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Test Booklet Series

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**TEST BOOKLET**
VETERINARY ASSISTANT SURGEON**PAPER—I**
(Veterinary Science)Sl. No. **1001****Time Allowed : 2½ Hours****Maximum Marks : 400****: INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :**

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET **DOES NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET OF THE SAME SERIES ISSUED TO YOU.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES **A, B, C** OR **D**, AS THE CASE MAY BE, IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET USING BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK).
3. You have to enter your **Roll No.** on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write anything else on the Test Booklet.
4. **YOU ARE REQUIRED TO FILL UP & DARKEN ROLL NO., TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES IN THE ANSWER SHEET AS WELL AS FILL UP TEST BOOKLET / QUESTION BOOKLET SERIES AND SERIAL NO. AND ANSWER SHEET SERIAL NO. IN THE ATTENDANCE SHEET CAREFULLY. WRONGLY FILLED UP ANSWER SHEETS ARE LIABLE FOR REJECTION AT THE RISK OF THE CANDIDATE.**
5. This Test Booklet contains **200** items (questions). Each item (question) comprises of four responses (answers). You have to select the correct response (answer) which you want to mark (darken) on the Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there is more than one correct response (answer), you should mark (darken) the response (answer) which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response (answer) for each item (question).
6. You have to mark (darken) all your responses (answers) **ONLY** on the **separate Answer Sheet** provided by using **BALL POINT PEN (BLUE OR BLACK)**. See instructions in the Answer Sheet.
7. All items (questions) carry equal marks. All items (questions) are compulsory. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses (answers) marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
8. Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer Sheet the responses (answers) to various items (questions) in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per the instructions sent to you with your **Admission Certificate**.
9. After you have completed filling in all your responses (answers) on the Answer Sheet and after conclusion of the examination, you should hand over to the Invigilator the *Answer Sheet* issued to you. You are allowed to take with you the candidate's copy / second page of the Answer Sheet along with the **Test Booklet**, after completion of the examination, for your reference.
10. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

SEAL**DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO**

1. Seizure lasting for more than five minutes in dogs is generally termed as
 - (A) ictus
 - (B) myoclonus
 - (C) paroxysmal seizure
 - (D) status epilepticus
2. Polioencephalomalacia in ruminants is commonly associated with variation in thiamine status. The disorder can also occur with higher intake of
 - (A) sulphur
 - (B) lead
 - (C) fluorine
 - (D) arsenic
3. 'Slab-sided' left lateral abdomen is a clinical finding in
 - (A) bloat
 - (B) left abomasal displacement
 - (C) traumatic reticulitis
 - (D) pneumoperitoneum
4. Pathogenesis of fever is linked to sudden increase in prostaglandins. This increase is induced by
 - (A) interleukin-1
 - (B) interleukin-2
 - (C) interleukin-3
 - (D) interleukin-4
5. 'R' wave of ECG in dogs denotes
 - (A) atrial depolarisation
 - (B) ventricular depolarisation
 - (C) atrial repolarisation
 - (D) ventricular repolarisation
6. Normal level of blood glucose in adult cattle is
 - (A) 80–120 mg/dl
 - (B) 40–50 mg/dl
 - (C) 120–200 mg/dl
 - (D) 20–25 mg/dl
7. The falling disease in cattle is caused by
 - (A) thiamine deficiency
 - (B) magnesium deficiency
 - (C) cobalt deficiency
 - (D) copper deficiency
8. Hepatic encephalopathy in cattle is due to
 - (A) increased bilirubin
 - (B) increased ammonia
 - (C) reduced blood glucose
 - (D) reduced blood calcium
9. Osteodystrophia fibrosa in goats is caused by dietary excess of
 - (A) calcium
 - (B) magnesium
 - (C) phosphorous
 - (D) All of the above
10. Exudative diathesis in chicken is due to the deficiency of
 - (A) biotin
 - (B) vitamin E
 - (C) vitamin B₁
 - (D) manganese

11. Pandy's test is done to estimate the level of _____ in cerebrospinal fluid.
(A) neutrophils
(B) proteins
(C) lipids
(D) glucose
12. Which is the insect-borne, multi-species zoonotic viral disease of livestock?
(A) Bluetongue
(B) African horse sickness
(C) Rift Valley fever
(D) Brucellosis
13. Which of the following infections causes the most severe disease manifestations in the infected dogs?
(A) *Babesia canis rossi*
(B) *Babesia gibsoni*
(C) *Babesia canis vogeli*
(D) *Babesia canis canis*
14. The number of new cases that occur in a known population over a specified period of time is known as
(A) period prevalence
(B) point prevalence
(C) incidence
(D) attack rate
15. The antigen that is used for the production of the vaccine 'TickGARD' to control tick infestation is derived from
(A) tick saliva and hypostome
(B) triturated whole tick
(C) tick chelicerae
(D) tick gut membrane-bound protein
16. The Christie-Atkins-Munch-Peterson (CAMP) test is used to identify which of the following mastitis pathogens?
(A) *Mycobacterium bovis*
(B) *Escherichia coli*
(C) *Burkholderia mallei*
(D) *Streptococcus agalactiae*
17. Which of the following mycotoxins is nicknamed as vomitoxin?
(A) T-2 toxin
(B) Aflatoxin B1
(C) Trichothecene
(D) Deoxynivalenol
18. Considerable thickening and corrugation of mucosa of jejunum, ileum, ileo-caecal valve and sometimes caecum is a characteristic post-mortem finding in
(A) tuberculosis
(B) paratuberculosis
(C) rinderpest
(D) coccidiosis
19. The type of epidemiology that involves observing and recording diseases and possible causal factors is called
(A) clinical epidemiology
(B) analytical epidemiology
(C) descriptive epidemiology
(D) theoretical epidemiology
20. Name two diseases combatted by toxoid vaccines.
(A) Diphtheria and tetanus
(B) Tetanus and anthrax
(C) Anthrax and HS
(D) HS and tuberculosis

