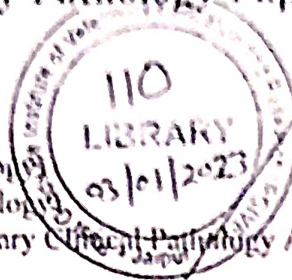


B.V.Sc. & A.H. (Second Professional) Examination - 2022
Veterinary Pathology Paper - I

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 100
Weightage: 20



Unit-1 (General Veterinary Pathology)
Unit-2 (Systemic Veterinary Pathology)
Unit-3 (Animal Oncology, Veterinary Clinical Pathology And Necropsy)

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.

Q.1 Fill in the blanks. (20x0.5 = 10)

- 1.1 _____ pigment is an important marker that indicates whether the cell has suffered free radical injury.
- 1.2 During necrosis earliest recognizable nuclear changes is _____ which is characterized by nuclear shrinkage and basophilia.
- 1.3 Argyrosis is the deposition of _____ (pigment) in the lungs.
- 1.4 Circumscribed hemorrhages up to 2-3 cms are called as _____.
- 1.5 _____ (Tumor) in the wall of lower oesophagus in the dogs are caused due to *Spirocerca lupi* parasites.
- 1.6 _____ is a reversible change in which one adult cell type is replaced by another cell type within the same germ layer.
- 1.7 Rodents ulcer/Jacob ulcer is the common name of _____ (tumor).
- 1.8 White thrombus mainly contains _____ cells.
- 1.9 Specific gravity of the urine is inversely proportional to _____.
- 1.10 Abscess is an example of _____ type of necrosis.
- 1.11 Inflammation of suspensory ligament of uterus is _____.
- 1.12 _____ means incomplete distension of alveoli.
- 1.13 Laryngeal hemiplegia occurs in horses mostly due to injury to _____ (nerve).
- 1.14 _____ is the degree to which the lesion is elevated or depressed with respect to the adjacent tissue.

Please write your Roll Number above this line

- 1.15 For the diagnosis of rabies in cattle, _____ part of brain is collected.
- 1.16 Cid is caused by larvae of _____.
- 1.17 Inflammation of gall bladder is called as _____.
- 1.18 In ESR, the distance by which the RBC fall during a given period of time is measured in _____.
- 1.19 _____ is also called as programmed cell death.
- 1.20 Brain hemorrhage is called as _____.

**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: (20x0.5 = 10)**

- 2.1 Prolonged starvation leads to muscle ()
1. Metaplasia
2. Hyperplasia
3. Atrophy
4. Hypertrophy
- 2.2 Lack of blood supply is known as ()
1. Emboli
2. Thrombus
3. Infarction
4. Ischemia
- 2.3 Deposition of iron particles in lungs is called as ()
1. Plumbism
2. Anthracosis
3. Silicosis
4. Siderosis
- 2.4 Xanthomas in skin is the accumulation of macrophages laden with ()
1. Cholesterol
2. Melanin
3. Hemosiderin
4. Iron
- 2.5 Which is not a cardiac thrombi ()
1. Mural
2. Valvular
3. Saddle
4. All the above
- 2.6 Chemical nature of amyloid is ()
1. Carbohydrate
2. Protein
3. Fat
4. Mucin
- 2.7 Mucinous degeneration is characterized by increase in number of ()
1. Goblet cells
2. Paneth cells
3. Lymphocytes
4. Plasma cells

