

**Q1- Answer (only 3) branches of the following :**

- 1- Give the microscopical differences between fatty change, hydropic degeneration and cloudy swelling .
- 2- Characterize between forms of ovarian cysts.
- 3- Define nephrosis , give their forms .
- 4- Enumerate causes of chronic venous congestion .
- 5- Enumerate developmental disorders of the heart .

**Q2- Describe briefly the following condition (only 3) :**

- 1- Types of gastritis .
- 2- Interstitial pneumonia and its types.
- 3- Liver necrosis and its types.
- 4- Stages of pneumonia.

**Q3- Answer the following (only 3) :**

- 1- Give the differences between hemosiderosis, melanosis and acanthosis .
- 2- Give the main congenital defect of myelin.
- 3- Mention types of granulomatous lymphadenitis.
- 4- Give the main differences between encephalomalacia and encephalomyelitis.

**Q4-(A) Mention name of the inflammation of the following (only 4):**

Bile duct = cholangitis 1- Periosteum 2- Muscle 3- Meninges 4- Liver 5- Kidney

**(B) Explained why ? (only 3) :**

- 1- Procallus was not seen by x-ray? 2- Low leg is seen in rickets?
- 3- Parathyroid gland carcinoma lead to fibrous osteodystrophy ?
- 4- Bone have porous in osteoporosis ?

**(C) Mention the differences between the following (only 3) :**

- 1- Acute and chronic inflammation .
- 2- Healin by first intention and second intention
- 3- Osteomalacia and rickets . 4- Perifolliculitis and mural folliculitis.



- 1 Answer 2 of the followings: (10 points)**
- A- Compare between the structure of cell wall of gram negative and gram positive bacteria?
  - B- Discuss briefly about the type and role of Pilli?
  - C- Write about the diagnostic procedure of Brucella?
- 2 Answer 2 of the followings: (10 points)**
- A- Explain the differentiation between Actinomyces and Actinobaculum?
  - B- Write about the Laboratory diagnosis of Bacillus anthracis?
  - C- Write about the Alpha toxin produced by Clostridium perfringens?
- 3 Answer 2 of the following: ( 10 points )**
- A- Define: Epsilon toxin, Tetanolysin, Lethal factor
  - B- What are the antigens and toxins produced by Pseudomonas aeruginosa?
  - C- Explain briefly the difference between Sterilization and Disinfection?
- 4 Answer 2 of the followings: ( 10 points )**
- A- Define each of the followings:  
Ochratoxin, Arthrospores, Pityriasis, Ectothrix, Ringworm.
  - B- How you can isolate Salmonella from a sample?
  - C- Write on Antigenic structure of E. coli?
- 5 Answer 2 of the followings: { 10 points }**
- A- Explain the morphology and structure of Newcastle Disease Virus?
  - B- What are the differences between Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever and Rift Valley fever in sheep?
  - C- What are the difference between antibodies and interferon?
- 6 Answer 2 of the followings: { 10 points }**
- A- What are the antigens which determine the types and subtypes of Influenza Viruses?
  - B- What are the main characteristics of Pox viruses (Poxviridae) and the genera under this family?
  - C- What are the main properties of Viruses in comparison with other microbial agents?



**Good Luck**

Q1/ Enumerate the following (answer only three):

- The cell membrane receptors of Phagocytic cells.
- The generalized features of the acquired immune response.
- The main functions of antibody for the elimination of infective organisms.
- The characteristics influence the ability for a substance to behave as an immunogen.

Q2/ Explain briefly the typical structure of immunoglobulin molecule.

Q3/ Enumerate only three factors increased the incidence of:

- Autoimmune diseases.
- Tolerance .
- Ideal vaccine prosperities.

Q 4/ Write on the following briefly:

- Rheumatoid arthritis .
- The major disadvantage of attenuated vaccine.

Q5/ Answer only two:

- Draw a diagram show the primary and secondary humoral immune response against antigen?
- Mention the function of activated T-helper lymphocyte in cell mediated immune response?
- Explain briefly the complement alternative pathway?

Q6/ Explain why:

- Some fetuses of Rh-negative mothers develop Jaundice (Hemolytic disease) after birth?
- Anaphylaxis is a systemic sever Type I Hypersensitivity, and life threatening some times?
- Type IV Hypersensitivity is called delayed Type?

Q7/ Fill in the blanks:

- Hypersensitivity Type I has three arms anaphylatoxins and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Rheumatoid Arthritis is Type \_\_\_\_\_ Hypersensitivity, occurs in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are mediators in Type I Hypersensitivity.
- Nickel compounds are able to cause \_\_\_\_\_.

Pharmacology . Resit final exam. 3rd. Class.

أسئلة د. فريد

Q1/A- What are neurotransmitters ? classify with example .

B- What are the mode of actions of barbiturates ?

C- What is the mode of action of local anesthetics ?

Q2/A- What are the most important factors require for ideal general anesthesia ?

B- What is the action of vasodilators ? give example .

C- Classify CNS stimulants with example .

Note : Answer (4) Questions Only-

أسئلة د. لبنى

Q1/What are the benefits of combination between sulfa and pyrimethamine in treating coccidiosis?

Q2/List the main groups of antinematodal drugs.

Q3/List the medical gases, explain the most dangerous one.

Q4/Define diuretics and give one example. *Carmin*

Q5/Define antacids drugs and give one example.

