



**Q1/ Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions: (60 mark)**

- When a disease occurs frequently or present constantly in a population, the disease is considered:**  
A. Pandemic.                      B. Endemic.                      C. Epidemic.                      D. Sporadic
- 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.
- The Botulism in animals has seasonal distribution outbreaks, and most likely occurs during:**  
A. Drought periods when feed is sparse and phosphorus intake is low.  
B. Drought periods when feed is sparse and phosphorus intake is high.  
c. Winter periods when feed is sparse and phosphorus intake is high.  
d. Spring periods when feed is sparse and phosphorus intake is low.
- The etiologic agent of Pulpy Kidney is:**  
A. *Clostridium septicum*.                      B. *Clostridium perfringens* Type D.  
C. *Clostridium chauvoei*.                      D. *Clostridium chauvoei*
- The Synonym of "Actinobacillosis" is:**  
A. Wooden Tongue.                      B. Lock jaw.                      C. Lumpy jaw.                      D. Big head
- In endotoxemia, endotoxins cause their effect as a result of:**  
A. Direct toxic effect on host cells.                      B. Disturbance of detoxification mechanism in the liver.  
C. Production of mediators such as cytokines and prostaglandins from host cells.  
D. Inhibition of Acetyl choline
- Increased food intake is known as:**  
A. Polyphagia.                      B. Hunger.                      C. Hyperorexia.                      D. Allotriophagia.
- The major risk factor in ruminal acidosis in beef and lamb feedlots is:**  
A. Rapid introduction of high-level grain diets.                      B. Rapid introduction of high-level fibers diets  
C. Rapid introduction of high-level protein diets.                      D. Gradual introduction of high-level grain diets.
- The difference between hepatitis and hepatosis is that:**  
A. Hepatosis occurs as a response to a pathogenic cause, hepatitis is a response of metabolic disorder.  
B. Hepatitis occurs as a response to a pathogenic cause, hepatosis is a response of metabolic disorder.  
C. Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver, while hepatosis is an inflammation of the biliary system.  
D. Hepatosis occurs in young animals, hepatitis occur only in adult animals
- Diarrhea and constipation is one of the hepatic dysfunctions which occurs as a results of:**  
A. Absence of bile salts from the intestine.                      B. Increase of bile salts inside the intestine.  
C. Decrease of total bilirubin concentration in the blood.  
D. Lack of absorption function of intestine
- Failure of the tissues to receive an adequate supply of oxygen is called:**  
A. Hypoxia.                      B. Edema.                      C. Anorexia.                      D. Cyanosis.
- A major environmental pathogen that causes bovine mastitis can be:**  
A. *Mycoplasma bovis*.                      B. *Staph. aureus*.                      C. *E. coli*.                      D. *Salmonella* spp
- In mastitis, increase in somatic cell count (SCC) affects:**  
A. The quality of the milk.                      B. The color of the milk.  
C. Milk production                      D. Loss of body weight

