

# TOPICS TO BE COVERED

- 1. COMMUNICABLE INTESTINAL DISEASES AND WORM INFESTATION
- 2. DISEASES VECTORS
- 3. ACCIDENTS AND FIRST AID
- 4. RABBIT KEEPING

## LESSON I

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

SPELLING GAME:

CORRECTIONS


## TOPIC I

### COMMUNICABLE INTESTINAL DISEASES AND WORM INFESTATION

Diarrhoeal disease

Diarrhoeal diseases are diseases that lead to frequent passing out of watery loose stool.

Examples

Diarrhoea

Typhoid

Dysentery

Cholera

## **Causes of communicable intestinal diseases**

- |             |                                      |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| a) Virus    | c) Bacteria                          |
| b) Protozoa | d) Worms e.g. hook worms, tape worms |

## **How diarrhoea is spread through the 4Fs**

- Houseflies carry germs from the faeces and deposit them on the food, then from the contaminated food; we use the fingers to take in the food in to the mouth.
- Faeces, flies, food, fingers

## **Diseases spread through 4Fs**

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| ▪ Cholera   | ▪ Typhoid   |
| ▪ Dysentery | ▪ diarrhoea |

## **1. Diarrhoea**

**Diarrhoea** is the frequent passing out of watery stool.

**Diarrhoea** is caused by **bacteria, viruses, or intestinal worms**

**NB:** Diarrhoea becomes a disease if it lasts more than three days.

## **How diarrhoea spreads?**

- Eating contaminated food.
- Drinking contaminated water.
- Eating food that is too oily at a time.
- Eating leftover food or very cold food.
- Eating unwashed dirty fruits

## **Prevention of diarrhoea**

- Cover leftover food.
- Wash hands before eating and after eating food.
- Always wash hands after visiting the latrine/toilet.
- Boil water for drinking or drink safe water.
- Dispose faeces in latrine/toilet.
- Pick/collect all rubbish around the house.
- Bury or burn rubbish.
- Spray chemicals (insecticides) to kill houseflies

## Treatment for diarrhea

- Give the patient ORS (Oral rehydration Solution)
- Give the patient a lot of juice/fluids to take
- Give the patient plenty of fruits to eat
- Continue feeding weaning children with semi solid food
- Continue breast feeding in case of breast feeding for at least two years.
- Treat all infected people with drugs.

## DEHYDRATION

Dehydration is the condition when a person does not have enough water in the body.

### Major causes of dehydration

- Excessive vomiting.
- Excessive diarrhea.

### ACTIVITY:

1. a) What are diarrhoeal diseases?

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b) Identify any two examples diarrhoeal diseases?

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2. Mention any two ways how diarrhoea is spread?

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3. Cite out two ways of preventing diarrhoea?

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4. a) Define the term dehydration?

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b) Identify any two causes of dehydration.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

5. State any two ways of preventing diarrhoea.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

6. Write 4Fs in full?

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

iii. \_\_\_\_\_

iv. \_\_\_\_\_

7. Why is it good to wash hands after visiting places of inconvenience like toilets and latrines?

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## CORRECTIONS

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## LESSON 2

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

### SPELLING GAME:


### **SIGNS OF DEHYDRATION**

- Dry lips.
- Sunken eyes
- Sunken fontanelle
- Little or no urine is passed out
- A pinch on a skin goes back slowly.

### **Symptoms of dehydration**

- Headache
- Dizziness
- Body weakness.
- Increased thirst.

### **Treatment for dehydration**

- Give the victim **ORS** (Oral Rehydration solution)
- Give extra fluids like fruit juice, water or soup.

## **2. Dysentery**

Dysentery is the passing out of watery stool with blood stains.

### **Types of dysentery**

- Bacillary dysentery
- Amoebic dysentery

### **Bacillary dysentery**

This is a type of dysentery caused by bacillus bacteria

## Amoebic dysentery

This is a type of dysentery caused by protozoa called amoeba

### How it is spread?

Dysentery spreads through drinking water and eating food contaminated by infected person's faeces

### Signs of dysentery

- Blood stained diarrhoea
- Loss of appetite
- Fever
- Dehydration

### How to control or prevent dysentery

- Dispose faeces into a toilet/latrine.
- Toilets/latrine should be kept clean.
- Wash hands before touching or eating food.
- Cover cooked or leftover food.
- Wash vegetables and fruits before eating them.
- Destroy all breeding places of houseflies.
- All sick persons must be treated as quickly as possible.
- Isolate the sick persons from the healthy ones.

## 3. Cholera

Cholera is a very serious intestinal infection caused by bacteria called **vibrio cholerae**

### How cholera spreads?

- Cholera is spread through eating contaminated food.
- Drinking contaminated water.

### Signs of cholera

- Dehydration
- Severe diarrhoea.
- Severe vomiting.
- Severe body weakness.

### ACTIVITY:

1. Mention any three signs of dehydration?

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Identify two ways treating dehydration?

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

3a) Define the term dysentery?

\_\_\_\_\_

b) Outline the two types of dysentery.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Briefly explain how dysentery is spread?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Mention any two signs of dysentery?

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

6. Describe four ways of preventing dysentery?

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

iii. \_\_\_\_\_

iv. \_\_\_\_\_

7. In one sentence show cholera is spread?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. State any two signs of cholera?

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]



## LESSON 3

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

### SPELING EXERCISE

### CORRECTIONS

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### How to prevent cholera

Washing hands before eating.

- Give the infected person a lot of oral rehydration solution (ORS)
- Wash hands after visiting the latrine.
- Dispose faeces in latrines.
- Warm or reheat cold food before eating it.
- Boil water for drinking.
- Cover leftover food.
- Take the infected person to the hospital as soon as possible.
- Isolate the sick person from the healthy ones.

### Typhoid

Typhoid is caused by a bacterium called salmonella typhi.

It is spread through drinking water and eating food contaminated with faecal matter of a person suffering from typhoid.

### Signs of typhoid

- ✓ Persistent fever with headache.
- ✓ Increased body pain and diarrhoea.
- ✓ Abdominal pain.
- ✓ Rapture of the intestine may occur.

## **Prevention of typhoid**

- ✓ Cover all food and drinks properly.
- ✓ Wash hands with water and soap before eating
- ✓ Wash hands with clean water and soap after visiting the toilet or latrine
- ✓ Boil water for drinking.
- ✓ Bury or burn rubbish
- ✓ Proper disposal of faeces should be done in toilets/latrines

## **ORS**

It stands for Oral Rehydration solution (**ORS**)

- ✓ ORS is a solution given to a person with diarrhoeal diseases or who is vomiting
- ✓ To replace the lost fluids in the body
- ✓ ORS is given to a person who is already dehydrated or a person with severe diarrhoea or severe vomiting to prevent dehydration

## **Why ORS is given**

- ✓ To prevent dehydration
- ✓ To replace the lost fluids in the body

## **How to prepare ORS**

- ✓ Wash hands with clean water and soap
- ✓ Measure one litre of clean safe water into a clean container
- ✓ Open the sacket and pour the ORS into the water
- ✓ Stir the mixture until all the salts dissolve

**NB** – don't boil the solution after preparing or stirring.

## **SSS**

It stands for:

Sugar salt solution

## **How to make ORS(SSS) locally**

Items needed:

- |         |                              |
|---------|------------------------------|
| ✓ salt  | ✓ clean container            |
| ✓ spoon | ✓ safe clean water           |
| ✓ sugar | ✓ 1litre cup (1litre bottle) |

## ACTIVITY

1. Give ways of preventing cholera.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

iii. \_\_\_\_\_

iv. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Identify the bacteria which causes typhoid

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Briefly explain how typhoid is spread?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Mention two ways of preventing typhoid.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Write ORS in full?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Briefly explain the steps how ORS is prepared in four steps?

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

iii. \_\_\_\_\_

iv. \_\_\_\_\_

7. How can we replace the lost fluids in our bodies?

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## CORRECTIONS

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## Lesson 4

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### SPELLING EXERCISE

### CORRECTIONS

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Preparing sugar salt solution (ORS)

- ✓ Wash hands with clean water and soap.
- ✓ Measure one liter of cool boiled water into a clean container
- ✓ Add one leveled tea spoon of salt and the eight leveled tea spoons of sugar into the one measured liter of water.
- ✓ Stir the mixture to form a uniform solution.