Please write your Roll Number above this line

- 2.8 Erythroblastosis foetalis is an example of ()
1. Allergy
 2. Type II hypersensitivity
 3. DTH
 4. None of the above
- 2.9 The inflammatory cell with bilobed nucleus and blue coloured granules in cytoplasm is characteristic of ()
1. Eosinophils
 2. Neutrophils
 3. Giant cells
 4. Basophils
- 2.10 Livor mortis is ()
1. Cooling of dead body
 2. Staining of lower portion of dead body
 3. Stiffening of body muscles
 4. None of the above
- 2.11 Tremors are ()
1. Mild spasm
 2. Widespread spasms
 3. Complete immobility of muscles
 4. Incomplete immobility of muscles
- 2.12 Presence of albumin in urine is tested by ()
1. Rothera's test
 2. Benedicts test
 3. Robert's test
 4. Orhotoulidene test
- 2.13 When water is present in peritoneal cavity, the condition is known as ()
1. Suppurative peritonitis
 2. Peritoneal abscess
 3. Ascites
 4. Hydrothorax
- 2.14 Absence of spinal cord is ()
1. Acrania
 2. Spina Bifida
 3. Microcephaly
 4. Amyelia
- 2.15 Diabetes mellitus occurs due to damage in ()
1. Adrenal gland
 2. Liver
 3. Pancreas
 4. Thyroid gland
- 2.16 Variation in the shape of the RBCs is called as ()
1. Leptocytes
 2. Anisocytosis
 3. Poikilocytosis
 4. Erythrocytosis



Please write your Roll Number above this line

2.17 Which is not a type of goitre ()

1. Colloid goiter
2. Hyperplastic goiter
3. Granulomatous goiter
4. All of the above

2.18 Opacity of the lens of the eye is called as ()

1. Iridocyclitis
2. Cataract
3. Chalazion
4. Ophthalmitis

2.19 Telescoping of the anterior portion of intestine into posterior part is ()

1. Torsion
2. Volvulus
3. Intussuception
4. Enteritis

2.20 Condition which is also known as adult rickets ()

1. Osteomalcia
2. Osteoporosis
3. Osteodystrophia fibrosa
4. Osteomyelitis

Q.3 Attempt any ten out of the following twelve questions. Answer of each question should be in 2 to 3 lines. (10x2.0= 20)

3.1 Pathognomonic lesion

3.2 Diapedesis

3.3 Carbuncle

Please write your Roll Number above this line

3.4 Wart

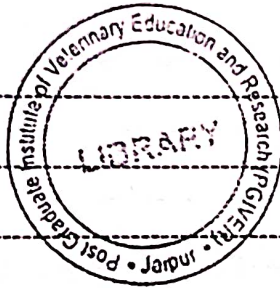
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3.5 Inguinitis

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3.6 Spondylitis

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3.7 Rhabdomyoma

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3.8 Ranula

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3.9 Saddle thrombosis

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Please write your Roll Number above this line

3.10 Vetrolegal Necropsy

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3.11 Schilling index

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3.12 Hydrocele

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Q.4 Attempt any six out of the following eight questions. Answer of each question should be in 8 to 10 lines. (6 x 6.0 = 36)

4.1 Chemical mediators of inflammation

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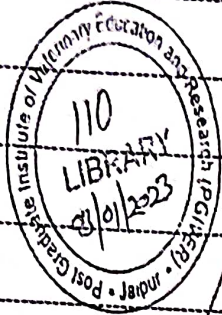
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Please write your Roll Number above this line

4.2 Photosensitization



4.3 Sequence of events in ischemic cell injury (only in flow chart)

Don't write across this line

4.4 Congenital anomalies of Cardiovascular system

4.5 Osteoporosis

Please write your Roll Number above this line

4.6 Bloat

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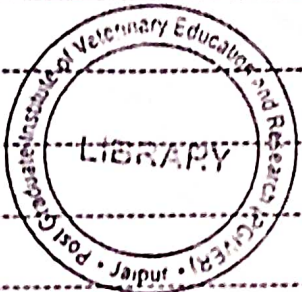
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4.7 Odema

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Please write your Roll Number above this line

4.8 Stages of Shock

- Q.5 Answer the following question in 1-2 pages (attempt any two). (2x12.0 = 24)**
- 5.1 Define the term inflammation (1.0). Classify types of inflammation on the basis of exudate (6.0) and explain fibrinous inflammation in detail (5.0).
 - 5.2 Define the term pneumonia (1.0). Discuss different types of pneumonia based on nature of exudate along with gross and microscopic lesions (11.0).
 - 5.3 Define the term metastasis (1.0). Discuss various methods of metastasis in tumors (11.0).