



**Choose the correct answer for each of the following:**

**(100 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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)  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}/\text{min}$ .
  - 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 novyi*
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. High temperature and moisture are e predisposing factors for the production of ..... in food.  
 a. Mycotoxin.      b- Bacterial toxins.      c- Acidify.      d. Viral toxins.
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

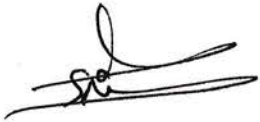
39. Skin scrapings for sampling of suspected cases with Ringworm should be taking from the edge of the lesions, because of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Presence of high concentration of sebum
  - Absence of bacterial contamination at the periphery of lesion
  - Fungi are active at the periphery of lesion
  - Presence 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.
  - Season
46. The difference between hepatitis and hepatosis is that:
- Hepatososis occurs as a response to a pathogenic cause, while hepatitis 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.
  - Hepatososis occurs in young animals, while hepatitis 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. AV- node (Atrio-Ventricle node) is aggregation of nerve cells present in:
- Right atrium in the vena cava junction.
  - Left atrium in pulmonary vine junction.
  - Right atrio-ventricular region.
  - Left atrio-ventricular region.
52. Right-sided heart failure results in:
- Engorgement of jugular veins.
  - Pulmonary edema.
  - Pulmonary venous pressure.
  - Dyspnea and death.
53. Pericardium cardiac tamponade is accumulation of blood or fluid in the space between
- The myocardium and pericardium.
  - The endocardium and myocardium.
  - The epicardium and pericardium.
  - The myocardium and epicardium.

- 54. SA- node (Sino-Atrial node) is aggregation of nerve cells present in:**
- Right atrium in the vena cava junction.
  - Right atrio-ventricular region.
  - Left atrium in pulmonary vein junction.
  - Left atrio-ventricular region.
- 55. The serum concentration of cardiac troponin I (cTnI) is excellent biomarkers for:**
- Bacterial infection.
  - Myocardial injury.
  - Parasitic infection.
  - Viral infection.
- 56. Left-sided heart failure results in:**
- Interstitial edema in the lungs.
  - Increase abdominal fluid.
  - Hepatomegaly.
  - Engorgement of jugular veins.
- 57. Vagus nerve is one innervation of the heart**
- Hypertrophy of heart.
  - Control the motion of the heart.
  - Control Atrial contraction.
  - Control of ventricle contraction.
- 58. The death in animals due to cardio vascular diseases is less common and this may be due to:**
- Long life span of the animal.
  - Present of the facilities in veterinary medicine.
  - Short life span of the animal.
  - Correct diagnosis.
- 59. One of the congenital defects of the heart is**
- Transposition of vena cava.
  - Arrhythmia of the heart.
  - Ventricular septal defect.
  - Hemorrhage in heart.
- 60. Electrocardiograph is the electrical events originated from**
- Cerebral cortex.
  - Brain.
  - Heart.
  - Alveolar septa.
- 61. P- wave is representing**
- Depolarize of the right and left atrium.
  - Repolarize of the right and left atrium.
  - Depolarize of the right and left ventricular.
  - Depolarize of the ventricular septum.
- 62. T- wave is representing**
- Depolarize of the atriums.
  - Repolarize of right and left ventricular.
  - Depolarize the ventricular septum.
  - Depolarize of the ventricular.
- 63. The primary function of the kidneys is to:**
- Excrete CO<sub>2</sub>.
  - Produce red blood cells.
  - Excrete the end products of tissue metabolism.
  - Uptake proteins.
- 64. The basic functional units of the kidney are:**
- Nephrons.
  - Glomeruli.
  - Renal corpuscles.
  - Renal tubules.
- 65. Which of the following is NOT a component of a nephron?**
- Glomerulus.
  - Proximal tubule.
  - Loop of Henle.
  - Ureter.
- 66. Renal insufficiency is described as:**
- Complete loss of kidney function.
  - Partial loss of kidney function.
  - Increase in urine production.
  - Decrease in urine production.
- 67. Polyuria is defined as:**
- Reduction in the daily output of urine.
  - Complete absence of urine.
  - Increase in the volume of urine produced over a 24-hour period.
  - Painful urination.
- 68. Oliguria refers to:**
- Increased urine production.
  - Decreased urine production.
  - Absence of urine production.
  - Painful urination.
- 69. Which of the following can cause a reduction in renal blood flow leading to oliguria?**
- Increased water intake.
  - Congestive heart failure.
  - High protein diet.
  - Increased plasma osmolality.
- 70. Pollakiuria is characterized by:**
- Increased urine volume.
  - Decreased urine volume.
  - Increase in the daily number of postures for urination.
  - Complete absence of urine.
- 71. Dysuria refers to:**
- Difficult urination.
  - Painful urination.
  - Increased urination frequency.
  - Absence of urination.
- 72. Which of the following abnormalities can be detected by rectal examination in cattle?**
- Enlarged heart.
  - Gross enlargement of the posterior aspect of the left kidney
  - Enlarged liver
  - Increased lung capacity
- 73. Uremia is the systemic state that occurs in:**
- The initial stages of renal disease.
  - The terminal stages of renal insufficiency.