### NOTE

- ✓ Solution should be served within twenty four hours after that time the solution goes bad.

### Intestinal worms

Worms are parasites which live in our bodies and feed on blood or digested food

**NB:** Most worms live in the intestines

### Parasites

Parasites are living organisms which depend on the host for food and shelter

### Types of parasites

There are two types of parasites namely

- ✓ Endo parasites
- ✓ Ector parasites

### Ector parasites

These are parasites that live on the body of the host.

A host is an organism from which another organism obtains food and shelter

### Examples of parasites

- ✓ Ticks
- ✓ Fleas
- ✓ Lice
- ✓ Tsetse flies

## Endo parasites

These are parasites that live inside the body of the host.

### Worms

#### Examples of worms

- ✓ Tape worms
- ✓ Thread worms/pinworms
- ✓ Hook worms
- ✓ Whip worms
- ✓ Guinea worms
- ✓ Bilharzias flukes

#### Hook worm



- ✓ They enter our bodies by penetrating through our bare skin.
- ✓ They measure 5 to 9mm long.
- ✓ The hooks help in holding onto the intestine while sucking blood
- ✓ They feed on blood of their host.
- ✓ The female lays eggs which are passed out with faeces
- ✓ The eggs hatch out in water or damp soil and enter the blood vessels where the blood carries them to the lungs.
- ✓ From the lungs, they are coughed to the gullet and swallowed to the stomach and then to the small intestines where they stay.

**NB:** Hook worms can cause anaemia when they become many in the body.

### Activity

1. Cite down the four steps of preparing ORS locally.

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. \_\_\_\_\_

2. In one sentence show how you understand by the following.

- a. Parasites \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Worms \_\_\_\_\_
- c. A host \_\_\_\_\_

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**a. Endo parasite**

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

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## LESSON 5

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Spelling exercise

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. \_\_\_\_\_

### Signs and symptoms

- ✓ Abdominal discomfort
- ✓ The person loses weight
- ✓ The person feels weak and tired
- ✓ There is development of diarrhoea
- ✓ The tongue, gum, eyelid and finger nails become pale.

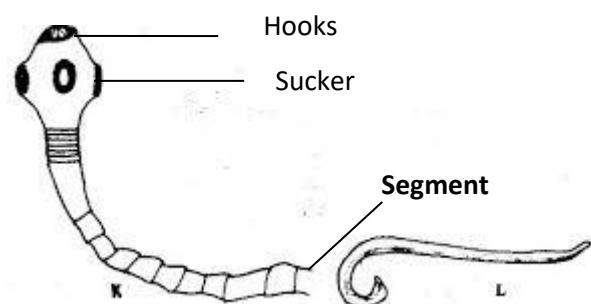
### Prevention of hook worms

- Boiling water for drinking.
- Wearing sandals or gumboots while walking in dirty and wet areas.
- Washing fruits and vegetables before eating them.

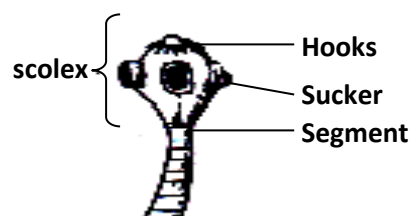
### Tape worms

Tape worms enter our bodies through eating half cooked beef/pork of an infected animal.

### Diagram of a tape worm



### A head of a tape worm (scolex)



- ✓ Tape worms live in the small intestine
- ✓ Tape worms grow about 30ft/10metres long
- ✓ They hook themselves on the walls of the small intestines and suck digested food.
- ✓ When the tape worms mature they shed off their segments containing thousands of mature eggs which are passed out through faeces
- ✓ The mature eggs can stay up in the soil up to one year until a cow or pig eats the grass with the eggs.

### **Functions**

**Segments:** They enable a tape worm to absorb digested food from its host-

**Hooks and suckers:** They enable a tapeworm to attach itself on the wall of the ileum of its host.

**NB:** Tape worms enter our bodies when we eat under cooked meat from infected animals.

### **Signs and symptoms**

- ✓ General body weakness
- ✓ Loss of body weight.
- ✓ Loss of appetite.
- ✓ The person passes out stool with tape worms mature egg segments
- ✓ The person passes out watery stool (diarrhoea)

### **Prevention and treatment**

- ✓ Always eat well cooked/roasted beef or pork
- ✓ Always deworm every after 3 months
- ✓ Dispose feces in toilets/latrine
- ✓ Seek treatment from a health worker

### **ACTIVITY**

1. In two ways show how you can identify someone with hookworm infection.

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_

2. State three ways of preventing hook worm infection.

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_



3. What special name is given to the head of a tape worm?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Cite down four signs of tape worm infection.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

iii. \_\_\_\_\_

iv. \_\_\_\_\_

5. How is a segment important on a segment?

\_\_\_\_\_

### CORRECTIONS

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## LESSSON 6

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Spelling exercise

### corrections

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### Thread worms /pinworms



- ✓ They are white and look like small pieces of threads.
- ✓ They range in size between 2-3 mm in length.
- ✓ Thread worms are spread through drinking dirty water containing eggs of thread worms.
- ✓ They live in the large intestines.
- ✓ The adult threadworms lay eggs around the anus

### Signs and symptoms

- ✓ Itching around the anus especially at night.
- ✓ They secrete mucus around the anus which causes itching.
- ✓ Restlessness
- ✓ Lack of sleep due itching of the anus at night.

### Prevention and treatment

- ✓ Always dispose faeces in latrine/toilets
- ✓ Have all family members dewormed.
- ✓ Take the person with thread worms
- ✓ Avoid sharing under wears or beddings.
- ✓ Change panties and beddings every day.

### Ascaris

- They are intestinal worms which live in the small intestines.
- They feed on digested food.

The adult can measure between 15 to 30 cm long.

A person can get ascaris if he or she consumes food or drinks water containing eggs of ascaris.

### Signs and symptoms of ascaris.

- Diarrhoea
- Loss of weight
- Abdominal pain.
- General body weakness.

### Prevention of ascaris

- Dispose human wastes in the latrine
- Boil water for drinking.
- Wash hands before eating.
- Wash fruits and vegetables when eaten in raw form.
- Seek medical attention from the qualified doctor.

**NB.** Ascaris cause a disease called **Ascariasis**.

### Whip worms



- ✓ They are about 35-50mm long
- ✓ The head of a whip worm is smaller than the tail hence that's why they are called whip worms
- ✓ Whip worms live in the large intestines
- ✓ They produce a large number of eggs
- ✓ They cause diarrhoea and intestinal discomfort
- ✓ The eggs pass out with stool and hatch out in the soil
- ✓ Whip worms enter our bodies through eating contaminated fruits or vegetables.
- ✓ The eggs remain in the water until somebody comes and collects the water.

### Prevention of whip worms

- Boiling water for drinking.
- Washing hands before eating.
- Ensuring proper disposal of human faeces.
- Washing fruits and vegetables before eating them.

## ACTIVITY

1. Identify two ways one can prevent pin worm infection.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Give any two signs and symptoms of thread worms.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. How do whip worms enter our bodies?

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4. Give two ways of preventing whip worm infection.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

## CORRECTIONS

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## Lesson 7

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Spelling exercise

correction

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## TOPIC 2

### DISEASE VECTORS.

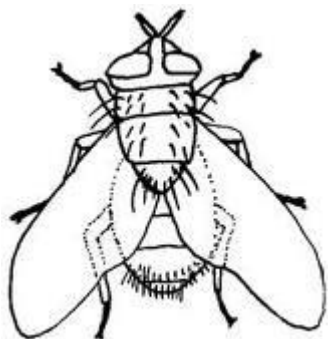
A **vector** is a living organism that spreads germs.