14. In ketosis, cows mobilize glucose from tissue; consequently, serum concentration of non-esterified fatty acids (NEFA):  
A. Decreases..      B. Increase.      C. Remain constant      D. Remove from the body
15. The most important effect of lack of vitamin-D in farm animals is:  
A. Reduced productivity.      B. Poor weight gains.  
C. Osteomalacia in adults.      D. Increase milk production
16. Metabolic disease in dairy cattle is associated with:  
A. Breeding and feeding for high milk production.  
B. Feeding for Breeding.  
C. Feeding for races.  
D. Feeding for low milk production
17. In Monday disease the horse may show the clinical signs including:  
A. Paroxysmal coughing and vomiting.      B. Edema of the head and blindness.  
C. Sweating and muscle fasciculation.      D. Ulceration of the tail
18. High-producing dairy cows during the first few weeks of lactation usually encounter:  
A. Negative energy balance.      B. Low diet intake.  
C. Hypernatremia.      D. Positive energy balance
19. Post parturient hemoglobinurea metabolic disease in high-producing dairy cows is caused by:  
A. Nephritis.      B. Phosphorus deficiency.  
C. calcium deficiency.      D. Excessive exercise
20. Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) is most severe in:  
A. Sheep.      B. Goats.      C. Cows.      D. Buffaloes.
21. The typical lesion in bovine foot rot occurs on the:  
A. Caudal aspect of the thigh      B. Caudal aspect of the hind feet  
C. Frontal aspect of the chest      D. Around eye and on the ears
22. A teat skin infection caused by a Parapoxvirus with a characteristic Horseshoe-shaped scab is:  
A. Milker's nodule.      B. Pseudo urticaria.      C. Cowpox.      D. BVD
23. African Trypanosomes, the flagellated protozoan parasites, are transmitted among animals by:  
A. Mites.      B. Tsetse Flies.      C. Ticks.      D. Aerosol
24. The most important species of Brucella for public health "zoonosis" is:  
A. *Brucella ovis*.      B. *Brucella melitences*.      C. *Brucella abortus*.      D. *Brucella humanis*.
25. Hemorrhagic Septicemia "HS" mainly affects:  
A. Sheep and goats.      B. Water buffaloes and cattle.      C. Cattle and sheep.      D. Horses.
26. In Anthrax, hemorrhage to the exterior from orifices of the animal at death is caused by:  
A. Severe itching.      B. Exit of the bacteria from the orifices.  
C. Breakdown of blood vessels due to action of the toxin.  
D. Severe diarrhea
27. Hemorrhagic fever is transmitted by:  
A. Flies.      B. Mosquitoes.      C. Ticks.      D. Fomites
28. The infective stage of *Toxoplasma gondii* for farm animals is:  
A. Oocysts.      B. Sporozoites.      C. Bradyzoites.      D. Schizonts
29. Tuberculosis causes weakness and debility because of the:  
A. Constant toxemia.      B. Constant bloody diarrhea.  
C. Constant loss of appetite.      D. Constant constipation
30. In salmonellosis, diarrhea occurs due to:  
A. Loss of appetite.      B. Degeneration of the enterocyte layer.  
C. acidosis.      D. Alkalosis



31. The common name for "tetanus" is:  
A. Stuck jaw.                      B. Wooden Jaw.                      C. Locked jaw.                      D. Scurvy.
32. An ovine disease clinically characterizes by development of pustule and scabby lesions on the muzzle and lips is:  
A. Sheep pox.                      B. Papillomatosis.                      C. Orf.                      D. Anthrax
33. The drug of choice for Theileriosis is:  
A. Imidocarb Dipropionate.                      B. Diminazine.  
C. Buparvaquone.                      D. Sulfadimidine
34. An animal species may resist the infection with Anaplasmosis is:  
A. Sheep.                      B. Horse.                      C. Cattle.                      D. Buffalo.
35. The most important clinical sign in the case of Babesiosis in cattle is:  
A. Hematuria.                      B. Myoglobinuria.                      C. Hemoglobinurea.                      D. Anuria
36. The endocrine damage is a sequela to FMD in cattle characterizes by:  
A. Tympany.                      B. ophthalmitis.                      C. constipation.                      D. Bloody diarrhea
37. In the Rinderpest, death occurs due to:  
A. Severe hemorrhage.                      B. Severe dehydration.                      C. Heart defect.                      D. Severe toxemia
38. One of economic importance of BVD is:  
A. High incidence of reproductive disorders.                      B. Increase the trade movement.  
C. Public health importance (zoonosis).                      D. Improve milk drainage
39. One of the most characteristic lesions in the nasal form of Glanders in horses is:  
A. Stellate scar.                      B. Gangrene.                      C. Epistaxis.                      D. Ulcer
40. Spread of Rabies is often seasonal, with the highest incidence in the:  
A. late summer and autumn.  
B. Early spring  
C. Early summer and autumn  
D. At any time
41. In Strangles, death is usually attributable to pneumonia caused by:  
A. Aspiration of infected material.                      B. Aspiration of oral medication.  
C. Secondary bacterial infection.                      D. Lung impaction with *Strongylus vulgaris* larvae.
42. The inability to perform the physiologic functions at normal levels is known as:  
A. Illness.                      B. Disease.                      C. Dysfunction.                      D. Malnutrition.
43. A major contributor to enhanced heat production as a response to sudden exposure to cold is:  
A. Shivering thermogenesis.                      B. Non-shivering thermogenesis.  
C. Decrease metabolism.                      D. Water intake
44. The most common complication of Equine Influenza is:  
A. Pappura hemorrhagica.                      B. Bovine Corona virus infection.  
C. Secondary Bacterial infection.                      D. Chronic diarrhea
45. A condition clinically characterized by subacute pain and can be exacerbated if fluid is administered by nasogastric tube is:  
A. Gastric impaction.                      B. Gastric ulcer.                      C. Gastric rupture.                      D. Pneumonia
46. In acute carbohydrate engorgement, dehydration occurs due to:  
A. Lack of water consumption.                      B. Cessation of water absorption from intestine.  
C. Drew fluids from circulation to rumen.                      D. Increased heart rate
47. Disappearance of bile pigments in the feces can indicate a:  
A. Presence of post hepatic jaundice.                      B. Presence of pre- hepatic jaundice.  
C. Presence of hepatic jaundice                      D. Presence of blood hemolysis

