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Test Booklet Series

T. B. C. : VS – 1-22/23

A

## TEST BOOKLET

VETERINARY ASSISTANT SURGEON

PAPER – I

Sl. No.

1233

(VETERINARY SCIENCE)

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 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. **There will be no negative marking for wrong answers.**
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.

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JT – 1A/24

(Turn over)

SEAL



1. Os Phrenic is present in \_\_\_\_\_ (species).  
(A) Cattle  
(B) Camel  
(C) Horse  
(D) Pig
2. Largest subarachnoid cistern is \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) Cisterna Pontis  
(B) Cisterna basalis  
(C) Cisterna Magna  
(D) Cisterna fossa lateralis
3. The source of oxygenated blood to foetus is by :  
(A) Umbilical artery  
(B) Vitelline vein  
(C) Cardinal vein  
(D) Umbilical vein
4. Which of the following is the largest body cavity ?  
(A) Thoracic  
(B) Abdominal  
(C) Pelvic  
(D) Cranial
5. Which of the following innervates superior oblique muscles ?  
(A) Trochlear  
(B) Oculomotor  
(C) Optic  
(D) Vagus nerve
6. Which of the following nerve should be blocked before dehorning the cattle ?  
(A) Facial  
(B) Cornual  
(C) Vagus  
(D) Frontal
7. Right carotid sheath include :  
(A) Common carotid artery  
(B) Internal jugular vein  
(C) Right recurrent laryngeal nerve  
(D) All of these
8. Extensors of forearm are innervated by \_\_\_\_\_ nerve.  
(A) Ulnar  
(B) Radial  
(C) Brachial  
(D) Median
9. Number of sternal : asternal ribs in ox is :  
(A) 8 : 5  
(B) 9 : 4  
(C) 8 : 10  
(D) 7 : 6

10. Largest head of triceps brachii muscle is :  
(A) Lateral head  
(B) Medial head  
(C) Cranial head  
(D) Long head
11. Articulation between the roots of the teeth and alveolar socket is :  
(A) Syndesmosis  
(B) Schindylesis  
(C) Gomphosis  
(D) Sutures
12. Nasal cavity is divided into nasal meatuses by :  
(A) Turbinates  
(B) Nasal septum  
(C) Vomer  
(D) Ptergoid
13. Nervous tunic of the eye responsible for vision is :  
(A) Choroid  
(B) Cornea  
(C) Sclera  
(D) Retina
14. Which of the following carries blood vessel and nerves ?  
(A) Capsular ligament  
(B) Collateral ligament  
(C) Tendon  
(D) Broad ligament
15. Cotyledonary type of placenta is seen in :  
(A) Horse  
(B) Dog  
(C) Pig  
(D) Cow
16. Kidney is heart of playing card shaped in :  
(A) Ox  
(B) Horse  
(C) Dog  
(D) Fowl
17. Which of the following is referred as "Ürothelium" ?  
(A) Endothelium  
(B) Transitional epithelium  
(C) Cuboidal epithelium  
(D) Stratified epithelium
18. Podocytes are present in :  
(A) Bowman's capsule  
(B) Proximal convoluted tubule  
(C) Distal convoluted tubule  
(D) Loop of Henle
19. Which of the following is holocrine gland ?  
(A) Mammary gland  
(B) Sweat gland  
(C) Sebaceous gland  
(D) Intestinal gland



20. Caecum is paired in :
- (A) Cow  
(B) Stallion  
(C) Bitch  
(D) Birds
21. A parasite which requires more than one host to complete its lifecycle is named as :
- (A) Euryxenous parasite  
(B) Stenoxenous parasite  
(C) Heteroxenous parasite  
(D) Monoxenous parasite
22. Interproglottid glands present as a row of rosette-like in the posterior part of each proglottid is seen in :
- (A) **Moneizia benedeni**  
(B) **Moniezia expansa**  
(C) **Thysanosoma actinoides**  
(D) None of these
23. Intestinal caeca is unbranched and simple in :
- (A) **Fasciola** spp.  
(B) **Fascioloides** spp.  
(C) **Fasciolopsis** spp.  
(D) All of these
24. The amphistome which occurs in bile duct of liver is :
- (A) **Paramphistomum cervi**  
(B) **Gigantocotyle explanatum**  
(C) **Gastrothylax crumenifer**  
(D) None of these
25. Visceral larva migrans in children is caused by the larvae of :
- (A) **Toxocaracanis**  
(B) **Ancylostoma braziliensis**  
(C) Avian schistosomes  
(D) **Strongyloides papillosus**
26. The example for a burrowing mite is :
- (A) **Sarcoptes** sp.  
(B) **Psoroptes** sp.  
(C) **Notoedres** sp.  
(D) Both (A) and (C)
27. Mal-de-coitus is caused by the following protozoa :
- (A) **Trypanosoma equinum**  
(B) **Trypanosoma equiperdum**  
(C) **Trypanosoma evansi**  
(D) **Trypanosoma vivax**
28. Sulfonamides acts against the following endogenous stages :
- (A) Merozoite  
(B) 2nd generation schizont  
(C) Gamont  
(D) Trophozoite

