



امتحانات الفرقة

الثالثة

(الترم الثانى)

سنوات سابقة

	اقتصاد بيطري وإدارة المزارع الحيوانية				
	Course code & name		Veterinary Economics		
	Department		Husbandry & Animal Wealth Development		
	Prog.	B.V.Sc	No of Ex. papers	1	
	Date	18/6/2019	Time	2h	
	Marks	25 (50% of Total Marks)			

All Questions Should be Answered

Illustrate your answers with diagram whenever possible

Write fully on:

- 1- Economic problem and Market equilibrium in veterinary business.
- 2- Different types of costs in short run enterprises.
- 3- Factors affecting demand and supply of livestock goods.
- 4- Short run livestock production function.
- 5- Cross and price elasticity of demand on animal products.

انتهت الاسئلة
Best wishes



Course name (code)	Systemic pathology
Program	BVSc
Date	June 2021
Time allowed	2 hours
Total score	25 Marks

All questions should be answered:

Choose the correct answer

(25 marks)

- 1- Both congenital malformations of the heart and pulmonary diseases that prevents oxygenation of blood could also present cyanosis.
a- True b- false
- 2- Pulmonic Stenosis leads to right ventricular hypertrophy. Secondary changes observed include hepatomegally and ascites due to portal hypertension.
a- True b- false
- 3-Mitral or bicuspid valve Stenosis result to damming of blood in the lungs causing hydrothorax, and secondary enlargement of the left atrium.
a- True b- false
- 4--Tetralogy of Fallot is a defect that primarily presents as an atrial septal defect with attendant pulmonic stenosis, overriding aorta and secondary right ventricular hypertrophy.
a. True b- false
- 5- Patent ductus arteriosus result to shunting of blood from left to right, or from the aorta to the pulmonary vein.
a- True b- false
- 6- Dextrocardia is a congenital malformation in which the heart is abnormally located either partially or totally outside of the thorax.
a- True b- false
- 7- Ectopia cordis is a rare congenital heart condition in which the heart found in the right side of the chest instead of the left side.
a- True b- false
- 8-Eccentric hypertrophy is that increase in muscle mass of the heart without clear gross enlargement of the heart, while concentric hypertrophy has an attendant gross enlargement of the heart.
a- True b- false
- 9-Cardiac hypertrophy is considered a terminal event when the causes of cardiac dilatation persist.
a- True b- false
- 10- Cardiomyopathy is simply weakening of the heart muscles of unknown cause. It often results to congestive heart failure and a greatly dilated heart.
a- True b- false
- 11-..... usually show growth of fibrous tissues on the walls of the chambers, while the walls appeared to be of normal thickness.
a-dilative cardiomyopathy b- Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy c- Restrictive cardiomyopathy
- 12- In Endocardial Fibroelastosis, the Endocardium become fibrous following prolonged pressure build-up in the chambers as a result of stenotic valves
a- True b- false
- 13-Shaggy heart, mostly seen in cases of hardware disease in ruminants.
a- True b- false
- 14-Congestion, alveolar edema and brown induration of the lung can be seen incongestive heart failure
a- left sided b-right sided c- both of them d- none of them
- 15- Core pulmonale mean increased pulmonary resistance as in diffuse pneumonia.

- 16- The nutmeg liver can be seen in congestive heart failure.
a- left sided b-right sided c- both of them d- none of them
- 17-Tortuous distortions and dilations of vein mean
a- varicosis b- aneurysm c- phlebitis d- none of them
- 18- are local dilatation of the artery following weakening the walls of blood vessels.
a- varicosis b- aneurysm c- phlebitis d- none of them
- 19-.....is a congenital failure of fusion of hard palate at median plane.
a- Palatoschisis b. Adontia c. Brachygnathia d. Prognathia
- 20-.....is a developmental defect that result to shortened jaw. This condition is sometimes called parrot mouth
a. Palatoschisis b. Adontia c. Brachygnathia d. Prognathia
- 21-.....is a defect that result to protrusion of the lower incisors, resulting also to imperfect apposition of teeth.
a. Palatoschisis b. Adontia c. Brachygnathia d. Prognathia
- 22- Tooth heterotopia is an extra tooth outside the dental arcade at the mandibular region.
a- True b- false
- 23-Dental plaques become mineralized and form dental tartar or may cause dental caries
a- True b- false
- 24- Epulis are tumor-like masses of periodontal origin; they usually destroy the bone and interfere with the attachments of the teeth.
a- True b- false
- 25- which is excessive production of saliva, seen in most cases of stomatitis and encephalitis
a- ptyalism b- Aptyalism c- Sialoadenitis d- Ranula
- 26-..... is inflammation of the salivary glands.
a- ptyalism b- Aptyalism c- Sialoadenitis d- Ranula
- 27- is a cyst that filled with saliva, forms in the mouth under the tongue.
a- ptyalism b- Aptyalism c- Sialoadenitis d- Ranula
- 28- Dysphagia mean difficulty in swallowing which may be oral dysphagia or pharyngeal dysphagia
a- True b- false
- 29- Dysphagia due to a motor defect called Achalasia where there is failure of peristalsis and failure of lower esophageal sphincter to relax and result to esophageal impaction.
a- True b- false
- 30-..... is a blind pocket forms along the wall of the esophagus.
a- esophageal diverticula b- Dysphagia c- Ranula d- Achalasia
- 31- High protein diet cause primary or frothy bloat while obstruction causes secondary bloat.
a- True b- false
- 32-Postmortem evidence of bloat includes congestion of the caudal half of the carcass while the cranial half of the carcass becomes pale.
a- True b- false
- 33- The bloat line found in esophagus of an animal that died from bloat. The demarcation between cranial and caudal areas is the "bloat line" found at thoracic outlet area.
a- True b- false
- 34- Grain overload is an Acute necrotizing rumenitis associated with overeating of feeds that are easily metabolized by bacteria.
a- True b- false
- 35-Consequence of grain overload include.....
a- rumen ulcerations and perforations causing an acute chemical peritonitis b-secondary mycotic infections
c. hepatic abscessation d. all of them.
- 36-Stenosis suggests incomplete occlusion of the lumen of intestine; complete occlusion referred to as atresia.
a- True b- false

