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Test Booklet Series

A

TEST BOOKLET

T. B. C. : VS – 1 – 2018/19

SPECIAL RECRUITMENT TO VETERINARY ASSISTANT SURGEON

PAPER – I

(VETERINARY SCIENCE)

Sl. No. 1009

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.
8. Before you proceed to mark (darken) in the Answer Sheet the responses 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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1. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS) is a bacterial disease of animals which mainly affects :
   (A) Haemopoitic system
   (B) Digestive system
   (C) Respiratory system
   (D) Nervous system

2. Post parturient haemoglobinurea is a common disease in :
   (A) Dogs
   (B) Buffaloes
   (C) Horses
   (D) Pigs

3. Intestinal obstruction caused by Ascarid worms in buffalo calves leads to :
   (A) Toxaemia
   (B) Constipation
   (C) Diarrohea
   (D) Excessive salivation

4. Vitamin B1 deficiency in small ruminants causes :
   (A) Beri-Beri
   (B) Digestive disorders
   (C) Peripheral paralysis
   (D) Polio-encephalomalacia

5. Milk fever can be grouped as a disease of :
   (A) Deficiency disease
   (B) Infectious disease
   (C) Metabolic disease
   (D) Toxicological condition

6. Mange is a very common condition in dogs caused by :
   (A) Ticks
   (B) Lice
   (C) Mites
   (D) Fungus

7. Leptospirosis causes abortion in animals and organism can be seen in :
   (A) Saliva of affected animal
   (B) Sputum of affected animal
   (C) Faeces of affected animal
   (D) Urine of affected animal

8. Black tarry colored blood which does not clot oozes out of all natural orifices of animal affected with :
   (A) Anthrax
   (B) Brucellosis
   (C) Babesiosis
   (D) Post parturient haemoglobinurea

9. Johne's disease affects digestive tract of ruminants which are :
   (A) Weak and emaciated
   (B) Very young
   (C) Old aged
   (D) Neonates

10. Enterotoxaemia is caused by bacteria named :
    (A) Clostridium perfringens
    (B) Clostridium botulinum
    (C) Enterobacter toxaem
    (D) Enterobacter perfringens

11. The drug of choice for treating Black Quarter is :
    (A) Tetracycline
    (B) Sulfonamides
    (C) Latest antibiotics
    (D) Penicillin

12. Brucellosis is an emerging zoonotic disease which is best controlled by :
    (A) Early diagnosis and treatment
    (B) Test and slaughter
    (C) Calf hood vaccination
    (D) Hygienic measures

13. Mastitis is the most important, economically, disease of lactating animals and should be controlled :
    (A) By reducing duration of infection
    (B) By reducing new infection rate
    (C) By adopting hygienic measure
    (D) By adopting all of the above strategies

14. Tetanus or lock jaw is highly fatal disease of all domestic animals but the most susceptible animals are :
    (A) Bovines
    (B) Equines
    (C) Caprines
    (D) Swines

15. Multivalent vaccine in dogs contains vaccine against :
    (A) Canine distemper
    (B) ICH
    (C) Canine parvo virus infection
    (D) All of the above

16. Vaccination against FMD should be undertaken :
    (A) Once every year
    (B) Twice every year
    (C) Thrice every year
    (D) Fourth time every year

17. Ringworm infection is caused by invasion of keratinized epithelial cells by :
    (A) Ectoparasites
    (B) Fungus
    (C) Ticks
    (D) Round worm

18. Coenuriasis in sheep causes :
    (A) Sheep Gid
    (B) Nervous ataxia
    (C) Hydatid disease
    (D) Alveolar hydatid disease

19. Bovine Ephemeral Fever is commonly observed during monsoon season in animals and is also known as :
(A) Ephemerosis
(B) Ephemeritis
(C) Bovine ephemeritis
(D) Three Day Sickness

20. While handling a dog exhibiting nervous signs and excessive salivation, a Veterinarian should take precautionary measures against :
(A) Rabies
(B) Pseudo-rabies
(C) Meningitis
(D) Neuritis

