



Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions:

(100 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 occurs 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 hemoglobinuria metabolic disease in high-producing dairy cows is caused by:
 A. Nephritis. B. Phosphorus deficiency.
 C. calcium deficiency. D. Excessive exercise
20. Peste des Petites 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. Paplliomatosis. 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. Parpura 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. What is the primary mechanism by which farm animals maintain a constant body core temperature?
 A. Increased food intake B. Only metabolic heat production
 C. Environmental factors alone D. Physiologic and behavioral mechanisms
52. Which type of fever is characterized by the presence of infection?
 A. Localized fever B. Septic fever C. Chemical fever D. Aseptic fever
53. What characterizes septic shock?
 A. Mild sepsis that resolves without treatment B. Severe sepsis with hypotension.
 C. A high fever without organ failure D. Sepsis with a confirmed viral infection
54. In the presence of disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), which symptom is likely to manifest?
 A. Petechial hemorrhages B. Elevated platelet count
 C. Increased urine output D. Enhanced clotting ability
55. What condition is described by prolonged inadequate supply of nutrients?
 A. Undernutrition B. Hyperorexia C. Anorexia D. Malnutrition
56. Which of the following best describes Hyperorexia?
 A. Increased food intake due to hunger contractions B. Complete absence of appetite
 C. Conditioned reflex dependent on external factors D. Lack of interest in food
57. In which animal species is colitis a potential cause of sudden death?
 A. Cattle B. Sheep C. Horses D. Pigs
58. Which organ system is primarily affected by shock?
 A. Respiratory system B. Circulatory system C. Nervous system D. Digestive system
59. Which medication is mentioned for ancillary treatment of shock?
 A. Aspirin B. Paracetamol C. Flunixin meglumine D. Penicillin
60. The pain in animals is best described as:
 A. Harmful experience B. Protective mechanism
 C. Unnecessary sensation D. Random neurological response
61. A common clinical sign of pharyngeal obstruction is:
 A. Difficulty in swallowing B. Increased appetite C. Normal respiration D. Decreased salivation
62. The infantophagia is.....
 A. Dam can eat aborted fetus and fetal membranes B. Eating of bone
 C. Eating of feces D. Hair; wool, and other fibers eating
63. The systemic cause of excessive salivation is.....
 A. Foreign body in mouth B. Inability to swallow
 C. Poisonous plants D. Ulceration of oral mucosa
64. Colic is a term used to describe
 A. symptom of abdominal pain B. Disease of digestive system
 C. Abnormal finding of adult horse D. Severe pain
65. There are over ----- different types of intestinal problems that cause colic symptoms.
 A. 20 B. 70 C. 100 D. 120
66. Horses are relatively sensitive to anything causing pain within the intestine, like
 A. Dog and cat B. Human C. Cattle D. Sheep
67. In colic, hypovolemia is due to the loss of fluid and electrolytes
 A. Into-lumen B. By vomiting C. Into-peritoneum D. Into-peritoneum
68. Dietary diarrhea occurs in all species and all ages but is most common in
 A. Adult animal's B. Horse C. Calves D. Neonatal animals
69. In duodenitis-proximal jejunitis, the fluid is often sanguineous, malodorous, alkaline, and of
 A. Large volume B. Offensive odor C. Dark color D. Small volume

