

36- Sulphaquinoxaline acts as anticoccidial by interfering with			
A. BABA utilization	B. folic acid utilization	C. thiamine utilization	D. all of them
37- Sulphonamide must be combined with other anticoccidial as			
A. amprolium	B. diaverdine	C. pyrimethamine	D. all of them
38- select the anticoccidial drug which act as thiamine antagonist			
A. salinomycin	B. ethobabate	C. amprolium	D. nicarbazin
39- withdrawal time for Toltrazuril is			
A. 19 days	B. zero	C. 29 days	D. 28 days
40- One of them counteracts liver fluke by inhibition of mitochondrial phosphorylation			
A. nitroxinil	B. clorsulon	C. closantel	D. both A and C
41- Levamisol is contraindicated to be given with			
A. piperzine	B. ivermectin	C. pyrantel	D. all of them
42- One of the following acts as GABA agonists			
A. clorsulon	B. ivermectin	C. albendazole	D. both A and B
43- Select the anthelmintic drug which have immunostimulant activity			
A. dichlorphen	B. albendazole	C. levamisole	D. triclabendazole
44- Ivermectin needs 35 days withdrawal time while eprinomectin needs			
A. Zero	B. 28 day	C. 19 day	D. 2 weeks
45- One of the following used as heart worm adulticide			
A. milbemycine	B. moxidectin	C. melarsomine	D. pyrantel
46- The drug of choice for acute fasciolosis in sheep is			
A. albendazole	B. triclabendazole	C. ivermectin	D. praziquantel
47- Select the drug acts against rumen fluke			
A. niclosamide	B. bithinol	C. resorantel	D. all of them
48- One of the following used to counteract immature heart worm in dogs and cats			
A. diethylcarbamazine	B. phenothiazine	C. piperazine	D. both A and C
49- which of the following is not one of anticestodal drug			
A. dichlorphen	B. resorantel	C. niclosamide	D. moxidectin
50- One of the following acts by inhibition of mitochondrial phosphorylation of Eimeria species			
A. Robenidine	B. nicarbazin	C. clopidol	D. dicazuril
51- ionophores may induced cardiac toxicity by increase transport of			
A. Ca ions	B. Cl ions	C. Mg ions	D. K ions
52- Ethobabate acts as anticoccidial by			
A. folic acid antagonist	B. PABA antagonist	C. thiamine antagonist	D. all of them
53- Select anticoccidial drug which act by increase influx of Na ions to sporozoite cells			
A. monensin	B. nicarbazin	C. sulphaquinoxaline	D. both A and B
54- Sulphonamide affect			
A. all Eimeria species	B. <i>E. tenella</i>	C. <i>E. necatrix</i>	D. all of them
55- One of the following the only agent can be used for laying hen for prevention and treatment of coccidiosis.			
A. nicarbazin	B. sulphadimidine	C. robenidine	D. amprolium

56- Ionophores contraindicated to be given with antibiotic			
A. pencillin	B. erythromycin	C. tiamulin	D. all of them
Identify the true (A) or false (B) sentences			
57- Tilmicosin is the potent macrolide that used for BRD prevention			A) True B) False
58- Excede is approved in lactating dairy cows			A) True B) False
59- Lincosamides are contraindicated in cow due to risk of fatal enterocolitis			A) True B) False
60- Paromomycin used for treatment of cryptosporidiosis and leishmainiasis			A) True B) False
61- Broad-spectrum therapy is needed initially when the organism is unknown			A) True B) False
62- Sulphonamides are drug of choice in treatment of enteric infection of layer			A) True B) False
63- Penicillin is used for treatment of tetanus in horses			A) True B) False
64- Do not administer florfenicol to dairy cows older than 20 months.			A) True B) False
65- Gentamicin is contraindicated in dog and cat			A) True B) False
66- Amikacin used in neonatal foals in treatment of septicemia or pneumonia			A) True B) False
67- Stilbene is an example of synthetic non steroid.	A) True	B) False	
68- Endogenous steroid can be given orally.	A) True	B) False	
69- The main constituent of trembelone acetate {TBA } is progesterone.	A) True	B) False	
70- B3 adrenergic agonists are substance that inhibit lipolysis.	A) True	B) False	
71- Neomycin is an example of non 4onophores antibiotics.	A) True	B) False	
72- Symbiotic is combination between probiotic and prebiotic.	A) True	B) False	
73- Probiotic used in case of lactose intolerance by production of $\beta$ D galactocidase enzyme.	A) True	B) False	
74- Probiotics are non-digestible non absorbable carbohydrate.	A) True	B) False	
75- Vaccination against coccidiosis used in all animals.	A) True	B) False	
76- Diclazuril is insoluble in water.	A) True	B) False	

### Second part subjective questions (6 marks) الإجابة في كراسة الإجابة

Briefly describe each of followings

- 1- Imidocarb and Diminazene. (3 m)
- 2- Disadvantages of Sulphonamide as anticoccidial drug. (3 m)

**Good luck**

**Dr. Mohamed El-Hewaity**

**Dr. Amany El-Mleeh**





Menoufia University  
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine  
Department of Nutrition and Clinical Nutrition  
Undergraduate Examination, 3<sup>rd</sup> year



