

**B.V.Sc. & A.H. (Second Professional) Examination – 2024**  
**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 Unilateral paralysis of body is called as .....
- 1.2 Hydrocele is accumulation of serous fluid in.....
- 1.3 Congenital defect in the continuity of tunics of eye is known as.....
- 1.4 Poikilocytosis is the change in.....of rbc's.
- 1.5 The ..... are involved in the pathogenesis of pain and fever in inflammation
- 1.6 Presence of protein in the urine is called as .....
- 1.7 Plasma cells are formed by the..... lymphocyte.
- 1.8 Decrease in total number of leucocytes in blood is known as .....
- 1.9 The inflammation of duramater is.....
- 1.10 Giant cells are formed by fusion of.....
- 1.11 Equine azoturia is also known as.....
- 1.12 ..... is important metallic ion responsible for healing and repair.
- 1.13 Presence of endometrial glands in myometrium is known as.....
- 1.14 .Chronic non-suppurative hepatitis is generally known as .....
- 1.15 The production of excessive granulation tissue also called.....
- 1.16 ..... is the shortening and contraction of muscles after death.



- 1.17 Lymphangitis is the inflammation of .....
- 1.18 Epithelial pearl or cell nest is a characteristic microscopic finding seen in .....(tumour).
- 1.19 Lobar pneumonia is characterized by .....of interalveolar septa.
- 1.20 Bread and butter appearance of heart is due to deposition of.....

**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 Which one is exogenous pigmentation-? ( )  
1. Lipofuscinosis  
2. Tattooing  
3. Melanosis  
4. Hemosiderosis
- 2.2 Ejection fraction of blood considerably reduced in- ( )  
1. Edema  
2. Hyperemia  
3. Embolism  
4. Shock
- 2.3 Caisson disease is the result of formation of- ( )  
1. Fat emboli  
2. Septic emboli  
3. Air emboli  
4. Tumor emboli
- 2.4 Which one is not a phagocytic cell- ( )  
1. Plasma cell  
2. Macrophage  
3. Neutrophil  
4. Eosinophil
- 2.5 Goitre is a condition of- ( )  
1. Adrenal  
2. Pancreas  
3. Thyroid  
4. Parathyroid
- 2.6 Which one causes permanent alteration in the body-? ( )  
1. Cellular swelling  
2. Mucinous degeneration  
3. Amyloid infiltration  
4. Glycogen infiltration
- 2.7 Hemorrhage in the brain is called- ( )  
1. Epistaxis  
2. Apoplexy  
3. Hematocoele  
4. Hemoptysis

- 2.8 Aneurism is the permanent local dilatation of - ( )
1. Artery
  2. Vein
  3. Heart
  4. All of the above
- 2.9 Horn cancer occurring in northern India is a cancer of cell- ( )
1. Simple epith. cells
  2. Transitional cells
  3. Stratified epith. cells
  4. Mesenchymal cells
- 2.10  $Tp^{53}$  gene is a - ( )
1. Tumour suppressor gene
  2. Oncogene
  3. Apoptosis gene
  4. Tumour promoter gene
- 2.11 Osteomalacia is commonly found in: ( )
1. Chicks
  2. Cocks
  3. Laying hens
  4. Non-laying hens
- 2.12 Extramedullary hemopoiesis usually occurs in- ( )
1. Lungs
  2. Heart
  3. Liver
  4. Brain
- 2.13 Embolism is the foreign body circulating in the blood- ( )
1. Solid
  2. Liquid
  3. Gas
  4. All of the above
- 2.14 Hydronephrosis is a predisposing factor for- ( )
1. Glomerulo nephritis
  2. Embolic nephritis
  3. Interstitial nephritis
  4. Pyelo nephritis
- 2.15 Metaplasia of esophageal glands in poultry occurs due to deficiency of:( )
1. Vitamin A
  2. Vitamin D
  3. Vitamin C
  4. All of the above
- 2.16 Algor mortis is the ( )
1. Softening of the body
  2. Hardening of the body
  3. Cooling of the body
  4. All the above

