

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

A-Coccidiosis of rabbits. B-Rabies C-panleukopenia
D-Negribodies E-Contagious ovine ecthyma F-Swamp fever.

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

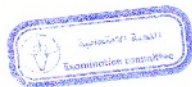
A-Tuberculosis B-FMD C-Leptospirosis D-Black disease E-Glanders

Q3-Describe the gross and microscopic lesions of (4) of the followings:- (25marks)

A-Actinomycosis B-Feet lesion of FMD C-Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
D-Sore mouth E-Strangles. F-INH.

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

- The main broad groups of traumatic injuries.
- Define drowning and describe the mechanism of death and typical pathological findings.
- Define electrical injury, Describe the mechanism and lesions of death from electricity.
- Mechanism of action of arsenic, source of exposure in animals and main pathological changes.
- Pathological conditions leads to sudden death.



Q1- Answer in short notes the followings:

a-Discuss briefly the choke in cows.

b-Explain etiology ,clinical signs and treatment of gastric dilatation in equine.

Q2- Answer the followings:

a-Enumerate the strangulated obstruction of the small intestine and explain one of them.

b-Define the followings:

1-Rumenotomy.

2-non-strangulated infarction.

3-Ranula.

4-Sialolith.

5-Teeth repulsion.

Q3- Write short notes about the surgical treatment of the followings:

a-Persistent frenulum of bovine penis.

b-Uterine prolapsed.

c-Pneumovagina in mare.

Q4- Answer two of the followings:

a-Mention the indications of laparotomy then enumerate the sites of laparotomy.

b-How can you diagnose hernia?

c- Discuss the treatment of lactolith (milk stone) in cow.

Q5-A: Define the followings:

- a- Epidermal inclusion cyst.
- b- Nasal Polyps.
- c- Cardiac pulmonary bypass.
- d- Cardiac surgery.

B- Put true or false in front of the following sentences:

- 1- Barbiturate and opioids should be undertaken with caution in animals with cardio pulmonary disease while propofol and isoflurane are recommended.
- 2- Post cardiac surgery, the animal should be fed as soon as it fully recovers from general anesthesia.
- 3- Polypropylene and absorbable polyester sutures should be avoided in cardiac surgery.
- 4- Horses do not possess carotid rete so they do not have selective brain cooling system.
- 5- Laryngeal hemiplegia is a serious respiratory defect characterized by expiratory dyspnea and result from the malfunction of recurrent laryngeal nerve.

Q6- Trauma to the external nares lead to many affections, Discuss these affections and how to treat them in general?

N.B: Marks are equally divided



Good Luck

Q1/ What are the causes of splenomegaly ?

Q2/ Leucopenia, a common manifestation of a number of diseases, what are these diseases ?

Q3/ What are the clinical findings of edema ?

Q4/ What is the treatment of shock ?

Q5/ What is the differential diagnosis of pericarditis ?

Q6/ Enumerate etiology of valvular disease ?

Q7/ Mention the prevention of hypomagnesemia ?

Q8/ Mention the causes of copper deficiency ?

Q9/ Mention the clinical signs of iodine deficiency ?

Q10/ Mention the clinical signs of zinc deficiency ?

Q11/ Mention the treatment of ketosis ?

Q12/ Mention the differential diagnosis of milk fever ?

Good Luck

" Meat Hygiene "

**Mention only the name of the state which exhibit the following signs
During post-mortem inspection of carcasses ?**

- 1- **Black colouration of the inner surface of the skin.**
- 2- **Chronic cystic formation are situated where the skin
Covers prominent bony structure .**
- 3- **Greenish hue is appearant on the abdominal walls and
Kidney fats.**
- 4- **Marked fullness is noticed in the ventricles subcutaneous Veins and
Those of the muscles.**
- 5- **Diffused white spots on liver tissue.**
- 6- **Carcasses with splenomegally .**
- 7- **Petechial haemorrhage in the cardiac muscle and
Thymus gland.**
- 8- **Uraemic carcasses .**
- 9- **Fullness of heart with malodourous masses of exudates.**
- 10- **Multiossification of cartilage.**
- 11- **marbling appearance of the lung tissue with varions stage of
Hepatization.**
- 12- **peticheal haemorrhage in black kidney with purplish red urine
In the bladder**
- 13- **Spongy muscle with butyric acid like odor.**
- 14- **Laminated calcereous pus inside the popliteal lymph node .**
- 15- **Bloody stained exudates in the body cavities .**
- 16- **Thickening of the bowel wall with mesenteric lymphadenitis.**
- 17- **Dark red discoloration patches shown on the abomasums
Mucous membrane .**
- 18- **The meat assume pale and flaccid appearance and possess a sour
Smell.**
- 19- **Chocolate brown discoloration of the bones .**
- 20- **Petechial haemorrhages of the kidneys, lymph nodes and under
The serous and mucous membranes.**

