

January – June Semester Final Examination' 2018

Master of Science in Parasitology

Subject: Avian Parasitology

Course code: APR-601, Credit: 2

Department of Pathology and Parasitology

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

Time: Two hours

Total Marks: 40

1. Show the biological classifications of the following worms: 2.5x2=5
 - a) Large roundworm of poultry
 - b) Oviduct fluke of turkey
 2. Describe the biology of the following parasites: 3.5x2=7
 - a) Minute tapeworm of chicken
 - b) Coccidian protozoan where macrophages act as transporters in its lifecycle
 3. How the causative agents of the following parasites are transmitted from hosts to hosts including intermediate hosts? 3.5x2=7
 - a) Blackhead disease
 - b) Canker
 4. Write down the pathogenesis and clinical signs evolved in the- 3.5x2=7
 - a) Nodular tapeworm infection in chicken
 - b) *Trichomonas gallinae* infection in pigeon
 5. Demonstrate the laboratory diagnosis of the following worms' infections in birds: 3.5x2=7
 - a) Hairworm
 - b) Cecal worm
 6. Illustrate the control and prevention of the following parasitic infection/infestation in birds: 3.5x2=7
 - a) Duck Schistosomes
 - b) Red mite
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Chattagram Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Department of Pathology and Parasitology
MS in Parasitology (January-June 2018) Semester Final Exam
Course Title: Parasites of Zoo and Wild Animals
Course code: ZWA-601
Total Marks : 40 # Time : 2 hour

Answer any FOUR questions. All questions are of equal value.

1. a) Define Parasitology and describe its scope in wildlife health and wellbeing. 5
b) List the zoonotically important parasites of zoo mammals and birds with their predilection sites. 5
2. a) Write down the standard procedures of collection, preservation and shipment of different biological samples for parasitological examination from a zoo to a diagnostic clinic. 5
b) Briefly describe the means and practices that can be followed for disease control operations in a safari park. 5
3. a) Describe the life cycle and pathologic effect of fasciolosis in Elephant with their prevention measures in a safari park. 5
b) Enlist the parasites of non-human primates with their predilection site. 5
4. a) List the causal agent of verminous pneumonia in horse/donkey with their life cycle, clinical sign and pathology. 5
b) Enlist the parasites of different reptiles with their predilection site. 5
5. a) List the parasites of python. Describe the morphology and life cycle of one of them. 5
b) List the haemoprotozoa of peafowl and describe the life cycle of one of them. 5
6. Write short notes on (any TWO):- 2 X 5 = 10
 - a) Endoparasites in wild birds
 - b) Mange in Tiger
 - c) Helminthiasis in mammals
 - d) Strongylosis in donkey

Chattagram Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Department of Pathology and Parasitology
MS in Parasitology (January-June 2018) Semester Final Exam
Course Title: Immunoparasitology
Course code: IPR-601
Total Marks : 40 # Time : 2 hour

Answer any FOUR questions. All questions are of equal value.

1. a) Mention the scopes of immunoparasitology? Define antigen and its types. 5
b) Briefly describe the basic structure of antibody. What are the differences among different antibodies? 5
2. a) What are the cells of immune system? Describe the mechanism of immune evasion by adult worms. 5
b) Describe the mechanism of immune modulation by trypanosome 5
3. a) Describe how parasitic immunity differs from bacterial and viral immunity? 5
b) Describe relationship between host immunity and population dynamics of gastro intestinal parasites. 5
4. a) Define and classify hypersensitivity reactions. Write down the mechanism of type 4 hypersensitivity. 5
b) Mention briefly how *Leishmania* evade the immune system. Why live coccidia vaccine is not safe in field condition? 5
5. a) Write down the properties of an ideal anthelmintics. Discuss the mechanism of developing anthelmintics resistance. 5
b) Write down the mode of action of two anthelmintics. 5
6. Write short notes on (any TWO):- 2 X 5 = 10
 - a) Humoral and cell mediated immunity
 - b) Vaccines against parasites
 - c) Lung worm vaccine in cattle
 - d) Major histocompatibility complex

Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
Department of Pathology and Parasitology
MS in Parasitology
January - June Semester Final examination-2018
Course title - General Parasitology
Course code – GPR - 601
Full Marks - 40, Time - 2 hours