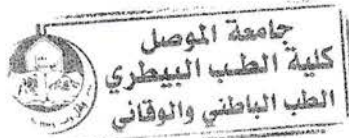
74. Which of the following is a clinical sign of uremia?  
 a. Increased appetite.                      b. Muscular weakness and tremor.  
 c. Increased heart rate.                    d. Increased body temperature.
75. Liver diseases can be considering one of many causes of ..... poisoning.  
 a. Nitrite.                      b. Copper.                      c. Aflatoxins and urea.                      d. Nitrate
76. The distinctive odor of ammonia in the rumen soon after death, indicate ..... poisoning.  
 a. Organophosphate.                      b. Urea.                      c. Oleander.                      d. Carbamate.
77. Acetic acid (vinegar) with cold water for cattle and sheep orally can be treat of ..... poisoning.  
 a. Aflatoxins.                      b. Nitrite.                      c. Urea.                      d. Organophosphate.
78. High temperature and moisture are e predisposing factors for the production of ..... in food.  
 a. Mycotoxin.                      b- Bacterial toxins.                      c- Acidify.                      d. Viral toxins.
79. Aflatoxins destroyed by ..... centigrade C°.  
 a. 100 C°.                      b. 250 C°.                      c. 150 C°.                      d. 300 C°
80. Aflatoxins can be excreted with ..... of affected animal, and threat consumptions.  
 a. Urine.                      b. Saliva.                      c. Milk.                      d. Feces
81. Species susceptibility to aflatoxins mainly depends on its .....  
 a. Liver detoxification.                      b. Kidney excretion.                      c. Intestinal absorption.                      d. Stomach absorption.
82. Hydrated sodium calcium aluminosilicates (HSCAs) and pentonite (5 kg/ton) are ..... of aflatoxins.  
 a. Specific antidote.                      b. Universal antidote.                      c. Neutralization.                      d. Adsorbent materials.
83. In severe ..... damage due to Aflatoxicosis, animals may never return to normal production status.  
 a. Hepatic.                      b. Intestinal.                      c. Rumen.                      d. Heart
84. Urea and other non-protein nitrogen compounds add to the ration of ruminants as economical replacement of ..... in animal.  
 a. Carbohydrates.                      b. Proteins.                      c. Vitamins.                      d. Minerals
85. The contraindicated in treating cow pox lesions:  
 a. Emollient creams                      b. Corticosteroids                      c. Antibiotic sprays                      d. Astringent lotion
86. The characteristic clinical sign of the malignant form of Sheep and goat pox:  
 a. Mild fever                      b. High fever, papules progressing to scabs  
 c. Diarrhea                      d. Pericarditis
87. The virus that are antigenically related to Lumpy skin disease is:  
 a. Foot-and-Mouth disease virus                      b. Sheeppox and goat pox viruses  
 c. Bovine viral diarrhea virus                      d. Equine Viral Arteritis
88. In sheep, Anaplasmosis is mainly cause:  
 a. Subclinical disease                      b. Severe clinical disease                      c. Peracute fatal disease                      d. Chronic disease
89. The equine herpes virus EHV subtype is primarily responsible for abortion in pregnant mares:  
 a. EHV-1                      b. EHV-2                      c. EHV-4                      d. EHV-8
90. .... is the most common form in acute outbreaks of African Horse Sickness.  
 a. Cardiac form                      b. Pulmonary form                      c. Horse sickness fever                      d. Skin form
91. Death occurs in sheep pox usually due to-----.  
 a. Extension of the lesions to the respiratory tract or secondary infections                      b. dehydration  
 c. Toxemia                      d. anorexia
92. Scrapie is more common in age group ----- and occurs in both sexes and majority of breeds  
 a. 1.5-1 years                      b. 2.5-4.5 years                      c. 6-8 months.                      d. 2-3 months
93. In cattle, the first site of FMD virus infection and subsequent rapid multiplication is:  
 a. Liver                      b. Pharynx                      c. Spleen                      d. Pancreas
94. The prevalent strains of FMD virus in all continents are:  
 a. O, A and C types                      b. SAT 1, SAT 2, SAT 3 and C                      c. Asia 1 and SAT1                      d. SAT1 and SAT3

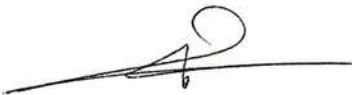
95. In Rabies, the death of infected animals is usually caused by:  
 a. Sever hemorrhage.    b. Respiratory paralysis    c. Anaphylactic shock    d. Toxemia
96. The farm animals take *Toxoplasma gondii* stage which is  
 a. Tachyzoites    b. Bradyzoites    c. Oocysts    d. Nymph
97. In Canine distemper, the older dogs usually develop:  
 a. Asymptomatic infection or mild disease    b. Severe clinical disease  
 c. Peracute fatal disease    d. Skin lesions.
98. The important diagnostic sign of Bluetongue disease in animals is:  
 a. Swelling and edema of the lips, gums, dental pad and tongue  
 b. The tongue is swollen and purple in color  
 c. The appearance of a dark red to purple band in the skin just above the coronet, due to coronitis  
 d. Gastroenteritis
99. The typical pathogenesis of bovine ephemeral fever are:  
 a. Endothelial cell damage and hypocalcaemia    b. CNS involvement with nonsuppurative encephalitis  
 c. Release of exotoxins    d. Endotoxins
100. In Rinderpest, the infected animals show marked leukopenia due to:  
 a. Striking destruction of lymphocytes in tissues    b. Dysentery and bloody diarrhea  
 c. Depletion of bone marrow    d. Liver damage

Best Wishes



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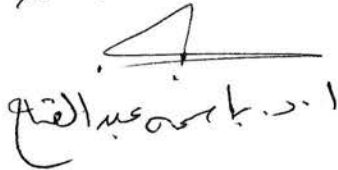




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