37. It is the rotation of intestine around its long axis.
38. It is the rotation of the intestine around its mesentery or loop of the intestine passes through a teared mesentery.
39. It is invagination of one portion of the intestine in the next segment.
- 40- Primary photosensitization occurs after prolonged ingestion of plants that contain photo-reactive agents and with diseased liver
- 41- Periacinar necrosis involves the cells adjacent to the terminal hepatic venules and is the most common form of zonal necrosis observed. commonly seen in severe hypoxia and in intoxications
- 42- Periportal necrosis, this form of zonal hepatic necrosis is common in acute toxic states.
- 43- Inflammation of the liver lacks the gross classical signs of inflammation, as swelling, redness, heat and others, as seen on body surfaces.
- 44- Focal hepatitis is that seen in cases of bacterial infections in liver, Multifocal hepatitis. common in parasitic lodgment in liver and immune mediated diseases. Diffuse hepatitis It is usually seen in viral infections
- 45- Periacinar hepatocytes have the highest regenerative activity for they are better nourished and have access to biliary drainage
- 46- Fibrosis of the liver result to derangement of liver architecture producing pseudolobulations.
- 47- The requisites for a lesion to be called cirrhosis are progressive fibrosis with nodular regeneration.
- 48- Cholecystitis in most species is usually caused by
- 49- Chronic pancreatitis is a consequence of progressive destruction of the pancreas by repeated occurrences of severe acute pancreatitis.
- 50- Death in renal failure is due to cardiotoxicity of the elevated potassium levels in the plasma
- 51- Nephrotic syndrome is characterized by hypoproteinemia, and hypolipidemia.
- 52- The kidneys are very susceptible to infarction because of their end-artery type of circulation and the large amount of blood that perfuses through the organ.
- 53- A proliferative glomerulonephritis is characterized by increased glomerular cellularity.
- 54- membranous glomerulonephritis is characterized by thickening of the basement membrane.
- 55- White Spotted Kidney is non-Suppurative interstitial nephritis.
- 56- Pyogenic bacteria which may reach the kidney via hematogenous routes cause pyelonephritis while by urogenous routes cause embolic nephritis.
- 57- In embolic nephritis both kidneys are affected but in pyelonephritis one or both kidneys are involved.
- 58- is dilation of the renal pelvis and calyces associated with progressive atrophy and cystic enlargement of the kidney.

- a. Torsion
b. volvulus
c. inversion
d. Intussusception

a- True

b- false

a- True

b- false

a- True

b- false

a- True

b- false

a- True

b- false

a- True

b- false

a- True

b- false

a- True

b- false

a- Salmonella species.

B-E. coli

c. clostridium perferingens

d- none of them

a- True

b- false

a- True

b- false

a- True

b- false

a- True

b- false

a- True

b- false

a- True

b- false

a- Acute

b- subacute

c- chronic

d- none of them

a- True

b- false

a. True

b- false

a- Hydronephrosis

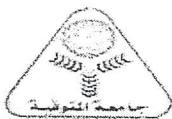
b. polycystic kidney

c. pyelonephritis

d. embolic nephritis

- 59-The development of an extensive degree of hydronephrosis requires that it be bilateral, especially if the obstruction is incomplete or intermittent.
a- True b- false
- 60- Bilateral obstruction of urine flow, which includes obstruction localized to the bladder or urethra, results in early death from uremia.
a. True b- false
- 61-.....is necrosis of gray matter of the brain.
a- encephalomalacia b- polioencephalomalacia c- leucoencephalomalacia d- myelomalacia.
- 62- Serous inflammation, as well as catarrhal inflammation can occur in the nervous tissue's inflammation.
a. True b- false
- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 63. is a trance-like state with loss of voluntary motion and failure to react to stimuli. | a. frenzy |
| 64. that is tense emotional or mental excitement | b. Catalepsy |
| 65 is an abnormal skin sensation such as itching sensations, usually associated with peripheral nerve damage. | c. Paresis |
| | d. Paresthesia |
- 66- Hypoplasia of the cerebrum is called The cerebrum of affected animal often shows absence of normal gyri and sulci and the surface appeared smooth.
a-Hydrocephalus b- lissencephaly. c- hydranencephaly. d- microencephaly
- 67-..... is the accumulation of excessive cerebrospinal fluid in ventricles.
a- Hydrocephalus b- lissencephaly. C- hydranencephaly. d- microencephaly
- 68- Evidence of increased intracranial pressure, such as edema, congestion, hemorrhage, and developing tumors result to.
a- Hydrocephalus b- lissencephaly. C- hydranencephaly. d- cerebellar coning
- 69- Thoracic rib impressions could be recognized on surfaces of the lungs in case of.....
a- emphysema b- interstitial pneumonia c-both of them d- none of them
- 70- Atrophic rhinitis cannot be considered a primary a nutritional deficiency state but infectious disease.
a- True b- false
- 71- "roaring" or "whistling." is a disease of horses characterized by paralysis of the intrinsic muscles of the larynx and is usually associated with injury to the
a- left recurrent laryngeal nerve b- right recurrent laryngeal nerve c-vagus
- 72-..... is collapse of lung alveoli can be due to blockade of the airways and resorption of air in the alveoli distal to the obstruction.
a- Atelectasis b-emphysema c- pneumonia d-pneumonitis
- 73- In emphysema, the whole lung remains inflated even when the thoracic cavity was opened
a. True b- false
- 74-Partial obstruction of an airway cause emphysema while complete obstruction cause atelectasis
a. True b- false
- 75- In cases of emphysema although the alveolar spaces are large, there occurs a marked reduction in the surface area for gaseous exchange.
a- True b- false

Good luck



DEPARTMENT OF VIROLOGY

Group B

Special virology course final exam
Bachelor veterinary medicine program (BVMP)

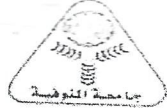
27th Jun, 2021

Total Marks (25 M)

Time: 120 min


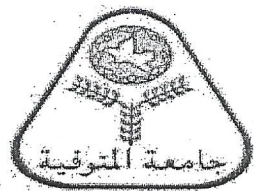
Please choose the correct answer from the followings (0.5M/ point)

