

January - June Semester Final Examination - 2015

Subject - Production Disease of Dairy Animals (Theor)

Sub Code - PDD - 601

Total marks: 40 Time: 2 hours

(Figures in the right margin indicate full marks. Answer any four (4) questions)

1a. What do you mean by production diseases? what management should have to control the production diseases in dairy industry? Describe in brief. 06

b. What importances are of Compton Metabolic Profile Test (empr) in relation to control production diseases in dairy industry? 04

2a. Write down about risk factors, diagnosis, treatment, prevention and control of mastitis in dairy animals. 05

2b. Compute a balance ration for a crossbred cow weighing 500kg body weight & yielding 12 liters of milk per day. 05

3a. Describe the mechanism of ~~ketosis~~ ketosis? How will you diagnosis, treatment & prevent this condition in pregnant doe? 05

3b. What are the risk factors of parturient paresis?
Describe the clinical signs, treatment & prevention
of this disease.

05

4a. What importances are have the calcium, magnesium
and phosphorous in animal body? Write down
the process of calcium metabolism in
animal body?

04

4b. Write down the causes, epidemiology, clinical
findings, differential diagnosis, treatment &
prevention of post parturient hemoglobinuria in
dairy cow.

06

5. Write short note on any two of the followings

- Dry cow therapy
- Downer cow syndrome
- Hypomagnesian tetany in cattle.

Department of Medicine and Surgery
Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
MS in Medicine, Semester Final Examination (January-June 2015)
Subject: Zoonotic Medicine (ZOM 601)
Full Marks: 40, Time 2 Hours

Figure in the right margin indicate full marks. Answer any four questions.

1. (a) What is zoonosis? List the clinically important viral, bacterial and protozoal zoonotic diseases of Bangladesh. 4
(b) There is an outbreak of cryptosporidium cases in your area. Consider the possible sources of infection; identify the reservoir, modes of transmission and steps to prevent spread of infection. 6
2. (a) Which intestinal parasites are zoonotic? How are roundworms passed from pets to people? How will you protect your family from roundworms infection? 4
(b) Briefly describe the etiology and clinical signs of Chagas disease both in man and human. Provide the line of treatment and method of prevention for it. 6
3. (a) How does Rabies transmitted from animal to human? Write down the vaccination schedule of rabies vaccine for animal and human. 5
(b) What do you mean by MDR? How MDR TB does the major zoonotic threat in Bangladesh? 5
4. (a) What is antigenic shift and drift? Write down the zoonotic importance of genetically mutated flu virus around the globe. 6
(b) You have informed by a veterinary surgeon that, there have been an increased number of brucellosis cases in a local herd. What action would you take? 4
5. Write short notes (any two) 5X2=10
 - (a) Salmonellosis
 - (b) Leptospirosis
 - (c) Nipah viral infection

Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Department of Medicine and Surgery
Semester: January – June 2015
Subject: Avian Medicine
Course Code: AVM 601; Credit: 2
Total Marks: 40
Time: 2 (Two) Hours

(Figures in the right margin indicate full marks. Answer any **FOUR** questions)

1. Write down the etiology, transmission, clinical signs, post – mortem lesions, diagnosis, treatment, prevention and control of Fowl Cholera in 2 months old chicks. **10**
2. (a) Mention the species *Eimeria* involved in causing coccidiosis in chicks. **03**
(b) Write down the clinical signs, post – mortem lesions, diagnosis, and treatment of cecal coccidiosis in a Broiler Farm, Sitakundo, Chittagong. **07**
3. (a) How will you differentiate Avian Influenza (AI) from Chicken Infectious Anemia (CIA)? **05**
(b) What changes you may have seen in Bursa of Fabricius due to Infectious bursal disease infection in 15 days old chicks? **05**
4. Write down the etiology, mode of transmission, clinical signs, post – mortem lesions, diagnosis, treatment, prevention and control of Black head disease in turkey. **10**
5. Describe the etiology, transmission, clinical signs, post – mortem lesions, diagnosis, treatment, prevention and control of Brooder pneumonia in 10 days old chicks. **10**
6. Write the presumptive diagnosis and prescription of the followings: **2X5=10**
 - (i) A young quail having watery diarrhea, huddling with ruffled feather and extreme emaciation with pectoral muscles.
 - (j) Ducklings of 4 wks age having greenish diarrhea, ocular and nasal discharge with ataxia. On post – mortem lesions, fibrinous exudates are found on the serosal surfaces, pericardial cavity and over the surface of the liver.

Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Department of Medicine and Surgery
Semester: January – June 2015
Subject: Avian Medicine
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Total Marks: 40
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MS in Epidemiology

Dept of Medicine and Surgery, CVASU

Semester Final Examination: January-June/2015

Sub: Population Health (POH-601)

Full Marks: 40

Time: 2 Hours

Figures in the right margin indicate full marks. Answer any four questions. 4 x 10=40

1. What is datum? How do you generate a date bank in a dairy farm? Write a sample questionnaire for generation of retrospective data from a dairy farm.
2. What is herd health? Is it a holostic approach? Write-down the name of record keeping registers in a modern dairy farming. How dairy animals are identified?
3. What is program visit? How do you differentiate farm visit from farm monitoring? Explained their merit for economic benefit.
4. What do you mean by production diseases of ruminants? Mention common 5(five) production diseases of ruminants. How do you prevent them in dairy farms?
5. What is udder health? How do you prevent "Mastitis" in a dairy farm? Mention the common name of antibiotic apply in mastitis treatment. Cite the withdrawal period for use of milk for human consumption.
6. Short notes: (any one)
 - a) Write a monitoring report of dairy farm
 - b) Application of HACCP in milk production of a large dairy farm.

Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
January to June Semester MS Final Examination, 2015
Department of Medicine and Surgery
MS in Epidemiology
Course Title: Animal Health Economics (Theory)
Course Title: AHE-601

Full Marks: 40

Time: 2 hours

Answer any four (04) questions from the followings:

1. a) Define animal health economics. Compare and contrast between i) Production possibility curve and iso-quant ii) Iso-cost and iso-revenue curve. 3.0
 b) Briefly discuss the graphical approach in equilibrium for revenue maximizing combination of products of a firm. 7.0
2. a) Distinguish between input and output. Discuss the rules and methods used for calculating Livestock output in economic analysis. 7.0
 b) A layer farm owner started a layer farm by purchasing 500 matured pullets from a hatchery farm. On average 52 weeks recorded as laying period, 10 % of laying birds died and not replaced during laying period, average egg production per bird recorded as 22 dozens, sold @ Tk. 110 per dozen. At the end of the laying period, remaining hens are culled and sold @ Tk. 250 per hen. **Calculate** annual enterprise output per hen? 3.0
3. a) Write the commonly used tools of farm business analysis. Graphically discuss the Break-even analysis. 7.0
 b) A Dairy entrepreneur wishes to establish a dairy enterprise keeping 10 Cross-bred milch cows for 5 years period. Each year the farm owner replaces at least 10 % oldest cow of total herd with an in-calf heifer valued at \$ 500. Assumes, each cow yearly produces 1 calf valued at \$ 100, milk produced 1750 liters valued at \$ 0.75 per liter, culled 1 cow being sold at \$ 250. The per cow annual costs of this enterprise for variable factors are recorded as: concentrate feeds valued at \$ 350, insurance \$ 50, green grasses & paddy straw \$ 150, medicine treatment cost valued \$ 35, casual labour and miscellaneous cost \$72. **Calculate- Gross margin per cow.** 3.0
4. a) Define prevention and control of animal diseases. Write the probable costs/losses of animal diseases in a farm production system. 5.0
 b) List down the prevention and outbreak costs of animal diseases with mentioning affected holders in context of Bangladesh. 5.0
5. a) Distinguish between compounding and discounting. Briefly discuss the methods for economic analysis as an aid to decision making in the field of Animal health. 7.0
 b) Five(05) years duration a disease control programme to be undertaken for the development livestock production in a particular area in Bangladesh. The intended costs and benefits in million tk. are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Costs</u>	<u>Benefits</u>
1	950	0
2	450	150
3	500	650
4	350	750
5	250	1350

Calculate: i. BCR and ii. NPV by estimating rate of discount at 12 percent. 3.0

Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
MS January-June Semester Final Examination 2015
MS in Epidemiology
Course title: Risk Analysis and Policy Planning
Course code: RAP-601
Full marks: 40, Time: 2 hours

(Figures in the right margin indicate full marks. Answer any 5 questions from the following)