29. **Hepatozoon canis** infection in dog is mainly due to :
- (A) Tick bite  
(B) Skin penetration  
(C) Ingestion of infected tick  
(D) All of these
30. Following are the species of **Babesia** in cattle except :
- (A) **Babesia bovis**  
(B) **Babesia bigemina**  
(C) **Babesia divergens**  
(D) **Babesia motasi**
31. Caecal coccidiosis in poultry is caused by :
- (A) **Eimeria brunetti**  
(B) **Eimeria tenella**  
(C) **Eimeria mivati**  
(D) **Eimeria acervulina**
32. Rakshavac – T belongs to the following type of vaccine :
- (A) Live virulent vaccine  
(B) Live attenuated vaccine  
(C) Killed vaccine  
(D) Recombinant vaccine
33. Worm nest in cattle is caused by :
- (A) **Setaria** sp.  
(B) **Onchocerca** sp.  
(C) **Stephanofilaria** sp.  
(D) **Parafilaria** sp.
34. **Pilobolus fungi** is involved in the dissemination of larvae of :
- (A) **Dictyocaulus viviparus**  
(B) **Dirofilaria immitis**  
(C) **Protostrongylus rufescens**  
(D) **Metastrongylus elongatus**
35. The principal modes of infection in **Toxocara canis** is the following :
- (A) Prenatal  
(B) Transmammary  
(C) Tracheal  
(D) All of these
36. The following are the morphological features of **Haemonchus Contortus** except :
- (A) Asymmetrical dorsal lobe  
(B) Linguiform vulval flap  
(C) Dorsal lancet  
(D) Symmetrical dorsal lobe
37. Coppery red colour skin is characteristics feature of the following :
- (A) Infestation of flea  
(B) Infestation of **Demodex** spp.  
(C) Infestation of **Sarcoptes** spp.  
(D) Infestation of **Psoroptes** spp.
38. The example for ornate tick is :
- (A) **Haemaphysalis** spp.  
(B) **Ambylomma** spp.  
(C) **Rhipicephalus** spp.  
(D) None of these



39. The characteristic sign of 'gapes' in poultry is seen in :  
 (A) *Prosthogoniumus* spp.  
 (B) *Syngamustrachea*  
 (C) *Ascaridiagalli*  
 (D) *Heterakisgallinarum*
40. *Hyalomma* sp. is a type of :  
 (A) One host tick  
 (B) Two host tick  
 (C) Three host tick  
 (D) None of these
41. Father of cellular pathology is :  
 (A) Robert Koch  
 (B) Rudolf Virchow  
 (C) Paracelsus  
 (D) Hippocrates
42. Vesicle/blister is good example \_\_\_\_\_ degeneration.  
 (A) Granulomatous  
 (B) Fatty  
 (C) Hydropic  
 (D) Amyloid
43. Peppered lung is a feature of :  
 (A) Hepatitis  
 (B) Anthracosis  
 (C) Interstitial pneumonia  
 (D) Pulmonary congestion
44. Chronic hepatitis is otherwise called as :  
 (A) Cirrhosis  
 (B) Uremia  
 (C) Azoturia  
 (D) Saw dust liver
45. Spread of tumors cells in the body cavities is :  
 (A) Permeation  
 (B) Transcoelomic spread  
 (C) Lymphatic spread  
 (D) Blood stream
46. Abnormal accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid in and around the brain is :  
 (A) Hydrocele  
 (B) Hydrocephalus  
 (C) Hydroperitoneum  
 (D) Hydrometra
47. Increase in number of cells is called as :  
 (A) Dysplasia  
 (B) Hyperplasia  
 (C) Hypertrophy  
 (D) Atrophy
48. Cell nests is a feature of :  
 (A) Papilloma  
 (B) Adenoma  
 (C) Adenocarcinoma  
 (D) Squamous cell carcinoma



