

Q1: answer one

- A. How can Dystocia and RFM associated with the development of endometritis.
- B. What are the principles used to choice the antimicrobial and/or antiseptic agents in the treatment of chronic endometritis?
- C. Discuss the following fact:
"The treatment of septic metritis *requires both good nursing care and vigorous medication*"

Q2: Write about the peuperium metritis includes time of occurrence, clinical signs, treatment and prognosis.

Q3: Illustrate the physiologic processes which explain the humoral theory.

Q4: 3 only

- A. Give the causes, treatment and prognosis of hernia in the Mare.
- B. What is the meaning of "water bag"?
- C. How can we differentiate between Hydrometra from Normal pregnancy and how we can treat Pseudo pregnant goat?
- D. What happened when we ligate the umbilical cord directly after expulsion of the fetus?



Good Luck

Q1-Answer in short notes two of the followings:

- A- Alveolar periostitis of molar teeth of upper jaw in equine.
- B- Mention the main difference between stricture and narrowing of the esophagus.
- C- How you can deal with injury of liver periphery.

Q2- Answer the followings:

- A Mention the indications and complications of Rumenotomy.
- B- Enumerate the strangulated obstruction of the small intestine and explain one of them.

Q3- Answer two of the followings:

- A- Enumerate the surgical techniques for preparation of Teaser and discuss one of them.
- B- Indications for amputation of the penis in horse.
- C- Classify the different techniques of castration in different species of the animals and discuss one of them.

Q4- Discuss in details ,the following;

- A-Functions and affection of guttural pouches.
- B Pericardial effusion.

Q5- A- 5 year's male horse, brought to the clinic with unilateral nasal and lacrimal discharging and facial bone distortion. Give the properiate diagnosis and the preferable treatment regime.

- B- Enumerate the indications of thoracotomy.

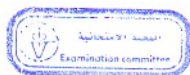
Q6- Answer two of the followings:

- 1-Enumerate the teat affections in cow.
- 2-Classify hernias according to their locations.
- 3-Mention the indications of udder amputation in cow.

N.B:5 marks for each question



Good Luck



عدد الأسئلة 12

الإجابة عن 10

Q1/ Define the following :

Hypocalcemia in horses, downer cow

Q2/ Mention the clinical signs of the third stage of milk fever ?

Q3/ Mention the etiology of iodine deficiency ?

Q4/ Mention the treatment of ketosis ?

Q5/ Define the following :

Right-sided heart failure, cardiomyopathy, murmur.

Q6/ Discuss the etiology of thrombosis ?

Q7/ How can you differentiate between hemorrhagic anemia & hemolytic anemia ?

Q8/ Write about splenic abscesses ?

Q9/ In pregnant cow affected by vitamin A deficiency , we use the alcoholic or ester form of vitamin A in treatment and why ?

Q10/ A- Vitamin D2 present in

B- Vitamin D3 from converting

Q11/ What are the specimens which are needed in the diagnosis of arsenic & lead poisoning ?

Q12/ What are the two forms of organophosphorus compound poisoning ?

Good Luck

Final Examination

1st. Attempt

2011 / 2012

Time: 3hr.

Year: Fifth

Date: 2 / 6 / 2012

Q1-Define (5) of the followings :- (20 marks)

- A-Tyzzler's disease. B-Infectious canine hepatitis C-Negri bodies
D-Leptospirosis. E-Contagious ovine ecthyma. F-Swamp fever.

Q2-Write on the pathogenesis of (4) of followings diseases :- (25 marks)

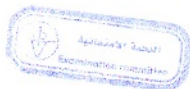
- A-Tuberculosis B-FMD C-Sheep pox D-Black disease E-Glanders

Q3-What are the main gross and microscopic lesions of (4) of the followings - (25 marks)

- A-Anthrax B-Tubercule C-Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia.
D-Sore mouth E-Strangles. F-INH.

Q4-Answer (4) of the followings:- (30 marks)

- a-The main categories of asphyxial death.
b-Signs and lesions of Co poisonings.
c-Special terms used to describe P.M changes.
d-Define drowning and describe the mechanism of death and typical pathological findings.
e-The main broad groups of traumatic injuries.



