

B.V.Sc. & A.H. (Third Professional) Examination – 2022

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 – 2022
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 Write T for True and F for False statement.

(20x 0.5 =10)

- 1.1 The term 'eating on the same table' is used for phoresis type of host parasite relationship. ()
- 1.2 Francesco Redi is known as Father of Parasitology. ()
- 1.3 A foetus in the womb of mother is not considered as a parasite because of its homo-specific nature. ()
- 1.4 Neutrophilia is a characteristic feature of helminth infection. ()
- 1.5 Adult large ruminants are more prone to parasitic infections. ()
- 1.6 Biliary amphistomiasis is caused by *Explanatum explanatum*. ()
- 1.7 The eggs of *Schistosoma spindale* are boomerang shaped. ()
- 1.8 *Echinococcus granulosus* is the largest tapeworm of the dog. ()
- 1.9 Rodents serve as paratenic host for *Toxocara canis* infection in dogs. ()
- 1.10 Poultry birds serve as transport host for *Spirocerca lupi* infection in dogs. ()
- 1.11 A parasite which is capable of leading a free life as well as parasitic life is known as obligatory parasite. ()
- 1.12 *Trichinella spiralis* is the most specialised parasite with no period of free existence. ()
- 1.13 Cart wheel shaped eggs are seen in case of *Moniezia expansa* infection. ()
- 1.14 Ants serve as the definitive host for *Dicrocoelium dendriticum* infection in sheep and goats. ()

1.15 The presence of par-uterine organs in gravid segments is an example of reproductive modification in trematodes. ()

1.16 Pimply gut in ruminants is caused by *Ostertagia* and *Teladorsagia* species. ()

1.17 The presence of egg capsule is the characteristic feature of *Dipylidium caninum*, *Joyeuxiella pasqualei* and *Diplopylidium* infection in dogs and cats. ()

1.18 37 collar spines are characteristics of *Echinostoma revolutum*. ()

1.19 The female of *Dracunculus medinensis* is among the longest nematode affecting man. ()

1.20 *Opisthorchis tenuicollis* is the pancreatic liver fluke of dogs and cats. ()

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 A physiological relationship between two organism in which one is benefitted and other is always harmed is known as ()

1. Symbiosis
2. Mutualism
3. Commensalism
4. Parasitism

2.2 Which of the following group of drugs is not an anthelmintic ()

1. Macrolides
2. Pyrethroids
3. Tetrahydropyrimidines
4. Benzimidazoles

2.3 Tapeworm responsible for ulceration at ileo-caecal junction in equine is ()

1. *Moniezia*
2. *Stilesia*
3. *Anoplocephala*
4. *Avitelinna*

2.4 SNOAPAD stands for ()

1. Standard Nomenclature for Animal Parasitic Diseases
2. Standard Nomenclature for Animal Parasites and Diseases
3. Standard Nomenclature of Animal Parasitic Diseases
4. Standard Nomenclature of Animal Parasites and Diseases

2.5 ICZN stands for ()

1. International consent of zoological nomenclature
2. International commission on zoological nomenclature
3. International consensus on zoological nomenclature
4. International commission on zoological nomenclature

2.6 Nematode parasite which lay egg with plugs at both ends are ()

1. *Trichuris* sp. and *Capillaria* sp.
2. *Diectoplyma renale* and *Spirocerca lupi*
3. *Trichinella* sp. and *Habronema* sp.
4. *Setaria* sp. and *Thelazia* sp.