49. The routine fixative used for tissue biopsy is :  
 (A) 10% neutral buffered formalin  
 (B) Xylene  
 (C) 40% neutral buffered formalin  
 (D) DPX
50. Caisson's disease is due to :  
 (A) Saddle thrombus  
 (B) Air emboli  
 (C) Infarction  
 (D) Fat emboli
51. A viral disease of chicken characterized by haemorrhages in thigh and breast muscle is :  
 (A) Infectious bronchitis  
 (B) Fowl cholera  
 (C) Ranikhet disease  
 (D) Infectious bursal disease
52. Nutritional rump in chicken occurs due to the deficiency of \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Iron  
 (B) Calcium  
 (C) Vitamin C  
 (D) Vitamin A
53. Pedunculated and distorted ova with long stalks are features of \_\_\_\_\_ disease in layers.  
 (A) Infectious bronchitis  
 (B) Pullorum disease  
 (C) Ranikhet disease  
 (D) Infectious bursal disease
54. Histological feature seen in brooder pneumonia is :  
 (A) Suppurative pneumonia  
 (B) Granulomatous pneumonia  
 (C) Metaplasia of alveolar epithelium  
 (D) Suppurative bronchitis
55. Bronze discoloration of liver is a feature in :  
 (A) Necrotic enteritis  
 (B) Fowl typhoid  
 (C) Fowl Cholera  
 (D) Colibacillosis
56. Intra nuclear inclusion body in the hepatocytes is a feature of \_\_\_\_\_ disease in dogs.  
 (A) Canine distemper  
 (B) Parvo viral enteritis  
 (C) ICH  
 (D) Leptospirosis
57. Vegetative endocarditis is a feature of \_\_\_\_\_ disease in pigs.  
 (A) Swine erysipelas  
 (B) African swine fever  
 (C) FMD  
 (D) Classical swine fever

58. Marbling of lungs is a feature in :  
 (A) Lumpy skin disease  
 (B) CBPP  
 (C) FMD  
 (D) Pasteurellosis
59. Button ulcers in the abomasum is seen in :  
 (A) Johne's disease  
 (B) Rinderpest  
 (C) Theileriosis  
 (D) Erysipelas
60. Alveolar epithelial metaplasia is a feature of :  
 (A) Jaagsiekte  
 (B) Rinderpest  
 (C) Theileriosis  
 (D) Erysipelas
61. Among the following, aerobic method for producing compost is :  
 (A) Mechanical composting  
 (B) Ramp composting  
 (C) Hot fermentation  
 (D) Bangalore method
62. 'Blood splashing' occurs during :  
 (A) Stunning  
 (B) Sticking  
 (C) De-boning  
 (D) Flaying
63. *Alcaligenes* group of organisms are mainly responsible for this condition in milk :  
 (A) Lipolysis  
 (B) Musty flavour  
 (C) Ropiness  
 (D) Bitty cream
64. A neutraliser added to milk is :  
 (A) Sodium bicarbonate  
 (B) Starch  
 (C) Formalin  
 (D) Sugar
65. Post pasteurization contamination will be least in :  
 (A) Vat pasteurization  
 (B) In-bottle pasteurization  
 (C) Vacuum pasteurization  
 (D) Coil pasteurization
66. The risk of infection by this pathogen from refrigerated food is more :  
 (A) *Leptospira*  
 (B) *Listeria*  
 (C) *Campylobacter*  
 (D) *Vibrio*
67. The occupation related rickettsial disease in abattoir workers :  
 (A) Erysipeloid  
 (B) Q fever  
 (C) Orf  
 (D) Lyme disease



