

UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE, FAISALABAD
Department of Clinical Medicine and Surgery

**Question Bank for GAT/GRE Subject Type Entry Test
(For University Website)**

1. Concerning Dermatophilosis which statement is *incorrect*?
 - a. Dermatophilosis is mostly prevalent in old dairy cows
 - b. Chronic infection can be rapidly and effectively cured by single IM injection of procain penicillin @ 22,000 IU/kg.
 - c. *D. congolensis* occasionally affect horses.
 - d. *D. congolensis* is susceptible to erythromycin, penicillin, streptomycin, and oxytetracycline

2. Which of the following is contraindicated while drenching a cow:
 - a. holding of tongue
 - b. slow drenching
 - c. moderate upward lifting of head
 - d. adding a slightly bitter medicine to liquid to be drench

3. For the treatment of parturient paresis, a general rule for dosing Ca is:
 - a. 0.5g/45 kg b.wt.
 - b. 1g/45 kg b.wt.
 - c. 1.5g/45 kg b.wt.
 - d. 2g/45 kg b.wt.

4. Which of the following is not a differential of Caprine Arthritis Encephalitis (CAE)?
 - a. Enzootic ataxia
 - b. Spinal cord abscess
 - c. Cerebrospinal nematodiasis
 - d. Generalized neuropathy

5. The “Harder Udder” syndrome attributed to CAE virus infection is characterized by:
 - a. Firm, swollen mammary glands and agalactia at the time of parturition
 - b. Firm, swollen mammary glands with oozing of straw colored fluid
 - c. Firm, swollen udder and blood in milk at the time of parturition
 - d. Swollen udder with normal milk production

6. Coprophagia means:
 - a. ingestion of soil
 - b. eating of feces

- c. eating of soap
- d. eat nothing

7. Which of the following test is *not* used in diagnosis of vesicular stomatitis?
- a. ELISA
 - b. CFT
 - c. Virus Neutralization
 - d. Rose Bengal test
8. Bovine Ephemeral fever is also known as:
- a. Three day sickness
 - b. Parturient paresis
 - c. Monday morning disease
 - d. Dandy-walker syndrome
9. Fever with enlarged superficial lymph nodes in cross-bred calves is usually seen in:
- a. Coccidiomycosis
 - b. Piroplasmosis
 - c. Theileriosis
 - d. Toxoplasmosis
10. Clinical signs such as vesicle on lips, muzzle, dental pad, tongue, gingivae, interdigital spaces, and teats, and reluctant to eat and walk are common in cows/buffaloes with:
- a. FMD
 - b. BVD
 - c. IBR
 - d. MDC
11. The most rational treatment of Parturient hemoglobinuria is:
- a. Oral $\text{Na H}_2\text{PO}_4$
 - b. IV $\text{Na H}_2\text{PO}_4$
 - c. IV $\text{Na}_2\text{ H}_2\text{PO}_4$
 - d. Intravenous $\text{Na H}_2\text{PO}_4$ and CuSO_4
12. The drug of choice for the treatment of babesiosis in buffalo is:
- a. imidocarb dipropionate
 - b. Ciprofloxacin
 - c. Oxytetracycline
 - d. Metronidazole
13. Which of the following organism gain access to bovine udder during milking?
- a. *Staphylococcus aureus*

- b. *E. coli*
 - c. Pseudomonas
 - d. Klebsiella
14. Hypomagnesemia is associated with all of the following conditions *except*:
- a. Animal grazing lush green pasture
 - b. Calves fed on a whole milk diet for several months.
 - c. Animal subjected to the stress of transport.
 - d. Dairy cow fed on alfalfa for several weeks.
15. Which of the following is not a sign of PPR in goats?
- a. Occulo-nasal discharge
 - b. Swelling of knee joints
 - c. Diarrhea and dehydration
 - d. Sore mouth with swollen lips
16. Transboundary animal disease refers to;
- a. A very fatal bacterial infection
 - b. An infection which is transmitted from animals one bank of the river to the other through air
 - c. An infection which does not respect territorial boundaries of different countries
 - d. A viral infection in which secondary bacterial infections are very common
17. Virus causing papular stomatitis, pseudocow pox, and contagious ecthyma are parapox viruses that can all naturally infect to:
- a. people
 - b. cattle
 - c. goat
 - d. sheep
18. Which of the following is not clinico pathologic finding of milk fever?
- a. hypocalcemia
 - b. hypophosphatemia
 - c. hyperglycemia
 - d. hypomagnesemia
19. Which of the following is rapid and sensitive test for the diagnosis of FMD?
- a. ELISA
 - b. CFT
 - c. Serum neutralization
 - d. Plaque reduction

20. Incubation period of cow pox is:
- 3-7 days
 - 2-11 days
 - 21-27 days
 - 2-14 days
21. Which of the following combination is of choice in theileriosis?
- buparvaquone + oxytetracycline
 - parvaquone + doxycycline
 - Buparvaquone + doxycycline
 - Parvaquone + oxytetracycline
22. The *most likely* diagnosis for paresis immediately following calving in a Nilli Ravi buffalo is:
- Ketosis
 - Hypomagnesemia
 - Milk fever
 - Endotoxaemia
23. Which of the following is *not* a significant predisposing factor for ketosis?
- Retained fetal membranes
 - Metritis
 - Fatty liver
 - Hyperglycemia
24. Concerning nutritional muscular dystrophy, which statement is *least accurate* ?
- The synonym for nutritional muscular dystrophy is white muscle disease.
 - It is non-inflammatory degenerative disease of skeletal and cardiac muscle.
 - It is inflammatory degenerative disease of skeletal and cardiac muscle.
 - It occurs more frequently in areas with low or deficient selenium concentration.
25. Congenital porphyria of cattle is an *example* of:
- Primary photosensitization.
 - Hepatogenous photosensitization.
 - Photosensitivity of unknown etiology.
 - Photosensitivity due to aberrant pigment synthesis.
26. Which of the following is *not* a secondary morphologic skin lesion?
- Ulcer
 - Lichnification

- c. Purpura
 - d. Fissure
27. Concerning photosensitization which of the following statement is *correct*?
- a. It is normal cutaneous reaction to UV.
 - b. In hepatic photosensitization phyloerythrin accumulates in skin tissue.
 - c. Primary photosensitization, liver produces photodynamic agents.
 - d. Photosensitization is a problem during winter season.
28. Which of the following is *not* topical antifungal ?
- a. Chlorhexidine
 - b. Povidone iodine
 - c. Miconazole
 - d. Silver-sulphadiazine.
29. Which of the following corresponds to ‘sheep itch mites’?
- a. Psorergatic mange.
 - b. Sarcoptic mange
 - c. Psoroptic mange.
 - d. Choriopic mange.
30. Serum elevation of the following enzyme is *good indication* of active muscle damage:
- a. CPK
 - b. AST
 - c. ALT
 - d. AP
31. In meningioencephalitis, the following changes are seen in CSF *except*:
- a. Increased protein contents
 - b. Increased number of neutrophils.
 - c. Increased number of lymphocyte
 - d. Reticulocytosis
32. A factor commonly leading to exertional myopathy in horse is:
- a. Protein deficient diet.
 - b. Hyperkalemic periodic paralysis
 - c. Chronic laminitis
 - d. Change in exercise pattern
33. Which of the following antimicrobial is effective against betalactamase producing anaerobic bacteria?
- a. Penicillin

- b. Cephalexin
- c. Ceftiofur
- d. Metronidazole

34. Deficiency of which of the following is associated with the feeding of large quantity of uncooked fish:

- a. Pantothenic acid
- b. Thiamine
- c. Vitamin C
- d. Riboflavin

35. Which of the following is commonly associated with granulated type of meningitis?

- a. *Cryptococcus neoformis*
- b. *Aspergillus flavus*
- c. *Histoplasma farciminosum*
- d. *Histoplasma capsulatum*

36. Concerning the cause of cervico-ventro flexion in cats which of the following is least accurate?

- a. Thiamine deficiency
- b. Hypokalemia
- c. Organophosphate intoxication
- d. Polymyositis

37. Which organism is *primary* pathogen of pyoderma in dogs?

- a. *Staph. intermedius*
- b. *Staph. hyicus*
- c. *Staph. epidermidis*
- d. *Staph. xylosum*

38. Leukoencephalomalacia is characterized by:

- a. Aimless wandering, head pressing, paresis and hyperexcitability
- b. Ascending paralysis and dysuria.
- c. Blindness and pupillary dilatation
- d. Depression, facial paralysis and circling.

39. Fever with enlarged superficial lymph nodes in cross-bred calves is usually seen in:

- a. Coccidiomycosis
- b. Piroplasmiasis
- c. Theileriosis
- d. Toxoplasmosis

40. Which of the following is not a sequelae of FMD?
- Infertility
 - Panting
 - Deformities of hooves
 - Myocarditis
41. Which of the following is not differential of hypomagnesemic tetany in cattle?
- acute lead poisoning
 - Rabies
 - BSE
 - Stagger syndrome
42. Deg-Nala disease is associated with:
- Salt deprivation
 - Moldy rice straw
 - Vit E / selenium toxicity
 - Cu poisoning
43. The most susceptible age for PPR is:
- > 4 - <12 Months
 - 2- 6 months
 - 12-20 months
 - < 4 months
44. Which clinicopathologic finding is not compatible with ketosis in ruminants?
- Hypoglycemia
 - Ketonemia
 - Ketonuria
 - Hypocalcemia
45. Keratoconjunctivitis sicca is easily confused with:
- Anterior uveitis
 - Conjunctivitis
 - glaucoma
 - episcleritis
46. The effect of circulation produced by promazine or chlorpromazine is
- peripheral vasodilation
 - positive inotropy
 - negative inotropy
 - peripheral vasoconstriction

47. Determination of the concentration of blood urea nitrogen provides a crude index of
- renal tubular secretory capacity
 - renal tubular reabsorptive capacity
 - glomerular filtration rate
 - renal plasma flow
48. In feline practice hypertrophy of the gland of the third eyelid is BEST treated by
- cauterization of the third eyelid
 - flushing of the nasolacrimal duct
 - excision of the gland
 - application of the antibiotic ointment
49. The use urinary antiseptics containing methylene blue (such as Urised) are contraindicated in the feline because they may cause
- Heinz body production and subsequent anemia
 - frequent vomiting and subsequent staining due to the dye portion
 - an increase in struvite crystal formation
 - gastro-intestinal ulcers
50. With regard to the triple phosphate uroliths in the dog
- No breed predisposition exists
 - diet is a significant factor in stone formation
 - inadequate treatment of infection is the most common cause of recurrence
 - urinary acidifiers are the most important therapeutic tool for prevention of recurrence
51. a correct statement referring to the appearance and composition of normal cerebrospinal fluid is that the fluid is
- opalescent, containing myriads of chylomicrons
 - clear and colorless, containing low levels of protein
 - cloudy, containing high levels of glucose
 - cloudy, containing low levels of proteins
52. Impetigo is a superficial pustular dermatitis that usually begins on the
- lips
 - ears
 - udder
 - back
53. Folliculitis is usually caused by
- beta-hemolytic streptococci

- b. *C. pyogenes*
- c. *C. pseudotuberculosis*
- d. Coagulase positive staphylococci

54. The most common causal of dermatophytosis is

- a. *T. verrucosum*
- b. *E. floccosum*
- c. *Ms. Canis*
- d. *T. mentagrophytes*

55. the single MOST valuable laboratory aid to follow the course of active renal disease is;

- a. urinalysis
- b. Creatinine clearance
- c. serum creatinine concentration
- d. blood urea nitrogen

56. Signs of equine infectious anemia include:

- a. intermittent fever and edema of ventral abdomen and legs.
- b. Sever, persistent, blood diarrhea.
- c. frequent urination, and urine containing large quantities of blood
- d. bleeding from the body orifices

57. Epidemiologic triad in disease causation refers to the balance between the host, the agent and:

- a. the environment
- b. physical factors
- c. soil factors
- d. the clinician

58. Early detection designed to minimize the health and economic effects of a disease in population is known as:

- a. Primary prevention
- b. Secondary prevention
- c. Tertiary prevention
- d. Control.

59. Surf Field Mastitis Test (a screening test) to assess the leukocyte-count in milk and treatment to remove the organism from the infected udder before the signs of mastitis develop is examples of:

- a. Primary prevention
- b. Secondary prevention
- c. Eradication

- d. Vector control.
60. The capacity of an agent to cause disease in a susceptible host define its:
- a. Virulence
 - b. Pathogenicity
 - c. Infectivity
 - d. Aggressivness
61. An infection that result in no noticeable clinical signs is called:
- a. Clinical infection
 - b. A convelsent infection.
 - c. A dead end infection
 - d. An inapparent infection
62. The species in which organism is maintained is called a:
- a. Carrier
 - b. Vector
 - c. Source
 - d. Reservoir
63. Place from which an infectious agent passes directly to a susceptible host is known as:
- a. Source
 - b. Reservoir
 - c. Portal of entry
 - d. Vehicle
64. Proportion of disease animal in a population at a given time is known as:
- a. Incidence
 - b. Attack rate
 - c. Prevalence
 - d. Point prevalence
65. Which of the following is *not* an example of direct transmission of an infectious agent?
- a. Aerosol transmission
 - b. Venereal transmission
 - c. Food born transmission
 - d. Horizontal transmission
66. Which of the following is *least likely* to aid in management and prevention of Hemorrhagic septicemia?
- a. Increasing ventilation rate

- b. Reducing animal density
- c. Maintaining shed temperature between 32–35 °C.
- d. Decrease humidity in the shed to 50%

67. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* the usual cause of human tuberculosis:

- a. can infect bovine
- b. infect only people
- c. has limited range of host
- d. typically destroyed by human saliva.

68. Concerning management of a case of anthrax in a cow, what is the most appropriate action?

- a. Don't report the disease to animal disease authorities
- b. Vaccinate all food animals against anthrax
- c. Always do complete necropsy
- d. Bury/or burn the carcass as soon as possible after diagnosis

69. The most common source of listeriosis in sheep is:

- a. Environmental contamination
- b. Contaminated water
- c. Contaminated hay
- d. Spoiled silage

70. Enterotoxaemia is deadly disease of ovine and best control by vaccination and:

- a. Addition of antibiotics to feed.
- b. Proper nutritional management
- c. Feeding high grain diet
- d. Periodic injection of selenium

71. Differential diagnosis of weight loss in small ruminants include all the following *except*:

- a. Caseous lymphadenitis
- b. Chronic hemoncosis
- c. Johne's disease
- d. Toxoplasmosis.

72. Which of the clinicopathologic finding is compatible with enterotoxaemia in sheep?

- a. Ketonuria
- b. Glycosuria
- c. Elevated creatinine/BUN
- d. Gamma globinuria

73. Antibacterial therapy of sheep with enterotoxaemia:
- Should be given before initiation of fluid therapy.
 - Should be inform of oral solution rather than tablet
 - Should administer parent rally
 - Should followed by oral administration of yoghurt to re-establish the intestinal flora.
74. 'Sulphar granules' can be seen in the following conditions *except*:
- actinobacillosis
 - actinomycosis
 - staphylococcal infection
 - sporotrichosis
75. The treatment of black leg involves the following *except*:
- administration of penicillin
 - surgical debulking and fenestratin of lesion
 - administration of specific antitoxins
 - intralesional injection of BCG
76. In cattle with listeriosis, microscopic lesions of brain are characterized by:
- suppurative meningitis
 - perivascular cuffing with focal necrosis.
 - laminar necrosis of grey matter
 - petechial haemorrhages of cerebral cortex.
77. Differential diagnosis of anthrax include the following *except*:
- Peracute black leg.
 - Malignant edema
 - Lightening stroke
 - BSE
78. Which condition is *most likely* to be confused with equine tetanus?
- White muscle disease
 - Polioencephalomalacia
 - Hyperkalemic periodic paralysis
 - Myotonia congenita
79. Concerning control of anthrax, following measures must be implemented *except*:
- correct disposal of carcass.
 - correct disinfection, decontamination and disposal of contaminated materials.

- c. vaccination of exposed susceptible animals and human in at risk occupation.
 - d. Bathing of healthy animals with a mixture of 1% formaldehyde and 3% glutaraldehyde.
80. Which of the following is not a differential diagnosis of black disease?
- a. Acute leptospirosis.
 - b. Post parturient Hemoglobinuria
 - c. Chronic Cu poisoning.
 - d. Anaplasmosis.
81. Advanced cases of bubaline tuberculosis not reacting to intradermal tuberculin testing are known as:
- a. anergic animals
 - b. photoallergic animals
 - c. visible lesions reactor (VLR)
 - d. exhausted animals
82. Chronic molybdenum poisoning in cattle is likely to be confused with:
- a. Johne's disease
 - b. Polyarthrititis
 - c. Actinomycosis
 - d. Bacillary Hemoglobinuria
83. Which alteration of CSF not seen in cattle with listeriosis?
- a. leukocytosis
 - b. hyperproteinemia
 - c. shift left / lymphocytosis
 - d. reticulocytosis.
84. Which of the following drug is not suitable for the treatment of actinobacillosis in buffalo?
- a. Sodium iodide.
 - b. Isoniazid.
 - c. Lincomycin
 - d. Sulphadiazine+Trimethoprim.
85. Which of the following is an infectious but not a contagious disease?
- a. Leptospirosis
 - b. Tetanus
 - c. Brucellosis
 - d. Mucosal disease complex

86. Feline lower urinary tract disease is characterized by:
- Stranguria, hematuria, crystaluria, and periuria
 - Dysuria, vocalization, uroiths, and ataxia
 - Hematuria, vomiting, diarrhea and anemia
 - Hematuria, excessive licking of external genitalia, and dyspnea
87. Drug of choice for canine and feline toxoplasmosis is:
- Oxytetracycline
 - Lincomycin
 - Clindamycin
 - Tylosin
88. Equine glanders is caused by:
- Burkholderia mallei*
 - Burkholderia pseudomallei*
 - Burkholderia capaciae*
 - Burkholderia tialendesis*
89. Which of the following antibiotic is not effective against mycoplasma?
- penicillin
 - tylosin
 - gentamycin
 - oxytetracycline
90. Nosocomial infections refer to:
- Fatal infections
 - Moderate infections
 - Hospital acquired infections
 - Infections acquired through nostrils
91. Superinfection refers to:
- Fatal infections
 - moderate infections
 - secondary infections superimposing a less severe infection
 - Secondary infections caused by yeast.
92. Extralabel use of drug refers to:
- Use of drugs not consistent with direction given on label
 - Use of drugs requiring labeling of the vials into which medicine is dispensed
 - Use of drug in suboptimal doses
 - Use

93. Blitz therapy in the context of treatment of *Streptococcus agalactiae* mastitis refers to:

- a. use of drugs which produce blister on the udder
- b. Treatment of all lactating animals with penicillin
- c. intramammary + intravenous treatment
- d. Use of antibiotics with corticosteroids

94. In ruminal lactic acidosis following changes are seen in the rumen except:

- a. *Streptococcus bovis* increases markedly.
- b. The rumen pH fall to below 5.
- c. depletion of lactate utilizing organism.
- d. Destruction of lactobacilli

95. All but one is not pathophysiological consequence of ruminal lactic acidosis:

- a. Hemoconcentration
- b. Renal failure
- c. Muscular weakness
- d. Increased urine pH

96. Synonym of traumatic reticuloperitonitis is:

- a. Rumen impaction
- b. Grain overload
- c. Hardware disease
- d. Ruminal tympany

97. Concerning Ruminal Tympany, which of the following is incorrect:

- a. Bloat is common cause of sudden death
- b. Susceptibility of cattle to bloat is genetically determined
- c. Disease is associated with drought
- d. Cessation of respiration is cause of death

98. As per *PALDIS* Which of the following is a reportable disease?

- a. Glanders
- b. Deg-Nala
- c. Tetanus
- d. Strangles

99. Indirect bilirubine in the serum is the indication of?

- A. Haemolytic jaundice
- B. Hepatic jaundice
- C. Obstructive jaundice
- D. Toxic jaundice

100. What is the most common skin tumor affecting horses?
- squamous cell carcinoma
 - viral papillomatosis
 - basal cell carcinoma
 - melanoma
101. Nodules, pustules and scabs on the udder of goats are most likely caused by:
- Staphylococcus aureus
 - Corynebacterium
 - Dermatophilus congolensis
 - Streptococcus
102. Mange in dogs is caused by:
- Sarcoptes
 - Psoroptes
 - Chorioptes
 - Demodex
103. Which of the following disease is not included in the Office International Des Epizooties (OIE) List A?
- Rinderpest
 - Foot and Mouth Disease
 - PPR
 - Tuberculosis
104. Which of the following disease is not included in the Office International Des Epizooties (OIE) List B?
- Rabies
 - Glanders
 - Surra
 - Sheep pox
105. Which of the following disease is not included in the Office International Des Epizooties (OIE) List C?
- Camel Pox
 - Anthrax
 - Black Quarter
 - Louping ill
106. Haemorrhagic septicemia (HS) in buffaloes is caused by:
- Pasteurella multocida type E
 - Pasteurella multocida type B
 - Pasteurella multocida type C

d. *Pasterulla multocida* type O

107. Endotoxaemia is major cause of deaths in buffaloes suffering from:

- a. Haemorrhagic septicemia
- b. Anaphylaxis
- c. Black quarters
- d. Black disease

108. Which of the following is not a sign of 3rd stage of milk fever?

- a. Animal standing with stiff neck
- b. Animal lying on ground in lateral recumbency
- c. Rectal temperature is usually normal or subnormal
- d. Relaxed anal sphinter with dilatation pupils

109. Endotoxaemia in horses typically produces all of the clinicopathological alterations except:

- a. leucopenia
- b. thrombocytopenia
- c. hemodilution
- d. prolonged coagulation time

110. Adult horses develop diarrhea after treatment with:

- a. penicillin
- b. Enrofloxacin
- c. Tetracyline
- d. aspirin

111. Concerning horse bots, which of the following statement is incorrect?

- a. Horse bots found in stomach
- b. Ivermectin is effective against all stages of horse bots
- c. Horse bots cause erosion and ulceration of lining of the stomach
- d. Horse bots are not found in Pakistan.