Answer any **FOUR** questions in the following

1. a) What is autoinfection? Give two examples of auto infection mechanism on parasitological aspect. 4.0
b) Illustrate general effects of parasites on their host. 4.0
c) Parasitology is the dynamic subjects-explain. 2.0
2. a) Compare morphology of a cestode, trematode and nematode with diagram. 4.0
b) Write short notes on 3X2=6.0
i) IPM ii) Self cure and spontaneous cure phenomenon
3. a) Explain general diagnostic procedures of parasitic diseases in domestic animals. 5.0
b) Explain general life cycle of digenetic trematodes. 5.0
4. a) Analysis factors affecting the host specificity. 4.0
b) Distinguish: (Any two) 3x2=6.0
i) *Taenia solium* and *Taenia saginata*
ii) Parasitism from Symbiosis
iii) *Moniezia expansa* and *M. benedeni*
5. a) Mention some recent inventions related to Veterinary Parasitology. 3.0
b) Discuss general control and prevention of parasitic diseases of cattle. 4.0
c) Why it is difficult to produce vaccine production against parasitic infection. 3.0

Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
Department of Pathology and Parasitology
MS in Parasitology
January - June Semester Final Examination-2018
Course title - Helminthology
Course code – HPR - 601
Full Marks - 40, Time - 2 hours

Answer any **FOUR** questions in the following

1. a) Briefly describe the general pattern of the life cycle of nematode parasites. 5.0
b) Discuss the morphological features of parasites belonging to the different genera of the family Fasciolidae. 5.0
2. Describe the laboratory diagnostic procedures of the following diseases (Any four) 2.5X4=10.0
 - a) Seat itch
 - b) Coenuriasis
 - c) Trichinellosis
 - d) Hydatid disease
 - e) Heart worm in dog
3. a) Enlisted GI parasites of nanny goat. Illustrate bionomics features of *Haemonchus* spp with life cycle in sketch form. 4.0
b) Write short notes on (any two) 3X2=6.0
 - i) Hoose in cattle
 - ii) *Echinococcus granulosus* infection in dog
 - iii) Gape worm in poultry
4. a) Discuss the morphological features of the parasites belonging family Anoplocephalidae. Illustrate morphology, life cycle and pathology of one of them. 5.0
b) Distinguish the characters among three species of *Strongylus* spp. 5.0
5. a) Name some common cestodes found in poultry. How can you differentiate cyclophyllidea from pseudophyllidea. 5.0
b) Differentiate between the followings: (any two) 2.5X2=5.0
 - i) Eggs of *Trichuris* and *Capillaria*
 - ii) Visceral larval migrans and Cutaneous larval migrans
 - iii) Adult of *Nematodirus* and *Trichostrongylus*

January – June Semester Final Examination' 2018

Master of Science in Parasitology

Subject: Vector Biology and Tropical Diseases

Course code: VTD-601, Credit: 2 (theory)

Department of Pathology and Parasitology

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine

Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

Time: Two hours

Total Marks: 40

Answer any five questions

- 1 a) Briefly describe the colony and pheromones of tick. 4
b) How does an unfed tick maintain water balance in its body? 4
 - 2 a) Describe the factors affecting the prevalence of trypanosomal infections in tsetse. 3
b) Summarize the control measures of tsetse-transmitted bovine trypanosomosis. 5
 - 3 a) Differentiate among Tabanidae, Stomoxyinae and Glossinidae based on their morphology. 3
b) Write down four genera of flies where only female can suck blood. Write down the vector importance of these flies. 2
c) Describe the ecology of tsetse flies. 3
 - 4 a) Describe the influence of climate change in vectors and vector-borne diseases. 4
b) Write down the general morphology and biology of the flies under Simuliidae. 4
 - 5 a) Name four vector-borne tropical parasitic diseases with their causative agents, hosts and vectors. 2
b) You have clinical records of fever, brown color urine and nervous signs of cattle. Which protozoan infection will you suspect? How can you confirm the infection at laboratory? Write down the lifecycle and pathogenesis of the causative agent. 6
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Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Department of Medicine and Surgery
MS in Medicine Final Examination' 2018
Semester: January - June
Sub: Veterinary Dermatology
Course Code: VED-601