21. Tigroid heart is a pathognomonic lesion in
(A) anthrax
(B) brucellosis
(C) FMD
(D) enterotoxaemia
22. Splenic fever is caused by
(A) *Bacillus anthracis*
(B) *Brucella abortus*
(C) *Anaplasma marginale*
(D) *Leptospira* spp.
23. Fertile life span of dog sperms in the reproductive tract of bitch is
(A) 12–24 hours
(B) 24–48 hours
(C) 2–3 days
(D) 5–7 days
24. The condition, in which bulldog foetus is seen, is
(A) hydrallantois
(B) hydramnios
(C) anasarca
(D) hydrocephalus
25. Remnant of mesonephric duct system, persisting in the vaginal floor of adult female, is
(A) epoophoron
(B) paroophoron
(C) Gartner's duct
(D) uterus masculinus
26. Site of production of glycerylphosphorylcholine is
(A) vas deferens
(B) seminal vesicles
(C) prostate
(D) epididymis
27. Substrate of endogenous respiration in spermatozoa is
(A) glucose
(B) fructose
(C) N-acetyl glucosamine
(D) plasmalogen
28. Developmental stage at which embryos are recovered during embryo transfer in cattle is
(A) 4-cell stage
(B) early morula
(C) gastrula
(D) early blastocyst
29. Species, in which signaling by conceptus is **not** required for maintenance of pregnancy, is
(A) canine
(B) equine
(C) bovine
(D) porcine
30. In freemartinism, vascular anastomosis occurs as early as on
(A) day 30
(B) day 45
(C) day 60
(D) day 75

31. The main source of relaxin in dogs and cats is
(A) corpus luteum
(B) placenta
(C) anterior pituitary
(D) endometrium
32. Site of production of androgen binding protein is
(A) Leydig cells
(B) cauda epididymis
(C) tubuli recti
(D) Sertoli cells
33. Venereal bacterial disease, in which the bull acts, as an asymptomatic carrier, is
(A) trichomonosis
(B) vibriosis
(C) brucellosis
(D) All of the above
34. The secretion of Cowper's gland is viscid due to the presence of
(A) fructose
(B) carnitine
(C) ergothioneine
(D) sialomucin
35. If the number of follicular waves in a cow is more, the length of estrous cycle will be
(A) longer
(B) shorter
(C) irregular
(D) unaltered
36. Subanal scrotum is present in
(A) stallion
(B) boar
(C) bull
(D) dog
37. A selective oestrogen receptor modulator is
(A) Prostaglandin $F_{2\alpha}$
(B) Isoxsuprine hydrochloride
(C) Clenbuterol
(D) Tamoxifen
38. The nerve, that is damaged in the condition known as calving paralysis in cows, is
(A) pudendal nerve
(B) obturator nerve
(C) ischiatic nerve
(D) caudal rectal nerve
39. Dag defect in sperms is associated with high levels of
(A) zinc
(B) calcium
(C) iodine
(D) copper
40. The major second messenger system involved in the action of LH and FSH is
(A) mRNA
(B) CAMP
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

41. The phase characterized by formation of proacrosomal granules is
(A) cap phase
(B) maturation phase
(C) Golgi phase
(D) None of the above
42. PRID contains _____ g of progesterone.
(A) 1.55
(B) 1.9
(C) 1.38
(D) 2.33
43. Measurement of oestrogen level in faeces is a method of pregnancy diagnosis in
(A) cow
(B) sow
(C) cat
(D) ewe
44. Species in which unfertilized ova remain in oviduct for several months is
(A) porcine
(B) equine
(C) canine
(D) ovine
45. An antagonist of heparin is
(A) Warfarin
(B) Protamine
(C) Dicumarol
(D) Clopidogrel
46. Muscarinic symptoms of OP poisoning can be reversed by
(A) oximes
(B) Atropine
(C) Neostigmine
(D) Dichlorvos
47. Subacute selenium toxicity is called as
(A) selenosis
(B) teart
(C) blind staggers
(D) alkali disease
48. Collie breed is susceptible to the toxic effect of
(A) Ivermectin
(B) Levamisole
(C) Thiabendazole
(D) Thiacetarsamide
49. A plant poisoning which causes thiamine deficiency is
(A) cyanogenic plants poisoning
(B) castor bean poisoning
(C) datura poisoning
(D) bracken fern poisoning
50. A selective M3 muscarinic receptor antagonist is
(A) Pirenzepine
(B) Darifenacin
(C) Tripitramine
(D) Atropine