48. The presence of myoglobin in the urine (myohemoglobin) is an evidence of:  
 A. Severe intravascular hemorrhage. B. Severe muscle damage.  
 C. Embolism of the renal artery. D. Severe renal damage.
49. The cardinal sign of early pneumonia is:  
 A. Rapid shallow breathing. B. Coughing and sneezing.  
 C. Bilateral Nasal discharge. D. Constipation
50. Sign of acute organophosphorus compound toxicity in sheep may include:  
 A. Pupils constriction. B. Pupils dilation C. Alopecia D. Sneezing
51. Acute Lead poisoning in sheep is usually manifested by  
 A. Excitement. B. diarrhea. C. foul-smelling feces. D. Tympany
52. The drug of choice used for treatment of Post parturient hemoglobinuria is:  
 A. Sodium acid phosphate. B. Oxytetracycline. C. Dexamethasone. D. Calcium borogluconate
53. In the ECG, elongation of the QT (Q-wave – T-wave) interval occurs in:  
 A. hypocalcemia. B. hypophosphatemia. C. hypercalcemia. D. Hypo vit A
54. A friction sound of the heart is developed at the  
 A. First stage of pericarditis. B. End stage of pericarditis.  
 C. Middle stage D. Not developed
55. Factors that may reduce the availability of phosphorus in the plants include:  
 A. Excessive calcium, aluminum, or iron. B. Excessive fertilization.  
 C. Moist weather. D. Drought season
56. The concentration of Calcium in the plasma is normally maintained between  
 A. 1.8 mmol/L (7.5 mg/dL). B. 2.1 and 2.6 mmol/L (8.4 to 10.4 mg/dL).  
 C. 0.5 mmol/L (2 mg/dL). D. 5 mmol/L (20 mg/dL).
57. Zinc deficiency in ewes may be characterized by reduction in:  
 A. Fertility. B. Wool quality. C. Food intake. D. Decreased milk yield
58. Vagus indigestion occurs in ruminant as a complication of:  
 A. Bloat. B. Acute carbohydrate engorgement.  
 C. Traumatic reticular peritonitis. D. Pneumonia
59. Clinical signs of calcium deficiency may include:  
 A. Abortion and stillbirth. B. Rough hair coat and itching.  
 C. Ill-thrift and failure to respond to anthelmintic. D. Long bone
60. Accumulation of fluids in the pericardial sac as a result of penetrated foreign body lead to  
 A. Congestive heart failure. B. Acute heart failure.  
 C. Increased blood pressure. D. Chronic tympany


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

**(40 mark)**

1. In case of acute heart failure, the Lung is the most sensitive organ in per acute cases.
2. The susceptibility of cattle to nitrite poisoning relative to sheep and attributable to lack of oral discrimination.
3. The inactivation of cholinesterase by these OP compounds associated with decrease in acetylcholine.
4. Lead encephalopathy occur following the ingestion of Long-term ingestion of small amounts of lead.
5. The muscarinic effect of acetylcholine may include bronchial constriction.
6. Signs of acute toxicity of Organophosphorus compound in sheep may include Constriction of the pupils.
7. ECG associated with depolarization and repolarization of the myocardium.
8. The word toxic is used to describe the effects of toxicant of a toxicant.
9. Ingestion of sufficiently large quantities of nitrate is associated with gastroenteritis due to Caustic effect .
10. P wave represented the depolarization of the muscle mass of the Ventricle

11. Laboratory diagnosis of Vit K deficiency revealed Shortening of prothrombin time.
12. Primary Copper deficiency in cattle clinically characterized by anemia.
13. In some areas, heavy applications of lime to pasture are followed by the development of goiter in lambs.
14. Iodine deficiency results in Decreased of thyroxin and stimulation secretion of thyrotropic hormone.
15. Severe Iron deficiency in veal calves is characterized by Impaired growth and reduced feed intake.
16. The most characteristic signs of zinc deficiency in ruminants are Parakeratosis and stunted in growth.
17. 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 , CO<sub>2</sub>, 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 (Fe<sup>3</sup>) to the ferrous (Fe<sup>2</sup>).
37. Increased lead absorption and toxicity 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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