#### Common vectors

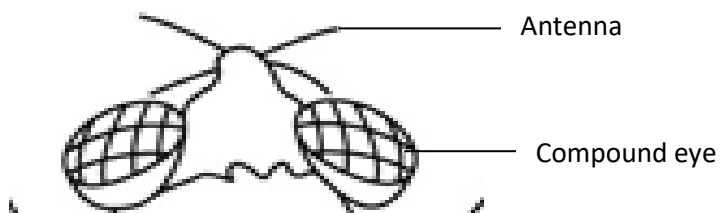
- |             |               |             |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| ▪ Ticks     | ▪ Black fly   | ▪ Rabid dog |
| ▪ Housefly  | ▪ Tsetse fly  |             |
| ▪ Cockroach | ▪ Water snail |             |
| ▪ Mosquito  | ▪ Rat flea    |             |

#### 1. HOUSEFLY

##### Structure of a housefly



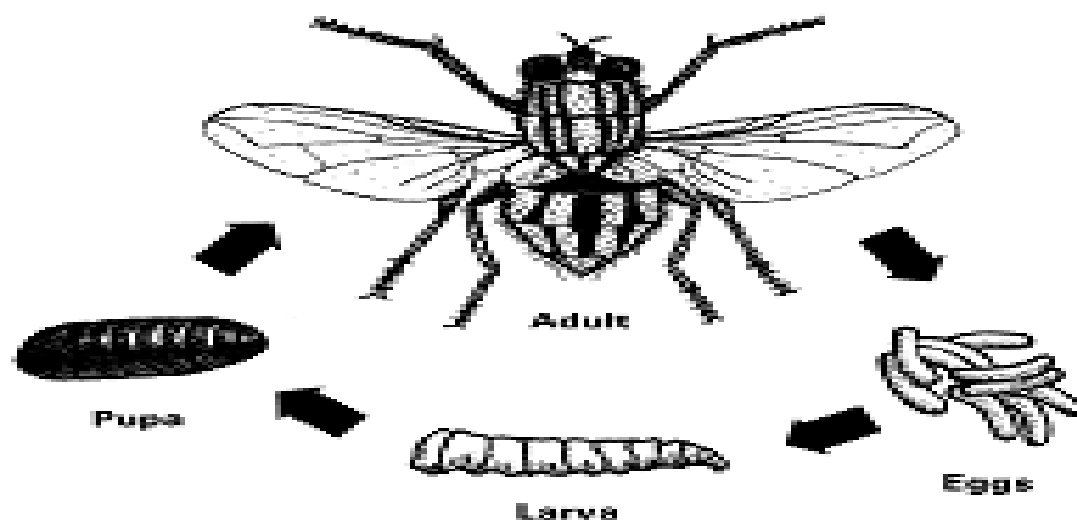
Head of a housefly



#### Where houseflies lay their eggs

1. On manure heaps
2. On rotting bodies
3. On exposed food

## Lifecycle of a housefly



A housefly undergoes a complete metamorphosis (four stages of development)

Complete metamorphosis is when an insect undergoes four stages of development

### Stages of a housefly

1. Eggs
2. Larva/maggots
3. Pupa
4. Adult

An adult housefly (imago) lays eggs in batches which contain about 100-150 eggs

The eggs hatch into larvae/maggots after one day

After 4-5 days, the maggots turn into pupa

The adult comes out of the pupa in about 4 to 5 days

### Diseases spread by a housefly

- Trachoma
- cholera
- diarrhea
- Typhoid
- Dysentery

### ACTIVITY

1. Define vector.

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2. Where do house flies lay their eggs?

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3. Apart from house fly, name any other four examples of vectors.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

iii. \_\_\_\_\_

iv. \_\_\_\_\_

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a. Breathing \_\_\_\_\_

## CORRECTIONS

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## LESSON 8

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Spelling exercise**

**corrections**

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### **Trachoma**

Trachoma is an infectious disease of the eyes.

It is caused by a germ known as Chlamydia.

It spreads through sharing handkerchiefs, face towels with an infected person.

### **Signs and symptoms of trachoma**

- Redness and itching of the eyes
- Watery discharge from the eyelids
- Burning pain looking at the light.
- Swelling of the eye lids.

### **Prevention of trachoma**

Observe personal hygiene.

Do not share basis, handkerchiefs, and face towels with an infected person.

Seek medical attention.

**NB** .Trachoma can lead to blindness if not treated in time.

## **2. Mosquitoes**

There are three types of mosquitoes namely

- Culex mosquito
- Aedes/tiger mosquito
- The anopheles mosquito

### **The anopheles mosquito**

The female anopheles mosquito spread a germ called plasmodia/plasmodium protozoa which causes malaria

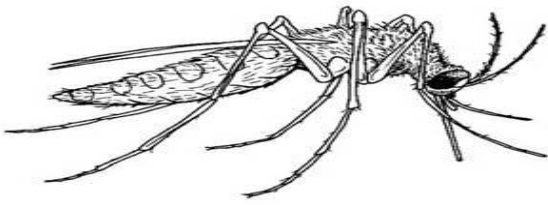
-A female anopheles mosquito lays eggs in still/stagnant water

-It uses stylet/proboscis to suck blood.

-male mosquitoes do not feed on blood but feed on nectar and fruit juice.



## An anopheles mosquito

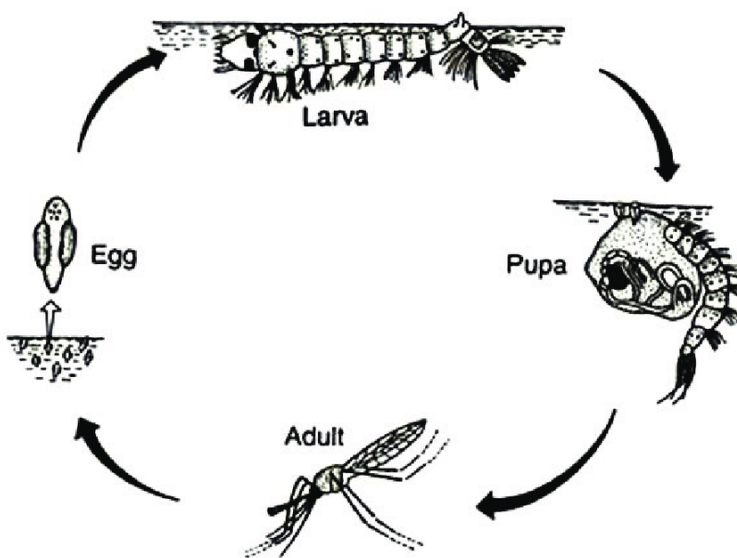


### How malaria is spread

When a female anopheles mosquito carrying plasmodia protozoa bites person

### Signs and symptoms

- ✓ Shivering and chattering of the teeth.
- ✓ Rise in body temperature (up to 40°C)
- ✓ Serious sweating
- ✓ General body weakness
- ✓ headache and general body discomfort
- ✓ Rapid breathing
- ✓ Joint pain
- ✓ Life cycle of an anopheles mosquito



### The culex mosquito

The culex mosquito spread a worm called **filarial** which causes elephantiasis

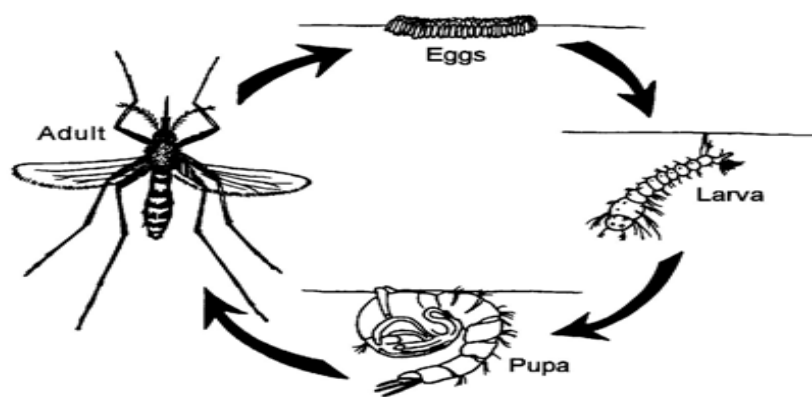
The disease makes the legs to grow big and look like an elephant

The culex mosquito feeds on blood before it lays eggs in stagnant water

### Aedes/tiger mosquito

Aedes/tiger mosquito spread a virus which causes yellow fever/dengue fever

### Cycle of culex/aedes mosquito



### Ways of preventing/controlling malaria/yellow fever and elephantiasis

- ✓ Drain stagnant water around the compound.
- ✓ Sleep under a well-treated mosquito net.
- ✓ Slash all tall grass in and around the compound.
- ✓ Always keep your doors and windows closed at night.
- ✓ Pour oil on stagnant water if it cannot be drained.