I. Put True (A) or False (B) in the following statements:

1. Fasting metabolism per unit of metabolic live weight ( $W^{0.75}$ ) is higher in larger than in small animals ( )
2. The ratio of EUN per MJ fasting metabolism is higher in ruminants than non-ruminants ( )
3. The efficiency of converting feed into growing tissues is lower in young animals than in adults ( )
4. A supplement of digestible protein that is highly degradable in the rumen can decrease the ovulation rate of both sheep and cattle ( )
5. Feeding standards is a tabulated data which may be expressed either as quantities of nutrients or in dietary proportions ( )
6. In cats, niacin can be formed from AA tryptophan ( )
7. In cattle, puberty occurs at a fixed age rather than at a live weight ( )
8. The energy requirements during the first two third of pregnancy is relatively low in relation to protein, Ca and P requirements ( )
9. Ca content of the layer's ration during phase II is somewhat lower than phase I ( )
10. Added fat increases milk production, reduces body weight losses during early lactation and reduce incidence of ketosis ( )
11. The levels of iron and copper in milk are not adequate, they can be increased by giving a supplemental source to the lactating animal ( )
12. The effectiveness of DCAD can be checked by measuring urine pH ( )
13. Dogs can't recover nitrogen from urea and thus have high protein requirement for maintenance ( )
14. Wheat and barley can be used safely in poultry with restricted amounts ( )
15. The concentration of energy should be increased by 25%, while the concentration of other nutrients should be increased by 10% during heat stress ( )
16. To avoid health trouble such as Azoturea in working horses, feed horses more concentrate during the idle day ( )
17. Increasing dietary amino acids instead of protein % to the bird during heat stress ( )
18. Dry cow rations above 1% calcium (DM basis) have substantially increased milk fever ( )
19. During phase II of egg production, nutrient requirement for bird growth should be considered ( )
20. The poultry eat for calories ( )
21. The most critical (essential) limiting amino acids in poultry diets are methionine and threonine ( )



22. Roughage intake of dairy cows should be ranged from 1.5-2% of body weight ( )
23. As the egg production of hens falls during phase II of laying period, their requirements for acids and other nutrients decline ( )
24. If sexual maturity is delayed during the rearing period, the first egg laid will be smaller than the first eggs of pullets maturing at a younger age ( )
25. Horse's ration can be supplemented by up to 10-15% fat ( )
26. Most of the required energy of fish is supplied by carbohydrates and to a lesser extent by lipids ( )
27. High fiber feeds are restricted in fish diets and could not exceed 5% of the ration ( )
28. In rabbits, the first limiting amino acids are S-containing amino acids ( )
29. During the breeding season, the nutrient requirements of the stallion are similar to those of the late pregnant mare or a horse in light work ( )
30. Energy requirements are higher for fish than for warm blooded animals, thus giving fish a lower dietary protein to energy ratio ( )
31. Common salt in the horse's ration increases as work or exercise increase ( )
32. The nutrient requirements are more for multiparous than primiparous dairy cows ( )
33. Fish convert practical feeds into body tissue more efficiently than do farm animals ( )
34. Heat increment in fish is less than in birds and mammals ( )
35. Working horses should be drink water just after exercise ( )

## II. Choose the correct answer:

36. Basal endogenous nitrogen in ruminants is approximately  
 a. 350 mg N/kg  $W^{0.75}$  c. 250 mg N/kg  $W^{0.75}$   
 b. 400-500 mg N/kg  $W^{0.75}$  d. Non of above
37. The ration of finishing calves (350 kg BW-market) should contain  
 a. 18% CP, 65% TDN and 2.5% BW DMI b. 14% CP, 70 TDN and 3% BW DMI  
 c. 14% CP, 70 TDN and 2% BW DMI d. 12% CP, 70% TDN and 2% BW DMI
38. The mammary gland has the ability to block the energy of some element such as:  
 a. zinc and molybdenum b. iron and copper  
 c. selenium and fluorine d. (b and c)
39. Diets contain more than ..... fat may reduce feed intake, inhibit rumen microbes and induce digestive disturbances.  
 a. 5% b. 10%  
 c. 8% d. 15%
40. The proportions of NDF and ADF in the diet of dairy cows should be ..... and ..... respectively.  
 a. 22-25% and 18-20% b. 34-36% and 15%  
 c. 23-25% and 13-15% d. 28-32% and 18-20%



