous contact with a pathogen and perhaps their immune status. Discuss this statement and its implications.
5. Discuss the production, management and monitoring of a specific pathogen-free chicken flock.