### ACTIVITY

1. State the three types of mosquitoes.

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_

2. What special name is given to the larva stage of a mosquito?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Identify any four ways of controlling the spread of malaria.

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. \_\_\_\_\_

4. List any three signs of malaria.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Which vector spreads malaria?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. How can one prevent trachoma?(three reasons)

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_

### CORRECTIONS

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**LESSON 9**

Date\_\_\_\_\_

## SPELLING ACTIVITY

## CORRECTIONS

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## TSETSEFLY

**Tsetse flies spread the following diseases.**

- ✓ sleeping sickness--humans
- ✓ Nagana—animals
- ✓ **Sleeping sickness**
- ✓ Spread sleeping sickness is a disease caused by protozoa.

### **Signs and symptoms of sleeping sickness**

- |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| ✓ Dullness        | ✓ Loss of body weight |
| ✓ Prolonged fever | ✓ Laziness/sleepy     |
| ✓ Weakness        |                       |

### **Prevention and control of sleeping sickness**

- ✓ Spray chemicals to kill adult tsetse flies
- ✓ use tsetse fly traps to trap adult tsetse flies
- ✓ Treat the infected persons in the hospital
- ✓ clear bushes around homes

### **Life cycle of a tsetse fly**

Tsetse fly under goes a complete metamorphosis/four stages of development

- ✓ eggs (hatch to larva in the body/inside)
- ✓ larva
- ✓ pupa
- ✓ adult

The female tsetse fly is fertilized once in its life time and produces between six to twelve larvae

The larvae develops rapidly in the abdomen

The larvae are deposited by the female tsetse fly in places they can hide into dry sandy soil or under dry leaves to grow into pupa

The larva takes **three to four** weeks to change into an adult.

#### **Where tsetse flies breed**

- ✓ Among vegetation/dry leaves
- ✓ Sandy areas along river bank
- ✓ Open grass land

#### **The black fly**

- ✓ The black fly is also called simulium fly
- ✓ It lays/breeds in fast flowing rivers
- ✓ The larva turns into pupa
- ✓ The pupa turns into adults
- ✓ The black fly spreads river blindness (onchocerciasis)
- ✓ River blindness is caused by a worm called onchocerca volvulus
- ✓ Black flies stay along rivers

#### **Signs and symptoms of river blindness**

- ✓ Severe skin itching
- ✓ Bumps or lumps appear on the hips and legs
- ✓ itching skin rashes

#### **Prevention and control of river blindness**

- ✓ Spray insecticides to kill adult black flies and its larvae
- ✓ Take the person suffering from river blindness to the hospital for treatment

#### **Bedbugs**

- ✓ They are flat red brown insects without wings

#### **Where bedbugs live**

- ✓ In cracks of walls
- ✓ In cracks of floors
- ✓ In beddings
- ✓ bedbugs become active at night by sucking blood hence causing irritation to the body
- ✓ Bedbugs protect themselves from enemies by producing a bad smell when touched

#### **Prevention and control of bedbugs**

- ✓ Spread all beddings under the sun

- ✓ Pour hot water on furniture like beds to kill bedbugs
- ✓ Spray insecticides on cracks of floors/walls to kill adult bedbugs and their nymphs
- ✓ Wash beddings and iron them regularly

### ACTIVITY

1. Cite down four ways of controlling the spread of sleeping sickness

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Suggest any two breeding places of tsetse fly.

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_

3. What special name is given to the worm that causes night blindness?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. State two ways of controlling river blindness.

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_

7. How does a bedbug protect its self from enemies?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Identify the diseases caused by;

- a. black fly \_\_\_\_\_
- b. tsetse fly \_\_\_\_\_

### CORRECTIONS

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### LESSON 10

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Spelling exercise

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### Cockroaches

A cockroach is a flat brown insect with wings

Cockroaches mainly move at night looking for food

### Where cockroaches live

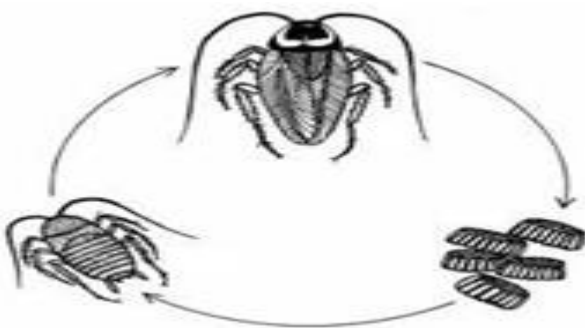
Cockroaches hide in dark places such as

- ✓ cupboard
- ✓ book shelves
- ✓ cracks of walls
- ✓ refrigerators
- ✓ suit cases
- ✓ boxes
- ✓ stores

### Diseases spread by cockroaches

- ✓ Polio
- ✓ Diarrhoea
- ✓ Leprosy
- ✓ Food poisoning
- ✓ Amoebic dysentery

### The life cycle of a cockroach



- ✓ The female cockroach lays eggs in an egg case each having about 16 eggs
- ✓ The eggs hatch into nymph
- ✓ The nymph develop into adult

**NB:** A cockroach under goes an incomplete metamorphosis (three stages of development)

### Ticks

- ✓ They are parasites because they suck blood from animals

- ✓ Ticks have eight legs
- ✓ Ticks don't have wings
- ✓ Ticks have two main body parts

### **Where ticks live**

- ✓ bushes/grass

### **Rat Fleas**

Fleas carry bacteria which cause bubonic plague to humans.

### **Signs and symptoms of bubonic plague**

- ✓ High fever
- ✓ Chills
- ✓ headache
- ✓ Swelling in the neck, armpits
- ✓ Swollen glands

### **Itch mites**

- ✓ They are like ticks
- ✓ They have eight legs
- ✓ They spread scabies

### **Signs of scabies**

- ✓ Scratching the body often

**NB:** Scabies affect the skin between fingers, toes and ankles

### **ACTIVITY**

1. Outline four diseases spread by a cockroach

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

iii. \_\_\_\_\_

iv. \_\_\_\_\_

2. What name is given to the second stage of a cockroach?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Why are rat fleas called vectors?

\_\_\_\_\_



4. Give four signs of bubonic plague.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

iii. \_\_\_\_\_

iv. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Mention any four diseases spread by a cockroach.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