51. A prodrug of Albendazole is
(A) netobimin
(B) thiophanate
(C) febantel
(D) mebendazole
52. Drug administered through which of the following routes is most likely to be subjected to first-pass metabolism?
(A) Sublingual
(B) Rectal
(C) Oral
(D) Subcutaneous
53. The mechanism, by which vast majority of drugs are absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, is
(A) passive diffusion
(B) facilitated diffusion
(C) endocytosis
(D) active transport
54. Organic silicone, which is used as antifothing agent, is
(A) Poloxalene
(B) Dimethicone
(C) Ketanserin
(D) Turpentine oil
55. Which of the following cholinomimetics is the drug of choice for reversing the effects of non-depolarizing neuromuscular relaxants?
(A) Echothiophate
(B) Physostigmine
(C) Edrophonium
(D) Pilocarpine
56. The major toxic effect of lincosamides in horses is their ability to cause
(A) enterocolitis
(B) liver damage
(C) nephritis
(D) otitis
57. The tetracycline, exceptional for having conventional as well as long acting formulations, is
(A) Tetracycline
(B) Minocycline
(C) Oxytetracycline
(D) Doxycycline
58. An antiviral drug that inhibits viral proteases is
(A) Foscarnet
(B) Ritonavir
(C) Zidovudine
(D) Acyclovir
59. The mould toxin that causes severe kidney damage is
(A) aflatoxin
(B) rubratoxin
(C) ochratoxin
(D) zearalenone
60. Which of the following NSAIDs is a selective COX-2 inhibitor?
(A) Lumiracoxib
(B) Indomethacin
(C) Fenoprofen
(D) Piroxicam

61. High ceiling diuretic is
(A) Acetazolamide
(B) Chlorothiazide
(C) Furosemide
(D) Spironolactone
62. A semisynthetic penicillin, which is **not** a prodrug of ampicillin, is
(A) Hetacillin
(B) Amdinocillin
(C) Bacampicillin
(D) Talampicillin
63. A systemic anticoagulant, which produces immediate action, is
(A) Heparin
(B) Dextran sulphate
(C) Warfarin
(D) Edetate Sodium
64. A characteristic bitter almond smell is observed in
(A) phosphorus poisoning
(B) hemlock poisoning
(C) nitrite poisoning
(D) cyanide poisoning
65. The antidote for urea poisoning is
(A) methylene blue
(B) sodium thiosulphate
(C) activated charcoal
(D) acetic acid
66. An inhalant, that lacks sufficient potency to produce surgical anaesthesia by itself and therefore is commonly used as carrier or adjuvant to other anaesthetics, is
(A) Halothane
(B) Sevoflurane
(C) Nitrous oxide
(D) Desflurane
67. Morocco leather appearance of abomasum is due to
(A) *Haemonchus contortus*
(B) *Ostertagia ostertagi*
(C) *Bunostomum* spp.
(D) *Cooperia* spp.
68. A juvenile hormone used in the control of flies is
(A) dicyclanil
(B) diflubenzurone
(C) methoprene
(D) cyromazine
69. An OP compound used as an insecticide is
(A) DDT
(B) BHC
(C) coumaphos
(D) carbaryl
70. A vector borne disease in cattle is
(A) theileriosis
(B) mange
(C) haemonchosis
(D) hookworm infection

71. Dry day denotes control of
(A) ticks
(B) bugs
(C) viruses
(D) mosquitoes
72. Pipestem liver is seen in
(A) amphistomosis
(B) taeniosis
(C) fasciolosis
(D) sparganosis
73. Name a common molluscicide.
(A) Zinc sulphate
(B) Copper sulphate
(C) Calcium carbonate
(D) Potassium hydroxide
74. Which of the following is **not** to be given during coccidiosis control?
(A) Vitamin A supplements
(B) Vitamin B complex supplements
(C) Sulpha drugs
(D) Vitamin K
75. Which is the infective stage of a strongylic nematode?
(A) Egg
(B) Miracidium
(C) Second stage larva
(D) Third stage larva
76. Knott's technique is used for the examination of
(A) blood
(B) nasal discharge
(C) skin scraping
(D) faeces
77. Unpouched amphistome is
(A) *Paramphistomum cervi*
(B) *Fischoederius cobboldi*
(C) *Gastrothylax crumenifer*
(D) Both (A) and (B)
78. Infective stage in the life cycle of broad tapeworm of ruminants is
(A) hydatid cyst
(B) coenurus
(C) cysticercus
(D) cysticercoid
79. Intermediate host for *Dipylidium caninum* is
(A) *Ctenocephalides canis*
(B) *Rhipicephalus sanguineus*
(C) *Trichodectus canis*
(D) Both (A) and (C)
80. Which of the following is the kidney worm of dog?
(A) *Ancylostoma caninum*
(B) *Toxocara canis*
(C) *Diectophyme renale*
(D) *Stephanurus dentatus*

81. Pupal stages are absent in the life cycle of
(A) ticks
(B) flies
(C) fleas
(D) mosquitoes
82. Lancet liver fluke of ruminants is
(A) *Dicrocoelium dendriticum*
(B) *Fasciola hepatica*
(C) *Eurytrema pancreaticum*
(D) *Paramphistomum cervi*
83. Infective stage in schistosomiasis is
(A) *gymnocephalus cercariae*
(B) *echinostome cercariae*
(C) *xiphidiocercariae cercariae*
(D) *furcocercous cercariae*
84. Budding is the method of reproduction in
(A) *Eimeria*
(B) *Balantidium*
(C) *Babesia*
(D) *Trichomonas*
85. Nasal myiasis is caused by
(A) *Hypoderma* sp.
(B) *Oestrus* sp.
(C) *Gasterophilus* sp.
(D) *Musca* sp.
86. Shuttle program is associated with
(A) coccidiosis
(B) trichomonosis
(C) babesiosis
(D) theileriosis
87. Most pathogenic tapeworm of poultry is
(A) *Raillietina echinobothrida*
(B) *Raillietina tetragona*
(C) *Raillietina cesticillus*
(D) *Davainea proglottina*
88. Visceral larva migrans is caused by
(A) *Toxocara canis*
(B) *Ancylostoma caninum*
(C) *Oxyuris equi*
(D) *Enterobius vermicularis*
89. Patellar desmotomy is performed in cattle for the correction of subluxation of patella by severing which patellar ligament?
(A) Middle
(B) Lateral
(C) Medial
(D) Collateral
90. Fabella is found in
(A) dog
(B) horse
(C) ox
(D) fowl