112. *Sea anemone* test is a field test for the diagnosis of:

- a. Pulpy kidney disease
- b. Struck
- c. black leg
- d. botulism

113. Which of the following parasite is a major cause of colic in equines ?

- a. *Strongylus vulgaris*
- b. *Oxyuris equi*

- c. *Gastrophilus*
- d. *Parascaris equorum*

114. Which of the following is a trematode?

- a. *Giardia canis*
- b. *Fasciola hepatica*
- c. *Toxocara canis*
- d. *Trichuris vulpis*

115. A pseudoparasite is:

- a. A highly contagious disease
- b. Bacterial diseases
- c. any object resembling parasite
- d. a viral disease

116. Which of the following is an example of cestodes?

- a. *Trichuris vulpis*
- b. *Isospora felis*
- c. *Ancylostoma caninum*
- d. *Diphylidium caninum*

117. Microscopic examination skin scraping is used for the detection of:

- a. fleas and ticks
- b. follicular degeneration
- c. mites and dermatophytes
- d. seborrhic dermatitis

118. 'Glanders and Farcy Act' enacted in:

- a. 1899
- b. 1999
- c. 1882
- d. 1985

119. In sheep *Coenurus cerebralis* causes:

- a. Ataxia
- b. Malignant brain tumor
- c. Ruminits
- d. Corneal pacity

120. Drug of choice for ocular setariasis is:

- a. Ivermectin

- b. Triclabendazole
- c. Albendazole
- d. Piperazine

121. The transmitting agent for bovine piroplasmosis is;

- a. Rhipicephalus sanguineus
- b. Hypoderma bovis
- c. Dermacentor variabilis
- d. Boophilus annulatus

122. Which of the following types of damage is produced by flukes in sheep and cattle?

- a. Aortic aneurysm
- b. Dysentery
- c. Hepatic necrosis
- d. Brain atrophy

123. An example of Isotonic solution is:

- a. 50 % dextrose
- b. 5% dextrose in saline
- c. normal saline
- d. distilled water

124. An example of hypotonic solution is;

- a. Lactated Ringers
- b. 20 % mannitol
- c. normal saline
- d. distilled water

125. Which of the following is hypertonic solution?

- a. normal saline
- b. 50% dextrose
- c. lactated ringer
- d. Half strength normal saline

126. Commonly used abbreviation in prescription writing 'BID' means

- a. Give as required
- b. Give thrice a day
- c. Give twice a day
- d. Mix well before giving

127. Following are gastroprokinetic drugs except

- a. Domperidone

- b. Metoclopramide
 - c. Aspirin
 - d. Cisapride
128. Ear twitch is:
- a. Used to inflict pain
 - b. use to hold the mouth open
 - c. Use to reduce bloat
 - d. Use to restrain a monkey
129. A useful restraint device in the equines is a:
- a. Frog clamp
 - b. tail wrap
 - c. twitch
 - d. double side line
130. A cat with urinary catheter in place is licking its genitalia. This cat requires:
- a. An Elizabethan collar
 - b. antibiotic
 - c. steroids
 - d. chemical restraint
131. One teaspoon is approximately equal to:
- a. 2.5 mL
 - b. 5 mL
 - c. 7.5 mL
 - d. ½ OZ
132. An enlarged dilated colon is termed as:
- a. Transverse colon
 - b. Megacolon
 - c. Cystic colon
 - d. Enterocolon
133. Which wetting agent is commonly used with obtaining an electrocardiography?
- a. alcohol
 - b. ether
 - c. water
 - d. mineral oil
134. Which lead is most commonly used to obtain measurements for an ECG?
- A. Lead II
 - B. Lead I

- C. AVR
- D. AVL

135. Which is the tallest wave in the electrocardiographic complex?

- A. P
- B. Q
- C. R
- D. T

136. A complete blood count include:

- a. WBC, RBC, HB, HCT, and DLC
- b. RBC, WBC, Total solids, and clotting time
- c. WBC, DLC, and clot retraction time
- d. WBC, DLC, and BUN

137. Normal BUN contents for the dog in milligram per deciliter is:

- a. 1-6
- b. 10-20
- c. 50-70
- d. 100-150

138. Which of the following count would present a leucopenia in a German Shepard dog?

- a. 5, 000
- b. 10, 000
- c. 15, 000
- d. 25000

139. Rose Bengal slide agglutination test in bovines is used for the diagnosis of:

- a. Brucellosis
- b. Scarlet fever
- c. Black leg
- d. Bloat

140. The Coggins test in equines is used to test for:

- a. FIA
- b. EIA
- c. CIN
- d. FIP

141. The color of icteric serum is:

- a. pink
- b. red

- c. yellow
- d. pale

142. Anticoagulant of choice for routine hematology is:

- a. sodium fluoride
- b. Dextrose citrate
- c. EDTA
- d. Sodium citrate

143. Which of the drug could predispose to or exacerbate laminitis in a horse with endotoxaemia?

- a. phenylbutazone
- b. flunixin meglumine
- c. ketoprofen
- d. dexamethasone

144. Prolonged administration of quinolone antibiotics to neonatal calves can result in:

- a. arthropathy
- b. dermatitis
- c. hair loss
- d. encephalopathy

145. The most appropriate parental therapy for acute diarrhea in adult horses is:

- a. flunixin meglumine
- b. appropriate and sufficient fluids
- c. appropriate antimicrobials
- d. aspirin

146. Which antibiotic is the best treatment for canine ehrlichiosis?

- a. Penicillin G
- b. Erythromycin
- c. Ceftriaxone
- d. Doxycycline

147. What is the most consistent clinicopathological finding with obstructive lower urinary tract disease?

- a. Increased blood urea nitrogen, creatinine and hyperkalemia
- b. Increased blood glucose, creatinine and hyponatremia
- c. hyponatremia, hyperkalemia and leucopenia
- d. Hypokalemia, hypoglycemia and leucopenia

148. The causative agent of equine protozoal myeloencephalitis is:
- Toxoplasma gondii
 - Toxoplasma equi
 - Sarcocystis neurona
 - Strongylus vulgaris
149. Concerning endotoxins, which statement is least accurate?
- endotoxin is the lipopolysacchride cell wall component of Gram negative bacteria
 - lipopolysacchride is relased continuously from Gram negative bacteria
 - Endotoxins can trigger shock, DIC, and MOD
 - Endotoxin core structure (Lipid A) are similar through out wide range of Gram negative bacteria
150. Scales, a secondary gross lesions are associated with most often with which of the following?
- pustular diseases
 - abnormal keratinization
 - dermal inflammation
 - postinflammation
151. Which of the following is not autoimmune skin disease in canine?
- lupus erythematosus
 - pemphigus foliaceus
 - bullous pemphigoid
 - toxic dermal necrosis
152. Ivermectin is contraindicated in which of the following breeds of dog?
- German Shepard
 - Collies
 - American bull terrier
 - Grey hound
153. A cat is presented with ventro-flexion of the neck, fixed dilated pupils, seizures, and episodes of extensor rigidity. The most likely nutritional deficit is:
- calcium
 - vitamin C
 - taurine
 - thiamine
154. You are treating a case of recurrent seizure in a cat, who require long term anticonvulsant therapy. The most appropriate anticonvulsant for this case would be:

- a. phenytoin
 - b. phenobarbitone
 - c. xylazine
 - d. ketamine
155. You are presented a dog with high fever, generalized lymphadenopathy, splenomegaly and thrombocytopenia. The most likely the diagnosis is:
- a. infectious canine hepatitis
 - b. canine ehrlichiosis
 - c. lymphosarcoma
 - d. hemangiosarcoma
156. Presence of significant number of spherocytes in stain blood film indicates:
- a. immune mediated hemolytic anemia
 - b. Rocky mountain spotted fever
 - c. Immune mediated thrombocytopenia
 - d. Tymphic aplasia
157. Allergic asthma is most frequent condition in:
- a. cats
 - b. dogs
 - c. rabbits
 - d. horses
158. Milk allergy is a type I hypersensitivity seen in:
- a. cows and mares
 - b. cows and bitches
 - c. buffalo and queens
 - d. bithces and queens
159. 'Blue eye' in dogs results from immune-complex reaction after recovery from acute or subclinical:
- a. hepatitis
 - b. neuritis
 - c. conjunctivitis
 - d. meningitis
160. A stallion presented to Veterinary Medical Teaching Hosptial voiding brown urine. Most likely it reflects:
- a. hematuria
 - b. hemoglobinuria
 - c. myoglobinuria
 - d. hematochezia

161. Exertional rhabdomyolysis is also known as:
- 'Tying up'
 - Mulberry heart disease
 - Nutritional steatitis
 - Enzootic muscular dystrophy
162. Cluster seizures in dogs are best controlled by the following drugs except:
- diazepam
 - phenobarbitol
 - acepromazine
 - ketamine
163. Mannitol is indicated in the following condition except:
- spinal cord injuries
 - cranial surgery
 - brain tumors
 - head injuries
164. Cerebellar hypoplasia is seen in kittens after *in utero* infection with:
- panleukopenia virus
 - corona virus
 - blue tongue virus
 - herpes virus
165. Edrophonium chloride is used as diagnostic test for:
- Myasthenia gravis
 - Polyneuritis
 - Botulism
 - Ischemic neuropathy
166. Concerning rabies which statement is least accurate:
- Rhabdovirus reaches the CNS via peripheral nerve
 - Affected animals die with progressive neurological signs with 2-7 days
 - Definitive diagnosis is based on fluorescent antibody testing of brain
 - Prevention is done by live vaccine
167. *Streptococcus equi* is sensitive to:
- penicillin
 - metronidazole
 - sulphasalazine
 - vincristin

168. Which of the following statements regarding traumatic reticuloperitonitis (TPR) is *correct*?

- a. therapy should include antibiotics and confinement
- b. TPR is least common in mature dairy buffaloes
- c. Affected animal produces milk up to 75% of total production
- d. Affected animal often stand with their hind feet elevated to relive the acute pain

169. Canine parvovirus infection is best treated with:

- a. Antibiotics + fluid therapy
- b. Steroids + fluid therapy
- c. Antibiotics + fluid therapy + granulocyte stimulating factor (filgristim)
- d. Granulocyte stimulating factor alone

170. Treatment of choice for transmissible canine venereal tumor is:

- a. vincristine sulphate
- b. adriamycin
- c. cyclophosphamide
- d. vinblastine

171. Tetracycline chelate calcium in:

- a. teeth and bone
- b. bone and skin
- c. hair and teeth
- d. stomach and teeth

172. Management of congestive heart failure is done by:

- a. reduce water retention
- b. restricting sodium intake
- c. lowering sodium levels
- d. all above

173. Major cause of hypochromic microcytic anemia is:

- a. iron and copper deficiency
- b. thiamine and manganese
- c. selenium and folic acid
- d. folic acid and B₁₂ deficiency

174. Which of the following parameter is *least accurate* to evaluate dehydration?

- a. total protein
- b. pack cell volume

- c. skin tenting time
- d. mean arterial pressure

175. A month old rotweiller pup is presented to you with protracted vomiting, dehydration, bloody diarrhea of a day old standing. Vaccination status of the pup was not current. Your most likely diagnosis is:

- a. Canine parvovirus infection
- b. Garbage poisoning
- c. Canine hepatitis
- d. Canine herpes virus infection

176. Wearing gloves before dispensing which class of drug is mandatory?

- a. vaccine
- b. antineoplastic
- c. antibiotics
- d. vitamins

177. To auscultate heart in small animals from left side, the chest piece is placed between:

- a. 1st and 2nd ribs
- b. 4th and 6th ribs
- c. 7th and 8th ribs
- d. all above

188. To evaluate the spleen clinically, the palpation is done from:

- a. left side abdomen
- b. right side abdomen
- c. lower ventral abdomen
- d. all above

189. MRI stands for:

- a. Magnetic resonance imaging
- b. Magnetic required imaging
- c. Magnetic resonance isolation
- d. None above

190. Obstipation is:

- a. infrequent, incomplete or difficult defecation with hard feces
- b. frequent, complete, normal defecation
- c. intractable constipation with no feces
- d. none above

191. CPR stands for:
- clinical practical performance
 - cardiac pulse recovery
 - cardiopulmonary resuscitation
192. Transudate is usually of:
- color less
 - pink color
 - dark brown color
 - none above
193. Kaolin belongs to class of drug known as:
- demulcents
 - astringents
 - emulsifiers
 - absorbants
194. Hemoglobinuria occurs in all of the following diseases of animals except:
- piroplasmosis
 - bacillary hemoglobinuria
 - post-parturient hemoglobinuria
 - black quarters
195. The most likely causes of regurgitation in dogs soon after feeding is:
- megaesophagus
 - uremia
 - liver diseases
 - parasite
196. Epizootic lymphangitis is caused by:
- Histoplasma capsulatum capsulatum*
 - Histoplasma farciminosum*
 - Cryptococcus neoformans*
 - Sporothrix schenckii*
197. Inclusion bodies are found in RBCs in:
- canine distemper
 - canine hepatitis
 - canine parvo
 - rabies

198. Life threatening hyperkalemia associated with urethral obstruction is best treated with:

- a. sodium bicarbonate
- b. regular insulin/glucose
- c. saline diuretic
- d. calcium gluconate

199. In feline, deficiency of taurine (amino acid) causes:

- a. dilated cardio-myopathy
- b. peripheral nerve degeneration
- c. ventroflexation of neck
- d. polioencephalomalacia

200. A deficiency of which of the following vitamins most likely would cause central nervous signs in the cats?

- a. Riboflavin
- b. Niacin
- c. Thiamine
- d. Pantothenic acid

201. All but one of the following is true regarding feline cystic calculi:

- a. it occurs in both male and females with equal frequency
- b. over 90% of the calculi are radiolucent.
- c. Over 90 % of the calculi are phosphate
- d. The majority of calculi are found in the bladder

202. Electrocardiographically, hyperkalemia is characterized best by which of the following findings?

- a. absence of P wave, bradycardia, prolonged Q-T interval
- b. prolonged P-R interval, tachycardia, spiked T wave
- c. Prolonged R-R interval, widening of QRS interval and spiked T wave
- d. Normal P-R interval, tachycardia, prolonged Q-T interval

203. Which respiratory sound can normally be detected without a stethoscope?

- a. vesicular sound
- b. wheezes
- c. stridors
- d. crackles

204. All but one of the following diseases is associated with megaesophagus in dogs:

- a. Myasthenia gravis
- b. Polymyositis
- c. Organophosphate toxicity

d. Polyneuropathies

205. primary mode of action of cimetidine on the stomach of both dogs and cats is to:

- a. decrease gastric mobility
- b. decrease gastric acid production
- c. promote gastric emptying
- d. coat the gastric mucosa

206. An effective treatment for giardiasis in the dogs and cat is:

- a. erythromycin
- b. fenbendazole
- c. Metronidazole
- d. Tylosin

207. Canine and feline gastroesophageal reflux is best treated with the following combination:

- a. Metoclopramide + cimetidine
- b. Domperidone + cisapride
- c. Cisapride + Magnesium hydroxide gel
- d. Metoclopramide + magnesium hydroxide gel

208. Canine and feline esophagitis is most appropriately treated with;

- a. prednisolone
- b. atropine
- c. cimetidine
- d. salicylates

209. An appropriate drug for acetaminophen toxicity in cat is:

- a. mannitol
- b. acetylcystein
- c. vitamin E
- d. IV normal saline

210. In canine parvovirus infection, the virus affects:

- a. intestinal goblet cells
- b. cells of intestinal basement membrane
- c. rapidly dividing cells of intestinal crypts
- d. endothelial cells of the intestinal capillaries

211. Which of the following cells are diagnostic hallmark of immune-mediated hemolytic anemia?

- a. leptocytes
- b. spherocytes
- c. histiocytes
- d. schizocytes

222. A pustule or papule with a hair protruding of it is most suggestive of;

- a. canine acne
- b. impetigo
- c. superficial folliculitis
- d. deep pyoderma

223. Which of the following is antibacterial and follicular flushing agent?

- a. DMSO
- b. Benzyl peroxide
- c. Chlorhexidine
- d. Povidone iodine

224. The most reliable and useful diagnostic test for dermatophytosis is:

- a. the fungal culture
- b. Wood's light examination
- c. Physical appearance of the lesions
- d. A microscopic examination of hair and scale

225. Which of the statement regarding griseofulvin is correct?

- a. it may cause anomalies of offspring when given to pregnant females
- b. the toxic dose is very close to therapeutic dose
- c. it may interfere with antibiotic therapy
- d. it frequently produces allergic reactions

226. Which of the following is not a primary morphological skin lesion?

- a. tumor
- b. papule
- c. macule
- d. ulcer

227. Demodex spp mites:

- a. are highly contagious among puppies
- b. are acquired by intrauterine transmission
- c. are associated with an immunodeficiency state
- d. localized lesions usually cause pruritic skin disease

228. In general, superficial bacterial pyoderma in dogs require systemic antibiotics therapy for minimum of:

- a. 3 wks
- b. 5 wks
- c. 6 wks
- d. 8 wks

229. A 7 year old male German Shephard is presented to you for jaundice, and ascities. Laboratory investigations revealed: SGPT (ALT) 792 mg/dL; SAP, 1500mg/dL; Total Bilirubin 9mg/dL; Albumin, 1.6 mg/dL; globulin, 4.9 mg/dL; the most likely diagnosis is:

- a. hepatic lymphosarcoma
- b. carcinomatosis
- c. liver lobe torsion
- d. hepatic cirrhosis