- 2.17 Pleocytosis is usually observed in- ( )  
1. Encephalitis  
2. Pneumonia  
3. Endocarditis  
4. Pncumonia
- 2.18 Curled toe paralysis in chicks is due to deficiency of: ( )  
1. Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>  
2. Vitamin B<sub>2</sub>  
3. Vitamin A  
4. Vitamin E
- 2.19 The chemicals which possess the potential of both initiating and promoting the tumour are called- ( )  
1. Complete carcinogens  
2. Initiators  
3. Incomplete carcinogens  
4. Promoters
- 2.20 Morphological type of anaemia seen in aplastic anaemia is- ( )  
1. Microcytic hypochromic  
2. Macrocytic hypochromic  
3. Normocytic normochromic  
4. Macrocytic normochromic

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

3.1 Infarcts in the kidneys are usually red and haemorrhagic.

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3.2 Pyelonephritis is more common in females than male

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3.3 Melanosarcomas are very common in brown or black horses

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3.4 Histamine is a vasoactive amine important in the early phase of inflammatory response

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3.5 In toxic jaundice both unconjugated and conjugated bilirubin accumulates in the blood.

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3.6 Pseudomelanosis is a post-mortem change where melanin pigment is deposited in tissues

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3.7 Cryptorchidism

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3.8 Explain why newborn calf with cleft palate develops aspiratory pneumonia.

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Do not write across this line

3.9 Dysplasia

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3.10 Satellitosis

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3.11 Biopsy

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3.12 Shock

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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 Anaemia

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4.2 Hydronephrosis

4.3 Free martins

4.4 Metastasis

4.5 Reversible cell Injury

4.6 Abortion

4.7 Granulomatous inflammation



4.8 Post Mortem Changes

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

(2x12.0 = 24)

- 5.1 a). Describe role of chemical mediators in the inflammation- 6.0  
b). Enlist the causes of neoplasms and explain the mechanism of chemical carcinogenesis- 6.0
- 5.2 a). Enlist various vascular disturbances and describe renal edema- 6.0  
b). Describe various types of anemia on the basis of etiology and size of erythrocytes, hemoglobin content. 6.0
- 5.3 a). Write down types of nephritis and explain pyelonephritis in cattle. 6.0  
b). Describe bronchopneumonia pneumonia in cattle. 6.0

**B.V.Sc. & A.H. (Second Professional) Examination – 2024**  
**Veterinary Pathology Paper –II**

**Time: Three Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 100**

**Weightage: 20**

Unit-4 (Pathology of Infectious and Non-Infectious Disease of Domestic Animals)

Unit-5 (Avian Pathology)

Unit-6 (Pathology of Diseases of Laboratory and Wild Animals)

**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 An equine bacterial disease to which man is also susceptible is \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.2 Zebra like markings in case of intestine in cattle is seen in \_\_\_\_\_ disease
- 1.3 Mianmata disease and Nagata disease occur due to toxicity \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.4 Intracytoplasmic inclusions are seen in the urinary bladder of a dog in \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.5 In cow punched out ulcers in the stomach and lymph nodes are swollen in \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.6 An equine bacterial disease to which man is also susceptible is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.7 Chronic interstitial nephritis in dogs is usually due to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.8 MATSA is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.9 Post mortem in a live animal is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.10 Abortion in first quarter of pregnancy occurs in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.11 Big liver disease is synonym of \_\_\_\_\_ disease.
- 1.12 ALV-J subgroup virus cause \_\_\_\_\_ in meat type chicken
- 1.13 Spiking death curve is characteristic of \_\_\_\_\_, disease.
- 1.14 New pandemic strain is due to \_\_\_\_\_ having genes of \_\_\_\_\_ origin.
- 1.15 The pathogenesis of TB is depended on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ immunities of the host cell.

- 1.16 Almond shaped eye is found in \_\_\_\_\_, disease.
- 1.17 Spleen, organ is mostly used for isolation of \_\_\_\_\_ virus.
- 1.18 Blue wing disease is caused by \_\_\_\_\_ virus.
- 1.19 The Wesselbron disease of arthropod origin occurs in \_\_\_\_\_  
and \_\_\_\_\_ forms in wild ruminants .
- 1.20 The Pesti virus is \_\_\_\_\_ in nature, hence  
the pathological picture is restricted to GIT