68. Among the following, the nematode which is transmitted from fishes to human being :
- (A) *Diphyllbothrium latum*  
(B) *Diplogonoporus brauni*  
(C) *Himasthala sp*  
(D) *Anisakis simplex*
69. The use of following method of water purification yields zero hard water :
- (A) Chlorination  
(B) Chloramines  
(C) Reverse osmosis  
(D) Iodine
70. Hot water supplied inside the abattoir should have a temperature of :
- (A) 62°C  
(B) 82°C  
(C) 52°C  
(D) 72°C
71. The process which refers to uptake of dissolved plus the ingested phase of a toxicant from water is :
- (A) Bio-accumulation  
(B) Bio-magnification  
(C) Bio-concentration  
(D) Bio-transformation
72. The definitive host of *Echinococcus granulosus* :
- (A) Dog  
(B) Sheep  
(C) Goat  
(D) Man
73. Among the following, which produces more waste for each kilogram of the actual produce ?
- (A) Dairy plant  
(B) Tannery  
(C) Cheese industry  
(D) Pig farming
74. Ability of a diagnostic test to detect true positives are reflected in :
- (A) Specificity  
(B) Surveillance  
(C) Screening  
(D) Sensitivity
75. A proposition that can be tested formally, after which it may be supported or rejected is :
- (A) Statement  
(B) Hypothesis  
(C) Theory  
(D) None of these
76. In man, *Leptospira* mainly causes :
- (A) Encephalitis  
(B) Meningitis  
(C) Icterus  
(D) Malignancy

77. **Taenia saginata** and **Taenia solium** fall under the category of :
- Direct zoonosis
  - Metazoonosis
  - Cyclozoonosis
  - Zooanthroponosis
78. Animal involved in transmission of Haverhill fever is :
- Buffalo
  - Cow
  - Monkey
  - Rat
79. A zoonotic disease which is caused by prions :
- Kuru
  - GSS
  - Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
  - Ebola
80. Fungal diseases are mainly transmitted via :
- Mite
  - Food
  - Aerosol
  - Fomites
81. The golden period of wound is :
- 4 hours
  - 6-8 hours
  - 10 hours
  - 12 hours
82. Catgut is prepared from :
- Serosal layer of cattle small intestine
  - Submucosa of sheep intestine
  - Both (A) and (B)
  - None of these
83. Opening of ripened abscess is known as :
- Excision
  - Counter opening
  - Lancing
  - All of these
84. Rules of aseptic technique must be followed to prevent :
- Wound dehiscence
  - Wound contamination
  - Wound desiccation
  - Wound perforation
85. Abnormal cavity containing pus is known as :
- Antibioma
  - Phlegmonocellulites
  - Empyema
  - Abscess
86. Polydioxanone suture is :
- Synthetic mono-filamentous
  - Polymer of paradiaxanone
  - Absorbed in 180 days
  - All of these



87. Collagen suture is prepared from :  
 (A) Extensor tendon  
 (B) Bovine steer flexor tendon  
 (C) Both (A) and (B)  
 (D) None of these
88. The disadvantage of silk are :  
 (A) Tissue reaction  
 (B) Capillary action  
 (C) Cutting through tissue  
 (D) All of these
89. The site of epidural anesthesia in dogs is at the :  
 (A) Intercoccygeal space between dura mater and periosteum  
 (B) Lumbo-sacral place, between periosteum and duramater  
 (C) Lumbosacral place in subarachnoid space  
 (D) Lubosacral place in between pia meter and arachnoid
90. Surgical opening of crop in birds is known as :  
 (A) Inguvotomy  
 (B) Uvalotomy  
 (C) Caponisation  
 (D) Pinionuy
91. The Peterson block desensitizes :  
 (A) V cranial nerve  
 (B) X cranial nerve  
 (C) VII cranial nerve  
 (D) III, IV and VI cranial nerves
92. IVD is common in :  
 (A) German shepherd  
 (B) Labrador  
 (C) Mastiff  
 (D) Dachshound
93. The principle of ultrasound scanning is :  
 (A) Refraction  
 (B) Diffraction  
 (C) Polarization  
 (D) Pulse-echo principle
94. Fasting in equines help in :  
 (A) Preventing stomach rupture  
 (B) Reduces the extent of lung collapse  
 (C) Prevents residual food material of mouth entering trachea  
 (D) All of these
95. The reversal agent of narcotics is :  
 (A) Diprenorphine  
 (B) Levallophan  
 (C) Naloxone  
 (D) Nalorphine

