B.V.Sc. & A.H. (Fourth Professional) Examination – 2024

Veterinary Medicine Paper-I

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

Unit-1 (General)
Unit-2 (Systemic Diseases)
Unit-3 (Metabolic and Deficiency Disorders)
Unit-4 (Zoo and Wild Animal Medicine)

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 Parakeratosis is due to deficiency of _____.

1.2 Polioencephalomalecia is due to the deficiency of _____.

1.3 Kanha National Park is situated in: _____

1.4 Primary ketosis is also known as _____.

1.5 Terminal point of apathy or depression is known as _____.

1.6 Butyric acid is _____ in nature.

1.7 Elevated level of NPN compounds in blood is known as _____

1.8 Sternal recumbancy is present in _____ stage of milk fever.

1.9 The main cause of pregnancy toxaemia is _____.

1.10 Frog sitting posture is seen after parturition in: _____

1.11 Number of pus cells increase in urine due to _____.

1.12 Interrupted bubbling sound produced by the presence of fluid secretion within the alveoli _____

1.13 Difficult and painful urination is a feature of _____

1.14 Probable course or outcome of disease is known as _____

1.15 CITES stand for _____

1.16 Constant dribbling of urine: _____

1.17 Dry sound produced by narrowing of the larynx, trachea or bronchus.

1.18 Parotitis is the inflammation of ----------.

1.19 The passive removal of gastric content in simple stomach animal is called -------

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1.20 ---------- occurs as a sequlae to distemper in dogs.

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 Colloidal fluid included ( )
1. D 25%
2. D 5%
3. Hetastarch
4. None

2.2 Hypothyroidism is related with ( )
1. Lymphocytic thyroiditis
2. Thyroid atrophy
3. Neoplastic destruction
4. all of the above

2.3 Eclampcia is caused by ( )
1. Hypocalcaemia
2. Hypoglycaemia
3. Hypercalcaemia
4. None

2.4 Osteomalacia is caused by the deficiency of ( )
1. Vit D
2. Ca & P
3. Both a & b
4. Phosphorus

2.5 Ovine White liver disease is caused by the deficiency of ( )
1. Cobalt
2. Copper
3. Manganese
4. Vit A

2.6 Pleximeter and plexor are used for- ( )
1. Palpation
2. Percussion
3. Auscultation
4. All the above

2.7 Night blindness is characteristic sign of ( )
1. Vit A deficiency
2. Vit. B2 deficiency
3. Vit E Deficiency
4. None

2.8 Papple shaped abdomen is a feature of: ( )
1. Caecal Volvulus
2. Ruminal tympany
3. Abdominal impaction
4. Vagal indigestion

2.9 Paralytic myoglobinuria is also known as: ( )
1. Azoturia
2. Tying Up
3. Monday Morning sickness
4. All of the above

2.10 Nutritional anamia can be due to deficiency of ( )
1. Cu, Co, folic acid
2. $ZnSO_4$
3. NaCl
4. All the above

2.11 Chronic pancreatitis may be due to: ( )
1. Pancreatic abscess
2. Repeated attack of acute pancreatitis
3. pancreatic hypoplasia
4. All of the above

