Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
DVM 3rd Year 2nd Semester Final Examination, 2012
Course Title: General Medicine (Theory)
Course Code: GMD - 302 (T)
Full Marks: 70, Time: 3 Hours

(Figures in the right margin indicate full marks. Answer any 3 (Three) questions from each section of which question no 1 (**one) and 5 (five)** are Compulsory. Use separate answer script for each section.

Section-A

1	a)	Write down the major clinical manifestations of digestive tract disorders.	4
	b)	Enumerate the causes, signs and line of treatment of bloat in ruminants.	4
	c)	Define dehydration, stress, unthriftiness, shock, hypoxia and respiratory failure.	3
2	a)	Write down the principal signs of skin disorders.	4
	b)	Note down the causes, signs, and treatment of pityriasis, hyperkeratosis, impetigo and urticaria.	4
	c)	Define Colic. What are the signs of Colic in horse? How can you treat it?	4
3	a)	Define photosensitization. What are the signs of photosensitization in cattle? How can you diagnose and treat it in the field condition?	4
	b)	What do you mean by icterus? What are the common signs of it? How can you treat it?	4
	c)	Define anemia and heart failure. Write down the infectious causes of myocarditis alone with treatment.	4
4	a)	A 5 year old race horse had intermittent pyrexia for a week. After 2 races during this period the horse had epistaxis, physical examination revealed that an increased respiratory rate and effort at rest purulent nasal discharge and abnormal lung sound. What is your diagnosis? Provide the line of treatment.	4
	b)	Differentiate epistaxis, hemoptysis and hematemesis. Write down the common treatment of them.	4
	c)	What are the Bovine respiratory tract diseases and make a list of common disorders of cardiovascular system in animals.	4

Section-B

5	a)	Classify Veterinary Medicine. Write a brief history of it from Bangladesh perspective. What are the working areas of Veterinarians in Bangladesh?	5
	b)	Upon ingestion of Corn Cob, a cow suddenly showing anxiety, restlessness and anorexia. What is your diagnosis? How can you clinically manage the patient?	4
	c)	Write down the line of treatment of septicemia in a cat.	2
6	a)	How can you diagnose a cow suffering from heat stroke or fever in the field condition? How can you manage them?	4
	b)	Write down the characteristic signs of anaphylaxis and dehydration.	4
	c)	Differentiate varies types of pneumonia clinically.	4
7	a)	Write down the line of treatment of acid & alkali indigestion in a bull.	4
	b)	Write down the abnormal clinical features of urinary tract disorders.	4
	c)	Write down the line of treatment of urolihiasis and pyelonephritis.	4
8	a)	Define prescription and differentiate compound and non- compounded prescription.	3
	b)	Write down the prescription of the followings: (any three) 3×3=	9

(1) Ottorrhoea in sheep.
(2) Rickets in heifer.
(3) Synovitis in goat.
(4) Joint ill in calf.
(5) Aspiration pneumonia in cow.

Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
DVM 3rd Year 2nd Semester Final Examination, 2012
Course Title: Parasitology (Protozoology) (Theory)
Course Code: PRT- 302 (T)
Full Marks: 70, Time: 3 Hours

(Figures in the right margin indicate full marks. Answer any 5 (Five) questions from each section. Use separate answer script for each section.

Section-A

1	a)	Define the general features of a protozoan parasite.	1
	b)	Classify protozoa on the basis of morphological characteristics, and locomotion.	6
2	a)	Write down the etiology of "Black head disease." Justify the nomenclature of "Black head disease."	2
	b)	Briefly describe the life cycle, postmortem lesions and pathologic significance of it in turkey.	5
3	a)	Mention different types of canine Leishmaniasis. Describe briefly different developmental forms of Leishmaniasis.	4
	b)	In which form of Leishmaniasis spectacles develop in dog? Write down its brief pathogenesis.	3
4	a)	Sketch the life cycle of the protozoa which causes pigeon malaria.	3
	b)	Briefly describe the pathogenic significance of the following protozoan infection in host: (i) Cryptosposidiosis, (ii) Canker, (iii) Toxoplasmosis, and iv) East Coast Fever.	4
5	a)	List five different water borne zoonotic protozoa.	1
	b)	Name important protozoan diseases that may cause abortion in animals. Mention the time of abortion in these case.	2
	c)	How will you control the *Tritrichomonas fetus* infection in cattle farm?	4
6	a)	Outline the life cycle of *Toxoplasma gondi* and write down its pathogenesis.	5
	b)	Name six protozoan species that cause coccidiosis in poultry.	2