21. Most common neoplasms in farm animals are :
(A) Connective tissue
(B) Skin tumors
(C) Soft tissue tumors
(D) None of the above

22. Regeneration or repair depends on :
(A) Type of tissue
(B) Extent of defect
(C) Duration of trauma
(D) All of the above

23. Squamous cell carcinoma is very rare in :
(A) Dogs
(B) Pigs
(C) Sheep
(D) Goats

24. Homeostasis in circulatory failure is maintained by :
(A) Autoregulation
(B) Sympathoadrenal drainage
(C) Transmural capillary effects
(D) All of the above

25. In shock, level of ATP can be increased by using :
(A) Thromboxane
(B) Leucotriens
(C) Prostacyclin
(D) All of the above

26. In contusions :
(A) Injury is superficial
(B) No gap is there in continuity of tissue surface
(C) Anaerobic infection is common
(D) None of the above

27. Traumatic emphysema :
(A) Is a common complication of punctured
(B) May involve respiratory tract
(C) May involve GIT
(D) All of the above

28. Anuria even after I/V fluid therapy can be due to :
    (A) Kidney failure
    (B) Paralysis of urinary bladder
    (C) Tetany due to alkalosis
    (D) All of the above

29. Biogenic stimulator which is most effective in healing is :
    (A) Skin graft
    (B) Cartilage powder
    (C) Tissue extract
    (D) Amnion

30. Hydrogen peroxide (1 – 2%) is more effective as :
    (A) Sporicide
    (B) Bactericide
    (C) Bacterostatic
    (D) None of the above

31. Half life of Ce –137 is :
    (A) 5 days
    (B) 30 days
    (C) 30 years
    (D) 5 years

32. Fibrosarcoma is a type of tumor which has :
    (A) TR = 1
    (B) TR = – 1
    (C) Both of the above
    (D) None of the above

33. Radioisotopes used for intracavitary therapy are :
    (A) Co – 60 and Ce – 137
    (B) Sr – 90 and I – 131
    (C) P – 32 and I – 132
    (D) Sr – 90 and Au – 198

34. Liver though has enormous regeneration power, but exposure to radiation causes :
    (A) Increases fibrosis and vascular injury but decreased hepaticytes and lobe weight
    (B) Decreased fibrosis and hepatocytes but increases vascular injury and lobe wt.
    (C) Increased vascular injury and hepatocytes but decreased fibrosis and lobe wt.
    (D) All of the above

35. For brounchography dianosil is used @ :
    (A) 0.5 to 1.0 ml per kg BW
    (B) 2.0 to 3.0 ml per kg BW
    (C) 3.0 to 4.0 ml per kg BW
    (D) 4.0 to 5.0 ml per kg BW

36. Sodium and Meglumine diatrizote is used in goats for IVP at the dose rate of :
(A) 2.0 to 3.0 ml per kg b. wt.
(B) 3.0 to 4.0 ml per kg b. wt.
(C) 0.5 to 1.0 ml per kg b. wt.
(D) 4.0 to 5.0 ml per kg b. wt.

37. Low ionic contrast medium metrizamide was discovered by :
(A) Hallis Potter
(B) Roentgen
(C) Nyegaard
(D) Carlson

38. Viruses with icosahedral symmetry have how many corners ?
(A) 20
(B) 30
(C) 12
(D) Nil

39. Viruses are infectious agents that have :
(A) DNA and RNA and proteins
(B) DNA and RNA or proteins
(C) DNA or RNA and proteins
(D) DNA or RNA or proteins

