



Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
University of Mosul
College of Veterinary Medicine
Master. D Qualification Exam - Surgery-
Time (3 hr.)



Q1. Encircle the letter of the correct answer

(80 Marks)

- 1- The most paranasal sinus that can be infected in horse is
 - A. The frontal sinuses
 - B. The maxillary sinus
 - C. The lacrimal sinuses
 - D. The ethmoid sinuses.
- 2- The color and appearance of blood associated with Epistaxis is
 - A. Clotted and blackish, like coffee-granules from one of both nostrils.
 - B. Foamy bright red blood from one or both nostrils.
 - C. Pure red blood coming from both nostril and mouth.
 - D. Pure red blood coming from one or both nostrils.
- 3- Sinusotomy means
 - A. Cutting of a small circle piece of bone from affected paranasal sinus (~10 mm) to provide surgical drainage to treat sinusitis.
 - B. Cutting of a large circle piece of bone from affected paranasal sinus (~20 mm) to provide surgical drainage to treat sinusitis.
 - C. Making a bone flap window within the affected paranasal sinus to provide surgical drainage to treat sinusitis.
 - D. Making an opening into affected guttural pouch to provide surgical drainage.
- 4- Saffan drug can be used as
 - A- Ultra short acting anaesthetic agent used for induction in cats.
 - B- Slowly acting anaesthetic agent used for induction in cats.
 - C- Rapidly acting anaesthetic agent used for maintenance in cats.
 - D- Rapidly acting anaesthetic agent used for induction in cats.
- 5- Using ketamine for anaesthesia is associated with
 - A- Decrease muscle tone as well as recovery of anesthesia may be accompanied by excitement.
 - B- Increase muscle tone as well as recovery of anesthesia are free of excitement.
 - C- Increase muscle tone as well as recovery of anesthesia may be accompanied by excitement.
 - D- No significant impact on muscle tone as well as recovery of anesthesia may be accompanied by excitement.



The scientific dose of chloral hydrate is

- A- Horse, Donkey & Cattle: 5 mg/ 50 kg, 10% solution, I.V.
- B- Horse, Donkey & Cattle: 5 g/ 50 kg, 10% solution, I.M.
- C- Horse, Donkey & Cattle: 5 g/ 5 kg, 10% solution, I.V.
- D- Horse, Donkey & Cattle: 5 g/ 50 kg, 10% solution, I.V.

7- Propofol produce

- A- Slow onset and short duration of action with lower analgesic activity.
- B- Rapid onset and short duration of action with potent analgesic activity.
- C- Rapid onset and long duration of action with lower analgesic activity.
- D- Rapid onset and short duration of action with weak analgesic activity.

8- The space that occupies by reservoir bag is known as

- A- Anatomic dead space
- A- Alveolar dead space
- B- Mechanical dead space
- C- Physiological dead space

9- The amount of anaesthetic gas that can be delivered through anaesthetic machine is measured by

- A- Pressure reducing valve
- B- Rota meter
- C- Vaporizer
- D- Reservoir bag

10- Sedative, Tranquilizer, Neuroleptic, Ataractic, all these terms refer to

- A- Drugs that calm the patient, increase anxiety and promote sleep. However, they do not induce sleep.
- B- Drugs that calm the patient, reduce anxiety and promote sleep. However, they do not induce sleep.
- C- Drugs that make the patient sleep, reduce anxiety and make animals easy to handle.
- D- Drugs that produce a state of artificially induced sleep (unconsciousness) from which the patient can be easily aroused by a wide variety of stimuli.

11- The Stage I of the physiological stage of general anaesthesia is characterized by

- A- Animal is unconscious, may make forcible efforts to avoid being anesthetized, fear lead to increase R.R, PR, pupils' dilation, urine and defecation may be voided.
- B- Animal is unconscious, may make forcible efforts to avoid being anesthetized, fear lead to increase R.R, PR, pupils' dilation, urine and defecation may be voided.