91. Distal sesamoid in horse is known as
(A) *os naviculare*
(B) *os suffraginis*
(C) *os angularis*
(D) coffin bone
92. Rounded musculotendinous bands extending from the interventricular septum to the lateral wall in heart are
(A) moderator bands
(B) *trabeculae carneae*
(C) *chordae tendineae*
(D) *crista supraventricularis*
93. Corpus callosum in brain is a classical example for
(A) projection fibres
(B) association fibres
(C) commissural fibres
(D) fibre tracts
94. Purkinje cells are seen in
(A) heart
(B) cerebellum
(C) cerebrum
(D) spinal cord
95. Hassall's corpuscles are seen in
(A) tonsil
(B) thyroid
(C) thymus
(D) spleen
96. A glial cell, which is **not** ectodermal in origin, is
(A) astrocyte
(B) oligodendrocyte
(C) microglia
(D) ependyma
97. Point of hip in ox is formed by
(A) tuber coxae
(B) tuber ischii
(C) tuber sacrale
(D) iliopubic eminence
98. Functional kidney in mammals is
(A) mesonephros
(B) pronephros
(C) metanephros
(D) ductus venosus
99. Type of placenta in equines is
(A) zonary
(B) diffuse
(C) cotyledonary
(D) discoid
100. Pecten oculi is seen in the eye of
(A) ox
(B) fowl
(C) dog
(D) pig

101. Largest unpaired muscle in the body is

- (A) diaphragm
- (B) buccinator
- (C) longissimus dorsi
- (D) latissimus dorsi

102. Paired cartilage of larynx is

- (A) epiglottis
- (B) cricoid
- (C) arytenoid
- (D) thyroid

103. Neuroepithelial areas seen in the cochlea of internal ear is

- (A) *cristae ampullaris*
- (B) Organ of Corti
- (C) *maccula utricule*
- (D) *maccula saccule*

104. Milk vein is the

- (A) caudal superficial epigastric vein
- (B) cranial superficial epigastric vein
- (C) musculophrenic vein
- (D) pudendal vein

105. Largest paranasal sinus in horse is

- (A) frontal
- (B) maxillary
- (C) sphenoidal
- (D) palatine

106. Largest venous trunk in the body is

- (A) pulmonary vein
- (B) cranial vena cava
- (C) caudal vena cava
- (D) portal vein

107. Largest bony foramen in the body is

- (A) foramen magnum
- (B) foramen orbitorotundum
- (C) obturator foramen
- (D) jugular foramen

108. Largest cranial nerve is

- (A) vagus nerve
- (B) facial nerve
- (C) trigeminal nerve
- (D) optic nerve

109. Longest segment of oviduct in fowl is

- (A) infundibulum
- (B) magnum
- (C) isthmus
- (D) shell gland

110. Lateral ventricles communicate with the third ventricle through

- (A) foramen of Monro
- (B) foramen of Luschka
- (C) aqueduct of Sylvius
- (D) foramen of Magendie

111. *Tapetum lucidum* is a part of
(A) sclera
(B) choroid
(C) ciliary body
(D) iris
112. Fremitus is recorded on
(A) external iliac artery
(B) cranial uterine artery
(C) middle uterine artery
(D) caudal uterine artery
113. Which form of anthrax is considered the most common type of occupational health hazard?
(A) Intestinal form
(B) Inhalation form
(C) Cutaneous form
(D) All of the above
114. The BIS standard for total viable count in pasteurised milk is
(A) 30,000 cfu/ml
(B) 5 lakh cfu/ml
(C) 50,000 cfu/ml
(D) 2 lakh cfu/ml
115. Levinthal-Cole-Lillie bodies are characteristic to
(A) mycoplasmosis
(B) ehrlichiosis
(C) rabies
(D) chlamydiosis
116. The habitual presence of a disease within a geographical area is referred to as
(A) endemic
(B) pandemic
(C) epidemic
(D) sporadic
117. The highest desirable level of hardness in drinking water as per WHO should be
(A) 50 ppm
(B) 100 ppm
(C) 150 ppm
(D) 200 ppm
118. Infection that persists in an animal in which there are no overt clinical signs, is
(A) incubatory carriers
(B) convalescent carriers
(C) latent infection
(D) active infection
119. Milk sickness is due to
(A) tremetol
(B) casein
(C) lactose
(D) tetrodotoxin
120. National Centre for Disease Control was established to contain
(A) smallpox
(B) polio
(C) malaria
(D) rabies

