

B.V.Sc. & A.H. (Third Professional) Examination – 2023
Veterinary Parasitology Paper – I
(MSVE 2016)

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

Weightage: 20

- Unit-1 (General Veterinary Parasitology)
Unit-2 (Trematodes and Cestodes of Veterinary Importance)
Unit-3 (Nematodes of Veterinary Importance)

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.

(20x 0.5 =10)

- 1.1 The parasite which parasitizes on the other parasite is called as.....
- 1.2term denote the migratory phase of larval form of parasite through various organs
- 1.3 An individual harbouring a parasite re-infected with the same species of parasite is called
- 1.4 Natural host of *Paragonimus westermanii* in India is.....
- 1.5 Common name of *Dicrocoelium dendriticum* is
- 1.6is most pathogenic fluke of poultry birds.
- 1.7 Acute fasciolosis is commonly found in
- 1.8 Hazel nut cyst in lung of cattle occurs due to
- 1.9 Cart wheel shaped egg is the characteristic feature of
- 1.10 is white ribbon like structure formed during Tape worm infection
- 1.11is used to kill the germinal membrane and protoscolices.
- 1.12 The interproglottidal glands are band like, confined to the middle of proglottids in the parasite.....
- 1.13 Precloacal sucker, unequal spicule and lateral alae is the characteristic feature of
- 1.14is known as the nodular worm of cattle
- 1.15 The head is provided with epaulettes in.....
- 1.16 Red intestine surrounded by white ovary is related to.....
- 1.17 L¹ stage in *Dictyocaulus filarial* are disseminated by.....

1.18 "H" shaped excretory system is present in.....

1.19 Boot shape spicule is seen in

1.20 is known as pin worm of equine

**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:**

(20x 0.5 = 10)

2.1 An indirect life cycle is one where ()

1. There is extensive tissue migration
2. There is always more than one definitive host species
3. There is at least one intermediate host
4. There is always an intestinal phase

2.2 A heteroxenous life cycle is one which ()

1. Has only one host
2. Has more than one host
3. Always involve an arthropod
4. Is fatal to the final host

2.3 *Cercaria pigmentata* is stage found in ()

1. *Paramphistomes*
2. Gastro intestinal nematodes
3. *Schistosomes*
4. Cestode

2.4 Infection of definitive host by *Schistosoma* spp is through ()

1. Skin penetration of larva
2. Skin penetration of cercaria
3. Skin penetration of larvated egg
4. All of the above

2.5 Ovary much lobulated in which of the following ()

1. *Prosthogonimus* sp.
2. *Paramphistomes* sp.
3. *Fasciola hepatica*
4. *Fasciola gigantica*

2.6 Rose thorn shaped hooks are present on rostellum of ()

1. *Davinea proglottina*
2. *Dipylidium caninum*
3. *Stilesia hepatica*
4. *Moniezia expansa*

2.7 Hexacanth embryo posses ()

1. 3 pairs of hooks
2. 2 pairs of hooks
3. 1 pairs of hooks
4. None

2.8 Which of the following parasites results in nodules formation in the duodenum of poultry ()

1. *Davainea proglottina*
2. *Raillietina cesticellus*
3. *Raillietina echinobothrida*
4. *Amoebotaenia sphenoides*

- 2.9 Measly beef condition is observed in the pathogenesis of which parasite ()
1. *Taenia saginata*
 2. *Taenia solium*
 3. *Taenia serialis*
 4. *Taenia multiceps*
- 2.10 Metacestode stage of *Dipylidium caninum* is ()
1. Cysticercoid
 2. Cysticercus
 3. Coenurus
 4. Tetrathyridium
- 2.11 The lapped tapeworm of the horse is ()
1. *Anoplocephala perfoliata*
 2. *Moniezia expansa*
 3. *Anoplocephala magna*
 4. Both 1 and 3
- 2.12 *Gnathostoma spinigerum* hasas intermediate host(s) ()
1. Cyclops
 2. Fish
 3. Both of these
 4. None of these.
- 2.13 The criteria used for the diagnosis of Visceral Larva Migrans include ()
1. Leucocytosis, a white blood count of more than 10,000/ mm³
 2. Eosinophilia greater than 10%
 3. An anti-A isohaemagglutinin titre of more than 1:400
 4. All of the above
- 2.14 'Husk or hoose' condition in cattle is caused by ()
1. *Toxocara vitulorum*
 2. *Dictyocaulus viviparus*
 3. *Strongyloides papillosus*
 4. *Onchocerca gutturosa*
- 2.15 Enzootic focal encephalomyelomalacia is caused by the parasite ()
1. *Gnathostoma spinigerum*
 2. *Dirofilaria immitis*
 3. *Parafilaria bovicola*
 4. *Setaria digitata*
- 2.16 Granuloma in the wall of dog oesophagus is caused by ()
1. *Spirocerca sp*
 2. *Strongyloides sp*
 3. *Dirofilaris sp*
 4. *Chabertia sp*
- 2.17 Knott's test is used to detect ()
1. Strongyles
 2. Trypanosomes
 3. Microfilaria
 4. Flukes

2.18 Bipolar plugs are found in the eggs of ()
1. *Fasciola*
2. *Amphistome*
3. *Trichuris*
4. All of the above

2.19 Parthenogenetic female are found in ()
1. *Strongyloides*
2. *Strongylus*
3. *Strongylus edentatus*
4. *Metastrongylus apri*

2.20 Maclean country system is followed for the control of ()
1. *Toxocara sp.*
2. *Ascaris sp*
3. *Toxaascaris sp*
4. *Parascaris sp*

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 Define stenoxenous parasite along with example

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3.2 Define intercalary host along with example

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3.3 Define autoheteroxenous parasite along with example

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3.4 Define biological vector along with example

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3.5 Meracidium along with its general structure

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3.6 Cercaria along with its general structure

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3.7 Write in brief pathogenesis of *Prosthogonimus* spp

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3.8 Hunters itch along with species responsible for it

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3.9 Plerocercoid along with example

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3.10 Sparganosis

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3.11 Enlist species causing cutaneous larva migrans

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3.12 Bursati

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

4.1 General harmful effects of parasites including various tissue reactions caused by parasites along with suitable examples.

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4.2 Standard Nomenclature of Animal Parasitic Diseases along with suitable examples.

4.3 Differentiate between *Fasciola hepatica* and *Fasciola gigantica*

4.4 What is immature amphistomosis? Discuss its clinical sign, diagnosis, treatment and control.

4.5 Differentiate between *Taenia solium* and *Taenia saginata*

4.6 What is anthelmintic resistance? Describe in brief various *in-vivo* and *in-vitro* methods of its evaluation with the measures to control it.

4.7 Pathogenesis and clinical sign caused by *Ostertagia* spp infection.



4.8 Pathogenesis and clinical sign in *Dictyocaulus viviparus* infection.

Q.5 Answer the following questions in 1-2 pages (attempt any two) (2x12 = 24)

- 5.1 Describe in detail about life cycle, pathogenesis, clinical signs, diagnosis, treatment and control of *Fasciola hepatica* infection.
- 5.2 Describe in detail about life cycle, pathogenesis, clinical signs, diagnosis, treatment and control of *Haemonchus contortus* infection.
- 5.3 Describe in detail about life cycle, pathogenesis, clinical signs, diagnosis, treatment and control of oesophageal tumour worm