- 1 In A /canine/ Egypt/1/99 (H3N8), the H3N8 refer to viral
a. Subtypes b. Types c. Isolate d. Strain
- 2 Skin nodule is the sample of choice for diagnosis of
a. BVDV b. LSDV c. IBRV d. FMDV
- 3 Alphaherpesvirinae produce latent infection in _____
a. Lymph nodes b. Spleen c. Secretory glands d. Nerve ganglia
- 4 Coronaviride , Arteriviridae and Ronviridae belong to order
a. Nidovirus b. Nidoviridae c. Nidovirinae d. Nidovirales
- 5 FMD could be isolated from the following except
a. Saliva b. Oropharynx c. Tongue epithelium d. Carcass muscles
- 6 Marker vaccines were used to control
a. BVDV b. LSDV c. AIV d. IBRV
- 7 All are true for Coronaviridae except
a. Crown shape b. SS RNA c. Icosahedral morphology d. Spherical morphology
- 8 The organization of Flaviviridae structural proteins from 5 to 3 ends were
a. C-E-prM b. C-prM-E c. E-prM-C d. E-C-prM
- 9 The external antigens in Herpesviridae include
a. Vp1 b. F protein c. gpB d. S protein
- 10 Lumpy skin disease virus and sheep pox virus are belonging to genus _____
a. Avipoxviruses b. Orthopoxvirus c. Capripoxvirus d. Leporipoxvirus
- 11 HPAIV similar to LPAIV in
a. Pathogenicity b. Morphology c. Antigenicity d. Genome sequence
- 12 The capsid of BVDV is _____ symmetry
a. Helical b. Icosahedral c. Complex d. Binal
- 13 Cloven hoofed animals affected by the following viruses except
a. LSD b. FMD c. ILT d. Border disease
- 14 _____ viruses undergoes both antigenic shift and antigenic drift
a. BVDV b. FMDV c. IBR d. AIV
- 15 All are true for HA conditions of SAT2 virus except
a. Guinea pig RBCs b. Mg⁺⁺ c. 4C° d. pH 4.2
- 16 In herpesviruses, there are _____ types of DNA organization
a. three b. Four c. Five d. Six
- 17 There are _____ biotypes of BVDV
a. Three b. Four c. One d. Two
- 18 All strains of IB virus are antigenically homogeneous
a. False b. True
- 19 The receptor binding protein is _____ in influenza virus
a. HN b. HA c. S d. N
- 20 Sheeppox virus infect sheep and protect cattle against LSDV
a. False b. True
- 21 All the following disinfectant affect FMD viruses except
a. Soap b. Phenol c. Carbonate d. Sodium hydroxide
- 22 The antigenic relations between genera of poxviridae based on surface antigens
a. False b. True
- 23 To make DIVA for FMDV we use ELISA based on structural viral proteins
a. True b. False
- 24 T and B lymphocytes will be transformed by _____ viruses
a. Influenza b. Gamaherpes c. Betaherpes d. Alphaherpes
- 25 AIV appears _____ under electron microscope for first isolation from infected samples
a. Spherical b. Crown c. Filamentous d. Rounded



- 26 All species of poultry were susceptible to Markes disease virus
a. True b. False
- 27 Intracellular inclusion bodies is characteristic for
a. Poxviridae b. Herpesviridae c. Coronaviridae d. Flaviviridae
- 28 All are responsible for genetic diversity of influenza viruses except
a. Host susceptibility b. Viral polymerase c. Segmented DNA d. Segmented RNA
- 29 Herpesviruses are poorly neutralized by antibodies
a. True b. False
- 30 Which of the following viruses produce pock lesion on CAM?
a. BVDV b. AIV c. ILT d. Both a and c
- 31 Persistent infected animals occur as a result of intrauterine infection with
a. Herpesvirus b. Poxvirus c. Pestivirus d. FMD virus
- 32 _____ is SS RNA positive sense with icosahedral symmetry capsid and naked
a. LSDV b. BVDV c. FMDV d. AIV
- 33 Which is true for ILT virus?
a. Affect cattle b. Produce latency c. Naked d. Segmented RNA
- 34 Glycoprotein (S) is characteristic spike in
a. Herpesviruses b. Coronaviridae c. Flaviviruses d. Orthomyxoviruses
- 35 High degree of genetic variability and escaping from neutralizing antibodies occur in
a. LSDV b. BVDV c. IBRV d. Marks
- 36 _____ is resistant to ether and chloroform
a. BVDV b. Capripox c. Avipox d. IBRV
- 37 In poxviruses genome, the inverted terminal repeat is characteristic for virus
a. Family b. Genus c. Order d. Strain
- 38 In Picornaviridae, _____ protein is essential for serotyping
a. VP1 b. VP2 c. VP3 d. VP4
- 39 Preferable sample for isolation of canine influenza virus is _____
a. Nasal swab b. Lung c. Skin d. Both a and b
- 40 Which of the following are the largest genome viruses?
a. Flaviviruses b. Picornaviruses c. Coronaviruses d. Caliciviruses
- 41 The complex structure is a characteristic feature for _____
a. Poxviruses b. Paramyxoviruses c. Flaviviruses d. Picornaviruses
- 42 RNP complex is nucleic acid associated with _____ protein in AIV
a. NP, P, V, L b. HA and F c. HA and N d. NP, PB1, PB2, PA
- 43 There is antigenic relationship between BVDV
a. LSDV b. Border disease c. IBRV d. IBV
- 44 Goat pox is _____ virus
a. HA b. Non HA c. Eluting d. Haemadsorped
- 45 Which of the following viruses contain E1, E2 and E^{rns} structural proteins?
a. BVDV b. LSDV c. IBRV d. NDV
- 46 SAT-2 virus belongs to genus _____
a. Aphthovirus b. Coronavirus c. influenzavirus d. Flavivirus
- 47 The tegument is a unique structure in _____
a. Poxviridae b. Herpesviridae c. Picornaviridae d. Flaviviridae
- 48 The sample of choice for detection of IB virus is _____
a. Lung b. Cloaca c. Brain d. Skin
- 49 All are true for poxviruses except
a. Brick shape b. Vector c. Viral transcriptase d. Cellular transcriptase
- 50 Genus _____ are arboviruses
a. Flavivirus b. Pestivirus c. Influenza B d. Aphthovirus

Sivakapi 2/3

	Veterinary Economics and Farm Management				
	Course name				
	Prog.	B.V.Sc.	No of Ex. papers	1	
	Date	23/6/2021	Time	2 hrs	
	Marks	25 degree			

All questions should be answered

Q1: Shadow (A) if true (✓) and (B) if false (X) for the following sentences (25 Mark)

1. If an increase in consumer incomes leads to a decrease in the demand for X good, then this good is normal good
2. The government can increase the taxes in case of elastic goods
3. If the total revenue changes in the opposite direction from price, the demand become in elastic
4. Suppose people buy more of good 1 when the price of good 2 rises. These goods are complements.
5. If an increase in the price of a good has no impact on the total revenue in that market, demand must be price elastic
6. When the price of a good is higher the equilibrium price, it causes an excess supply
7. If demand is price inelastic, the value of the price elasticity of demand must be less than
8. The law of demand is negative slope, while law of supply is positive slope
9. Land is one of veterinary resources and cannot transmitted from place to place
10. There is direct relationship between the quantity demanded of a commodity and its price.
11. Market equilibrium is a point at which demand intersect supply
12. Economic resources have alternative uses
13. Elements of Economic problem in livestock sector are wants and needs
14. Human needs are numerous, increasing and renewable.
15. The economic problem has arisen because one want is satisfied, another want appears
16. When the price of a commodity rises, people buy less of that commodity
17. If the price of some goods rises, the demand for them may increase instead of falling in case of prestige goods
18. The demand curve slopes downward from left to right.
19. Movement Along the demand curve refers to a situation of change in quantity in response to change in price of a commodity
20. Supply is the amount of a commodity that sellers are able and willing to offer for sale at different price per unit of time
21. There is direct relationship between the price of a commodity and its quantity offered for sale over a specified period of time
22. Technological improvement reduces cost of production
23. The supply of agricultural products is directly affected by the weather conditions.
24. The equilibrium price is the price where the intentions of buyers and sellers match