40. Morphology of *Rotavirus* is :
(A) Brick shaped
(B) Bullet shaped
(C) Star shaped
(D) Wheel shaped

41. Viruses with icosahedra symmetry have how many faces ?
(A) 20
(B) 30
(C) 12
(D) Nil

42. Morphological units of capsid is called :
(A) Capsomere
(B) Primer
(C) Peplomer
(D) All of the above

43. Genome of polio virus is :
(A) dsDNA
(B) Positive sense ssRNA
(C) Semented dsRNA
(D) None of the above

44. Naked viruses lack :
(A) Envelope
(B) Capsid
(C) Genome
(D) None of the above

45. Re-assortment occurs in :
(A) Polio virus
(B) Rabies virus
(C) Rota virus
(D) None of the above

46. Geneome of rabies virus is :
(A) dsDNA
(B) Positive sense ssRNA
(C) Semented dsRNA
(D) None of the above

47. Prisons' contain one of the following as their genome :
(A) ssRNA
(B) dsRNA
(C) dsDNA
(D) None of the above

48. Hepatic lobule is :
(A) Structural unit
(B) Functional unit
(C) Secretory unit
(D) None of the above

49. Epitheliochorial placenta is seen in :
(A) Cow
(B) Mare
(C) Man
(D) Rat

50. Bulbus cordis is absorbed in :
(A) Right atrium
(B) Left atrium
(C) Ventricle
(D) Truncus arteriosus

51. Purkinje cells are found in :
(A) Cerebellum
(B) Cerebrum
(C) Parotid salivary gland
(D) Heart

52. RBCs are nucleated in :
(A) Ox
(B) Horse
(C) Fowl
(D) Camel

53. Beta (β) cells secrete :
(A) Insulin
(B) Glucagon
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

54. Double caeca are present in :
(A) Cow
(B) Mare
(C) Hen
(D) Sow

55. Diverticulum ventriculi is seen in :
(A) Ox
(B) Horse
(C) Pig
(D) Dog

56. Round ligament of urinary bladder is :
(A) Vestigeal of umbilical vein
(B) Vestigeal of umbilical artery
(C) Coronary ligament
(D) None of the above

57. Trigonum vesicae is present in :
(A) Urinary bladder
(B) Uterus
(C) Gall bladder
(D) Seminal vesicle

58. Horns of uterus appear like small intestine in :
(A) Bitch
(B) Mare
(C) Sow
(D) Hen

59. Os-rostralse is present in :
(A) Bitch
(B) Mare
(C) Sow
(D) Cow

60. Lamina muscularis mucosae is incomplete in :
(A) Oesophagus
(B) Reticulum
(C) Omasum
(D) Abomasum

61. Brunner's glands are present in :
(A) Duodenum
(B) Ileum
(C) Jejunum
(D) Rectum

62. Hassal's corpuscle is seen in :
(A) Bone marrow
(B) Spleen
(C) Thymus
(D) Lymph node

63. The cart wheel appearance of nucleus is seen in :
(A) Lymphocyte
(B) Mast cell
(C) Myocyte
(D) Plasma cell

64. The germ layer to be formed first in the embryo :
(A) Ectoderm
(B) Mesoderm
(C) Endoderm
(D) Neural crest cells

65. Trophoblasts give rise for formation of :
(A) Yolk sac
(B) Amnion
(C) Primitive streak
(D) Placenta

66. Crypts of Lieberkuhn are present in :
(A) Small intestine
(B) Stomach
(C) Liver
(D) Pancreas

67. Deltoid tuberosity is present in :
(A) Scapula
(B) Humerus
(C) Radius ulna
(D) Metacarpal

68. Greater trochanter is seen in :
(A) Femur
(B) Tibia
(C) Metatarsus
(D) Sacrum

69. Clavicle is well developed in :
(A) Cow
(B) Mare
(C) Sow
(D) Hen

70. Conus medullaris is seen in :
(A) Cerebellum
(B) Spinal cord
(C) Adrenal
(D) Cerebrum

71. Tapetum lucidum is present in :
(A) Cornea
(B) Choroid
(C) Retina
(D) Lens

72. Longest nerve in the body is :
(A) Sciatic
(B) Trochlear
(C) Median
(D) Vagus

73. Smallest muscle in the body is :
(A) Soleus
(B) Stapedius
(C) Ciliary
(D) Anconeus

74. The following organism has been internationally accepted as the most suitable bacterial indicators for detecting recent sewage pollution of water :
(A) Enterococcus faecalis
(B) Clostridium perfringens
(C) Escherichia coli
(D) All of the above

