



كلية الطب البيطري

الفرقة الرابعة

قسم الباثولوجيا و الباثولوجيا الاكلينيكية



جامعة جنوب الوادي

“Clinical Pathology” exam for 4th grade Veterinary Students,

2017/2018 (Time allowed: 3 hours)

I- Write fully on the followings:

(4 grades each)

- 1) Disease induced dense pearl-like nodules on serous membranes of cattle
- 2) Nervous disease in adult sheep
- 3) Chronic infectious disease produce nodules in respiratory system in adult equine
- 4) Lamb dysentery in newborn lambs
- 5) Cheesy glands in sheep

II- Differentiate between the followings : (3 grades each)

- Brain lesions in MCF and rabies in cattle
- Digestive lesions in cattle plague and BVD-MD.
- Fetal and placental lesions in bovine abortion due to herpes and RVF infections

III- Write fully on the following points: (2.5 grades each)

1. Hepatic lesions due to RVF
2. Cutaneous lesion in sheep pox
3. Fetal lesions in equine viral abortion
4. Mixed form of AHS

IV- Common laboratory finding of: (2 marks each)

- 1- Folic acid anemia
- 2- Aplastic anemia
- 3- Stress neutrophilia
- 4- Babesiosis

V- Choose the suitable marker for each affection and write 2 comments on each marker: (one marks each)

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1- Liver function | HBA1C |
| 2- Diabetes mellitus | Erythropoietin hormone |
| 3- Secondary polycythemia | ALT |

مع اطيب الامنيات بالتوفيق و النجاح



Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

الفرقة الرابعة

South Valley University

طب شرعي وسكوم

Forensic Medicine & Toxicology Dept.

13 January 2018

Forensic medicine & toxicology

Answer the following questions.

1- a- Explain fully the main natural causes of death in animals.(4degrees)

b- Write on types of Asphyxia. (3 degree)

ج- أذكر شروط الشهادة الصحية والاجراءات التي تتخذ عند استيراد أبقار

الافراج. (3 درجات)

2- Mention the toxic plants affecting blood constituents explaining their toxic effects. (10 degrees).

3- What is meant by bioaccumulation give examples and describe the toxicity of one of them. (10 degree)

4- Mention the most mycotoxines, their toxic effects on animal species and their diagnosis. (10 degrees)

5- Write on:

a- chronic effects of radiation on life stock. (4 degrees)

b- Egg shell thinning phenomena. (3degrees)

c- Diagnosis of fluorosis in animals. (3 degrees)

Good luck,,,,,,,,,



المرشد الربيع - شهر اول



South Valley University-Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

Department of Animal Medicine

Final Exam/18-1-2018

Internal Vet. Med. Part 1

Time: 3 hours

Please answer all the following questions

I-Pneumonia is a serious health problem among farm animals especially ruminants. Please, mention the various causes and write fully on Verminous pneumonia in sheep. (12 marks)

II-Write on the following: (10 marks)

a-Possible causes , diagnosis and prevention of urolithiasis in fattening steers?

b-Mention the different forms of Non renal lesions of uremia?

III-Write on the following : (14 marks)

a- Possible causes of distention of left abdominal wall in buffaloes.

b- Auscultation findings of Abdomasal displacement in a Cow.

IV-Discuss the following : (14 marks)

a-Differential diagnosis of different pharangeal disorders among in calves.

b- Pathogenesis ,clinical signs and treatment of ruminal acidosis in cow.

Best wishes

Oral exam will be conducted directly after written exam.

Examination committee: Prof. Dr. Arafat S. Sayed, , Prof. Dr. Adel Elsayed Abd-Elwahed



Food Hygiene and Control Department
First Semester Meat Hygiene Examination
Fourth Year Students - Date: 1/1/2018



Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

Time allowed three hours

South Valley University

Please answer all the following questions:

1- Discuss fully the following:

(15 Marks)

- a) Malformations in animals and its judgment. (5 Marks)
- b) Inflammation of heart & its membranes and its judgment. (5 Marks)
- c) Rickets & Osteomalacia and its judgment. (5 Marks)

2- Write short notes on:

(12 Marks)

- a) Parasites affecting the muscle of sheep carcass. (4 Marks)
- b) Conditionally approved carcasses. (3 Marks)
- c) Chemical composition of meat. (3 Marks)
- d) Resolution of rigor mortis. (2 Marks)

3- A) How can you diagnosis in slaughter-house and judge the following diseases:

(6 Marks)

- a) Listeriosis. (3 Marks)
- b) Cattle plaque. (3 Marks)

B) Explain the inspection of bovine head in abattoir and enumerate the diseases affecting it and your decision on them.

(5 Marks)

4- A) How can you deal with the following cases in abattoir:

(7 Marks)

- a) Bull carcass showed chronic tuberculous lesions in pleura and peritoneum. (2 Marks)
- b) A camel arrived to Qena abattoir in the form of dressed carcass. (3 Marks)
- c) P.M. inspection of cattle carcass exhibited presence of fasciola in liver and yellowish colour of serous membranes. (2 Marks)

B) Discuss the meat lymph nodes and judgment in case of presence of T.B. in each of them.

(5 Marks)

Best wishes

Prof. Dr. Jehan Ragab Daoud

Dr. Mohamed Abdelfattah Mekky



قسم طب الحيوان
امتحان الأمراض المعدية (الجزء الأول)
28/ 12/ 2017
الزمن : 3 ساعات

1st semester examination of Infectious diseases

4th years' students

1- COULD YOU ANSWER THE FOLLOWINGS: (6 MARKS)

- Mention the general lines to treat a case of tetanus?
- What is meant by oedematous skin disease in buffaloes?
- Define the iceberg concept of diseases?