96. Factors affecting radiography quality :
- KVP
  - mA
  - Both (A) and (B)
  - None of these
97. Fredet Ramstd pyloromyotomy is used to correct :
- Polyric stenosis
  - GDV
  - Gastric ulcer
  - Zollinger Ellison syndrome
98. Growth of conjunctiva extending towards the cornea :
- Symblepharon
  - Pterygium
  - Conjunctivitis
  - Dermoid
99. Traumatic reticuloperitonitis is :
- Engorgement of jugular vein
  - Jugular pulse
  - Edema of dewlap and Chest
  - All of these
100. Bulls eye appearance of intestine in ultrasound :
- Volvulus
  - Torsion
  - Intussusception
  - Prolapse
101. Sebacious cyst that forms in the caudal portion of the false nostrils :
- Polyps
  - Atheroma
  - Lampas
  - Wart
102. Surgical site for approaching heart by thoracotomy :
- 4 – 5 ICS
  - 3 – 4 ICS
  - 7 – 9 ICS
  - 4 – 6 ICS
103. Scrotal hernia termed as :
- Bubonocele
  - Oscheocele
  - Exomphalos
  - Omphalocele
104. Glans penis cannot be extruded from the prepuce :
- Paraphimosis
  - Phimosis
  - Posthitis
  - Priapism
105. Contusion of sensitive laminae at the wall and bars of the hoof :
- Thrush
  - Quittor
  - Corn
  - Spavin



106. Rebecca Lancefield classification is used for the group identification of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) *Staphylococcus* sp.  
(B) *Pasteurella* sp.  
(C) *Salmonella* sp.  
(D) *Streptococcus* sp.
107. *Salmonella gallinarum* causes \_\_\_\_\_ condition in poultry.
- (A) Fowl cholera  
(B) Fowl Typhoid  
(C) CRD  
(D) Fowl coryza
108. Special media used for the isolation of *Bacillus anthracis* is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Thiol media  
(B) PLET media  
(C) Blood agar  
(D) Mannitol Salt Agar
109. In Asian countries, bovine pasteurellosis is caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) A : 1  
(B) A : 2  
(C) B : 2  
(D) B : 1
110. Cold enrichment is required for the isolation of \_\_\_\_\_ bacteria.
- (A) *Listeria* sp.  
(B) *Staphylococcus* sp.  
(C) *E. coli*  
(D) *Clostridium* sp.
111. Warthog serve as a natural reservoir of \_\_\_\_\_ disease.
- (A) Hog cholera  
(B) ASF  
(C) Swine exanthema  
(D) IBRT
112. Cap snatching phenomenon is the feature of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Retrovirus  
(B) Hepadnavirus  
(C) Orthomyxoviruses  
(D) Paramyxovirus
113. The elementary bodies in the inclusion body of fowl pox infected cells are called as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Guarnieri bodies  
(B) Reticulate bodies  
(C) Borrel bodies  
(D) Negri bodies
114. Predilection site of Infectious bursal disease virus is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Thymus  
(B) Spleen  
(C) Bone marrow  
(D) Bursa of fabricius

115. The biological vector transmitting Blue tongue virus is \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Tabanus sp.  
(B) Culicoides sp.  
(C) Tse Tse fly  
(D) Stomoxys sp.
116. Small pox vaccine was developed by \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Louis Pasteur  
(B) Edward Jenner  
(C) Robert Koch  
(D) Joseph Lister
117. Transfer of bacterial DNA by bacteriophage takes place in \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Transformation  
(B) Conjugation  
(C) Transduction  
(D) Translation
118. The yolk sac route of virus inoculation should be done at \_\_\_\_\_ days.
- (A) 9 – 11  
(B) 10 – 12  
(C) 6 – 8  
(D) 13
119. The replication of one virus in cells inhibited by replication of second virus \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Haemadsorption  
(B) CPE  
(C) Haemagglutination  
(D) Viral interference
120. The reverse transcriptase is the enzyme present in \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Retrovirus  
(B) Hepadnavirus  
(C) Both (A) and (B)  
(D) Only (A)
121. The immunity is acquired following vaccination \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Artificial active immunity  
(B) Artificial passive immunity  
(C) Natural active immunity  
(D) Natural passive immunity
122. Cytotoxic T cells are \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) CD2+  
(B) CD4+  
(C) CD3+  
(D) CD8+
123. For agglutination test the antigen should be \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Soluble  
(B) Insoluble  
(C) Particulate  
(D) Emulsified



