

Please answer the following questions:

Q I- A cow presented to your clinic suffering from frequent painful urination, mild fever, anorexia, abdominal pain and microscopical examination revealed pyouria and hematuria.

(8 Marks)

Q II- Tabulate the main differences between each of the followings:

- a- Fever and Hyperthermia.
- b- Cystitis and Paralysis of bladder in dog.

(8 Marks, 4 for each)

Q III- Write an account about:

- a- Obstructive urolithiasis in bull.
- b- Treatment of pneumonia in calf.
- c- Etiology of toxemia.

(9 Marks, 3 for each)

With best wishes

PROF. DR. Medhat Nassif

Please answer the following questions:

Q. I- A late pregnant cow admitted to your clinic, showing edema in dewlap, fever, anorexia, abducted elbow, arched back, true jugular pulsation, muffling heart sound by auscultation. What do you suspect? Write in details about such diseased condition.

(8 marks)

Q II- Write an account about:

- a- Urticaria in horse.
- b- Photosensitization in cow.
- c- Types of dermatitis encountered in farm animals.

(9 marks, 3 for each)

Q II- Tabulate the main differences between each of the followings:

- a- Parakeratosis and hyperkeratosis
- b- Rheumatic myocytitis and tetanus in horse.

(8 marks, 4 for each)

With the best wishes
PROF. DR. Medhat Nassif

Please answer the following questions:

Q. I- This question measure the following ILOs: (A6- A7- B1- B2-B3)

a) A horse presented to your veterinary clinic with history of severe continuous abdominal pain for 6 hours, showing complete anorexia, absence of defecation, dehydration, congested mucous membrane, with increased pulse (85/min) and respiratory rate. What are the possible causes of such diseased condition? How can you make differential diagnosis between them?

b) A buffalo cow admitted to your clinic with clinical signs of abdominal discomfort, obvious abdominal distension, profuse salivation, dyspnea, and low pitched tympanic sound by percussion of left flank, with frequent urination and defecation. Which diseases you suspect? Mention the pathogenesis and lines of treatment of such clinical problem.

(8 Marks, 4 for each)

Q. II- Write about the followings:

This question measure the following ILOs: (B1-B3)

- 1- Possible causes of paralytic ileus in horse.
- 2- Differential diagnosis of pharyngeal affection in horse (In table).

(5 Marks, 2.5 for each)

Q. III- Write short notes about the followings:

This question measure the following ILOs: (A1-A2-A3-A4-A5-A6- A7)

- a- Correlation between acute ruminal acidosis and both dehydration and hepatic abscess in bull.
- b- Pathogenesis of gastric ulcer in horse with special reference to anatomy of stomach, restricted feed intake, excessive stress and the use of nonsteroidal inflammatory drugs

(5 Marks, 2.5 for each)

QIV- Choose the correct answer:

This question measure the following ILOs: (A1-A2-A3-A4-A5-A6- A7- B1- B2-B3)

- 1- One of the most common causes of constipation in late pregnant cow is
 - a) Abomasal displacement
 - b) Hypocalcemia
 - c) Proctitis
 - d) Non of the above
- 2- Osmotic diarrhea is clearly seen in:
 - a) Mg sulphate saline purgative
 - b) Over eating of grains
 - c) Infectious enteritis
 - d) A and B
- 3- The most common cause of calf scour in 3 days old calf is:
 - a) Salmonellosis
 - b) Coccidiosis
 - c) Colibacillosis
 - d) All of the above
- 4- Equine are the most susceptible animal to colic due to:
 - a- Mode of food prehension
 - b- High pain threshold
 - c- Low pain threshold
 - d- Non of above
- 5- The most efficient treatment of sandy colic in horse is
 - a- Liquid paraffine
 - b- Atropine sulphate
 - c- Psyllium
 - d- All of the above
- 6- The antiseptic used for local treatment of stomatitis in cow is:
 - a- Copper sulphate 10%
 - b- Copper sulphate 4%
 - c- Gentian violet 1%
 - d- Non of the above
- 7- Clay discoloration of feces in cattle is most pronounced in
 - a- Hepatic jaundice
 - b- Pre-hepatic jaundice
 - c- Post-hepatic jaundice
 - d- A and B

(7 Marks, 1 mark for each

With the best wishes

PROF. DR. Medhat Nassif

امتحان الباطنه الفرقة الرابعه الترم الثاني ٢٠١٦

Please answer the following questions:

This question measure the following ILOs: (A1-A2-A3-A4-A5-A6- A7)

Q. I- In ruminants, copper deficiency causes interference with tissue oxidation, resulting in wide range of clinical manifestations particularly those associated with anemia and demyelination of CNS. Discuss fully the pathophysiology of different syndromes caused by copper deficiency with special reference to copper, molybdenum and sulphur interrelationship.

