



**Q1) A- Discuss public & economic importance of zoonotic diseases give examples.**

**B- Define 3 of the following:**

Zoonosis , Orthozoonosis , Pherozoonosis , Saprozoonosis.

**Q2) Give clinical signs of 3 of the following in human only:**

1-Taeniasis 2- Tick paralysis 3- Coenuriasis 4- visceral larva migrants

**Q3) Discuss Mode of transmission of 3 of the following:**

1- Echinococcosis. 2- Fascioliasis. 3- Tetanus 4- Filariasis.

**Q4) Give the scientific name of the causative agent of 8 of the following:**

- 1- Diphyllbotriasis.
- 2- Giardiasis.
- 3- Cryptosporidiasis.
- 4- Trichinosis.
- 5- Thelaziasis.
- 6- Trypanosomiasis.
- 7- Leishmaniasis.
- 8- Pentastomid infection.
- 9- Staphylococcosis.
- 10- Ascariasis.

**Q5) Answer the following:**

**a- Draw a diagram show one of the following:**

- 1- How Listeria transmitted to human?
- 2- How plague transmitted to human?

**b- Mention preimmune state in Salmonellosis & discuss predisposing factors.**



Q1: Answer on **Three** of the followings: ( 6 Marks )

- A. The best method of semen collection in A.I. is a .....method because 1.....2.....  
3.....4.....
- B. Factors help in the sperm movement inside female genital tract are 1.....2.....3.....4.....
- C. Insemination of estrous mare should be made on the .....to..... days, if mare still in estrous the second insemination made on the .....to.....days.
- D. Male camel could be breed .....to.....she camel during breeding season. Semen volume ( ml ) is .....to..... while sperm concentration is .....to..... million.

Q2: Answer on **one** of the following: ( 4 Marks )

- A. In a table write the duration and the cycle length of spermatogenesis for the **Bull, Ram, Boar** and **Stallion**.
- B. Enumerate six hormones involved in the spermatogenesis control and the site of their secretions.

Q3: Answer on **Two** of the followings: ( 5 Marks )

- A. Write in details about testicular degeneration etiology.
- B. Write in details about pheromones role in male reproductive behavior.
- C. Enumerate only:
  - 1- Factors affecting the onset of puberty age.
  - 2- Factors affecting the semen dilution rate calculation.



**Q4: Answer on the following questions ( 5 Marks )**

- A. Give the clinical applications of the following hormones:  
**GnRH and PGF<sub>2</sub> $\alpha$**
- B. Draw a diagram showing the hormonal control of estrous cycle in the cow

**Q5: Answer on Two of the followings: ( 5 Marks )**

- A. Enumerate the hormonal and non hormonal methods used in synchronization of estrous in ewes and talk about One method.
- B. Explain One program using hormonal combination for super ovulation in cattle.
- C. Give short answer about the types of recording system

**Q6: Compare between the luteal cyst and cystic CL. ( 5 Marks )**

**GOOD LUCK**



Q1. Answer five of the following.

- A- papillomatosis in sheep and goats is confused clinically with three diseases, mention them (6 marks)
- B- For controlling rotaviruses & coronaviruses diarrhea in calves two major approaches have been used to provide specific immunity, what are they? (6 marks)
- C- Giardiasis may be confused clinically with at least six diseases, what are they? (6 marks)
- D- Although the mortality rate in lumpy skin disease is less than 3%, the economic loss is high due to ..... (3 points) (6 marks)
- E- Scrapie can be transmitted by (two points) (6 marks)
- F- List 4 diseases with their etiology causing respiratory signs in horses (6 marks)
- G- Confirmation of diagnosis of rabies depends on five points, mention them. (6 marks)

Q2. Answer the question A or B (10 marks)

- A- Mention the treatment of contagious ecthyma.
- B- Mention the treatment of foot & mouth disease.

Q3. The control of enzootic bovine leukosis is achieved by.....(10 marks).

NOTE: Answer two of each question

Q4. A- What are the causes of brucellosis in different animal species? (16 marks)

- B- What are the drugs of choice for treatment each of the following Diseases? 1- contagious caprine pleuropneumonia 2- pyelonephritis 3- leptospirosis 4- toxoplasmosis 5- Anaplasmosis
- C- Mention the main clinical signs of footrot in sheep.

Q5. A- What are the contagious and environmental causes of mastitis? (17 marks)

- B- Enumerate the diseases caused by different biotypes of *Clostridium perfringens* in newborn animals.
- C- What are the main clinical signs of heberiosis and its treatment?