- C- Animal is conscious, may make forcible efforts to avoid being anesthetized, fear lead to decrease R.R, PR, pupils' dilation, urine and defecation may be voided.
- D- Animal is conscious, may make forcible efforts to avoid being anesthetized, fear lead to increase R.R, PR, pupils' dilation, urine and defecation may be voided.
- 12- **The ideal general anesthetic agents should lead to**
- A- Slow and stormy induction and recovery.
 - B- Rapid, easy and smooth induction and recovery.
 - C- Rapid and smooth induction.
 - D- Rapid and smooth recovery.
- 13- **Barbiturates can be administered**
- A- Various methods of injection including i/v, i/m, etc.
 - B- They strictly injected I.V. as a result of their alkalinity.
 - C- They strictly injected I.M. as a result of their alkalinity.
 - D- They strictly injected I.V. as a result of their acidity.
- 14- **Thiopental sodium is**
- A- Short acting barbiturates that used mainly for induction especially for dog and cats
 - B- Ultra-short acting barbiturates that used mainly for induction especially for horse
 - C- Ultra-short acting hypnotics that used mainly for induction especially for dog and cats.
 - D- Ultra-short acting barbiturates that used mainly for induction especially for dog and cats
- 15- **As a surgeon, a horse was brought to your private clinic to perform major surgery (intestinal resection and anastomosis), in your opinion what kind of anaesthesia will be the best choice?**
- A- Local analgesia plus sedation
 - B- Regional analgesia plus tranquilization
 - C- General anaesthesia
 - D- Sedation plus muscle relaxants.
- 16- **What do we mean by Cryosurgery?**
- A- Uses Laser beam to destroy tumors or cut of tissues.
 - B- Uses operating microscope to deal with very fine and delicate areas.
 - C- Uses extreme cold to destroy warts and other cancerous skin lesions.
 - D- Uses the usual surgical instruments.



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We can guarantee the proper autoclave sterilization if we applied the following conditions

- A- 111c° for 30 minutes and under pressure 15 p/in2.
 - B- 121c° for 30 minutes and under pressure 30 p/in2.
 - C- 121c° for 30 minutes and under pressure 25 p/in2.
 - D- 121c° for 30 minutes and under pressure 15 p/in2.
- 18- How can you be sure that your autoclave is sterilizing things effectively
- A- chemical, physical indicators (change colors), biological via temperature resistance bacteria.
 - B- Physical, biological indicators (change colors), chemical via temperature resistance bacteria.
 - C- Physical, chemical indicators (change colors), biological via temperature resistance bacteria.
 - D- Thermal, chemical indicators (change colors), biological via temperature resistance bacteria.
- 19- Liquid sterilization is the most appropriate and useful methods of sterilization when
- A- intermediate level of contamination is present.
 - B- high level of contamination is present.
 - C- Low level of contamination is present.
 - D- Very low level of contamination is present.
- 20- The most common type of wounds that are usually dirty and contaminated with organic materials (blood clots, tissue debris) are
- A- Incised wounds
 - B- Lacerated wounds
 - C- Punctured wounds
 - D- Abrasion wounds.
- 21- Venous hemorrhage is characterized by
- A- The blood is bright red, and flow under pressure.
 - B- The blood is dark red or bluish, and it flows under pressure.
 - C- The blood is little and it oozes under very low pressure.
 - D- The blood is dark red or bluish, and it flows freely.
- 22- When the source of bleeding is easily identifiable and able to be sealed, the best choice to achieve hemostasis is by
- A- Using direct pressure and gauzes or sponge's application.
 - B- Sutures/staples/ligating and crushing of arteries with artery forceps.
 - C- Tourniquet through applying compression with a band.
 - D- All of the above.
 - E- None of the above.