25. Excess supply is created when price is set above the equilibrium price
26. Excess demand is created when price is set below the equilibrium price
27. When the relative responsiveness or sensitiveness of the quantity demanded is measured to changes, in its price, the elasticity is said to be price elasticity of demand.
28. Price elasticity of demand is the degree of responsiveness of quantity demanded of a good to a change in its price
29. The coefficient of price elasticity of demand is always negative
30. When the percent change in quantity of a good is greater than the percent change in its price, the demand is said to be elastic
31. When the percentage change in the quantity of a good demanded is equals percentage in its price, the price elasticity of demand is said to have unitary elasticity.
32. When the percent change in quantity of a good demanded is less than the percentage change in its price, the demand is called inelastic
- 33- When the quantity demanded of a good dose not change at all to whatever changes in price, the demand is said to be the elasticity of demand is zero.
- 34- The demand for necessary goods is less elastic or inelastic.
- 35- The demand for luxury goods, is greatly elastic
- 36- If a good has greater number of close substitutes available in the market, the demand for the good will be greatly elastic
- 37- Demand is inelastic in short period but elastic in long period
- 38- If the proportion of income spent on the purchase of a good is very small, the demand for such a good will be inelastic.
- 39- Income is an important variable affecting the demand for a good
- 40- The income elasticity divides the goods into three types
- 41- For normal goods, the value of elasticity is greater than zero but less than one
- 42- The numerical value of goods is positive in case of substitute goods
- 43- The cross elasticity of demand which are complementary to each other is negative
- 44- If total revenue does not change when price changes, demand is unit-elastic.
- 45- Microeconomics is a branch of economics that studies the behavior of individuals and farms
- 46- Resources are the inputs used in production of goods.
- 47- The scarcity of resources creates two kinds of problems
- 48- Building used in production process is one of cash capital.
- 49- Variable costs are the costs which change with change in the level of output
- 50- Marginal Cost is a change in total cost of output that results from a one additional unit of input cost.

Good luck



Menoufia University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Nutrition and Clinical Nutrition. Second Year Exam, 2020/2021
Date: 20.6.2021 time allowed: 2 Hours



Please answer the all of following questions

Model A

(80 questions/25 points) الاجابة في نموذج الاجابة الالكتروني

A-Choose the correct answer			
1- Lipids typically comprise about% of fish diets			
A. 5	B. 10	C. 15	D. 25
2- The feed efficiency in fattening calf is			
A. 10:1	B. 2:1	C. 6:1	D. 1:1
3- Which of the following has high level of RDP			
A. alfalfa	B. SBOM	C. canola meal	D. none of them
4- The percent of CP in the balanced ration for pregnant ewes is%			
A. 18	B. 14	C. 10	D. 12
5- The best milk replacer contains percent protein for cow.			
A. 22	B. 24	C. 35	D. 30
6- Fattening calves concentrate to be fed when calves reach 150 kg weight until reach 250 Kg body weight containing Cp%			
A. 16	B. 18	C. 20	D. A&B
7- Dairy cattle concentrate to be fed during milking period characterized by mm thickness			
A. 4	B. 8	C. 6	D. none of them
8- Amount of starter ration for poultry is g according to recommendation of producers.			
A. 500	B. 250	C. 750	D. none of them
9- CP % of broiler at 7 th day age is according to cob avian requirement.			
A. 23	B. 21	C. 20	D. 24
10- The required CP for Oreochromis niloticus average weight 100 g is%.			
A. 20	B. 25	C. 32	D. 28
11- Fattening calves concentrate fed after calves reach 250 kg weight contain total digestible nutrients%			
A. 78	B. 14	C. 76	D. B&C
12- A heifer gaining 0.5 Kg/day might have endogenous losses of calcium of 5 g/day and retain 6 g/day the animal's dietary requirement for calcium would therefore be g / day			
A. 27	B. 11	C. 40	D. A&B
13- The level of crude fiber in poultry diet should not be more than			
A. 3	B. 5	C. 10	D. B&C
14- Fish digestive system seems to be better adapted to utilization of as primary energy source.			
A. protein	B. lipids	C. CHO	D. A&B
15- The required CP for Nile tilapia average weight 0.5 g is%.			
A. 38	B. 36	C. 32	D. 28



Menoufia University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

Nutrition and Clinical Nutrition. Second Year Exam, 2020/2021

Date: 20.6.2021

time allowed: 2 Hours



16- ME requirements for finisher diets in poultry is			
A. 3225	B. 3202	C. 3200	D. All of them
17- A minimum of % CP in the DM is recommended for Dry cow rations.			
A. 18	B. 14	C. 12	D. 19
18- Energy required for is for fish than for warm blooded food animals.			
A. equal	B. less	C. more	D. much more
19- Dietary crude fiber level of % appears sufficient for the young growing rabbit			
A. 12	B. 10	C. 15	D. B&C
20- dietary crude protein levels required for fattening rabbit%.			
A. 16	B. 17	C. 18	D. A&B
21- The rabbit is known to have a specific need for the essential fatty acid.....			
A. Lysine	B. linolenic	C. linoleic	D. arachidonic
22- The requirement of poultry for sodium is met by the provision of /kg of diet.			
A. 3 g NaCl	B. 2.5 g Na	C. 2.5 g NaCl	D. 3 g Na
23- Rations contain %CP to meet requirements during early lactation period. .			
A. 19	B. 17	C. 15	D. 16
24- The efficiency of utilization of metabolizable energy for milk production is%			
A. 70	B. 65	C. 62	D. 75
25- Fat corrected milk (FCM) kg =.			
A. 0.4 x kg protein + 15 kg fat	B. 0.4 x kg milk + 15 kg fat	C. 0.4 x kg fat + 15 kg milk	D. 0.4 x kg milk + 15 kg protien
26-is a concentrated source of readily available nutrients for newborn animal.			
A. Milk replacers	B. Colostrum	C. Calf starter	D. A&B
27- close-up dry cow, protein in the ration ispercent of the ration DM.			
A. 14 to 15	B. 18 to 19	C. 12 to 13	D. 17
28- Electrolyte balance about mEq/kg is satisfactory for poultry.			
A. 250	B. 220	C. 230	D. B&C
29- Dairy cattle, when full fed, will consume up to about 2.5-3.5% BW daily as.....			
A. air dry feed	B. Dry matter feed	C. roughage	D. A, B & C
30- Prolonged deficiency ofleads to degeneration of the testes and in females to keratinization of the vagina.			
A. Protein	B. Energy	C. Vitamin A	D. phosphorus
31- A minimum of percent ADF in the dietary DM during early lactation			
A. 18	B. 28	C. 21	D. 30
32- Ifintake is increased too rapidly or is too high, acidosis and displaced abomasum are possible in early lactation.			
A. NDF	B. ADF	C. CF	D. NFE
33- Increase the amount of will increase the digestibility of the ration which is needed for fattening animals			