2.12 Ruminal tympany is also known as: ( )
1. Bloat
2. Hoven
3. Both
4. None

2.13 The presence of pus and blood in the urine may suggest ( )
1. Cystitis
2. embolic nephritis
3. Both
4. None

2.14 Gastation period of Tiger: ( )

1. 70 days
2. 150 days
3. 105 days
4. 95 days

2.15 Pulmonary emphysema is also known as ( )

1. Broken wind
2. Heaves
3. Both
4. None

2.16 Which of the following is the largest bovine specie ( )

1. Indian bison
2. Gaur
3. Both
4. None

2.17 Screening tests of hemostatis ( )

1. Bleeding time
2. Clotting time
3. Both of above
4. None

2.18 Scientific name of Nilgai is ( )

1. Boselaphus tragocamelus
2. Cervus elephus
3. Axis axis
4. elephus maximus

2.19 Canine have more _____ than lymphocytes ( )

1. Monocytes
2. Eosinophils
3. Neutrophils
4. Basophilic

2.20 Haematochezia (Fresh blood in stool) can be seen in ( )

1. Small intestine disorder
2. Large intestine disorder
3. Both
4. None

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 Hydronephrosis

3.2 Conjunctivitis

3.3 Folliculitis

3.4 Regurgitation

3.5 Syncope

3.6 Cholecystitis

3.7 Functions of Central Zoo authority

3.8 Hypertonic dehydration

3.9 H_2 Blocker

3.10 Melena

3.11 Haematemesis

3.12 Pneumathorax

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 Difference between Wildlife management and Livestock Management

4.2 Wildlife Protection Act, 1972

4.3 Cardiac Arrhythmia

4.4 Gout

4.5 Describe Liver function tests of canine

4.6 Summer stress in poultries

4.7 Write about the etiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical signs, line of treatment, prevention and control of Stomatitis in canine.

4.8 Write the aetiology, clinical findings, treatment and control of Bovine Ketosis

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

5.1 Discuss in detail about etiology (02), clinical findings (05) and treatment (05) of Colic in horse

5.2 Write in detail about the etiology (02), pathogenesis (02), clinical signs (03) differential diagnosis (02) and treatment (03) of Milk fever

5.3 Write in detail about vaccination protocol for Zoo animals

Please write your Roll Number above this line

B.V.Sc. & A.H. (Fourth Professional) Examination – 2024

Veterinary Medicine Paper-II

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

Unit-5(Bacterial, Fungal and Rickettsial Diseases)
Unit-6 (Viral and Parasitic Diseases)
Unit-7 (Jurisprudence, Ethics and Animal Welfare)

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 _____ is the bulk screening test for Brucellosis.

1.2 Rigor mortis is absent in _____ (Disease).

1.3 Microabscess in brain is observed in _____ (Disease)

1.4 Diamond skin disease is caused by _____.

1.5 Skin form of Glander is also known as _____.

1.6 Drug of choice of Black quarter is _____.

1.7 Etiology of Summer mastitis is _____.

1.8 California mastitis test is based on increased _____ and _____ of the milk sample.

1.9 The mucocutaneous form of candidiasis is known as _____.

1.10 Etiology of Heart worm disease in dogs is _____.

1.11 The most consistent blood abnormality in Canine Ehrlichiosis is _____.

1.12 Live fluke invasion leads _____ bacterial disease.

1.13 Aflatoxins are produced by _____ and _____ fungi.

1.14 Drug of choice for tropical theileriosis is _____ and its dose is _____ in cattle.

1.15 Visceral leishmaniasis is caused by _____ and it is known as _____.

1.16 "Tiger Heart" is important pathological finding seen in _____ (Disease).

1.17 The different forms of rabies are _____ and _____.

1.18 Making animals useless by means of violence is known as _____.

1.19 Adulteration of drugs is punishable under I.P.C. _____.

1.20 Frauds in the sale of livestock are punishable under I.P.C. _____.

Donot write across this line

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 Corrugation of the intestinal wall is observed in ( )

1. Tuberculosis
2. Enterotoxaemia
3. Para Tuberculosis
4. Salmonellosis

2.2 Urine of infected animal is the chief source for transmission of ( )

1. Anthrax
2. Listeriosis
3. Black qurter
4. Leptospirosis

2.3 Straus reaction is diagnostic test for ( )

1. Strangle
2. Glander
3. Joint-ill
4. Impetigo

2.4 Etiology of Shipping Fever is ( )

1. *Pasteurella maltocida*
2. *Listeria monocytogenes*
3. *Aspergillus*
4. *Campylobacter foetus*

2.5 Which neurotoxin is released by *Clostriium tetani* ( )

1. Tetanolysin
2. Teatnospasimin
3. Beta toxin
4. Epsilon toxin

2.6 Which is the tick born bacterial infection ( )

1. Lyme Disease
2. Plague
3. Q Fever
4. CCPP

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2.7 The dermatophytes are ( )