230. Which of the following drugs is contraindicated in management of hepatic encephlopathy?

- a. lactulose
- b. metronidazole
- c. neomycin
- d. methionine

231. In cats with prolonged urethral obstruction, which one of the following is not true?

- a. acidosis
- b. hypokalemia
- c. hyperglycemia
- d. azotemia

232. All but one of the following is not major killer of dogs:

- a. canine parvo
- b. canine hepatitis
- c. leptospirosis
- d. canine distemper

233. Which class of the drugs is not considered photosensitizing agent?

- a. Phenothaizine
- b. Tetracyclines
- c. Sulfonamides
- d. Aminoglycosides

234. Infectious bovine keratoconjunctivitis is usually caused by:
- Moraxella bovis
 - Mycoplasma
 - Adenovirus
 - Listeria
235. In Pakistan, slobbering syndrome in animals is associated with:
- ingestion of berseem infested with larvae
 - ingestion of berseem contaminated with Fusarium
 - ingestion of moldy rice straw
 - ingestion of berseem harboring *Rhizoctonia solani*
236. Which of the following is not a cause of downer cow syndrome?
- parturient paresis
 - excessive fat
 - malnutrition
 - forced fetal extraction
237. Which of the following vitamins is associated with coagulation of blood?
- Vitamin A
 - Vitamin C
 - Vitamin D
 - Vitamin K
238. Brucellosis in cattle is caused primarily by:
- Brucella ovis
 - Brucella melitensis
 - Brucella abortus
 - Brucella suis
239. Johne's disease (paratuberculosis) is usually spread among herds by:
- purchase of infected animals
 - flying vectors
 - fomites
 - contaminated stream
240. Which of the following best describes the pattern of HS in bovine?
- low morbidity, low mortality
 - high morbidity and low mortality
 - high morbidity, high mortality
 - low morbidity, high mortality

241. Which of the following mineral reduces the availability of dietary copper?
- selenium
 - molybdenum
 - manganese
 - calcium
242. Intrathecal administration of tetanus antitoxin to a tetanic horse is safely and easily obtained from which location?
- foramen magnum
 - thoracolumbar junction
 - sacrococcygeal space
 - lumbosacral space
243. Diarrhea is common in all of the following diseases except:
- Bovine virus diarrhea
 - Endoparasitism
 - Salmonellosis
 - Selenium deficiency
244. The most common type of urinary calculi found in bovine are:
- phosphate
 - silicate
 - sulfate
 - carbonate
245. Pylonephritis in cattle is commonly caused by:
- E. coli*
 - Corynebacterium pyogenes*
 - Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
 - Corynebacterium renale*
246. Hook worm infection in cat and dogs is primarily treated with:
- Pyrantel pamoate
 - Dichlorvos
 - Disophenol
 - Fenbendazole
247. Feline infectious peritonitis is caused by:
- herpes virus
 - corona virus
 - enteric corona virus
 - leukemia virus

248-Intramuscular route of administration is useful for

- a) Large volumes of drugs
- b) Irritating or painful drugs
- c) Ease of administration
- d) Rapid and high blood and tissue levels

249-One of the Non-Benzimidazole derivative anthelmintic is

- a) Febantel
- b) Fenbendazole
- c) Miconazole
- d) Natamycin

250-Tyzzler's disease is caused by

- a) *Bacillus piliformis*
- b) *Rhodococcus equi*
- c) *Salmonella typhimurium*
- d) *Actinobacillus equuli*

251-Obstructive pulmonary disease is also referred as

- a) Cryptococcal respiratory infection
- b) Aspiration pneumonia
- c) Smoke inhalation injury
- d) Chronic alveolar emphysema

252- Gastric squamous cell carcinoma is diagnosed by

- a) Contrast radiography
- b) Exploratory laparotomy
- c) Fibreoptic examination
- d) Neoplastic squamous cells in pleural fluid

253-Cystitis is usually accompanied by

- a) Urethritis
- b) Nephritis
- c) Nephrosis
- d) Urolithiasis

254-Haemoglobinuria is associated with

- a) Tubular nephrosis
- b) Glomerular nephrosis
- c) Hydronephrosis

d) b and c

255-Normal urine in horse is

- a) Opaque
- b) Turbid
- c) Clear
- d) a and b

256-In horses tachycardia is common in

- a) Pneumonia
- b) Metabolic acidosis
- c) Haemolytic disease
- d) Atelectasis

257-Causal organism in younger foal infections

- a) *Streptococci*
- b) *Klebsiella*
- c) *Salmonella*
- d) *Corynebacterium*

258-*Actinobacillus equuli* organism is found in

- a) Respiratory tract
- b) Gastrointestinal tract
- c) Reproductive tract
- d) None

259-In foals joint ill develop due to

- a) Umbilicus infection
- b) Localization of organism in joints
- c) Inflammation of tendons
- d) Delayed intake of colostrum

260-In horses Neonatal maladjustment syndrome is also known as

- a) Wanderers
- b) Barkers
- c) Heaves
- d) a and b

261-Combined immunodeficiency disease is also known as

- a) Neonatal isoerythrolysis
- b) Dummies
- c) Convulsive foals

d) None of above

262-Disease of Arabian or Part-Arabian foals is

- a) Dummies
- b) Convulsive foals
- c) Combined immunodeficiency disease
- d) Neonatal isoerythrolysis

263-Equine Herpes virus infection causing viruses are of

- a) Five types
- b) Four types
- c) Three types
- d) Two types

264-Adenovirus infection is the most prevalent cause of death in Arabian foals with

- a) Combined immunodeficiency
- b) Dummies
- c) Barkers
- d) Heaves

265-African Horse Sickness is of

- a) Five forms
- b) Three forms
- c) Four forms
- d) One form

266-Mildst form of African Horse sickness is

- a) Sub acute or cardiac form
- b) Mixed form
- c) Acute or pulmonary form
- d) Horse sickness fever

267-Horse sickness fever is mostly observed in

- a) Donkeys
- b) Zebras
- c) Immunized horses
- d) All of above

268-Equine infectious anemia is of

- a) One form
- b) Two forms
- c) Three forms

d) Four forms

269-Natural vector of Equine infectious anaemia is

- a) Stable fly
- b) Deer fly
- c) Horse fly
- d) Mosquito

270-In Rabies in horses ascending paralysis develops in

- a) Furious form
- b) Dumb form
- c) a and b
- d) None

271-Countries free of Rabies maintain this status by

- a) Vaccination
- b) Quarantine
- c) a and b
- d) None

272-Vascular stomatitis is characterized by

- a) Vesicles on feet
- b) Vesicles in mouth
- c) Vesicles on feet and mouth
- d) Vesicles on abdomen

273-Arboviruses are transmitted by

- a) Arthropods
- b) Inhalation
- c) Ingestion
- d) Congenital transmission

274-Diarrhoeal illness in foals is caused by

- a) Herpes virus
- b) Rota virus
- c) Equine influenza virus
- d) Alpha virus

275-Foals acquire *Actinobacillus equuli* organism

- a) From its surrounding
- b) In utero
- c) Soon after birth
- d) All of above

276- In Salmonellosis young foals die due to

- a) Hypovolemic shock
- b) septic shock
- c) Diarrhoea
- d) Respiratory collapse

277-Enterotoxaemia in newborn foals is associated with Clostridium perfringens type

- a) A
- b) B
- c) C
- d) B and C

278-Causative agent of Rhodococcus equi is localized in

- a) Joints
- b) Respiratory tract
- c) Gastrointestinal tract
- d) a and c

279-Dermatophilosis is also referred as

- a) Subcutaneous streptothricosis
- b) Rain scald
- c) Mud fever
- d) All of above

280-Clostridial Necrotizing Cellulitis is also termed as

- a) Wound gas gangrene
- b) Malignant oedema
- c) Myositis
- d) All of above

281-Toxicoinfectious botulism is known to occur in

- a) Horses
- b) Humans
- c) Horses and humans
- d) None

282-Shaker foal syndrome is a form of

- a) Spontaneous toxicoinfectious botulism
- b) Toxicoinfectious botulism

- c) a and b
- d) None

283-Clinical signs of Tetnus developed by

- a) Tetanospasmin
- b) Interaction between tetanospasmin and nervous tissue
- c) Damage to nervous tissue
- d) Tetanolysin

284-Haemorrhagic necrosis and gross swelling of all lymphoid organs in horses is seen in

- a) Glanders
- b) Anthrax
- c) Tetanus
- d) Strangles

285-Streptococcal infection is most common in

- a) Older horses
- b) Young horses
- c) Neonates
- d) a and b

286- In foals Pigeon Fever is name given to abscess form of

- a) *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis*
- b) *Histoplasma Farcimosum*
- c) Melioidosis
- d) None

287-Major pinworms in horses

- a) *Parascaris equorum*
- b) *Oxyuris equi*
- c) *Gastrophilus* species
- d) *Anoplocephala* species

288-Major tapeworms in horses

- a) *Gastrophilus* species
- b) *Parascaris equorum*
- c) *Anoplocephala* species
- d) *Srongyloides westeri*

289-Horse bots are

- a) *Gastrophilus* species
- b) *Oxyuris equi*
- c) *Parascaris equorum*
- d) *Dictyocaulus arnfieldi*

290-Major round worms in horses

- a) *Parascaris equorum*
- b) *Strongylus vulgaris*
- c) *Triodontophorus* species
- d) *Cyathostomum* species

291-Major lungworms of the horse

- a) *Anoplocephala* species
- b) *Gastrophilus* species
- c) *Parascaris equorum*
- d) *Dictyocaulus arnfieldi*

292-Major threadworms of the horse

- a) *Strongylus vulgaris*
- b) *Strongylus westeri*
- c) *Oxyuris equi*
- d) *Dictyocaulus arnfieldi*

293- Trypanosome species not involved in Nagana in horses

- a) *T. congolense*
- b) *T. brucei*
- c) *T. vivax*
- d) *T. evansi*

294-Trypanosomes not involved in Surra in horses

- a) *T. equinum*
- b) *T. evansi*
- c) *T. vivax*
- d) None of above

295-Trypanosome involved in Dourine in horses

- a) *T. equiperdum*
- b) *T. evansi*
- c) *T. equinum*
- d) *T. brucei*

296-Dourine trypanosome in horses is transmitted by

- a) Biting flies
- b) Tsetse flies
- c) Vampire bats
- d) Coitus

297-Trypanocidal drugs in horses include

- a) Febantol
- b) Quinapyramine
- c) Suramin
- d) b and c

298-Imidocarb is used in horses in

- a) Babesiosis
- b) Trypanosomiasis
- c) Fascioliasis
- d) Hydatidosis

299-Drug of choice in Habronemiasis in horses

- a) Diminazine
- b) Ivermectin
- c) Suramin
- d) Imidocarb

300-Flukicidal drug in horses

- a) Buparvaquone
- b) Imidocarb
- c) Rafoxanide
- d) Diminazine

301-Periodic Ophthalmia is seen in horses in

- a) Leptospirosis
- b) Ehrlichiosis
- c) Melioidosis
- d) b and c

302-In horses Leptospirosis is mostly transmitted by

- a) faeces
- b) water
- c) urine
- d) a and c

303-Melioidosis in horses is caused by

- a) *Pseudomonas pseudomallei*

- b) *Ehrlichia risticii*
- c) *Ehrlichia equi*
- d) None of above

304-One of the most ancient diseases recognized in horses

- a) Strangles
- b) Glanders
- c) Meliodosis
- d) Ehrlichiosis

305-Glanders in horses is caused by

- a) *Pseudomonas pseudomallei*
- b) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- c) *Pseudomonas mallei*
- d) a and c

306-Mallein is a protein produced by

- a) *Pseudomonas mallei*
- b) *Pseudomonas pseudomallei*
- c) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- d) a and b

307-In horses Folliculitis is also named as

- a) Canadian horse pox
- b) Dry land distemper
- c) Colorado distemper
- d) b and c

308-In horses the inability to retract the nictitating membrane is seen in

- a) Tetanus
- b) Anthrax
- c) Glanders
- d) Strangles

309-Forage poisoning in horses is caused by Clostridium type

- a) A
- b) B
- c) A and B
- d) C

310-In equines Clostridium not involved in necrotizing cellulites is

- a) *Cl.perfringens*
- b) *Cl.novyi*

- c) *Cl.septicum*
- d) *Cl.botulinum*

311-Equine distemper is also referred as

- a) Equine viral arteritis
- b) Glanders
- c) Strangles
- d) Equine influenza

312-In horses cutaneous nodules and ulcers are formed in

- a) Equine blastomycosis
- b) Equine viral arteritis
- c) Sporotrichosis
- d) Phycomycosis

313-In horses ringworm infection is also termed as

- a) *Cryptococcosis*
- b) *Histoplasmosis*
- c) *Dermatomycosis*
- d) *Rhinosporidiosis*

314-Thrombocytopenia is common in horses in

- a) Ehrlichiosis
- b) Histoplasmosis
- c) Sporotrichosis
- d) Blastomycosis

315-Equine infectious anemia is also termed as

- a) Wanderers
- b) Swamp fever
- c) Barkers
- d) None of above

316-African horse sickness is

- a) Infectious
- b) Contagious
- c) Infectious and contagious
- d) None of above

317-Equine influenza virus is transmitted by route

- a) Inhalation
- b) Ingestion
- c) Congenital

d) a and b

318- Cause of Flatulent colic in horses

- a) Simple obstruction of the intestinal lumen
- b) Excessive gas in the intestinal lumen
- c) Strangulating obstruction
- d) Enteritis

319-The anthelmintic not associated with Ascarid impaction in horses is

- a) Ivermectin
- b) Benzimidazole
- c) Piperazine
- d) Organophosphates

320-Equine herpes virus infection is also termed as

- a) Equine abortion virus
- b) Equine arteritis
- c) Equine rhinopneumonitis
- d) None of above

321-Equine abortion virus infection is also termed as

- a) Equine herpesvirus
- b) Equine arteritis
- c) Equine rhinopneumonitis
- d) None of above

322-Most serious cause of pneumonia in foals is

- a) *Streptococcus equi*
- b) *Rhodococcus equi*
- c) *Streptococcus equi equi*
- d) a and c

323-In horses Guttural pouch empyema is caused by

- a) *Staphylococcus* species
- b) *Streptococcus* species
- c) *Pseudomonas* species
- d) *Clostridium* species

324-Primary cause of ringworm in horses is

- a) *Microsporum gypseum*
- b) *Microsporum canis*
- c) *Trichophyton equinum*
- d) *Trichophyton verrucosum*

325-In horses Arboviruses are transmitted by

- a) Mosquitoes
- b) Flies
- c) Vampire bats
- d) Ticks

326-In horses cause of Heave line is

- a) Heaves
- b) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- c) Equine influenza
- d) a and b

327-Potomac horse fever is caused by

- a) *Neorickettsia risticii*
- b) *Ehrlichia equi*
- c) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- d) None of above

328-Colibacillosis in horses is caused by

- a) *Klebsiella*
- b) *Escherichia coli*
- c) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- d) *Salmonella typhimurium*

329-*Salmonellae* in horses is transmitted by

- a) Flies
- b) Contaminated feed and water
- c) Carrier horses
- d) All of above

330-Stain used for confirmation of Tyzzer's disease in horses

- a) Giemsa stain
- b) Warthin-Starry
- c) Gram's stain
- d) a and b

331-In horses tetanus toxin is distributed by

- a) Three routes
- b) Two routes
- c) Four routes
- d) Multiple routes

332-In Equine tetanus antitoxin is injected by

- a) Muscular route
- b) Intravenous route
- c) Intradermal route
- d) Subarachnoid space

333-Anthrax organism is very sensitive to

- a) Penicillin
- b) Tetracyclines
- c) Aminoglycosides
- d) a and b

334-Pyogenic dermatitis in horses is caused by

- a) *Streptococcus* species
- b) *Staphylococcus* species
- c) *Pseudomonas* species
- d) *Salmonella* species

335-Diagnosis of Poll evil is confirmed by isolating *B.abortus* from

- a) Blood
- b) Bursa
- c) Nasal discharge
- d) None of above

336-In listeriosis in horses drug of choice is

- a) Oxytetracycline
- b) Penicillin
- c) Aminoglycoside
- d) All of above

337-Most frequently encountered pyogen in horses is

- a) *Staphylococcus aureus*
- b) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- c) *Escherichia coli*
- d) *Streptococcus zooepidemicus*

338-In horse bots ivermectin is effective against

- a) Oral stages
- b) Gastric stages
- c) Pulmonary stages
- d) a and b

339-Cyathostomiasis is a condition in horses associated with

- a) Small *strongyles*
- b) Large *strongyles*
- c) Pinworms
- d) Stomach bots

340-In horses Pyrantel is not effective against

- a) *Oxyuris equi*
- b) Large *strongyles*
- c) *Parascaris equorum*
- d) *Strongyloides westeri*

341-Thiabendazole is not effective against

- a) Stomach bots
- b) *Oxyuris equi*
- c) Large *strongyles*
- d) Small *strongyles*

342-Drug recommended for lung worm infection in horses is

- a) Mebendazole
- b) Ivermectin
- c) Pyrantel
- d) Febantel

343- Drug recommended for tape worm infection in horses is

- a) Pyrantel
- b) Ivermectin
- c) Oxyclozanide
- d) Febantal

344-Common cause of unthriftiness in foals is

- a) *Strongyloidosis*
- b) *Parascariasis*
- c) Lung worm infection
- d) All of above

345-Reproductive tract disease in mares is produced by

- a) *Klebsiella pneumoniae*
- b) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- c) *Streptococcus equi*
- d) *Escherichia coli*

346-In horses oxfendazole is not effective against

- a) *Parascaris equorum*

- b) *Oxyuris equi*
- c) Stomach bots
- d) Large *strongyles*

347-Broad spectrum anthelmintic used in horses is

- a) Thiabendazole
- b) Febantel
- c) Pyrantel
- d) Ivermectin

348. Determination of seat and nature of disease is known as

- a) Diagnosis
- b) History
- c) Clinical examination
- d) Physical examination

349. Probable out come of a disease is known for

- a) Recovery
- b) Prognosis
- c) Tentative diagnosis
- d) Sequelae

350. The treatment directed towards the cause of a disease is known as

- a) Symptomatic treatment
- b) Supportive treatment
- c) Treatment complication
- d) Specific treatment

351. Measures to prevent the spread of a disease when it likely to develop in animals known as

- a) Empirical treatment
- b) Metaphylactic treatment
- c) Non specific treatment
- d) Prophylactic treatment

352. Pyrogenic stimulation of thermoregulatory center is called as

- a) Hypothermia
- b) Heat stroke
- c) Fever
- d) Heat prostration

353. The most common exogenous toxin of G-ve of bacteria is

- a) Lipid-A
- b) Lipid-B
- c) Lipid-D
- d) Lipid-E

354. Drug particularly used in collapse or shock are

- a) Dipyrone
- b) Salicylic acid
- c) Steroid
- d) Phenylbutazone

355. Depression of nervous activity and respiratory center occur at a critical temperature i.e.

- a) 103
- b) 103
- c) 105
- d) above 108

356. Ruminants and pets are more prone to hyperthermia due to

- a) Less sweat glands
- b) More sweat glands
- c) No sweat glands
- d) Thick coat

