

Word-classes in English for Veterinary Medicine

4. Exercise on definite/indefinite articles

Read the following passages from the AVMA, the FDA, the CAHFS¹, the ²websites and use either *a*, *an*, *the* or */* (i.e. a slash to show no article) – according to the various situations:

Pet Dental Care

Dental health is (1) very important part of your pet's overall health, and dental problems can cause, or be caused by, other health problems. Your pet's teeth and gums should be checked at least once (2) year by your veterinarian to check for early signs of (3) problem and to keep your pet's mouth healthy.

What is veterinary dentistry, and who should perform it?

Veterinary dentistry includes (4) cleaning, adjustment, filing, extraction, or repair of your pets' teeth and all other aspects of oral health care. These procedures should be performed by (5) veterinarian or (6) board-certified veterinary dentist. Subject to state or provincial regulation, veterinary technicians are allowed to perform certain dental procedures under (7) supervision of (8) veterinarian.

The process begins with (9) oral exam of your pet's mouth by (10) veterinarian.

Avoid the Dangers of (1) Raw Pet Food

- Compared to other types of pet food, (2) raw pet food is more likely to be contaminated with disease-causing bacteria, such as *Salmonella* and *Listeria monocytogenes*.
- *Salmonella* bacteria cause (3) disease salmonellosis, and *L. monocytogenes* bacteria cause (4) disease listeriosis. People and animals can get both diseases by eating food contaminated with (5) harmful bacteria. That is why salmonellosis and listeriosis are called "foodborne" illnesses – (6) bacteria are carried, or "borne," in or on contaminated food.
- (7) people can also get both salmonellosis and listeriosis by handling contaminated food, such as contaminated (8) raw pet food, or touching contaminated surfaces and utensils and accidentally transferring (10) bacteria from their hands to their mouths.
- Some animals can carry *Salmonella* and *L. monocytogenes* without showing signs of being sick.

¹ Center for Animal Health and Food Safety, University of Minnesota, US:
<https://www.cahfs.umn.edu/fact-sheets>

² Center for Food Security and Public Health, Iowa State University, US:
<http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/>

- Some animals, such as amphibians, reptiles, cattle, and chickens, can have *Salmonella* on their bodies or in their habitats. After handling (11) live animal or touching (12) object in its habitat, people can get salmonellosis by accidentally transferring the bacteria from their hands to their mouths.

Canine Influenza

What is canine influenza?

Influenza viruses have traditionally been found to affect (1) birds and some mammals, including (2) humans. In (3) summer of 2014, outbreaks of (4) respiratory disease were reported among racing greyhounds in (5) U.S.

This virus had likely been circulating in (6) horses before spreading to (7) dogs. Today, canine influenza tends to be seen in animal shelters, kennels, dog day care facilities and other locations where dogs come into close contact with one another. In 2015 (8) first outbreak between pet dogs was reported and in 2016 three shelter cats were also identified with (9) H3N2 canine strain. [...]

Is there (10) vaccine for my dog?

Yes, there is (11) commercially available canine vaccine in (12) U.S. Dogs visiting dog parks, housed in kennels, or attending show events should consider vaccination. Please consult your veterinarian to determine whether your dog should be vaccinated.

Infectious Salmon Anemia

Infectious salmon anemia (ISA) is one of (1) most important viral diseases of farmed Atlantic salmon. This highly contagious disease can be insidious, with (2) initially low mortality rate; however, (3) cumulative mortality can sometimes exceed 90% if (4) disease remains unchecked. Infectious salmon anemia was first described in Norway in (5) 1984, and it continues to be (6) problem in that country despite control measures. Since (7) late 1990s, outbreaks have also been reported in other locations. This disease devastated (8) salmon industry of (9) Faroe Islands in 2000, and (10) epizootic in Scotland in 1998-1999 cost (11) estimated \$32 million (U.S.) to eradicate. ISA has been a recurring problem in Chile, (12) Cobscook Bay in Maine, and (13) Bay of Fundy in New Brunswick, Canada. In New Brunswick, it results in annual losses of approximately \$4.8-\$5.5 million (U.S) to farmers, and millions of fish have been culled in control efforts. New outbreaks can also occur in areas where this disease was absent for many years. In 2009, (14) outbreak was reported again in Scotland.

Understanding of the epidemiology of ISA is still incomplete, which complicates its control. (15) reservoirs for (16) virus are not known, but experiments have shown that several species of salmonids can carry virulent ISA viruses asymptotically. [...] Some evidence suggests that certain ISA viruses may cause illness in species other than Atlantic salmon. One virus was isolated from sick farmed Pacific Coho salmon in Chile in 1999, and (17) highly virulent strain can cause disease in experimentally infected rainbow trout. [...]

Infectious salmon anemia virus (ISAV) is (18) member of (19) genus ISAVirus in (20) family Orthomyxoviridae. Hemorrhagic kidney syndrome is (21) old name for (22) disease in Atlantic salmon.