41. Crude protein requirement for dairy cows during early lactation period is
  - a. 18-20%
  - b. 12%
  - c. 14-16%
  - d. 15-16%
42. ME (kcal/kg) and CP% of broiler grower diet is
  - a. 3200 and 17%
  - b. 3000 and 21%
  - c. 3000 and 25%
  - d. 3100 and 18-20%
43. The ideal calorie:protein in broiler finisher ration:
  - a. 128-140:1
  - b. 161-179:1
  - c. 141-160:1
  - d. 180-200:1
44. During ration formulation, an optimal amount of NDF is essential to
  - a. Avoid milk fat depression
  - b. Maximum dry matter intake
  - c. None of above
  - d. Avoid milk fever
45. The high priority of the foetus for nutrients such as
  - a. Iron and energy
  - b. Vitamin E
  - c. Vitamin A
  - d. a,c
46. The essential fatty acid requirements in fish vary from .....of the diet.
  - a. 0.5-2%
  - b. 5-7%
  - c. 3-5%
  - d. 10%
47. ....amino acid requirement is essential in cats due to its high catabolic enzymes
  - a. Lysine
  - b. Threonine
  - c. Methionine
  - d. Arginine
48. Milk fever is caused due to.....
  - a. Excess calcium intake prepartum
  - b. Anionic diet prepartum
  - c. Excess energy intake prepartum
  - d. a,b
49. Enterotoxaemia in sheep is occurred due to.....
  - a. High intake of immature succulent forage
  - b. Clostridium perfringens
  - c. High carbohydrate intake
  - d. all of above
50. Equine metabolic syndrome is characterized by .....
  - a. Insulin resistance and laminitis
  - b. Big head
  - c. Cresty neck and obesity
  - d. a,c
51. Cold water fishes have .....protein requirements in comparison to warm water fishes
  - a. Higher
  - b. Non of above
  - c. Lower
  - d. Equal
52. Egg yolk blood spots is caused by .....
  - a. Vitamin A deficiency
  - b. Vitamin K deficiency
  - c. Nicarbazine and Piperazine
  - d. a, b
53. Energy requirement for rabbits is expressed by .....
  - a. Digestible energy (DE)
  - b. TDN
  - c. Metabolizable energy (ME)
  - d. Net energy
54. During the period of negative energy balance, energy intake may be increased by increasing
  - a. Protected fat
  - b. Individual feeders
  - c. High fermentable CHO
  - d. all of above



55. SARA results from.....  
a. Accidental feeding of grains  
b. High ruminal lactic acid  
c. Excess ruminal VFA  
d. all of above
56. Energy requirement for lactating dairy cows is expressed by.....  
a. NEL  
b. DE  
c. ME  
d. TDN
57. Ewes can be fed a maintenance diet for..... months of the year  
a. 7  
b. 8  
c. 2  
d. 4-5
58. Amounts fed should be adjusted to maintain horse's body condition score at .....  
a. 5-7  
b. 8  
c. 4  
d. 9
59. .... deficiency leads to high blood ammonia and neurological disorders in cats  
a. Taurine  
b. Protein  
c. Arginine  
d. Potassium
60. Cats are unable to synthesize.....  
a. Linolenic acid  
b. Linoleic acid  
c. Arachidonic acid  
d. Citrulline

### III. Write on the following: (10 marks)

1. Feeding of dairy cows during the transition period and diagram curve of feeding phases
2. Feeding of ewes during breeding (flushing) and pregnancy
3. Feeding of Brood mare and enumerate feeding rules of horses
4. Scheduled nutrient requirements for chicks to be laying hens (phases I and II egg production)
5. Feeding of newborn calves and their fattening schedule

*Best wishes*





Menoufia University  
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine  
Parasitology Department  
Third Year Parasitology Exam (Second term)  
Total marks (25)



Date: 25.5.2019

time allowed: 2 Hours

Please answer the following questions (60 points) الاجابة فى نموذج الاجابة الالكتروني

I- Choose the correct answer ..... (7.5 Marks)

1-prestomal teeth is characteristic for some ...

a-brachycera      b-nematocera      c-cyclorrapha      d-acarina

2-*Sarcocystis* sp. Is moved by ...

a-flagella      b-cilia      c-gliding      d-pseudopodia

3-labial glands are ...in number.

a-one      b-two      c-three      d-four

4-Propagative biological transmission means, the changes in...

a-number      b-number and shape      c-shape      d- change in cycle

5- *Besnoitia besnoiti* cyst is formed in ... host.

a-Final      b-final & intermediate      c-intermediate      d-paratonic

6-Circulatory system is called...

a-semi-opened      b-hanged      c-closed      d-opened

7-intestinal... lack host specificity.

a-*Eimeria* sp.      a- *Isospora* sp.      c-*Tyzzeria* sp.      d-*Cryptosporidium* sp.

8-apical structure of *Babesia* has hollow part named ...

a-rhoptry      b-conoid      c-micronemes      d-ring

9-chewing mouth part is present in ...

a-anopleura      b-mallophaga      c-siphonaptra      d-cyclorrapha

10-Dourine disease causative parasite is...

a-*Babesia equi*      b-*Trypanosoma equinum*      c-*Theileria equi*      d-*Trypanosoma equipardium*

11-multiplication of ... occurred by schizogony.

a-*Babesia major*      b-*Babesia equi*      c-*Babesia canis*      d-*Babesia bigemina*

12-*Tabanus* sp. Life cycle life cycle is occurred in ...

a-fresh water      b-stagnant water      c-running water      d-mud

13-housefly mouth part is ...

a-hard chitinized      b-spongy      c-protruded      d-retracted





Menoufia University  
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine  
Parasitology Department  
Third Year Parasitology Exam (Second term)  
Total marks (25)