75. Water-borne diseases in human beings include :
(A) Typhoid
(B) Cholera
(C) Hepatitis
(D) All of the above

76. Viral diseases which can spread through air among human beings include :
(A) Influenza
(B) Q-fever
(C) Hepatitis
(D) All of the above

77. Lagoons are :
(A) Water filters
(B) Shallows ponds
(C) Anaerobic ponds
(D) Septic tanks

78. Infections which spread through excreta include :
(A) Salmonella
(B) Mycobacterium paratuberculosis
(C) Enteroviruses
(D) All of the above

79. Sewage with BOD 500 mg/ℓ is categorized as :
(A) Weak
(B) Medium
(C) Strong
(D) Very strong

80. Sludge production in oxidation ditches in comparison to aerated lagoons is :
(A) Less
(B) More
(C) Equal
(D) Sometimes less, sometimes more

81. Formation of zoogleal layer play a very significant role in the working of :
(A) Tricking filter
(B) Slow sand filter
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

82. Rodent control will be useful in prevention of :
(A) Leptospirosis
(B) Plague
(C) Salmonellosis
(D) All of the above

83. Disease which can be controlled by preventing dogs from eating raw viscera of sheep :
(A) Trichinosis
(B) Hydatid disease
(C) Toxoplasmosis
(D) All of the above

84. In which of the following zoonotic diseases birds play a role in transmission to man ?
(A) Salmonellosis
(B) Campylobacteriosis
(C) Influenza
(D) All of the above

85. Echinococcosis is an example of :
(A) Obligatory cyclozoonosis
(B) Anthropozoonoses
(C) Metazoonoses
(D) None of the above

86. Zoonoses forming natural foci in India are :
(A) Plague
(B) KFD
(C) Rabies
(D) All of the above

87. Taeniasist is an example of :
(A) Metazoonosis
(B) Obligatory cyclozoonosis
(C) Non-obligatory cyclozoonosis
(D) None of the above

88. Domociliated animal may be exemplified by :
(A) Rats
(B) Cows
(C) Horse
(D) Deer

89. Tuberculosis in man affects :
(A) Bones
(B) Joints
(C) Respiratory system
(D) All of the above

90. The moisture content of hard cheese in generally :
(A) 35-40%
(B) 40-45%
(C) 70-80%
(D) None of the above

91. Late blowing of cheese is due to :
(A) Coliforms
(B) Bacillus subtilis
(C) Clostridium butyricum
(D) Staphylococcus aureus

92. The milk having an acidity of 0.72% will :
(A) Curdle on boiling
(B) Coagulate spontaneously
(C) Coagulate followed by liquefaction
(D) Remain normal

93. In holder method of pasteurization, milk is exposed to :
(A) 100^{o} C for 10 min
(B) 80^{o} C for 20 min
(C) 62.8^{o} C for 30 min
(D) 55^{o} C for 30 min

94. Difficulties are experienced in curdling and ripening of cheese if milk contains :
(A) Antibiotic residue
(B) Pesticide residue
(C) Insecticide residue
(D) All of the above

95. Consumption of even boiled milk may cause :
(A) Tuberculosis
(B) Brucellosis
(C) Q-fever
(D) Staphylococcal gastroenteritis

96. According to BIS, the SPC in 'burfi' should not exceed :
(A) 250/g
(B) 3×10^{4}
(C) 2×10^{6}
(D) 4×10^{7}

97. Bitter taint and thinning of cream is caused by :
(A) B. stearothermophilus
(B) B. subtilis
(C) Coliforms
(D) Lactococci

98. Shipping fever is a catarrhal and often fatal disease that occurs mainly due to long journey in :
(A) Rainy season
(B) Winter season
(C) Summer season
(D) Autumn

99. Canpak system of line dressing can process the number of cattle/hour :
(A) 50-75
(B) 50-150
(C) 100-200
(D) 100-250

100. The factors which influence the rate of rigor mortis in the carcass include :
(A) Atmospheric temperature
(B) Amount of glycogen
(C) Health of animal
(D) All of the above