iii. \_\_\_\_\_

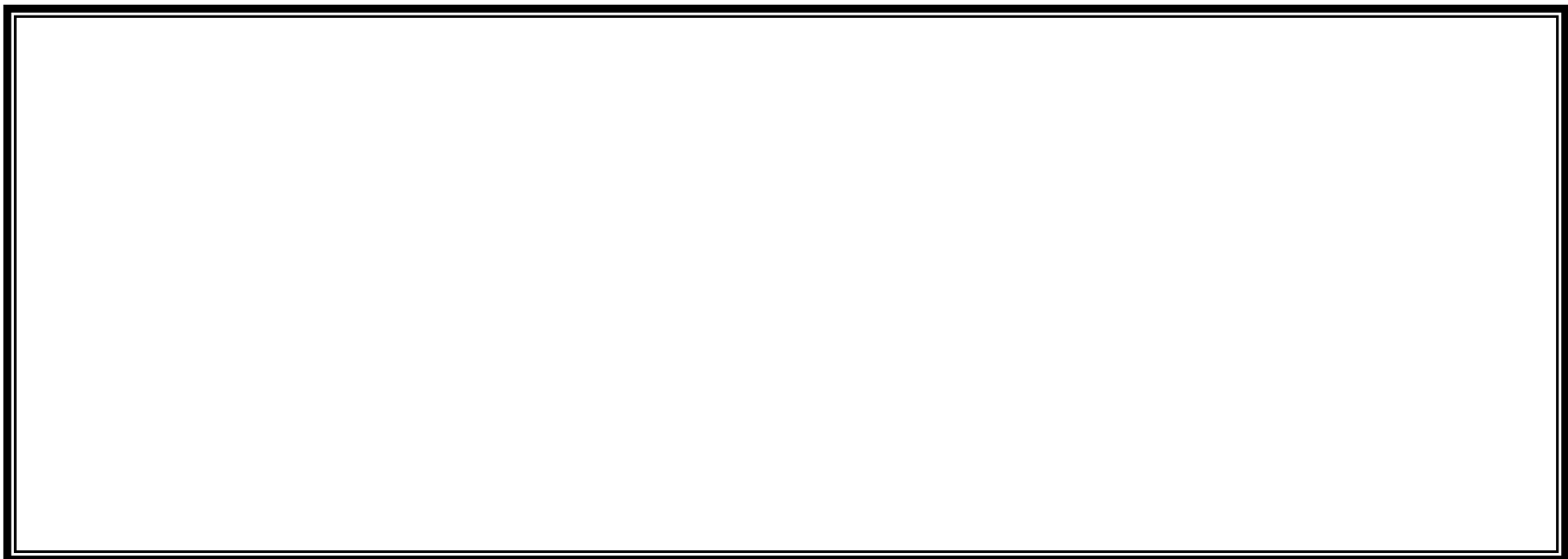
iv. \_\_\_\_\_

8. Cite down any two ways of controlling diseases in the community.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

7. Draw and name a life cycle of a cockroach.



### CORRECTIONS

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### LESSON 11

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## SPELLING EXERCISE

## CORRECTIONS

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### How scabies spread

- ✓ Body to body contact e.g. shaking hands with an infected person.
- ✓ Sharing clothes, basins, towels and sponges with an infected person
- ✓ Sharing beddings with an infected person

### Prevention of scabies

- ✓ Wash clothes of an infected person with hot water and soap
- ✓ Do not share clothes with an infected person
- ✓ Wear clean clothes
- ✓ Avoid sharing basins or towels with an infected person
- ✓ Avoid sharing beddings with an infected person

### Water snail.

-Water snails are vectors because they act as hosts to the worms which cause schistosomiasis. (Bilharziasis)

### How bilharziasis is spread.

When cercarie penetrate the skin during swimming

Drinking water containing eggs/cercarie

### Rabid dog

Rabid dogs spread a virus which causes rabies.

Prevention of rabies

Vaccinate all dogs.

Kill all suspected mad dogs.

## Summary for vectors

Vectors	Disease/s
Housefly	Cholera - typhoid Dysentery - trachoma Diarrhoea
Female anopheles mosquito	Malaria
Culex mosquito	Elephantiasis
Aedes mosquito	Yellow fever
Tiger mosquito	Dengue fever
Tsetse fly	Sleeping sickness
Tsetse fly	Nagana (to animals)
Black fly	River blindness (onchocerciasis)
Cockroach	Diarrhoea, cholera Typhoid, leprosy Polio ,diarrhoea Dysentery
Ticks	Typhus fever
Rats fleas Itch mites Lice	Bubonic plague Scabies Typhus fever Relapsing fever
Water snail	Bilharzias is
Rabid dogs	Rabies

### ACTIVITY

1. State any two effects of malaria.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Identify the germ that causes the following.

i.Trachoma \_\_\_\_\_

ii.Malaria \_\_\_\_\_

iii.Riverblindness \_\_\_\_\_

3. What name is given to the second stage of a cockroach?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Write the diseases spread by the following;

i.Female anopheles mosquito \_\_\_\_\_

ii.Tsetse fly \_\_\_\_\_

iii.Black fly \_\_\_\_\_

- iv. House fly \_\_\_\_\_
- v. Cockroach \_\_\_\_\_
- vi. Culex \_\_\_\_\_
- vii. Aedes \_\_\_\_\_

5. State any three ways of controlling the spread of diseases.

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_

**CORRECTIONS**

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## LESSON 12

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### ACCIDENTS AND FIRST AID

#### Accident

An accident is a sudden happening which causes harm to the body.

#### First Aid

First Aid is an immediate help given to a casualty before being taken to a health Centre.

#### Casualty

✓ Casualty is a person who has been injured in an accident and needs First Aid.

#### Why do we give first aid?

- ✓ To promote quick recovery.
- ✓ To reduce pain.
- ✓ To stop bleeding if any.
- ✓ To prevent further injuries.
- ✓ To prevent the situation from worsening.

NB. The main reason for giving First Aid is to **save life**

#### First aider

First aider is a person who gives immediate help to a casualty.

#### Qualities of a First Aider

- ✓ A good First Aider should be knowledgeable.
- ✓ He/she should have common sense.
- ✓ He/she should be gentle and tactful.
- ✓ He/she should be trained.
- ✓ He/she should be observant.
- ✓ He/she should be kind.

## **Responsibilities of a first aider**

- ✓ To assess the situation of the casualty.
- ✓ To help in identifying the problem using the signs and symptoms.
- ✓ To assist the casualty as quickly as possible.
- ✓ To take the casualty to the hospital/health Centre.

## **First Aid box and First Aid kit**

**A first aid box** is a container where first aid items are kept.

**First aid kit** is a set of items used for giving first aid to a casualty.

## **Items/ tools found in the first aid box**

- ✓ Three triangular bandage
- ✓ 110cm/4 inches crepe bandage
- ✓ 1 packet of assorted safety pins
- ✓ clinical thermometer
- ✓ Pain killers/a packet aspirin/a packet of ranadol
- ✓ cotton wool
- ✓ 1 packet of gauze swabs
- ✓ 1 packet of adhesive plaster
- ✓ 1 bottle of antiseptic solution
- ✓ Gloves for protection while dressing wounds
- ✓ A pair of scissors for cutting bandage.
- ✓ Tweezers

## **How to use the first aid kit/box**

- ✓ All drugs in the first aid/kit box should be well labeled
- ✓ use clean sterilized instruments
- ✓ Don't use dirty things/drugs that have expired
- ✓ Expired drugs should be removed from the box and destroyed
- ✓ When you are not sure at what to do, ask a health worker
- ✓ Always make sure that your hands are clean before touching the things in the first aid box.

## ACTIVITY

1. Write 3Bs in full.

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Explain the following.

- a) First aid \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Accident \_\_\_\_\_
- c) A causality \_\_\_\_\_

3. Give four reasons why we give first aid.

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. \_\_\_\_\_

4. How is first aid kit different from a first aid box?

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5. Suggest two responsibilities of a first aider.

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_

## CORRECTIONS

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**LESSON 13**

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**Road traffic accidents and road safety**

Road traffic accidents are accidents that happen to road users.

**Examples of road users**

- ✓ cyclist
- ✓ drivers
- ✓ pedestrians

**Pedestrians**

These are people who walk along the road like school going children and other old and young people

**Cyclists**

These are people who ride motor cycles or bicycles

**Drivers**

These are people who drive vehicles e.g. Lorries, buses, taxis etc.

**Causes of road traffic accidents**

- ✓ Speeding of vehicles
- ✓ Driving vehicles in poor mechanical conditions/DMC
- ✓ Driving while drunk
- ✓ Failing to follow road traffic signs
- ✓ Crossing the road carelessly
- ✓ Playing near/on the road
- ✓ Over loading of passengers/goods
- ✓ Bad roads

**How to cross the road**

- ✓ stop at the road side
- ✓ Look right first
- ✓ Look left
- ✓ Then look right again
- ✓ If there is no car coming, then cross the road



## **Ways of preventing road traffic accidents**

- ✓ Avoid speeding of vehicles
- ✓ Put road signs on the road
- ✓ Children should not play on the road
- ✓ Houses should be built at least 20 metres away from the main road
- ✓ Drive vehicles in good mechanical conditions
- ✓ Traffic police men should check speeding vehicles
- ✓ Repair bad roads
- ✓ Avoid driving while drunk
- ✓ people should use zebra crossing in a busy area

**NB:** Pedestrians should walk on pavements on the right hand side on busy roads so that they can easily see traffic ahead of them.

