

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

51. Vaccination with AIV-H5N1 subtype protects against infection with all H5 subtypes ( )
52. Small size eggs is a character of NDV infection in layers ( )
53. Live AE vaccines are applied in layer pullets through wing web sticking ( )
54. Reo virus live vaccines in breeders are mostly used through S/C injection ( )
55. Vertical transmission percent is 90 % during peak Reo virus infection in breeders ( )
56. Sequence analysis become an important tool for detection of the virulence of most viruses ( )
57. Nephritis nephrosis syndrome in chickens is caused by classical strains of IBV ( )
58. Cutaneous form (danders) is caused by LL in chickens ( )
59. Pancreatic ulceration is a characterizing sign for HPAI infection ( )
60. The characteristic signs and lesions of Reo virus infection appeared in adult breeders ( )
61. ILT infection in susceptible layers characterized by coughing of bloody exudate ( )
62. Petechial hemorrhages on proventriculus is a characterizing sign for infectious bronchitis ( )
63. Pectoral myopathy is a form of Gumboro disease in broiler chickens ( )
64. Marek's disease is caused by RNA (retrovirus) ( )
65. Reo virus live vaccines used in breeders one week before egg production ( )
66. Ma5 is a variant strain vaccine for infectious bronchitis ( )
67. Recombinant IBD vaccines used for chickens aged 10 days old ( )
68. LaSota strain is a live mesogenic vaccine used for ND ( )
69. DVH is a vertically transmitted disease of pekin ducks ( )
70. Live Respens (CVI988) vaccine for Marek's is applied at 10 days old in the farm ( )
71. Liver necrotic foci in ducks may be caused by Reo virus ( )
72. Cystic oviduct is caused by variant QX strains of IBV in layers ( )
73. Live HVT vaccine for Marek's disease protects the birds against all MD serotypes ( )
74. Live vaccines for DVH is applied by I/M injection or foot web sticking ( )
75. For ideal prevention of avian influenza outbreaks in poultry flocks, strict biosecurity and effective vaccination programs should be applied ( )



Menoufia University  
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine  
Meat Hygiene, Fifth Year Exam., 2020/2021



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time allowed: 2 Hours

Choose the correct answer from the followings (75 questions/ 25 points):

1.	<u>Caseous pneumonia occurs in:</u> a. Acute early generalized T.B b. Chronic acinonodular T.B of lung c. Lung cavitation d. Breakdown form	10.	<u>Problems during transporting include:</u> a. Transit fever b. Bruising c. Death of animal d. Transit fever
2.	<u>Preslaughter care is applied at:</u> a. Abattoir b. Farm, transportation, market & abattoir c. Farm, market & abattoir d. Farm & abattoir	11.	<u>pH of meat after 24 hours of slaughtering:</u> a. 5 b. 5.5 c. 6.5 d. 7
3.	<u>All are fish parasites except:</u> a. <i>Diphylobothrium latum</i> b. <i>Opistherchois tenuicollis</i> c. <i>Echinococcus granulosus</i> d. <i>Heterophyes heterophyes</i>	12.	<u>Chronic isolated organ T.B include:</u> a. Chronic T.B of udder b. Lung cavitation c. Chronic T.B of testis d. All the above
4.	<u>Kosher Dietary laws prohibit:</u> a. Slaughter of camel b. Slaughter of sheep c. Slaughter of cattle d. Slaughter of calf	13.	<u>Poly unsaturated fatty acids are called:</u> a. Vitamin A b. Vitamin C c. Vitamin F d. Vitamin E
5.	<u>Slaughter at the end of day when:</u> a. No lairage in abattoir b. Exposure of animal to stress c. Fear from disease transmission d. Exposure of animal to accident	14.	<u>Milk spots are caused by:</u> a. Avian T.B b. Bovine T.B c. Actinomycosis d. <i>Ascaris suum</i>
6.	<u>M protein is located on:</u> a. Light band b. Thin filament c. Thick filament d. Z line	15.	<u><i>Trichnella spiralis</i> cyst occurs in:</u> a. Beef b. Pork c. Mutton d. Camel meat
7.	<u>Advantages of line dressing are:</u> a. Not require high standard of engineering b. More hygienic c. Not expensive d. Simple system	16.	<u>The highest rate of slaughtering occurs by:</u> a. Intermittent powered system b. Gravity rail system c. Canpak system d. Continuous powered system
8.	<u>Anisakis occurs in:</u> a. Fish b. Sheep c. Pig d. Cattle	17.	<u>Pig tuberculosis is characterized by:</u> a. Tumor like appearance of the lesion b. Caseation and calcification c. Exudative tissue reaction d. All of them
9.	<u>The protein content of ostrich meat is:</u> a. 18% b. 20% c. 22% d. 24%	18.	<u>Bound water of meat is:</u> a. Weakly attached to proteins b. Firmly attached to proteins c. Firmly attached to fats d. Weakly attached to fats