- 23- **The most cardinal point that you always should remember in dealing and treatment of hematoma is**
- A- Hematoma should immediately be opened after its formation.
 - B- Hematoma should not be opened before 10 days after its formation.
 - C- Hematoma should not be opened before 21 days after its formation.
 - D- Hematoma should never be opened after its formation.
- 24- **Parts of abscess from inside to outside are**
- A- Wall, pyogenic membrane and the pus.
 - B- Pus, pyogenic membrane and wall.
 - C- Pyogenic membrane, pus and wall.
 - D- Pus, wall and pyogenic membrane.
- 25- **The destruction of pyogenic membrane can be done by**
- A- A bistoury
 - B- Scalpel
 - C- Spoon curette.
- 26- **Dermoid cyst is**
- A- Normal placement of vestige of skin leading to development of a cyst containing hair and sebaceous materials especially in eye.
 - B- Misplacement of vestige of mucous membrane leading to development of a cyst containing hair and sebaceous materials especially in eye
 - C- Misplacement of vestige of skin leading to development of a cyst containing hair especially in eye
 - D- Misplacement of vestige of skin leading to development of a cyst containing hair and sebaceous materials especially in eye
- 27- **When there is continuous cellular damage of tissue that losses its ability to heal, the condition is known as**
- A- Gangrene
 - B- Fistula
 - C- Ulcer
 - D- Burn
- 28- **When the limb of the animal becomes cold, wrinkle and reduces in size with gradual change in its color, this means that**
- A- There is serious obstruction of the arterial supply.
 - B- There is serious obstruction of the capillary supply.
 - C- There is serious obstruction of the venous supply.
 - D- There is serious obstruction of the nervous supply.
- 29- **When the burned skin becomes edematous, red in color and very painful, this burn will consider as**
- A- First degree burns
 - B- Third degree burns
 - C- Second degree burns
 - D- Fourth degree burns





- 30- The non-malignant tumor is usually characterized by**
- A- Absent of ulceration on its tops, well enveloped and the skin closely adhere to it.
 - B- Absent of ulceration on its tops, not well enveloped and the skin dose not adhere to it.
 - C- Presence of ulceration on its tops, well enveloped and the skin dose not adhere to it.
 - D- Absent of ulceration on its tops, well enveloped and the skin dose not adhere to it.
- 31- Theis considered the smallest compartment of the forestomach in the adult ox.**
- a- reticulum b- omasum c- abomasum
- 32- The is considered the smallest compartment of the forestomach in the adult sheep.**
- a- omasum b- abomasum c- reticulum
- 33- Theis considered the largest compartment of the forestomach in the newborn calf.**
- a- abomasum b- rumen c- omasum
- 34- In the ruminant, the grinding of roughage food is occurred in the**
- a- omasum b- reticulum c- rumen
- 35- the is acting as receptacle for heavy foreign objects in the ruminants**
- a- reticulum b- rumen c- omasum
- 36- In rumenotomy, the Gotze technique means.....**
- a- suturing rumen with peritonium b- suturing rumen with skin c- suturing rumen with muscles of flank
- 37- is indicated to correct left and right displacement of abomasum.**
- a- omentopexy b- abomasopexy c- omentopexy and abomasopexy
- 38- Rolling is not indicated to treat**
- a- right dilatation and volvulus of abomasum b- left displacement of abomasum
- c- right dilatation of abomasum
- 39- Left paralumbar fossa approach is used to correct**
- a- left displacement of abomasum b- right displacement of abomasum
- c- left and right displacement of abomasum
- 40- Right paralumbar fossa approach is used to correct**
- a- left and right displacement of abomasum b- left displacement of abomasum
- c- right displacement of abomasum





41- In base – narrow, the distance between the center line of the feet at their placement on the ground isthan the distance between the center line of the limb at their origin in the chest.

a- less b- more c- equal

42-The number of feet beats during the walk of the horse is

a- four b- one c- three

43-In trot motion, the number of feet beats is

a- two b- four c- three

44-..... crack, the cracks originate from the ground and moves upward

a- grass b- sand c- bulb

45-.....crack, the cracks start at the coronary band and move downward

a- sand b- heel c- grass

46- is an involvement of the sensitive and insensitive tissues of the sole at the angle formed by the bar.

a- corn b- thrush c- seedy toe

47-.....is an infectious process that causes a chronic hypertrophy of the horn producing tissues of the hoof.

a- canker b- ring bone c- side bone

48-..... is a degeneration of the frog with secondary anaerobic bacterial infection that begins in the central and collateral sulci.