Q6. A- List the diseases causing sudden death in ruminants and circle those characterized by hemoglobinuria. (17 marks)

- B- Describe the treatment of colibacillosis
- C- Mention the cause of theileriosis and its methods of transmission.



**Q.1 / Answer Three of the following :**

- A- What are the functions of monocytes and lymphocytes ?  
 B- What are the causes of abnormally high MCHC ?  
 C- What are the causes of iron deficiency anemia ? explain the role of molybdenum poisoning on hemoglobin synthesis .  
 D- Discuss Factor IX deficiency .

**Q.2 / Answer Three of the following :**

- A- What are the causes of leucopenia ?  
 B- What are the morphological classification of anemia ? Mention indices and units .  
 C- What is the role of thrombin in male's blood coagulation sequence ?  
 D- What are the indirect methods for estimating the no. of platelets ?

**Q3// Answer three of the following:**

- Mention the Equipments (apparatus) and blood chemistry kits of the clinical pathology laboratory .
- Mention the specimens for specific disease :- Brucellosis , Intertoxemia of lambs, Vibriosis ( Cambylobacteriosis) Canine distemper , Rabies, Mango.
- Mention of the rapid diagnosis of five of the following diseases ( mention the stain and the couosative agent s)
 

a- Brucellosis	e- Pasteurellosis. (blood).
b- Theilariasis. (blood & lymph smears).	f- Epizootic lymphangitis. (pus).
c- Anthrax. (blood smear)	g- Chlamydiaosis.
d- Nocardiosis. (pus & milk smears)	
- Write about the general consideration that should be taken during collection of specimens (six points) and notes about identification of samples (which recorded in clinical pathology chart .

**Q 4// Answer three of the following :-**

- Mention the major function of liver.
- Write on albumin , bilirubin and insulin .
- Define AST, ALT, and BUN.
- Mention the diseases associated with decreasing of these chemicals :- Potassium , Phosphorus and Magnesium .



Answer three questions of the following:

a- Pathology of Gumboro disease

.....  
.....

b- Hemorrhage in proventriculus is found in the following diseases:

1- ..... 2- ..... 3- ..... 4- .....

c- Pathology of Hydropericardium Hepatitis Syndrome

.....  
.....

d- Diagnosis of Infectious Laryngotracheitis:

.....  
.....

Answer 5 Points of the following:

a- Diagnosis of Avian tuberculosis is by: .....

.....  
.....

b- Avian Encephalomyelitis Diagnosis is by

.....  
.....

c- There are different forms of fowl pox 1- .....

2- .....

3- .....

d- Marek's disease is differentiated from Leukosis disease by

.....  
.....

e- Necrotic Enteritis pathology is characterized

by .....

and diagnosed by .....

f- Avian Spirochetosis transmitted by tick .....

and treated with .....

جمهورية العراق



Republic of IRAQ  
Ministry of Higher Education  
& Scientific Research  
University of Baghdad  
College of Veterinary Medicine  
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A- The pathology of *S. pullorum*.

B- Numerate the diseases caused by *E. coli*.

C- Pathology of *Sal. gallinarum*.

D- Write about *S. paratyphoid*.



Write about two of the following:

a- Clinical signs and diagnosis of Aspergillosis in chicks

b- Pathology of the aflatoxicosis in the chickens

c- The deleterious effect of Trichothecene Mycotoxicosis

Write about two of the following:

1- Clinical signs of B1 vit deficiency and riboflavin deficiency in young chicks.

2- Gross lesions of Crazy chick disease.

3- Pathology of Calcium deficiency in chicks

Write about three of the following:





**Q.1) Fill the blanks with the correct word(s):**

(Choose only 12 of the following)

- 1- Fever is of two types: a-.....as.....&b-.....as.....
- 2- Bacteremia means.....
- 3- Addition of formalin at rate of 0-1% to 20% solid milk replace will.....  
.....the incidence of abomasal bloats.
- 4- Dehydration occur due to: a-.....& b-.....
- 5- The main clinical signs of dehydration are: a-.....b-.....  
c-.....d-.....
- 6- The stages of fever are: a-.....b2-.....c-.....
- 7- Septicemia has the same general particples apply to vircmia except that.....
- 8- Treatment of septicemia is conducted by giving:  
a-.....b-.....
- 9- Fever is the syndrome in which .....and.....  
are produced by.....
- 10- Hemoconcentration occurs in dehydration and cause an increase in.....  
Of blood which .....blood flow and further exacerbates.....
- 11- Prolonged and heavy oral doses of sulfonamide or antibiotics may cause indigestion  
because.....
- 12- The ruminal micro flora must be returned to normal activity by administration of.....
- 13- There are two species of microorganisms which produce lactic acid in rumen:  
a-.....b-.....
- 14- Addition of formalin (37%) at a rate of 0-1% to 20% solid milk replacer will  
.....the incidence of abomasal bloat.