Animal Hygiene

Dr. Drhgam H. Yousef Al-Zwean

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

1. Since organic materials such as manure and the usual animal habitation refuse protect germs and limits the action of disinfectants therefore such materials must be removed.
2. 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.
3. Disease can be classified due to its spread into infectious and non-infectious.
4. Reservoirs of infection may be animate (non-living reservoirs of infections) and inanimate (living reservoirs of infections).
5. Diseases come from some of the more common origins are: Genetic defect n, Management related, feed and water related, infectious.
6. 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.
7. Cleaning premises must precede all other steps to again make them safe for animal occupation after an outbreak of a contagious disease.
8. Healthy disposal of carcasses that die from infectious disease by burying and burning.
9. 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.
10. The most important consideration to remember when striving for disease management is that cleanliness is essential.
11. 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.
12. Phenolic compounds are active ingredients in some household disinfectant, they are also found in some mouthwashes and in disinfectant soap and hand washes.
13. It's extremely important to remove as much organic matter as practicable from surfaces to be disinfected.
14. Disinfectants can be classified to fire and freezing, steam, alcohols, halogens, quaternary ammonium compounds, phenolic compounds, coal tar, aldehydes and oxidizing agents.
15. Theoretically the quarantined animals should have separate attendants their own drinking vessels and other utensils as well as the usual barn equipment.

B-What is the ways of Destroying ailing animals and Disposal of carcasses and explain one of them briefly?(2.5 M)

Milk Hygiene

NOTE: ANSWER ONLY (2) QUESTIONS. (5) MARKS.

Q1: What are Sources of Milk Enzymes?

Q2: What are the Benefits of Food (Milk) Refrigeration?

Q3: Enumerate Groups of *Escherichia coli* in Milk with a Disease Example.

Q4: Enumerate 5 Species of Phospholipase Producing Microbes in Milk.

Milk Hygiene

5 marks

Q1-Answer two of the following

A-Enumerate factors that increase milk yield ?

B-Enumerate factors that affect the cream layer formation ?

C-Enumerate the characteristics of Grade A raw milk ?

Q2-Discuss briefly three of the following

1-Factors affecting the acidity of the milk .

2- ketonic rancidity in milk .

3-Factors that increase leucocytes counts in milk .

4-Milk with salty taste .

Dr Zina saab Khudhir



Good Luck

Q1:

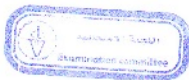
- A. Write about the both **local** and **general** symptoms of septic metritis.
- B. Write about symptoms and treatment of endometritis in bovine.

Q2: Enumerate and give example about the causes of early embryonic death.

Q3: Write about the direct and indirect causes of RFM.

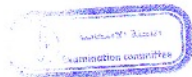
Q4:

- A. Why we cannot mark between the second and third stage of labor in the polytocous species?
- B. There is no practical way to treat the pseudo pregnant mare after 36 days of pregnancy? Why?



Good Luck

- Q.1: A- Define the following terms: Ich , Vector host , WHO , Haptor.
B - Explain the clinical signs of Dropsy disease?
- Q.2 : Explain the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis in fish ?
- Q.3: A- Give reason:
One of the common name of Gyrodactylidae is generation worms?
B - Explain the adaptation in fish parasite ?
- Q.4: Explain the prevention and control of fungal diseases.
(5 degrees)
- Q.5: A-What are the daily management in fish culture includes ?
B – What the different between Hyperplasia and Hypertrophy.
- Q.6: How can you diagnose the nutritional diseases?



Good Luck