a- thrush b- crack c- corn

49-..... is separation of the horse hoof wall from the underlying sensitive laminae at the white line

a- seedy toe b- laminitis c- canker

50-.....is a chronic purulent inflammation of a collateral cartilage of the distal phalanx

a- quittor b- thrush c- side bone

51-.....is an ossification of the collateral cartilages of hoof

a- side bone b- ring bone c- quittor

52- Inlaminitis, the hoof wall grows more rapidly than normal and may develop along toe and also heavy ring formation on the hoof wall is seen.

a- chronic laminitis b- subacute laminitis c- acute laminitis

53-Inlaminitis the hind limbs of horse are carried up forward under the body and forelimbs are extended cranially.

a- acute laminitis b- subacute laminitis c- chronic laminitis

54- In adult cow, the cornual branch ofandnerve should be anaesthetized to perform dehorning.

a- zygomaticotemporal, infratrochlear b- infraorbital, supraorbital

c- infraorbital, retrobulbar

55- The best method to perform dehorning in newborn calves,technique was indicated

a- cauterization b- wire saw c- electrical saw



56- Caslicks procedure is indicated to treat in mare

a- pneumovagina b-prolapse of vulva c- herination of bladder

57-is a state of having only one testicle within the scrotum

a- monorchidism b- cryptorchidism c- urachus

58-..... is an anatomical congenital malformation of the male external genitalia

a- hypospadias b- balanoposthitis c-penile frenulum

59-..... is the inability to produce the penis beyond the preputial orifice

a- phimosis b- paraphimosis c-priapism

60- in small animals, the persistence of erection without sexual excitement is called.....

a- priapism b- paraphimosis c- penile paralysis

61- An abnormally low lying patella, which is associated with restricted range of motion, crepitations, and retropatellar pain called:

a. Patella media b-Patella ultra c-Patella baja d-Patella distal

62- The type of tumor which affect long bones called:

a. Primary bone tumor b-Osteosarcoma -c-Osteoma d-Appendicular skeleton tumor

63- The fragment of necrosed bone that have been separated from surrounding tissue called:

a. Bone sequestrum b-Bone spavin c-Bone involucrum d-Osteomyelitis

64-, Its an improper healing of the two end of fractured bone lead to disruption or shortening of the bone

a. Mal-union b-Non-union c-An-union d-Per-union

65- Arthritis may involve one of the following structures:

a. Collateral ligament b-Synovial membrane
c- Articular cartilage d-All above

66- Intramedullary pins are equally resist of the:

a. Bending force b-Rotational force c-Axial force d-Compression force

67- Osteotomy mean:

a. Surgical operation in which a bone is divided or a piece of bone is excised
b. Permanent new opening in bone



- c. Surgical puncture of bone
- d. Surgical removal of bone

68- In compound fracture:

- a. The skin is intact
- b- Major vital structure is affected
- c- Sepsis is common
- d- The skin opened

69- Modified Thomas splint is an external fixation devise used in case of:

- a. Immobilization following joint surgery
- b. Additional fixation for internal fixation with pinning
- c. For fixation of compound fracture
- d. Reduction of long bone

70- The best way to diagnose fracture case is by:

- a. Inspection
- b- Immobilization
- c- X-ray
- d- Internal fixation

71- Inverstion of the eye lid margins is called:

- a. Ectropion
- b- Intropion
- c- Blepharospasm
- d- Cyclopia

72- The acquired or congenital deviation of the eye ball called:

- a. Proptosis
- b- Strabismus
- c- Enophthalmos
- d- Exophthalmos

73- Anophthalmia means:

- a. Purulent infection of the internal structures of eye
- b. Tumor of eye lid
- c- Fistula in orbit
- d- Compete absences of eye ball

74- it is an acquired affections of eyelids

- a. Keratitis
- b- Blepharitis
- c- Macrocornea
- d- Enucleation

75- Purulent infection of the whole structures of eye called:

- a. Atresia of eyelid
- b- Ectopic cilia
- c- Cataract
- d- Panophthalmitis

76- Means, presence of a second row of eye lashes accompanying the normal row

- a. Ectopic cilia
- b- Districhiasis
- c- Coloboma
- d- Glaucoma





77- Mastectomy is done for removal of:

- a. Acute inflammation b-Gangrenous mastitis c- Tumor d-Hematoma

78- When milk leak from an opening in milk canal rather than the natural orifice it is termed:

- a. Perforating wound b-Excretory fistula c-Secretory fistula d-Polyp

79- Teat spider is also called:

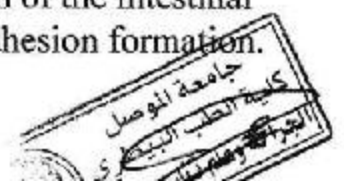
- a. Milk stone b-Pendulous udder c-Membranous obstruction of teat canal
d-Lactolith

80- When there is a small stream of milk, and prolonged milking time it called:

- a. Free Milker b-hard milker c-Enlarged teat orifice d-Fused teats

Q2 Answer by writing either True or False in front of the following statements (20Mark)

1. Lips trauma occurs due to car accidents, protruding objects or attacks by dogs. Because of the excellent blood supply, the healing is usually delay.
2. Polyodontia: This term means increasing in number of equal teeth, caused by persistent deciduous teeth.
3. Epulis: Is a neoplasm involves the gingival, often at the dental border or interdental. It is usually a fibroma.
4. Paralysis of the tongue (glossoplegia) is due to paralysis of glossopharyngeal nerve.
5. Ranula: This is a large, transparent, circumscribed, well-defined salivary cyst that forms in the mouth on either side of the tongue especially in dogs.
6. Fusiform or cylindrical esophageal diverticulum occurs following obstruction, this dilation extends from distal point of obstruction for a variable distance.
7. In esophagotomy or esophagectomy the mucosa is closed with simple interrupted sutures of 4/0 polypropylene or non-absorbable suture materials. All knots of the mucosal sutures should be lying in the lumen.
8. Pyloric Stenosis: - This condition is characterized by hypertrophy of the musculature of the pylorus specially its circular fibers, leading to reduction in the diameter of the pyloric orifice.
9. The most common causes of gastric hemorrhage are:- Infectious canine hepatitis, uremia poisons and snake bite, neoplasia, thrombocytopenic purpura haemorrhagica.
10. Indications of intestinal resection are; tearing of the mesentery along the intestines, obstruction, irreducible intussusception, and intestinal infarction associated with arterial thrombosis.
11. The advantages of Gambee technique are; Excellent apposition of the intestinal layers, minimal stenosis at the anastomosis site, minimal adhesion formation.





12. There are many factors that lead to the development of ileus; Rough manipulation of the intestine, dryness of intestine, infection and peritonitis.
13. In Atresia ani; presence of duct communicates between the rectum and vagina. While the Rectovaginal Fistula; the anal membrane persists and not ruptured.
14. Anal sac diseases include: Impaction, infection, abscessation, neoplasia. There are two surgical techniques for removal of the sacs (sacculotomy) closed technique and open technique.
15. Clinically, we cannot differentiate between the true rectal prolapse and intestinal intussusception, by inserting a probe between the prolapsed anus and anal sphincter.
16. The common acquired large intestinal affection of equine are; Cecal obstruction and volvulus, spiral colon obstruction.
17. The common acquired large intestinal affections of dogs are; Tympanites of the cecum and colon, impaction of cecum, impaction of the colon, enteroliths.
18. Functions of the Kidneys are; excretion of waste products of metabolism; maintenance of a constant extracellular environment; production of the hormone's erythropoietin and rennin; metabolism of vitamin D to its active form.
19. Patent urachus it is a congenital anomaly; the bladder is connected to allantois by tubular structure termed urachus, normally closed at the birth.
20. Hypospadias is a rare congenital anomaly of the urethra, in which the urethra opens ventral and caudal to its normal anatomic location. Penile urethra terminates ventrally at any level from the perineum to the tip of the penis.

Best of Luck

