



A

Q1) Choose by encircle the correct answer.

(100M.)

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

a- Canker b- Crack c- Thrush d- Corn

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

a- Quitter b- Thrush c- Seedy toe d- Canker

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

a- Bruised sole b- Side bone c- Gravel d- Thrush

4- is a chronic purulent inflammation of a collateral cartilage of hoof.

a- Acute laminitis b- Side bone c- Ring bone d- Quittor

5- is an ossification of the hoof collateral cartilages

a- Navicular disease b- Pyramidal disease c- Bog spavin d- Side bone

6- The primary hemorrhage occurs

a- After 24 hours from injury b- Within 24 hours after injury

c- Before 24 hours after injury d- At the time of injury

7- Chronic abscess is characterized by

a- Redness and painful b- Softening and redness

c- Redness, softening, and painful d- Coldness, painless, and hardening

8- Cyst is a swelling containing fluid and occasionally solid structure and characterized by.....

a- Inflammatory and rapidly in development

b- Non inflammatory and rapidly in development

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d- Non inflammatory and slowly in development

9- Several chemical agents are caused skin burning for example chromic acid that belong to the

a- Protoplasmic poisons b- Corrosive agents c- Reducing agents d- Oxidizing agents

10- Squamous cell carcinoma is characterized by

a- Growth rapidly and capsulation without ability to produce tissue degeneration and necrosis

b- Growth slowly and capsulation without ability to produce tissue degeneration and necrosis

c- Growth rapidly and metastasis without ability to produce tissue degeneration and necrosis

d- Growth rapidly and metastasis with ability to produce tissue degeneration and necrosis

11- The is considered the largest paranasal sinuses in domestic animals.

a- Maxillary sinus b- Frontal sinus c- Sphenoidal sinus d- palatine sinus

12- The extension or diverticulum of eustachian tubes that locate posterior to the mandible and connect the pharynx to the middle ear is called

a- Guttural pouches b- False nostrils c- Middle ear d- Cochlea

13-is a spherical sebaceous cyst that's forms in the caudal portion of the horse false nostril, between the mucosa deeply and skin superficially

a- Atheroma b- Nasal polyp c- Guttural pouch tympany d- Guttural pouch mycosis

14- Ventriculectomy is indicated to treat

a- Layerngeal hemiplegia b- Tracheal collapse c- Ethmoid hematoma d- Nasal polyp

15- Viborg's Triangle approach is used to treat

a- Guttural pouch empyema b- Neoplasm of trachea c- Roaring d- Sinusitis

16- In horse, there are pairs of paranasal sinuses

a- Six b- Five c- Three d- Four

17- According to the purpose behind the intervention, colostomy is indicated to relief or decrease illness intensity. Therefore, it is belonging into.....

a- Palliative surgery b- Diagnostic surgery c- Reconstructive surgery d- Extirpative surgery

18- The antibiotics are sterilized by.....

a- Filtration b- Dry heat c- Radiation d- Tyndallization

19- The tunica adventitia is present in the

a- Esophagus b- Duodenum c- Jejunum d- Ileum



a- Mucosa b- Muscularis c- Adventitia d- Serosa

21- The surgical approach which use for extirpation of eye ball in cattle is a accomplished through

a- Hotz-Celsus b- Transpalpebral c- Wedge resection. d- Trephination

22- is mean eversion of lower eyelid which leading to expose of conjunctiva epiphora, conjunctivitis and keratitis.

a- Entropion b- Ectropion c- Conjunctivitis d- Trichiasis

23- Halothane is

a- Irritating, potent analgesic, depress CNS b- Non irritating, potent analgesic, depress CNS

c- Non irritating, poor analgesic, depress CNS d- Irritating, poor analgesic, depress CNS

24- The resection of lateral wall of vertical ear canal was performed by the

a- Z-plastic technique b- Zepp's method c- Trimming of ear d- Total ear canal ablation

25- Name of tool that use to detect the site of ear trimming and prevent bleeding is called

a- Nose ring b- Ear clamp c- Mouth gag d- Ear tattoo

26- is used for treatment of aural hematoma in dogs

a- Myringotomy b- Longitudinal surgical incision c- Bullaostectomy d- Transverse surgical incision

27- is mean absence of udder.

a- Hypomastia b- Amastia c- Hypermastia d- Gynecomastia.

28- is mean opening of teat cistern surgically.

a- Mastectomy b- Thelotomy c- Lumpectomy d- Regional Mastectomy

29- is an accessory opening of the teat.

a- Teat spider b- Teat fistula c- Teats Lacerations d- Teat polyps

30- is a failure of one or both of the testes to descend completely into the scrotum.

a- Anorchidism b- Cryptorchidism c- Monorchidism d- Orchiectomy

31- is inability to protrude the penis from the prepuce.

a- Paraphimosis b- Phimosis c- Priapism d- Balanoposthitis

32- is occur due to imbalance between estrogen and androgen.