2- WRITE SHORT NOTES ON: (9 MARKS)

- Clinical signs of Ascariasis with special concern to the Löffler's syndrome.
- How can you deal with a ring worm infestation in your farm?
- Aetiology, layer of skin affected and life cycle of head mange.

3- Give an account on the followings: (5 MARKS)

- Prevention and treatment of rabies in farm animals.
- Vaccination program of Rift Valley Fever disease in small and large ruminants.

- 4- Sheep and goats mixed farm reared on small village in southern Egypt with no vaccination history at all. During summer season, sudden deaths appeared promptly especially young aged lambs (2 months age) and that were ready for the breeding or fattening scheme. Few cases observed alive with ataxia and convulsions. Could you diagnose that case with especial reference to the PM lesions and the best method to control this problem?

(6 MARKS)

اقلب الصفحة من فضلك



5- Dairy farm built on highly automated system. During January, 2107, large number of adult cows suffering from severe diarrhoea mixed with blood with moderate degree of dehydration and acidosis. Calves aged more or less three weeks having pneumoenteritis complex with high mortality rate. Could enumerate the possible cause of that case with especial reference to its differential diagnosis. **(6 MARKS)**

6- A mare came to your clinic suffering from nasal discharges starting thin watery with clear appearance changed to thick texture with foul odour. The animal had food regurgitation with light salivation accompanied by some GIT disturbances as slight colic with moderate diarrhoea. It has strong feelings to rub against hard objects especially in the lower parts of legs. The mare extended its head and neck forward with the appearance of clear stridors with normal vesicular sound and the absence of ralls. What is the case and how could you treat? **(6 MARKS)**

7- African countries are encountered with many endemic diseases with focal outbreaks in other parts in the world. Arthropods are incriminated in transferring certain one affecting solipeds. Could you mention the most probable one with special reference to its prevention and control measures? **(6 MARKS)**

8- Small ruminant farm shocked with a disease induced a high morbidity rate with clear symptoms as necrotic stomatitis, oclunasal discharges. Some animals soiled with haemorrhagic diarrhoea and mortalities starts to appear. Could you diagnose the disease and how can you deal with the farm? **(6 MARKS)**

GOOD LUCK



4/1/2018
بسم الله

الفرقة الخامسة



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

First- term exam. of Anaesthesiology for 4th students

Date: 4- 1-- 2018

Time allowed: 2 hours

I- Do as shown in the following:

(10M)

- 1 - General anaesthesia means (Complete).
- 2 - In (the first plane – second plane) of surgical anaesthesia: The eyeball is centrally fixed in all animals except in dog rotates downwards. Muscular relaxation becomes sluggish.
- 3- Abdominal respiration with gasping, cyanosis and widely dilated eye pupil (fish eye) are common signs in (Complete).
- 4- In respect to dissociative anaesthesia, the following are true except:
 - a) Profound somatic analgesia (complete analgesia) with light plane of unconsciousness.
 - b) The eyes remain open and laryngeal and swallowing reflexes tend to persist.
 - c) Complete muscle relaxation occurs.
- 5- In respect to thiopental sodium, the following are true except:
 - a) It is contraindicated in patients with peptic ulcer.
 - b) Its dose in horse (20 – 25 mg/kg.b.wt.) given slowly intravenous.
 - c) Used in short surgical procedures and as induction agent for inhalation anaesthesia.
- 6- All inhalation anaesthesia machines must contain two components:
 - a).....
 - b)
- 7- Which of the following is true regarding CO₂ absorber or soda lime canister:
 - a) It is used in semiopened system.
 - b) It is used to minimize the rebreathing of exhaled CO₂ in semiclosed and closed circuit anaesthesia.
- 8- The following statements regarding Magill system are true except:
 - a) It incorporates a reservoir bag, wide bore corrugated tube, soda lime canister and a one – way expiratory valve.
 - b) It is the most generally useful of all the non-rebreathing systems.
 - c) Rebreathing is prevented by maintaining the total gas flow rate slightly in excess of the patient's respiratory minute volume.

9- Analgesia refers toWhile, surgical anaesthesia refers to inability to.....when subjected to.....

10- After termination of inhalation anaesthesia, extubation of the endotracheal tube should not be allowed before.....to avoid.....in ruminants, dogs and horse.

II- Complete the following: (0.5M/point)

1-Perineural analgesia at the head is the most commonly used for.....

2-.....indicates successful retrobulbar nerve block.

3-The technique used for infra-orbital nerve block is.....

4-Auriculopalpebral nerve block can be used for.....

5-In goats, branches of corneal nerve are.....and.....

6-Indications of corneal nerve block are.....and.....

7-In ruminants, many surgical operations can be performed in standing position under effect of local analgesia to avoid.....

8-It is contraindicated to add.....to local analgesic drug in case of extremities due to.....

9-.....is the most common cause of adverse reaction associated with local anaesthetic administration..

10-.....is the drug of choice for intra-articular analgesia in equine due to.....

11-Loss of sensation produced by IVRA in the area below the tourniquet is resulted by.....

12-Forms of field block analgesia are.....

13-Ether is not recommended for laboratory anaesthesia because.....

14-.....is poorly used, while.....is commonly used for laboratory animal anaesthesia

15-.....is used as anticholinergic instead of atropine sulphate in rabbit anaesthesia.

III-Discuss the following points: (2.5M/each)

1-Manus region in the horse is more susceptible to injuries and affections. Discuss the suitable nerve block to diagnose lameness in this region.

2-Describe in details one of the proximal paravertebral nerve block.

3-Write briefly on epidural injection technique of the sacrococcygeal intervertebral space in cattle and buffaloes.

BEST WISHES