- 121.** Dancing cat fever is associated with toxicity of
- mercury
 - cadmium
 - lead
 - arsenic
- 122.** The smallest spatial unit providing uniform condition for life is a
- biome
 - biocenosis
 - biotope
 - biotype
- 123.** Bacteria responsible for spoilage of meat and meat products are
- Micrococcus* spp.
 - Proteus* spp.
 - Pseudomonas* spp.
 - All of the above
- 124.** The scrub typhus is also referred to as
- louse borne typhus
 - flea borne typhus
 - chigger borne typhus
 - tick borne typhus
- 125.** The bubo of bubonic plague is a/an
- ulcer where fleabite has occurred
 - enlarged lymph node
 - granuloma in the skin
 - infected sebaceous gland
- 126.** A vector, in which the infectious agent undergoes either a necessary part of its life cycle or multiplication before transmission, is
- mechanical vector
 - fomite
 - biological vector
 - None of the above
- 127.** Particle : infectivity ratio of a bacteriophage is
- 1 : 100
 - 1 : 10
 - 1 : 1000
 - 1 : 1
- 128.** The symbol for "conditionally fit for human consumption of meat" in postmortem inspection is
- T
 - P
 - I
 - K
- 129.** The headquarters of OIE is located at
- London
 - New York
 - Rome
 - Paris
- 130.** The animal which acts as 'mixing vessel' for avian influenza virus is
- horse
 - pig
 - chicken
 - cattle

131. World Environment Day is celebrated on
(A) 6th July
(B) 22nd April
(C) 5th June
(D) 10th March
132. For *Leptospira interrogans* serovar *icterohaemorrhagiae*, primary reservoir host is
(A) rat
(B) human being
(C) cattle
(D) pig
133. As per BIS, coliforms count should be absent in pasteurized milk when diluted at the ratio of
(A) 1 : 1000
(B) 1 : 100
(C) 1 : 10
(D) 1 : 10000
134. Milk ring test is done to detect
(A) mastitis
(B) brucellosis
(C) Q fever
(D) All of the above
135. The type of collagen present in the maturation phase of healing is
(A) type I
(B) type II
(C) type III
(D) type IV
136. Target in X-ray tube is made up of
(A) lead
(B) molybdenum
(C) tungsten
(D) aluminium
137. Gut tie may happen as a complication subsequent to
(A) castration in boars
(B) castration in dogs
(C) castration in bulls
(D) spaying in bitches
138. Regional analgesia technique for left flank is
(A) T block
(B) inverted L block
(C) paravertebral block
(D) linear block
139. The Purkinje-Sanson images are observed in
(A) catoptric test
(B) direct ophthalmoscopy
(C) indirect ophthalmoscopy
(D) slit lamp microscopy
140. Large palatoschisis can be corrected with
(A) uranoplasty
(B) staphylorrhaphy
(C) marsupilisation
(D) Morgan's pocket technique

- 141.** Normal Norberg angle of canine hip is
(A) 90°
(B) 105°
(C) 112°
(D) 136°
- 142.** 'Meat ball test' is performed in dogs to diagnose
(A) intestinal obstruction
(B) trigeminal paralysis
(C) choke
(D) anosmia
- 143.** Suture pattern preferred in gastrotomy is
(A) double layer Cushing's sutures
(B) Lembert's followed by Cushing's sutures
(C) Connell's followed by Lembert's sutures
(D) simple continuous sutures
- 144.** Surgical perforation of tympanic membrane is
(A) bulla osteotomy
(B) Zepp's operation
(C) myringotomy
(D) total ear canal ablation
- 145.** First neurological sign which is lost in spinal injury is
(A) nociception
(B) proprioception
(C) voluntary movement
(D) panniculus
- 146.** Confirmatory test for hip dysplasia is
(A) Drawer test
(B) Benedict's test
(C) Ortolani test
(D) Thomas test
- 147.** Hernia of urinary bladder is called
(A) hysterocele
(B) omphalocele
(C) cystocele
(D) vesicocoele
- 148.** Prolapse of nictitating gland is called
(A) pink eye
(B) cherry eye
(C) berry eye
(D) proptosis
- 149.** Colour code of nitrous oxide cylinder is
(A) black
(B) white
(C) green
(D) blue
- 150.** Father of anesthesiology is
(A) Oliver Wendell Holmes
(B) Horace Wells
(C) Roentgen
(D) Richard Eberlein

- 151.** A tumor composed of tooth tissue is termed as
- (A) osteoma
 - (B) odontoma
 - (C) angioma
 - (D) epulis
- 152.** The lens derives its nutrition from
- (A) sclera
 - (B) vitreous
 - (C) aqueous humor
 - (D) ophthalmic vessels
- 153.** Which of the following is radiolucent?
- (A) Calcium phosphate
 - (B) Calcium oxalate
 - (C) Uric acid
 - (D) Cysteine
- 154.** An α_2 agonist drug is
- (A) ketamine
 - (B) zolazepam
 - (C) xylazine
 - (D) butorphanol
- 155.** Ranula is a cyst of
- (A) tarsal gland
 - (B) salivary gland
 - (C) sebaceous gland
 - (D) anal gland
- 156.** Ramstedt's operation is indicated in
- (A) oesophageal stenosis
 - (B) gastric dilatation
 - (C) gastric torsion
 - (D) pyloric stenosis
- 157.** Rigor mortis begins _____ hours after death.
- (A) 2-6
 - (B) 12-20
 - (C) 20-36
 - (D) 36-48
- 158.** The stain used to demonstrate iron within the macrophage is
- (A) Perls' stain
 - (B) Alizarin red
 - (C) Congo red
 - (D) Alcian blue
- 159.** The type of cirrhosis usually seen in aflatoxicosis is
- (A) pericellular
 - (B) hypertrophic
 - (C) atrophic
 - (D) biliary
- 160.** Wedge-shaped haemorrhagic infarcts of spleen is a lesion in
- (A) swine fever
 - (B) erysipelas
 - (C) canine distemper
 - (D) rinderpest

