

University of Mosul
College of Veterinary Medicine
Dept.: Pathology and poultry diseases
Class: Master degree candidates
Subject: Competitive examination in
veterinary pathology



Final Examination
Time: 3 Hours
Date: 30 / 6 / 2025
Lecturer: Department of Pathology
and poultry Diseases

Code:

Choose the right answer :

- 1-The Swelling occur in inflammation, which is due to
A- Accumulation of fluid in the extravascular space. B-Increased blood flow.
C-Dilation of small blood vessels. D-Stretching and destruction of tissues.
- 2-Acute inflammation is a type of inflammation classified according to the:
A-Predominant type of exudate. B- Duration of inflammatory process
C- Causative agent. D-Anatomical portion.
- 3-The Predominant cells in the chronic inflammation are:
A-Neutrophils. B-Eosinophils. C-Macrophages. D-Mast cells.
- 4-Rhinitis is the inflammation of the mucous membrane in the:
A-Sinuses. B-Nose. C-Pharynx. D-Larynx.
- 5-Suppurative Pneumonia is a type of inflammation classified according to the:
A-Etiological classification. B-Durational classification. C-Anatomical classification.
D-Type of exudate
- 6-Nasal polyps are:
A-Noncancerous growths of the nasal cavity. B-inflammation of the walls of the throat.
C-Bleeding from nasal passage. D-Ulcerative lesions.
- 7-..... hypersensitivity is achieved by antigen receptors on T-cells.
A-Anaphylactic type. B-Complement-dependent reaction type
C-immune complex-mediated type. D-Type IV.
- 8-.....is a state in which an individual is incapable of developing an immune response to specific antigens.
A-Autoimmune reaction. B-Immunodeficiency. C-Immunologic tolerance.
D- Hypersensitivity.
- 9- Which of the following statements best describes the pathogenesis of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD)?
A-FMD virus enters through the digestive tract and primarily affects the liver
B-FMD virus adheres to the respiratory mucosa, spreads via macrophages, and causes vesicles at stress sites
C-FMD virus infects only adult animals and causes neurological symptoms
D-FMD virus is shed only through feces and does not affect the mammary gland
- 10-..... is an example of Primary immunodeficiency classification.
A- Deficiencies of antibody (B- cells) immunity. B-Hematologic malignancies
C- Chronic renal failure. D- Acute viral infection.
- 11-In Type I hypersensitivity , The antibodies produced has a high affinity to attach to mast cells and basophiles.
A-Ig A. B-Ig M. C-Ig E. D-Ig G.
- 12- Calf diphtheria is an example of
A-Ulcerative stomatitis. B-Catarrhal stomatitis. C-Necrotic stomatitis.
D-Vesicular stomatitis.
- 13-.....Is one of the causative agents of eosinophilic esophagitis.
A-Strongylus vulgaris. B-Spirocerca lupi. C-Candida albicans.
D- Entamoeba histolytica.
- 14-Johns disease is an example of
A-Hemorrhagic Enteritis. B-Necrotic Enteritis. C-Fibrinous Enteritis.

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- D-Chronic catarrhal Enteritis .
- 15-Rabies virus primarily enter peripheral sensory and motor nerve endings by.....
A. Blood B. Skin C. Muscle cells D. Bone
- 16-..... it's a contagious disease of dogs with signs that vary from a slight fever and congestion of the mucous membranes to severe depression, marked leukopenia, and coagulation disorders.
A-Canine parvo virus. B-canine distemper. C-Infectious canine hepatitis.
D- Canine Leptospirosis
- 17-Presence of intra-nuclear inclusion bodies are prodomenant in
A-Feline Calci virus. B-Feline Herpes virus. C-Feline Panleucopenia.
D-*Mycoplasma Felis*.
- 18-..... is an accumulation of dried material (blood, serum) on skin surface; can be primary or secondary skin lesion.
A-Ulcer B- Crust C- Epidermal collarette D- Macule
- 19-..... a cavity filled with fluid.
A-Papule B- Vesicle C- Macule D- Pustule
- 20-.....a straight defect in epidermis and dermis.
A-Ulcer B- Fissure C- Scar D- Crust
- 21-..... is a process that allowing cancer cells to invade neighboring tissue and distant regions of the body.
A- Carcinogenesis B- Angiogenesis C- Metastasis D- Tumorigenicity
- 22-..... is a type of blood cancer that originate in the plasma cells of bone marrow.
A- Myeloma B- Leukemia C- Lymphoma D- Sarcoma
- 23-Cancer cells look different than normal cells and one of the cytological features of cancer cells is.....-
A- Anaplasia B- Hyperplasia C- Dysplasia D- Hypertrophy
- 24- An irritant acting on the tissue may cause:
A- Degeneration. B- Necrosis. C- Inflammation. D-All of the above.
- 25- Fibrinous inflammation affects:
A- The pleura. B- The lung. C- The pericardium. D- All of the above.
- 26- The following are examples of suppurative inflammation except:
A- Abscess. B- Furuncle. C-Cellulitis. D- Bacillary dysentry.
- 27- Fibrin is present in excessive manor in:
A- Lobar pneumonia. B- Diphtheria. C- Abscess. D- Catarrhal rhinitis.
- 28- Inflammatory exudate is characterized by:
A- High protein content. B- High specific gravity.
C- Presence of inflammatory cells. D- All of the above.
- 29- The following are cells in chronic inflammation except:
A-Neutrophils. B- Macrophages. C- Plasma cells. D- Giant cells.
- 30- Plasma antibodies are produced by:
A- T-lymphocyte. B- Plasma cell. C-Monocyte. D-Mast cell.
- 31- Acute inflammation is characterized by the following except:
A- Short duration. B- Marked vascular reaction.
C- Presence of lymphocytes. D- Presence of fibrin threads.
- 32- The following occur in membranous inflammation except:
A-Marked toxemia. B- Presence of pseudomembrane.