- 2.7 Which of the following is not characteristic feature of *microfilaria* of *Dirofilaria immitis*? ()
1. Tapered anterior end
 2. Blunt posterior end
 3. Size around 300 micron
 4. Ensheatment
- 2.8 Largest parasitic nematode of dog with female measuring more than 60 cm in length is ()
1. *Toxocara canis*
 2. *Ancylostoma caninum*
 3. *Diocotophyma renale*
 4. *Pearsonema plica*
- 2.9 Primitive nematode having lips at the anterior end is ()
1. *Haemonchus contortus*
 2. *Ascaris suum*
 3. *Filaroides osleri*
 4. *Metastrongylus apri*
- 2.10 Primitive nematode which live under the skin of cattle and buffaloes and produce 'bleeding points' during egg laying is ()
1. *Gongylonema pulchrum*
 2. *Parafilaria bovicola*
 3. *Onchocerca volvulus*
 4. *Mammomonogamus laryngeus*
- 2.11 Helminth vaccines such as Barbervax, Cysvax and Difil were developed for the prevention and control of ()
1. *Taenia ovis*, *Haemonchus contortus*, *Dictyocaulus viviparus*
 2. *Taenia solium*, *Haemonchus contortus*, *Dictyocaulus filaria*
 3. *Taenia ovis*, *Haemonchus contortus*, *Dictyocaulus filaria*
 4. *Taenia solium*, *Haemonchus contortus*, *Dictyocaulus viviparus*
- 2.12 Double pored tapeworm of poultry is ()
1. *Davainea proglottina*
 2. *Railletina tetragona*
 3. *Cotugnia digonophora*
 4. *Choanotaenia infundibulum*
- 2.13 : Broad fish tapeworm of dog is ()
1. *Taenia asiatica*
 2. *Echinococcus granulosus*
 3. *Dipylidium caninum*
 4. *Diphyllobothrium latum*
- 2.14 Clay pipe stem liver in cattle is observed in ()
1. Immature amphistomiasis
 2. Bovine fascioliasis
 3. Bovine schistosomiasis
 4. None of the above

2.15 Gid in sheep is caused by metacestode stage of ()

1. *Taenia pisiformis*
2. *Taenia multiceps*
3. *Taenia serialis*
4. *Taenia solium*

2.16 Arrested development of nematodes larvae is known as ()

1. Dauer phenomenon
2. Diapause
3. Hypobiosis
4. Anhydrobiosis

2.17 Rust coloured sputum is characteristic of infection with ()

1. *Muellerius capillaris*
2. *Paragonimus westernani*
3. *Protostrongylus rufescens*
4. *Metastrongylus apri*

2.18 Kidney worms of pig is ()

1. *Stephanurus dentatus*
2. *Diectophyma renale*
3. *Capillaria plica*
4. All of the above

2.19 Oviduct fluke of poultry birds is ()

1. *Paragonimus westermanii*
2. *Prosthogonimus ovatus*
3. *Amoebotaenia splenoides*
4. *Choanotaenia infundibulum*

2.20 Autoinfection is seen in case of ()

1. *Strongyloides stercoralis*
2. *Taenia solium*
3. *Capillaria philippinensis*
4. All of the above

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 Cutaneous larva migrans

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3.2 Anthelmintic resistance

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3.1 Cutaneous larva migrans

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3.2 Anthelmintic resistance

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Please write your Roll Number above this line

3.3 Protelean parasites

3.4 Mehli's gland

3.5 Parasitosis

3.6 Cystacanth

3.7 Paedogenesis

3.8 Plerocercoid

3.9 Cercarial dermatitis

3.10 McLean County system

3.11 Commensalism

3.12 Coenurus

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 Immunity against parasitic infections.

4.2 Immature amphistomiasis

4.3 Neurocysticercosis.

4.4 Cerebrospinal nematodiasis

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4.5 Self cure phenomenon

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4.6 Morphological features of *Gastrothylax crumenifer*

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4.7 Pathogenesis of poultry cestodes.

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4.8 Different modes of transmission of *Taxocara canis*.

- Q.5 Answer the following questions in 1-2 pages (attempt any two) (2x12 = 24)**
- 5.1 Give a detailed account on prevention and control of parasitic gastroenteritis in ruminants.
 - 5.2 Write in detail the morphology, life cycle, pathogenesis, diagnosis and control of *Fasciola gigantica* infection in sheep.
 - 5.3 Enlist the species of rumen fluke (2 marks). Write down the life cycle (2 marks), pathogenesis (2 marks), clinical signs (2 marks), diagnosis (2 marks) and control (2 marks) of *Paramphistomum cervi*.