357. Horse shoe crab amebocytes test is used for determination of

- a) Endotoxin toxin
- b) Bacteria
- c) Virus
- d) Uric acid

358.Type-II hypersensitivity reaction is produced due to

- a) Ig G
- b) Ig M
- c) IgG & IgM
- d) IgD

359. For treatment of anaphylactic shock first drug of choice is

- a) Dexamethasone
- b) Adrenaline
- c) Prednisolon
- d) Cortisone

360.Stomatitis is a common condition in diseases like

- a) Actinobacillosis
- b) HS
- c) Black quarter
- d) Flu

361.Hyper salivation can be controlled by

- a) Boric acid
- b) Glycerine
- c) Atropine sulphate
- d) Lignocain

362.Common complication of phyrangitis is

- a) Bronchitis
- b) Laryngitis
- c) Aspiratory pneumonia
- d) Tracheitis

363.Single number one cause of death in horses is

- a) Strangles

- b) Colic
- c) Gastritis
- d) Glanders

364. Bacterial toxin induce vomiting by stimulating

- a) CRTZ
- b) Higher brain
- c) VA
- d) PSR

365. During vomiting most frequent electrolyte abnormality is deficiency of

- a) Na
- b) K
- c) HCO_3
- d) Cl

366. Example of centrally acting antiemetic include

- a) Phenothiazine
- b) Diphenhydramine
- c) Meclizine
- d) Avil

367. Vomiting can be blocked by using drugs acting on VA includes

- a) Anticholinergic
- b) Antihistaminic
- c) Centrally acting drug
- d) Antihistamines

368. Example of broad spectrum anti-emetics

- a) Metacloperamide
- b) Dimenhydrinate
- c) Phenothiazine
- d) Trimethobenzamide

369. Colic due to torsion and strangulation of intestine is known as

- a) Spasmodic

- b) Impactive
- c) Obstructive
- d) Idiopathic

370. Cause of death in colic may be rupture of

- a) Stomach
- b) Abdominal cavity
- c) Oesophagus
- d) Pharynx

371. Antispasmodic drugs used in spasmodic colic include

- a) Atropine sulphate
- b) Metchopreamide
- c) Neostigmine
- d) All of above

372. In acute flatulent colic emergency measure is to use

- a) Stomach powder
- b) Vegetable oil
- c) Trocar and canula
- d) Purgatives

373. In diarrhoea and dehydration loss of H^+ can lead to

- a) Hypoglycemia
- b) Acidosis
- c) Alkalosis
- d) Non of above

374. A fishy smell of feces is indication of decomposition of

- a) Fat
- b) Cellulose
- c) Protein
- d) Non of above

375. Pungent smell of feces is diagnostic for

- a) TB
- b) FMD
- c) PPR
- d) Salmonellosis

376. Offensive odor of feces is diagnostic for

- a) Abnormal fermentation
- b) Protein decomposition
- c) Pancreatic insufficiency
- d) All above

377. Critical fluid loss of body at which death can occur

- a) 4%
- b) 5%
- c) 6%
- d) 10%

378. In severe acidosis, percentage of bicarbonate solution used should be

- a) 1.3%
- b) 5%
- c) 7.5%
- d) 9%

379. Sedimentation activity test is used for diagnosing

- a) Diarrhoea
- b) Simple indigestion
- c) Tympany
- d) All of above

380. Rumenitonic drugs like Nux Vomica is recommended in

- a) GIT disturbance
- b) Colic
- c) Pyrexia
- d) All of above

381. Antizymotic drugs are indicated in

- a) Gasteritis
- b) Tympany
- c) Enteritis
- d) Diarrhoea

382. Ingestion of plants having pectin and saponin by animals can lead to

- a) Gasteritis
- b) Tympany
- c) Bloat
- d) Non of above

383. A case of foreign body in ruminants can be diagnosed by

- a) Ultra sound
- b) X-Rays
- c) Metal detector
- d) All above

384. Excessive ingestion of grains by animals can lead to

- a) Rumen impaction
- b) Acidosis
- c) Diarrhoea
- d) All of above

385. In ruminal lactic acidosis, pH of rumen decrease due to presence of bacteria like

- a) Streptococcus
- b) Lactobacillus
- c) E. coli
- d) a & b

386. Rumen alkalosis occur when ruminal pH increase from

- a) 6
- b) 7
- c) 8
- d) 9

387. Most common cause of vagus indigestion is

- a) Tympany
- b) Traumatic reticulo-pericarditis
- c) Abscess
- d) No of all

388.Primary dysfunction of left sided displacement of abomasums is

- a) Atony
- b) Increased secretion
- c) Impaction
- d) a & b

389.Accumulation of fluid in peritoneal cavity is known as

- a) Peritonitis
- b) Ascites
- c) Hemorrhage
- d) Non of all

390.Specific indicator of liver damage is increase in

- a) SDH
- b) AST
- c) ALT
- d) SGPT

391.Babesiosis can cause

- a) Prehepatic
- b) Hepatic
- c) Post hepatic
- d) Non of all

392. In jaundice bilirubin staining tissue is

- a) Direct
- b) Direct & indirect
- c) Indirect
- d) All of above

393.Edema can also develop when plasma protein falls

- a) <5 gm/100ml
- b) <4 gm/100ml
- c) <3 gm/100ml
- d) <2 gm/100ml

394. In edema swelling can be reduced by restricting

- a) Proteins
- b) Fats
- c) Salts
- d) Carbohydrates

395. Acute hypovolemic shock should be treated with

- a) Normal saline
- b) Hypertonic saline
- c) Hypotonic saline
- d) All of above

396. Blood from a donor animal can be collected at the rate of

- a) 4L/10min
- b) 10L/10min
- c) 20L/10min
- d) Non of all

397. Horses have blood groups

- a) 400
- b) 4000
- c) 40000
- d) 400000

398. Blood is injected to recipient at the rate of

- a) 2L/h
- b) 4.5L/h
- c) 6L/h
- d) 7L/h

399. Cross-matching in blood transfusion is performed by

- a) Slide agglutination test
- b) ELISA
- c) CFT
- d) Non of all

400. Loss of plasma protein contents can be compensated with

- a) Dextrose 6%
- b) Dextran 6%
- c) Gelatin 6%
- d) b & c

401. Soft, productive and chronic cough usually originates from

- a) Pharynx
- b) Larynx
- c) Trachea
- d) Lungs

402. In case of chronic cough nasal secretion could be

- a) Serous
- b) Muroid
- c) Muroid & Purulent
- d) Bloody

403. Expectoration of pure blood from mouth is known as

- a) Epistaxis
- b) Hemoptysis
- c) Internal bleeding
- d) Non of all

404. Defective oxygenation of blood in pulmonary circuit is known as

- a) Stagnant anoxia
- b) Anemic anoxia
- c) Anoxic anoxia
- d) Histotoxic anoxia

405. Histotoxic anoxia develops in

- a) Rape and Kale Poisoning
- b) Cyanide Poisoning
- c) Urget Poisoning
- d) All of above

406. Anemic anoxia develops in

- a) Nitrite Poisoning
- b) CO
- c) a & b
- d) Non of all

407. Stagnant anoxia occur in

- a) Congested heart failure
- b) Local ischemia
- c) a & b
- d) Cyanide Poisoning

408. In painful and exhaustive cough expectorant used are

- a) Anodine
- b) Stimulant saline
- c) Saline
- d) All of above

409. Example of inhalant expectorant include

- a) T.T. Oil
- b) Baladona
- c) Codeine
- d) Creoline

410. Amonium Chloride is a

- a) Saline expectorant
- b) Stimulant expectorant
- c) Inhalant expectorant

d) Bronchodilator

411.Examples of parental diuretics

- a) Furosimide
- b) Mepryamine maleate
- c) Adrenaline
- d) a & c

412.Trypsin and chymotripsin enzymes are useful in

- a) Acute pneumonia
- b) Bronchitis
- c) Drenching pneumonia
- d) Chronic pneumonia

413.Vasoconstrictor drugs used in epistaxis include

- a) Adrenaline
- b) Alum
- c) Ice
- d) Vit. C

414.Pityriasis is usually associated with deficiency of

- a) Vit A
- b) Vit B
- c) Vit C
- d) Vit D

415.Jugular pulsation is characteristic sign of

- a) Right sided heart failure
- b) Congestion of heart
- c) Pulmonary edema
- d) All of above

416.Example of extrinsic cardiac defect

- a) PCF
- b) LHF
- c) RHF
- d) Pneumonia

417. Generalized edema is a characteristic sign of

- a) PCF
- b) LHF
- c) RHF
- d) Pneumonia

418. Pulmonary edema is a characteristic sign of

- a) PCF
- b) LHF
- c) RHF
- d) Pneumonia

419. Traumatic rupture of heart leads to

- a) PHF
- b) CHF
- c) Acute heart failure
- d) All above

420. Pooling of blood in large vessels leads to

- a) Hematogenic
- b) Hypovolumic
- c) Vasogenic
- d) a & c

421. At which PCV immediate blood transfusion is required

- a) 20%
- b) 30%
- c) 35%
- d) 40%

422. At which level plasma proteins are immediately required

- a) 9.5%
- b) 6.5%
- c) 4.5%

d) 3.5%

423. Anemia caused by leptospira is called as

- a) Depressive Anemia
- b) Hemolytic Anemia
- c) Hemorrhagic Anemia
- d) Non of above

424. Anemia caused by deficiency of B-complex and folic acid is called as

- a) Depressive Anemia
- b) Hemolytic Anemia
- c) Hemorrhagic Anemia
- d) Non of above

425. Decrease RBCs, Hb and PCV are good indicators of

- a). Blood loss anemia
- b) Cu toxicity
- c) Urea toxicity
- d) Non of above

426. Reduction in concentration of Hb required for producing anemia is

- a) 20%
- b) 30%
- c) 40%
- d) 50%

427. Saline electuary is particularly used in

- a) Dry cough
- b) Moist cough
- c) Productive cough
- d) b & c

428. Red to chocolate color urine is indicator of

- a) Myositis

- b) Myopathy
- c) Sweeny
- d) Non of all

429. Primary pleurisy is associated with

- a) Direct trauma
- b) Pasteurellosis
- c) TB
- d) Anemia

430. Hydrothorax may occur as apart of

- a) Generalized edema
- b) Peritonitis
- c) Hypoproteinemia
- d) a & c

431. White muscle disease is caused by deficiency of

- a) Vit A
- b) Vit B
- c) Vit E
- d) Vit D

432. Cushing disease in dogs occur due to excessive use of

- a) Analgesics
- b) Antipyretics
- c) Steroids
- d) a & c

433. Physical impairment of joint occurs in

- a) Acute arthritis
- b) Arthropathy
- c) Chronic arthritis
- d) a & c

434. Intra-articular injection of long acting corticosteroids is recommended for

- a) Arthritis

- b) Osteomyelitis
- c) Oteodystrophy
- d) a & c

435. Defficiency of Vit D leads to

- a) Rickets
- b) Oteomalasia
- c) Oteoperosis
- d) All above

436. Capped elbow is example of

- a) Bursitis
- b) Arthropathy
- c) Oteodystrophy
- d) a & c

437. Inflammation of brain and spinal cord is called as

- a) Encephalitis
- b) Meningitis
- c) Encephalomyelitis
- d) a & c

438. Softening of brain tissue is called as

- a) Encephalitis
- b) Encephlomalasia
- c) Encephlopathy
- d) Non of all

439. Deficiency of vitamins particularly thiamine and vit. E can leads to

- a) Encephlopathy
- b) Encephlomalasia
- c) Encephalitis
- d) b & c

440. Drug which can cross blood brain barrier

- a) Getamycin
- b) OTC

- c) Chloramphenicol
- d) Tylosin

441. A circumscribed, small, solid, elevated lesion of skin upto 1 cm in diameter is known as

- a) Nodule
- b) Papule
- c) Vesicle
- d) Blister

442. which of the following agency is responsible for Animal Health at a global level?

- a. FAO
- b. OIE
- c. WHO
- d. FDA

443. WTO Accord came into force in:

- a. Jan. 2004
- b. Jan, 2002
- c. Jan 2005
- d. Dec. 2005

444. Knotts' Technique is used for:

- a. Malaria
- b. Heart worm
- c. Babesia
- d. coccidia

445. Inflammation of hair follicles and surrounding tissues is called as

- a) Folliculitis
- b) Furunculosis
- c) Cellulites
- d) Non of all

446. Dried exudates that accumulate and adhere to the skin surface and hairs is called as

- a) Scab
- b) Crust
- c) Wheel

d) a & c

447. Linear crack on skin is known as

- a) Erosion
- b) Scab
- c) Ulcer
- d) Fissure

448. Loss of hairs along with hair follicles is known as

- a) Folliculitis
- b) Cicatricial alopecia
- c) Cellulites
- d) Non of all

449. Intercellular edema of epidermis is known as

- a) Vesicle
- b) Spongosis
- c) Blister
- d) All above

450. Stomatitis also present in bacterial disease like?

- A. Actinobacillosis
- B. Coli-bacillosis
- C. Johne's disease
- D. None of the above

451. Aspiration pneumonia is a common complication of?

- A. Stomatitis
- B. Pharyngitis
- C. Choke
- D. All above

452. What is the gastric catarrh?

- A. Inflammation of wall of stomach
- B. Inflammation of rumen
- C. Inflammation of pyloric region
- D. Inflammation of oral cavity

453. Spasmodic colic develops due to?

- A. Decrease in bowel activity
- B. Increase in bowl activity
- C. Or by an obstruction

- D. Some parasites
454. Milk tetany is observed in calves fed exclusively milk, deficient in?
- A. Ca
 - B. pH
 - C. Mg
 - D. All of them
455. A fish smell faeces is indicative of?
- A. Abnormal fermentation and decomposition of epithelium
 - B. Decomposition of protein
 - C. Fermentation of glucose
 - D. Incomplete digestion
456. Ascites is the accumulation of fluid?
- A. In renal region
 - B. In the ear
 - C. In peritoneal cavity
 - D. All over the body
457. Clinical sign of ivermectin toxicity?
- A. Coma
 - B. Ataxia
 - C. Convulsions
 - D. None of them
458. Ivermectin toxicity can diagnose by?
- A. PCR
 - B. ELISA
 - C. CFT
 - D. RIT
459. Etiology of homoglobinuria is?
- A. Babesia
 - B. Cl-hemolyticum
 - C. Cl-perfrengens
 - D. Trypnosoniasis
460. Hemopoiesis should be facilitated by the provision of mineral supplements containing?
- A. Iron, Cooper, Calcium
 - B. Iron, Cooper, Cobalt
 - C. Cobalt, Cooper, Phosphorus
 - D. Calcium, Phosphorus, Cobalt
461. Main drug acting on theiliriasis?
- A. Oxytetracycline
 - B. Sulfa drugs
 - C. Enrofloxaion (Quinolons group)
 - D. Pencilline
462. Bacteria, involves in etiology of pyelonephritis are?

- A. E-coli
 - B. Cl-perfrengens
 - C. Cl-hemoliticum
 - D. None of them
463. Which type of chemical composition of calculi found in horses?
- A. Phosphate and carbonate of calcium
 - B. Xanthin calculi
 - C. Oxalate and urates
 - D. Calcium carbonate
464. In dogs which types of composition of calculi found?
- A. Phosphate and carbonate of calcium
 - B. Oxalate and urates
 - C. Ammonium and Mg
 - D. Phosphate and Mg
465. 80 percent of billirubin comes from?
- A. Hemoglobin
 - B. Cytochromes
 - C. Myglobin
 - D. None of them
467. Typically 3 host tick with brown legs?
- A. Haemophysalis
 - B. Ixodes
 - C. None of them
 - D. Both of them
468. Site for measurement of pulse rate in cattle is?
- A. Facial artery
 - B. Middle coxygeal artery
 - C. Both of them
 - D. None of them
469. Cold application is advised in?
- A. Acute arthiritus
 - B. Chronic arthritis
 - C. None of them
 - D. Both of them
470. If hypothermia following a period of hyperthermia the prognosis will be?
- A. Excellent
 - B. Good
 - C. Moderate
 - D. Bad
471. Accumulation of the fluid in subcutaneous tissue all over the body is?
- A. Ascietis

- B. Hydrothrax
 - C. Anasarca
 - D. Edematous swelling
472. Ivermectin is not effective against liver flukes and tapeworms due to the deficiency of a neurotransmitter which is?
- A. Acetylcholine
 - B. Dopamine
 - C. GABA
 - D. PGE₂
473. Gamma amino butyric acid (GABA) is stimulated by the drug?
- A. Nystatin
 - B. Ivermectin
 - C. Adrenaline
 - D. Atropine
474. Bovine leukemia virus primarily targets?
- A. Brain tissue
 - B. Blood vessels
 - C. Lymphatic tissues
 - D. None of the above
475. Primary dysfunction of left displacement of abomasum is?
- A. Rotation of liver
 - B. Atony
 - C. Both of above
 - D. None of above
476. Quinolones are very effective in?
- A. Urinary tract infection
 - B. Enteric infection
 - C. Both of them
 - D. None of them
477. Haemoglobinuria is present in?
- A. Haemorrhagic anemia
 - B. Haemolytic anemia
 - C. Aplastic anemia
 - D. None of them
478. Haemorrhagic mixed exudates originating from the lungs is?
- A. Epistaxis
 - B. Hemoptysis
 - C. Haematemesis
 - D. All of them
479. In uremia and diabetes mellitus diseases drugs contraindicated are?
- A. NSAID
 - B. Corticosteroids
 - C. Salicylates

- D. All of them
480. The drug which should not be used by paranasal routes in epistaxis is?
- A. Corticosteroids
 - B. Vitamin K
 - C. Adrenaline
 - D. Ivermectin
481. The final pathway from which efferent impulses arise to initiate vomiting is?
- A. CRTZ
 - B. V.A
 - C. CNS
 - D. VC
482. The most frequent observed deficiency of electrolyte in vomiting is?
- A. Na^+
 - B. HCO_3^-
 - C. K^+
 - D. H^+
483. Pneumonia caused by aspiration of the chemical and drugs is called?
- A. Fibrinous pneumonia
 - B. Broncho pneumonia
 - C. Drenching pneumonia
 - D. Hypostatic Pneumonia
484. CaCl_2 and digoxin drugs are used specifically?
- A. To combat acidosis
 - B. To increase contractility
 - C. To treat cardiac arrhythmias
 - D. To stimulate ventilation
485. Generalized oedema is indication of?
- A. Left side CHF
 - B. Right side CHF
 - C. Acute heart failure
 - D. Liver enlargement
486. Colic developed due to increase in bowel motor activity is?
- A. Impactive colic
 - B. Flatulent colic
 - C. Idiopathic colic
 - D. Spasmodic colic
487. Presence of both toxins and bacteria in blood is called?
- A. Toxemia
 - B. Septicemia
 - C. Bacteremia
 - D. Viremia
488. Type I hypersensitivity is produced by the production?
- A. IgE

- B. IgM
- C. IgG
- D. All of them

489. Presence of blood in feces is called?

- A. Diarrhea
- B. Enteritis
- C. Dysentary
- D. Two of them

490. Slow heart rate due to rate of discharge from sinoatrial node is?

- A. Tachycardia
- B. Bradycardia
- C. Fibrillation
- D. Cardiac murmurs

491. Inflammation of tissues and vessels of both brain and spinal cord is called?

- A. Encephalitis
- B. Encephalomyelitis
- C. Encephylomalacia
- D. Meningitis

492. Presence of free air in the thoracic cavity is called?

- A. Hydro thorax
- B. Haemo thorax
- C. Pneumo thrax
- D. None of them

493. For an asthmatic feline patient, all of the following are indicated *except*:

- a. oxygen therapy
- b. dexamethasone
- c. aminophylline
- d. ketoprofen

494. Otoacariasis is common in cats and is responsible for *at least* half of the cases of:

- a. otitis externa
- b. otitis interna
- c. otitis media
- d. deafness

495. The stage of constant and elevated fever at higher set point is known as

- a) Defervescence
- b) Fastigium
- c) Chill
- d) Hyperthermia

496. The stage of constant and elevated fever at higher set point is known as

- a. Defervescence
- b. Fastigium
- c. Chill
- d. Hyperthermia

497. Pakistan has recently got the status of 'freedom free for the disease' caused by:

- a. FMD virus
- b. Ephemeral virus'
- c. Rinderpest virus
- d. Canine corona virus

498. Which of the animal specie is the most sensitive to direct sun light?

- a. cow
- b. buffalo
- c. camel
- d. donkey

499. Concerning the treatment of staphylococcus mastitis in cow and buffalo, which of the following antibiotic is drug of choice for parenteral use:

- a. Benzyl penicillin
- b. streptomycin
- c. tylosin
- d. metronidazole

500. Picrate paper strips are used for field diagnosis of:

- a. cyanide poisoning
- b. nitrite poisoning
- c. urea poisoning
- d. copper poisoning

501. Which one of the following is not cause of fracture in animals

- a) Tuberculosis
- b) Rickettes
- c) Oteomalasia
- d) Alkalosis

502. The fracture is called as compound one if

- a) The bone is broken in to two pieces
- b) The bone is broken into more than two pieces
- c) Fractured bone is exposed to external environment
- d) Along-with bone there is also damage to muscles

503. Which one of the following is most commonly seen fracture type in young animals?
- a) Depression fracture
 - b) Fissure fracture
 - c) Avulsion fracture
 - d) Green stick fracture
504. which one of the following is not sign of fracture
- a) Crepitus
 - b) Swelling
 - c) Star gazing
 - d) Abnormal mobility
505. Traction in fracture treatment is used to
- a) To reduce the fracture
 - b) Fix the fracture
 - c) Stable the fracture
 - d) Promote healing
506. Traction in treatment of fracture is applied to produce
- a) Muscle Spasm
 - b) Muscle atrophy
 - c) Muscle fatigue
 - d) Muscle dystrophy
507. which one of the following is most common complication of self healing fractures
- a) Mal-union
 - b) Non- union
 - c) Osteomyelitis
 - d) Delayed union
508. which one of the following is also called as fibrous union
- a) Delayed union
 - b) Non- union
 - c) Mal-union
 - d) Osteomyelitis
509. Fracture healing rate in young animals is
- a) Same as in older animals
 - b) Greater than older animals
 - c) Slower than older animals
 - d) Sometimes slower and sometimes greater
510. Which one of the following is not included in internal fixation of the fracture
- a) Plaster cast application
 - b) Application of screws
 - c) Intramedullary Pinning
 - d) Bone plating
511. The instrument use to drive pin in medullary cavity is called as
- a) Emasculator
 - b) Grove director

- c) Hand chuck
 - d) Ectropion forceps
512. Regarding the bone grafting, the bone graft that is taken from the animal of same species as that of patient is called as
- a) Homograft
 - b) Autograft
 - c) Xenograft
 - d) Hetrograft
513. The average fracture healing time in healthy animals is
- a) 4-6 weeks
 - b) 4-6 month
 - c) 2-3 weeks
 - d) 8-10 weeks
514. The ideal time for elective ovariohysterectomy in female dog is
- a) Within first week of life
 - b) Before heat period
 - c) After first heat period
 - d) During estrus
515. The frequently performed surgical operation in female dogs is
- a) Spaying
 - b) Nephrotomy
 - c) Intestinal anastomosis
 - d) Gastrotomy
516. Which of the following drug is used in splenectomy for causing shrinkage of the spleen?
- a) Oxytocin
 - b) Adrenaline
 - c) Dexamethasone
 - d) Atropine
517. The best incision site for removing pups from uterus during cesarean section is
- a) Body of uterus
 - b) Tip of uterine horn
 - c) Centre of uterine horn
 - d) Cervix
518. Regarding, laparotomy, midline incision
- a) Extends from umbilicus to pubis on linea alba
 - b) Extends from umbilicus to xiphoid on linea alba
 - c) Extends from xiphoid to pubis on linea alba
 - d) Is made lateral to linea alba from xiphoid to pubis
519. Regarding, laparotomy, cranial midline incision
- a) Extends from umbilicus to pubis on linea alba
 - b) Extends from xiphoid to umbilicus on linea alba
 - c) Extends from xiphoid to pubis on linea alba
 - d) Is made lateral to linea alba from xiphoid to pubis
520. Regarding, laparotomy, caudal midline incision

- a) Extends from umbilicus to pubis on linea alba
 - b) Extends from umbilicus to xiphoid on linea alba
 - c) Extends from xiphoid to pubis on linea alba
 - d) Is made lateral to linea alba from xiphoid to pubis
521. Regarding, laparotomy, middle midline incision
- a) Extends from umbilicus to pubis on linea alba
 - b) Extends from umbilicus to xiphoid on linea alba
 - c) Extends cranial to umbilicus and caudally to a point midway to the pubis
 - d) Is made lateral to linea alba from xiphoid to pubis
522. Regarding, laparotomy, ventral paramedian incision
- a) Extends from umbilicus to pubis on linea alba
 - b) Extends from umbilicus to xiphoid on linea alba
 - c) Extends from xiphoid to pubis on linea alba
 - d) Is made lateral to linea alba from xiphoid to pubis
523. Regarding, laparotomy, Cranial paramedian incision
- a) Extends from umbilicus to pubis on linea alba
 - b) Extends from umbilicus to xiphoid on linea alba
 - c) Extends from xiphoid to pubis on linea alba
 - d) Is made lateral to linea alba from xiphoid to umbilicus
524. Regarding, laparotomy, caudal paramedian incision
- a) Extends from umbilicus to pubis on linea alba
 - b) Is made lateral to linea alba from umbilicus to pubis
 - c) Is made lateral to linea alba from xiphoid to umbilicus
 - d) Is made lateral to linea alba from xiphoid to pubis
525. Stay sutures are applied for
- a) Closure of hollow organs
 - b) Closure of skin
 - c) Better handling of an organ to be operated
 - d) Ligation of blood vessels
526. Paralytic ileus is common complication of
- a) Gastrotomy
 - b) Nephrectomy
 - c) Entrotomy
 - d) Cystotomy
527. Which of the following is not indication of Entrectomy in dog
- a) Foreign bodies leading to intestinal necrosis
 - b) Torsion
 - c) Strangulation
 - d) Recurring rectal prolapse
528. Which of the following is not complication of Entrectomy in dog
- a) Paralytic ileus
 - b) Stenosis
 - c) Leakage and peritonitis
 - d) Rectal prolapsed

529. *Dioctophyma renale* worm infestation is treated surgically by
- Entrectomy
 - Nephrotomy
 - Entrotomy
 - Gastrotny
530. Hydrothorax is often associated with:
- Diaphragmatic hernia
 - Umbilical hernia
 - Inguinal hernia
 - Sacrotal hernia
531. Urine filtration occurs in which portion of the nephron?
- Proximal tubule
 - Glomerulus
 - Collecting tubule
 - Distal tubule
532. A correct statement regarding halothane and methoxyflurane is that these anesthetics:
- Cross the placenta very slowly.
 - Have no affect on the fetus.
 - Do not cross the placenta.
 - Cross the placenta rapidly.
533. Which of the following is the best reversible agent for inducing anesthesia in sight hounds?
- Pentobarbital
 - Oxymorphone
 - Phenobarbital
 - Pentothal
534. Which of the following tissues is most radiation-sensitive?
- Bone cortex
 - Cartilage
 - Muscle
 - Bone marrow
535. When used as a preanesthetic, atropine will:
- Provide sufficient anesthesia for minor surgery.
 - Frequently produce vomiting.
 - Inhibit excessive salivary secretion.
 - Cause the pupils to constrict.
536. The soda lime in inhalation anesthesia equipment is used to absorb:
- Nitrous oxide.
 - Nitrogen.
 - Carbon dioxide.
 - The anesthetic.
537. From cranial to caudal, the correct order for the segments of the spine in animals is:
- Coccygeal, sacral, lumbar, thoracic, cervical
 - Cervical, sacral, lumbar, thoracic, coccygeal

- c) Cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral, coccygeal
 - d) Coccygeal, thoracic, lumbar, sacral, cervical
538. An emasculator is used in:
- a) Orthopedics.
 - b) Dentistry.
 - c) Cardiology.
 - d) Castration.
539. A correct statement regarding an onychectomy is that it involves the:
- a) Excision of a cyst.
 - b) Amputation of the tail.
 - c) Surgical removal of the nail.
 - d) Excision of the testicles.
540. A correct statement about the proper storage of whole blood is that it:
- a) Can be frozen for up to 1 year.
 - b) Can be stored at 39.2 F - 50 F (4 C - 10 C) for up to 3 weeks.
 - c) Should be stored above 122 F (50 C).
 - d) Does not need refrigeration for the first week of storage.
541. In which of the following types of fracture would skin be torn, and bone and subcutaneous tissue be exposed?
- a) Impacted
 - b) Greenstick
 - c) Compound
 - d) Comminuted
542. The type of wound healing in which granulation tissue forms, filling the defect, is known as:
- a) First intention
 - b) Second intention
 - c) Third intention
 - d) Fourth intention
543. Which of the following is commonly used for infiltration and epidural anesthesia?
- a) Proparacaine
 - b) Lidocaine
 - c) Pentobarbital
 - d) Sodium pentothal
544. Lumbar puncture:
- a) Is always contraindicated if papilloedema is present
 - b) Is safe if a frontal lobe mass is present
 - c) Is safe if a posterior fossa mass is present
 - d) Is safe in benign intracranial hypertension
545. Which bone Plate use for general veterinary orthopedics?
- a) Venable bone Plate
 - b) Lane bone plate

- c) Sherman bone plate
 - d) None of them
546. Which Pin used most frequently in veterinary orthopedics:
- a) Steinman pin
 - b) Threaded pin
 - c) Rush pin
 - d) Sherman pin
547. Fracture in which one or more fine cracks penetrate the cortex is called
- a) Complete fracture
 - b) Green stick fracture
 - c) Fissure fracture
 - d) Oblique fracture
548. Fracture in which one side of bone is broken and other side is bending called:
- a) Complete fracture
 - b) Green stick fracture
 - c) Fissure fracture
 - d) Oblique fracture
549. _____ complication occurs when bones are allowed to heal in non-functional anatomical position.
- a) Mal union
 - b) Osteomyelitis
 - c) Improper immobilization
 - d) All of these
550. How many basic thoracotomy incisions:
- a) 1
 - b) 2
 - c) 3
 - d) 4
551. How many standard plaster bandages are required for application of POP in adult dog?
- a) 1-2
 - b) 3-4
 - c) 5-6
 - d) 7-8
552. Site for epidural anesthesia:
- a) 1st and 2nd coccygeal vertebrae
 - b) 2nd and 3rd coccygeal vertebrae
 - c) 3rd and 4th coccygeal vertebrae
 - d) Last sacral and 1st coccygeal vertebrae
553. Physical effect by which the matrix of the graft forms a scaffold on which cells in the recipient are able to form new bone called:
- a) Osteogenesis
 - b) Osteoinduction
 - c) Osteoconduction
 - d) None of these

554. Tissue graft between individuals of the same species called
- Autograft
 - Allograft
 - Xenograft
 - Alloplast
555. Tissue graft between two different species called
- Autograft
 - Allograft
 - Xenograft
 - Alloplast
556. Bone cells that build new bone tissue called
- Osteoblast
 - Osteoclasts
 - Osteogenesis
 - Osteocytes
557. Bone cells that maintain bone tissue called:
- Osteoblast
 - Osteoclasts
 - Osteogenesis
 - Osteocytes
558. Wound which inflicted by sharp object with regular edges.
- incised wound
 - Lacerated wound
 - Dunctured wound
 - Granulation wound
559. Wound healing phase in which basement membrane and scar is formed called
- Proleferative phase
 - Maturation phase
 - Fibroblastic phase
 - Sequestration phase
560. If healing through granulation tissue occurs then tissue is replaced by
- Fibrous tissue
 - Epithelial cells
 - Both Fibrous tissue and Epithelial cells
 - None of these
561. Knot use for deep ligatures called
- Granny knot
 - Surgeon knot
 - Double reef knot
 - Slip knot
562. Suture suitable for intestinal anastomosis
- Gambee suture
 - Halstead suture
 - Cross mattress suture
 - Interrupted inverted mattress suture

563. Suture use to retain gauze packing inside a wound cavity
- Stable type suture
 - Overlapping suture
 - Eversion suture
 - Retention suture
564. Suture use for closing certain hernial rings
- Stable type suture
 - Overlapping suture
 - Eversion suture
 - Retention suture
565. Absorbable suture material
- Linen
 - Polyglycolic acid
 - Vetafil
 - Silk worm gut
566. Suture use for wound on skin
- Apposition suture
 - Inversion suture
 - Eversion suture
 - Purse-string suture
567. Following are the complications of orchidectomy except:
- Autonecrosis
 - Scrotal cellulites
 - Local cellulites
 - Orchitis
568. Orchidectomy always performed in
- Dorsal recumbency
 - Ventral recumbency
 - Lateral recumbency
 - Dorso-lateral recumbency
569. Salivary mucocele is common in all except:
- Toy poodles
 - Miniature poodles
 - German-shep
 - Russian
570. Number of pairs of salivary glands in dog is
- 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 1
571. The best age for ear trimming in large breed of dog is
- 10-12 weeks
 - 5-6 weeks
 - 16-18 weeks
 - 8-10 weeks

572. In ear trimming sutures must be loose enough to accommodate post-operative
- a) Haemorrhage
 - b) Haematoma
 - c) Oedema
 - d) Healing
573. Aural sacculotomy is performed in
- a) Dorsal recumbency
 - b) Ventral recumbency
 - c) Lateral recumbency
 - d) Dorso-lateral recumbency
574. Aural sacculotomy is indicated in all except:
- a) Recurrent impaction
 - b) Abscessation
 - c) Adenocarcinoma
 - d) Fibrosarcoma
575. Complication of incomplete aural sacculotomy is:
- a) Chronic fistula formation
 - b) Faecal incontinence
 - c) Adenocarcinoma
 - d) None of these
576. Size of suture material range from:
- a) 7-15/0
 - b) 9-14/0
 - c) 10-20/0
 - d) 6-16/0
577. Extra-chromic cat gut suture can be absorbed approximately with in
- a) 40 days
 - b) 20 days
 - c) 15 days
 - d) 10 days
578. Slip knot is also known as
- a) Pocked knot
 - b) Surgeon knot
 - c) Granny knot
 - d) Square knot
579. Permanently luxated patella which can be replaced manually is classified as grade:
- a) I
 - b) II
 - c) III
 - d) IV
580. The best site for urethrostomy in recurrent obstruction is
- a) Ischial urethrostomy
 - b) Pubic urethrostomy
 - c) Iliac urethrostomy

- d) Pelvic urethrostomy
581. Blood supply to tonsils is from tonsilic artery which is a branch of:
- a) Lingual artery
 - b) Facial artery
 - c) Carotid artery
 - d) Aorta
582. The best age for ear trimming in small breed of dog is
- a) 8 weeks.
 - b) 10 weeks
 - c) 12 weeks
 - d) 14 weeks
583. Which nerve is blocked in Eucleation:
- a) retro-bulbar nerve
 - b) Cornual nerve
 - c) Trochlear nerve
 - d) Abundant nerve
584. Best site for collection of CSF in canine is
- a) Sub-occipital puncture
 - b) Lumbo-sacral puncture
 - c) Sacro-coccygeal puncture
 - d) Thoraco-lumber puncture
585. In Rectal prolapse the tissue oedema is locally treated with
- a) 50% dextrose
 - b) 10% dextrose
 - c) 5% dextrose
 - d) Normal saline
586. Following drugs are responsible for peptic ulcers except:
- a) Salicylates
 - b) Corticosteroids
 - c) Aspirin
 - d) Chlorpheniramine
587. Which one is the least common cause of gastric outlet obstruction
- a) Foreign bodies
 - b) Gastric neoplasia
 - c) Pyloric ulcer
 - d) Abscess
588. Congenital pyloric stenosis can be treated by
- a) Y-U pyloroplasty
 - b) U-V pyloroplasty
 - c) U-U pyloroplasty
 - d) Y-Y pyloroplasty
589. The incidence of TVT in male and female dogs as follows
- a) 45%-55%
 - b) 55%-45%
 - c) 70%-30%
 - d) 30%-70%

590. Stenotic Nares is frequently found in following breed of dogs:
- Brachicephalic breeds
 - Normocephalic breeds
 - Microcephalic breeds
 - Macrocephalic breeds
591. Tracheal collapse syndrome is found in following breeds of dog
- Small breed
 - Large breed
 - Medium breed
 - All breeds
592. Bone graft can help to repair a defect by following ways except:
- Osteogenesis
 - Osteoinduction
 - Osteoconduction
 - Osteotransduction
593. The microbes of most common in colorectal surgery are:
- G+ ve anerobes
 - G- ve aerobes
 - Anaerobes only
 - G- ve enteric anerobes
594. The antimicrobial of choice for per operative use in colostomy is:
- Erythromycin
 - Tylosin
 - Penicilline
 - Cephalosporin
595. The malena is an indication of
- Oesophageal haemorrhage
 - Gastric haemorrhage
 - Intestinal haemorrhage
 - Oral haemorrhage
596. Chromic catgut is made up of:
- Cat gut
 - Sheep gut
 - Kangaroo gut
 - Dog gut
597. Which surgical procedure is designed to enlarge the vulvar opening?
- Hysterotomy
 - Vaginotomy
 - Episiotomy
 - Celiotomy
598. Accumulation of air in chest is known as:
- Pneumonia
 - Pneumonitis
 - Chylothorax
 - Pneumothorax
599. Neoplasia of the spleen is best treated by:

- a) Splenectomy
 - b) Chemotherapy
 - c) Irradiation
 - d) No treatment
600. Which suture pattern is most appropriate for closure of the small intestine in dog after intestine resection?
- a) Cushing
 - b) Connell
 - c) Simple interrupted
 - d) Parker-Kerr
601. The best suture pattern for rectal prolapse is:
- a) Purse-string suture
 - b) Cushing suture
 - c) Lembert suture
 - d) Eversion suture
602. Which one of the following conditions is not indication for spaying?
- a) Pseudocyesis
 - b) Nymphomania
 - c) Mammary tumors
 - d) Gynacomastia
603. The best age in mature female dog for ovariohysterectomy is
- a) At starting day of estrus
 - b) At last day of estrus
 - c) Two to three days after parturition
 - d) Six to eight weeks after parturition
604. The cause of pseudoestrus in ovariohysterectomized female dogs is
- a) Chronic vaginitis
 - b) Metritis
 - c) Salpingitis
 - d) Oophritis
605. Intra-arterial injection for splenic contraction during splenectomy operation is contraindicated in case of
- a) Splenic torsion
 - b) Hypersplenism
 - c) Splenomegaly
 - d) Splenic neoplasms
606. Where do alimentary foreign bodies most commonly lodge?
- a) Pharyngeal esophagus
 - b) Esophagus near the base of the heart
 - c) Esophagus in the diaphragmatic vital region
 - d) Duodenum
607. What type of system is most effective for draining an effusion associated with generalized peritonitis?
- a) Closed suction drain
 - b) Continuous suction drain
 - c) Open peritoneal drainage

- d) Penrose drain
608. What is primary treatment for acute elbow hygroma?
- a) Providing a well padded area
 - b) Aseptically draining of hygroma
 - c) Excision of affected area
 - d) Oral corticosteroid and antibiotics
609. Castration can be used in treatment or prevention of all the following disorder except:
- a) Peranal fistula
 - b) Perianal adenoma
 - c) Chronic prostatitis
 - d) Benign prostatic hyperplasia
610. What is the preferred site for urethrostomy in male dogs?
- a) Scrotal
 - b) Prescrotal
 - c) Perineal
 - d) Prepubic
611. The strongest type of gastropexy used as treatment of gastric dilation volvulus in dog is:
- a) Tube gastrostomy
 - b) Gastrocolopexy
 - c) Circumcostal gastropexy
 - d) gastrostomy
612. What is isograft?
- a) Graft in which the donor tissue is not of same organ type as the recipient bite
 - b) Graft in which tissue is transferred to a new position on the same individual
 - c) Graft in which donor and recipient are different individual but genetically identical
 - d) Graft in which donor and recipient are genetically an identical
613. The layer of the esophagus that is the most likely to retain suture is
- a) Mucosa
 - b) Smooth muscle layer
 - c) Skeletal muscle
 - d) Submucosa
614. A surgical incision into the respiratory tract is classified as:
- a) Clean
 - b) Clean Contaminated
 - c) Dirty
 - d) Contaminated
615. The mucocoele developed in salivary gland is known as:
- a) Sailocoele
 - b) Hydrocoele
 - c) Angiocoele
 - d) Salivary nidus

