Please write your Roll Number above this line

B.V.Sc. & A.H. (Second Professional) Examination – 2025
Veterinary Pathology Paper -II
(MSVE 2016)

Time: Three Hours **Maximum Marks: 100**
Weightage: 20

Unit-4 (Pathology of Infectious and Non-Infectious Diseases 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 Blue tongue disease is caused by virus of .....family.

1.2 Kyasanaur forest disease is mostly a disease of.....

1.3 Tyzzer's disease inguinea pig is caused by.....

1.4 Infectious ecteromelia in laboratory mice is cause by.....

1.5 Diamond skin disease is also known as.....

1.6 Wooden tongue is caused by.....

1.7 The most common serotype of FMD virus is.....

1.8 Diagnosis of anthrax mostly done by .....test.

1.9 ..... poisoning is characteristic of bitter almond smell to rumen content.

1.10 Methylene blue is antidote of .....poisoning.

1.11 Ingluvitis is the inflammation of .....

1.12 Tigroid heart in young calves is the manifestation of .....

1.13 Paint brush' like haemorrhages are seen in the mucosa of the intestine in which disease.....

1.14 Infectious coryza in poultry is caused by.....

1.15 Zebra marking in rectum is feature of .....(disease) in sheep and goat.

1.16 Curl toe paralysis is caused by deficiency of .....

1.17 ..... is a causative agent of Chronic Respiratory Disease of poultry.

1.18 Purpura Haemorrhagica" may be a complication of ..... (Name the disease)

1.19 The encephalitic form of the Listeriosis results from infection of .....nerve of central nervous system.

1.20 Infectious bursal Disease is also known as .....

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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 Fowl cholera is caused by
1. Haemophilus gallinarum
2. Salmonella pullorum
3. Pasturella multocida
4. All of these

2.2 Choose correct for Ranikhet disease
1. Greenish watery diarrhoea
2. Haemorrhage in proventriculus
3. caused by paramyxo virus
4. All of these

2.3 Media – visna is characterized by
1. Metaplasia
2. Gliosis
3. Intracytoplasmic inclusion
4. All of these

2.4 Button ulcer in large intestine are seen in
1. Swine fever
2. Hog cholera
3. both
4. None

2.5 PPR is caused by
1. Morbilli virus
2. pesti virus
3. Reo virus
4. picorna virus

2.6 In canine distemper, the inclusion bodies are
1. Intracytoplasmic
2. Intranuclear
3. Both
4. None

2.7 Gas gangrene is caused by
1. Fusarium sp
2. Clostridium chauvei
3. Clostridium welchii
4. None

2.8 Empyma is the feature of
1. Glander
2. strangle
3. Babesiosis
4. None

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2.9 Degnala disease is caused by

1. Fusarium tricinctum
2. Aspergillus
3. Candida
4. Mycoplasma

2.10 Copper deficiency causes

1. Enzootic ataxia
2. Curled toe Paralysis
3. Mulberry heart disease
4. Parakeratosis

2.11 Infectious Myxomatosis is a disease of

1. Canine
2. Rabbit
3. Cattel
4. Mice

2.12 Negri bodies are best demonstrated by which of the following Stain

1. Gomori's stain
2. Holzer's stain
3. Gallocyanin stain
4. Seller's stain

2.13 Hog cholera virus affects

1. All lymphoid tissues
2. Vascular endothelium & epithelial cells
3. Both of the above
4. none of the above.

2.14 Coronitis, loss of wool, muscle necrosis and haemorrhage at the base of pulmonary artery due to vasculitis seen in

1. FMD
2. EIA
3. RP
4. Blue Tongue

2.15 Pulpy kidney disease is caused by

1. Cl. Perfringens type 'A'
2. Cl. Perfringens type 'B'
3. Cl. Perfringens type 'C'
4. Cl. Perfringens type 'D'

2.16 Which of the following is shape of rabies virus

1. Brick shaped
2. Bullet shape
3. Rod shape
4. Comma Shape

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2.17 Characteristic clinical finding in pasteurellosis in cattle are
1. Blindness
2. Lameness
3. Swelling in throat
4. None of above