101. Stunning by captive bolt pistol is considered to be the most effective in :
(A) Cattle
(B) Bull
(C) Sow
(D) Boar

102. In cattle during transport, the shrink rate is maximum in a period of :
(A) 0-12 h
(B) 12-24 h
(C) 24-36 h
(D) 36-72 h

103. Prior stunning is always forbidden in the following method of slaughter of animals :
(A) Halal
(B) Jhatka
(C) Jewish
(D) All of the above

104. On slaughter of hunted animals, the onset of rigor mortis is usually :
(A) Very slow
(B) Very rapid
(C) Absent
(D) Not affected

105. A sheep carcass found affected with blue tongue virus should be :
(A) Passed for consumption
(B) Passed after removing tongue
(C) Condemned
(D) Heat processed

106. Presence of snake like calcified worms in egg albumin may be seen in infection of :
(A) Syngamus trachea
(B) Heterakis gallinarum
(C) Ascaridia galli
(D) None of the above

107. Inverse age resistance is seen in :
(A) Trypanosoma evansi
(B) Babesia bigemina
(C) Plasmodium vivax
(D) All of the above

108. A buffalo-calf passes mud-coloured, evil-smelling faeces indicating infection of :
(A) Toxocara vitulorum
(B) Moniezia expansa
(C) Strongyloides papillosus
(D) Avitellina centripunctata

109. A transport host in which no development of the parasite occurs is known as :
(A) Intermediate host
(B) Paratenic host
(C) Definitive host
(D) None of these

110. Tick paralysis is associated with :
(A) Ixodes spp
(B) Argas persicus
(C) Ornithodoros lahorensis
(D) All of these

111. A parasite having narrow host range is known as :
(A) Euryxenous parasite
(B) Stenoxenous parasite
(C) Heteroxenous parasite
(D) None of the above

112. *Dirofilaria immitis* is transmitted by :
(A) Lice
(B) Fleas
(C) Mosquitoes
(D) All of the above

113. Cypermethrin belongs to the following group of insecticides :
(A) Chlorinated hydrocarbon
(B) Organophosphate
(C) Carbamate
(D) Synthetic pyrethroid

114. The follicular mite affecting cattle is :
(A) Demodex spp.
(B) Chorioptes spp.
(C) Sarcoptes spp.
(D) Psoroptes app.

115. East Coast Fever is caused by :
(A) Theileria mutans
(B) Theileria annulata
(C) Theileria sergenti
(D) Theileria parva

116. The most pathogenic and prevalent nematode of sheep in India is :
(A) Trichostrongylus
(B) Ostertagia
(C) Haemonchus
(D) None of the above

117. Following amphistome occurs in the bile duct of ruminants :
(A) Gastrodiscus aegyptiacus
(B) Gigantocotyle explanatum
(C) Gastrothylax crumenifer
(D) Pseudodiscus collinsi

118. Which of the following is not a soft tick ?
(A) *Hyalomma anatolicum*
(B) *Argas persicus*
(C) *Ornithodoros moubata*
(D) *Otobius megnini*

119. Neurocysticercosis in human-beings is caused by :
(A) Cysticercus ovis
(B) Cysticercus bovis
(C) Cysticercus tenuicollis
(D) Cysticercus cellulosae

120. An association between two organisms where one is benefited, while other is neither benefited nor harmed, is :
(A) Mutualism
(B) Parasitism
(C) Commensalism
(D) None of the above

121. One of the most pathogenic coccidian parasites of cattle is :
(A) Eimeria cylindrica
(B) E. Zuernii
(C) E. alabamensis
(D) E. canadensis

122. 'Surra' in cattle and buffaloes is caused by :
(A) Trypanosoma cruzi
(B) Trypanosoma gambiense
(C) Trypanosoma equiperdum
(D) Trypanosoma evansi

123. Blood fluke is the common name given to the following group of parasites :
(A) Ancylostomes
(B) Paramphistomes
(C) Schistosomes
(D) None of the above

124. 'Cooked rice grain' like segments are seen in the faeces of calves infested with :
(A) Avitellina spp
(B) Moniezia spp
(C) Stilesia spp
(D) All of the above

