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Total Number of pages 16

B.V.Sc. & A.H. (Third Professional) Examination – 2025

Veterinary Parasitology Paper –I

(MSVE 2016)

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	
Q. No.	Marks
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
Total	

Total Marks obtained:

In figures: In words:

Signature of examiner:

B.V.Sc. & A.H. (Third Professional) Examination – 2025
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 Development of eggs without fertilization is called as _____
- 1.2 Parasites with a broad host range is called as _____
- 1.3 In trematodes, branched intestinal caeca is characteristic feature in genus _____
- 1.4 Boomerang shaped eggs with spine at one end is characteristic of _____
- 1.5 Eggs with polar filaments at either end in the ruminant's faeces is characteristic of _____
- 1.6 Rostellum with rose thorn like hooks is the character of _____
- 1.7 _____ cestode parasite is popularly known as lapped tapeworm
- 1.8 _____ is most common cestode worm of poultry
- 1.9 Dumb bell shaped uterus is present in _____
- 1.10 The operculated egg in case of a tapeworm belong to _____
- 1.11 In nematodes, body is covered by non-living layer called as _____
- 1.12 Tailor's stitches like lesions in oesophagus indicates infection of _____
- 1.13 *Stephanurus dentatus* has _____ cuticle.
- 1.14 Large, highly sclerotized buccal capsule with cutting teeth is characteristic of _____ family
- 1.15 _____ acts as intermediate host of *Amoebotatnia cuneata* and *Metastrongylus apri*
- 1.16 Hump sore in cattle is caused by _____

- 1.17 Husk & Hoose disease in cattle is caused by _____
- 1.18 Enzootic cerebrospinal nematodiasis is condition caused by _____
- 1.19 Infective stage of _____ has medium length tail of sheath that is often kinked
- 1.20 _____ anthelmintic binds to β -tubulin protein of parasites causing inhibition of microtubules formation

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 Operculated eggs are characteristic of ()
1. Trematodes
 2. Cestodes
 3. Nematodes
 4. Arthropods
- 2.2 Which of the following immunoglobulin has a major role in self cure ()
1. IgG
 2. IgA
 3. IgM
 4. IgE
- 2.3 Ear shaped teeth at the base of buccal capsule is present in ()
1. *Strongylus vulgaris*
 2. *Strongylus equinus*
 3. *Strongylus edentates*
 4. All the above
- 2.4 Tumor worm of horse is ()
1. *Habronema megastoma*
 2. *Anaplocephala majus*
 3. *Strongylus vulgaris*
 4. *Simondsia paradoxa*
- 2.5 The ova that does not float in the saturated salt solution ()
1. *Moniezia benedeni*
 2. *Taenia solium*
 3. *Ancylostoma caninum*
 4. Larvated egg of *Haemonchus contortus*
- 2.6 Oesophagus essentially divided in to two regions, an anterior muscular and a posterior glandular region is characteristic of ()
1. Ascaridoidea
 2. Spiruroidea
 3. Filarioidea
 4. Strongyloidea
- 2.7 *Cercaria pigmentata* is present in the lifecycle of ()
1. *Fasciola hepatica*
 2. *Fasciolopsis buski*
 3. *Schistosoma nasalis*
 4. *Paramphistomum cervi*

- 2.8 Double pore tape worm of poultry ()
1. *Thysanezia giardi*
2. *Moneizia expansa*
3. *Cotugnia digonopora*
4. *Railletina cesticeillus*
- 2.9 *Trichinella spiralis* spicules are ()
1. Absent
2. Equal
3. Unequal
4. Single
- 2.10 During their life cycle nematodes always have ()
1. 3 moults and 3 larval stages
2. 4 moults and 3 larval stages
3. 4 moults and 4 larval stages
4. 2 moults and 3 larval stages
- 2.11 A paratenic host is ()
1. Where sexual reproduction occurs
2. An optional transport host
3. Required by a parasite to complete its life cycle
4. An alternative final host
- 2.12 Platyhelminthes are best described as ()
1. Flatworm, triploblastic, acoelomate
2. Flatworm, diploblastic, acoelomate
3. Flatworm, triploblastic, coelomate
4. Flatworm, triploblastic, pseudocoelomate
- 2.13 Which parasite has wide range of hosts ()
1. *Gongylonema*
2. *Nematodirus*
3. *Gnathostoma*
4. *Nematodirella*
- 2.14 Which of the following are NOT characteristic of nematodes? ()
1. Unsegmented
2. No respiratory organs
3. No cilia
4. Coelomate
- 2.15 Verminous dermatitis commonly known as "Casado" produced by ()
1. *Setaria* spp.
2. *Schistosoma* spp.
3. *Stephanofilaria* spp.
4. *Onchocerca* spp.
- 2.16 Which of the following is a classic example of immunopathology initiated by parasite? ()
1. Egg granuloma in schistosomosis
2. Traumatic hepatitis in fasciolosis
3. Corneal opacity in trypanosomosis
4. Phlebitis in haemonchosis

- 2.17 Dorso-ventral arrangement of two testis is typically seen in case of ()
 - 1. *Opisthorchis*
 - 2. *Clonorchis*
 - 3. *Fischoederius*
 - 4. *Ogmocotyle*
- 2.18 Which of the following worms is called as black scour worm ()
 - 1. *Thelazia* spp
 - 2. *Trichostrongylus* spp
 - 3. *Oesophagostomum* spp
 - 4. *Strongylus* spp
- 2.19 Which of the following is specific in hookworm infection ()
 - 1. Niclosamide
 - 2. Disophenol
 - 3. Oxyclozanide
 - 4. Nitroxinil
- 2.20 Definitive and intermediate host are same in ()
 - 1. *Trichinella spiralis*
 - 2. *Trichuris ovis*
 - 3. *Strongyloides stercoralis*
 - 4. *Spirocerca lupi*

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 Milk spot liver

3.2 Kumri

3.3 Sheather's solution preparation

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3.4 Premunity

3.5 Oncosphere

3.6 Hyper parasite

3.7 Protelean parasite

Library

3.8 Commensalism

3.9 Palisade worm

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4.2 Vena caval syndrome

Handwritten scribble in blue ink, possibly a signature or initials, written vertically across the lines.

4.3 Gid in sheep

Blank lined area for writing the answer to question 4.3.

4.4 Cercarial dermatitis

Blank lined area for writing the answer to question 4.4.

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4.5 Summer sore/bursati

4.6 Self cure phenomenon

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4.7 Trematode Larval stages

Sikhray

4.8 Cestodes of zoonotic importance

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

- 5.1 On a goat farm, severe diarrhoea occurs in young kids. Necropsy reveals immature flukes attached to the duodenal mucosa. Name the causative agent, pathogenesis and treatment of this parasitic infection
- 5.2 A sheep flock in a tropical pasture-based system exhibits progressive weight loss, severe anaemia, and submandibular edema. PM examination reveals numerous slender, reddish-white worms attached to the abomasal mucosa. What is the most likely parasitic infection? Describe the life cycle, control of this nematode.
- 5.3 Several dogs with a history of consuming raw freshwater fish present with weight loss, fatigue, and signs of pernicious anaemia. Faecal examination reveals operculated eggs, and deworming results in the expulsion of a long, yellowish-white segmented tapeworm. What is the most likely parasitic infection? Describe the life cycle and pathogenesis of this cestode in animals.