

English

1. Pathognomonic histological lesions in rabbit enterotoxaemia is _____.

- (A) Granulomatous typhlitis
- (B) Catarrhal typhlitis
- (C) Eosinophilic typhlitis
- (D) Necrotising typhlitis

Correct Option(s): D

English

2. Chagas disease in wild animals is caused by _____.

- (A) Trypanosoma cruzi
- (B) Trypanosoma equiperdum
- (C) Trypanosoma caprae
- (D) Trypanosoma evansi

Correct Option(s): A

English

3. In young wild animals, calcium deficiency leads to cause _____.

- (A) Osteoporosis
- (B) Osteomalacia
- (C) Rickets
- (D) Osteodystrophia fibrosa

Correct Option(s): C

English

4. A small infectious form of Chlamydiosis is _____.

- (A) Mallary body
- (B) Reticulate body
- (C) LCL bodies
- (D) Elementary body

Correct Option(s): D

English

5. Waxy black tumours in rabbits occur in

- (A) Treponematosis
- (B) Papillomatosis
- (C) Snuffles
- (D) Tyzzer's disease

Correct Option(s): B

English

6. Misshaped and leathery eggs are usually seen in

- (A) Infectious bronchitis
- (B) Fowl pox
- (C) Ranikhet disease
- (D) Colibacillosis

Correct Option(s): A

English

7. Parrot beaks in newly hatched chicks or embryos dying at the end of incubation and big web between 3rd and 4th phalanges are seen in deficiency of -----.

- (A) Protein
- (B) Thiamine
- (C) Niacin
- (D) Biotin

Correct Option(s): D

English

8. Eosinophilic meningoencephalitis and oedema of leptomeninges in pig is seen in

- (A) Lantana toxicity
- (B) Salt poisoning
- (C) Gossypol toxicity
- (D) Piglet anaemia

Correct Option(s): B

English

9. Swollen gunmetal coloured kidneys and port wine-coloured urine in ruminants are seen in -----condition.

- (A) Copper toxicity
- (B) Copper deficiency
- (C) Mercury toxicity
- (D) Mercury deficiency

Correct Option(s): A

English

10. Clay coloured faeces is seen in

- (A) Chronic catarrhal enteritis
- (B) Haemolytic jaundice
- (C) Toxic jaundice
- (D) Obstructive jaundice

Correct Option(s): D

English

11. Primary photosensitization is caused by

- (A) Phenothiazine
- (B) Porphyrins
- (C) Lantana camara
- (D) Biliary obstruction

Correct Option(s): A

English

12. Failure of an organ to attain its full normal adult size is

- (A) Atrophy
- (B) Agenesis
- (C) Hypoplasia
- (D) Aplasia

Correct Option(s): C

English

13. Chronic inflammation is characterised by

- (A) Rapid onset
- (B) Marked fibrosis
- (C) Vascular changes
- (D) Short course

Correct Option(s): B

English

14. Fibrinous inflammation is characterised by

- (A) Mucus
- (B) Serous fluid
- (C) Fibrin
- (D) Fibrous tissue

Correct Option(s): C

English

15. Which one of the following is not a source of histamine

- (A) Mast cells
- (B) Basophils
- (C) Platelets
- (D) Neutrophils

Correct Option(s): D

English

16. The first host defense against viral infection is

- (A) Neutrophils
- (B) Macrophages
- (C) Interferons
- (D) Eosinophils

Correct Option(s): C

English

17. Plasma cells are derived from

- (A) Plasma
- (B) Lymphocytes
- (C) Neutrophils
- (D) Macrophages

Correct Option(s): B

English

18. In the cell cycle, DNA synthesis takes place in

- (A) G1 phase
- (B) S phase
- (C) G2 phase
- (D) M phase

Correct Option(s): B

English

19. Neoplasm is not characterised by

- (A) New growth of cells
- (B) Dysplasia
- (C) Serve no useful function
- (D) Hypertrophy

Correct Option(s): D

English

20. Cancer age in dogs is

- (A) 5 years
- (B) 8-10 years
- (C) 30 years
- (D) 5 months

Correct Option(s): A

English

21. In mast cell tumour, highly pleomorphic cells with indistinct cytoplasmic borders and the cells show matured granules that stain pink with metachromatic stain due to higher -----content

- (A) Histamine
- (B) Melanin
- (C) Heparin
- (D) Lipid

Correct Option(s): C

English

22. In cattle, pyometra is encountered as a result of

- (A) Estrogen deficiency
- (B) High level of progesterone
- (C) Aflatoxicosis
- (D) Retained placenta