## **Examples of road traffic injuries**

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| ✓ Deep cuts | ✓ Bruises |
| ✓ fractures | ✓ Wounds  |

## **Examples of road traffic accidents**

- ✓ falls
- ✓ knocks

A bruise is a swelling caused by bleeding inside the skin or muscle

## **First aid for bruises**

- ✓ Apply a cold compress like a piece of cotton wool
- ✓ Dip a clean cloth in water and press it on the bruise
- ✓ The cloth or the compress should be changed three times a day

## **Wounds**

A wound is a break in the continuity of the body tissues

A wound allows the

escape of blood and entrance of germs into the body e.g. tetanus

## **Groups/types of wounds**

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| ✓ incised wounds  | ✓ lacerated wounds |
| ✓ contused wounds | ✓ punctured wound  |

## ACTIVITY

1. mention four ways of preventing road accidents.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

iii. \_\_\_\_\_

iv. \_\_\_\_\_

2. state four causes of road accidents.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

iii. \_\_\_\_\_

iv. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Identify the injury caused by bleeding inside the skin or muscles.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Explain the first aid for bruises.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

iii. \_\_\_\_\_

5. State two examples of road traffic accidents.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

9. What is a wound?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Cite down the four types of wounds.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

iii. \_\_\_\_\_

iv. \_\_\_\_\_

## CORRECTIONS

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## LESSON 14

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Spelling exercise

### Correction

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### Incised wounds

These are caused by sharp instruments such as razor blades and knives and they bleed freely

### Lacerated wounds

These are wounds which are torn and have irregular edges

They are caused by things like machinery, barbed wires, claws of birds and animals

### Contused wounds

These are wounds which are accompanied by bruises of the tissues and are caused by direct blow by some blunt instrument or by crushing.

### Punctured wounds

These are wounds which have small opening but very deep

They are caused by a stab from any sharp pointed instrument like knives, arrows and spears.

### First aid for wounds

- ✓ Apply direct pressure with part of a thumb or fingers over a pad if possible to the part of the wound from which blood is coming from (bleeding)
- ✓ use a contrastive bandage then take the casualty to the health centers /hospital
- ✓ Tie a tourniquet on the injured part.

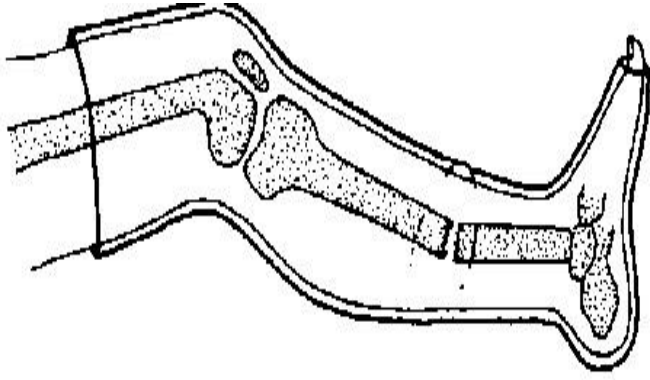
### Fractures

A fracture is a broken/cracked bone in the body.

### Types of fractures

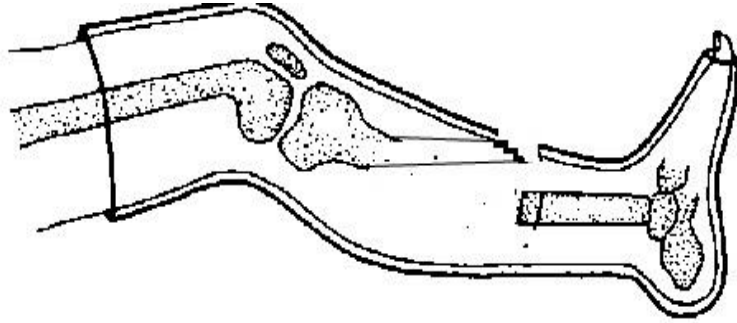
- ✓ Simple/closed fracture
- ✓ Compound/open fracture
- ✓ Green stick fracture
- ✓ Comminuted fracture

### A simple fracture



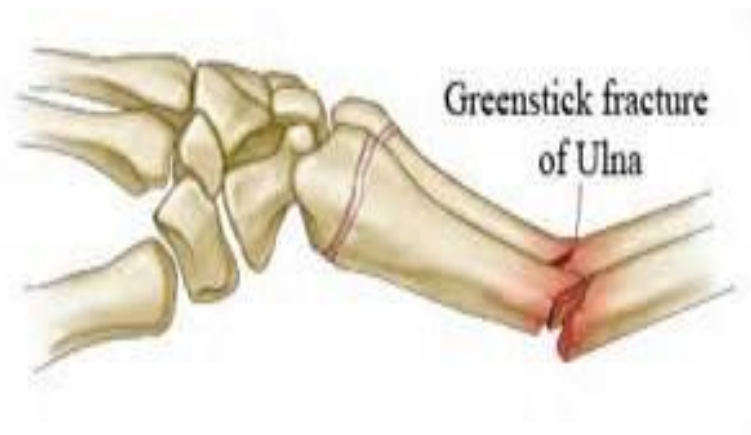
This is the type of fracture where the bone breaks and remains inside the body

### Compound fracture



This is the type of fracture where the bone breaks and comes outside the skin

### Green stick fracture



This is a type of fracture which break and remain attached.

**NB**

Green stick fracture is common among young children

### ACTIVITY

1. What is fracture?


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2. Give the difference between compound fracture and simple fracture.

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i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

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## LESSON 15

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### SPELLING EXERCISE

### CORRECTIONS

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### Comminuted fracture



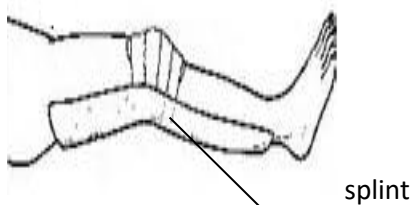
This is a fracture in which the bone breaks into many parts

### Signs of a fracture

- ✓ The casualty may have felt a snap of the bone/pain.
- ✓ The site/area of the fracture swells.
- ✓ The person feels pain in the limb while moving.
- ✓ The casualty may fail to walk in case of an open fracture.
- ✓ There may be signs of shock.

### First aid for a fracture

#### Use splints

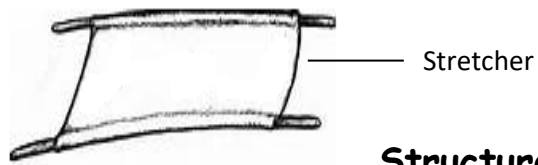


Tie splints around the injured part

Splints can be made from pieces of wood.

Broken branches of trees.

**NB:** Splints are used to keep the broken bone in the same position so as to prevent further injury.



### Structure of a stretcher

Stretcher is used to carry a casualty who can't walk

#### Note:

Don't attempt putting the fractured bone in their position because

- ✓ you can make the condition worse
- ✓ You don't know how to do it.

### ACTIVITY

1. Cite down four signs of a fracture.

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. \_\_\_\_\_

2. In three step show the first aid for a fracture?

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_

3. How are splints useful in the giving of first aid for a fracture?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. State the use of the following.

- a) Stretcher \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Crutch \_\_\_\_\_

### CORRECTIONS

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## LESSON 16

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### Spelling exercise

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### *Sprains*

- ✓ A sprain is a torn ligament.

### *Strains*

- ✓ A strain is an over stretched muscle.

### *Dislocations*

- ✓ Dislocation is when a bone slightly moves from its original position at a joint.
- ✓ Dislocation is caused by a twist/severe stretch of the bone

### **Signs and symptoms of a sprain/strain/dislocation.**

- ✓ Swelling around the joint.
- ✓ Pain at the point of injury.
- ✓ Difficulty in the moving of the injured part/limb.

### **First aid for sprains/strains/dislocations**

- ✓ In case of a sprain/strain put a clean bandage in cold water and wrap it around the injured part (R.I.CE-Rest, Ice, Compress and Elevate).

### **Burns and scalds**

#### *Burn*

Burn is an injury caused by dry heat.

### **Examples of burns**

- ✓ Stepping on a hot stone/metal.
- ✓ Touching a hot flat iron.
- ✓ Touching a hot saucepan/kettle.
- ✓ Touching fire.
- ✓ Being burnt by acid.

## **Scald**

Scald is an injury caused by wet heat.