33-is a surgical operation to remove ovaries and uterus.

a- Hysterectomy b- Ovariohysterectomy c- Ovarioectomy d- Hysterotomy

34- The important cause of uterine prolapse in cattle is

a- Hypercalcaemia b- Hypocalcaemia c- Hypoglycemia d- Hyponatremia

35- The main indications for ovariohysterectomy in bitch include.....

a- Trauma b- Elective sterilization c- Hemorrhage d- Vaginal discharge

36-occurs when two bones are forced against each other.

a- Greenstick fracture b- Segmental fracture c- Compression fracture d- Incomplete fracture

37- The restoring the anatomical alignment of a fractured bone is called

a- Fracture management b- Fracture immobilization c- Fracture reduction
d- Fracture restoration.

38- Osteotomy means

a- Replaces missing bone in order to repair bone fractures
b- Permanent new opening in bone
c- Surgical removal of all or part of a bone d- Surgical puncture of bone

39- If the kidney isn't located in its normal position, the case called

a- Renal dysphagia b- Renal dysplasia c- Renal ectopia d- Renal prolapse

40- is mean using a machine to filters wastes, salts and fluid from the blood when the kidneys are no longer healthy enough to do this work adequately

a- Nephron dialysis b- Peritoneal dialysis c- Hemodialysis d- Glomerular dialysis

41- is an X-ray exam that allows the care team to see the parts of the urinary tract and how well they work

a- Histography b- Angiography c- Pyelography d- Ideography

42- A ureter that does not connect properly to the bladder and drains somewhere outside of the bladder is called.....

a- Hydronephrosis b- Ureterocele c- Ectopic ureter d- Urethrectomy

43- is a congenital anomaly referring to complete absence of the urinary bladder

a- Cystic hypoplasia b- Cystic hyperplasia c- Cystic agenesis d- Cystic hyper genesis

44- are thin sheets, or layers, of fluorescent materials made from Ca-Tungsten that decreases the mA required to produce a particular density

a- Pressure pad b- X-ray tube c- Intensifying screen d- Autotransformer

45- Less penetration of the x-ray beam through the patient's tissues results in.....

a- Dark exposed image b- Over exposed image c- Under exposed image d- Adequate exposed image

on.....

a- KV setting b-mAs setting c- Developer time and temperature d- Use of contrast agent

47- The volume accounted by upper respiratory structures (nose, pharynx, trachea, and bronchi) is called

a- Atmospheric air b- Inhaled space c- Anatomic dead space d- Exhaled space

48- a state of analgesia, muscle relaxation, narcosis, and amnesia, and its usually produced by a combination of drugs

a- Local anesthesia b-Nociception c-Balance anesthesia d-Regional anesthesia.

49- Mild degree of central nervous system depression in which the patient is awake but calm is called

a- Hypnosis b- Tranquilizer c- Sedation d- Anxiety.

50- Suxamethonium is classified as.....

a- Intracellular muscle relaxant b- Non- depolarizing muscle relaxant

c-Depolarizing muscle relaxant d- Interneuronal muscle relaxant.

51. It's used to refer to all inflammatory and ischemic renal diseases which are generalized, progressive irreversible and at an advanced stage in development.

A. Renal agenesis B.Uremia C.End- stage kidney
D.Polycystic kidney

52. its loss of voluntary control of micturition which results in frequents or constant involuntary passage of urine this secondary to the neurological lesion, hormonal imbalance, and mainly occur in foal

A. End- stage kidney
B. Urinary incontinence
C. Renal dysplasia
D. Hydronephrosis

53. One or both kidneys may be unusual position, such kidney rarely produce signs of illness

A.Fused kidney B. Renal ectopic C.Renal agenesis
D. Renal dysplasia

54. The most common developmental anomalies of the external genitalia in horse. There is failure of fusion of urogenital fold and incomplete formation of penile urethra.

A. Hydrocele B.Hypospadias C.Ectopic urethra D.Epispadias

55. Primary neoplasm of testes are rare occur but may found as

A. Interstitial cell tumors B. Sertoli tumor C. Lymphoma
D. Seminomas adenocarcinoma.

56. In your opinion as a surgeon, which type of wounds will make you more concern to pay more intention and care

A. Compound, infected open wounds.
B. Compound, contaminated open wounds.



D. Simple, contaminated wounds

57. A dog was brought to your clinic suffering from presence of dark color of the tip of the ear, palpation of the ear indicate that it is dry, cold and greasy to touch. What is your diagnosis

A. Ulceration of ear B. Hematoma of ear C. Dry gangrene D. Moist gangrene.

58. Bladder rupture is the most common cause of:

A. Ascites B. Uroabdomen C. Uremia D. Pneumoperitoneum

59. Internal fixation of fractures includes

A. intramedullary pins B. Thomas splints C. plastic molds
D. Gypsona

60. The life pyogenic bacteria are usually situated in the

A. Center of the pus cavity.
B. Wall of the abscess.
C. Pyogenic membrane.
D. Outer border of pus sac

61. Apposing tissues by double (2) passages via the tissue on each side of the incision after that it is tied mean

A. Simple technique B. Mattress C. Pull-out suture techniques
D. Tension suture techniques

62. The most important symptoms of haematoma that helps in its diagnosis is

A. The hotness of its texture
B. The coldness of its texture.
C. The sudden appearance of the swelling.
D. The gradual appearance of the swelling.