Menoufia University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Nutrition and Clinical Nutrition. Second Year Exam, 2020/2021
Date: 20.6.2021 **time allowed: 2 Hours**



A. fat	B. protein	C. NDF	D. ADF
34- One kg FCM contains about 35 g protein. So about gram digestible protein is required in addition to maintenance requirement per kg of milk produced			
A. 50 to 55	B. 60-65	C. 75-70	D. None of them
35- High quality legumes generally have ADF values between			
A. 18-20	B. 20-45	C. 30-45	D. 20-35
36- The absence of causes the cat's retina to slowly degenerate causing eye problems			
A. alanine	B. vitamin A	C. taurine	D. B&C
37- Cats do not have a dietary requirement for			
A. Fat	B. carbohydrates	C. alanine	D. B&C
38- In early lactation, feed intake don't occur with nutrient needs for milk production, especially for.....			
A. energy	B. fat	C. protein	D. 75
39- Peak DM intake phase in dairy cattle production cycledays postpartum			
A. 0-140	B. 0-70	C. 140 to 305	D. 70 to 140
40- In absence of illness if dog is losing body condition,			
A. moistening the dry food	B. change diet	C. inject vitamin	D. all of them
41- Calf starters are produced commercially and contain several grains containing% CP.			
A. 21	B. 22	C. 20	D. 18
42- Microingredients (vitamins, , drugs, pigments) are premixed with diet ingredients			
A. separately	B. together	C. before	D. non of them
43- Determination of the gross energy of milk by.....			
A. chemical analysis	B. bomb calorimetry	C. factorial method	D. A&B
44- Feeding management for layer pullets aims to maintain and avoiding obesity.			
A. sexual maturity	B. High production	C. growth rate	D. A&B
45- feed size for tilapia with average body weight 100 gm ismm			
A. 0.5	B. 1.5	C. 1	D. 2
46- Dry pet food contains% CP			
A. 27	B. 25	C. 15	D. B&C
47- The is the most common mill used in dry-grind plants			
A. Conditioner	B. sifter	C. hammer	D. pellet
48- Canned dog food contain% CP			
A. 27	B. 25	C. 15	D. B&C
49- C/P ratio in grower broiler diets according to NRC is			
A. 140	B. 160	C. 193	D. 170
50- Crude protein content of layer diets during high producing period is.....			
A. 21	B. 20	C. 19	D. 16

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

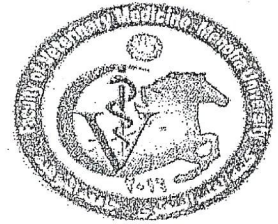


Menoufia University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Nutrition and Clinical Nutrition. Second Year Exam, 2020/2021
Date: 20.6.2021 **time allowed: 2 Hours**



- 51- As the energy of the poultry diet increase, the protein of the diet should be decrease ✓
- 52- The ration Ca & P in starter is 1:1 while in finisher 2:1 ✗
- 53- TMR, allows for greater use of unpalatable feeds. ✓
- 54- The allowance of milk should be gradually increase as the calf grows older. ✗
- 55- Vitamin C deficiency in fish lead to lordosis and scoliosis ✓
- 56- Fish lose high energy in protein catabolism and excretion of nitrogenous wastes ✗
- 57- Cattle calves are better to be fattened than buffalo calves ✓
- 58- Inadequate nutrition during pregnancy is liable to retard faetal growth and delay the attainment of mature size ✓
- 59- Shrimp prefer floating feed than sinking feed. ✗
- 60- The holding diet delay sexual maturity in turkey and contain less energy than starter diet. ✓
- 61- Canned pet foods provide beneficial massage of the teeth and gums to help periodontal disease ✗
- 62- Overdoses of vitamins A and D are more common in cat diets than their deficiencies ✗
- 63- Fur balls are important problem in does especially angoras ✓
- 64- Conditioning occurs by adding hot water in conditioner. ✗
- 65- Creep feeding is used for increase the rate of ovulation and hence the lambing rate ✓
- 66- Males have a higher fasting metabolism and a higher energy requirement for maintenance than do castrates ✓
- 67- a sub-maintenance ration show some reduction in fertility in male cause a cessation of ovarian function. ✓
- 68- from birth to about puberty the rate of growth accelerates and after maturity it rarely increase ✓
- 69- Fish performance depend on number of feeding and water stability of the pelleted ration ✓
- 70- When plants mature, lignin content increases resulting in higher ADF and increase digestibility. ✗
- 71- Fasting heat production is more nearly proportional to house area of animals than size. ✗
- 72- Net Protein requirement for maintenance = $6.25(100/BV(MFN \times DM + EUN \times W^{0.73}))$ ✗
- 73- Suppling energy in diet using CHO ration than fat is beneficial in heat stress ✓
- 74- The protein requirement of the growing chick is based on its need for amino acids in correct proportions ✓
- 75- In TMR, Cows consume the desired proportion of forages when two or more forages are offered. ✗
- 76- Young animals can consume less amounts of feed per unit body weight than older one ✗
- 77- Early feeding of colostrum at 2 to 5 percent of birth weight is necessary ✗
- 78- Cats are adapted to a high protein carbohydrate rich and fat-poor diet ✗
- 79- Small bones and splinters in meat and fish pieces should be introduced in the dog meat. ✗
- 80- Group feeding in dairy cow is less economical than feeding individually ✗

Good luck
Prof. Dr. Hamada. E. Ishafie



Group : B

14 Salmonella is character is by bipolarity

a- True

b- False

15- Asoli test is specific for detection of *Streptococcus dysgalactiae*

a- True

b- False

16- *Staphylococcus aureus* appear as black colonies on media mannitol salt media

a- True

b- False

17- Shiga toxin produce by salmonella

a- True

b- False

18- *Staphylococcus aureus* is characters motile , non sporing and arranged in grape like cluster

a- True

b- False

19- Fowel cholera is caused by *Pasteurella multocida*

a- True

b- False

20- Carter are classified of *Pasteurella* on capsular antigen

a- True

b- False

21- Zeihl- Neelson stain is specific stain for *Brucella*

a- True

b- False

22- Edward s media is selective for *Staphylococcus epidermidis*

a- True

b- False

23- PLET media is selective for *Bacillus anthracis*

a- True

b- False

24- Virulent antigen of salmonella present in fresh isolates of *Salmonella typhi*

a- True

b- False

25- Protein A present in cell wall of *Streptococcus* while M protein present in cell wall of *Staphylococcus*

a- True

b- False

I- Each questions below contains suggested answers choose the one best response to each question (12.5 Marks)