Date: 25.5.2019

time allowed: 2 Hours

14- <i>Balantidium coli</i> is commensal in ...			
a-man	b-pig	c-dog	d-cat
15-hemiptera are...metabulate			
b- a	b-hemimetabulate	c-holometabulate	d-meta
16- <i>Cryptosporidium</i> sp oocyst contains ... sporozoites.			
a-two	b-four	c-six	d-eight
17-sucking mouth part is present in ...fly			
a- house	b- false stable	c- black	d- Tsetse
18- <i>Besnoitia besnoiti</i> is ... heteroxenous.			
a-accidental	b-facultative	c-obligatory	d-specific
19-Tsetse fly is mostly attracted to ... object.			
a-hard	b-moving	c-warm	d-cold
20- <i>Hexamita</i> sp. Is the ... protozoan of birds.			
a-urinary	b-gastric	c-intestinal	d-respiratory
21-Flesh fly wing is similar to ... fly			
a-stable	b-little house	c-blue	d-house
22- <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> pseudocyst is formed in ... host.			
a-Final	b-Final& intermediate	c-intermediate	d-paratonic
23-biting midges' pupa is ... shape.			
a-comma	b-basket	c-conical	d-barrel
24- <i>Encephalitozoon cuniculi</i> Spore is excreted in ...			
a-blood	b-urine	c-feces	d-saliva
25-complete metamorphosis means ...			
a- similar imago	b-different imago	c-similar instars	d-different instars
26-apical structure of <i>Eimeria</i> sp. Is present in ...			
a-oocyst	b-gametes	c-sporozoite	d-schizont
27-phylum: Insecta contains...			
a-dipoda	b-tetrapoda	c-pentapoda	d-hexapoda



Menoufia University  
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine  
Parasitology Department  
Third Year Parasitology Exam (Second term)  
Total marks (25)



Date: 25.5.2019

time allowed: 2 Hours

28-one host tick is ... species.			
a- <i>Boophilus</i>	b- <i>Rhipicephalus</i>	c- <i>Amblyomma</i>	d- <i>Hyalomma</i>
29- <i>Sarcocystis hominis</i> cyst is formed in ... host.			
a-Final	b-Final& intermediate	c-intermediate	d-paratonic
30-pupiparous females is ...fly			
a-house	b-false stable	c- flesh	d-Tsetse

- Identify true (A) or false (B)..... (7.5 Marks):-

- 31-all arthropods must contain head.
- 32-floation technique used to detect protozoa and trematoda.
- 33- Genital organs of arthropods are mostly circular.
- 34- *Eimeria stiedae* infect rabbit's bile ducts.
- 35-*Rhipicephalus* sp female deposited few and large sized eggs.
- 36-Rhizopodia is branched endodermal projection.
- 37-rat flea is the transmittor of plague.
- 38-axostyle is present in *Giardia* sp cystic stage.
- 39-chewing mouth part is found in beetles.
- 40-Tsetse fly wing has cleaver shape first posterior cell.
- 41-*Oxyuris equi* eggs detected by fecal sedimentation method.
- 42-the external body wall of arthropods is waxy in nature.
- 43-cytostome is the permanent mouth in many ciliates.
- 44-*Toxoplasma gondii* tachyzoite can be infective for several years.
- 45-pilose antenna has long and heavy hairs on all length.
- 46- Final host of *Plasmodium gallinaceum* is the black fly.
- 47-black fly antenna is long and beaded.
- 48-*Trypanosoma vivax* infection causes Souma disease in equine.
- 49-cleoptra members have two pairs of large membranous wings.
- 50-fecal culture is used to classify different nematode larvae.
- 51-horn fly female is pupiparous.





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Date: 25.5.2019

time allowed: 2 Hours

52-*Anopheles* sp female deposited group of eggs on the water.

53- All diptra are holometabulate

54- *Entamoeba coli* feces is very offensive odor with dark color.

55-stable fly transmit *Hymenolepis* sp. Of chicken.

56-pigments were produced in *Theileria* sp blue bodies.

57-potassium dichromate is the preservative of coccidian samples.

58-*Trichomonas foetus* cystic form loss its flagella.

59-main gut of arthropods contains ilium.

60-Gingivalis group has no cyst.

II-Please answer the following :.....( 10 Marks)

A-In a table mention the causative parasite of..... (3M)

1- Red mite of poultry.	2-Kala-azar disease.	3-scaly leg mite.	4-Nagana.
5-canker.	6-butcher's jell.	7-black head disease.	8-white spot disease.
9-whirling disease.	10-renal coccidiosis	11-Romans face	12-african sleeping sickness

B-In a table mention the medical importance of ..... (2.5M)

1-cockroaches	2-siphonaptra	3-hymenoptra	4-anopleura	5-mallophaga
---------------	---------------	--------------	-------------	--------------

C - Write full account on: ..... (4 .5 M)

- 1- myiasis definition and classify it anatomically with examples and signs.
- 2- Life cycle of *Eimeria tenella* (with diagram and illustration).
- 3- Life cycle of soft tick (with diagram and illustration).