2.18 Which one of the following is not a rodent born disease?
1. Leptospirosis
2. Toxoplasmosis
3. Lyme disease
4. Murine Typhus

2.19 Equine Infectious Anaemia in also known as
1. Manchester Wasting Diseases
2. East Coast Fever
3. Swamp Fever
4. Rift Valley Fever

2.20 Heart Water disease of sheep, goat and cattle is caused by
1. *Cowdria ruminantum*
2. *Anaplasma centralis*
3. *Anaplasma marginalis*
4. None

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

3.1 Fatty liver haemorrhagic syndrome in poultry

3.2 Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP)

3.3 Lumpy Jaw

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3.4 Lumpy Skin Disease

3.5 Tyzzar's disease in rabbits

3.6 Caecal Coccidiosis in chickens

3.7 Pregnancy Toxemia

3.8 Abortion storm

3.9 Metastatic Abscession

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3.10 Avian Mycoplasmosis

3.11 Brooder Pneumonia

3.12 Actinobacillosis

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

4.1 Pathogenesis of Anthrax

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4.2 Etiopathogenesis of Rabies in dogs

4.3 Etiopathogenesis of Haemorrhagic septicaemia in cattle

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4.4 Pathogenesis of Lymphocytic choriomeningitis in guinea pigs

4.5 Intestinal Coccidiosis in Poultry

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4.6 Etiopathogenesis of Glanders in horses.

4.7 Describe pathogenesis and lesions of Hog Cholera in pig.

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4.8 Describe pathogenesis and lesions of Ranikhet Disease in poultry.

Q.5 Answer the following question in 1-2 pages (attempt any two). (2x12.0 = 24)

5.1 (a). Describe pathogenesis and lesions of PPR in sheep and goat.

(b). Writhe the pathogenesis and lesions of Brucellosis in cattle

5.2 (a). Writhe the pathogenesis and lesions of Infectious Canine Hepatitis in dog.

(b). Describe etiology, pathogenesis and lesions of Kyasanur forest disease in monkeys.

5.3 (a). Write the symptoms and lesions of Fowl Typhoid.

(b). Describe the pathogenesis, gross and microscopic lesions of Avian Influenza.

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B.V.Sc. & A.H. (Second Professional) Examination – 2025
Veterinary Pathology Paper -I
(MSVE 2016)

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 Lack of development of an organ or tissue is termed .....

1.2 A detached intravascular mass that travels in blood and causes blockage is termed .....

1.3 Presence of black discoloration in lungs due to inhaled carbon is due to ....pigment.

1.4 Healing of a clean surgical wound without much granulation tissue is known as healing by .....

1.5 In hypersensitivity reactions.....is the major immunoglobulin involved in Type I hypersensitivity.

1.6 Use of ..... is recommended as an anticoagulant for most haematological tests.

1.7 Pathological deposition of amyloid substance in tissues is called .....

1.8 Melanin pigment is synthesized from Tyrosine by the enzyme .....

1.9 In irreversible cell injury, the earliest light microscopic change is Nuclear .....

1.10 Chronic inflammation is characterized by predominance of Lymphocytes and .....

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1.11 The most important cytokine mediating fever is .....

1.12 Carcinomas are malignant tumors arising from .....

1.13 In urinalysis, presence of protein in urine is termed .....

1.14 The most reliable postmortem change used to estimate time of death is .....

1.15 Hemosiderin pigment can be demonstrated in tissues by .....

1.16 The movement of leukocytes from blood vessels to tissue spaces is termed .....

1.17 The "guardian of the genome" tumor suppressor gene is .....

1.18 Reticulocyte count is an indicator of ..... activity.

1.19 The diagnostic technique where cells are scraped for examination is called

1.20 Rouleaux formation of RBCs is most common in .....

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 haemodynamic disorder refers to escape of blood from vessels? ( )
1. Congestion
2. Hemorrhage
3. Oedema
4. Hyperaemia

2.2 Fatty changes in kidney appear grossly as: ( )
1. Dark brown
2. Yellow and greasy cortex
3. Pale and swollen
4. Blackened surface