### **Examples**

- ✓ Hot water, porridge, soup or hot food been poured on the body

### **First aid for burns/scalds**

- ✓ Place the injured part in clean cold water for some time.

## **Poisoning**

Poisoning is a condition of having taken a harmful substance into the body.

- ✓ Poisoning by insecticide and rat poisons
- ✓ Poisoning by paraffin, petrol or bleach
- ✓ Poisoning by snake bites
- ✓ Poisoning by spoilt food products
- ✓ Poisoning by breathing in poisonous chemicals

### **First aid for snake bite**

- ✓ Keep the person calm
- ✓ Tie a piece of cloth slightly above the bitten part to prevent poison (venom) from reaching the heart.
- ✓ Carry the casualty to the nearest health unit/centers

### **QN: Why shouldn't a person bitten by a snake be allowed to walk?**

She shouldn't be allowed to walk to prevent quick movement of poison to the heart

### **Prevention of poisoning**

- ✓ Keep all drugs and poisonous chemicals where children can't reach
- ✓ People should avoid taking drugs without the advice of a health worker
- ✓ People should avoid taking expired drugs.
- ✓ People should avoid eating expired packed food
- ✓ Avoid keeping insecticides or any other poisonous chemical in soda bottles
- ✓ Children should avoid playing in bushes
- ✓ Bushes near homes should be cleared
- ✓ Long grass around the compound should be slashed
- ✓ Containers holding drugs and chemical should be well labeled
- ✓ When spraying insecticides and acaricides, one's nose and mouth should be covered.

## ACTIVITY

1. What do you understand by the following terms?

a) Sprain \_\_\_\_\_

b) Strain \_\_\_\_\_

c) A burn \_\_\_\_\_

d) A scald \_\_\_\_\_

e) Dislocation \_\_\_\_\_

2. Identify the first aid for a burn and scald.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Outline four ways of preventing poisoning.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

iii. \_\_\_\_\_

iv. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Write RICE in full as used in first aid.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

iii. \_\_\_\_\_

iv. \_\_\_\_\_

## CORRECTIONS

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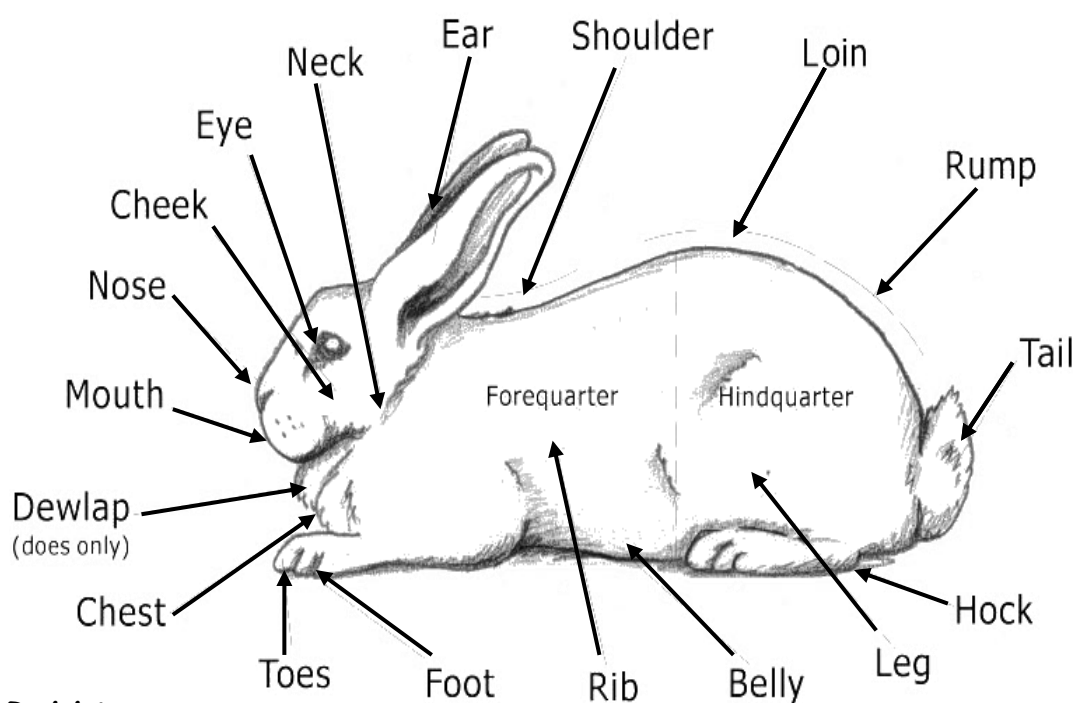
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### Topic 4

#### KEEPING RABBITS

Rabbit keeping is the rearing of domestic rabbits

#### External parts of a rabbit



#### Rabbitry

Rabbitry is a place where many rabbits are kept

#### Buck

Buck is a male rabbit

#### Doe

Doe is a female rabbit

#### Kindling

Kindling is the act of giving birth to young rabbits by a doe.

**Litter:** Litter is a group of young rabbits born together at the same time.

**Kitten:** A kitten is a young rabbit

**Rabbit pie:** Rabbit pie is a meat got from rabbits

**Pellets :** These are manufactured feeds used for feeding rabbits

## ACTIVITY

1. Define rabbit keeping.

---

2. Explain the following terms as used in rabbit rearing?

- a) Buck \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Doe \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Litter \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Rabbi try \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Rabbit pie \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Pellet \_\_\_\_\_
- g) Kitten \_\_\_\_\_
- h) Kindling \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. State the groups of breeds of rabbits

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_

## CORRECTIONS

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## Lesson 18

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### Spelling exercise

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### Breeds of rabbits

There are two types of breeds of rabbits namely;

Local/indigenous breeds

Exotic/foreign breeds

### Local/indigenous breeds

These are locally kept at home (Uganda)

### Characteristics of local/indigenous breeds

- ✓ They have different colours
- ✓ They commonly live in the bush
- ✓ They are resistant to diseases
- ✓ They produce a few young ones
- ✓ They are smaller in size
- ✓ They mature slowly/grow slowly
- ✓ They have different names according to the local language of that area.
- ✓ They produce low quality of meat

### Exotic breeds/foreign breed

They are rabbits imported from other countries to Uganda

### Characteristics of exotic breed/foreign breeds

- ✓ They have the same colours
- ✓ they are big in size
- ✓ They have the same weight
- ✓ They produce the same quality and quantity of meat
- ✓ They are not resistant to diseases
- ✓ They produce many young ones of the same habits like parents

### **Examples of exotic rabbits**

- ✓ Ear lopped rabbits
- ✓ New Zealand white rabbits
- ✓ Californian rabbits
- ✓ Angora rabbits
- ✓ Rex rabbits
- ✓ Chinchilla rabbits

### **New Zealand white rabbits**

- ✓ It is white in colour
- ✓ It has pink eyes
- ✓ It has short legs
- ✓ It has good meat

### **Chinchilla rabbits**

- ✓ It is grey in colour
- ✓ It is kept for meat
- ✓ It has good fur

### **Angora rabbits**

- ✓ It is white in colour
- ✓ It has fine fur which has ready market like in Europe
- ✓ They produce good quality meat

### **Californian rabbits**

- ✓ It is white in colour
- ✓ They have black nose and ear
- ✓ They produce a lot of meat

### **The ear lops**

- ✓ They are bigger compared to others
- ✓ Their ears drop on the side of the head
- ✓ They are slow in maturing compared to others

### **Uses of rabbits**

- ✓ They give us rabbit pie/meat
- ✓ They provide us with fur
- ✓ They are kept as pets
- ✓ For income
- ✓ Their dropping are used for making farm yard manure
- ✓ They give us skins used for making shoes, hand bags, hats etc

### Advantages of keeping rabbits other than animals

- ✓ Rabbits produce quickly
- ✓ Rabbits feed on many things which other animals do not eat
- ✓ Rabbits need very small space for keeping them
- ✓ Rabbits produce soft high quality meat

### ACTIVITY

1. Cite down three characteristics of each of the following breeds of rabbits.

a) Exotic breeds

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_

b) Local breeds

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Outline any four breeds of rabbits.

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Suggest any four uses of rabbits.