Departement of pathology  
Faculty of veterinary medicine  
Menoufia university



Course name (code)	Systemic pathology (321)
Program	BVSc
Date	11 June 2019
Time allowed	2 hours
Total score	25 Marks

All questions should be answered:

Choose the correct answer

(20 marks)

- |                                     |                |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Q1. inflammation of the lips        | (A) Gingivitis |
| Q2. inflammation of the gum         | (B) Glossitis  |
| Q3. inflammation of the palate      | (C) Cheilitis  |
| Q4. inflammation of the oral cavity | (D) Palatitis  |
| Q5. inflammation of the tongue      | (E) Stomatitis |
- Q6. ....Is a cleft present in the center of the hard palate and may or may not involve the lips.  
(A) Barchygnathia (B) Cleft palate (C) Agnathia (D) Bird tongue
- Q7. Necrotic stomatitis is a form of superficial stomatitis.  
(A) true (B) false
- Q8. ....is a Partial or complete obstruction of esophagus by foreign body  
(A) Choke (B) Megaesophagus (C) esophageal ectasia
- Q9. Eating of rapidly fermented carbohydrates leads to ruminal acidosis  
(A) true (B) false
- Q10. hemorrhagic enteritis may be caused by  
(A) clostridia (B) coccidia (C) toxins (D) all of them (E) non of them
- Q11. General reactions of the liver to injury include:  
(A) Regeneration (B) Fibrosis (C) Bile duct hyperplasia (D) all of them (E) non of them
- Q12. Biliary fibrosis located in the portal area while cardiac fibrosis located around the central vein.  
(A) true (B) false
- Q13. Periportal hepatic necrosis involve the periphery of lobules when toxin is brought by portal vein.  
(A) true (B) false
- Q14. Serous atrophy of fat is readily identified by the gray gelatinous appearance of epicardial fat deposits.  
(A) true (B) false
- Q15. In congestive heart failure, the cardiac output is more than the venous return.  
(A) true (B) false
- Q16. Pulmonary edema is a gross finding in left side heart failure.  
(A) true (B) false
- Q17. Nutmeg appearance of liver is a sign of right side heart failure.  
(A) true (B) false



Q18. Dilation of an artery or cardiac chamber leading to formation of sac.	(A) Lymphangitis
Q19. Inflammation of veins.	(B) Vegetative endocarditis
Q20. Inflammation of lymph vessels.	(C) Aneurism
Q21. Caused by bacterial infections, the affected valves have large, adhering, friable, yellow-to-gray masses of fibrin.	(D) Atherosclerosis
Q22.: Hardening of intimal layer of large arteries due to proliferation of connective tissue, hyaline degeneration, infiltration of fat lipids and calcification.	(E) Phlebitis

Q23. .... Is the failure of extension of penis from its sheath.

- (A) Paraphimosis (B) Phimosis (C) Testicular hypoplasia (D) Spermatocoele

Q24. There is urethral opening in ventral side of the penis.	(A) Hypospadias
Q25. There is urethral opening on the dorsal side of the penis	(B) Epispadias
Q26. in which the lesion is mainly in the seminiferous tubules.	(C) Intratubular orchitis
Q27. in which the lesion is mainly in the interstitial tissue.	(D) Interstitial orchitis
Q28. The testicle fails to descend in scrotum through inguinal canal after birth.	(E) Cryptorchidism

Q29. Chronic inflammation of the spermatic cord following a wound or opening castration. induce hyperplastic proliferation of the spermatic cord.

- (A) phallitis (B) Paradidymis (C) Scirrhus cord (D) Spermatocoele

Q30. Salpingitis is inflammation of the uterine tube, and pyosalpinx is a pus-filled uterine tube

- (A) true (B) false

Q31. Accumulation of pus in the uterine lumen occurs as a sequela to endometritis or metritis

- (A) endometritis (B) pyosalpinx (C) Hydrosalpinx (D) Pyometra.

Q32. The presence of endometrium within the myometrium	(A) Agalactia
Q33. Inflammation of the lactiferous ducts.	(B) Adenomyosis.
Q34. Failure of milk production by the gland	(C) paraovarian
Q35. Milk retention and failure of milk letdown.	(D) Galactophoritis
Q36. Cysts that are external to the ovary	(E) Galactostasis

Q37. Intrarenal disease can target tubules by:

- (A) Ascending disease, such as pyelonephritis (B) Intraluminal toxic metabolites derived from glomerular filtrate (C) Ischemia (D) all of them.

Q38. Animals that die of acute renal failure often do so because of:

- (A) cardiotoxicity of elevated serum potassium (B) metabolic acidosis (C) pulmonary edema (D) all of them

Q39. A syndrome associated with multisystemic lesions and clinical signs because of renal failure.

- (A) pyelonephritis (B) Ischemia (C) pulmonary edema (D) Uremia

Q40. In acute tubular necrosis proximal convoluted tubules are most severely affected.

- (A) true (B) false

Q41. Glomeruli are resistant to ischemia and remain morphologically normal, even when ischemia is prolonged.