1. a. What are the three main risk analysis concepts at international level? Describe any of them in brief. 4
b. What is risk analysis? 2
c. Enumerate the applications of risk analysis in veterinary medicine. 2
2. a. Define qualitative and quantitative risk analysis. 2
b. Differentiate qualitative risk analysis from quantitative risk analysis. 3
c. What are the advantages and disadvantages of qualitative and quantitative risk analysis? 3
3. a. What is hazard? 1
b. Describe two of the main components of risk analysis - hazard identification and risk management in brief. 7
4. a. What are the components of risk assessment? Give a brief description of each component. 4
b. What are the major factors that might influence the occurrence of each stage of risk assessment? 4
5. a. What do you mean by contingency plan in relation to disease control? 2
b. Write down the format of a standard contingency plan for an emerging contagious disease. 6
6. a. What is risk communication? Describe how risk communication is done. 4
b. What is risk period? Describe the risk periods in brief. 4

Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

MS in Epidemiology Final Examination

January-June Semester 2015

Course title: GIS and Molecular Technique in Epidemiology

Course code: GMT-601

Full marks-40, time – 2 hours

Answer any four questions; figures in the right margin indicate full marks

- 1 a) What do you mean by DNA sequencing? 2
b) Explain Maxam and Gilbert method of DNA sequencing 4
c) Discuss PCR. 4
- 2 a) What is blot in molecular biology? 2
b) Explain any blotting technology in the field of molecular biology. 6
c) Elucidate Shine-Delgarno sequence. 2
- 3 a) Explain how insertional inactivation helps to find out the right clone in plasmid vector. 6
b) What do you mean by transgenic? Illustrate any two of the process of transgenic. 4
- 4 a) Why spatio-temporal analysis is necessary in disease outbreak investigation? 3
b) Define first order and second order spatial variation with examples. 2
c) What do you mean by disease clusters? What are the methods to identify disease clusters? Briefly describe a method to identify global clusters. 5
- 5 a) What is edge effect? 2
b) Why it is necessary to visualize spatial data? What are the methods of visualization? 3
c) How you can account the effect of spatial dependence of data in statistical models? 3
d) What do you mean by vector and raster format of data? 2

Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Department of Medicine and Surgery (DMS)
January-June Semester Final Examination 2015
Sub: Veterinary Dermatology; Course Code: VED-601
Full Marks: 40; Time 2 hours
Answer any four (4) from the following questions

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| 1 | a | Describe Clinical findings of dermatitis and dermatosis in domestic/ farm animals | 7 |
| | | How will you manage these problems | 3 |
| 2 | a | Enumerate congenital defects of skin | 3 |
| | b | Describe Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical findings and treatment of Anasarca | 4 |
| | c | Write notes on hepatogenous photosensitization | 3 |
| 3 | a | Describe the procedure of producing autogenous vaccine in papillomatosis in cattle | 4 |
| | b | Discuss the clinical signs, diagnosis and treatment of cutaneous habronemiasis in horses | 6 |
| 4 | a | Discuss cutaneous manifestations and diagnosis of canine hypothyroidism | 6 |
| | b | Write down the clinical presentations and treatment of canine hyperadrenocorticism. | 4 |
| 5 | a | Discuss canine deep pyoderma with emphasis on its management. | 5 |
| | b | How will you treat defects in cornification of canine skin. | 5 |

Good Luck

MS in Medicine

Dept of Medicine and Surgery, CVASU

Semester Final Examination: January-June/2015

Sub: Food Animal Medicine (FAM-601)

Full Marks: 40

Time: 2 Hours

Figures in the right margin indicate full marks. Answer any four questions. 4 x 10=40

1. a) Write down the name of diseases of ruminant caused by clostridial bacteria.
b) Briefly describe the common clinical findings produced by blackleg and anthrax. Provide the line of treatment.
2. a) Write down the name of 5(five) bacterial diseases that produced endo-toxin, causing toxemia in food animals.
b) Write down the clinical findings and line of treatment of H.S in Buffalo in costal areas of Chittagong.
3. a) Write down the name of common viral diseases of animal that affect the skin.
b) Briefly describe the clinical findings of F.M.D, ephemeral fever of cattle. Provide the line of treatment.
4. a) Mention the name of rickettsial diseases of bovine with etiology.
b) Briefly describe the clinical findings, diagnosis and treatment of piroplasmiasis of cattle.
5. a) Define encephalitis. Mention the name of three diseases with etiology that causes encephalitis.
b) Briefly describe the clinical findings, diagnosis and treatment of Listeriosis of sheep.
6. Write down the prescription of the following:
 - a) Bovine schistosomiasis
 - b) Papillomatosis
 - c) Viral diarrhoea
 - d) Tetanus
 - e) Leptospirosis