124. 'J' chain is present in \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) IgA  
(B) IgG  
(C) IgE  
(D) IgD
125. Immunologic unresponsiveness against individuals own antigen is referred as \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Autoimmunity  
(B) Immunopotential  
(C) Immunotolerance  
(D) Immunodeficiency
126. Superficial mycosis is caused by \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Dermatophytes  
(B) Rhinosporidium sp.  
(C) Candida sp.  
(D) Aspergillus sp.
127. Cigar shaped bodies are characteristics of \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) **Sporothrix schenckii**  
(B) **Histoplasma capsulatum**  
(C) **Blastomyces dermatitidis**  
(D) **Cryptococcus neoformans**
128. Characteristic "terry towel" appearance is seen in \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) **Histoplasma capsulatum**  
(B) **Sporothrix schenckii**  
(C) **Candida albicans**  
(D) **Aspergillus flavus**
129. The common mounting solution for demonstration of moulds is :
- (A) Lactophenol cotton blue  
(B) Methylene blue  
(C) Carbol fuchsin  
(D) Crystal violet
130. Oestrogenic mycotoxin causing reproductive disorders in swine is \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) Zearalenone  
(B) Fusarium toxins  
(C) Ochratoxins  
(D) Aflatoxin
131. Ozena refers to foul smelling odour from :
- (A) Oral cavity  
(B) Ear canal  
(C) Nasal cavity  
(D) Skin
132. The principal toxins of **E. coli** belong to which one of the following ?
- (A) Inorganic toxin  
(B) Ingested exotoxin  
(C) Metabolic toxin  
(D) Endotoxin

133. Which one of the following is the most common cause of dehydration in animals ?
- Vomiting
  - Diarrhoea
  - Polyuria
  - Excess salivation
134. The most effective alkalinizer used **per os** in the treatment of acid indigestion :
- Magnesium hydroxide
  - Acetic acid
  - Aluminium silicate
  - Poloxalene
135. Vinegar (5%) is used in the treatment of :
- Grain rich diet
  - Vagus indigestion
  - Urea poisoning
  - Abomasal impaction
136. Which of the animals is more likely to ingest foreign bodies ?
- Horse
  - Cattle
  - Sheep
  - Goat
137. The term melena describes which one of the following ?
- Faeces containing digested blood
  - Faeces containing occult blood
  - Faeces containing raw blood
  - Clay coloured faeces
138. Which one of the following is mostly recommended for the treatment of prolonged anorexia in ruminants ?
- Parenteral alimentation
  - Vitamin B-complex injection
  - Rumen cud transfer from a normal cow
  - Strychnine parenterally
139. Peat scour is associated with the deficiency of :
- Iron
  - Cobalt
  - Copper
  - Iodine
140. The major precursor of glucose in ruminants is :
- Lactic acid
  - Glycerol
  - Amino acid
  - Propionic acid
141. The best antioxidant that prevents damage to sensitive membrane lipids is :
- Vitamin C
  - Vitamin A
  - Vitamin E
  - Vitamin D



142. Ovine ketosis occurs mostly during :
- Early pregnancy
  - Last two weeks of pregnancy
  - 1-2 weeks after lambing
  - Four weeks after lambing
143. A circumscribed solid elevation of skin involving a diameter of more than 0.5 cm diameter is :
- Macule
  - Papule
  - Pustule
  - Patch
144. Kangaroo sitting posture is suggestive of \_\_\_\_\_ deficiency in pigs.
- Pantothenic acid
  - Folic acid
  - Biotin
  - Choline
145. Steely wool occurs in sheep due to deficiency of :
- Iron
  - Copper
  - Cobalt
  - Selenium
146. Husk / Hoose in cattle is caused by :
- Dictyocaulus filaria**
  - Dictyocaulus viviparus**
  - Dictyocaulus arnfieldi**
  - Muellerius capillaris**
147. Which of the following, best describes the pattern of Infectious Bovine rhinotracheitis ?
- Low morbidity, low mortality
  - High morbidity, low mortality
  - High morbidity, high mortality
  - Low morbidity, high mortality
148. Which of the following is not on the list of differential diagnosis when considering a cow that may have rabies ?
- Esophageal foreign body
  - Hypomagnesemia
  - Brucellosis
  - Listeriosis
149. Presence of sulphur granules in the lesions is characteristic of :
- Aspergillosis
  - Actinomycosis
  - Rabies
  - Black Quarter
150. The chemical recommended to inactivate FMD virus is :
- Sodium carbonate
  - Sodium bicarbonate
  - Sodium hypochlorite
  - Formalin

151. Blue Tongue in sheep is transmitted by :

- (A) Culicoides
- (B) Culex
- (C) Anopheles
- (D) Aedes

152. 'Penguin sitting' is associated with :

- (A) IBD
- (B) ILT
- (C) IB
- (D) ND

153. 'Bottle jaw syndrome' is seen in :