2.3 Apoptotic bodies are phagocytosed by: ( )
1. Neutrophils
2. Macrophages
3. Eosinophils
4. Plasma cells

2.4 Gas gangrene is mainly associated with: ( )
1. Bacillus anthracis
2. Clostridium perfringens
3. Salmonella spp.
4. Staphylococcus aureus

2.5 The pigment responsible for "icterus" is: ( )
1. Melanin
2. Hemosiderin
3. Bilirubin
4. Lipofuscin

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2.6 Metastatic calcification usually occurs in: ( )
1. Lungs, kidney and stomach
2. Skeletal muscle only
3. Cartilage
4. Scar tissue

2.7 Which growth disturbance is due to decrease in size of a previously normal organ? ( )
1. Aplasia
2. Hypoplasia
3. Atrophy
4. Dysplasia

2.8 Johne's disease" affects mainly: ( )
1. Lungs
2. Small intestine
3. Liver
4. Kidney

2.9 The lesion 'interstitial emphysema' is most common in: ( )
1. Horse
2. Cattle
3. Dogs
4. Poultry

2.10 Focal symmetrical encephalomalacia in sheep is due to: ( )
1. Enterotoxaemia (Clostridium perfringens type D)
2. Listeriosis
3. Rabies
4. Scrapie

2.11 Mulberry heart disease" in pigs is caused by deficiency of: ( )
1. Selenium and Vitamin E
2. Iodine
3. Vitamin B complex
4. Calcium

2.12 Blackleg in cattle causes: ( )
1. Serous exudate in lungs
2. Hemorrhagic necrotizing myositis
3. Suppurative lymphadenitis
4. Hepatic lipidosis

2.13 Hydronephrosis" refers to: ( )
1. Inflammation of renal pelvis
2. Cystic dilation of renal pelvis due to obstruction
3. Stone formation in bladder
4. Shrinkage of kidney

2.14 The most common tumor of bovine uterus is: ( )
1. Leiomyosarcoma
2. Leiomyoma
3. Adenocarcinoma
4. Fibroma

2.15 Sarcomas are tumors of: ( )
1. Epithelial tissue
2. Connective tissue
3. Endocrine glands
4. Lymphoid tissue

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2.16 Tumor immunity is mainly mediated by: ( )
1. B lymphocytes
2. $CD8^+$ cytotoxic T cells
3. Neutrophils
4. Mast cells

2.17 Anticoagulant of choice for coagulation studies is: ( )
1. EDTA
2. Sodium citrate
3. Heparin
4. Potassium oxalate

2.18 Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) is calculated from:
1. Hemoglobin and RBC count ( )
2. Hemoglobin and PCV
3. RBC and WBC count
4. ESR and Hb

2.19 Livor mortis is otherwise called: ( )
1. Hypostasis (post-mortem pooling of blood)
2. Cooling of carcass
3. Rigor mortis
4. Dehydration

2.20 Vetero-legal wounds that occur before death show: ( )
1. No hemorrhage
2. No inflammatory response
3. Vital reactions such as hemorrhage and inflammation
4. Rigor mortis

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

3.1 Post-mortem autolysis

3.2 Chemotaxis

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3.3 Reticulocytosis

3.4 Urolithiasis

3.5 Apoptotic bodies

3.6 Hematuria

3.7 Oncogene

3.8 Osteopetrosis

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3.9 Cholelithiasis

3.10 Metastasis

3.11 Proud flesh

3.12 Acute phase proteins

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 Pathogenesis of thrombosis

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4.2 Types of gangrene with examples

4.3 Dystrophic vs. metastatic calcification

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4.4 Wound healing by primary vs. secondary intention

4.5 Differences between benign and malignant tumors

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4.6 Routes of tumor spread (metastasis)

4.7 Nephrosis – definition and pathological lesions

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4.8 Cytology – role in rapid diagnosis

Q.5 Answer the following question in 1-2 pages (attempt any two). (2x12.0 = 24)

5.1 Describe the stages, types, and systemic effects of inflammation. Add a note on chemical mediators of inflammation.

5.2 Describe the pathological changes in pneumonia. Write about different types with examples in animals.

5.3 Explain various types of hypersensitivity reactions with veterinary examples.

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