Correct Option(s): D

English

23. The reduction of bony matrix which become porous and brittle is called _____

- (A) Osteoporosis
- (B) Marie's disease
- (C) Rickets
- (D) Fracture

Correct Option(s): A

English

24. In _____ goitre, lymphoid follicles are seen in thyroid gland.

- (A) Colloid
- (B) Parenchymatous
- (C) Cystic
- (D) Exophthalmic

Correct Option(s): D

English

25. The imperfect formation of the keratin layer with the retention of nuclei of horn cells is called

- (A) Hyperkeratosis
- (B) Parakeratosis
- (C) Spongiosis
- (D) Makula

Correct Option(s): B

English

26. Dilatation of the pupil is known as

- (A) Myasis
- (B) Mydriasis
- (C) Sclerosis
- (D) Coloboma

Correct Option(s): B

English

27. Bovine enzootic hematuria is caused by _____ poisoning

- (A) Lead
- (B) Garlic
- (C) Bracken fern
- (D) Calcium

Correct Option(s): C

English

28. Twisting of neck with the unnatural position of the head is called

- (A) Torticollis
- (B) Paraplegia
- (C) Atrophy
- (D) Hypertrophy

Correct Option(s): A

English

29. Frothy bloat occurs in buffaloes due to the presence of _____ in plants

- (A) Saponin
- (B) Tannin
- (C) Lead
- (D) Trichobezoar

Correct Option(s): A

English

30. Microabscess in the brain is a feature of _____ disease

- (A) Leptospirosis
- (B) Listeriosis
- (C) Salmonellosis
- (D) Hydatidosis

Correct Option(s): B

English

31. Diffuse symmetrical destruction with liquefactive necrosis of white matter in cerebrum is seen in

- (A) Sway back
- (B) Epilepsy
- (C) Gid
- (D) Trembles

Correct Option(s): A

English

32. _____ is a genetic female born co-twin with a normal male with which it has exchanged whole blood.

- (A) Freemartin
- (B) Intersex
- (C) Haemophilia
- (D) Intrasex

Correct Option(s): A

English

33. Inflammation of all parts of kidneys involving parenchyma and pelvis is

- (A) Pyemic nephritis
- (B) Glomerulonephritis
- (C) Pyelonephritis
- (D) Cystitis

Correct Option(s): C

English

34. Hernia of spinal cord is called

- (A) Acrania
- (B) Myelitis
- (C) Meningocele
- (D) Rachicеле

Correct Option(s): D

English

35. Luteal cyst leads to cause _____ in dog.

- (A) Nymphomania
- (B) Mammary tumour
- (C) Hyperthyroidism
- (D) Pyometra

Correct Option(s): D

English

36. In cows with leptospirosis, abortion occurs in _____ months of pregnancy

- (A) 4-5
- (B) 2-3
- (C) 6-9
- (D) 1-2

Correct Option(s): C

English

37. Cryptorchidism leads to _____ in stallions.

- (A) Satyriasis
- (B) Seminoma
- (C) Hepatoma
- (D) Orchitis

Correct Option(s): A

English

38. Inflammation of stifle joint is called _____

- (A) Coxitis
- (B) Gonitis
- (C) Synovitis
- (D) Bursitis

Correct Option(s): B

English

39. Chronic hypofunction of adrenal cortex leads to _____ disease

- (A) Addison's disease
- (B) Caisson's disease
- (C) Quervain's thyroiditis
- (D) Cushing's syndrome

Correct Option(s): A

English

40. Increased intra-ocular pressure leading to secondary changes in the eyeball is called _____

- (A) Glaucoma
- (B) Cataract
- (C) Pannus
- (D) Conjunctivitis

Correct Option(s): A

English

41. When nerve cell dies , microglia and oligodendroglia invade and engulf it. This is called-----

- (A) Gliosis
- (B) Chromatolysis
- (C) Neuronophagia
- (D) Satellitosis

Correct Option(s): C

English

42. Blue bag in ewes is caused by _____

- (A) *Staphylococcus aureus*
- (B) *Streptococcus* spp
- (C) *Corynebacterium pyogenes*
- (D) *Cryptococcus neoformans*

Correct Option(s): A

English

43. In canine vaginal smear, parabasal cells containing a neutrophil (Metestrual cells) or vacuole (foam cells) in the cytoplasm are often present in ----- stage of estrus

- (A) Proestrous
- (B) Oestrous
- (C) Metestrous
- (D) Anestrous

Correct Option(s): C

English

44. Disphasic ESR is characteristically seen during response to -----

- (A) Immune-mediated haemolytic anaemia
- (B) Suppurative pneumonia
- (C) Toxic hepatitis
- (D) Lymphocytic encephalitis

Correct Option(s): A

English

45. Benze zone protein is commonly seen in ----- disease.

- (A) Multiple myeloma
- (B) Osteoma
- (C) Hepatoma
- (D) Fibroma

Correct Option(s): A

English

46. The small, single, black- staining, round inclusions in various locations within erythrocyte is called

- (A) Spheroechinocyte
- (B) Stomatocyte
- (C) Drepanocytes
- (D) Howell-Jolly bodies

Correct Option(s): D

English

47. The maintenance host for the FMD is

- (A) Cattle
- (B) Sheep
- (C) Pig
- (D) Horse

Correct Option(s): B

English

48. The typical intestinal lesion of Johne's disease is

- (A) Button ulcers
- (B) Zebra markings
- (C) Transverse corrugations
- (D) Diphtheritic membranes

Correct Option(s): C

English

49. In glanders, the discharge from lung nodule is

- (A) Oily
- (B) Watery
- (C) Creamy
- (D) Inspissated

Correct Option(s): A

English

50. The endotheliotrophic virus is

- (A) Foot and mouth disease
- (B) Blue tongue
- (C) Pox
- (D) Canine distemper

Correct Option(s): B