- (A) Haemonchosis
- (B) Fasciolosis
- (C) Paramphistomosis
- (D) All of these

154. The diagnosis of Newcastle disease is mostly done using :

- (A) HA test
- (B) FAT
- (C) HI test
- (D) CFT

155. Strain RB51 is used for vaccination against the following :

- (A) Brucellosis
- (B) H. S
- (C) FMD
- (D) B. Q

156. Pinna Pedal reflex is associated with :

- (A) Tick infestation
- (B) Sarcoptic mange
- (C) Acral lick dermatitis
- (D) Contact dermatitis

157. Anaemia, icterus, aggression and swollen lymph node is seen in animals suffering from :

- (A) Babesiosis
- (B) Theileriosis
- (C) Anaplasmosis
- (D) None of these

158. Chronic form of Lamb dysentery is called as :

- (A) Struck
- (B) Pine
- (C) Winter dysentery
- (D) None of these

159. Feeding of silage that is improperly ensiled is commonly associated with :

- (A) Nervous acidosis
- (B) Listeriosis
- (C) Hepatoencephalopathy
- (D) Tetanus



160. Ascoli's test is a thermo-precipitation test that is commonly used for diagnosis of :
- (A) Brucellosis  
(B) Anthrax  
(C) Leptospirosis  
(D) Listeriosis
161. The corpus luteum of the estrous cycle is called as :
- (A) Corpus luteum verum  
(B) Corpus Albicans  
(C) Corpus nigrum  
(D) Corpus luteum spurium
162. Biological test performed in immature rats for pregnancy diagnosis is mare is :
- (A) Cuboni test  
(B) PSP test  
(C) Ascheim Zondak test  
(D) Fincher's test
163. Micturition posture and winking of clitoris are common signs of estrus in :
- (A) Bitch  
(B) Cow  
(C) Sow  
(D) Mare
164. Brucella infection in cattle usually causes abortion at :
- (A) 1 – 2 months of pregnancy  
(B) 6 – 9 months of pregnancy  
(C) 3 – 4 months of pregnancy  
(D) 2 – 3 months of pregnancy
165. During pregnancy, endometrial cups are first formed in equine uterus at :
- (A) 120 days of gestation  
(B) 160 days of gestation  
(C) 80 days of gestation  
(D) 40 days of gestation
166. Circumscribed greyish white patches in the aborted fetal skin are seen in :
- (A) Mycotic abortion  
(B) Marshland abortion  
(C) Blue tongue infection  
(D) Mycobacterium infection
167. In cattle, ovulation occurs at \_\_\_\_\_ hrs after the end of estrus.
- (A) 2 – 3  
(B) 5 – 6  
(C) 10 – 12  
(D) 24 – 32

168. The hormone that is luteotrophic during second half of canine pregnancy is :
- (A) LH  
(B) Prolactin  
(C) Progesterone  
(D) Estrogen
169. Synthetic prostaglandin used for luteolysis in cattle is :
- (A) Dinoprost tromethamine  
(B) Buserelin acetate  
(C) Cloprostenol  
(D) Valethamate bromide
170. Turning the fetus on its long axis to bring it into a dorso-sacral position is :
- (A) Repulsion  
(B) Version  
(C) Extension / Adjustment of extremities  
(D) Rotation
171. Diffuse type of placenta is seen in :
- (A) Cattle  
(B) Pig  
(C) Sheep  
(D) Goat
172. Knuckling of fetlock of dropping of hock is seen due to :
- (A) Peroneal nerve paralysis  
(B) Obturator nerve paralysis  
(C) Gluteal nerve paralysis  
(D) Rupture of gastrocnemius muscle
173. The strength of Lignocaine HCl used for epidural anesthesia in cattle is :
- (A) 2%  
(B) 0.5%  
(C) 5%  
(D) 10%
174. Uterine inertia is considered as the frequent cause of dystocia in :
- (A) Sheep  
(B) Goat  
(C) Mare  
(D) Dog
175. Substance secreted by bovine conceptus which helps recognizing pregnancy is :
- (A) Estrogen  
(B) Progesterone  
(C) Interferon-tau  
(D) Relaxin
176. Ferguson's reflex at the time of parturition is related with release of :
- (A)  $\text{PGF}_{2\alpha}$   
(B) Oxytocin  
(C) Estrogen  
(D) Relaxin