125. Triclabendazole is the drug of choice in case of :
(A) Schistosomosis
(B) Paramphistomosis
(C) Fasciolosis
(D) All of the above

126. Transport across the GI mucosal barrier is effective when :
(A) The drug is dissolved in GIT lumen
(B) The drug is stable chemically or enzymatically
(C) The drug is lipid soluble and not completely ionized
(D) All of the above

127. Microsomal oxidative enzyme includes :
(A) Aldehyde dehydrogenase
(B) Xanthine oxidase
(C) Monoamine oxidase
(D) None of the above

128. Various types of G-proteins are after the type of :
(A) α-subunit
(B) β-subunit
(C) γ-subunit
(D) All of the above

129. Preferred route for implantation of pellets and depot preparation is :
(A) Intravenous
(B) Intramuscular
(C) Subcutaneous
(D) All of the above

130. Large molecular size polar compounds are preferentially excreted through :
(A) Renal
(B) Billary
(C) Pulmonary
(D) All of the above

131. Which of the following species of animals is deficient in glucuronidation ?
(A) Pigs
(B) Horses
(C) Cats
(D) All of the above

132. Microsomal oxidative enzyme includes :
(A) Aldehyde dehydrogenase
(B) Xanthine oxidase
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(D) None of the above

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(A) α-subunit
(B) β-subunit
(C) γ-subunit
(D) All of the above

134. The $Na^+ - 2Cl^- - K^+$ symporter is inhibited by one of the following drugs :
(A) Mannitol
(B) Acetazolmide
(C) Piretanide
(D) All of the above

135. Which of the following is a mixed adrenergic antagonist ?
(A) Metoprolol
(B) Phentolamine
(C) Labetalol
(D) All of the above

136. The effects of MAO inhibition can be reversed by one of the following drugs :
(A) Tyramine
(B) Octopamine
(C) Reserpine
(D) All of the above

137. Predominant adrenergic receptors in heart are :
(A) Alpha$_1$-adrenergic
(B) Alpha$_2$-adrenergic
(C) Beta$_1$-adrenergic
(D) All of the above

138. Tocolytic action of ritodrine in mammals is related to the action produced in :
(A) Liver
(B) Uterus
(C) Heart
(D) None of the above

139. Centrally acting alpha$_2$-adrenergic agoinst like clonidine can be used to treat :
(A) Hypotension
(B) Hypertension
(C) Diabetes
(D) All of the above

140. Which of the following is a selective antagonist of M_2-mAChRs ?
(A) Methacholine
(B) Methoctramine
(C) Darifenacine
(D) All of the above

141. Which of the following is a selective antagonist of M_3-mAChRs ?
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142. Which of the following actions is not produced by sodium bromide when administered orally in dogs ?
(A) Hypnotic action
(B) Anticonvulsant action
(C) Analgesic action
(D) All of the above

143. Chlorpromazine does not block which one of the following type of receptors ?
(A) Dopamine receptors
(B) mAChRs
(C) Beta adrenergic receptors
(D) All of the above

144. Which of the following sedative is preferred in swines to prevent stress ?
(A) Azaperone
(B) Droperidol
(C) Halopridol
(D) All of the above

145. Phenobarbitone used as antiepileptic for long term duration may lead to the side effect :
(A) Polyphagia
(B) Polydipsia
(C) Polyurea
(D) All of the above

146. Benzodiazepines are primarily used for the control of :
(A) Tonic-clonic seizures
(B) Absence seizures
(C) Status epilepticus
(D) All of the above

147. Which of the following is metabolized to produce inactive metabolites ?
(A) Primidone
(B) Phenylbutazone
(C) Chloral hydrate
(D) None of the above

148. Which of the following is alpha$_2$-adrenoceptor agonist ?
(A) Xylazine
(B) Detomidine
(C) Medetomidine
(D) All of the above

149. Sulfonamide induced Kerato-conjunctivitis Sicca occur mostly in :
(A) Dogs
(B) Cattle
(C) Horses
(D) All of the above