Q1: Indicate by T to true statement and F to false with correct where there is error

- T 7 The long acting Glucocorticoids is Dexamethasone:
- F 8 The main function (s) of corticosteroid is cardiovascular system: increase vasodilatation/increase fluid exudation.
- F 3 Mechanism of action of the glucocorticoids glucocorticoids bind intracellular receptors that then dimerise, migrate to the nucleus, and interact with DNA to modify gene transcription, inducing synthesis of some proteins and inhibiting synthesis of others.
- F 4 Mineralocorticoids acts on extracellular receptors that modulate DNA and increases Na<sup>+</sup> reabsorption in distal tubules and increases K<sup>+</sup> and H<sup>+</sup> efflux into the tubules.
- F 5 The main hormones therapy involved in bone metabolism and remodeling are: PTH, PARATHYROID HORMONE and Calcitonin and members of the vitamin D family and Thyroid hormone.
- F 6 VITAMIN D is a prohormone that is converted in the body into a number of biologically active metabolites that function as true hormones
- F 7 DRUGS USED IN BONE DISORDERS are: bisphosphonates, zoledronic acid, Aspirin and Calcium salts.
- F 8 Bromocriptine Stimulates dopamine receptors.
- F 9 Clinical uses of Ergometrine can be used to treat postpartum haemorrhage.

Q2: Answer of the following:

- What are Antidiuretic hormone receptors and give an example act on them?
- What the effect of Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and carbamazepine on ADH?
- How to treatment hyperprolactinaemia?
- What are oestrogen receptors, which drug act on them?
- What antiestrogenic drug and give an example?
- What are origin plant source cardiovascular system drugs?

Q3: Enumerate the factor affecting on skin treatment

Q1: Answer the question. Only (4) (30 M.)

- a) What are the factors that influence of bioavailability of drug after oral administration.
- b) Mention the factor effecting on the rate of oxidation.
- c) Classify the Tetracycline according to the dose interval.
- d) How can be avoid the crystal urea which result from the treatment with sulfonamides.
- e) What are the cholinergic receptors and what are their antagonist?



**Q1/ A:** Mention the diagnostic methods of the following parasites :( 10 marks )

1- *Trichinella spiralis* . 2- *Dirofilaria immitis* . 3- *Toxocara canis*

4- Lung worm . 5- *Trichuris spp.* 6- *Haemonchus contortus* .

B- Enumerate the main differences between Eucestoda and Cotyloda  
( Cyclophyllidae and Pseudophyllidae ) ( 10 marks )

C- Complete the following : ( 10 marks )

1- Schistosomes differ from other Trematodes in ----- sexes and  
----- cercaria .

2- Drugs used to treat rumen flukes ----- and ----- .

3- Immature *Paramphistomum* is more ----- than mature -----  
because they are ----- .

4- Acute Fascioliasis may cause ----- death because ----- .

5- Lancet flukes cercaria called ----- many of them ----- slime ----- .

**Q2/ Answer the following : ( 15 marks )**

A - Clinical signs of Dourine .

B - Diagnosis of Theileriosis .

**Q3/ A-** Mention three protozoal parasites transmitted through  
contaminated food and water and give the site of infection .

B - Match the letters in list B with the number in list A :

List A

- 1- *Trichomonas gallinae* .
- 2- *Trichomonas foetus* .
- 3 - *Histomonas* .
- 4 - *Toxoplasma gondii* .
- 5 - *Cryptosporidium parvum* .

List B

- a - caused venereal disease .
- b - caused abortion in human .
- c- caused diarrhea in animal .
- d- caused Black head disease .
- e - caused Canker disease .

{ 15 marks }

**Q4/** Mention the main important genus of hard ticks in Iraq and explain their role in the transmission of blood parasites . ( 20 marks )

**Q5/ A :** Write briefly about the diagnosis of mange .

B : Mention the effect of arthropodes on their hosts .

( 20 marks )



*Good Luck*

Q-1

- 1-What is LD<sub>50</sub> and therapeutic index ,for which purpose it is used?(5 mark).
- 2-What are the evidences you may use in diagnosis a case of poisoning?(5 mark).

Q2-Answer only two question.

- 1-What is toxic effect?What are the scopes of toxic effect?(5 mark).
- 2-What is the ultimate toxicant ,draw the potential stages in development of its toxicity?(5mark).
- 3-What are the general measures for treatment of toxic agent poisoning?(5mark)

Q-3

- 1-What is bioaccumulation and biomagnification of pesticide?(5mark).
- 2-What is herbicide, give its three chemical classification groups with mechanism of toxicity of one?(5mark).

Q4-Answer only one

- 1-Mention the mechanism of toxicity and treatment measures for cyanide poisoning in sheep.(10mark)
- 2-Mention the risk ,mechanism of toxicity and treatment measures for chlorinated hydrocarbon.(10mark)

Q-5

- 1-Give one example for food borne diseases caused by a- bacteria b-fungus c-virus .(5mark).
- 2-What is aflatoxin ?why it is consider one of the hazardous toxin in animal and human?(5mark).

Q6- Define five of the following?(10 mark).

Pink disease , resins , humidifier fever , Dimercaprol , persistence time , nonhumic substances .Danders

Q7-Classify the toxic plants according to their effects with an example of each? (10 mark).

Q8- answer only three of the following?(15 mark).



1-Why are the infants and young animals are more susceptible to lead poisoning than the adults?

2-Talk briefly about cat allergy?

3-What are the building related illnesses?

4- Define degradation of substances in the environment ,enumerate the types of degradation?

Q9-What are the major characteristic and pollutants for both reducing and oxidizing type of environmental pollution?(10 mark).

Q10- Answer only one of the following ?(5 mark).

1-Enumerate the sources of lead poisoning?

2-Enumerate the factors affecting the concentration of cyanogenic glycoside in plants?