177. Surgical correction employed for chronic prolapse of vagina and wind sucking :  
(A) Shaeffer's method  
(B) Caslick's operation  
(C) Episiotomy  
(D) Rolling method
178. Testicular descent in bulls occurs at :  
(A)  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 months of gestation  
(B) 9th month of gestation  
(C) 6th month of gestation  
(D) 5 days after birth
179. The seminal vesicles and cowper's gland are absent in :  
(A) Bull  
(B) Dog  
(C) Buck  
(D) Stallion
180. Numerous papillae or spines in the terminal portion of penis are seen in :  
(A) Camel  
(B) Dog  
(C) Rabbit  
(D) Cat
181. Egg yolk is added to Tris Egg yolk citrate glycerol extender at :  
(A) 30%  
(B) 10%  
(C) 50%  
(D) 20%
182. Most simple and hygienic method of semen collection in boar is by :  
(A) Gloved hand method  
(B) AV method  
(C) Electroejaculation  
(D) Condom method
183. Appearance of giant and medusa cells in the semen is suggestive of :  
(A) Testicular fibrosis  
(B) Orchitis  
(C) Testicular degeneration  
(D) Testicular hypoplasia
184. Large clots or floculi of pus in semen is seen in :  
(A) Epididymitis  
(B) Seminal vesiculitis  
(C) Orchitis  
(D) Testicular degeneration
185. In frozen semen technology the bull semen is cryopreserved at :  
(A)  $-196^{\circ}\text{F}$   
(B)  $-79^{\circ}\text{F}$   
(C)  $-196^{\circ}\text{C}$   
(D)  $-79^{\circ}\text{C}$

186. Phase II or synthetic phase involves which of the following reaction ?  
 (A) Conjugation  
 (B) Oxidation  
 (C) Reduction  
 (D) Both (B) and (C)
187. The second messenger which acts through release of intracellular  $\text{Ca}^{++}$  ions leading to cellular effects is :  
 (A) Adenyl cyclase-cAMP  
 (B) Phospholipase C-IP3  
 (C) Phospholipase C-DAG  
 (D) Guanylate cyclase cGMP
188. The  $\text{H}^+ \text{K}^+ \text{ATPase}$  pump is inhibited by :  
 (A) Ondansetron  
 (B) Omeprazole  
 (C) Metoclopramide  
 (D) Rantidine
189. Nikethamide is having which of the following action ?  
 (A) Cardiotonic  
 (B) Antiarrhythmic  
 (C) Mucolytic  
 (D) Analeptic
190. Which of the following antiarrhythmic drug do not acts by blocking  $\text{Ca}^{++}$  ion channels ?  
 (A) Amlodipine  
 (B) Nifedipine  
 (C) Propranolol  
 (D) Verapamil
191. The ergot alkaloid known for its ecbolic action is :  
 (A) Atropine  
 (B) Theophylline  
 (C) Oxytocine  
 (D) Ergometrine
192. A long acting  $\beta_2$ -adrenergic receptor agonist which is used orally as bronchodilator in horses with airway constriction :  
 (A) Epinephrine  
 (B) Terbutaline  
 (C) Isoprenaline  
 (D) Clenbuterol
193. A cysteinyl-leukotriene receptor antagonist used in treatment of asthma :  
 (A) Promethazine  
 (B) Diphenhydramine  
 (C) Zafirlukast  
 (D) Zileuton
194. Dissociative anesthetics acts by binding with :  
 (A) NMDA receptor  
 (B) Glycine receptor  
 (C)  $\alpha_2$  adrenergic receptor  
 (D) All of these



195. Phenothiazine tranquilizers act on which of the following receptors ?
- H<sub>1</sub> receptor
  - D<sub>2</sub> receptor
  - 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor
  - None of these
196. Furosemide acts by inhibiting :
- Na<sup>+</sup> K<sup>+</sup> 2Cl<sup>-</sup> cotransporter / carrier
  - Na<sup>+</sup> Cl<sup>-</sup> symporter
  - Na<sup>+</sup> K<sup>+</sup> ATPase
  - Both (A) and (B)
197. An example of second generation sulfonyl ureas :
- Glipizide
  - Gliburide
  - Glibenclamide
  - All of these
198. Penicillins cause inhibition of cell wall synthesis in gram positive bacteria by most preferably binding with which penicillin binding proteins ?
- PBP – 2
  - PBP – 1C
  - PBP – 1B
  - PBP – 3
199. Antibiotic class possessing neuromuscular blocking action is :
- Aminoglycosides
  - Tetracyclines
  - Cephalosporins
  - Macrolides
200. The GABA agonistic action possessing anthelmintic from following is :
- Fenbendazole
  - Piperazine
  - Pyrantel
  - Phenothiazine

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