**Q.2) Answer with YES or NO:**

- 1- Esophagitis occurs due to death of migrated larvae in the esophageal wall of the *parasite Hypoderma bovis*.
- 2- Vagus indigestion is related completely to injury of the vagus nerve due to foreign body or reticular adhesion to diaphragm.
- 3- Vomiting is a main sign of vagus indigestion in cattle.
- 4- Tuberculous lymphadenitis or bovine viral leukosis involvement of bronchial lymph nodes can cause stenosis of the esophagus leading to free gas tympany.
- 5- Poloxalen 250-500 gm. Is used to treat leguminous bloat as antifouming agent.
- 6- Sever metabolic alkalosis, hypochloremia; hypokalemia and hypocalcaemia are the main clinical pathological results of LDA in cattle.
- 7- Grain feeding, relative inactivity during winter housing and stress of parturition are risk factors for occurring of LDA in cattle.
- 8- Prognosis of RDA in cattle is always unfavorable even if diagnosis is made early.



- 9- Perforation of the wall of the reticulum by a sharp foreign body produces initially an acute local peritonitis which may spread to cause acute diffuse peritonitis or remain localized to cause vagus indigestion and diaphragmatic hernia.
- 10- In acute local peritonitis (TRP) walking downhill is accompanied by grunting.
- 11- Free gas tympany in cattle is always related to dietary causes.
- 12- Ketonuria cannot occur in LDA.
- 13- Active strongyle larvae in pasturing horses is a very important risk factor for occurring of equine colic.
- 14- Colon torsion, congenital gut atresia, anal atresia and meconium retention are risk factors in colic of the newborn foals.
- 15- One of the major hepatic functions is the detoxification & excretion of many toxic agents
- 16- Dullness, compulsive walking, head pressing, failure to respond to signals are nervous signs which may occur in liver diseases.
- 17- Ruminant distention with hypermotility occurs only in vagus indigestion in cattle.
- 18- Vomiting in horses may occur if they have gastric dilatation or gastric rupture.
- 19- Dog setting in horses and protrusion of the penis in stallions are important signs of urinary tract infection.
- 20- Trocarization is beneficial in treatment of frothy tympany more than free gas tympany.
- 21- Poloxalene 250-500 gm. Is used to treat frothy bloat as antifoaming agent.
- 22- Atresia ani and congenital gut atresia are more occurring in young horses.
- 23- In equine colic, looking of the horse to the right flank and rolling may refer to a trouble in the ileocecal valve or the cecum itself.
- 24- Traumatic pericarditis occur mostly during the last 3 months of pregnancy or parturition
- 25- In traumatic pericarditis, bradycardia is a main sign.

**Q.3) Answer the following questions:**

- A- Define five of the following: - Hydrocephalus - Mania - Dermatitis  
- Histotoxic hypoxia - Pityriasis - Hemoptysis
- B- Discuss the pathogenesis of two of the following:  
1- Pneumonia 2- Photosensitization 3- Urticaria
- C- Mention the etiology of two diseases:  
1- Cerebral hypoxia 2- Alopecia 3- Aspiration pneumonia
- D- Mention the principles of treatment of nervous system diseases.
- E- Discuss dyspnea.
- F- Write a short essay about the methods used to relief bronchoconstriction during respiratory diseases.



Q-1: Define four of the followings: (5 marks)

- a-Cryosurgery.
- b-Cold sterilization.
- c-Shock.
- d-Penrose drain.
- e-Pathological fracture.

Q-2: Answer two of the followings: (5 marks)

- a-Steps needed for treatment of contaminated wound class 3.
- b-Write briefly about secondary bone healing .
- c-Advantages and disadvantages of using silk suture in surgery.

Q-3A: Define four of the following terms: (5 marks)

- a-General anaesthesia.
- b-Regional analgesia.
- c-Tranquillization.
- d-Hypnosis.
- e-Narcosis.

B-Enumerate the indications for general anaesthesia.

Q-4: Enumerate the advantages of preanaesthetic drugs use. (5 marks)



Q-5: Answer three of the following questions: (5 marks)

- a- What are the signs of chronic laminitis?
- b- The economic value of bovine lameness in livestock station.
- c- Mention the aims of local treatment of burns.
- d- Define fistula and mention its causes.

Q-6: A- Define x-ray wave and mention its properties. (5 marks)

- B- What is the (F.F.D) focal film distance ?
- c- What is primary beam?