- 161.** 'Sloughing off' of tail in cattle is an example of
- (A) wet gangrene
 - (B) dry gangrene
 - (C) liquefactive necrosis
 - (D) gas gangrene
- 162.** Epithelial pearl is found histologically in
- (A) adenocarcinoma
 - (B) squamous cell carcinoma
 - (C) melanoma
 - (D) histiocytoma
- 163.** Inflammation of caecum is
- (A) typhlitis
 - (B) proctitis
 - (C) gonitis
 - (D) enteritis
- 164.** Coarsely granular contracted kidney is seen in
- (A) chronic glomerular nephritis
 - (B) chronic interstitial nephritis
 - (C) acute glomerular nephritis
 - (D) acute interstitial nephritis
- 165.** Dohle bodies are found in
- (A) RBC
 - (B) lymphocyte
 - (C) neutrophil
 - (D) eosinophil
- 166.** The neurotoxin responsible for the symptom in enterotoxaemia is
- (A) epsilon
 - (B) botulin
 - (C) haemolysin
 - (D) spasmodin
- 167.** Turkey egg appearance of kidney in pigs is a characteristic lesion in
- (A) hog cholera
 - (B) swine influenza
 - (C) transmissible gastroenteritis
 - (D) swine erysipelas
- 168.** Curled-toe paralysis in poultry is caused by the deficiency of
- (A) vitamin D
 - (B) riboflavin
 - (C) vitamin E
 - (D) thiamine
- 169.** Type of degeneration occurring in skeletal muscle in vitamin E deficiency is
- (A) Zenker's degeneration
 - (B) fatty degeneration
 - (C) mucoid degeneration
 - (D) None of the above
- 170.** Councilman bodies in hepatocytes in viral hepatitis is an example of
- (A) physiological apoptosis
 - (B) pathological apoptosis
 - (C) oncotic necrosis
 - (D) None of the above

- 171.** The collection of pus within a body cavity is called
- (A) abscess
(B) empyema
(C) pyemia
(D) None of the above
- 172.** The key cell that is involved in the formation of a granuloma is
- (A) lymphocyte
(B) plasma cell
(C) mast cell
(D) epithelioid cell
- 173.** The feminizing tumour in dogs is
- (A) Sertoli cell tumour
(B) transmissible venereal tumour
(C) seminoma
(D) Leydig cell tumour
- 174.** The most common type of pneumonia observed in animals is
- (A) lobar pneumonia
(B) lobular pneumonia
(C) bronchopneumonia
(D) necrotic pneumonia
- 175.** Specific intracytoplasmic inclusion bodies in rabies are
- (A) Negri bodies
(B) Lafora bodies
(C) Councilman bodies
(D) Mallory bodies
- 176.** Lepromatous granulomas are formed in Johne's disease of
- (A) sheep
(B) pig
(C) goat
(D) cattle
- 177.** Cystic, nodular, pedunculated and discoloured ova in chicken are seen in
- (A) pullorum disease
(B) colisepticemia
(C) fowl cholera
(D) mycoplasmosis
- 178.** Haemorrhagic lesions in caecal tonsils of chicken are seen in
- (A) infectious bronchitis
(B) Newcastle disease
(C) pullorum disease
(D) Marek's disease
- 179.** Graft and tumour rejection are mediated primarily by
- (A) non-complement-fixing antibodies
(B) phagocytic cells
(C) helper T cells
(D) cytotoxic T cells
- 180.** Draughtsman colony is the characteristic of
- (A) *Streptococcus pyogenes*
(B) *Brucella abortus*
(C) *Aspergillus fumigatus*
(D) *Microsporum canis*

181. Ovine progressive pneumonia is caused by

- (A) retrovirus
- (B) reovirus
- (C) coronavirus
- (D) paramyxovirus

182. Immunoglobulin(s) that cross(es) placenta is/are

- (A) IgG and IgA
- (B) IgG only
- (C) IgM only
- (D) IgE only

183. Aetiology of lumpy jaw in cattle is

- (A) *Actinobacillus lignieresii*
- (B) *Actinomyces bovis*
- (C) *Streptococcus pyogenes*
- (D) *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis*

184. Causative agent of pink eye in cattle is

- (A) *Brucella abortus*
- (B) *Moraxella bovis*
- (C) *Pasteurella multocida*
- (D) *Leptospira interrogans*

185. Para-anthrax in pigs is caused by

- (A) *Bacillus anthracis*
- (B) *Bacillus subtilis*
- (C) *Clostridium septicum*
- (D) *Clostridium novyi*

186. Thymus is a/an

- (A) primary lymphoid organ
- (B) secondary lymphoid organ
- (C) tertiary lymphoid organ
- (D) accessory lymphoid organ

187. Ruska and Knoll developed

- (A) advanced compound microscope
- (B) dark-field microscope
- (C) fluorescent microscope
- (D) electron microscope