(5 marks)

Q. II-A post parturient dairy cow admitted to your clinic with a history of haemoglobinuria. Tabulate the main differential diagnosis of different conditions causing such syndrome.

This question measure the following ILOs: (B1-B3)

(4

marks)

Q. III- Write an account about the followings:

This question measure the following ILOs: (A1-A2-A3-A4-A5-A6- A7)

- a- Prevention of parturient paresis in dairy herds.
- b- Pathophysiology of pregnancy toxemia in sheep.
- c- Clinical picture of iodine deficiency in foals

(6 marks, 2 for

each)

Q.IV- Summarize the reasons which explain why the following statements are true:

This question measure the following ILOs: (A1-A2-A3-A4-A5-A6- A7- B1- B2-B3)

1. Intravenous injection of large dose of fluid therapy is indicated in treatment of equine polysaccharide storage myopathy.
2. Cobalt deficient cattle and sheep are more susceptible to parasitic and bacterial infections.

3. Heavy application of lime to pasture of sheep is accompanied by high incidence of goiter in their lamb.
4. Skin biopsy is essential for diagnosis of parakeratosis caused by Zinc deficiency in swine.
5. Vitamin E and /or selenium deficiency is important in camel calf.
6. Position of limbs is not the only of great diagnostic value, but also has prognostic significance in downers.
7. Cattle is more susceptible to hypovitaminosis A than sheep.
8. Poilioencephalomalacia affecting mainly feedlot cattle.
9. Bovine ketosis type I is quite differ than type II.
10. Vitamin A deficiency results in different types of blindness in farm animals

Good Luck/ *PROF. DR. Medhat Nassif*

(10 marks, one for

each)

Kafrelsheikh University

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

Animal Medicine Department

Date: 4/4/2018



Infectious Diseases of Cattle

Master Degree

Time allowed: 3 hrs.

Please answer the following questions

- 1- Write on the lines of treatment of the following: **(5 marks of each)**
 - a- Bovine paramphistomosis.
 - b- Coliform mastitis.
 - c- ESD.
 - d- Cow mange.

- 2- A 3 months age buffalo calf was suffering from fever, hurried respiration, ropy salivation, off-food and lameness. The animal was lazy and recumbent. After 4 days, the animal died and PM examination showed enlarged heart, dilated cardiac vessels and congested lungs. What is the suspected disease? How could you confirm your diagnosis? and mention in details the prophylaxis guidelines against this disease in ruminants. **(10 marks)**

- 3- Write on the clinical signs, laboratory differential diagnosis between the following diseases: **(10 marks of each)**
 - a- Theileriosis and pink eye.
 - b- Brucellosis and leptospirosis.

Good Luck

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Infectious Diseases of cattle

Master Degree

Time allowed: 3 hrs.

Model Answer

1- Write on the characteristic clinical findings of the following:

- a- Niclosamide 10mg/kg orally + supportive treatment.
 - b- Evacuation of udder, cold fomentation, fluid therapy, anti-inflammatory, antibiotics.
 - c- Long acting tetracycline and anti-inflammatory and fluid therapy and surgical interference in late stages.
 - d- Ivomec 1ml/50 SC and antihistaminic. Multivitamins and topical application of acaricidal drugs.
- 2- The suspected disease is FMD. Confirm your diagnosis by molecular, serological and histopathological techniques. the prophylaxis guidelines against this disease in ruminants should include writing in details on vaccines and vaccination strategy as well as different hygienic measures to protect against the disease.
- 3- Write on the differential diagnosis between the following diseases:
- a- The student should write on the clinical difference of eye lesion, systemic reaction and status of superficial lymph nodes. Also laboratory confirmation by isolation of Moraxella bovis from eyes in oink eye and detection of schizont In lymph node smear.
 - b- Both of them causing abortion but brucellosis cause storm of abortion. Leptosirosis is accompanied by bloody milk and flaccid mastitis. Laboratory examination of brucellosis depends on field test using RBPT which can differentiate fast between both of them and the student should write on complete laboratory tests of both diseases.

Good Luck