19.	<u>Malchoirs test is used for detection of:</u> a. <i>Cysticercus cellulosae</i> b. <i>Ascaris suum</i> c. Hydatid cyst d. <i>Trichnella spiralis</i>	29.	<u>Myofibrillar Proteins in meat represents:</u> a. 19% b. 2% c. 5.5% d. 11.5%
20.	<u>Light infested beef with <i>C.bovis</i> is judged as:</u> a. Conditionally passed b. Totally condemned c. Pass d. Partially condemned	30.	<u>All are unsaturated fatty acids except:</u> a. Oleic b. Linoleic c. Palmitic d. Arachidonic
21.	<u>Grape's disease is:</u> a. T.B in pleura b. T.B in liver c. T.B in peritoneum d. T.B in spleen	31.	<u>Judgment of congenital T.B is:</u> a. Partial condemnation b. Conditionally pass c. Condemnation of liver d. Total condemnation
22.	<u>Slaughter spleen results from:</u> a. Delayed evisceration b. CO <sub>2</sub> anesthesia c. Longer pithing cane d. Electric stunning	32.	<u>The distance between 2 Z lines is called:</u> a. Sarcolemma b. Sarcomere c. Sarcoplasm d. Nuclei
23.	<u>Animal suffering from acute pain requires:</u> a. Feigned slaughter b. Emergency slaughter c. Sanitary slaughter d. Normal slaughter	33.	<u>The fat content of Turkey meat is:</u> a. 1% b. 2% c. 3% d. 4%
24.	<u>Iron is abundant in:</u> a. Meat b. Kidneys c. Liver d. Spleen	34.	<u>At end of rigor mortis, this protein is formed</u> a. Tropomyosin b. Actinin c. Troponin d. Actomyosin
25.	<u>Average water content in meat is:</u> a. 75% b- 80% c- 85% d. 90%	35.	<u>Forms of T.B in kidneys are:</u> a. Caseous nephritis only b. Miliary T.B & Caseous nephritis c. Miliary T.B & chronic isolated organ d. Chronic generalized T.B
26.	<u>Evenly distributed tubercle foci indicates:</u> a. Acute miliary T.B b. Caseous mastitis c. Acute acinonodular T.B of lung d. Caseous metritis	36.	<u>Meat obtained from Stealthily slaughter:</u> a. Spoiled meat b. Good quality meat c. Shot meat d. Slink meat
27.	<u>It is converted to collagen on cooking:</u> a. Elastin b. Collagen c. Reticulin d. Actinin	37.	<u>Nucleus protein of the muscle fiber is:</u> a. Chromatin b. Elastin c. Reticulin d. Chromosome
28.	<u>Parasites indirect transmitted to man:</u> a. <i>Fasciola hepatica</i> b. <i>Lingatula rhinaria</i> c. <i>Trichnella spiralis</i> d. <i>Cysticercus bovis</i>	38.	<u>Nitrogenous extractives are responsible for:</u> a. Consistency of meat b. pH of Meat c. Meat aroma d. Color of meat