- i. \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. \_\_\_\_\_

### CORRECTIONS

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## Lesson 19

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Spelling exercise

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### Houses for rabbits

✓ A house for domestic rabbits is called a hutch

#### NB

A hutch should be strong enough to prevent dogs and wild animals from attacking the rabbits.

### Types of hutches

#### i. A morant hutch

A morant hutch can easily be moved from one place to another

The rabbits eat the grass that is passed through the wire mesh of the morant hutch



#### ii. Modern hutch



### c) caged wire mesh hutch



#### **How a rabbit hutch should be**

- ✓ The hutch should always be kept clean
- ✓ It should be dry
- ✓ It should have enough air entering it
- ✓ It should not leak when it rains
- ✓ It should be able to protect the rabbits from wind and wild animals.

#### **Feeding rabbits**

##### **Rabbits feed on the following**

- ✓ Green grass
- ✓ Sweet potato vines/leaves
- ✓ Cabbage leaves
- ✓ Carrots, carrot peelings
- ✓ banana peelings
- ✓ Green leafy vegetables
- ✓ Different types of weeds

#### **NB:**

Rabbits also need commercial feeds like oats, flaked maize and rabbit pellets

Rabbits should also be given water so as to enable does to produce milk for the litter

Rabbits should also be given a block of salt to lick to give them mineral salts

#### **Activity**

1. Identify the habitants of the following

a) Wild rabbit\_\_\_\_\_

b) Domestic rabbit\_\_\_\_\_

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## LESSON 20

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### Spelling exercise

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### Breeding of rabbits

Breeding is the process by which animals multiply through giving birth to young ones.

### NB

When a doe is on heat, it should be given a **buck** to mate with

Being on heat means being in need of a male for mating

### Signs of a doe on heat

- ✓ It is restless
- ✓ It rubs its body against the walls of the hutch
- ✓ It is excited when it sees other rabbits
- ✓ It moves up and down a lot
- ✓ It lies on one side of its body.

### How rabbits produce

The gestation period of the rabbits is 30days/1month

### Gestation period

- ✓ Gestation period is time taken by an animal when its pregnant
- ✓ When the doe is about to produce, it prepares a soft bed for its young ones.
- ✓ It uses hair from its body to make the bed
- ✓ A doe produces 6 - 11 kittens but it should be allowed to look after 6 - 8 of them

### Common disease of rabbits

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| ✓ scours      | ✓ Pneumonia  |
| ✓ colds       | ✓ Snuffles   |
| ✓ Coccidiosis | ✓ Ear canker |

**COCCIDIOSIS** is caused by protozoa

**Coccidiosis** affects the liver and the intestines

### **Signs of coccidiosis**

- ✓ Diarrhoea with blood
- ✓ The stomach becomes swollen
- ✓ The rabbits become small and thin
- ✓ The hair/fur becomes rough

### **How to control coccidiosis**

- ✓ Keeping the hutch clean
- ✓ Feed rabbits of clean feeds
- ✓ Give the rabbits clean water
- ✓ Put drugs in clean drinking water

### **Scours**

- ✓ The rabbits stops feeding
- ✓ The rabbit develops pain in the stomach
- ✓ The rabbit develops diarrhoea

### **How to control scours**

- ✓ Clean the hutch daily
- ✓ Do not feed the rabbits on wet or muddy grass
- ✓ Avoid giving young rabbits grass
- ✓ Spray the hutches with chemical to kill external parasites

### **Ear canker**

- ✓ The rabbits scratch and itch their ears
- ✓ The rabbits develop wounds with discharge and then become painful
- ✓ The ears bend down words

### **How to control ear canker**

- ✓ Don't over crowd rabbits in one hutch
- ✓ use liquid paraffin on cotton wool to clean the ear of rabbits regularly

**ACTIVITY:**

**1. Define the term bleeding.**

\_\_\_\_\_

**2. Identify any two signs of a doe on heat.**

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Cite down any four diseases of rabbits.**

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

iv) \_\_\_\_\_

**4. What causes coccidiosis?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**5. Give any two signs of coccidiosis.**

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Mention any three controls of scours.**

i) \_\_\_\_\_

ii) \_\_\_\_\_

iii) \_\_\_\_\_

**CORRECTIONS**

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## LESSON 21

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### Spelling exercise

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### COLD

This is when rabbits start sneezing and watery discharge on its nose

### Snuffles

- ✓ Rabbits sneeze a lot
- ✓ Rabbits pass out mucus from the nose for some time
- ✓ The rabbits can easily die

### Pneumonia

- ✓ Rabbits get pneumonia when they are in cold or wet
- ✓ They start shivering
- ✓ They have difficulty in breathing
- ✓ They do not eat
- ✓ They develop high temperature

### How to control pneumonia

- ✓ Keep hutches clean and dry
- ✓ Keep rabbits away from rain and wet areas
- ✓ Treat sick ones with antibiotics

### How to prevent rabbit diseases

- ✓ Always keep hutches clean and dry
- ✓ Give rabbit clean feeds/food
- ✓ There should be enough air in the hutches
- ✓ Give rabbits clean water to drink
- ✓ Isolate sick rabbits from the healthy ones to control the spread of diseases
- ✓ Keep rabbits in warm places

- ✓ Feed rabbits well with plenty of green vegetables
- ✓ Do not over crowd rabbits in one hutch
- ✓ Have rabbits vaccinated to protect them against diseases
- ✓ Always call a veterinary officer/doctor to check on the health of the rabbits

### **Parasites**

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| ✓ Ticks | ✓ Fleas |
| ✓ Mites | ✓ Lice  |

### **Example of external parasites**

- ✓ The rabbit keeps rubbing its body against the walls for the hutch
- ✓ The rabbit loses some of its hair

### **Controlling parasites in rabbits**

- ✓ Keep the rabbits and hutches clean
- ✓ Spray animals with chemicals to kill the parasites

### **Records**

A record is written information about an activity carried out on a particular project (farm)

### **Examples of records in rabbit rearing.**

- |                   |                      |                     |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| ✓ Feeds records.  | ✓ Breeding records   | ✓ Sales and expense |
| ✓ Health records. | ✓ Production records | records             |

### **Importance of keeping records of rabbits**

- ✓ To know the number of rabbits kept
- ✓ To know the amounts of money spent on feeds or treatment
- ✓ To know the number of rabbits produced
- ✓ To know the number of rabbits lost/dead
- ✓ To know whether the form is making profits or losses
- ✓ To be able to plan for the farm

### **Signs of healthy rabbits**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| ✓ It is bright and observant  | ✓ It has smooth and shining fur            |
| ✓ It is alert and has quick movement                                      | ✓ Its droppings is in form of firm pellets |
| ✓ It has a clean nose if the nose is wet then it is suffering from a cold |  |



## ACTIVITY

1. How can you identify a rabbit with ear canker?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Cite down any four ways of preventing rabbit diseases.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

iii. \_\_\_\_\_

iv. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Identify any two examples of parasites.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

4. State two ways of controlling parasites.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Define the term records.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Suggest any four examples of farm records.

i. \_\_\_\_\_ iii \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_ iv \_\_\_\_\_

7. Mention any three importance of keeping records of rabbits.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

iii. \_\_\_\_\_

## CORRECTIONS

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## TEST

1. What are diarrhoeal diseases?

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2. Mention any two ways how diarrhoea is spread.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Define dehydration ?

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4. What causes dehydration?

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Outline the steps of preparing **ORS** locally?

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

iii. \_\_\_\_\_

iv. \_\_\_\_\_

6. What does a hookworm feed on?

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7. Draw a life cycle of a housefly.



8. What is the difference between a fracture and a wound?

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9. Write RICE in full as used in first aid.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

iii. \_\_\_\_\_

iv. \_\_\_\_\_

10. Outline any four breeds of rabbits.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

v. \_\_\_\_\_

vi. \_\_\_\_\_

vii. \_\_\_\_\_

11. How can one care for rabbit houses?

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

12. Suggest any four examples of farm records.

i. \_\_\_\_\_ iii \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_ iv \_\_\_\_\_

13. What is a parasite?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

14. Identify any examples of parasites.

i. \_\_\_\_\_ ii \_\_\_\_\_

15. State any two ways of controlling parasites.

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

## CORRECTIONS

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