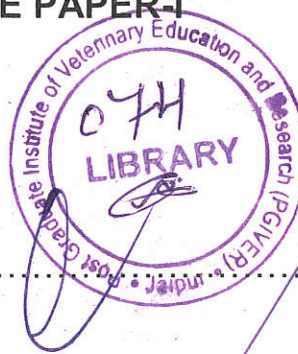


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Total Number of Pages 18

**B.V.Sc. & A.H. (Part – IV) Examination – 2019
of the Five-Year Degree Course**

**VETERINARY CLINICAL MEDICINE PAPER-I
(MSVE 2008)**



To be filled by the candidate:

Candidate's Roll Number:

In figure

In words

Candidate's Enrolment Number:

Day and date of examination:

Please see for general instructions overleaf.

Signatures of invigilators verifying the details filled by the candidate

Signature of invigilator 1: 2:

Candidate should not write anything below this line

Marks to be filled by the examiner:

Section A		Section B	
Q. No.	Marks	Q. No.	Marks
1.		6.	
2.		7.	
3.		8.	
4.		9.	
5.		10.	
Total		Total	

Total Marks obtained:

In figures: In words:

Signature of examiner:

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INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. The invigilator and the members of the Flying Squad are empowered to take search of the examinees during the examinations.
2. Candidate should read the question paper and the instructions carefully before they begin to write answers.
3. The candidate will not be allowed to leave the examination hall before one hour from the end of the examination time.
4. Write on the cover page all the required entries correctly and get the signature of the invigilators.
5. Write legibly in the space provided for answer of each questions/sub-questions according to instruction given in the question paper booklet (question paper).
6. Do not write your name on any part of the question paper / answer booklet.
7. Do not leave examination hall without handing over question paper / answer booklet to the invigilator incharge.
8. No leaves should be torn out of the question paper / answer booklet.
9. Candidate attempting to use unfair means or talking to one another will be dealt with severely as per unfair means rules.
10. No written paper or book notes etc. should be brought to examination hall.
11. Total number of pages of question paper / answer booklet be checked before writing.
12. Candidate should not bring in any article other than pens and admit card. Use of Mobiles, calculators on any other electronic device in the examination hall is strictly prohibited.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

**B.V.Sc. & A.H. (Part – IV) Examination – 2019
of the Five-Year Degree Course
VETERINARY CLINICAL MEDICINE PAPER-I
(MSVE 2008)**

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 80

Section A: Veterinary Clinical Medicine-I: VMD-411
(General and Systemic)

Marks 30

Section B: Veterinary Clinical Medicine-II: VMD-421
(Metabolic and Deficiency Diseases)

Marks 50

Instructions:

- 1) Attempt all questions
- 2) Answer of all questions is to be written in the space provided along with the question in question-booklet.
- 3) Overwriting is not allowed in the objective type question.



SECTION – A

**Veterinary Clinical Medicine-I: VMD-411
(General and Systemic)**

Maximum Marks 30

Q.1 Fill in the blanks.

(9x0.5 = 4.5)

- 1.1 Haemoptus means origin of blood from _____.
- 1.2 Parasites which cause haemothorax is _____.
- 1.3 In _____ dyspnoea inward sucking of the cheeks in dog is noticed.
- 1.4 Normal creatinine level in dog is _____.
- 1.5 Papple shaped abdomen is characteristic clinical picture in _____.
- 1.6 _____ coloured faeces are noticed in obstructive jaundice.
- 1.7 In ruminant, _____ is the cardinal sign of choke.
- 1.8 Fibrous benign tumor of the gingiva is defined as _____.
- 1.9 _____ is an accumulation of fluid in the all body parts.