Good Luck

Dr. Drhgam H. Yousef Al-Zwean

Animal Hygiene



Q1: A. Which of the following statements is True (T) or False (F)? (7.5 M)

1. Quarantine in general means the isolation of a person or an animal sick with a contagious disease.
2. Quarantine refers to a place where the sick are detained away from other animals until the danger of spread of a contagious disease has disappeared.
3. Cleaning premises must precede all other steps to again make them safe for animal occupation after an outbreak of a contagious disease.
4. Healthy disposal of carcasses that die from infectious disease by burying and burning.
5. Sanitizer is an agent that reduces microbial contamination on the surface of an object to an acceptable level; sanitizer must not leave a harmful residue.
6. The most important consideration to remember when striving for disease management is that cleanliness is essential.
7. The application of the disinfectant solution is best done by means of spray pump, so as to force it in to all cracks and crevices in the wood work.
8. Phenolic compounds are active ingredients in some household disinfectant, they are also found in some mouthwashes and in disinfectant soap and hand washes.
9. It's extremely important to remove as much organic matter as practicable from surfaces to be disinfected.
10. Disinfectants can be classified to fire and freezing, steam, alcohols, halogens, quaternary ammonium compounds, phenolic compounds, coal tar, aldehydes and oxidizing agents.
11. Disease can be defined as any changes in common animal health that cause defect in body biological function, and change it from normal to abnormal condition.
12. Disease can be classified due to its spread into infectious and non-infectious.
13. Reservoirs of infection may be animate (non-living reservoirs of infections) and inanimate (living reservoirs of infections).
14. Diseases come from some of the more common origins are; Genetic defect n, Management related, feed and water related, infectious.
15. The skin, mucous membrane, respiratory tract, digestive tract, reproductive tract it's the main ways by which the living microorganisms can penetrate the animal body.

B-What are the Veterinary quarantine procedures at Seaport and Airport and Landport? (2.5M)

Meat Hygiene

Q2: During the P.M. inspection of carcasses in an abattoir the following cases are diagnosed :

Firstly : Classify them and then mention the actual causes for your Judgment in rejection or total condemnation of them ?

“ Ten of them to be answered “ (10 M)

- 1- Bilateral Pylonephritis
- 2- Bruising .
- 3- Emaciation .
- 4- Fatty change
- 5- Pyrexia
- 6- Haemorrhagic septicemia
- 7- Ill - bled carcass
- 8- Bacillary haemoglobinuria
- 9- Tetanus
- 10- Osteomalacia
- 11- Black leg
- 12- Jaundice
- 13- Campylobacteriosis
- 14- Anasarca
- 15- Traumatic reticulo pericarditis

Milk Hygiene

5 marks

Q3: Answer two of the following :

A-Enumerate factors that decrease milk yield ?

B-Enumerate the methods of casein precipitation?

C-Enumerate the methods of milk adulteration ?

Q4: Discuss briefly three of the following :

1-aceton odor in milk .

2-Hydrolytic rancidity in milk .

3-Increase of Reductase contents in milk .

4- Drying of the udder for two months .

Dr .Zina saab Khudhir

Milk Hygiene

Q5: True or False (answer only 10). (5) Marks.

- 1) Somatic cell count (SCC) & Catalase are widely used markers for udder health and milk quality.
- 2) The improperly cleaned & sanitized equipment used for milk storage (milk cans & bulk tanks) and transport (cans or insulated tankers) of raw milk might increase the microbial count depending on their hygienic conditions.
- 3) Reductases & Oxidases presents in milk **only** in abnormal conditions which indicates poor sanitary & hygienic measurements during production of milk.
- 4) **Sweet Curdling** occurs only in heated milk by thermophilic microbes secreting rennin like enzymes such as *Bacillus*, *Streptococcus liquifaciens*, *Escherichia coli* & *Proteus spp.*
- 5) Hemorrhagic colitis & bloody diarrhea caused by **EIEC**.
- 6) **Foodborne illness** is any illness resulting from the consumption of contaminated food may leading to food poisoning either infections, intoxications and toxic-infections.
- 7) To slow down enzymatic & chemical activities of both foods (milk) & spoilage microbes, foods must be refrigerated.

- 8) Normally milk had a leucocyte formula similar to that of blood i.e. a lymphocyte : polymorph ratio of 2 : 1.
- 9) Dysentery like syndrome caused by **EPEC**.
- 10) Pasteurization founds to kill 3 major milk borne pathogens:
a) *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, b) *Brucella spp.* & c) *Coxiella burnetii*.
- 11) Some foodborne organisms produce substances that are either inhibitory or lethal to others; these include antibiotics, bacteriocins, hydrogen peroxide, and organic acids such as *Lactobacillus acidophilus* in yogurt.
- 12) Natural fermentation of milk occurs in 4 sequential steps or stages: Germicidal Period, Souring Period, Neutralizing Period & Putrefactive (Decomposing) Period.
- 13) All milk spoiled microbes are pathogenic.