63..... approach allows access to the entire thoracic cavity.

A. Thoracotomy by Median sternotomy.
B. Lateral thoracotomy with rib resection.
C. Lateral thoracotomy without rib resection.
D. Thoracotomy by Median sternotomy and lateral thoracotomy with rib resection.

64. Is an accessory opening on the teat that communicates with the primary teat sinus or streak canal. It does not possess a separate streak canal or teat sphincter

A. Teat fistula B. Webbed teat C. conjoined teats
D. supernumerary teat

65. Which anaesthetic agent leads to presence and even enhancement of lacrimation and salivation during anaesthesia with it?

A. Saffan. B. Propofol C. Xylazine D. Ketamine

66. This is caused by severe injury that results in serum accumulation beneath injured horn.

A. Dry corn B. Suppurating corn C. Moist corn D. Cruck

67. Epinephrine is one of the agents that are used

A. Topically to control bleeding during surgery through combination with general anesthetic agent.

local anesthetic agent.

- C. Topically to control bleeding during surgery through combination with a local anesthetic agent.
- D. Topically to control bleeding during surgery through combination with analgesic agent.

68. The most serious kind of burns is Because it is

- A. The first degree burns because it is painful and disturbs patient
- B. The second degree burn because it is painful and disturbs patient
- C. The third degree burn because it is painful and involving all deep layers
- D. The third degree burn because it is painless involving all deep layers.

69. Rota meter is used to

- A. Measure the amount of gas within cylinder
- B. Decrease the high pressure inside the anaesthetic machine to a safe operating pressure level
- C. Decrease the high pressure inside the cylinder to a safe operating pressure level
- D. Measure amount of the gas supplied to the breathing system

70. The lateral glossectomy technique removes of the tip of the tongue.

- A. Third
- B. quarter
- C. two thirds
- D. half

71. As a surgeon, which kind of anesthesia can you easily control and alter its level and depth

- A. Regional analgesia
- B. Local analgesia
- C. Injectable general anesthesia
- D. Inhalation general anesthesia.

72. A dog was brought to your clinic suffering from presence of open localized unhealed lesion at the left thigh. This lesion has a dropped center with raised borders. What is the diagnosis

- A. Fistula
- B. Hematoma
- C. Ulcer
- D. Sinus

73. Thrush is best described as:

- A. fungal infection of the white line causing separation
- B. An anaerobic bacterial infection affecting the frog
- C. degenerative condition of the navicular bone
- D. sterile inflammation of the hoof wall

74 Which of the following is a widely used method for securely attaching the rumen to the skin during a rumenotomy?

- A. Lambert's technique
- B. Goteza Method
- C. Purse-string closure
- D. Horizontal mattress inversion

75. The condition "vagal indigestion" can result from:

- A. Rumen acidosis due to carbohydrate overload
- B. Adhesions from traumatic reticuloperitonitis affecting vagal nerve function
- C. Excessive motilin secretion
- D. Parasympathetic blockade of the abomasum



76. Which of the following mechanisms is primarily responsible for the motility disturbances seen in vagal indigestion?
- A. Hypersecretion of gastric acid
 - B. Loss of pacemaker activity in the rumen wall
 - C. Disruption of vagal nerve signaling impairing reticulorumen coordination
 - D. Inhibition of acetylcholinesterase in the enteric nervous system

77. During indirect fracture healing, what is the correct sequence of biological phases?

- A. Hematoma → Inflammation → Soft callus → Hard callus → Remodeling
- B. Remodeling → Soft callus → Hematoma → Ossification
- C. Fibrosis → Vascularization → Displacement
- D. Chondrogenesis → Hematoma → Soft callus → Remodeling

78. What is the primary purpose of collimation in diagnostic radiography

- A. To enlarge the image
- B. To reduce scatter radiation and improve image quality
- C. To increase X-ray intensity
- D. To adjust exposure time

79. Splints most commonly affect which anatomical region?

- A. Proximal sesamoids
- B. Collateral ligaments of the distal interphalangeal joint
- C. Distal phalanx and navicular bursa
- D. Second and fourth metacarpal bones (medial and lateral splint bones)