- (A) true (B) false

Q42. Recurrent bouts of fibrosis lead to scarring is a common endpoint, known as end-stage kidney

- (A) true (B) false

Q43. White-spotted kidney in cattle is caused by *Escherichia coli*.

- (A) true (B) false

Q44. The gross appearance of cut surface of a polycystic kidney has been described as Swiss cheese.

- (A) true (B) false

Q45. In subacute to chronic Immune-Mediated Glomerulonephritis glomeruli appear as pinpoint pale gray dots on cut surface of the cortex.

- (A) true (B) false

Q46. Membranous Glomerulonephritis, characterized by diffuse glomerular capillary basement membrane thickening without obvious increased cellularity.

- (A) true (B) false

Q47. In advanced hydronephrosis, kidney is a thin walled fluid-filled sac lined by flattened transitional epithelium.

- (A) true (B) false

Q48. Bacterial infection of the pelvis extended to renal tubules is referred to as

- (A) pyelonephritis (B) polycystic kidney (C) hydronephrosis (D) Uremia

Q49. Large renal pelvic calculi have a .....appearance because they take the shape of the renal calyces.

- (A) Staghorn (B) circular (C) crescent (D) triangular

Q50. The most common sites of lodgment of urethral calculi; at the ischial arch and at the proximal end of the sigmoid flexure

Q51. the urethral process is the most common site

Q52., calculi lodge proximal to the base of the os penis.

(A) In horse

(B) in dogs

(C) in rams

(D) in male cattle

Q53. Pulpy Kidney Disease *Clostridium perfringens* type D enterotoxemia in small ruminants, especially sheep.

- (A) true (B) false

Q54. Lack of communication between the nasal cavity and pharynx

(A) diphtheritic

Q55. Oozing of blood from the nares

(B) croupous

Q56. Fibrinous rhinitis with fibrinous exudate can be removed leaving intact underlying mucosa

(C) choanal atresia

Q57. Fibrinous rhinitis with pseudo membrane difficult to remove leaving ulcerated mucosa

(D) Epistaxis

Q58. A disease characterized by atrophy of dorsal and lateral cricoarytenoid muscles, particularly on the left side.

(E) Laryngeal hemiplegia

Q59. Bronchiectasis one of the most devastating sequelae to chronic bronchitis

- (A) true (B) false



Q60. Incomplete distention of lung alveoli	Ⓐ Pulmonary emphysema
Q61. Pathologic permanent dilation of a bronchus with rupture of the bronchial wall	Ⓑ pneumonia
Q62. Increase in amount of air in lungs characterized by dilation of the alveoli.	Ⓒ Atelectasis
Q63. Inflammation of the lung parenchyma which is acute and exudative	Ⓓ Bronchiectasis
Q64. chronic proliferative inflammation of lung with little or no evidence of exudate.	Ⓔ Pneumonia

Q65. ....caused by faulty medication through drenching which reaches in lungs instead of digestive track.

Ⓐ Aspiration pneumonia    Ⓑ pneumothorax    Ⓒ Fibrinous pneumonia    Ⓓ pulmonary edema

Q66. Chromatolysis is an irreversible process in which dispersion of Nissl's granule into fine particles or complete loss of the granules.

Ⓐ true    Ⓑ false

Q67. Softening of brain with loss of normal architecture and soft friable liquified mass.	Ⓐ Myelomalacia
Q68. Softening of spinal cord	Ⓑ Myelitis
Q69. Inflammation of spinal cord	Ⓒ encephalomalacia
Q70. Inflammation of durameter	Ⓓ leptomenigitis
Q71. Inflammation of piameter.	Ⓔ Pachymeningitis

A. Give full account about the followings:

(5 marks)

1. Fibrinous pneumonia; definition, cause, stages, macro and microscopic picture (3 marks)
2. Pyelonephritis; cause, pathogenesis, macro and microscopic picture (2 marks)

**Good luck**

*Mostafa Abdelgaber*



Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

Department of Bacteriology, Immunology and Mycology

Exam of General Bacteriology 2019

Third year

Time: Two hours

Total marks: 25

I-Write the name of the organism with the following description (4marks):

- |                            |                          |                       |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1- Green metallic colonies | 2- Fire tree             | 3- Grape like cluster |
| 4-Spoon like appearance    | 5- Dew drop colonies     | 6- Invert fire tree   |
| 7- Medusa head colonies    | 8- Drum stick appearance |                       |

II-Write the name the selective media Of the following organisms (2.5marks )

- |                  |                          |               |
|------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 1-E.coli         | 2- Staphylococcus aureus | 3- Salmonella |
| 4- Streptococcus | 5- Mycobacterium         |               |

III- Give the reason for (2 marks):

- 1- The mycobacterium is difficult to stain with Gram s stain
- 2- MRSA is resistant to different antibiotic

IV- Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers: (2.5 marks)

- 1- Bacillus anthracis when stained with ..... ,the capsule stained .....color but bacilli stained .....color and the reaction is called .....
- 3- All strains of Salmonellae are motile except two species in poultry ..... and .....
- 4- Coagulase test is differentiation between .....and ..... and catalase test is differentiation between ..... and .....