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C- Affect mucous surfaces. D- Cloudy swelling of the kidney.

33- Cellulitis is:

- A- Localized suppuration. B- Necrotizing inflammation .
C- Caused by staphylococcus. D- All of the above .

34- The abscess is lined by:

- A- Hyperemic zone. B- Fibrous wall. C- Pyogenic membrane.
D- Necrotic tissue.

35- A granuloma is:

- A- Benign tumor. B- New capillaries and fibroblasts.
C- Chronic specific inflammation. D- Acute inflammation.

36- The following are labile cells except:

- A- Epidermis cell. B- Liver cells. C- Bone marrow. D- Endometrium.

37- The following are stable cells except:

- A- Nerve cells. B- Liver cells. C- Renal tubular cells. D- Fibroblast .

38- A surgical wound heals by:

- A- Regeneration. B- Primary intention. C- Secondary intention.
D- Granulation tissue.

39- Healing by secondary intention is seen in:

- A- Gaping wounds. B- Septic wounds. C- An abscess. D- An Ulcer

40- The most common cause of delayed wound healing is:

- A- Old age. B- Vitamin C deficiency. C- Protein deficiency.
D- Infection.

41- A scar is a:

- A- Proliferated epidermis. B- A vascular fibrous tissue band.
C- Granulation tissue. D- Non of the above.

42- The mildest and commonest type of degeneration is:

- A- Hyaline degeneration. B- Fatty degeneration. C- Cloudy swelling.
D- Mucoïd degeneration.

43- Cloudy swelling commonly affects:

- A- Parenchymatous cells. B- Mucous membranes. C- Muscle cells.
D- Connective tissues.

44- Amyloid degeneration affects the following organs except:

- A- Brain. B- Liver. C- Kidney. D- Spleen.

45- The tubercle (in tuberculosis) shows the following cells except:

- A- Eosinophils. B- Lymphocytes. C- Epithelioid cells.
D- Langhan's giant cells.

46- Abnormal accumulation of excess fluid in interstitial tissue spaces or in body cavities is

- A- Hemorrhage. B- Hydrothorax. C- Edema. D- Transudate.

47- Increase blood flow to the stomach and intestines during digestion is

- A- Local congestion. B- Physiologic Hyperemia.
C- Generalized congestion. D- Pathological Hyperemia.

48- The pathological form of hemostasis is thrombosis where a clot forms within a vessel which is not injured is

- A- Thrombosis. B- Postmortem clotting. C- Hemostasis. D- Embolism.