80. Seedy toe is most accurately defined as:

- A. Superficial exfoliation of the hoof wall
- B. Fungal colonization of the frog and central sulcus
- C. Chronic laminitis affecting the coronary band
- D. Separation of the white line with cavity formation at the toe

81. What is the primary cause of frothy bloat in cattle?

- A. Obstruction of the esophagus
- B. High fiber diet
- C. Consumption of legume-rich pastures or high-grain diets
- D. Ruminal acidosis

82. The best of treatment of chronic fistula whether is made by

- A. Antibiotic treatment
- B. Antibiotic and analgesic treatment
- C. surgical removal of devitalized and infected tissue
- D. Vaccination with Brucella vaccine

83. When there are several identified small sources of hemorrhage at surgical site, the best way to control this kind of bleeding is by using

- A. Direct pressure
- B. Suturing of these sources.
- C. Electrocautery probe.
- D. Ligation of the tissue.

A. A bistoury B. Scalpel C. Spoon curette. D. Artery

85. Omentopexy involves suturing the omentum to which of the following structures

- A. The omasum and dorsal body wall
- B. The rumen and external oblique muscle
- C. The transverse colon and pyloric sphincter
- D. The parietal peritoneum and rectus abdominis muscle

86. Which of the following is a major advantage of a right flank omentopexy?

- A. Ability to correct both LDA and RDA through the same approach
- B. Direct visualization of the left displaced abomasum
- C. Direct fixation by Toggle-pin
- D. Direct fixation by abomasopexy

87. What is the most common complication of laparoscopic surgery due to excessive intra-abdominal pressure?

- A. Respiratory compromise and decreased venous return
- B. Intestinal volvulus
- C. Vagal indigestion
- D. Splenic rupture

88. Mild degree of central nervous system depression in which the patient is awake but calm is called

- A. Hypnosis
- B. Tranquilizer
- C. Sedation
- D. Anxiety.

89. Which of the following best describes free gas bloat in ruminants?

- A. Accumulation of methane within foam matrix
- B. Excess saliva leading to foam formation
- C. Overgrowth of lactic acid-producing bacteria
- D. Inability to eructate due to physical interference

90. A distinguishing feature of frothy bloat compared to free gas bloat is:

- A. Stable foam preventing gas release
- B. Audible rumen contractions
- C. The presence of fluid splashing sounds
- D. Occurrence only in dry season

91. Which condition is most likely to result in secondary ruminal tympany?

- A. Excess protein in the diet
- B. Esophageal stenosis or vagal indigestion
- C. Ruminal pH below 5.0
- D. Hypomagnesemia

92. Which of the following best defines vagal indigestion in cattle?

- A. Neuromuscular disorder caused by vagal nerve dysfunction leading to abnormal foregut motility
- B. Acute inflammation of the vagus nerve due to bacterial infection



D. Failure of esophageal peristalsis due to mineral deficiency

93. What is the most common etiology of vagal indigestion in cattle?

- A. High-protein diet
- B. Vagal nerve injury affecting afferent or efferent pathways
- C. Fungal infection of the reticulum
- D. Viral-induced gastric atony

94. Which of the following mechanisms is primarily responsible for the motility disturbances seen in vagal indigestion?

- A. Hypersecretion of gastric acid
- B. Loss of pacemaker activity in the rumen wall
- C. Disruption of vagal nerve signaling impairing reticulorumen coordination
- D. Inhibition of acetylcholinesterase in the enteric nervous system

95. In the Wingarth's technique for rumenotomy, the fixation is characterized by:

- A. External fixation to a rumen cannula
- B. Use of Ruminal clamps and Ruminal hooks to hold the rumen in place with Wingarth's frame or ring.
- C. Continuous inverting suture patterns for rumen closure
- D. Use of silk sutures to suspend the rumen to the abdominal wall

96. Which structure is dragged along with the Left Displaced Abomasum (LDA)?

- A. Cecum and ileum
- B. Reticulum and esophagus
- C. Omasum and cranial duodenum
- D. Colon and rectum

97. The most common indication for an esophagotomy is to remove a foreign body that could not be removed by methods.

- A. extraluminal retrieval
- B. luminal retrieval
- C. intraluminal retrieval
- D. pharmacological

98. Trephination is the traditional approach for surgical access to the

- A. paranasal sinuses
- B. Larynx
- C. pharynx
- D. guttural pouch

99. Gastroesophageal intussusception associated with.....

- A. Congenital dilatation of the esophagus.
- B. Prolonged vomiting.
- C. Severe constipation.
- D. Congenital dilatation of the esophagus or prolonged vomiting.

100. Osteotomy means

- A. Replaces missing bone in order to repair bone fractures
- B. Permanent new opening in bone
- C. Surgical removal of all or part of a bone
- D. Surgical puncture of bone

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