26- XLD medium is used for cultivation of

a- *Clostridium tetani*

b- *Staphylococcus aureus*

c- *Pasteurella multocida*

d- *Salmonella*

27- EMB medium is used for cultivation of

a- *E.coli*

b- *proteus*

c- *Haemophilus*

d- *Campylobacter*

28- Which of the following organism produces enterotoxin as virulence factor

a- *Bacillus anthracis*

b- *Clostridium tetani*

c- *Staphylococcus aureus*

d- *Salmonella*

29- Grape like culster is characteristic feature of

a- *Staphylococcus*

b- *proteus*

c- *Haemophilus*

d- *Mycoplasma*

30- Bipolarity is characteristic feature of

a- *Pasteurella*

b- *Proteus*

c- *Haemophilus*

d- *Mycoplasma*

31- Which of the following media is suitable for growing of *Salmonella*

a- Selenit F broth

b- Tetrathinot broth

c- XLD

d- All of the above

32- Media used for enhancement of *Staphylococcus* pigmentation



قسم طاق
الفرس الثالثة

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



Date: 6.6.2021

time allowed: 2 Hours

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

Choose the correct answer			
1-genital organs of arthropods are...			
a-single	b-double	c-triple	d- mixed
2- <i>Sarcocystis</i> sp. Is moved by ...			
a-flagella	b-cilia	c-gliding	d-pseudopodia
3-salivary 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- <i>Besnoitia besnoiti</i> cyst is formed in ... host.			
a-Final	b-final & intermediate	c-intermediate	d-paratonic
6-all arthropode must contain...			
a-wings	b-head	c-thorax	d-abdomen
7-intestinal... lack host specificity.			
a- <i>Eimeria</i> sp.	a- <i>Isospora</i> sp.	c- <i>Tyzzeria</i> sp.	d- <i>Cryptosporidium</i> sp.
8-apical structure of <i>Babesia</i> has hollow part named ...			
a-rhoptry	b-conoid	c-micronemes	d-ring
9-the best example of chewing mouth part is present in ...			
a-ants	b-fleas	c-cimex	d-cockroaches
10- <i>Eimeria maxima</i> inhabits...part of small intestine			
a-anterior	b-anterior and middle	c-middle and posterior	d-posterior
11- <i>Trichomonas vaginalis</i> trophozoite has ... anterior flagella			
a-1	b-2	c-3	d-4
12- <i>Eimeria meleagridis</i> is Pathogenic for turkey.			
a-non	b-slight	c-moderate	d-high
13-housefly mouth part is ...			
a-fixed	b- retracted	c-protroded	d- reversed

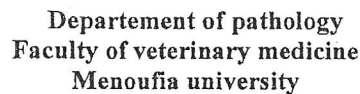
31-17-a
a-sheep

14- <i>Babesia canis</i> vector is ...			
a- <i>Boophilus</i>	b- <i>Rhipicephalus</i>	c- <i>Amblyomma</i>	d- <i>Dermacenter</i>
15-cochroaches are...bulate			
b- ameta	b-hemimeta	c-holometa	d-meta
16- <i>Tyzzeria</i> sp. oocyst contains ... sporozoites.			
a-two	b-four	c-six	d-eight
17-hard tick mouth parts is clearly detected from ...surface			
a- dorsal	b- ventral	c- median	d- lateral
18- <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> is ... heteroxenous.			
a-accidental	b-facultative	c-obligatory	d-specific
19-the ultimate molting number of <i>Tabanus</i> sp. larvae is ...			
a-7	b-8	c-9	d-10
20- <i>Eimeria truncata</i> are ... pathogenic for geese.			
a- non	b- slight	c- moderate	d- high
21- house fly wing has ... shaped cell			
a- opened	b-semi opened	c-closed	d-cleaver
22- <i>Toxoplasma gondii</i> pseudocyst is formed in ... host.			
a-Final	b-Final& intermediate	c-intermediate	d-paratonic
23-sand flies' cacoen is ... shape.			
a-comma	b-basket	c-conical	d-barrel
24- <i>Theileria parva</i> causing ...fever in cattle.			
a-East coast	b-Egyptian	c-Mediterranean Coast	d-North Africa
25-pleomorphic <i>Trypanosoma</i> sp. is ...			
a- <i>Trypanosoma vivax</i>	b- <i>Trypanosoma brucei</i>	c- <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i>	d- <i>Trypanosoma congolens</i>
26- <i>Eimeria maxima</i> are ... pathogenic for chicken.			
a-slight	b-slight to moderate	c-moderate to high	d-high
27-the masked transmitter of orthoptra is ...			
a-air	b-grasses	c-basket	d-cartoons
28-vector of <i>Babesia equi</i> is			
a- <i>Boophilus</i>	b- <i>Rhipicephalus</i>	c- <i>Amblyomma</i>	d- <i>Dermacenter</i>
29- <i>Sarcocystis hominis</i> cyst is formed in ... host.			
a-Final	b-Final& intermediate	c-intermediate	d-paratonic
30-oviparous females is ...fly			

a-sheep	b-horse	c- flesh	d-Tsetse
31- <i>Trypanosoma mellophagum</i> is transmitted by sheep ...			
a-louche	b-ked	c-nasal fly	d-bot fly
32- <i>Anophales</i> sp. larvae are usually the water surface			
a-oblique	b-equal	c-even	d-over
33-Amastigote form has ... fibril			
a-tiny	b-small	c-medium	d-large
34-humped thorax is characteristic for ...fly			
a-gad	b-gnats	c-black gnats	d-bot
35-soft tick has... body			
a-tiny	b-small	c-medium	d-large

- Identify true (A) or false (B).....

- 36-*Eimeria canis* is non-pathogenic for canine.
- 37-respiratory system of arthropod is considered opened.
- 38-*Babesia divergens* present on RBCs surface with vertical angle.
- 39- *Balantidium coli* cyst can infect canine.
- 40-Bradyzoite has posterior located nucleus.
- 41- *Eimeria stiedae* infect rodent's bile ducts.
- 42-Rhizopodia is unbranched ectodermal projection.
- 43-rat flea is the main transmittor of plague.
- 44-axostyle is present in *Giardia* sp. cystic stage.
- 45-sucking mouth part may be found in ants.
- 46-Tsetse fly wing has cleaver shape first posterior cell.
- 47-the external body wall of arthropods is waxy in nature.
- 48-cytostome is the permanent mouth in all ciliates.
- 49-male mosquito's antenna has long and heavy hairs on all length.
- 50- Final host of *Plasmodium gallinaceum* is *Aedes* sp.
- 51-black fly antenna is long and beaded.
- 52-*Trypanosoma vivax* infection causes Souma disease in equine.
- 53-cleoptra members have two pairs of large membranous wings.
- 54-horn fly female is ovarious.
- 55- Female *Culex* sp. deposited pored group of eggs on the water.