**V- Each questions below contains suggested answers choose the one best response to each question (3 Marks)**

- 1- Hotis and Miller test is specific for detection of
  - a- Streptococcus dysgalactiae
  - b- Streptococcus agalactiae
  - c- Streptococcus uberis
  - d- Streptococcus equi
- 2- Lancefield classification of Streptococci is base on
  - a- M and T antigens
  - b- C substance antigen
  - c- M, T and R antigens
  - d- M antigen
- 3- What organism produce lactose fermented on MacConky agar
  - a- Proteus
  - b- E.coli
  - c- Salmonellae
  - d- Shigella
- 4- Ascoli test used for diagnosis of
  - a- Streptococcus dysgalactiae
  - b- Bacillus anthracis
  - c- Salmonellae
  - d- Shigella
- 5- Food poisoning due to Staphylococcus aureus is caused by one of the following
  - a- Haemolysins
  - b- Leucocidin
  - c- Enterotoxin
  - d- Lethal toxin
- 6- Pinking of meat in cooked meat broth is through
  - a- C. septicum
  - b- C. perfringens
  - c- C. novi
  - d- All of these

**VI- Discuss of the following test in diagnosis of diseases( 3marks):**

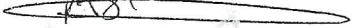
- 1- Tuberculin test
- 2- Milk ring test

**VII - Compared on the following (3marks):**

- 1- Mycobacterium species
- 2- Brucella species

**VIII- Write short notes on (5 Marks) :**

- 1- Antigenic structure of Salmonella species
- 2- General characters of Clostridium species

*Good Luck*  
  
*Prof. DR. Ashraf Awaad*



Please answer the all of following questions

First part the objective questions (60 questions/15 points) الاجابة في نموذج الاجابة الالكتروني

Choose the correct answer

1- A dietary protein is not degraded in the rumen is referred to .....	A. RUP	B. RDP	C. Microbial protein	D. Protected protein
2- Sweet clover disease is associated with .....deficiency	A. Vitamin E	B. Vitamin K	C. Vitamin A	D. Thiamin
3- Manganese plays an important role in the synthesis of.....	A. Bone	B. Osteoclast	C. Chondroitin sulphate	D. Osteoblast
4- Acid detergent fiber (ADF) are.....	A. cellulose & hemicelluloses	B. Cellulose & lignin	C. Hemicellulose & lignin	D. All of them
5- The ideal DCAD in dairy cattle is ..... to increase their production.	A. +50	B. -50	C. -250	D. +250
6- Trace element is expressed in .....	A. Percent %	B. g\ kg	C. part per million	D. part per thousand
7- Crazy chick disease is due to deficiency of.....	A. Vitamin E	A. Selenium	B. Vitamin E & Selenium	C. Thiamin
8- The ..... is rich in polyunsaturated fatty acids	A. soybean oil	B. coconut oil	C. peanut oil	D. Palm oil
9- ..... essential for collagen formation.	A. Vitamin E	D. Vitamin A	E. Manganese	F. Vitamin C
10- High level of calcium carbonate, iron, zinc and molybdenum reduce the absorption of .....	A. Copper	B. Iron	C. Manganese	D. Cobalt
11- ..... Is the chief cation of blood plasma and extracellular fluids of the body.	A. sodium	B. chlorine	C. calcium	D. sulphur
12- Chicks reared on a riboflavin-deficient diet develop.....paralysis	A. nerve degeneration	B. curled toe	C. beri-beri	D. jerky
13- ..... when rumen pH is below 5,5 associated with weak rumen motility	A. acute acidosis	B. SARA	C. ketosis	D. Downer cow syndrome
14- .....are 18- to 20-carbon unsaturated fatty acids having at least two double bonds	A. EAAs	B. Vitamin F	C. VFAs	D. Lecithins
15- .....is a metabolic disorder mainly of dairy cows close to calving due to Ca deficiency	A. Parturient paresis	B. ketosis	C. pregnancy toxemia	D. SARA
16- .....sum of all organic digestible nutrients	A. Digestible nutrients	B. Nutrients	C. NR	D. TDN
17- Zinc deficiency in cattle results in .....				





**Menoufia University**  
**Faculty of Veterinary Medicine**

**Nutrition and Clinical Nutrition. Second Year Exam, 2019/2020**

**020**

**time allowed: 2**



A. Swollen hock syndrome	B. Alopecia	C. Osteomalacia	D. 6 Rickets
<b>18-</b> Ruminant don't have ..... enzyme			
E. cellulase	F. sucrase	G. lactase	H. protease
<b>19-</b> .....is the first limiting A.A in soybean			
A. L-lysne	B. DL- methionine	C. lysine	D. Methionine
<b>20-</b> Micelles are combination of bile salts, .....& fatty acids			
A. Diglyceride	B. Monoglyceride	C. Triglyceride	D. A, B & C
<b>21-</b> ..... is phosphatidylcholines, Important in fat metabolism			
A. Glycolipids	B. Cephalins	C. Lecithins	D. phospholipids
<b>22-</b> .....is essential amino acids in poultry diets.			
E. Tyrosine	F. Cystine	G. Alanine	H. Histidine
<b>23-</b> ..... can destroy vitamins during storage			
A. ultraviolet light	B. sodium chloride	C. PUFA	D. choline chloride
<b>24-</b> Vitamin ..... Deficiency lead to Embryo mortality reaches a peak between 18 to 20 days of incubation			
A. Cyanocobalamin	B. Thiamin	C. Piroxidine	D. Riboflavin
<b>25-</b> .....supplementation in poultry diets save about 100 LE/ ton feed.			
A. bacillus lechiniformis	B. Enzymes	C. probiotics	D. BHT

