



الجامعة
بمحافظة قنا
الفرقة الأولى



South Valley University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Department of Surgery, Anaesthesiology & Radiology

First- term exam. of Special surgery (part I) for 5th students

Date: 9 – 1-- 2018

Time allowed: 3 hours

Answer the following questions:

I- Write briefly on:

- 1- Forms of teat obstruction, treatment and prognosis (5m)
- 2- Udder heamatomas (3m)
- 3- Rupture of the supporting ligaments of the udder (2m)
- 4- Right flank omentopexy (2.5m)
- 5- Clinical signs of intestinal obstruction in cattle (2.5m)

II- How would you treat the following: (6m / 2 each)

- a. Ear heamatoma in a dog
- b. Wither fistula in a donkey
- c. Horn evulsion in a cow

III- Write briefly on: (12/3each)

- 1- Causes, symptoms and sequellae of IBK in cattle herds.
- 2- Causes and treatment of acquired entropion.
- 3- The methods performed for protection of the weakened structure of the cornea after surgery.
- 4- Postoperative complications of castration in equine.

IV- What is your diagnosis and treatment of the following cases: (2/one each)

- a- Dog admitted to your clinic suffering from epiphora, conjunctivitis with rounded pea- like mass at the medial canthus.
- b- A neonatal foal have a stream of urine dribbling from the umbilicus with the hair around it is consistently wet.

V- Complete the following sentences: (15/0.5 each)

1. Undershot bite means.....
2. Sharp enamel points are characterized by..... and.....
3. In case of worn mouth, the dental pulp responds to rapid wear with reparative dentin appeared as.....
4. The lesion of enamel hypoplasia is appeared as.....
5. Dental plaque consists of.....
6. Common sites of dental calculus formation are.....and.....

7. Superficial dental caries is treated by.....
8. Periodontitis means.....and its treatment mainly consists of.....
9. Clinical signs of dental sinus are.....and.....
10. Forms of dental fracture include.....
11. Smooth tongue means.....
12. Bifurcated tongue is treated by.....
13. Forms of wounded tongue are.....
14. Causes of wind suking are.....and.....
15. Self-sucking in cattle is surgically treated by.....and.....
16. The main clinical sign of unilateral glossoplasia is.....
17.is characterized by painless swelling in the Stinson's duct.
18. In case of salivary fistula, the main clinical sign is
19. Ranula appears as.....and it is more common in.....
20. Zygomatic salivary gland affection in dogs is characterized by.....
21. In bilateral epistaxis, it is necessary to perform.....before packing the nostrils.
22. Exercise-induced pulmonary haemorrhage originates mainly from.....
23. Epidermal inclusion cysts found in..... and treated by.....
24. The most affected paranasal sinus in cattle isdue to.....whileis the most affected sinus in equine due to.....
25. Symptoms of empyemia are.....and treated surgically by.....
26. The most predominant clinical sign of ethmoidal heamatoma is.....
27. Fracture of the nasal bones can be associated with.....
28.is the most common type of sinus neaplasia.
29. Laryngeal hemiplasia is treated by.....
30.is indicated in case of laryngeal swelling.

BEST WISHES



South Valley University
Animal Hygiene Department

الفرقة الخاصة
بمادة الكيمياء والدراسات



Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

Animal and Poultry Hygiene Exam

(5th year students, First semester, 2018) Date: 13-1-2018

Time allowed: 3 hours

Please answer all of the following questions:

- I. Veterinary epidemiology is concerned with the distribution and determinants of animal health related states in specified populations and the cornerstone of veterinary public health, and shapes policy decisions & evidence-based practice by identifying patterns, causes & risk factors for diseases and targets for preventive & control strategies. Please explain briefly : **(15 Marks)**
 - a) Patterns of disease occurrence.
 - b) Factors associated with spread of contagious diseases.
 - c) The hygienic disposal of animal carcasses during epidemics plays important roles for prevention of diseases spreading.
- II. The principles of what a cow needs to be healthy and achieve optimum production are central to good housing design. Please discuss the basic designs of one system in which dairy cows have free access to an area for lying, which may consist either of stalls / deep-bedded pack systems. **(10 Marks)**
- III. Implementing an effective & rigorous disinfection programme can reduce the need for more expensive disease control measures and protects the consumer from food borne diseases **(15 Marks)**
 - a) Disinfection is employed as a common disease management tool that may be used as a routine practice in biosecurity programmes to reduce disease incidence within farms, or it may be used in disease outbreak situations for eradication efforts . Explain briefly.
 - b) Quaternary ammonium compounds are widely used disinfectants in the veterinary fields and their microbicidal efficacy can be potentiated when used in combination with others as glutaraldehyde. Please explain the mechanism of action of both compounds, their microbicidal spectrum and support your answer with examples used for animal and poultry houses.
 - c) Formalin has been used for many years as an effective fumigant in the poultry industry. Please discuss in details one of the most important disinfection process in which the fore-mentioned disinfectant is a corner stone for its achievement.
- IV. The poultry sector continues to grow and industrialize globally; where poultry are kept under a wide variety of production systems that range from those with very rudimentary night shelters to those with fully automated, environmentally controlled systems. **(10 Marks)**
 - a. Microclimates of poultry houses: standard guidelines and common defects.
 - b. Compare between deep litter system and battery system for layers farms.

Best wishes

Prof.Dr. Sotohy Ahmed

Dr. Hassan Diab



South Valley University
Faculty of Veterinary medicine
Department of Animal Medicine

Examination of 2ND Part of Internal Medicine for 5th Year, 1st Term,
January, 2017
Time: 3 Hrs.

Answer all questions:

1- Discuss clinical findings of :

- A- Rickets in Calves.(5)
- B- Hypomagnesemic tetany of calves.(5)
- C- Vitamin A deficiency in Farm Animals. (5)

2- Write Briefly on:

- A- Preparation of calcium borogluconate and signs of its typical response in treatment of Milk Fever.(5)
- B- General Steps for Diagnosis of Traces Mineral Deficiency Diseases in Farm Animals.(4)
- C- Types of bovine ketosis and write on one of them.(4)

3- Write on:

- A- Clinical signs of cobalt deficiency in sheep.(5)
- B- Pathogenesis of fat cow syndrome in dairy cows.(4)
- C- Treatment of iodine Deficiency in Sheep. (4)

4- Discuss the followings:

- A- Clinical signs of Thiamin Deficiency in calves.(4)
- B- Clinical Examination of Downer Cow Syndrome. (5)

Good luck



العرضة الكا
مراجعة
18/11/18



Faculty of veterinary medicine

South Valley University

Department of Poultry diseases

Poultry Diseases exam

First semester 2017-2018

Time allowed 3 hours

Please answer the following questions

I) Write fully on the following:

(Each point 6 degrees)

- The prevention and control of the most important immunosuppressive diseases affecting the humoral immunity.
- Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of a viral disease affecting the egg quantity and quality and has a direct effect on the kidneys.
- The prevention and control of Newcastle disease.

II) Compare in tables between the following viral infections:

(Each point 5 degrees)

- DVH & DVE.
- MD & LL.

II) Write in detail on the clinical manifestation of the following diseases:

(Each point 5 degrees)

- Rabbit hemorrhagic viral disease.
- Nutritional roup in chickens.

IV) You were invited to broilers' farm of 3 weeks old. You found wet letter, bloody diarrhea, the birds appeared anemic sleepy and dehydrated. At necropsy the cecum distended with clotted blood and necrotic tissues. What's the suspected case and its prevention and control.

(6 degrees)

V) Poultry farm suffered from sudden and high mortalities. Cyanosis of wattles and comb, swelling of head and eyelids, Petechial hemorrhage seen in the trachea, proventriculus, coronary fat, gizzard fat, and abdominal fat, and throughout the intestines. Swelling and hemorrhages include the muscle, and along the shanks. What's the suspected case, and its prevention and control.