150. Acetylation is the major pathway of sulfonamide metabolism in animals except in :
(A) Horses
(B) Cattle
(C) Dogs
(D) All of the above

151. Bacterial susceptibility to β-lactam antibiotics depends upon :
(A) Production of β-lactamases
(B) Permeability of cell wall
(C) Sensitivity of penicillin binding protein
(D) All of the above

152. Which of the following is a fourth-generation cephalosporin ?
(A) Cefepime
(B) Cefpirome
(C) Cefquinome
(D) All of the above

153. Aminoglycosides are more active in :
(A) Acidic pH
(B) Alkaline pH
(C) Neutral pH
(D) All of the above

154. Which of the following is not a broad spectrum aminoglycosides ?
(A) Neomycin
(B) Streptomycin
(C) Kanamycin
(D) All of the above

155. The most nephrotoxic agent among aminoglycosides is :
(A) Neomycin
(B) Tobramycin
(C) Gentamycin
(D) All of the above

156. One the followings produces aplastic anaemia in human beings :
(A) Thiamphenicol
(B) Chloramphenicol
(C) Florfenicol
(D) All of the above

157. Which of the following quinolones is eliminated unchanged from body ?
(A) Ciprofloxacin
(B) Ofloxacin
(C) Pefloxacin
(D) All of the above

158. The prototype quinolone for use in animals is :
(A) Pefloxacin
(B) Ciprofloxacin
(C) Enrofloxacin
(D) All of the above

159. Vancomycin active against :
(A) G +ve bacteria
(B) G –ve bacteria
(C) G +ve bacteria and G –ve bacteria
(D) All of the above

160. Amphotericin B causes organ directed toxicity of :
(A) Liver
(B) Heart
(C) Kidneys
(D) All of the above

161. Which of the following is used against fungal infections ?
(A) Bactracin
(B) Itraconazole
(C) Netobimin
(D) All of the above

162. Flucytosine is an :
(A) Antifungal agent
(B) Antiviral agent
(C) Antibacterial agent
(D) All of the above

163. Which of the following plant is a source of cyanide poisoning ?
(A) Amaranthus retroflexus
(B) Astragalus hamosus
(C) Prunus laurocerasus
(D) Tribulus sp.

164. The animals fed on vegetation grown near the busy highway may suffer from chronic toxicity due to :
(A) Thallium
(B) Lead
(C) Chlorpyriphos
(D) Mercury

165. Most of the toxic principles of vegetable origin are :

(A) Lecithins

(B) Pectins

(C) Alkaloids

(D) Glycosides

166. Lead is transported in the body as :

(A) Lead acetate

(B) Lead citrate

(C) Lead phosphate

(D) Lead diphosphate

167. Arsenic, after its ingestion by the animal, is stored permanently in :

(A) Bones

(B) Keratinized tissues

(C) Skin

(D) All of the above

168. Ocharotoxin is produced by :

(A) Penicillium viridicatum

(B) P. citreoviridae

(C) P. notatum

(D) Fusarium tricinctum

169. Gangrenous changes occur in poisoning due to :

(A) Mercury

(B) Lead

(C) Malathion

(D) Ergot

170. Common salt poisoning is seen more in poultry than in animals as :

(A) Glomerular filtration area is less in poultry

(B) Chicks have indiscriminate feeding habits

(C) Plasma protein levels is low in poultry

(D) All of the above

171. The characteristic symptom of organic arsenic poisoning in swine is :

(A) Posterior paralysis

(B) Anterior paralysis

(C) CNS excitation

(D) All of the above

172. Blood flow to the bovine ovary is :

(A) Maximum during luteal phase

(B) At nadir just before ovulation

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

173. The diameter of a mature corpus luteum, when compared with the diameter of a mature graffian follicle in a cow is :

(A) Smaller

(B) Larger

(C) Equal

(D) None of the above

174. In sow, pregnancy is dependent mainly upon progesterone produced from :
(A) Corpus luteum
(B) Placenta
(C) Adrenal gland
(D) CL and placenta