Q.2 Choose the most suitable answer and write the number of the correct answer 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 in the space given against each sub question:

(9x0.5 = 4.5)

- 2.1 Impulse originate from S.A. node with irregular rhythm ()
1. Atrial flutter
 2. Sinus arrythmia
 3. Atrial fibrillation
 4. None of Above

- 2.2 QRS interval used to measurement ()
1. Atrial depolarisation
 2. Ventricular repolarisation
 3. Atrioventricular conduction time
 4. Total ventricular depolarisation time
- 2.3 Which one is characterised by oedema, ascites and albuminuria ()
1. Rite sided cardiac failure
 2. Left sided cardiac failure
 3. Both of above
 4. None of above
- 2.4 Abducted elbow with extension of head and neck in a cow with brisket oedema ()
1. Pneumonitis
 2. Traumatic pericarditis
 3. Peritonitis
 4. All of above
- 2.5 Site for collection of spinal fluid ()
1. Lumbo-sacral region
 2. Suboccipital region
 3. Cisterna puncture
 4. 1st and 2nd coccygeal region
- 2.6 NT-pro-BNP is measured for dysfunction of ()
1. Liver
 2. Kidney
 3. Heart
 4. Spleen
- 2.7 Ballotment is combination of ()
1. Inspection and palpation
 2. Palpation & percussion
 3. Inspection & percussion
 4. Percussion & Auscultation
- 2.8 Eating of abnormal things is known as ()
1. Pica
 2. Allotriophagia
 3. Both of above
 4. None of above
- 2.9 Most common complication of diabetes are ()
1. Ratinopathy
 2. Ketoacidosis
 3. Less tendency to heal
 4. All of above

Q.3 Attempt any nine out of the following twelve questions. Answer of each question should be in 2 to 3 lines. (9x1= 9)

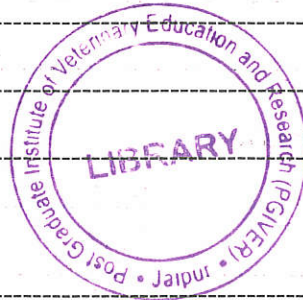
3.1 Undulant fever

3.2 Empirical treatment

3.3 Hyperpnoea

3.4 Steatorrhoea

3.5 Heaves line



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3.6 Simple indigestion

3.7 Apoplexy

3.8 Haemolytic anaemia

3.9 Anaphylactic shock

Q.4 Attempt any three out of the following four questions. Answer of each question should be in 5 to 8 lines. (3x2 = 6)

4.1 Important clinical signs of TRP in cattle

4.2 Causes of pre hepatic jaundice



4.3 Diagnosis of displacement of abomasum

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4.4 Treatment of ascites in dog

Q.5 Answer the following question in 1-2 pages (attempt any one). (1x6 = 6)

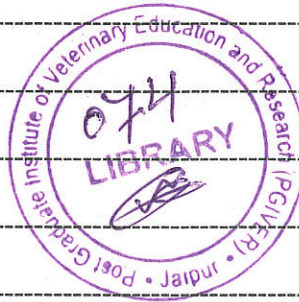
- 5.1 What is enteritis? Write its aetiology, diagnosis and treatment of in cow.
- 5.2 Classify the renal failure. Mention important clinical symptoms and treatment of chronic renal failure in dog.

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Q. No.

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SECTION – B

Veterinary Clinical Medicine-II: VMD-421
(Metabolic and Deficiency Diseases)

Maximum Marks 50

Q.6 Fill in the blanks.

(10x0.75 = 7.5)

- 6.1 High protein diet leads to greater production of _____ in the rumen.
- 6.2 _____ level of Magnesium is observed in clinical case of wheat pasture tetany.
- 6.3 Megaloblastic anemia is observed in deficiency of _____ (Vit.).
- 6.4 _____ vitamin is known as anti-dermatitis vitamin.
- 6.5 Fatty liver and Kidney syndrome is due to deficiency of _____.
- 6.6 Anion-cation balance is important for _____ metabolic disease.
- 6.7 Lactation tetany of mare is observed on _____ of foaling.
- 6.8 Copper is stored in Plasma as _____.
- 6.9 Vitamin responsible for Knuckling is _____.

