



Q1/ Choose the correct answer for the following:

(60 mark)


1. In endotoxemia, endotoxins cause their effect as a result of:
 - a. Direct toxic effect on host cells.
 - b. Production of mediators such as cytokines and prostaglandins from host cells.
 - c. Disturbance of detoxification mechanism in the liver.
 - d. Disturbance of detoxification mechanism in the kidney.
2. Increased food intake is known as:
 - a. Polyphagia.
 - b. Hunger.
 - c. Hyperorexia.
 - d. Allotriophagia.
3. In case of Traumatic Reticuloperitonitis, perforation of the wall of the reticulum by a sharp foreign body initially produces an:
 - a. Acute local peritonitis, which may spread to cause acute diffuse peritonitis.
 - b. Acute diffuse peritonitis, which may spread to cause acute local peritonitis.
 - c. Acute diffuse peritonitis only.
 - d. Fibrosis
4. Jaundice is characterized by yellow discoloration of unpigmented skin, mucosal and conjunctival membranes as well as membranes over the sclera due to:
 - a. Decreased blood bilirubin concentrations.
 - b. Increased blood bilirubin concentrations.
 - c. Elevated urobilinogen concentrations in the blood.
 - d. Elevated bile salts in feces
5. The difference between dry gangrene and wet gangrene is that:
 - a. Dry gangrene is black, whereas wet gangrene is blue.
 - b. Dry gangrene facilitates bacterial growth, whereas no bacterial infection in wet gangrene.
 - c. Dry gangrene is caused by blockage of venous blood flow, whereas wet gangrene is caused by arterial occlusion.
 - d. Dry gangrene is yellow, whereas wet gangrene is brilliant
6. Circulatory hypoxia occurs as a result of:
 - a. Inadequate delivery of oxygen to tissue because of inadequate perfusion of tissues by blood.
 - b. When there is a deficiency of hemoglobin per unit volume of blood.
 - c. Inadequate oxygenation of blood.
 - d. Inadequate delivery of CO₂ to tissue
7. Explosive expiration of air from the lungs is called:
 - a. Coughing.
 - b. Snuffling.
 - c. Bubbling, or rattling.
 - d. Snorting.
8. Usual cause of death in severe colic is Cardiovascular Collapse secondary to -----.
 - a. Endotoxemia and hypovolemia.
 - b. Inflammation or ischemia of the bowel
 - c. hypermotility of gastrointestinal tract.
 - d. Diarrhea
9. Urea toxicosis in ruminants depends on a number of factors such as _____.
 - a. Age and the season.
 - b. Rumen pH and acclimation to product
 - c. The natural curiosity and licking habits.
 - d. Humidity of weather
10. Excess blood ammonia will result in _____.
 - a. Impaired metabolism.
 - b. Systemic lactic acidosis.
 - c. Caustic action on alimentary mucosa.
 - d. Renal failure