616. The term used to describe a salivary mucocoele located ventral to the tongue is:

- a) Ranula
- b) Lingnoma
- c) Cyst
- d) Cavity

617. The most common indication for gastrotomy in cat is:

- a) Neoplasia
- b) Gastric ulcess
- c) Parasitism
- d) Foreign bodies

618. The invaginated portion of the bowel in intussusceptions called:

- a) Intussusceptum
- b) Intussusciens
- c) Inverted segment
- d) Everted segment

619. The portion of the bowel most commonly involved in Intussusception is:

- a) Distal jejunum
- b) Ileocolic valve area
- c) Ileum
- d) duodenum

620. Which of the following is considered as closed wound?

- a) Contusion
- b) Laceration
- c) Incision
- d) Puncture

621. Which wound is ideal for anaerobic infection?

- a) Contusion
- b) Laceration
- c) Incision
- d) Punctured

622. Which is the absorbable suture material?

- a) Polypropylene
- b) Silk
- c) Cotton
- d) Chromic catgut

623. Which suture material produces the most tissue reaction?

- a) Stainless steel
- b) Plain catgut
- c) Chromic gut
- d) Polyester fiber

624. Which suture pattern is considered inverting?

- a) Cushing
- b) Vertical mattress
- c) Simple continuous

- d) Cross mattress
625. The most common cryogenic agent used in veterinary medicine is
- a) Liquid nitrogen
 - b) Dry ice
 - c) Freon
 - d) Nitrous oxide
626. Lithotripsy is used to treat
- a) Faecolith
 - b) Urolith
 - c) Sailolith
 - d) Gall stones
627. Which is not the complication of coeliotomy?
- a) Intestinal impaction
 - b) Shock
 - c) Peritonitis
 - d) Paralytic ileus
628. Which artery supplies the fundus of the stomach?
- a) Splenic artery
 - b) Gastroepiploic artery
 - c) Gastric artery
 - d) Epigastric artery
629. Which ligament is excised to facilitate the visualization of stomach?
- a) Falciform
 - b) Falcipasum
 - c) Filiform
 - d) Pelvic
630. Complication of Entrectomy includes:
- a) Paralytic ileus
 - b) Gastritis
 - c) Dehydration
 - d) Ulcerative colitis
631. Which suture pattern is preferred in longitudinal incision of intestine?
- a) Bell sutures
 - b) Connell sutures
 - c) Gambee sutures
 - d) Lambert sutures
632. End-to-End intestinal anastomosis is implemented in all except:
- a) Intussusception
 - b) Torsion
 - c) Volvulus
 - d) Foreign body in absence of necrosis
633. End-to-End intestinal anastomosis sutures are inserted approximately, how many mm from incised ends:
- a) 3mm
 - b) 5mm
 - c) 2mm

- d) 6mm
634. Nephrotomy is indication in which parasitism:
- a) Dioctophyma
 - b) Onchocerca
 - c) Strongylus
 - d) Parascaris
635. In Nephrotomy which is most important post-operative indication:
- a) Haematuria
 - b) Haemoglobinuria
 - c) Haematoma
 - d) None of these
636. In hydronephrosis the following procedure is indicated:
- a) Nephrectomy
 - b) Nephrotomy
 - c) Diuresis
 - d) Peritoneal dialysis
637. The most common reason for performing cystotomy in dog is:
- a) Cystic calculi
 - b) Trauma
 - c) Tumors
 - d) Chronic cystitis
638. Colopexy refers to the fixation of colon to
- a) Vento-lateral abdominal wall
 - b) Latero-medical abdominal wall
 - c) Medio-dorsal abdominal wall
 - d) Latero-dorsal abdominal wall
639. Ovariohysterectomy is contra-indicated in
- a) Cysts
 - b) Estrus
 - c) Pseudocyesis
 - d) All of these
640. The best time for spaying is:
- a) 6 months of age
 - b) After puberty
 - c) After first estrus
 - d) 6-8 weeks after parturition
641. Total splenectomy is indicated in all except:
- a) Torsion
 - b) Hypersplenism
 - c) Haemangioma
 - d) Haematoma
642. Which drug is indicated in splenectomy to prevent flow of blood to spleen?
- a) Adrenaline
 - b) Atropine
 - c) Acetylcholine
 - d) leptazole

643. Following are the complications of splenectomy except:
- Peritonitis
 - Haemorrhage
 - Gastric perforation
 - Piroplasmosis
644. Best age for amputation of tail in dog is
- At age of 3 months
 - Less than 3 months
 - More than 3 months
 - At age of one year
645. After parturition most common effect of spaying is:
- Estrus
 - Herniation
 - Obesity
 - Shock
646. Anterior ventral midline incisions extend from:
- Xiphoid to the umbilicus
 - Cranially to caudally from the umbilicus
 - Umbilicus to the pubis
 - None of these
647. Incisions of the abdominal ventral midline may be divided into areas:
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
648. In thoracotomy left anterior chest is approached between
- 1st and 2nd ribs
 - 2nd and 3rd ribs
 - 3rd and 4th ribs
 - 4th and 5th ribs
649. Thoracotomy approach for the modified Heller procedure is made in the:
- 5th and 6th rib space
 - 6th and 7th rib space
 - 7th and 8th rib space
 - 8th and 9th rib space
650. The best age for cosmetic ear trimming in large dog breeds is
- Just after birth
 - In first week of life
 - At age of 8-10 weeks
 - At age of 1 year
651. Which of the following tissue changes are absent in surgical shock?
- increase to total leucocyte count
 - Increase in potassium content of tissue cells
 - Acidosis

4. Increase in ammonia content of blood
652. Wound healing may be impaired by:
- a. Severe anaemia
 - b. bacterial infection
 - c. zinc deficiency
 - d. lack of immobilization
 - e. all of the above
653. Identify the word or statement not related or least related to key words "abscess formation".
- a. Pyogenic membrane
 - b. Pyaemia
 - c. fluctuation
 - d. maturation or ripening
 - e. oedema
654. The presence of the following even without lameness is unsound:
- a. spavin
 - b splints in a young animal
 - c. ring bone
 - d. all above
655. Shoeing of horse should be done at every
- a. One week interval
 - b. two week interval
 - c. three week interval
 - d. four week interval
656. Wound healing may be impaired by
- a, Foreign bodies in the wound
 - b. Inadequate blood supply
 - c. Frequent movement
 - d. malignant growths
 - e. all of the above
657. Complete growth of new horn replacement of horse foot from the coronet takes
- a. one year
 - b. three months
 - c. three weeks
 - d. nine months
658. The essential phenomena in shock are:
- a. Increase in the vascular bed
 - b Decrease in effective volume of blood in circulation
 - c. Imbalance between vascular bed and effective volume of blood in circulation
 - d. None of the above
659. At which part of the oesophagus choking occurs in cattle
- a upper third
 - b middle third
 - c lower third
 - d. gastro-oesophageal junction

660. Which of the following is not feature of hypovolemic shock?
- Bradycardia
 - Mental dullness
 - Tachycardia
 - Peripheral vasoconstriction
661. Identify the correct statement (or , the least related) to the key word:
Atrophy: a. loss of innervation
- total loss of blood supply
 - Disuse
 - Diminished blood supply
662. X-rays have their greatest harmful effects upon:
- gonadal tissue
 - skin
 - liver
 - lung
 - bone
663. An open wound can be managed best during:
- first week of injury
 - first six hours of injury
 - first 12 hours of injury
 - first day of injury
664. Mark the sentence least related to the statement given:
Second intention healing differs from first intention healing in that:
- takes more than two weeks to heal
 - Healing by replacement tissue
 - Healing by granulation tissue
 - Takes less time to heal
665. Failure of cow to adduct the limb following the act of parturition is due to the injury to the following nerve:
- femoral
 - obturator
 - anterior gluteal
 - radial
666. What is the age of the heifer when the two central incisors are shed and replaced by permanents?
- two years
 - four year
 - six year
 - none of the above
667. Which are the following most concerned in healing of wounds?
- Vitamin A
 - vitamin C
 - vitamin E
 - vitaminB complex
668. The most common type of coxo-femoral dislocation in cattle is:
- upward and forward (antero-dorsal)
 - obturator dislocation
 - antero-ventral
 - postero-dorsal
669. The space chosen for epidural anaesthesia in buffalo is:
- sacro-coccygeal
 - lumbo-sacral
 - intercoccygeal
670. What is the best treatment of a valuable young cow with a long-standing case of hygroma of the knee?

- a. firing b. extirpation c. aspiration of the contents
 - d. lancing (incision) and drainage
 - e. antiphlogistics
671. Debridement of wound means:
- a. excising the dead muscles
 - b. excising
 - c. laying open all the layers of wound, excising of the dead tissue, and through cleaning and dressing of the wound
 - d. none of the above
672. Match the statement/words least related to the key-words:
- acidic urine: a. ammonium carbonate b. magnesium oxalate
- c. Calcium phosphate d. Magnesium carbonate
673. Umbilical herniation in equines is
- a. congenital
 - b. acquired
 - c. both
 - d. none of the above
674. The fundamental cause of ranula is:
- a. stenosis of duct
 - b. congenital anomalies
 - c. calculi
 - d. inflammation
 - e. Traumatic injury
675. Posterior dislocation of hip is characterized by :
- a. Flexion, adduction and external rotation of hip joint
 - b. Flexion, adduction and internal rotation of hip joint
 - c. Flexion, adduction and internal rotation of hip joint
 - d. Only external rotation of hip joint
676. locked jaw is seen in:
- a. rabies
 - b. tetanus
 - c. Dislocation of maxillary joint
 - d. trigeminal paralysis
677. In cases of dislocation of shoulder in cattle, the head of humerus usually dislocates, in relation to glenoid cavity:
- a. upward and forward
 - b. anterior
 - c. lateral
 - d. posterior
 - e. superior
678. Intestinal gangrene may be caused by:
- a. incarcerated hernia
 - b. strangulated hernia
 - c. volvulus
 - d. intussusception
 - e. all of the above
679. Which of the following is not likely to happen in posterior dislocation of hip?
- a. sciatic nerve injury
 - b. femoral nerve injury
 - c. fracture of the rim of acetabulum
 - d. avascular necrosis of femoral head.
680. In a dog showing abdominal breathing, short gasping breaths and tucked up abdomen, the most logical thing to suspect would be:
- a. diaphragmatic hernia
 - b. intestinal pneumonia
 - c. lobar pneumonia
 - d. pneumothorax
681. Debridement of a wound is performed for what reason?
- a. cosmetic
 - b. straighten suture line
 - c. prevent infection
682. which of the following nerve is used to diagnose navicular disease
- a. median
 - b. posterior digital
 - c. volar
 - d. ulnar
 - e. plantar
683. The underlying cause for a pathological fracture may be:
- a. metabolic disorders
 - b. infection
 - c. malignancy
 - d. any of the above.

684. The origin of cancer eye in cattle usually is from:
 a. lower lid and membrane nictitans b.the orbit c. the eye ball
 d. none of the above
685. While administering epidural anaesthesia, the anaesthetic solution is injected into:
 a. sub-arachnoid space b. extradural space c. spinal cord d. subdural space
686. Endotoxic shock is usually produced by:
 a. *E. coli* b. *Pseudomonas* c. staphylococcus d. Streptococcus
687. The x-ray view used to show anterior or posterior subluxation of tibia at the stifle joint is:
 a. anterior-posterior b. lateral c. lateral with angle of cone tilted at 45 degrees d. medial e. posterior-anterior
688. Cat gut is prepared from the submucous layer of the intestine of:
 a. rabbit b. cat c. sheep d. horse e. non of the above
689. The binding material in wound healing is laid down by:
 a. blood vessels surrounding the wound b. fibroblasts c. Endothelial cells d. epithelial cells
690. The commonest organism of infection in an accidental wound is:
 a. *E. coli* b. staphylococcus c. *Pseudomonas* d. Streptococcus e. Pneumococcus
691. Citrated whole blood has an advantage over physiological saline in treating shock because:
 a. It adds leucocytes to ward off infection
 b. It maintains circulating fluid volume over a longer period of time
 c. It supplies RBC's and increases the oxygen carrying capacity
 d. It provides added protein which replaces depleted supplies
692. An "antibioma" is :
 a. A tumour due to prolonged use of antibiotics
 b. An antibiotic
 c. An abscess treated with a tourniquet may be having excessive fibrous tissue around it
 d. None of the above
693. Maximum period for which a tourniquet may be applied safely for obtaining bloodless field in a limb is:
 a. Thirty minutes b. one hour and thirty minutes c. one hour d. two hour e. any length of time till the operation continues f.twenty four post-operatively
694. The term"enzymatic debridement" is used for cleaning a wound with:
 a. Hyaluronidase b. Hydrogen peroxide c. Streptokinase d.None of the above
695. Stenson's duct drains:
 a. Sebaceous gland b. Parotid gland c. Lacrymal gland d. submandibular gland
696. Ranula is :
 a. A transparent, cystic swelling in the floor of the mouth.
 b. A renal tumour
 c. A renal calculus
 d. None of the above
697. Which of the following renal stone does not cast shadow in plain X-ray:
 a. Phosphate b. Uric acid c. Oxalate d. None
698. Spot out the incorrect form the following:

699. Atropine as a preanaesthetic agent:
- reduces the vagal effect on heart
 - induces sleep
 - raises body temperature
 - reduces bronchial secretions.
700. The word surgery is synonymous with the word
- Chirurgia
 - Ki-rur-jia
 - Cheir-ergon
 - none of the above
701. Veterinary surgery is practiced on
- cattle
 - buffaloes
 - dog.
 - animals
702. Antiseptic surgery is conducted to control bacterial contamination with the use of
- disinfectants
 - antiseptics
 - detergents
 - none of the above
703. Aseptic surgery is carried out practically free of bacterial contamination to avoid:
- infection
 - suppuration
 - toxaemia
 - infection and suppuration.
704. Radical surgery can be exemplified by
- removal of neoplasm
 - rectification of hernia
 - removal of cyst
 - all above
705. Minor surgery can be exemplified by
- opening of superficial abscess
 - wound dressing
 - inoculations
 - superficial neurectomies
 - all above
706. Major surgery can be exemplified by
- caesarian section
 - mammectomy
 - thoracic surgery
 - B.all above
707. Emergency surgery is performed to:
- to avoid the further complication of the disease process
 - to save the life of the animals
 - to prolong the life of the animals
 - all above
708. Elective surgery can be:
- postponed
 - not be postponed
 - postponed for long time
 - none of the above
709. Cosmetic surgery in veterinary science is done:
- to improve the appearance of the animal
 - to satisfy the fancy of the owner
 - to satisfy the sentiments of the owner
 - all above
710. Reconstructive surgery is done for the correction of:
- deformities
 - malformations
 - surgery of cleft palate
 - all of the above
711. Exploratory surgery is done to:
- reach the diagnosis
 - confirm the diagnosis
 - diagnose and its confirmation
 - treat the condition
712. Experimental surgery is the systemic:
- investigation of a surgical problem
 - instigation of a surgical problem
 - experimentation of a surgical problem
 - none of the above

713. Surgical anatomy is anatomy of a:
- limited area
 - vast area
 - moderate area
 - broad area
714. Systemic anatomy is the study of individual organs under a particular system e.g.
- anatomy of liver
 - anatomy of respiratory system
 - anatomy of locomotor system
 - all of above
715. Trauma is an injury inflicted to a:
- a part of body
 - an organ by some outside agent
 - an organ by some inside agent
 - a part of body or an organ by some outside agent
716. Physical trauma is an injury inflicted by physical agent.e.g.
- by striking against a hard object
 - by striking against a soft object
 - by striking against a semi-soft object
 - none of the above
717. Chemical trauma is an injury inflicted by chemical agent e.g.
- by strong acids
 - by strong alkalies
 - by weak acids
 - by weak alkalies
 - by strong acids and alkalies
718. Pyrexia is an elevation of body temperature which:
- may be due to a disease
 - may not be due to a disease
 - both
 - none of the above
719. Etiology is the study as:
- to the causation of a disease
 - to the spreading of a disease
 - to the prevention of a disease
 - none of the above
720. Exciting cause of a disease is a factor which will lead to:
- production of disease
 - reduction of disease
 - dissemination of disease
 - none of the above
721. History is derived from a Greek word “anamnesis” which means
- recalling
 - calling
 - falling
 - hauling
722. Physical symptom is an:
- objective evidence of disease
 - objective sign of disease
 - Both
 - none of the above
723. Functional symptom is an evidence of:
- deviation from the normal action of a part
 - deviation from the normal action of an organ
 - both

- d. none of the above
- 724. Pathognomonic symptom is a symptom that:
 - a. surely establishes the diagnosis of a disease
 - b. certainly establish the diagnosis of a disease
 - c. both
 - d. none of the above
- 725. Diagnosis is the:
 - a. determination of the nature of a disease
 - b. elimination of the nature of a disease
 - c. prevention of the nature of a disease
 - d. none of the above
- 726. Clinical diagnosis is based on :
 - a. symptoms
 - b. laboratory tests
 - c. both
 - d. none of the above
- 727. Lesion is any pathological alteration in tissue due:
 - a. disease
 - b. traumatic injury
 - c. both
 - d. none of the above
- 728. Macroscopic lesions are:
 - a. visible to the naked eye
 - b. invisible to the naked eye
 - c. obscure to the naked eye
 - d. none of the above
- 729. Histologic lesions are:
 - a. detectable only through microscope
 - b. detectable only through macroscope
 - c. detectable only through ophthalmoscope
 - d. none of the above
- 730. Sequela is a lesion resulting from:
 - a. prolonged existence of the disease
 - b. short existence of the disease
 - c. Moderate existence of the disease
 - d. none of the above
- 731. Prognosis means a forecast as to:
 - a. the prospect of recovery from disease
 - b. the prospect of prevention from disease
 - c. the prospect of escalation from disease
 - d. none of the above
- 732. Remedial treatment is :
 - a. specifically intended to cure the disease
 - b. generally intended to cure the disease
 - c. both
 - d. none of the above

733. Palliative treatment may:
- not cure the disease
 - cure the disease
 - affords some relief to the patient
734. Symptomatic treatment designed to:
- suppress the untoward symptoms
 - diminish the untoward symptoms
 - both
 - none of the above
735. Anorexia means:
- total loss of appetite
 - partial loss of appetite
 - moderate loss of appetite
 - none of the above
736. Expectant treatment is only designed to:
- relieve the untoward symptoms
 - relieve the untoward symptoms, leaving the cure to nature
 - relieve the agony of the animal
 - all the above
737. Post-mortem diagnosis is based on examinations on:
- the body after the death of the patient
 - the body and internal organs after the death of the patient
 - the body and outer organs after the death of the patient
 - none of the above
738. Surgery is helpful to:
- save the life of the animals
 - prolong the life of the animals
 - hasten the recovery from an injury
 - all above
739. Surgery may be useful for:
- cosmetic reasons
 - correcting deformities or malformations
 - replacement of a part by an artificial one.
 - all above
740. Veterinary surgery helps to:
- make an animal socially acceptable
 - aid in diagnosis of a suspected pathological process
 - make an investigation in research work
 - all above
741. The principles of modern surgery first laid down by Halstead(1652-1922) are:
- 6 in number
 - 4 in number
 - 8 in number
 - 3 in number
742. Tenets of Halstead are:

- a. Gentle handling of tissues
 - b. Aseptic surgery
 - c. Anatomical dissection
 - d. control of haemorrhage
 - e. all above
743. Tenets of Halstead are:
- a. Obliteration of dead space
 - b. Use of a minimum suture material
 - c. Avoidance of suture tension
 - d. Immobilisation
 - e. all above
744. A suture is thread for:
- a. uniting wound edges
 - b. uniting muscle edges
 - c. uniting bone edges
 - d. all above
745. The purpose of suturing is to:
- a. bring the edges of the wound close together
 - b. close the edges of the wound edges
 - c. bring the edges away from each other
 - d. none of the above
746. Suture material is classified into:
- a. non-absorbable
 - b. absorbable
 - c. weakly absorbable
 - d. first two
747. Cat gut is named according to the chromicising into:
- a. type A
 - b. type B
 - c. TypeC
 - d. Type D
 - e. all above
748. Non-absorbable sutures are exemplified by:
- a. silk b. cotton c. linen d. nylon e. all these
749. Suture patterns are classified as:
- a. Apposition suture
 - b. Inversion suture
 - c. Eversion suture
 - d. Purse string suture
 - e. Tension suture
 - f. all above
750. Needle holder is used for :
- a. restricting the needle
 - b. holding the needle
 - c. suturing the wound
 - d. none of the above

751. Suturing needles are available in different shapes, e.g.:
- a. straight
 - b. half curved
 - c. half circle
 - d. three-eight circle
 - e. all above
752. Round bodied straight needle with smooth tapering end is suitable for delicate tissues like:
- a. mucous membrane
 - b. peritoneum
 - c. liver
 - d. all above
753. Transfixing ligature is preferred in:
- a. small blood vessels
 - b. large blood vessels
 - c. both above
 - d. none of the above
754. A wound is a break in the continuity of :
- a. skin
 - b. soft tissue
 - c. subcutaneous tissue
 - d. muscles
755. Wounds may be broadly classified into:
- a. closed wounds
 - b. open wounds
 - c both above
 - d. none of the above
756. In closed wounds, there is no break in the continuity of :
- a. skin
 - b. mucous membrane
 - c. both above
 - d. none of the above
757. Closed wounds are exemplified by:
- a. contusion
 - b. bruise
 - c. haematoma
 - d. all above
758. Contusion is produced by:
- a. sharp objects
 - b. blunt objects
 - c. pointed objects
 - d. all above
759. According to the extent of injury, Contusions are classified into:
- a. first degree
 - b. second degree
 - c, third degree

760. In haematoma, there is collection of blood into:
- normal cavity
 - abnormal cavity
 - both above
 - none of the above
761. Haematoma can be exemplified by:
- mammary vein haematoma
 - vaginal mucous membrane haematoma
 - penile haematoma in bull
 - all above
762. In open wounds, there is a break in the continuity of :
- subcutaneous tissue
 - skin
 - muscles
 - all above
763. Incised wounds are caused by:
- blunt objects
 - sharp objects
 - moderately sharp objects
 - all above
764. Incised wounds are characterized by:
- straight edges
 - irregular edges
 - semi-irregular edges
 - all above
765. Incised wounds are caused by:
- sharp cutting instruments
 - knives
 - scalpels
 - fragments of glass
 - all above
766. Lacerated wounds present:
- torn edges
 - uneven edges
 - torn and uneven edges
 - all above
767. Punctured wounds are caused by:
- blunt objects
 - sharp objects
 - pointed objects
 - all above
768. In penetrating wounds, there is communication with cavities e.g.
- abdomen
 - thorax
 - larynx and joints
 - all above

769. Perforating wounds have :
- a. 3 opening
 - b. 4 opening
 - c. 2 opening
 - d. none of the above
770. In abrasions, there is an exfoliation of :
- a, superficial layer of skin
 - b, deeper layer of skin
 - c medial layer of skin
 - d. all above
771. In evulsion, there is actual loss of tissue, e.g.:
- a. evulsion of horn
 - b. evulsion of hoof
 - c. both above
 - d. none of the above
772. In aseptic wound, the chance of contamination is:
- a. avoided
 - b. Zero
 - c. both above
 - d. none of the above
773. Contaminated wounds contain:
- a. micro-organisms
 - b. mucopurulent material
 - c. purulent material
 - d. all above
774. A contaminated wound may become infected after "lag period" of :
- a. 8-12 hours
 - b. 12-18 hours
 - c. 19-24 hours
 - d. none of the above
775. Granulating wounds show tendency towards the :
- a. healing
 - b. non-healing
 - c. both above
 - d. none of the above
776. Ulcerating wounds have :
- a. tendency towards healing
 - b. no tendency towards healing
 - c. both above
 - d. none of the above
777. Healing of a wound may take place by any one of the following methods, viz.
- a. first intention
 - b. second intention
 - c. Mixed intention
 - d. Third intention
 - e. healing under the scab

- f. all above
 - 778. Healing under the scab occurs in:
 - a. bruises
 - b. abrasions
 - c. both above
 - d. none of the above
 - 779. Factors responsible for delayed healing of wounds are:
 - a. Bacterial infection
 - b. De-vitalisation of tissues
 - c. Foreign bodies in the wound
 - d. all above
 - 780. Factors responsible for delayed healing of wounds are:
 - a. Dessication of tissue
 - b. Haematom and serum collection
 - c. improper apposition of tissue
 - d. dead space
 - e. all above
 - 781. Factors responsible for delayed healing of wounds are:
 - a. Inadequate blood supply
 - b. presence of malignant neoplastic tissue
 - c. lack of immobilization
 - d. all above
 - 782. . Factors responsible for delayed healing of wounds are:
 - a. chemical and mechanical trauma
 - b. old age
 - c. malnutrition
 - d. all above
 - 783. Factors responsible for delayed healing of wounds are:
 - a. vitamin-C deficiency
 - b. vitamin-K deficiency
 - c. Deficiency of other vitamins
 - d all above
 - 784. Factors responsible for delayed healing of wounds are:
 - a. dehydration
 - b. water logging
 - c. oedema
 - d. all above
 - 785. Wounds on mucous surfaces heal very rapidly, i.e.:
 - a. mouth
 - b. vagina
 - c. conjunctive
 - d. all above
 - 786. The healing on serous membrane is:
 - a. quick
 - b. very quick
 - c. quickest
-]

- d none of the above
- 787. Muscle tissue is not regenerated but is replaced by:
 - a. elastic tissue
 - b. fibrous tissue
 - c. collagenous tissue
 - d none of the above
- 788. Connective tissue has great capacity for:
 - a. regeneration
 - b. generation
 - c. both above
 - d. none of the above
- 789. The elastic tissue of tendon is not regenerated but is replaced by:
 - a. elastic tissue
 - b. fibrous tissue
 - c. muscular tissue
 - e. all above
- 790. Adipose tissue is only a modified connective tissue that is:
 - a. generated
 - b. diminished
 - c. regressed
 - d. none of the above.
- 791. Contusions are treated to minimize extravasation with:
 - a. cold application
 - b. astringent application
 - c. both above
 - d. none of the above
- 792. Haematoma is opened after:
 - a. 4-6 days
 - b. 7-10 days
 - c. 10-14 days
 - d. none of the above
- 793. Which method is the best to control haemorrhage:
 - a. thumb pressure
 - b. tourniquet application
 - c. ligation
 - d. all above
- 794. The perchloride of mercury lotion is used with the ratio of:
 - a. 1 in 500
 - b. 1 in 100
 - c. 1 in 1000
 - d. none of the above
- 795. Acriflavin lotion is used with the ratio of :
 - a. 1 in 100
 - b. 1 in 200
 - c. 1 in 300
 - d. 1 in 500

796. Hypertonic saline solution (5 to 10%) may also be used for:
- irrigating the wounds
 - washing the lesions
 - removing the dust from wound
 - all above
797. In wounds of feet, warm antiseptic baths may be used,e.g.:
- 10% formaline
 - 5% formaline
 - both above
 - none of the above
798. Application of normal blood serum to the wound is helpful to enhance:
- tissue resistance and phagocytosis
 - extent of healing
 - pace of healing
 - none of the above
799. Lactoserum(milk serum or whey) may also helpful to enhance:
- tissue resistance and phagocytosis
 - extent of healing
 - pace of healing
 - none of the above
- 800.In treating wounds of horses a prophylactic dose of anti-tetanus serum is:
- 1500 IU
 - 1500 to 3000 IU
 - 3000 to 4000 IU
 - all above
801. Most commonly used antiseptic powders are:
- boric acid
 - eupad
 - Iodoform
 - Suphanilamide powder
 - all above
802. BIPP is used for :
- fly repellent
 - antiseptic
 - dessicant
 - all above
803. BIPP is the abbreviation of :
- Bismuth subnitrate
 - Iodoform
 - Paraffin liquid
 - to form paste
 - all above
804. BIPP is used with the concentration of :
- 1:2:8
 - 2:1:8
 - 8:1:2

- d. all above
805. ZIPP is the abbreviation of :
- a. zinc oxide
 - b. Iodoform
 - c. Paraffin liquid
 - d. to form paste
 - e. all above
806. If proper immobilization is not provided, healing is :
- a. delayed
 - b. enhanced
 - d. expedited
 - e. all above
807. Debridement means:
- a. freshening of wound
 - b. erosion of tissue
 - c. Oozing of blood
 - d. all above
808. Exuberant granulations are usually seen below:
- a. knee and hock joint
 - b. stifle and elbow joint
 - c. two above
 - d. none of the above
809. Excessive growth of granulation tissue may be suppressed by the application of :
- a. Powdered caustics
 - b. Copper sulphate
 - c. Potassium permanganate
 - d. all above
810. Certain wound complications encountered are:
- a. severe haemorrhage leading to shock
 - b. Traumatic neuralgia
 - c. venous thrombosis and embolism
 - d. all above
811. Certain wound complications encountered are:
- a. Traumatic emphysema
 - b. Traumatic fever
 - c. erysipelas
 - d. all above
812. Certain wound complications encountered are:
- a. Septicaemia
 - b. pyemia
 - c. gangrene
 - d. all above
813. Certain wound complications encountered are
- a. tetanus
 - b. adhesions
 - d. suppuration

- e. all above
814. Maggot infestation of wounds or ulcers is called:
- a. Traumatic myiasis
 - b. Maggot wounds
 - c. both above
 - d. none of the above
815. The maggots of primary myiasis feed on:
- a. living tissue
 - b. dead tissue
 - c. Partially dead tissue
 - d all above
816. The maggots of secondary myiasis feed on:
- a. necrotic tissue
 - b. dead tissue
 - c. putrified tissue
 - d. all above
817. Neem –oil may be used on the :
- a. wounds
 - b. maggots infested wound
 - c. on the wounds as fly repellent
 - d. all above
818. Maggots eating the necrotic tissue keep the wound in:
- a. an alkaline medium
 - b. an acid medium
 - c. all above
 - c. none of the above
- 819: The bacteria concerned in most surgical infections are :
- a. Staphylococcus
 - b. Streptococcus
 - c. Bacillus
 - d. All above
820. Dog bite wounds are held responsible for :
- a. rabies
 - b. Anthrax
 - c Stangles
 - d. all above
821. Direct causes of shock may be :
- a Severe haemorrhage
 - b. Trauma
 - c. Burns
 - d. all above
822. Direct causes of shock may be:
- a. rough handling of viscera during the surgery
 - b. toxæmia due to bacterial or other toxins
 - c. bacterial infection
 - d. all above

823. A burn is an injury caused by:
- hot solids
 - flame
 - both above
 - none of the above
824. A scald is an injury caused by :
- hot liquids
 - steam
 - both above
 - none of the above
825. In case of burns, prognosis is unfavourable if:
- more than 50% of skin is involved
 - more than 25% of skin is involved
 - both above
 - none of the above
826. In cases of burns, Shock may result if:
- 3% skin is involved
 - 4% skin is involved
 - both above
 - none of the above
827. Frost bite is a condition caused by exposure to :
- extreme cold weather
 - extreme hot weather
 - extremely sizzling climate
 - all above
828. Sun stroke(heat stroke) is caused by disturbances in the :
- heat regulating mechanisms of the body
 - thermoregulatory centre
 - medullary center
 - all above
829. Lightning Stroke may cause death of the animals:
- immediately
 - within a few hours
 - both above
 - none of the above
830. Strong electric current passing through the animal body may cause:
- coma
 - death
 - both above
 - none of the above
831. Heat stroke is more commonly seen in :
- dog
 - horses
 - dog and horses
 - none of the above
832. Heat exhaustion is seen in :

- a. draft horses
 - b. cattle
 - c. both above
 - d. swine
833. Heat cramps are common in animals doing work in a :
- a. hot environment
 - b. humid weather
 - c. hot and humid weather
 - d. none of the above
834. Phlebitis is caused by any of the following:
- a. Trauma
 - b. Infection
 - c. Toxins
 - d. all above
835. Phlebitis is classified into various types, e.g.:
- a. Adhesive phlebitis
 - b. Purulent phlebitis
 - c. Haemorrhagic phlebitis
 - d. all above
836. Lymphadenitis is the inflammation of :
- a. lymphatic glands
 - b. lymph node
 - c. both above
 - d. lymphatic vessels
837. Lymphadenitis may be caused by:
- a. Streptococcal infection
 - b. Staphylococcal infection
 - c. Systemic diseases like stangles
 - d. all above
838. Lymphatic gland's tumours are treated by:
- a. medicinal means
 - b. Extirpation from the body
 - c. both above
 - d. none of the above
839. Bursatee is a disease affecting the :
- a. skin and subcutaneous tissue of horses
 - b. skin and subcutaneous tissue of bullock
 - c. both above
 - d. none of the above
840. Bursatee is characterized by:
- a. formation of fibrous tumours
 - b. formation of anti-bioma
 - c. formation of epethelioma
 - d. none of the above
841. Bursatee is prevalent in:
- a. rainy season

- b. winter season
 - c. summer season
 - d. all above
842. The exact cause of Busatee is :
- a. not known
 - b. known
 - c. Migration of some parasite larvae
 - d. all above
843. A tumour is caused by:
- a. purposeless multiplication of living cells
 - b. purposeful multiplication of living cells
 - c. purposeful restriction of living cells
 - d. all above
844. Tumours are more common in:
- a. carnivore
 - b. equines
 - c. bovine
 - d. all above
845. The etiology of tumours is :
- a. not well understood
 - b. well understood
 - c. both above
 - d. none of the above
846. Clinically tumours are classified into:
- a. benign tumours
 - b. simple tumours
 - c. malignant tumours
 - d. all above
847. Tumours can be classified on the bases of histological structures, i.e.
- a. fibroma
 - b. osteoma
 - c. myoma
 - d. all above
848. Malignant tumours in great majority of cases are:
- a. curable
 - b. incurable
 - c. both above
 - d. none of the above
849. Benign tumours in great majority of cases are:
- a. harmless
 - b. curable
 - c. can be extirpated
 - d. all above
850. Removal of tumours may be attempted by any one of the following techniques:
- a. Ligation
 - b. by using red hot iron

- c. by using the ecraseur
 - d. all above
851. Removal of tumours may be attempted by any one of the following techniques
- a. wart enucleator
 - b. chemical caustics
 - c. Excision
 - d. all above
852. Warts can be removed successfully by the single application of :
- a. undiluted Dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO)
 - b. carbolic acid
 - c. Potassium hydroxide
 - d. all above
853. Photographic recording of X-rays interaction with body tissues is termed as:
- a. X-ray
 - b. Radiograph
 - c. Ultrasound
 - d. Fluoroscopy
854. The discovery that enabled W. C. Roentgen in getting first Nobel Prize in physics is:
- a. Invention of X-ray Machine
 - b. Discovery of X-rays
 - c. Fluoroscopy
 - d. None of above
855. Which one of the following does not fall in the scope of Veterinary Radiology:
- a. Examination of Postmortem material
 - b. Age determination
 - c. Examining archeological samples of animal origin
 - d. Screening of narcotics
856. The grid is used between the X-ray head and the film:
- a. Keep daylight from exposing the film
 - b. Marking of film with fine lines
 - c. Eliminate the need of collimator
 - d. Decrease the number of scatter radiation striking the film

857. Developing agent is a chemical compound capable of:
- Changing silver halide to metallic silver
 - Changing the chemical constituents of the film base
 - Hardening the emulsion
 - Removing the free silver
858. The source of electrons in an X-ray tube is:
- Anode
 - Cathode
 - Cone
 - Focusing cup
859. The penetration of X-ray is determined by the:
- Kilovolt
 - Developer temperature
 - Milliamperage
 - Exposure time
860. Intensifying screens should be used to:
- cassettes cost less than cupboard holders
 - screen film requires less care in handling
 - the exposure time is shorter
 - the scale of contrast is better
861. To obtain a good quality lung radiograph it is essential to:
- increase exposure time
 - expose on inhalation
 - use sternal recumbency
 - expose on exhalation

862. The functional ingredients of X-ray film emulsion are:
- Sodium sulfite and metallic silver
 - Silver bromide and calcium tungstate
 - Base coat and gelatin
 - Gelatin and silver halide
863. Film cassette is a holder used to:
- thin and flexible
 - used for screened films
 - used for non-screened films
 - disposable
864. Best method for monitoring radiation exposure is by:
- Film badges
 - Geiger counter
 - Dosimeter
 - Blocker plate
865. To obtain a dorso-ventral radiograph, the animal should be lying on:
- Right side
 - Abdomen
 - Left side
 - Back
866. For precise radiographic diagnosis:
- At least 2 different views are required
 - Tube to film distance should be proper and calculated
 - The area of interest should be at center
 - The area of interest should be parallel to film
867. Secondary radiations causes film to:
- Foggy
 - Underdeveloped

- c. Overdeveloped
 - d. Clear
868. reduction in the distance from the X-ray tube to the film will result in:
- a. increased exposure time
 - b. increased risk to scatter radiation
 - c. decreased exposure time
 - d. decreased developing time
869. For handling of animal patient during radiography, the handler should:
- a. Wear a film badge
 - b. Wear lead apron
 - c. Be a qualified person
 - d. Be the owner of the animal
870. The most sensitive part of the body to X-ray exposure is:
- a. The brain
 - b. The heart
 - c. The skin
 - d. The testis
871. Material placed in the way of primary X-ray beam to absorb the weak radiations is called:
- a. Panel
 - b. Shutter
 - c. Collimator
 - d. Filter
872. The factors that directly control the radiographic contrast are:
- a. Kilovoltage and milliamperage
 - b. Focal spot size and focal-film distance
 - c. Object film distance
 - d. Cones and filters

873. X-ray films should be stored in a
- Humid and hot place
 - Cool and humid place
 - Cool and dry place
 - Hot and dry place
874. Improper safelight in dark room may:
- Increase developing time
 - Produce film fogging
 - Spoil the screen
 - Produce marks on films
875. As kVp increases, secondary radiation:
- Increases
 - Decreases
 - Remains same
 - Moves slowly
876. Secondary radiation can be controlled to some extent by:
- Keeping the room darkened
 - Air gap technique
 - A grid
 - Eliminating filters
877. All but one are the contrast medias used in radiography:
- Air
 - Barium sulfate
 - Sodium iothalamate
 - 50% dextrose
878. Excessive exposure to X-ray causes:

- a. Reversible tissue damage
 - b. Permanent tissue damage
 - c. Temporary tissue damage
 - d. No serious tissue damage
879. Leaded gloves are designed for protection from:
- a. The primary beam
 - b. Secondary beam
 - c. Cat scratches
 - d. Dog bites
880. To produce X-rays, which of the following doesn't apply:
- a. Electrons striking the tungsten target produce X-rays
 - b. Primary X-rays are useful
 - c. Scatter radiation is produced when they strike and bounce off a solid object
 - d. Low voltages are used to produce X-rays
881. Rotating anodes:
- a. Allow the use of larger focal spots
 - b. Become hot more rapidly than the stationary type
 - c. Allow use of greater mass
 - d. Produce more general radiation than a stationary anode.
882. The filtration used in diagnostic X-ray tubes is made of:
- a. Iron
 - b. Lead
 - c. Copper
 - d. Aluminum
883. What material is used on intensifying screens:
- a. Silver nitrate