175. The oviducts atrophy and deciliate during :
(A) Pregnancy
(B) Anoestus
(C) Hypophysectomy
(D) All of the above

176. Mullerian Inhibiting substance is responsible for suppression of :
(A) Paramesonephric duct
(B) Müllerian duct
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

177. Gubernaculum testis is a :
(A) Retained testis
(B) Half descended testis
(C) Inguinal ligament of gonad
(D) Testicular abnormality

178. In horses, epididymis enters inguinal canal :
(A) Along with testis
(B) After testis
(C) Before testis
(D) Simultaneously with testis

179. The testicular descend into scrotal occurs during last quarter of fetal life in :
(A) Bull
(B) Ram
(C) Boar
(D) Stallion

180. During sexual development sperms in Cauda Epididymis of a bull are seen at the age of :
(A) 16 weeks
(B) 20 weeks
(C) 40 weeks
(D) 60 weeks

181. After puberty the number of Sertoli cells :
(A) Decrease
(B) Increase
(C) Proliferate
(D) Neither increase nor decrease

182. The difference of scrotal temperature and rectal temperature in boar is :
(A) More than bull
(B) Less than bull
(C) Same as in bull
(D) None of the above

183. The convoluted duct of epididymis is very large in bull and boar and match the following :
(A) 22 and 40 meters
(B) 36 and 54 meters
(C) 40 and 60 meters
(D) 54 and 80 meters

184. Gel like portion of boar semen is secreted by :
(A) Seminal vesicle
(B) Prostate
(C) Bulbo-urethral gland
(D) Ampullae

185. The primordial germ cells arise :
(A) Intragonadally
(B) Extragonadally
(C) At the time of birth
(D) At the time of puberty

186. The number of oocytes decrease at :
(A) The time of birth
(B) The puberty
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

187. In sows, maternal recognition of pregnancy is mainly due to the action of :
(A) Oxytocin
(B) Interferon tau
(C) Estrogen
(D) Prostaglandins

188. Most of the developmental anomalies occur during :
(A) Period of embryo
(B) Period of ovum
(C) Period of fetus
(D) During birth

189. Transformation of secondary spermatocytes to spermatids is known as :
(A) Spermatocytogenesis
(B) Spermiogenesis
(C) Spermateliosis
(D) Spermiation

190. Attachment of ovum occur to the which of the following segment of sperm head ?
(A) Apical
(B) Post-acrosomal
(C) Principal
(D) Equitorial

191. In boars, seminal vesicles produces which of the following osmotic pressure regulator ?
(A) Ergothionine
(B) Citrate
(C) Inocitol
(D) Fructose

192. Most common type of uterine torsion is :
(A) Post cervical
(B) Right side
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

193. For synchronization of oestrus which of the following hormone has disadvantage because of its long half life ?
(A) Estrogen
(B) FSH
(C) PGF2α
(D) PMSG

194. Biochemical changes in blood of animals suffering from vagus indigestion is :

(A) Metabolic alkalosis

(B) Metabolic audosis

(C) Hypokalemic hypochloremic alkalosis

(D) None of the above

195. For the prevention of traumatic reticulo-peritonitis :

(A) Feed and fodder should be screened for any sharp metallic foreign body

(B) Animals should not be allowed to graze in the vicinity of factories or along side roads

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

196. For the prevention of primary bloat :

(A) Mix the wheat straw with green fodder before offering it to animals

(B) Avoid feeding green fodder

(C) Both are true

(D) None of the above

197. Grain engorgement can be diagnosed by :

(A) Hyper-pyrexia

(B) Checking the rumen liquor pH

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

198. For prevention of respiratory problems in ruminants :

(A) Vaccinate properly against HS

(B) Avoid dusty environment

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

199. The disease causes hemorrhages in skeletal muscle :

(A) Infectious bursal disease

(B) Myeloblastosis

(C) Avian pox

(D) None of the above

200. Pock lesions on the chorioallantoic membrane (CAM) are seen in :

(A) Infectious laryngotracheitis

(B) Marke's disease

(C) Avian Pox

(D) All of the above

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