188. Extrachromosomal genetic elements are called

- (A) cosmids
- (B) DNA
- (C) plasmids
- (D) phagemids

189. Factor responsible for the phenomenon called satellitism is

- (A) factor X
- (B) factor V
- (C) CAMP factor
- (D) haemolysin

190. Enzootic haemorrhagic septicemia in Asia is caused by

- (A) *Pasteurella multocida* B : 2
- (B) *Pasteurella multocida* A : 5
- (C) *Pasteurella multocida* E : 2
- (D) *Pasteurella multocida* D

- 191.** Feline panleukopenia is caused by
(A) coronavirus
(B) rotavirus
(C) parvovirus
(D) lyssavirus
- 192.** The inclusion bodies of fowlpox virus are known as
(A) Cowdry bodies
(B) Bollinger bodies
(C) Negri bodies
(D) Paschen bodies
- 193.** Wood's lamp test is used for the diagnosis of
(A) *Trichophyton verrucosum*
(B) *Epidermophyton floccosum*
(C) *Microsporum canis*
(D) *Trichophyton rubrum*
- 194.** Serum tube test is used for the diagnosis of
(A) *Candida albicans*
(B) *Candida tropicalis*
(C) *Candida pseudotropicalis*
(D) *Candida parapsilosis*
- 195.** Immune complex mediated hypersensitivity is
(A) type I
(B) type II
(C) type III
(D) type IV
- 196.** The 'string of pearls' colonies on penicillin agar is characteristic of
(A) *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
(B) *Bacillus anthracis*
(C) *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
(D) *Proteus vulgaris*
- 197.** Spheroplasts are derived from
(A) gram positive bacteria
(B) yeast
(C) gram negative bacteria
(D) mycoplasma
- 198.** Thymus dependent zone in lymph node is
(A) germinal centre
(B) cortex
(C) paracortex
(D) medulla
- 199.** A positive sense RNA virus is
(A) Newcastle disease virus
(B) rabies virus
(C) FMD virus
(D) vesicular stomatitis virus
- 200.** Genus, in which Newcastle disease virus is included, is
(A) Paramyxovirus
(B) Orthoavulavirus
(C) Rubulavirus
(D) Pneumovirus

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24

PPP24/5(111)—40×4



**ODISHA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
CUTTACK**


NOTICE

No...6038.../C-I/PSC, Dt...29.../04/2024

In pursuance of OPSC Notice No-8127/PSC, Dt. 17/10/2023, the Commission invites objections/suggestions from candidates only on the Answer Keys annexed herewith and erroneous questions, if any, relating to the objective type question paper i.e. PAPER-I & PAPER-II for recruitment to the post of Veterinary Assistant Surgeon/Additional Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, pursuant to Advt.No.24 of 2023-24 held on 28/04/2024.

The candidates are also informed to submit their objections as per the proforma enclosed vide annexure-A along with a proof of identity within seven days from the date of display of this notice. Any claims received after seven days will not be entertained.

By order of the Commission


Secretary 29/4/24

ANNEXURE-“A”

Format regarding submission of observations/comments against the questions and the relevant answer keys for recruitment to the post of Veterinary Assistant Surgeon/Additional Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, pursuant to Advt.No.24 of 2023-24.

Sl No.	Roll No. of the candidate	Series of Question Booklet Received	PAPER	Appeared Question No. relevant to Booklet Series-A	Suggested Answer Key	Observation and comments	Remarks/co ments
1	2	3		4	5	6	7



**WRITTEN EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF VETERINARY
ASSISTANT SURGEON, PURSUANT TO ADVT. NO.24 OF 2023-24 (HELD ON 28.04.2024).
DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTIONS IN DIFFERENT SERIES WITH ANSWER IN PAPER-I**

A	B	C	D	Answer
1	51	101	151	D ✓
2	52	102	152	A ✓
3	53	103	153	B ✓
4	54	104	154	A ✓
5	55	105	155	B ✓
6	56	106	156	B ✓
7	57	107	157	D ✓
8	58	108	158	B ✓
9	59	109	159	C ✓
10	60	110	160	B ✓
11	61	111	161	B ✓
12	62	112	162	C ✓
13	63	113	163	A ✓
14	64	114	164	C ✓
15	65	115	165	D ✓
16	66	116	166	D ✓
17	67	117	167	D ✓
18	68	118	168	B ✓
19	69	119	169	C ✓
20	70	120	170	A ✓
21	71	121	171	C ✓
22	72	122	172	A ✓
23	73	123	173	D ✓
24	74	124	174	B ✓
25	75	125	175	C ✓
26	76	126	176	D ✓
27	77	127	177	D ✓
28	78	128	178	D ✓
29	79	129	179	A ✓
30	80	130	180	A ✓
31	81	131	181	B ✓
32	82	132	182	D ✓
33	83	133	183	D ✓
34	84	134	184	D ✓
35	85	135	185	A ✓
36	86	136	186	B ✓
37	87	137	187	D ✓
38	88	138	188	B ✓
39	89	139	189	A ✓
40	90	140	190	B ✓

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DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTIONS IN DIFFERENT SERIES WITH ANSWER IN PAPER-I**