- b. Calcium tungstate
- c. Sodium nitrate
- d. Calcium carbonate

884. What is responsible for the number of X-rays produced during an exposure?

- a. KvP
- b. mAs
- c. mA
- d. meV

885. To use the heel effect in radiography, the densest part of the body of patient is placed towards the:

- a. Anode
- b. Cathode
- c. Collimator
- d. Primary housing of tube

886. Out of 3 possible outcomes of X-rays interaction with body, the diagnostic radiology is mainly based on:

- a. Transmitted X-rays through body
- b. Absorbed inside body
- c. Scattered
- d. Refracted

887. Photoelectric effect yields the characteristic radiation by interacting with:

- a. M Shell electrons
- b. K shell electrons
- c. L shell electrons
- d. All of above

888. Which cells are most sensitive to radiation:

- a. Intestinal cells

- b. Lymphoid cells
 - c. Testicular cells
 - d. Epithelial cells
889. The effect which constitutes almost all of the scatter radiation in diagnostic radiology is:
- a. Heels effect
 - b. Photoelectric effect
 - c. Compton effect
 - d. Photodisintegration
890. All but one is not the somatic effect of radiation:
- a. Leukaemia
 - b. Malignant tumors
 - c. Infertility
 - d. Mutation
891. In a lung survey radiograph we can see the arteries and veins, that's why it is termed as:
- a. Reflector of body
 - b. Simulator of body
 - c. Roentgen Window of body
 - d. Mirror of body
892. In the developing solutions the most common reducing agents used are:
- a. Silver iodobromide
 - b. Hydroquinone and metol
 - c. Sodium carbonate
 - d. Silver Halide
893. Higher developer temperature results into uneven 'Slip' causing a film artifact termed as:
- a. Reverberation

- b. Shadowing
 - c. Reticulation
 - d. Slipping
894. An acid bath or stop bath is used immediately after developer:
- a. Neutralize the alkali of developer
 - b. Immediately stops reduction of silver halide
 - c. Both
 - d. None of above
895. The film should be left in the fixer for:
- a. Double than developing time
 - b. Twice as long as fixing time
 - c. Twice as long as the clearing time
 - d. 15 seconds
896. Commonly used fixing agents are:
- a. Sodium & ammonium thiosulfate
 - b. Aluminum chloride & sulfide
 - c. Acetic or sulfuric acid
 - d. Sodium sulfite & bromide
897. Most efficient and extensively used X-ray absorber is:
- a. Lead
 - b. Iron
 - c. Glass
 - d. Tungsten
898. The active layer of intensifying screens is:
- a. Reflecting layer
 - b. Protective layer
 - c. Phosphor layer
 - d. Active layer

899. For the diagnosis of suspected choke in a cat best contrast radiography technique would be:

- a. Barium anema
- b. Barium meal
- c. Barium swallow
- d. Gastrogram

900. Heparinized saline is commonly used to:

- a. assure the patency of IV catheter
- b. rehydrate anemic feline
- c. dilute pentothal sodium
- d. flush lacrimal duct

901. Atropien is a commonly used anticholinergic drug that;

- a. relax skeletal muscles
- b. dilate the pupils
- c. inhibits salivation
- d. induces local anesthesia

902. Which is of the following is an example of local anesthetic

- a. barbitures
- b. ketamine
- c. xylazine
- d. lignocain

903. Epinephrine should not be used with:

- a. normal saline
- b. lignocain
- c. morphine
- d. halothane

904. Which drug is not used to improve cardiac function

- a. digitoxin
- b. organophosphate
- c. thiazides
- d. cardiac anhydrous inhibitor

905. When a barbiturate is injected IV, it must be eliminated via:

- a. lungs
- b. kidney
- c. spleen
- d. intestine

906. The use of electrocautery in a tonsillectomy of a dog could be dangerous if the anesthesia used is:

- a. isoflurane
- b. halothane
- c. ether
- d. nitrous oxide

907. The two most commonly used inhalation anesthetic agents are:

- a. halothane and fluothane
- b. halothane and methoxyflurane
- c. metofane and methoxyflurane
- d. halothane and isoflurane

908. Once under anesthesia, dilated pupils indicate:

- a. adequate plane of anesthesia
- b. inadequate plane of anesthesia
- c. excitatory stage
- d. impeding respiratory arrest

909. The use of intravenous barbiturates is generally contraindicated in cesarean section in the bitch because of:

- a.agalactia of the mother leads to the loss of high percentage of the pups
- b. the drug is excreted in the milk of lactating female
- c. nausea in the mother is frequent complication
- d. severe respiratory depression of the fetus results

910. Pre-anesthetic drugs include:

- a. narcotic and tranquilizers
- b. anticholinergic and analeptics
- c. tranquilizers and inhalant gases
- d. narcotics and analeptics

911. The most common clinical utilization of preanesthetic agent is:

- a. atropine
- b. methadone
- c. pentobarbital
- d. neomycin

912. Why cardiopulmonary resuscitation of no benefit to surgery patient if it is started more than 6 minutes after cardiac arrest has occurred?

- a. although breathing and circulation can be restored, irreversible brain damage will have occurred
- b. although circulation can be restored, it will non inefficient and will interfere with breathing
- c. breathing and circulation can not be restored after this time

- d. although breathing and circulation can be restored, the heart may begin to fibrillate

913. When intubating an animal, it is essential to remember that the:

- a. pharynx is dorsal to the esophagus
- b. trachea is ventral to the esophagus
- c. esophagus is lateral to the pharynx
- d. trachea is ventral to the pharynx

914. Diffusion hypoxia is most commonly associated with:

- a. nitrous oxide
- b. carbon dioxide
- c. halothane
- d. isoflurane

915. Nitrous oxide is contraindicated in all but one of the following:

- a. pneumonia
- b. gastric torsion
- c. lung cyst
- d. cesarian section

916. One of the following causes a short period of apnea

- a. barbiturate
- b. meperidine
- c. ketamine
- d. xylazine

917. Which of the following is not a effect of barbiturate administration?

- a. hyposalivation
- b. perivascular sloughing
- c. delirium with recovery
- d. difficult to control depth of anesthesia

918. Atropine as a preanesthetic agent will cause:

- a. sedation and analgesia
- b. bronchodilation and bradycardia
- c. miosis and decrease salivation
- d. vagal inhibition and decreased gastric secretion

919. The following reflex is useful when judging the level of halothane anesthesia

- a. palpebral
- b. jaw muscle tone
- c. pedal
- d. corneal

920. Morphine as a preanesthetic drug:

- a. will not effect the amount of anesthesia
- b. may cause excitement and vomiting
- c. will not depress respiration
- d. is a safe narcotic for dogs and cats

921. Soda lime should be changed:

- a. when half of the granules have changed color
- b. every month
- c. every week
- d. twice in a week

922. To observe the palpebral reflex:

- a. tap the medial canthus
- b. pinch the ear
- c. pinch the skin between toe
- d. tap the cornea

923. Preanesthetic agent may:

- a. decrease the amount of anesthetic needed
- b. increase the amount of anesthetic needed
- c. decrease the oxygen needed
- d. increase the toxicity of anesthetic agent

924. Paradoxical respiration is a sign of:

- a. light anesthesia
- b. deep anesthesia
- c. early anesthesia
- d. no anesthesia

925. When using high flow of gas, the pop off valve should be:

- a. open
- b. closed
- c. removed
- d. Routed to soda lime

926. Which of the following is not a preanesthetic agent

- a. acepromazine
- b. xylazine
- c. metomidine
- d. naloxone

927. Repeated attempts for tracheal intubation may cause:

- a. esophagitis
- b. pharyngitis
- c. laryngospasm

d. periodontal disease

928. Epidural anesthesia blocks sensation in the:

- a. cranial region
- b. lumbar region
- c. thoracic region
- d. cervical region

929. How long do you fast a dog prior to the gastrotomy

- a. 6 hours
- b. 12 hours
- c. 18 hours
- d. 24 hours

930. Intermittent positive pressure breathing is necessary with:

- a. thoracic surgery
- b. abdominal surgery
- c. brain surgery
- d. perineal surgery

931. Which anesthetic is weakest and rarely used alone:

- a. halothane
- b. isoflurane
- c. nitrous oxide
- d. ether

932. Repair of teat fistula during lactation is an example of:

- a. Good surgical judgment
- b. Bad surgical judgment
- c. Right choice
- d. Treatment of choice

933. Blood product infusion in a dying patient is termed as:

- a. Replacement fluid therapy
- b. Adjunctive fluid therapy
- c. Maintenance fluid therapy
- d. Supportive fluid therapy

934. Virulent wounds are caused by:

- a. Viruses
- b. Bacteria
- c. Fungus
- d. Viruses and bacteria

935. The enzyme used for debridement of a wound:

- a. Bacterial collagenase
- b. Bacterial Protease
- c. Bacterial lipases
- d. Reverse transcriptase

936. Mostly encountered shock type in surgery is:

- a. Maldistributive shock
- b. Endotoxic shock
- c. Hypovolemic shock
- d. Cardiogenic shock

937. For IVP the contrast media used is:

- a. Barium sulfate
- b. Sodium iodide
- c. Water soluble iodine compounds
- d. Potassium iodide

938. The commonest gaseous medium used for producing negative contrast is:

- a. Room air
- b. CO₂
- c. O₂
- d. Methane

939. Triple contrast studies are mostly used in the examination of:

- a. Gall bladder
- b. Intestine
- c. Urinary bladder
- d. Kidneys

940. The normal esophagus in a survey radiograph appears as:

- a. Radiolucent
- b. Radiopaque
- c. Can not be seen
- d. Fluid filled tube

941. The size of normal cardiac silhouette increases with:

- a. Inspiration
- b. Expiration
- c. Pneumonic lungs

d. Diaphragmatic hernia

942. Dog presented with sudden onset of mucoid bleeding from mouth is good candidate for:

- a. Ranula
- b. Salivary mucocele
- c. Parotid gland mucocele
- d. Periodontal disease

943. In case of ruptured bladder the chief clinical sign would be:

- a. Haemoglobinuria
- b. Hematuria
- c. Abdominal pain & sepsis
- d. Ascities

944. An animal showing signs of exercise intolerance accompanied with development of lameness could be a good candidate for:

- a. Cardiac problems
- b. Metastatic pulmonary neoplasia
- c. Flail Chest
- d. Diaphragmatic hernia

945. Dogs having pendulous ears are more prone to the development of:

- a. Aural Hematoma
- b. Otitis
- c. Ear wounds
- c. All of above

946. Three year old dog presented with the complaint of progressive weight loss, pneumonia and tubular regurgitation immediately after feed intake is a good candidate for:

- a. Congenital Megaesophagus
- b. Acquired Megaesophagus
- c. Ranula
- d. Choke

947. Most common site for intussusception is:

- a. Ileocolic junction
- b. Jejunum
- c. Duodenum
- d. Colon

948. An animal encountering problem with the paradoxical movements of the rib segments (Flail chest) should be initially managed by:

- a. Tracheal intubation
- b. O₂ therapy
- c. Placing with affected side down
- d. Steroid administration

949. Most common site for the development of canine mammary tumors is:

- a. Cranial glands
- b. Right lateral glands
- c. Caudal mammary glands
- d. Left lateral glands

950. Perianal fistulas are commonly seen in:

- a. Great Dane
- b. German shepherd
- c. Pointers
- d. Doberman

951. A puppy presented with the complaint of progressive weight loss, pneumonia and forced suckling with the milk coming out from nostrils while suckling is a good candidate for:

- a. Salivary Mucocele
- b. Cleft Palate
- c. Megaesophagus
- d. Choke

952. Abdominal distention with unproductive attempts to vomit could be indicative of:

- a. Megaesophagus
- b. GDV
- c. Esophageal diverticula
- d. Liver failure

953. In case of blunt renal trauma the chief clinical signs would be:

- a. Haemoglobinuria
- b. Hematuria
- c. Abdominal pain

d. Urinary incontinence

954. Most common primary pulmonary neoplasia is:

- a. Squamous cell carcinoma
- b. Osteosarcoma
- c. Adenocarcinoma
- d. Hemangiosarcoma

955. X-ray should be taken in cases of chronic cases of otitis media and interna to rule out:

- a. Ossification of Tympanic Membrane
- b. Rupture of tympanic membrane
- c. Ossification of ear canal
- d. All of above

956. Overcorrection of Ectropion may lead to:

- a. Entropion
- b. conjunctivitis
- c. Blindness
- d. corneal ulcers

957. Colopexy is indicated in:

- a. Intussusception
- b. Recurrent Prolapse
- c. Megacolon
- d. None of above

958. Dogs having wide hairy tail are more prone to the development of:

- a. Anal sacculitis
- b. Prolapse
- c. Perianal fistulas
- d. Anal sac myiasis

959. Excessive exposure of wound to antiseptics:

- a. Promotes healing
- b. Delays healing
- c. Enhances granulation tissue formation
- d. Results in sinus formation

960. Immediate cause of death in cases of lightning strikes is:

- a. Trauma
- b. Cardiac failure
- c. Collapse of lungs
- d. Intravascular hemolysis

961. In cases of canine gastric surgeries antibiotic prophylaxis is not warranted because:

- a. Less bacterial contaminants are present due to acidic pH
- b. Less bacterial contaminants are present due to basic pH
- c. It will disturb the normal microflora
- d. Antibiotic will not work properly

962. For the early diagnosis of lameness the fastest known ancillary aid is:

- a. Ultrasonography
- b. X-rays
- c. Nerve Blocks
- d. Nuclear Scintigraphy

963. Tungsten is commonly used as cathode filament because it has:

- a. High melting point
- b. High vapor pressure
- c. High melting and vapor pressure
- d. None of above

964. In X-ray tube the process by which electrons are liberated from filament is termed as:

- a. Thermionic emission
- b. Compton effect
- c. Radio emission
- d. Ray production

965. For using barium sulfate in gastrogram the common contraindication is:

- a. Esophageal diverticula
- b. Ruptured stomach
- c. GDV
- d. Megaesophagus

966. Before conducting a contrast study, it is mandatory:

- a. To keep the animal off feed
- b. To always take survey radiograph

- c. To restrict water
- d. To restrain the animal

967. In DNA most sensitive portion to radiation is:

- a. Thymine
- b. Adenine
- c. Guanine
- d. Cytosine

968. In case of egg bound in birds muscular spasm may be the important factor which is caused by:

- a. Hypercalcaemia
- b. Hypocalcaemia
- c. Hypoglycaemia
- d. Hyperglycaemia

969. Fluid losses through vomiting, diarrhea etc. are called as:

- a. Continuing losses
- b. Insensible losses
- c. Pathological losses
- d. Sensible losses

970. Fluid losses through sweating and respiration are termed as:

- a. Insensible losses
- b. Sensible losses
- c. Permanent losses
- d. Physiological losses

971. In cases of GDV cardiac depression is caused by MDF's which is released from:

- a. Hypoxic pancreatic tissue
- b. Hypoxic Liver tissue
- c. Hypoxic spleen tissue
- d. Gastric mucosa

972. In cases of unilateral Cryptorchadism the testis that remains inside abdomen under goes:

- a. Hypotrophy
- b. Hypertrophy
- c. Thermal degeneration
- d. Degeneration

973. Incidence of mammary tumors is directly proportional to:

- a. Age of the bitches
- b. Mammary gland size
- c. Previous litter size
- d. All of above

974. In dogs feminization syndrome is caused by:

- a. Sertoli cell tumor
- b. Seminomas
- c. Sertoli cell tumors & seminomas
- d. Interstitial cell tumors and seminomas

975. Which one of the following is not a cause of acquired megaesophagus in dogs?

- a. Tumors
- b. Strictures
- c. Heavy metal poisoning
- d. Hirschprung's diseases

976. All but one is the cause of acute intestinal obstruction in small animals

- a. Intussusception
- b. Adhesions
- c. Foreign bodies
- d. Mesenteric volvulus

977. All but one is not the cause of GDV in dogs

- a. Overeating
- b. Abdominal pressing
- c. Pyloric stenosis
- d. MDF

978. The capacity of a sinus can be judged by:

- a. injecting fluid
- b. using probe
- c. Injecting methylene blue
- d. Surgically exposing it

979. Before opening a sinus it is better to identify its tract by:

- a. Using probe
- b. Injecting methylene blue
- c. Injecting phenol
- d. None of above

980. An emasculator is used in:
- a. orthopedics.
 - b. dentistry.
 - c. cardiology.
 - d. castration.
981. A correct statement regarding an onychectomy is that it involves the:
- a. Excision of a cyst.
 - b. Amputation of the tail.
 - c. Surgical removal of the nail.
 - d. Excision of the testicles.
982. In which of the following types of fracture would skin be torn, and bone and subcutaneous tissue be exposed?
- a. Impacted
 - b. Greenstick
 - c. Compound
 - d. Comminuted
983. An otoscope is an instrument primarily used for examining the:
- a. Rectum
 - b. Throat
 - c. Ears
 - d. Eyes
984. The type of wound healing in which granulation tissue forms, filling the defect, is known as:
- a. First intention
 - b. Second intention
 - c. Third intention
 - d. Fourth intention
985. Which of the following methods would be an initial measure in providing first aid for epistaxis?
- a. Application of ice packs to the nasal passages
 - b. Injection with vitamin K
 - c. Administration of a tranquilizer
 - d. Application of a pressure bandage to the affected area
986. A radiograph that has been developed with exhausted chemicals and increased developing time will have:
- a. good contrast, with a dark gray background.
 - b. poor contrast, with a black background.
 - c. good contrast, with a black background.
 - d. poor contrast, with a dark gray background.

987. Which of the following dog breeds is classified as brachycephalic?

1. Doberman pinscher
2. Springer spaniel
3. Chihuahua
4. Pekingese

988. The most important method of classifying sutures is:

- a. Absorbability
- b. Strength
- c. Tensile strength
- d. Knot security

989. Absorbable sutures lose the majority of its strength within:

- a. 14 days
- b. 30 days
- c. 60 days
- d. 120 days

990. In veterinary surgery the commonly used suture categories are:

- a. Class-I
- b. Class II
- c. Class III
- d. Class-I & III

991. A 5-0 suture material is _____ than 3-0:

- a. Larger
- b. Smaller
- c. Larger in length
- d. Absorbable

992. The 'Catgut' is given to some suture materials because they were initially manufactured from:

- a. Intestinal submucosa of cattle
- b. Intestinal submucosa of cat
- c. Intestinal submucosa of sheep
- d. Intestinal submucosa of buffalo

993. The chromic catgut absorbs slowly than plain catgut because of:

- a. Chromium is toxic to phagocytic cells
- b. Chromium provides water proofing
- c. Chromium reduces the surface action of body fluids
- d. None of above

994. The absorption of catgut will be more in patients suffering from:

- a. Hypoglycemia
- b. Hyperkalemia
- c. Protein deficiency
- d. Excessive blood loss

995. Inside body the catgut is absorbed through:

- a. Enzymatic proteolysis
- b. Phagocytosis
- c. Enzymatic proteolysis & phagocytosis
- d. Hydrolysis

996. The absorption of Vicryl inside body is unpredictable when it comes in contact with:

- a. Urine
- b. Blood
- c. Lymph
- d. Acid

997. Non absorbable suture materials retain their majority of strength for more than:

- a. 120 days
- b. 160 days
- c. 60 days
- d. 40 days

998. In presence of infection silk will be absorbed in:

- a. 3 months
- b. 4 months
- c. 5 months
- d. 6 months

999. The main problem with the cotton suture materials is:

- a. Knot security
- b. Strength
- c. Contamination
- d. Fast absorption

1000. The suture material mostly used in the orthopedic surgery is:

- a. Vicryl
- b. Dexan
- c. Stainless steel
- d. Cotton