11. Inorganic and organic of arsenic compounds exert their toxic effects by _____.
- Interfering with aminoacyl tRNA synthetase enzymes
 - Combining with sulfhydryl groups and inhibiting tissue enzymes
 - Causing pre- and postsynaptic blockade and neurotransmitter destruction.
 - Inactivation of Acetyl cholinesterase
12. The inactivation of cholinesterase by OP compounds is associated _____.
- Increase in acetylcholine in tissues.
 - Decrease in acetylcholine in tissues
 - Decreased activity of the parasympathetic nervous system.
 - Interfering with aminoacyl tRNA
13. Animals nonresponsive to fluid loading and diuretics could be administered low dose of _____.
- Furosemide 1–2 mg/kg BW IV.
 - Isotonic (0.9% NaCl) saline supplemented with potassium.
 - Dopamine as a continuous IV infusion (3–5) $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ BW/min.
 - Sulfadimidine 33% , I.V
14. Most cases of endocarditis in farm animals are caused by _____.
- Bacterial infection.
 - Viral infection.
 - Congenital diseases.
 - Fungal
15. Migrating _____ larvae can cause arteritis with development of thrombi and verminous aneurysms in the aorta, cranial mesenteric, or iliac artery.
- Haemonchus contortus*.
 - Strongylus vulgaris*.
 - Strongyles westeri*.
 - Oestertagia oestertagia
16. Most production-induced metabolic diseases result from _____.
- High quality feed supplementation.
 - Negative balance of a particular nutrient.
 - Low quality feed supplementation.
 - Inactive deworming control
17. One of the Differential diagnoses of pregnancy toxemia in sheep is _____.
- Listeriosis.
 - Foot rot.
 - FMD
 - PPR
18. In Monday disease the horse may show the clinical signs including _____.
- Paroxysmal coughing and vomiting.
 - Edema of the head and blindness.
 - Sweating and muscle fasciculation.
 - Hemorrhage from orifice
19. The main pathogenic effect suggested in Azoturia is due to:
- Dysfunction and death of myocytes.
 - Destruction of erythrocytes.
 - Gastric rupture.
 - Hypocalcaemia
20. Ketone bodies arise from:
- Butyric acid in the rumen.
 - Ketone from diet.
 - From kidney.
 - Absorbed from intestine
21. The Equine Intestinal Clostridiosis is characterized by:
- An acute profuse watery diarrhea with high morbidity in adult horses.
 - An acute profuse watery diarrhea with high mortality in foals.
 - An acute profuse watery diarrhea with high mortality in adult horses.
 - Edema of the head
22. Which of the following can be identified by milk ring test?
- Brucellosis.
 - Salmonellosis.
 - Bovine tuberculosis.
 - PPR
23. The most pathogenic *Brucella* spp. for man is:
- B. melitensis*.
 - B. abortus*.
 - B. suis*.
 - B. canis*.

24. In Anthrax, the hemorrhage to the exterior from orifices of the animal at death is caused by:
 a. Severe itching. b. Action of the toxin.
 c. Exit of the bacteria from the orifices. d. Trauma
25. In Glanders, on healing, the ulcers are replaced by:
 a. Bleeding. b. Stellate scar. c. Honey-like pus. d. ulcer
26. In Strangles, death is usually attributable to pneumonia caused by:
 a. Aspiration of infected material. b. Aspiration of oral medication.
 c. Aspiration of dust. d. Lung impaction with *Strongylus vulgaris* larvae.
27. To minimize additional osmotic diarrhea in diarrheic newborn animals, you should:
 a. Maintain sucking an adequate amount of milk. b. Withhold the milk for few days.
 c. Give milk replacer instead of sucking. d. Avoid the use of milk replacer.
28. Overeating diseases is caused by:
 a. *Clostridium perfringens* type A. b. *Clostridium perfringens* type B.
 c. *Clostridium perfringens* type D. d. *Clostridium novije*
29. Farcy Glanders is referred to:
 a. Skin form. b. Pulmonary form. c. Nasal form. d. Kidney form
30. Which of the following infectious disease occurs after the migrating liver fluke larvae provide suitable conditions for bacterial multiplication and toxin production?
 a. Braxy. b. Black disease. c. Botulism. d. Black leg
31. The Johne's Disease can be transmitted by:
 a. Consumption of food and water contaminated with feces of infected animals.
 b. Aerosol of infected dust.
 c. Intramammary infection by the use of contaminated teat Syphon.
 d. Needles
32. The *Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *Mycoides* is the cause of:
 a. The contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP).
 b. The contagious Caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP).
 c. The contagious Caprine pleuropneumonia and the contagious bovine pleuropneumonia.
 d. Bovine viral diarrhea
33. The "Foot rot" affects sheep in:
 a. All ages. b. Young sheep. c. Adult sheep. d. Intra-uterine
34. The "Leptospirosis" is an important zoonotic disease affected:
 a. Cows only. B. Sheep only c. All animals.. d. Canine only
- 35- The human may be infected with TB by:
 a. Drinking infected milk, but spreading through inhalation may also occur.
 b. Ingestion of infected meat, but spreading through inhalation may also occur.
 c. Drinking infected milk and ingestion of infected meat.
 d. Drinking of non-infected milk and ingestion of non-infected meat.
36. The Synonym of "Actinobacillosis" is:
 a. Wooden Tongue. b. Lock jaw. c. Lumpy jaw. d. Big head
37. The most impact of stress in case of "Pneumonic Pasteurellosis of Cattle" is:
 a. Increase the total number and virulence of pasteurella in the nasopharynx.
 b. Decrease the immunity of the animal.
 c. Decrease the appetite of the animal.
 d. Increase the appetite of the animal
38. Penetration of *Listeria monocytogenes* to the mucosa of the intestine causes:
 a. Bloody diarrhea. b. Prolonged fecal excretion of the organism.
 c. Bronchitis d. Constipation