(6 degrees)

Good luck



Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

Zoonoses Department

الفرقة الخامسة
امتحان سرية - سرمد اول
٢٠١٨ / ٢٠١٧



Zoonoses Examination

Final year

January 2018

Time allowed: 3 hours

Answer the following questions:

- 1) A- Enumerate **bacterial saprozoönotic** diseases with mention of their etiological agents, then write on source of infection & clinical signs & prevention and control of one characterized by **transplacental** transmission. (8 d)
B- Discuss fully **Pneumorickettsiosis**. (7 d)
- 2) A- **Zooanthroponotic** diseases have impact on both man and animals; enumerate these diseases as well as mention their etiological agents then discuss fully one caused by **protozoa**. (9 d)
B- Write on structure properties of **Influenza** virus as one of emerging zoonoses as well as how to prevent and control infection with it. (6 d)
- 3) Give an account on the following : (5 d for each)
 - a) Source of infection, clinical signs & prevention and control of **African haemorrhagic fever**.
 - b) Mode of transmission & life cycle of **Heterophyiasis**.
 - c) Causative agent, Mode of transmission & clinical signs of **Aspergillosis**.
 - d) Source of infection & clinical signs of **VTEC**.

With Best Wishes



الفرقة الأولى من سكر اول

South Valley University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

Department of Theriogenology, Obstetrics, and Artificial Insemination



Final exam of Artificial Insemination and Obstetrics

Fifth year / first semester 2017-2018

Date: 04/01/2018

Course Code: 512

Time allowed: 3 hours

Answer all the following questions:

(10 marks, 1 mark each)

☐ First question:

Rewrite the following sentences after choosing the correct answer:

- Diluent that gives best fertility results in liquid semen is:
(tris buffer egg yolk extender – milk diluent – egg yolk citrate diluent)
- The concentration of glycerol used in case of heated skim milk diluent is:
(7 to 7.6% - 10 to 13% - 13 to 15%)
- The amniotic plaques which are formed from the 3rd month and disappear at the 7th month in some animals such as:
(cattle and buffaloes – equine - ovine)
- Diffuse placenta of mare contains endometrial cups which produce equine chorionic gonadotropin and their number is:
(10 to 15 cups – 5 to 10 cups – 10 to 20 cups)
- Endothelio-chorial placenta that present in bitch contain only 4 layers with absence of the other 2 layers which includes connective tissue and:
(endothelium of foetal capillaries – epithelium of endometrium – epithelium of the chorion)
- In this disease, the treatment is performed by daily uterine wash with hydrogen peroxide which should be before the cervix is closed. The name of this disease is:
(fetal maceration – hematic mummification – fetal putrefaction)
- Maternal dystocia is less frequent than fetal dystocia in:
(sow and bitch – cow and mare – ewe and sow)
- Mechanical dilatation using finger or hands as a treatment of failure of cervical dilatation can be useful in case of:
(cow and ewe – ewe and mare – ewe and bitch)
- It is a pathological condition which mostly occurs in cow and characterized by accumulation of large amount of fetal fluids up to 100 liters in its sever condition.
(hydroallantios – hydroamnios - hydrochorion)
- In this disease the animal should be discard from breeding in case of prolonged purulent condition up to 3 months due to destruction of endometrial caruncles.
(papyraceous mummification – fetal maceration – fetal emphysema)

☐ Second question:

(10 marks)

Illustrate with diagram different causes of dystocia.

☐ Third question:

(10 marks)

During routine work at artificial insemination center, a freshly collected semen sample of a cow-bull with a very good breeding history was evaluated. The gross evaluation of this sample revealed a yellowish colored sample of 5 ml volume, which gives blue color when examined using bromothymol blue 2%. The microscopical evaluation revealed 60% sperm vitality.

Discuss all physiological and pathological indications of these results – judgement and recommendations for the possible use of this sample and the bull, as well – and How to evaluate the sperm resistance in bull semen sample?

☐ Fourth question:

(10 marks)

a) Seminal plasma is secreted from the accessory genital glands as a part of semen and it consists of some different organic and inorganic substances. Explain all functions of the seminal plasma in animals.

(4 marks)

b) In bitch, the duration of post-estrus phase is approximately of similar length as that of pregnancy. Describe in details the symptoms and treatment of pseudo-pregnancy in bitch.

(6 marks)

☐ Fifth question:

(10 marks)

Give an account on:

a) The recent theory of parturition.

b) Expulsive stage of calving and whelping. Definition, period, and signs.

Best wishes,
Examination committee;
Dr. M. Sabry Aref,
Dr. A. Ezzat Ahmed, and
Dr. A. Saad Ahmed.