**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 Cutaneous form of glanders is called as ( )  
1. Farcy  
2. Braxy  
3. Actinomycosis  
4. None of the above.
- 2.2 In tetanus death occur due to ( )  
1. Asphyxia  
2. Paralysis  
3. Dehydration  
4. None
- 2.3 Lumpy Jaw is synonym of: ( )  
1. Actinobacillosis  
2. Actinomycosis.  
3. Candidiasis  
4. tuberculosis
- 2.4 Hypersensitivity reaction produced in Johne's disease is ( )  
1. Type I  
2. Type II  
3. Type III  
4. Type IV
- 2.5 Bran disease in horse is due to ( )  
1. deficiency of Phosphorus  
2. excess of Phosphorus  
3. deficiency of calcium  
4. excess of calcium
- 2.6 Microabscess in brain is produced by ( )  
1. leptospirosis  
2. listeriosis  
3. botulism  
4. tetanus

- 2.7 FMD virus does not affect ( )  
1. cattle  
2. pigs  
3. horse  
4. sheep
- 2.8 Nervous symptoms characterized by chorea is seen in dogs affected with ( )  
1. ICH  
2. Canine distemper  
3. rabies  
4. pseudorabies
- 2.9 Rabies virus is ( )  
1. pantropic  
2. viscerotropic  
3. neurotropic  
4. epitheliotropic
- 2.10 Scrapie affecting sheeps is caused by ( )  
1. bacteria  
2. virus  
3. prion  
4. fungus
- 2.11 Ergotism is due to ( )  
1. Fusarium  
2. penicillium  
3. stachybotrys  
4. claviceps
- 2.12 Curled toe paralysis is due to deficiency of - ( )  
1. Vit. B2  
2. Vit. B1  
3. Vit. B6  
4. Vit. B12
- 2.13 Mortality in embryo with parrot beak appearance is due to deficiency of: ( )  
1. Mn  
2. Mg  
3. Zn  
4. Choline
- 2.14 Bacillary white diarrhea in chicken is caused by ( )  
1. *Salmonella gallinarum*  
2. *Salmonella Pullorum*  
3. *Pasteurella multocida*  
4. None of above.
- 2.15 Liver has characteristic coppery bronze sheen in ( )  
1. Fowl typhoid  
2. Fowl cholera  
3. Fowl coryza  
4. Infectious bronchitis

2.16 Lymphoid follicle formation in mucosa of trachea and air sacs is important finding in ( )  
1. IBD  
2. IB  
3. ILT  
4. CRD

2.17 Example of immunosuppressive disease is ( )  
1. MD  
2. LL  
3. IBD  
4. all

2.18 Leucoid Leucosis disease affects birds ( )  
1. before sexual maturity  
2. after sexual maturity  
3. young age  
4. all

2.19 Most common cause of brooder's pneumonia is - ( )  
1. *Aspergillus niger*  
2. *A. flavus*  
3. *A. fumigatus*  
4. none.

2.20 Borrel bodies in the epithelial cytoplasm is characteristic microscopic lesion of ( )  
1. Fowl Pox  
2. Gumboro Disease  
3. ILT  
4. Infections Bronchitis

**Q.3 Attempt any TEN out of the following twelve questions. Answer of each question should be in 2 to 3 lines. (10 x 2.0 = 20)**

3.1 Farcy

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3.2 Laboratory diagnosis of Rabies

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3.3 Differentiate between Vesicular Stomatitis & Vesicular Exanthema

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3.4 Negri bodies

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3.5 Equine Plaque

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3.6 Prion Disease? give example

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3.7 Differentiate between Avian inflammation and Mammalian inflammation

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3.8 Explain why? Pus is not formed in poultry

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3.9 Explain why? Nodules are formed in oesophagus of bird in Vit. A deficiency

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3.10 Differentiate between ILT and Infectious Coryza

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3.11 Differentiate between Orthomyxovirus and Paramyxovirus

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3.12 Bovine spongiform encephalopathy

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**Q.4 Write Short notes on 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 Explain why? In lymphoid leucosis the transformed B cells have only IgM on their surface**

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4.4 Describe etiology and Pathogenesis of African horse sickness

4.5 Describe the Pathogenesis of Dourine disease

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4.6 Describe etiology and pathogenesis RP

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4.7 Describe etiology and pathogenesis of Infectious canine Hepatitis

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4.8 Describe etiology and pathogenesis of coccidiosis in Rabbit

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

(2x12.0 = 24)

- 5.1 Enlist egg borne diseases of poultry and describe etiology, symptoms, pathology and diagnosis of **avian** encephalomyelitis
- 5.2 Describe the common diseases of rabbit. Enumerate the causes of pregnancy toxemia in rabbit
- 5.3 Briefly describe about Tyzer's Disease