39. Skin scrapings for sampling of suspected cases with Ringworm should be taking from the edge of the lesions, because of _____.
- Presence of high concentration of sebum.
 - Absence of bacterial contamination at the periphery of lesion
 - Fungi are active at the periphery of lesion
 - Presence of low concentration of sebum.
40. In severe lumpy skin disease, lesions in the nostrils and on the turbinate can cause _____.
- Respiratory obstruction and snoring.
 - Severe lacrimation.
 - Severe salivation.
 - Facial paralysis
41. The main cause of shock in some cases of Texas fever (Babesiosis) is:
- Pulmonary thrombosis.
 - Decrease blood pressure.
 - Severe anemia.
 - Severe diarrhea
42. Lack of heat tolerance is one of sequel for:
- FMD.
 - Rinderpest.
 - BVD.
 - PPR.
43. In Rinderpest, there is a rapid decline and elimination of the virus from the body as clinical signs and lesions become manifest because
- The virus cannot survive and replicate inside the body.
 - The virus induces strong antibody response shortly after the infection.
 - The virus is continuously excreted urine, feces, nasal discharges, and perspiration.
 - Short attack period
44. One of economic importance of BVD is
- High incidence of reproductive disorders.
 - Impairment the trade of leather.
 - Public health importance.
 - Increase fertility
45. You can clinically differentiate between winter dysentery of cattle and mucosal disease by:
- The color of the diarrhea.
 - The behavior of the affected animals.
 - The age of the affected animals and oral lesions.
 - The diet of animal
46. The difference between hepatitis and hepatosis is that:
- Hepatitis occurs as a response to a pathogenic cause, while hepatosis is a response of metabolic disorder.
 - Hepatitis occurs as a response to a pathogenic cause, while hepatosis is a response of metabolic disorder.
 - Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver, while hepatosis is an inflammation of the biliary system.
 - Hepatitis occurs in young animals, while hepatosis only in adult animals.
47. In ketosis, cows mobilize glucose from tissue; consequently, serum concentration of non-esterified fatty acids (NEFA):
- Decreases.
 - Increase.
 - Remain constant
 - removed from blood
48. The typical lesion in bovine foot rot occurs on the:
- Tongue.
 - Caudal aspect of the hind feet.
 - Top of tail
 - On the udder
49. African Trypanosomes, the flagellated protozoan parasites, are transmitted among animals by:
- Mites.
 - Tsetse Flies.
 - Ticks.
 - Aerosol
50. The drug of choice for Theileriosis is:
- Imidocarb Dipropionate.
 - Diminazine.
 - Buparvaquone or Parvaquone.
 - Chloramphenicol
51. In the ECG, elongation of the QT (Q-wave – T-wave) interval occurs in:
- hypocalcemia.
 - hypophosphatemia.
 - hypercalcemia.
 - hypo Vit A
52. In acute carbohydrate engorgement, dehydration occurs due to:
- Lack of water consumption.
 - Cessation of water absorption from intestine.
 - Drew fluids from circulation to rumen.
 - severe sweating

-  parts of hay
53. The levels of dicoumarol which cause sweet clover poisoning are highest in the outer parts of hay bales presumably because:
- They are exposed to coldness.
 - They are exposed to moisture.
 - They are exposed to hotness.
 - They are exposed to dryness.
54. Zinc deficiency in ewes may be characterized by reduction in:
- Fertility.
 - Wool quality.
 - Food intake.
 - Water intake.
55. In dairy cows, fatty liver occurs primarily in :
- The first 4 weeks before calving.
 - The first 4 weeks after calving.
 - The first 8 weeks before calving.
 - The first 10 days after calving.
56. In cattle, the clinical signs of chronic form of bracken fern poisoning may include:
- Pale gums.
 - Panting respiration.
 - Blood clots in the urine.
 - Decrease milk production.
57. Cytolisin toxins in venom are associated with _____.
- hypotension and arrhythmias.
 - Blood cell lysis.
 - Tissue necrosis, intravascular coagulation.
 - Liver abscess.
58. The Increase in the Size of a Red blood cell larger than normal in diameter is called:
- Macrocytosis.
 - Normocytic cell.
 - Hypochromic cell.
 - Poikilocytosis.
59. The muscarinic effects of acetylcholine are:
- Increased peristalsis and salivation.
 - Decreased peristalsis and salivation.
 - Bronchial constriction and increased mucous secretion.
 - Bronchial dilation and decreases mucous secretion.
60. SA-node (Sino-Atrial node) is aggregation of nerve cells presents in:
- Right atrium in the vena cava junction.
 - Right atrio-ventricular region.
 - Left atrium in pulmonary vein junction.
 - Left atrio-ventricular region.