Course name (code)	Systemic pathology
Program	BVSc
Date	June 2021
Time allowed	2 hours
Total score	25 Marks

Choose the correct answer

(25 marks)

- 1- Both congenital malformations of the heart and pulmonary diseases that prevents oxygenation of blood could also present cyanosis.
a- True b- false
- 2- Pulmonic Stenosis leads to right ventricular hypertrophy. Secondary changes observed include hepatomegaly and ascites due to portal hypertension.
a- True b- false
- 3-Mitral or bicuspid valve Stenosis result to damming of blood in the lungs causing hydrothorax, and secondary enlargement of the left atrium.
a- True b- false
- 4--Tetralogy of Fallot is a defect that primarily presents as an atrial septal defect with attendant pulmonic stenosis, overriding aorta and secondary right ventricular hypertrophy.
a. True b- false
- 5- Patent ductus arteriosus result to shunting of blood from left to right, or from the aorta to the pulmonary vein.
a- True b- false
- 6- Dextrocardia is a congenital malformation in which the heart is abnormally located either partially or totally outside of the thorax.
a- True b- false
- 7- Ectopia cordis is a rare congenital heart condition in which the heart found in the right side of the chest instead of the left side.
a- True b- false
- 8-Eccentric hypertrophy is that increase in muscle mass of the heart without clear gross enlargement of the heart, while concentric hypertrophy has an attendant gross enlargement of the heart.
a- True b- false
- 9-Cardiac hypertrophy is considered a terminal event when the causes of cardiac dilatation persist.
a- True b- false
- 10- Cardiomyopathy is simply weakening of the heart muscles of unknown cause. It often results to congestive heart failure and a greatly dilated heart.
a- True b- false
- 11-..... usually show growth of fibrous tissues on the walls of the chambers, while the walls appeared to be of normal thickness.
a-dilative cardiomyopathy b- Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy c- Restrictive cardiomyopathy
- 12- In Endocardial Fibroelastosis, the Endocardium become fibrous following prolonged pressure build-up in the chambers as a result of stenotic valves
a- True b- false
- 13-Shaggy heart, mostly seen in cases of hardware disease in ruminants.
a- True b- false
- 14-Congestion, alveolar edema and brown induration of the lung can be seen incongestive heart failure
a- left sided b-right sided c- both of them d- none of them
- 15- Core pulmonale mean increased pulmonary resistance as in diffuse pneumonia.

- a- True b- false
- 16- The nutmeg liver can be seen in congestive heart failure.
a- left sided b-right sided c- both of them d- none of them
- 17-Tortuous distortions and dilations of vein mean
a- varicosis b- aneurysm c- phlebitis d- none of them
- 18- are local dilatation of the artery following weakening the walls of blood vessels.
a- varicosis b- aneurysm c- phlebitis d- none of them
- 19-.....is a congenital failure of fusion of hard palate at median plane.
a- Palatoschisis b. Adontia c. Brachygnathia d. Prognathia
- 20-.....is a developmental defect that result to shortened jaw. This condition is sometimes called parrot mouth
a. Palatoschisis b. Adontia c. Brachygnathia d. Prognathia
- 21-.....is a defect that result to protrusion of the lower incisors, resulting also to imperfect apposition of teeth.
a. Palatoschisis b. Adontia c. Brachygnathia d. Prognathia
- 22- Tooth heterotopia is an extra tooth outside the dental arcade at the mandibular region.
a- True b- false
- 23-Dental plaques become mineralized and form dental tartar or may cause dental caries
a- True b- false
- 24- Epulis are tumor-like masses of periodontal origin; they usually destroy the bone and interfere with the attachments of the teeth.
a- True b- false
- 25- which is excessive production of saliva, seen in most cases of stomatitis and encephalitis
a- ptyalism b- Aptyalism c- Sialoadenitis d- Ranula
- 26-..... is inflammation of the salivary glands.
a- ptyalism b- Aptyalism c- Sialoadenitis d- Ranula
- 27- is a cyst that filled with saliva, forms in the mouth under the tongue.
a- ptyalism b- Aptyalism c- Sialoadenitis d- Ranula
- 28- Dysphagia mean difficulty in swallowing which may be oral dysphagia or pharyngeal dysphagia
a- True b- false
- 29- Dysphagia due to a motor defect called Achalasia where there is failure of peristalsis and failure of lower esophageal sphincter to relax and result to esophageal impaction.
a- True b- false
- 30-..... is a blind pocket forms along the wall of the esophagus.
a- esophageal diverticula b- Dysphagia c- Ranula d- Achalasia
- 31- High protein diet cause primary or frothy bloat while obstruction causes secondary bloat.
a- True b- false
- 32-Postmortem evidence of bloat includes congestion of the caudal half of the carcass while the cranial half of the carcass becomes pale.
a- True b- false
- 33- The bloat line found in esophagus of an animal that died from bloat. The demarcation between cranial and caudal areas is the "bloat line" found at thoracic outlet area.
a- True b- false
- 34- Grain overload is an Acute necrotizing rumenitis associated with overeating of feeds that are easily metabolized by bacteria.
a- True b- false
- 35-Consequence of grain overload include.....
a- rumen ulcerations and perforations causing an acute chemical peritonitis b-secondary mycotic infections
c. hepatic abscessation d. all of them.
- 36-Stenosis suggests incomplete occlusion of the lumen of intestine; complete occlusion referred to as atresia.
a- True b- false

59-The development of an extensive degree of hydronephrosis requires that it be bilateral, especially if the obstruction is incomplete or intermittent.

- a- True b- false

60- Bilateral obstruction of urine flow, which includes obstruction localized to the bladder or urethra, results in early death from uremia.

- a. True b- false

61-.....is necrosis of gray matter of the brain.

- a- encephalomalacia b- polioencephalomalacia c- leucoencephalomalacia d- myelomalacia.

62- Serous inflammation, as well as catarrhal inflammation can occur in the nervous tissue's inflammation.

- a. True b- false

63. is a trance-like state with loss of voluntary motion and failure to react to stimuli.	a. frenzy
64. that is tense emotional or mental excitement	b. Catalepsy
65 is an abnormal skin sensation such as itching sensations, usually associated with peripheral nerve damage.	c. Paresis
	d. Paresthesia

66- Hypoplasia of the cerebrum is called The cerebrum of affected animal often shows absence of normal gyri and sulci and the surface appeared smooth.

- a-Hydrocephalus b- lissencephaly. c- hydranencephaly. d- microencephaly

67-..... is the accumulation of excessive cerebrospinal fluid in ventricles.

- a- Hydrocephalus b- lissencephaly. C- hydranencephaly. d- microencephaly

68- Evidence of increased intracranial pressure, such as edema, congestion, hemorrhage, and developing tumors result to.

- a- Hydrocephalus b- lissencephaly. C- hydranencephaly. d- cerebellar coning

69- Thoracic rib impressions could be recognized on surfaces of the lungs in case of.....