Q.7 Choose the most suitable answer and write the number of the correct answer 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 in the space given against each sub question:

(10x0.75 = 7.5)

- 7.1 Abducted elbow with extension of head and neck in a cow with brisket oedema ()
1. Pneumonitis
 2. Traumatic pericarditis
 3. Peritonitis
 4. All of above
- 7.2 Nutritional roup in poultry is due to ()
1. Hypovitaminosis A
 2. Hypovitaminosis E
 3. Selenium Deficiency
 4. All of above
- 7.3 Which disease is a problem related to negative energy balance ()
1. Ketosis
 2. Milk fever
 3. Tetany
 4. None of above



- 7.4 Rothers's test is used for diagnosis of ()
1. Ketosis
2. Milk fever
3. Tetany
4. None of above
- 7.5 Eclampsia in batches is generally observed at ()
1. 2-10days after whelping
2. 5days before whelping
3. Both of above
4. None of above
- 7.6 Hypothyroid dogs popularly known as ()
1. Addison's disease
2. Cushing syndrome
3. Heat -seekers
4. None of above
- 7.7 Which of this enzyme is increased in case of downer cow syndrome? ()
1. CPK
2. SGPT
3. AKP
4. All of above
- 7.8 Hepatosis dietetic is seen in pig due to ()
1. Deficiency of Vit E
2. Deficiency of Selenium
3. Both of above
4. Deficiency of Iodine
- 7.9 Deficiency of copper occurs in high amount of ()
1. Molybdenum
2. Vitamin B12
3. Zink
4. Cobalt
- 7.10 Goitre of animals is due to ()
1. Deficiency of Vitamin E
2. Deficiency of Zinc
3. Deficiency of Selemium
4. Deficiency of Iodine

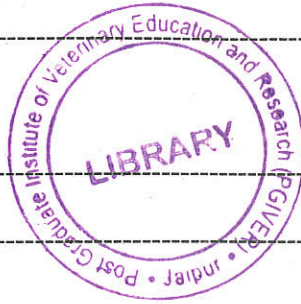
Q.8 Attempt any ten out of the following twelve questions. Answer of each question should be in 2 to 3 lines. (10x1.5= 15)

8.1 White muscle disease

8.2 Mulberry heart disease

8.3 Neonatal ataxia

8.4 Sway back



8.5 Baby pig disease

8.6 Grass staggers

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8.7 Paralytic haeglobinuria

8.8 Nervous form of ketosis

8.9 Neonatal disease

8.10 Acromotrichia

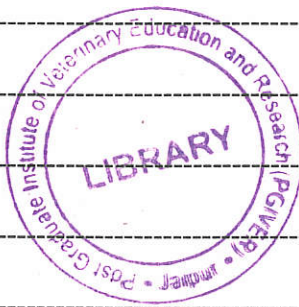
8.11 Addisonian crisis

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8.12 Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus

Q.9 Attempt any two out of the following three questions. Answer of each question should be in 5 to 8 lines. (2x5 = 10)

9.1 Treatment of Milk Fever in bovine.



9.2 Hypothermia in piglets

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9.3 Explain about Grass Staggers.

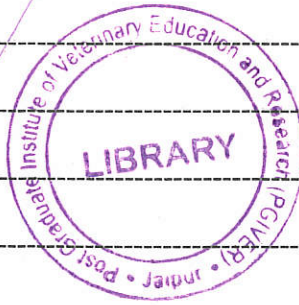
Q.10 Answer the following question in 1-2 pages (attempt any one).

(1x10 = 10)

- 10.1 Mention etiology, pathogenesis, clinical pathology and line of treatment for the Downer Cow Syndrome.
- 10.2 State the principles of control and prevention of infectious diseases of new born farm animals in detail.

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Q. No.



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