39.	<u>Judgment of tetanus is:</u> a. Total condemnation b. Condemnation of affected part c. Approved d. Conditionally passed	49.	<u>Blue tongue disease requires T.C when:</u> a. Cyanosis of tongue & enlarged spleen b. Congestion of lung & necrosis of heart c. Generalized lymphadenitis d. All the above
40.	<u>Adulteration of meat with C.T had:</u> a. Low content of hydroxy proline b. High content of hydroxy proline c. High content of tryptophane d. Low content of tryptophane	50.	<u>A bull show signs of leukemia necessitate:</u> a. Totally Pass b. Condemnation of affected part c. Condemnation of viscera d. Total condemnation
41.	<u>Blood splashing may occur during:</u> a. Mechanical stunning b. Pithing of animal c. CO2 anesthesia d. Electrical stunning	51.	<u>Chocolate pigment in cartilages &amp; tendons:</u> a- Ochronosis b- Anthracosis c- Melanosis d- Jaundice
42.	<u>At A/M inspection, feverish animal:</u> a. Approved for slaughter b. Totally condemned c. Not approved for slaughter d. Sanitary slaughter	52.	<u>Bluish black colored liver indicates:</u> a. Fascioliasis b. Telangectasis c. Hydatidosis d. Cysticercosis
43.	<u>All are kinds of myofibrillar proteins except:</u> a. Myosin b. Globulin c. Actin d. Troponin	53.	<u>Specific P/M of rift valley fever in cow is:</u> a. Cyanosis of tongue b. Udder is purple in color c. Mottled grey color of liver d. Both b & c
44.	<u>Acute diffuse T.B of pleura necessitates:</u> a. Codemn short F.Q at 3 intercostal space b. Codemn short F.Q at 5 intercostal space c. Codemn full F.Q at 9 intercostal space d. Codemn full F.Q at 11 intercostal space	54.	<u>Marbled appearance of lung is common in:</u> a. Tuberculosis b. Lung disease c. Anthrax d. Pulmonary edema
45.	<u>Yellowish necrotic foci on cow liver surface:</u> a. Nutmeg liver b. White liver disease c. Black liver d. Sawdust liver	55.	<u>Injection myositis without harmful residues:</u> a. Approved b. Partially condemned c. Totally condemned d. Conditionally approved
46.	<u>FMD virus is infective in bone marrow for:</u> a. 12 months b. 9 months c. 6 months d. 3 months	56.	<u>Suspected rabid animal is quarantined for:</u> a. 4 months b. 6 months c. 8 months d. 10 months
47.	<u>White spotted liver is judged as:</u> a. Condemnation of affected part b. Total condemnation c. Conditionally passed d. Approved	57.	<u>Blood is dark red in color in case of:</u> a. Anemia b. Leukemia c. Fever d. Parasitic affections
48.	<u>A pale, clay-red and greasy liver with fever:</u> a. Cloudy swelling b. Fatty degeneration c. Cavernous hemangioma d. Fatty infiltration	58.	<u>Sheep carcass with P/M pulpy kidney shall:</u> a. Totally condemned b. Partially condemned c. Conditionally passed d. Approved

59.	<u>Ulcers &amp; cheesy deposits in tongue refer to:</u> a. Hemorrhagic septicemia b. Cattle plague c. Actinobacillosis d. Actinomycosis	67.	<u>Osteohaematochromatosis is caused by:</u> a- Xanthine b- Porphyrine c- Melanin d- Carotene
60.	<u>Hydatid cysts occur in:</u> a. Sheep b. Dog c. Fish d. Cat	68.	<u>Salivary glands &amp; nerves are condemned in:</u> a. Brucellosis b. FMD c. Rabies d. Rinder pest
61.	<u>Judgment of septicaemia is:</u> a. Carcass is fit for consumption b. Carcass is unfit for consumption c. Conditionally pass d. Condemn the affected part	69.	<u>To destroy FMD virus:</u> a. All equipments must be disinfected b. Sufficient cooking of meat c. No meat freezing directly after slaughter d. All the above
62.	<u>Anthracosis in bronchial L.Ns results in:</u> a. Blue color b. Green color c. Brown color d. Black color	70.	<u>T.B in prescapular &amp; Axillary L.Ns require:</u> a. Condemn short F.Q at 3 intercostal space b. Condemn short F.Q at 5 intercostal space c. Condemn full F.Q at 9 intercostal space d. Condemn full F.Q at 11 intercostal space
63.	<u>Eosinophilic myocarditis in carcass suffers:</u> a. Sarcosystic species b. <i>Actinobacillus lignersi</i> c. <i>Actinomyces pyogens</i> d. Streptococci	71.	<u>Acute military T.B in spleen occurs through:</u> a. Lymphohaematogenous route b. Digestive route c. Respiratory route d. Pre-existing channel
64.	<u>Tiger heart in young animal is caused by:</u> a. FMD b. RP c. T.B d. RVF	72.	<u>Example of organ L.N is:</u> a. Ischiatic b. Axillary c. Prescapular d. Renal
65.	<u>Chronic enlargement of spleen is seen in:</u> a. Lymphatic leukemia b. Blood parasites c. Anthrax d. Tuberculosis	73.	<u>Judgment of Lingatula in mesentric L.Ns:</u> a. Total condemnation b. Condemn mesentric fat at 15 cm intestine c. Condemn all viscera d. Approved
66.	<u>Taenia saginata occurs in:</u> a. Cattle carcass b. Man c. Sheep carcass d. Pig carcass	74.	<u>One <i>Cysticercus cellulosae</i> necessitates:</u> a. Total condemnation of cattle carcass b. Conditionally pass c. Condemn the affected part d. Total condemnation of pig carcass
75.	<u>Pyelonephritis in one kidney with negative boiling and roasting test requires:</u> a. Total condemnation b. Condemnation of affected kidney c. Coditionally passed d. Organ pass		

Good luck

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