- a- emphysema b- interstitial pneumonia c-both of them d- none of them

70- Atrophic rhinitis cannot be considered a primary a nutritional deficiency state but infectious disease.

- a- True b- false

71- "roaring" or "whistling." is a disease of horses characterized by paralysis of the intrinsic muscles of the larynx and is usually associated with injury to the

- a- left recurrent laryngeal nerve b- right recurrent laryngeal nerve c-vagus

72-..... is collapse of lung alveoli can be due to blockade of the airways and resorption of air in the alveoli distal to the obstruction.

- a- Atelectasis b-emphysema c- pneumonia d-pneumonitis

73- In emphysema, the whole lung remains inflated even when the thoracic cavity was opened

- a. True b- false

74-Partial obstruction of an airway cause emphysema while complete obstruction cause atelectasis

- a. True b- false

75- In cases of emphysema although the alveolar spaces are large, there occurs a marked reduction in the surface area for gaseous exchange.

- a- True b- false

Good luck



Menoufia University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Pharmacology Department



Date: 8 / 6 / 2019

Third Year Exam (2nd term)

Time allowed: 2 Hours

Please answer the all of following questions

First part the objective questions (76 questions/19 marks) الاجابة فى نموذج الاجابة الالكترونى

Choose the correct answer			
1- the antimicrobial which acts by interfering with DNA function in the bacteria			
A. chloramphenicol	B. enrofloxacin	C. streptomycin	D. spiramycin
2- Which antibiotic is primarily bacteriostatic but becomes bactericidal at higher concentrations			
A. Tetracycline	B. ampicillin	C. erythromycin	D. chloramphenicol
3- Select the antibiotic that has a high therapeutic index			
A. Doxycycline	B. streptomycin	C. Cephalexin	D. florfenicol
4- Select the antibiotic whose dose must be reduced in patients with renal insufficiency			
A. Erythromycin	B. Tobramycin	C. chloramphenicol	D. penicillin
5- Indicate sulfonamide whose Na salt is suitable for topical use in the eye:			
A. Sulfamoxole	B. Sulfadoxine	C. Sulfadiazine	D. Sulfacetamide
6- Which of the following is not a semisynthetic penicillin			
A. Ampicillin	B. Carbenicillin	C. Cloxacillin	D. Procaine penicillin
7- Choose the semisynthetic penicillin which has an extended spectrum of activity against many gram negative bacilli, is acid resistant but not penicillinases resistant			
A. Cloxacillin	B. penicillin V	C. Piperacillin	D. Amoxicillin
8- Select the semisynthetic penicillin which is not acid resistant			
A. Carbenicillin	B. Cloxacillin	C. Ampicillin	D. penicillin V
9- The drug of choice for atypical pneumonia due to Mycoplasma pneumoniae is			
A. Ceftriaxone	B. Doxycycline	C. Gentamicin	D. Ciprofloxacin
10- The following antibiotic penetrates blood-CSF barrier the best			
A. Chloramphenicol	B. Tetracycline	C. Gentamicin	D. Erythromycin
11- Which aminoglycoside causes more hearing loss than vestibular disturbance as toxic effect			
A. Gentamicin	B. Sisomicin	C. neomycin	D. Kanamycin
12- Streptomycin sulfate is not absorbed orally because it is			
A. Destroyed by gastric acid	B. Insoluble in water	C. Highly ionized	D. Degraded by GIT enzymes
13- Gentamicin differs from streptomycin in that			
A. It is less nephrotoxic	B. used for pseudomonas	C. not use in tuberculosis	D. Both 'B' and 'C'
14- The following antibiotic is highly active against anaerobic bacteria			
A. Tobramycin	B. Clindamycin	C. Ciprofloxacin	D. tilmicosin
15- Antimicrobials effective against anaerobic bacteria include the following except			
A. Ampicillin	B. Chloramphenicol	C. Clindamycin	D. Tobramycin

16- Select the antibiotic that active against mycoplasma, rickettsia and chlamydia			
A. Tetracycline	B. florfenicol	C. tulathromycin	D. spectinomycin
17- Select the antibiotic that is potent histamine releaser			
A. Neomycin	B. penicillin O	C. Polymyxin	D. Both 'B' and 'C'
18- Select antibiotic that act against gram positive (aerobic & anaerobic) and is strong nephrotoxic			
A. Amoxicillin	B. gentamicin	C. Bacitracin	D. Both 'B' and 'C'
19- Select the antibiotic that is act against mycobacterium tuberculosis			
A. Streptomycin	B. Rifampicin	C. kanamycin	D. A, B & C
20- Select the antibiotic that is cytochrome P450 enzyme inhibitor			
A. Enrofloxacin	B. enrofloxacin & erythromycin	C. something else	D. erythromycin
21- Select the antibiotic that is act against Pseudomonas			
A. Ticarcillin	B. cefadroxil	C. Nafcillin	D. Both 'A' and 'C'
22- Select the antibiotic that have poor intracellular penetration			
A. Spiramycin	B. cephalixin	C. norfloxacin	D. doxycycline
23- Select the antibiotic that is not used in lactating dairy cattle			
A. penicillin & gentamicin	B. cefquinome	C. something else	D. gentamicin & tilmicosin
24- Select the antibiotic that is not act against mycoplasma			
A. spectinomycin	B. tylosin	C. thiamphenicol	D. Both 'A' and 'C'
25- Select the antibiotic that is used in case of necrotic enteritis in broiler			
A. Amoxicillin	B. lincomycin	C. Both 'A' and 'B'	D. something else
26- An example of Lincosamide			
A. Clindamycin	B. tilmicosin	C. tiamulin	D. something else
27- Select the antibiotic that has the most activity against Gram-negative bacteria			
A. cefotaxime	B. cefadroxil	C. cefaclor	D. something else
28- Select the antibiotic that is act against mycoplasma and pasteurella			
A. enrofloxacin	B. tulathromycin	C. doxycycline	D. All of them
29- Select the antibiotic that is used in case of meningitis			
A. chlortetracycline	B. chloramphenicol	C. sulfadiazine	D. something else
30- Select the antibiotic that is used in case of enteric infections			
A. colistin	B. doxycycline	C. amoxicillin	D. something else
31- Used as universal antidote.			
A. BAL	B. Charcoal	C. Starch	D. both A and C
32- The chemical antidote for Na nitrite is			
A. iodine	B. cyanide	C. strong acid	D. deferoxamine
33- Atropine is pharmacological antidote for			
A. barbiturate	B. adrenaline	C. physostigmine	D. all of them
34- Specific antidote for strychnine is			
A. mephensin	B. atropine	C. morphine	D. something else
35- The chelating agent for iron poisoning is			
A. charcoal	B. Na nitrite	C. deferoxamine	D. both B and C