70. What is the first treatment of horse colic due to duodenitis-proximal jejunitis?
 A. Antibiotic orally B. Intravenous analgesic C. Fluid therapy D. Gastric decompression
71. Saw-horse is a symptom of horse suffers from.....
 A. severe colic B. Acute gastritis C. Chronic ulcer D. Peritonitis
72. A 'pinging' sound during percussion and auscultation of colic horse indicate
 A. Ileus B. Gas-distended bowel C. Gastric impaction D. Gastritis
73. In sever colic, hematocrit and total protein concentration.....
 A. Mild decrease B. Increase C. Sharp decrease D. Stay normal
74. Colic symptoms caused by non-intestinal as laminitis, bladder stones or ovarian problems called....
 A. Intermittent colic B. Acute colic C. Chronic colic D. False colic
75. Colic occurs due to stimulation of stretch receptors in the.....
 A. Bowel wall and mesentery B. Bowel lumen C. mesentery serosa D. Peritoneum
76. In case of spasmodic colic, the gastrointestinal motility.....
 A. Decreased B. Stagnant C. Paralysis D. Increased
77. In simple indigestion, the heart rate, temperature, and respiration are usually
 A. Abnormal ranges B. High C. Within normal ranges D. Low
78. Acute ruminal acidosis is most commonly caused by the sudden ingestion of of carbohydrate-rich feed.
 A. Toxic doses B. Low doses C. Minor doses D. Moderate doses
79. In primary pasture bloat, dyspnea is marked and is accompanied by mouth breathing, protrusion of the tongue, salivation, and extension of the head, when
 A. Chronic bloat B. Moderate bloat C. Mild bloat D. Sever bloat
80. Vagal indigestion is most common in dairy cows that have a history of.....
 A. Traumatic reticuloperitonitis B. Tympany C. Acidosis D. Traumatic reticulopericarditis
81. Omasal impaction is occur when feed is.....
 A. Soft B. Contain high protein C. Tough and fibrous D. Contain low protein
82. In abomasal displacement, temperature, heart rate, and respiratory rate are usually
 A. Normal B. Abnormal C. High D. Low
83. Abomasal impaction may be a primary disorder or secondary to another condition, such as
 A. Traumatic reticuloperitonitis B. Acidosis C. Tympany D. Omasal impaction
84. The prognosis in chronic abomasal ulceration is.....
 A. Good B. Favorable C. Unfavorable D. Poor
85. Abomasal bloat occurs in calves and lambs fed at infrequent intervals.
 A. Milk-replacer diets B. Wheat diets C. Corn diets D. Grain diets
86. Tachycardia, fever, engorgement of the jugular veins, anasarca, hydrothorax and ascites, and abnormalities of the heart sounds are the diagnostic features of the.....
 A. Ruminal tympany B. Acidosis C. Traumatic reticulopericarditis D. Traumatic reticuloperitonitis
87. For diaphragmatic hernia treatment, most attempts at surgical repair in cattle have been
 A. Unsuccessful B. Successful C. Recommended D. Good result
88. In case of pulpy kidney in sheep, there is hyperglycemia which occurs due to:
 a. The mobilization of hepatic glycogen b. Damage of the intestinal mucosa
 c. Damage of the kidney tubules d. Damage of pancreas
89. The most important pathogenic toxin released by *Clostridium tetani* is _____.
 a. Tetanolysin b. Tetanospasmin c. Neurotoxin d. Hemolysin
90. Sheep with head tilt, walking in circles, unilateral facial hypalgesia are the clinical signs of:
 a. Anthrax b. Listeriosis c. Black disease d. Hemorrhagic septicemia
91. Blood smear stained with polychrome methylene blue showed Metachromatic capsule on square-ended bacilli is a characteristic figure for:
 a. *Listeria monocytogenes* b. *Clostridium tetani* c. *Clostridium novyi* d. *Bacillus anthracis*
92. The reduction of the food intake is an effective control measure for:
 a. Black disease b. Listeriosis c. Enterotoxemia d. Tetanus
93. Spinal myelitis in sheep is one of the clinical sign of:
 a. Tetanus b. Black disease c. Listeriosis d. Brucellosis

94. Woolsorter's disease in humans is caused by:
 a. Inhalation of *Bacillus anthracis* spores
 b. Ingestion of *Bacillus anthracis* spores
 c. Inhalation of *Listeria monocytogenes* organisms
 d. Ingestion of *Listeria monocytogenes* organisms
95. Fistulous Withers in horses, is caused by:
 a. *Clostridium septicum*
 b. *Clostridium tetani*
 c. *Brucella abortus*
 d. *Listeria monocytogenes*
96. The vaccine that is most widely used to prevent bovine brucellosis:
 a. *B. abortus* strain RB51
 b. *B. abortus* strain 19
 c. *B. abortus* strain 82
 d. *B. melitensis* strain Rev1
97. *Listeria monocytogenes* can cause Encephalitis in ruminants through _____.
 a. Ascending infection of the trigeminal or other cranial nerves
 b. Blood circulation
 c. Lymphatic system
 d. Septicemia
98. At necropsy of cattle with Hemorrhagic septicemia, isolation of the bacteria is best attempted from:
 a. Heart, blood, and spleen
 b. Lung and tonsils
 c. Nasopharynx
 d. Liver
99. One of the complications of shipping fever in calves include:
 a. Pyelonephritis
 b. Liver abscess
 c. Pulmonary abscessation
 d. Chronic diarrhea
100. The differential diagnosis of Caseous lymphadenitis in sheep is:
 a. Anthrax
 b. Listeriosis
 c. Melioidosis
 d. Pulpy kidney



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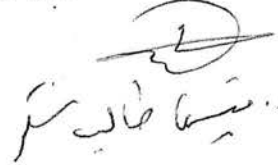
Best Wishes



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