Total Marks: 40, Time: 2 hours

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

1. a. Write down the importance of skin disease management in veterinary practice. 04
b. Define primary and secondary skin diseases. Give five examples of each. 04
2. a. How can you diagnose skin disease of animals? 04
b. Write down 10 skin disorders of dog. 04
3. Differentiate: hyperkeratosis from parakeratosis, folliculitis from impetigo, nodules from vesicle, wart from tumour 08
4. a. What are the skin samples you will collect in parakeratosis, mange, folliculitis and impetigo? What tests will you do and what will be findings? 04
b. List 10 commercially available drugs used only for skin disorders. 04
5. a. Define photosensitisation. How can you diagnose photosensitisation in cattle? 04
b. Write down the remedial procedure of a photosensitised cow. 04
6. Write down treatment procedure for the following diseases: 4×02 = 08
 - a. Ringworm
 - b. Allergic dermatitis
 - c. Parakeratosis
 - d. Tick infestation
7. Write short notes (any two) on: 2×04 = 08
 - a. Contagious ecthyma in goat
 - b. Yeast dermatitis in a dog
 - c. Lice infestation in pigeon
 - d. Lumpy wool in sheep

M.S. in Surgery; January-June Semester-2018
Subject: Zoo, Wild and Lab Animal Anaesthesiology (Theory)

Course code: ZWL 601

Total Marks: 40

Time: 2 (two) hours

Department of Medicine and Surgery
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

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

1. (a) Mention five modern gaseous anaesthetic those are suitable for Lion anaesthesia. 02
(b) Write down the mechanism of action for inhalant anaesthetic. 05
(c) How will you consider MAC value for the Birds and reptiles? 03
2. (a) What are the basics for monitoring of anaesthesia? 03
(b) What is the importance of capnography during gaseous anaesthesia in wild animals? 04
(c) What are the relation and impact of hyperthermia during wild life capture? 03
3. (a) What are the signs of airway obstruction? 03
(b) How will you maintain airway during anaesthesia of zoo animals? 07
4. (a) What are the possible sources of oxygen for oxygen therapy in wild animals? 04
(b) Write down the principles of pain management in animals. 04
(c) Mention the drug groups with examples, which act as a pain killer in animals. 02
5. (a) Write down a checklist of immobilizing drugs for capture of a wild animal. 03
(b) Briefly describe the different types of dart used in zoo animal practices. 05
(c) Write down the treatment of capture myopathy in wild animals. 02
6. Write short notes on *any two* of the followings- 2x5=10
 - (a) CPR
 - (b) Antivenom
 - (c) Endotracheal intubation in ruminants
 - (d) Mechanism of drug delivery in blow darts

M.S. in Surgery; January-June Semester-2018

Subject: Large Animal Surgery (Theory)

Course code: LAS 601

Total Marks: 40

Time: 2 (two) hours

Department of Medicine and Surgery
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University

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

1. (a) Differentiate between the cosmetic and plastic surgery. 02
(b) Briefly describe the different stages of wound healing in large animal surgery. 05
(c) What are the common surgical affections of gastro-intestinal system in ruminants?
How will you treat a cow suffering from left sided abomasal displacement? 03
2. (a) Mention the name of common antiseptics with concentration used in large animal surgery. 03
(b) How will you prepare the surgical site for abdominal surgery in large ruminants? 04
(c) Briefly describe the postoperative medication for large animal surgery. 03
3. (a) How will you perform a dermoid surgery in a Holsten Friesian cow? 03
(b) Write down the etiology, clinical signs, diagnosis and treatment for umbilical hernia in a calf. 05
(c) What are the merits and demerits of oblique para-lumbar incision for C-section in large animals? 02
4. (a) Why might you hesitate to cast a patient with marked abdominal tympany for surgery?
Why is such a patient not a good prospect for general anaesthesia? 03
(b) How will you repair a chronic vaginal prolapse in cows? 04
(c) Explain episiotomy practiced for large animal surgery in the field. 03
5. (a) Draw a normal anatomy of the cow's teat. What are the common causes of teat obstruction in cow? 04
(b) How will you correct a blind teat in a cow? 03
(c) How will you perform surgery for hematoma of the penis in Bulls? 03
6. Write short notes on *any two* of the followings- 2x5=10
 - (a) Punch-skin grafting
 - (b) Laparoscopic cryptorchidectomy
 - (c) Trimming of claws in cattle
 - (d) Septic arthritis in large animal

Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Department of Medicine and Surgery
MS in Surgery, Semester: January-June, 2018
Subject: Large Animal Anaesthesiology
Course Code: LAA 601; Credit: 2
Total Marks: 40
Time: 2 (Two) Hours

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

1. Write in detail the patient preparation for anaesthesia and surgery in different animals. 10.0
2. Mention the types of anaesthesia and describe the mode of action of local anaesthetics and their important properties. 10.0
3. Why GA is usually not consider for large animals? Describe different nerve blocks for facial and limb regions with indications in ruminants. 10.0
4. Mention different parts of inhalation anaesthetic machine and ET with intubation technique. Why inhalation anaesthesia is more advantages than injectable anaesthesia. What are the types/ methods of application inhalation anaesthesia? 10.0
5. Why anaesthetic records are important? Explain anaesthetic recording system. What are the indications of muscle relaxant in large animals? 10.0
6. Write short notes on ventilation technique and anaesthetic immunology. 10.0

Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Department of Medicine and Surgery
M. S. in Surgery, Semester: January-June, 2017
Subject: Orthopaedic Surgery
Course Code: ORS 601; Credit: 2
Total Marks: 40
Time: 2 (Two) Hours

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

1. How will you analyze the fracture healing? Write down the fracture healing process. What is the bone healing time according to age? 10.0
2. Define fracture with different classification and causes of fracture. Draw and describe the blood circulation of bone. 10.0
3. Enlist the major orthopaedic problem in dogs and cats. Describe the detail orthopaedic examination procedure and test in some special clinical conditions. 10.0
4. Mention the special orthopaedic instruments, appliances and implants used for orthopaedic surgery. What are the reduction and immobilization techniques used for fracture correction. 10.0
5. Write down the components of connective tissues in joints. Draw and level the synovial joints. Classify joint diseases. Describe the medical and surgical management of arthritis in dogs. 10.0
6. How will you differentiate a dog suffering from hip dysplasia and hip dislocation? Write down the surgical correction of both conditions. 10.0

Chittagong veterinary and Animal Sciences University
Department of Medicine and Surgery, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
MS in Medicine, January-June Semester-2018
Subject: Food Animal medicine (FAM-601), Total marks: 40, Time-2 hours

*(Figure in the right margin indicates full marks. Answer any **FOUR** questions)*

- Q1 a. What causes joint ill? How will you treat a patient of joint ill? What good practices you may suggest to prevent the joint ill in lamb? 4
- b. Seven years old cross bred cow was brought to SAQTVH, CVASU with a history of sneezing and bilateral muco-purulent nasal discharge. Primary examination of nasal mucosa showed partial obstruction of the nasal cavity. Diagnose this case in a systemic manner and give the treatment. 3
- c. List important parasitic diseases of farm animal. Mention the general prevention procedures of them. 3
- Q2 a. What is paratuberculosis? Why it named Johne's disease? Which disease has resembled with johne's in human? How is paratuberculosis transmitted and spread? 4
- b. Briefly describe the causal agent, transmission procedures, and diagnosis and treatment protocols of brucellosis in cattle. 4
- c. Write down the prognosis and post infection complications of following diseases. 2
i. FMD ii. PPR iii. Mastitis and iv. Ephemeral fever
- Q3 a. What do you mean by mucosal disease? Briefly describe the clinical manifestations, diagnosis and treatment of mucosal disease in cattle. 4
- b. Write down the common treatment procedures of contagious ecthyma and cowpox in ruminant. 3
- c. List the causes of neonatal diarrhea in ruminant? How will you differentiate them clinically? 3
- Q4 a. What are the possible routes of disease transmission in animal? List the vector borne diseases in ruminant. 2
- b. Briefly describe the trypanosomosis of food animal with emphasis on diagnosis and treatment. 4
- c. What is black disease in sheep? What is the role of liver fluke in black disease? Write a prescription of goat plague. 4
- Q5 a. What are the common causes of lameness in cattle? Enumerate the etiology, clinical signs, diagnosis and treatment of foot rot in cattle. 4
- b. Name the vaccines with their schedules, doses, routes and duration of interval practiced in cattle of Bangladesh. 4
- c. Do the differential diagnosis of following diseases. 2
i. Clinical and subclinical mastitis ii. Dermatophytosis and dermatophilosis

Good Luck