Q2. Indicate either True or False for the following questions:

(40 mark)

- In case of acute heart failure, the Lung is the most sensitive organ in per acute cases.
- The susceptibility of cattle to nitrite poisoning relative to sheep and attributable to lack of oral discrimination.
- The inactivation of cholinesterase by these OP compounds associated with decrease in acetylcholine.
- Lead encephalopathy occur following the ingestion of Long-term ingestion of small amounts of lead.
- The muscarinic effect of acetylcholine may include bronchial constriction.
- Signs of acute toxicity of Organophosphorus compound in sheep may include Constriction of the pupils.
- ECG associated with depolarization and repolarization of the myocardium.
- The word toxic is used to describe the effects of toxicant of a toxicant.
- Ingestion of sufficiently large quantities of nitrate is associated with gastroenteritis due to Caustic effect .
- P wave represented the depolarization of the muscle mass of the Ventricle.
- Laboratory diagnosis of Vit K deficiency revealed Shortening of prothrombin time.
- Primary Copper deficiency in cattle clinically characterized by anemia.
- in some areas, heavy applications of lime to pasture are followed by the development of goiter in lambs.
- Iodine deficiency results in Decreased of thyroxin and stimulation secretion of thyrotropic hormone.
- Severe Iron deficiency in veal calves is characterized by Impaired growth and reduced feed intake.
- The most characteristic signs of zinc deficiency in ruminants are Parakeratosis and stunted in growth.
- Facial paralysis and blindness in Vit A deficiency caused by Constriction of the optic nerve.

18. A rough, dry coat can found in animal with Vit A deficiency due to Atrophy of epithelial cells.
19. Enlargement of the costochondral junctions in young animals with Rickets.
- 20- The effects of snakebite (envenomation) depend on season.
- 21- One of the common sources of nitrate for farm animals is discarded batteries.
- 22- Organophosphorus (OP) compounds toxicity is result from cholinesterase activation.
- 23- In tick paralysis, the toxin interferes with liberation or synthesis of acetylcholine at the motor end plates.
- 24- Uremia is the systemic state that occurs in the terminal stages of renal insufficiency.
- 25- Glucosuria occurs in acute glomerulonephritis as a result of failure of glomeruli resorption.
- 26- Antimicrobial therapy for upper urinary tract infections should continue for at least 7 days.
- 27- Neurotoxins venom causing selective ion channel blockade, rhabdomyolysis.
- 28- Bites by adder-type snakes (viperids) cause local swelling , pain, excitement and anxiety.
- 29-One of the differential diagnosis for snake bitten is Tick paralysis.
- 30- Firm pressure immobilization bandage (PIB) is applied under the snake bite site to restrict the distribution of the venom via the lymphatics.
- 31- Young animals of any species are less susceptible than adults to Aflatoxicosis.
- 32- The clinical sings of Aflatoxicosis in cattle may include abortion and anal prolapse.
- 33- Fascioliasis is one of differential diagnosis of Aflatoxicosis condition in cattle.
- 34- The kidneys excrete the end products of tissue metabolism , CO₂, maintain fluid and electrolyte.
35. The toxic effects of Aflatoxins AFs are most pronounced in liver.
36. Methemoglobin is hemoglobin that has been oxidized from Ferric (Fe³) to the ferrous (Fe²).
37. Increased lead absorption andtoxicity are usually associated with Calcium and iron deficiency.
38. The specific antidote for nitrite toxicosis is Methylene blue 1 to 2 mg/kg .
39. Casts present in the urine is an indication of Normal kidney clearance.
40. Atropine is the antidote for muscarinic effects, in Ruminant it given at dose rate 15 mg/kg BW.

Best Wishes


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 رئيس اللجنة
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