**Identify the true (A) or false (B) sentences**

<b>26-</b> Antimicrobial agents can suppress intestinal synthesis of vitamin A
<b>27-</b> Saturated fatty acids affect rumen fermentation less than do unsaturated fatty acids
<b>28-</b> Metabolism of fat produces approximately 60 % of its weight water
<b>29-</b> Water requirement of lactating dairy cow is 60 L
<b>30-</b> Hypomagnesimia in young calves occurs when calves reared on milk
<b>31-</b> Microbes in the rumen can't consume ingested protein to build their own bodies
<b>32-</b> Deficiency in phosphorous only causes Pica in cattle
<b>33-</b> Butyric acid metabolized into ketone bodies
<b>34-</b> Deficiency of Nicotinamide causes "black tongue " in poultry
<b>35-</b> Cellulose hydrolyzed into VFA in large intestine of equine and rabbit
<b>36-</b> Crude protein content important factor governing the bulk of ration
<b>37-</b> Wide nutritive ratio (NR) is rich in protein
<b>38-</b> VFA is short chain from fatty acid produced by microbes in rumen only
<b>39-</b> Micelles are combination of bile salts, monoglyceride& fatty acids
<b>40-</b> Cats don't obtain vitamin D by exposure to sunlight
<b>41-</b> Presence of blood spots in egg due to deficiency of vitamin A
<b>42-</b> Fish most need all vitamins supplementation through feed



- Q37. The presence of hemosiderin-laden macrophages is an indicator of chronic passive congestion.  
 (A) True (B) False
- Q38. The end product of protein and purine metabolism in birds is uric acid, while in mammals is urea.  
 (A) True (B) False
- Q39. Acute inflammation is the progressive reaction of vascularized living tissue to injury over time.  
 (A) True (B) False
- Q40. Acute inflammation has a short duration, ranging from a few hours to a few days.  
 (A) True (B) False
- Q41. some inciting substances can invoke chronic inflammation directly and almost immediately.  
 (A) True (B) False
- Q42. Increased flow of blood to injured tissue (vasodilation), is responsible for.....  
 (A) Pain (B) Redness and heat (C) Loss of function (D) None of them

Q43. Fluid with minimal protein and is essentially an electrolyte solution like that of plasma.	(A) Fibrinogen
Q44. An opaque and often viscous fluid that contains more protein and more leukocytes.	(B) Neutrophils
Q45. Important plasma protein in exudates that polymerizes extravascular to form fibrin.	(C) Transudate
Q46. The first leukocytes to enter the exudate	(D) Mast cells
Q47. Rich in histamine and widely distributed in connective tissue adjacent to blood vessels	(E) Exudate

- Q48. .... essentially creates a pathway for leukocytes to follow to reach the site of tissue injury  
 (A) Pain (B) Redness and heat (C) chemotactic gradient (D) Wound healing
- Q49. In acute inflammation, the net outflow of fluid into extracellular tissue overwhelms the capacity for resorption by postcapillary venules and lymphatic vessels.  
 (A) True (B) False

Q50. Express high-affinity IgE receptors, similar to mast cells	(A) Margination
Q51. The avian, rabbit, and guinea pig neutrophil equivalent is termed	(B) Rolling
Q52. Leukocytes exit the central region of the vascular lumen and move to the periphery	(C) Eosinophils
Q53. Recruited from the bloodstream to vascularized tissue in allergic and parasitic diseases.	(D) Basophils
Q54. Initial contact between leukocytes & endothelium by transient, weak binding interactions.	(E) Heterophils

- Q55. Vascular Endothelial Cells regulating:  
 (A) Hemostasis/coagulation (B) Angiogenesis (C) Leukocyte homing (D) None of them (E) All of them
- Q56. Once activated and released or secreted, most inflammatory mediators:  
 (A) Decay rapidly and destroyed enzymatically (B) Scavenged by protective mechanisms  
 (C) Blocked by endogenous inhibitors (D) None of them (E) All of them
- Q57. A collection of pus circumscribed by a fibrous capsule that is visible grossly is called.....  
 (A) Caseation (B) Abscess (C) Calcification (D) None of them (E) All of them

Q58. Rapidly enhances vascular permeability	(A) Resolution
Q59. The desired outcome in the acute inflammatory response	(B) Suppurative inflammation
Q60. Type of inflammation occurs in a mucous membrane	(C) Phlegmonous inflammation
Q61. Type inflammation in which high numbers of neutrophils	(D) Histamine
Q62. Neutrophils distributed in tissue layers such as subcutaneous C.T	(E) Catarrhal inflammation