49- The escape of blood from the vascular system is

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- A-Diapedesis. B-Rhexis. C-Hemorrhag . D-Anasarca
- 50-Contineous loosing of blood from injury may result in Shock.
A-Cardiogenic. B-Maldistribution . C-Hypovolemic. D-Undifferentiated.
- 51-It is a bacterial disease caused by an acid-fast organism The small intestinal mucous membrane may be severely thickened (4 to 5 times of its normal thickness) and is also corrugated.
A- Lumpy Jaw b- TB c- Black Leg d- Johne's disease
- 52- Enterotoxaemia is bacterial disease affecting lambs caused by
A-clostridium chovei. B-clostridium novyi
C-clostridium perfringens D-clostridium tetani
- 53- Blue tongue, is an infectious febrile viral disease of sheep caused by.....
A- Orbivirus B- Morbillivirus C- Poxvirus D- Parapoxvirus
- 54- is an acute contagious disease of small ruminants, particularly sheep and goats. Clinical signs may include fever, necrotic stomatitis,gastroenteritis, and bronchopneumonia .
A- Blue tongue B- contagious ecthyma C- Rinderpest
D- Peste des petits ruminants
- 55-An exaggerated immune response that results in tissue injury is broadly referred.....
A- Immunodeficiency B- Autoimmune C- Hypersensitivity D- Apoptosis
- 56-..... Is induced by antigen-antibody complex that produces tissue damage, The antibodies involved in this reaction are IgG, IgM or IgA.
A- Type III hypersensitivity B- Type II hypersensitivity
C- Type I hypersensitivity D - Type IV hypersensitivity
- 57- Typhlitis is inflammation of
A- Liver B- Cecum C- Colon D-Peritoneum
- 58- -----Is inflammation of gall bladder.
A- Cholelithiasis B- Cholecystitis C- Cholangitis D- Cystitis
- 59-Which of the following statements about hyperemia is correct?
A-Active hyperemia involves blood accumulation in veins due to vessel obstruction
B-Passive hyperemia is commonly caused by increased arterial pressure
C-Hyperemia refers to an increased amount of blood in the circulatory system
D-Hyperemia leads to decreased organ size and pale appearance
- 60-Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding thrombosis?
A-Thrombosis only occurs in veins and is never found in the heart
B-A saddle thrombus is found on the valves of the heart
C-Thrombosis involves the formation of a blood clot within a blood vessel wall
D- Septic thrombus is sterile and contains no microorganisms
- 61-Which of the following best describes an embolism?
A-The rupture of blood vessels leading to hemorrhage
B-A clot that forms and remains only in the heart
C-The presence of a foreign body in circulation causing vessel obstruction
D-The thinning of blood due to decreased cell components
- 62-Which of the following best describes ischemia?
A-An increased supply of venous blood to an organ
B-The deficiency of arterial blood supply to a part of an organ
C-A sudden increase in arterial pressure causing vessel rupture
D-Enlargement of the organ due to accumulation of lymph
- 63-Which of the following best describes an infarction?

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- A-Excessive bleeding caused by rupture of a vein
B-A triangular area of tissue death caused by lack of blood supply
C-Swelling of tissue due to fluid accumulation
D-Thickening of blood vessel walls without tissue damage
- 64-Which of the following best describes shock in the circulatory system?
A-A sudden increase in arterial pressure due to emotional stress
B-A circulatory disturbance marked by decreased blood volume and hemoconcentration
C-The rapid regeneration of blood vessels following injury
D-A localized reaction of tissues to bacterial infection
- 65- Monday Morning Disease in horses is also known as:
A-White Muscle Disease. B- Equine Myopathy. C-Azoturia. D-Equine Tetanus
- 66- Thiamine deficiency symptom is
A. Curled toe paralysis. B. Nutritional myopathy. C. Poly neuritis. D. Ophthalmitis .
- 67- Which of the following is *not* a feature of Monday Morning Disease?
A-Myoglobinuria B-Tonic muscle spasms. C-Hypoglycemia. D-Muscle hardening
- 68-White Muscle Disease is commonly caused by deficiency of:
A-Vitamin B1 and zinc. B- Vitamin E and selenium. C-Iron and calcium
D-Vitamin D and copper
- 69-Candida albicans grows readily on
A-Nutrient agar B-Eosin-methylene blue agar C-Sabouraud's dextrose agar D-. SS. agar
- 70-Cecal worms are treated with
A-Piperazine B- Albendazol C- Levamisole D- Praziquantil
- 71- Feline calicivirus is especially common in:
A-Wild cat populations B-Shelters and breeding colonies.
C-Rural households D-Zoos
- 72-Which of the following immune cells/molecules are most effective at destroying intracellular pathogens?
A- T helper cells B- B cells C-Antibodies D- Cytotoxic T-Lymphocytes
- 73- Which protozoan parasite causes coccidiosis in poultry?
A-Eimeria. B-Toxoplasma. C-Giardia. D-Cryptosporidium.
- 74- Abnormal accumulation of excess fluid in interstitial tissue spaces or in body cavities is
A-Hemorrhage . B-Hydrothorax . C-Edema . D-Transudate .
- 75- Increase blood flow to the stomach and intestines during digestion is
A-Local congestion . B-Physiologic Hyperemia . C-Generalized congestion .
D-Pathological Hyperemia .
76. The pathological form of hemostasis where a clot forms within a vessel which is not injured is
A-Thrombosis. B-Postmortem clotting . C-Hemostasis . D-Embolism .
- 77- The escape of blood from the vascular system is
A-Diapedesis . B-Rhexis . C-Hemorrhage. D-Anasarca .
- 78- Coughing up of blood clots from the trachea and bronchi is
A-Epistaxis . B-Hemoptysis. C-Extravasation . D-Hemoarthrosis .
- 79- Ecchymotic hemorrhage is a term for surface hemorrhage ranges from
A-1-2 mm in diameter . B-- \geq 3 mm in diameter . C- \geq 1-2 cm in diameter .

