

Chattogram Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
DVM 4th Year 1st Semester Make Up Final Examination-2022
Course Title: Gynecology and Obstetrics (Theory)
Course Code: GOB -401 (T)
Full Marks: 70, Time: 3 Hours

(Figures in the right margin indicate full marks. Answer **three (3)** questions from each section where question number **1 and 5** are compulsory. Use separate answer script for each section. Fractions of the questions must be answered together.)

SECTION-A

1. a) Differentiate between Gynaecology and Obstetrics. Name five important gynaecological and obstetrical problems in cow. 1+2=3
- b) Define puberty and sexual maturity. Make a table with pubertal age of the following species- cattle, goat, dog, elephant. 1+2=3
- c) Describe the follicular wave in dairy cows. Briefly illustrate the methods for heat detection in animals. 2+3=5
2. a) Write down the signs of estrous in cow and doe. Mention the advantages and disadvantages of estrous synchronization. 2+2=4
- b) Enumerate the measures should be taken to maximize the fertility in repeat breeding syndrome in a dairy farm. 4
- c) Illustrate the process of uterine involution in a recently calved dairy cow. 4
3. a) What are the pregnancy recognition factors of cow, mare and sow. How will you differentiate between lochial discharge from the discharge of septic metritis? 3+3=6
- b) Make a table for the time of AI in relation to estrous and ovulation in following animals- cow, doe, mare and bitch. 2+4=6
 In a dairy farm 80% cows are cyclic. What are the methods you can apply to synchronize these cows for estrous and ovulation? Explain briefly.
4. Write down the treatment and management of following cases (any three)- 3×4=12
 - a) Retained placenta in a goat with 40 kg body weight
 - b) Pyometra in a cow with 300 kg body weight
 - c) Cystic ovaries in a cow with 250 kg body weight
 - d) Anestrous in a goat with 50 kg body weight

SECTION-B

5. a) What are the methods you may apply to detect pregnancy in cow? Write down the cardinal signs of pregnancy during ultrasonography scanning in a goat. 2+2=4
- b) Mention the age of gestation period in cow, sheep, goat, dog, cat, sow. 3
- c) Describe the procedure of correction of dystocia in a cow. 4
6. a) Define true anestrous and silent heat. Write down the line of treatment of silent heat. 1+2=3
- b) Write down the clinical uses of the following hormones with dose, route of administration and trade name- PGF_{2α}, oxytocin, GnRH and LH. 6
- c) Write down the probable causes of fertilization failure in animals. 3
7. a) Write down the prescription of the following cases- 3×2=6
 - i. Endometritis in a cow
 - ii. Pseudopregnancy in a goat
- b) Draw diagram of a mature follicle of a cow. 3
- c) Describe the causes of early embryonic death in animal. 3
8. Write short notes on (any four)- 4×3=12
 - a) Fetal mummification
 - b) Uterine inertia
 - c) Superfecundation
 - d) Herd health
 - e) Abortion

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DVM 4th Year 1st Semester Make Up Final Examination-2022
Course Title: Veterinary Epidemiology (Theory)
Course Code: VEP-401 (T)
Full Marks: 35, Time: 2 Hours

(Figures in the right margin indicate full marks. Answer **two (2)** questions from each section where question number 4 is compulsory. Use separate answer script for each section. Fractions of the questions must be answered together.)

SECTION-A

1. a) Write down the basic difference between prevalence and incidence. Briefly describe the term outcome, confounder and interaction. 2+3=5
- b) What is Epi curve? Distinguish between risk factor and determinant. 1+3=4
2. a) "Incidence rate is a better measure of frequency than incidence risk"- justify this statement. 3
- b) Briefly describe different patterns of infectious diseases. 3
- c) When do you calculate attack rate, case fatality and odds? 3
3. a) Explain why prevalence and incidence can't be calculated in case-control study. 4
- b) Classify epidemiological study design. 2
- c) Enlist the advantages and disadvantages of cross-sectional study design. 3

SECTION-B

4. a) What is the main purpose of disease outbreak investigation? Write down the steps of outbreak investigation. 1+2=3
- b) What kind of study you can think of designing after outbreak investigation? 3
- c) How will you communicate disease risk among relevant stakeholder and mass people? 2
5. a) Differentiate between- 3
- i. Observational study and non-observational study
- ii. Descriptive study and analytical study
- b) Explain reverse causality with example. 3
- c) Differentiate between active and passive surveillance. 3
6. a) Briefly describe "Hill's Criteria of Causality". 3
- b) What is the dominant surveillance program in the livestock in Bangladesh? Write down its purposes and components. 1+2=3
- c) Enlist the measures of association. Differentiate outbreak from epidemic. 1+2=3