Section-B

7	a)	Define protozoa. Briefly describe the asexual reproduction of protozoa with example.	4
	b)	Define and draw the followings: (i) Trophozoite, (ii) Oocyst, and (iii) Epimastigote.	3
8	a)	What is apicomplexa? List some protozoa which posses this structure.	2
	b)	Enlist the hemo-protozoa of poultry.	2
	c)	Briefly describe the life cycle of *Neospora caninum*.	3
9	a)	What is auto infection and intestinal auto infection? Why it is difficult to treat cryptosporidiosis?	3
	b)	List some food-borne zoonotic protozoa. What kind of measures should be taken to control such infection in man?	4
10	a)	Briefly describe the life cycle of *Eimeria tenalla*.	4
	b)	How will you diagnose the following protozoan infection in laboratory? (i) Leishmaniasis, (ii) Chicken coccidiosis, and (iii) Bovine babesiosis.	3
11	a)	What is enzootic stability and instability?	2
	b)	Briefly describe the factors involved in the transmission of theileriosis in cattle.	2
	c)	Describe the pathogenic significance of *Theileria parva* in cattle.	3
12	a)	Write short note on (any two): i) Sleeping sickness, ii) Entamoebiasis in dog, and iii) Renal coccidiosis.	3.5x2 =7

Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
DVM 3rd Year 1st Semester Final Examination/2012
Course Title: Immunology and Serology (Theory)
Course Code: IMS-302(T)
Full Marks: 55; Time: 3 Hours

(Figures in the right margin indicate full marks. Answer any three questions from each section, where question **no. 1(one)** is compulsory. Use separate answer script for each section.

Section-A

1	a.	Define innate immunity.	1
	b.	Describe innate immune response.	3
	c.	Differentiate between humoral from cell mediated immunity	3
	d.	Describe primary and secondary immune response.	3
2	a.	What is hypersensitivity?	2
	b.	Differentiate among different types of hypersensitivity.	4
	c.	Classify allergen on the basis of port of entry.	3
3	a.	Differentiate class I MHC molecule from class II MHC molecule with neat diagram and labeling.	4
	b.	Discuss the extracellular antigen processing pathway with neat diagram.	5
4	a.	Draw and label a typical Ig molecule. Discuss the basic structure of immunoglobulin.	3
	b.	Differentiate among the different classes of immunoglobulin.	4
	c.	Discuss the theory of antibody production.	2

Section-B

5	a.	What are the merits and demerits of live vaccine?	3
	b.	List the vaccines those are produced by the Department of Livestock Services (DLS).	3
	c.	Classify acquire immunity in a host with suitable examples.	1
	d.	What are the reasons of vaccine failure?	2
6	a	Define cytokine.	1
	b.	Mention the salient features of cytokine.	3
	c	Discuss the role of TNF-α, IL-12 and IL-4.	5
7	a.	What is autoimmunity?	2
	b.	Describe abnormal immune response.	3
	c.	Describe endocrine autoimmune diseases.	4
8	a.	Describe the process of phagocytosis.	4
	b.	List the serological test of veterinary importance.	2
	c.	Write the principle and procedure of HI test. Mention the name of disease where we can apply this test for diagnosis.	3

Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
DVM 3rd Year 2nd Semester Final Examination, 2012
Course Title: Pharmacology & Therapeutics (Theory)
Course Code: - PHT-302 (T)
Full Marks: 55, Time: 3 Hours

Answer any 3 (three) questions from each section of which question no **1 (one) is** compulsory. Use separate answer script for each section.