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D- ≥ 15 cm in diameter

80- When a blood vessel is obstructed with thrombotic material carried by the blood stream , it is

A-Infarction . B-Embolism . C-Thromboembolism . D-Fibrocartilaginous embolism

81- White infarction occur in some organs that have no

A-Collateral circulation. B-Radical circulation. C-Microcirculation.
D-lymphatic drainage .

82. Continuous loosing of blood from injury may result in Shock.

A-Cardiogenic. B-Maldistribution. C-Hypovolemic. D-Undifferentiated.

83-Which of the following post-mortem findings is characteristic of classical Rinderpest?

A-Necrotic lesions in the small intestine and zebra striping in the abomasum

B-Petechiae in the gall bladder and zebra striping in the large intestine

C-Vesicular lesions on the coronary band and interdigital clefts

D-Severe hemorrhages in the lungs and necrosis of the liver

84-Which of the following is not considered one of the classical cardinal signs of acute inflammation?

A-Redness B-Heat C-Necrosis D-Swelling

85-What is the first type of leukocyte to migrate to the site of inflammation?

A- Monocyte B- Macrophage C- Eosinophil D-Neutrophil

86-Which of the following events directly follows adhesion in the leukocyte extravasation process?

A- Phagocytosis B- Chemotaxis C- Emigration D- Degranulation

87-Which of the following is not true about Photosensitization?

A-The activation of normal photodynamic substances in skin is the only important factor required for photosensitization.

B-Photosensitizers can be endogenous in living systems (hepatogenous), or they can be taken up from exogenous sources (plant/toxins/drugs).

C-Photosensitization occurs when the photodynamic agent (plant/toxins/drugs) enters the body, where it results in skin cell membrane damage after the animal is exposed to visible light.

D-Photosensitivity is an extreme skin sensitivity to sunlight or other sources of UV radiation.

88-What is the most common cause of hydrocephalus?

A-Overproduction of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF).

B-Decreased production of CSF by the choroid plexus

C-Impaired flow and resorption of CSFC

D-Shrinkage of the ventricles due to brain atrophy

89-Hot spots dermatitis is superficial bacterial infection due to -----

A-Moisture in skin B- Lack of moisture C-Substances in sebum

D- dryness in skin

90-Which is the best description of cancer?

A-Cancer is a single disease that is always fatal. B-Cancer is a genomic disease.

C-Cancer is a disease of abnormal cells. D-Cancer is a set of diseases characterized by deregulated cell growth and survival.

91- . Carcinogenesis is a multistage process occurring in which sequence?

A- A lag time, initiation, promotion, and tumor progression.

B- A lag time, promotion, Initiation and tumor progression.

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- C- Initiation, a lag time, promotion, and tumor progression.
D-Initiation, promotion, a lag time, and tumor progression
- 92-Which of the following is the most common route of entry for respiratory pathogens in animals?
A- Hematogenous route B-Lymphatic spread. C-Direct penetration through skin
D-Inhalation
- 93-The term "hepatization" of the lungs refers to:
A. Liver metastasis to lung tissue B. Color and consistency change resembling liver
C. Granulomatous reaction in lung D. Formation of fibrotic nodules
- 94-What is the main pathological feature of emphysema in animal lungs?
A. Suppuration of alveoli B-Thickening of bronchial walls. C-Distension and rupture of alveolar walls
D. Diffuse pleuritis and fibrosis
- 95- Which of the following statements is true regarding Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD)?
A. Only domestic animals are susceptible to FMD.
B. Horses are commonly infected with FMD.
C. FMD is characterized by fever, salivation, and vesicles in the mouth and feet.
D. FMD affects only adult animal.
- 96-Liquefactive necrosis is seen in?
A. Heart B. Brain C. Lung D. Spleen
- 97- Coughing up of blood clots from the trachea and bronchi is
A-Epistaxis . B-Hemoptysis . C-Extravasation . D-Hemoarthrosis .
98. Ecchymotic hemorrhage is a term for surface hemorrhage ranges from
A-1-2 mm in diameter . B- ≥ 3 mm in diameter . C- $\geq 1-2$ cm in diameter .
D- ≥ 15 cm in diameter .
- 99- The apoptosis is classified as
A- Programmed cell death B- Non-programmed cell death
C- Accidental cell death. D-Mitotic cell death
- 100-In Impetigo, the most important skin lesion in dogs is
A-Papule B- Vesicle C- Pustule D- Scale

Good luck
Department of Pathology and Poultry Diseases



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