1. Trichophyton
2. Microsporum
3. Epidermophyton
4. All of above

2.8 Abortion Storm is outcome of ( )

1. Trichomoniasis
2. Leptospirosis
3. Brucellosis
4. Listeriosis

2.9 Enterotoxamic jaundice in sheep and cattle occur due to ( )

1. *Clostriium perfringens* type D
2. *Clostriium perfringens* type B
3. *Clostriium perfringens* type E
4. *Clostriium perfringens* type A

2.10 "Bottle jaw condition" is observed in ( )

1. Acute fascioliasis
2. Chronic fascioliasis
3. Schistosomiasis
4. Amphistomiasis

2.11 Etiology of Abatkoin fever is ( )

1. *Nocardia farcinicus*
2. *Rhinosporidiaseeberi*
3. *Coxiella burnetii*
4. *Mycoplasma mycoides*

2.12 Griseofulvin is a metabolic product of ( )

1. *Penicillium griseofulvin*
2. *Penicillium nigricans*
3. *Penicillium raidrickii*
4. All of above

2.13 Range paralysis in poultry is due to ( )

1. VVND
2. MDV
3. NVND
4. IBV

2.14 A coppery bronze or dark, enlarged, and friable liver with a bronze sheen in poultry is a characteristic lesion of ( )

1. Fowl typhoid
2. Fowl cholera
3. Fowl paratyphoid
4. Avian influenza

2.15 "Zebra Marking" in rectum is clinical lesion of ( )

1. Coccidiosis
2. Para Tuberculosis
3. PPR
4. Collibacilosis

2.16 Etiology of "Bacillary White Diarrhoea" in poultry ( )

1. *Salmonella typhimurium*
2. *Salmonella gallinarum*
3. *Salmonella pullorum*
4. *Salmonella enterica*

2.17 Characteristics of canine distemper disease ( )

1. Diphagic fever
2. Cutaneous eruption
3. Occulo-nasal catarrh
4. All of above

2.18 The michieves to animal are punishable under section ( )

1. I.P.C 428
2. I.P.C 429
3. Both (1) and (2)
4. I.P.C 272

2.19 Foetidhaemorrhagic diarrhea in dog is commonly seen in ( )

1. Canine distemper
2. Parvo virus infection
3. Rota virus infection
4. None of above

2.20 Entrance and exit openings are observed in ( )

1. Punctured Wound
2. Lacerated Wound
3. Incised Wound
4. Gunshot Wound

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 Explain about Lock jaw.

3.2 Define Surra.

3.3 Explain the vaccination schedule in dog.

3.4 What is Rabies?

3.5 What is Ring worm?

3.6 Write down the drug if choice of bovine babesiosis and its dose rate

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3.7 Explain about New castle disease.

3.8 Define Subclinical mastitis.

3.9 Explain about Coenurosis

3.10 Explain about Rice pady itch

3.11 What is Pink eye?

3.12 Explain about Pulpy kidney disease

Donot write across this line

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 Difference between Actinomycosis and Actinobacillosis

4.2 Brooder Pneumonia

4.3 Ephemeral Fever

4.4 Common offences against animals

4.5 Prevention and control of Brucellosis in cattle.

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4.6 Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia

4.7 Pullorum disease in birds.

4.8 Hepatic fascioliasis

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

5.1 Write down etiology, clinical signs, diagnosis, therapeutic management and prevention & control of Anthrax.

5.2 Write down etiology, clinical signs, diagnosis, therapeutic management and prevention & control of Footh and Mouth Disease.

5.3 Write down etiology, clinical signs, diagnosis, therapeutic management and prevention & control of Canine parvo virus infection.

Etiology (1 marks), clinical signs (3 Marks), diagnosis (3 marks), therapeutic management (2 marks) and prevention & control (3 marks)