A	B	C	D	Answer
41	91	141	191	C ✓
42	92	142	192	A ✓
43	93	143	193	B ✓
44	94	144	194	B ✓
45	95	145	195	B ✓
46	96	146	196	B ✓
47	97	147	197	C ✓
48	98	148	198	A ✓
49	99	149	199	D ✓
50	100	150	200	B ✓
51	101	151	1	A ✓
52	102	152	2	C ✓
53	103	153	3	A ✓
54	104	154	4	B ✓
55	105	155	5	C ✓
56	106	156	6	A ✓
57	107	157	7	C ✓
58	108	158	8	B ✓
59	109	159	9	C ✓
60	110	160	10	A ✓
61	111	161	11	C ✓
62	112	162	12	B ✓
63	113	163	13	A ✓
64	114	164	14	D ✓
65	115	165	15	D ✓
66	116	166	16	C ✓
67	117	167	17	B ✓
68	118	168	18	C ✓
69	119	169	19	C ✓
70	120	170	20	A ✓
71	121	171	21	D ✓
72	122	172	22	C ✓
73	123	173	23	B ✓
74	124	174	24	B ✓
75	125	175	25	D ✓
76	126	176	26	A ✓
77	127	177	27	A ✓
78	128	178	28	D ✓
79	129	179	29	D ✓
80	130	180	30	C ✓

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DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTIONS IN DIFFERENT SERIES WITH ANSWER IN PAPER-I**

A	B	C	D	Answer
81	131	181	31	A ✓
82	132	182	32	A ✓
83	133	183	33	D ✓
84	134	184	34	C ✓
85	135	185	35	B ✓
86	136	186	36	A ✓
87	137	187	37	D ✓
88	138	188	38	A ✓
89	139	189	39	C ✓
90	140	190	40	A ✓
91	141	191	41	A ✓
92	142	192	42	A ✓
93	143	193	43	C ✓
94	144	194	44	B ✓
95	145	195	45	C ✓
96	146	196	46	C ✓
97	147	197	47	A ✓
98	148	198	48	C ✓
99	149	199	49	B ✓
100	150	200	50	B ✓
101	151	1	51	A ✓
102	152	2	52	C ✓
103	153	3	53	B ✓
104	154	4	54	B ✓
105	155	5	55	B ✓
106	156	6	56	C ✓
107	157	7	57	C ✓
108	158	8	58	C ✓
109	159	9	59	B ✓
110	160	10	60	A ✓
111	161	11	61	B ✓
112	162	12	62	C ✓
113	163	13	63	C ✓
114	164	14	64	A ✓
115	165	15	65	D ✓
116	166	16	66	A ✓
117	167	17	67	B ✓
118	168	18	68	C ✓
119	169	19	69	A ✓
120	170	20	70	C ✓

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DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTIONS IN DIFFERENT SERIES WITH ANSWER IN PAPER-I**

A	B	C	D	Answer
121	171	21	71	A ✓
122	172	22	72	C ✓
123	173	23	73	D ✓
124	174	24	74	C ✓
125	175	25	75	B ✓
126	176	26	76	C ✓
127	177	27	77	D ✓
128	178	28	78	D ✓
129	179	29	79	D ✓
130	180	30	80	B ✓
131	181	31	81	C ✓
132	182	32	82	A ✓
133	183	33	83	C ✓
134	184	34	84	B ✓
135	185	35	85	A ✓
136	186	36	86	C ✓
137	187	37	87	C ✓
138	188	38	88	C ✓
139	189	39	89	A ✓
140	190	40	90	A ✓
141	191	41	91	B ✓
142	192	42	92	C ✓
143	193	43	93	C ✓
144	194	44	94	C ✓
145	195	45	95	B ✓
146	196	46	96	C ✓
147	197	47	97	D ✓
148	198	48	98	B ✓
149	199	49	99	D ✓
150	200	50	100	A ✓
151	1	51	101	B ✓
152	2	52	102	C ✓
153	3	53	103	C ✓
154	4	54	104	C ✓
155	5	55	105	B ✓
156	6	56	106	D ✓
157	7	57	107	A ✓
158	8	58	108	A ✓
159	9	59	109	A ✓
160	10	60	110	A ✓

**WRITTEN EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF VETERINARY
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DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTIONS IN DIFFERENT SERIES WITH ANSWER IN PAPER-I**

A	B	C	D	Answer
161	11	61	111	B ✓
162	12	62	112	B ✓
163	13	63	113	A ✓
164	14	64	114	B ✓
165	15	65	115	C ✓
166	16	66	116	A ✓
167	17	67	117	A ✓
168	18	68	118	B ✓
169	19	69	119	A ✓
170	20	70	120	B ✓
171	21	71	121	B ✓
172	22	72	122	D ✓
173	23	73	123	A ✓
174	24	74	124	C ✓
175	25	75	125	A ✓
176	26	76	126	D ✓
177	27	77	127	A ✓
178	28	78	128	B ✓
179	29	79	129	D ✓
180	30	80	130	A ✓
181	31	81	131	A ✓
182	32	82	132	B ✓
183	33	83	133	B ✓
184	34	84	134	B ✓
185	35	85	135	C ✓
186	36	86	136	A ✓
187	37	87	137	D ✓
188	38	88	138	C ✓
189	39	89	139	B ✓
190	40	90	140	A ✓
191	41	91	141	C ✓
192	42	92	142	B ✓
193	43	93	143	C ✓
194	44	94	144	A ✓
195	45	95	145	C ✓
196	46	96	146	B ✓
197	47	97	147	C ✓
198	48	98	148	C ✓
199	49	99	149	C ✓
200	50	100	150	B ✓