Section-A

1	a.	Define antimicrobials, antibiotics, bacteriostatics bacteriocidal and probiotics. Give two example in each case.	4
	b.	Briefly describe the general mode of action of antibiotics with example.	4
	c.	Write down the principles of antibiotic therapy.	2
2	a.	Classify penicillin with examples.	2
	b.	Write down the m/a, therapeutic weakness of penicillin G and tetracycline.	4
	c.	What is clavulanic acid? Write down the therapeutic justification of clavulanic acid use in veterinary field.	3
3	a.	What do you mean by aminoglycosides? Give three examples of aminoglycosides.	2
	b.	Write down dose, m/a and indications of streptomycin.	5
	c.	Write drugs with which streptomycin works potentially and synergistically.	2
4	a.	Mention the characteristics of ideal anthelmentics.	2
	b.	Write down the m/a and indication of oxyclozanide & triclabendazole.	3
	c.	Briefly describe the m/a, indications, dose, contraindications and adverse effects of ivermectin in farm animal practices.	4

Section-B

5	a.	Write down the spectrum of activities of erythromycins.	2
	b.	Differentiate between quinolone & fluroquinolone.	3
	c.	Write down the m/a, pharmacokinatics & phamacodynomics of ciprofloxain.	4
6	a.	What is potentiated sulphononide? Briefly explain the m/a of potentiated sulphonamide and therapeutic uses in the Veterinary field.	4
	b.	Write down the m/a, therapeutic use & toxicity of chloramphenicol.	3
	c.	Give examples of different genations of cephalosponin.	2
7	a.	Classify antifungal drugs with examples.	2
	b.	Write down the m/a, use and toxicity of griseofulvin in pets and poultry.	4
	c.	Classify antineoplastic drugs. Diagrammatically show antineoplastic agents exert their mode of action in the cell cycle.	3
8		Write short notes on following (any three) 3×3=	9
	a.	Drug withdrawl period.	
	b.	Drug resistance & drug residues.	
	c.	Antiviral drugs.	
	d.	Antiseptic and disinfectants.	

Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
DVM 3rd Year2nd Semester Final Examination 2012
Course Title: Poultry Production (duck, Quail & Pigeon) (Theory)
Course Code: PPR 302 (T)
Full Marks: 70, Time: 3 Hours

(Figures in the right margin indicate full marks. Answer any 3 (Three) questions from each section. Question No **1** & **5** are **compulsory**. All fragments of a question should be answered together.)

Section-A

1	a.	What is breed? Classify duck breeds according to uses with examples.	3
	b.	State the origin, productive and reproductive characteristics of Khaki Campbell, and Indian Runner, Beizing and Zendin ducks.	5
	c.	What is mule duck? How is it produced? Write down the advantages of mule duck production.	4
	d.	Is Muscovy a duck? Give reasons behind your stance.	3
2	a.	State the scientific name, incubation period, age at sexual maturity; and egg sizes of duck, quail, pigeon, guinea fowl, turkey, goose and swan.	6
	b.	"Battery system of quail rearing is more preferable to floor system"-Explain	2
	c.	Write down the differences between Japanese quail and Bobwhite quail	2
3	a.	Write down the varieties of pigeon available in Bangladesh with examples.	2
	b.	"Pigeon farming for profitable squab production is feasible in Bangladesh context"-do you agree with this statement? Justify.	3
	c.	State major diseases of pigeon with their control measures	3
	d	Write a short note on "feeding pigeon".	2
4		Write short notes (any four) a. Housing pigeon, b. Non protein nitrogenous substances in feeding birds, c. Suitability of quail meat for human consumption, d. Brooding and rearing of duckling, e. Physiology of crop milk secretion, and f. Parthenogenesis in turkey	4x2.5=10

Section-B

5	a.	State the economic importance of duck rearing in Bangladesh.	3
	b.	What are the different duck production systems practised in South-East Asia?	4
	c	Describe the lanting and herding systems of rearing duck with their merits and demerits.	4
	d.	Enumerate the points to be considered during preparing duck ration	4
6	a.	State the prospects of quail farming in Bangladesh in relation to advantages and disadvantages of quail rearing.	5
	b.	Write down the breeding management of quail.	2
	c	State housing and feeding for quail farming.	3
7	a.	Write down the zoological classification of guinea fowl including their subspecies.	3
	b.	Mention the different varieties of guinea fowl. Which variety is commonly found in Bangladesh? "Guinea fowl is itself a variety"-Justify the statement.	4
	c	Why guinea fowl does called "Worst Mother"? How will you differentiate Jack and Jenny?	3
8		Write short notes (any four) a. Pre-requisites of duck cum fish farming, b. Special traits of pigeon, c. Rice husk incubation, d. Factors affecting hatchability, e. Crude fibre in poultry ration, and f. Biosecurity in specialized fowl farming	4x2.5=10

Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
DVM 3rd Year 2nd Semester Final Examination, 2012
Course Title: Poultry Nutrition (Theory)
Course Code: PNT- 302 (T)
Full Marks: 55, Time: 3 Hours

(Figures in the right margin indicate full marks. Answer any 3 (Three) questions from each section of which question no 5 is compulsory. Use separate answer script for each section).

Section-A

1. a) Classify poultry feed ingredients with examples and write down the principles of poultry nutrition. 4
   b) What do you mean by essential, non-essential and critical amino acids for poultry? When and how would you supplement synthetic amino acids in the formulated ration? 5

2. a) What is FCR? Write down the factors affecting FCR in poultry? 4
   b) What is feeding system? Briefly discuss the feeding systems of poultry with their advantages and disadvantages. 5

3. a) Write down the nutrient requirement for broiler starter, broiler grower and broiler finisher. 4
   b) Write down the physiological function and deficiency symptoms of vitamin A, D, E, B_1 and B_2. 5

4. Write short notes (any three) on: 3x3=9
   a) Calorie-protein ratio
   b) Cage layer fatigue
   c) Phase feeding
   d) Storage of poultry feed

Section-B

5. Suppose you have five hundred star-cross brown layer chickens. How much feed (maize, soybean meal, meat & bone meal and other conventional feed ingredients) will be required from day old up to 60 weeks of age for those layers? 10

6. a) What is a feed mill? Give a precise description of the different parts of a standard feed mill. 5
   b) What precautions would you adopt in storing poultry feed to protect them from spoilage? 4

7. a) Define and classify feed additives with examples. 4
   b) What are the effects of low and high protein diets on meat and egg quality in poultry? 5

8. Write short notes (any three) on: 3x3=9
   a) Feeding standards for poultry
   b) Interrelationship among Ca, P and Vit-D
   c) Evaluation of feed ingredients
   d) Prebiotic and probiotic for poultry

Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University
DVM 3rd Year 2nd Semester Final Examination, 2012
Course Title: Pathology of Infectious Diseases (Theory)
Course Code: PID- 302 (T)
Full Marks: 70, Time: 3 Hours

(Figures in the right margin indicate full marks. Answer any 5 (Five) questions from each section. Use separate answer script for each section.

Section-A

1. a) Describe pathogenesis and pathology of anthrax. 5
   b) How will you diagnose anthrax in field condition? 2

2. a) Enlist four important viral diseases that produce vesicles. 1
   b) Write down the pathology of tiger heart disease in calves. 2
   c) Differentiate bovine viral diarrhoea from mucosal disease. 4

3. a) Write down the etiology, pathogenesis and pathology of ring worm disease in cattle. 4
   b) Write short note on rhinosporidiosis. 3

4. a) Write down the pathogenesis of anaplasmosis in cattle. 4
   b) Describe the gross and microscopic lesions of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia. 3

5. a) What do you mean by granulomatous disease? Mention four granulomatous diseases of animal. 2
   b) How a tubercle is formed in case of TB? 3
   c) Differentiate tuberculosis from paratuberculosis in cattle. 2

6. a) Name four viral diseases with etiology where oral lesions are produced. 2
   b) Write down the gross and microscopic lesions of rinder pest. 5

Section-B

7. a) How cellular injury is produced by viruses? 3
   b) Write down the pathology and complications of contagious ovine ecthyma. 4

8. a) Mention the principal toxins and pathologic effects produced by *Clostridium perfringens*. 2
   b) What do you mean by enterotoxaemia? Why nervous signs develop in case of type D enterotoaemia? 3
   c) How animals get infection with botulism? 2

9. a) Write down the pathogenesis and pathology of brucellosis. 5
   b) Name five diseases with their etiology which may cause abortion in animals. 2

10. a) Write in brief different forms of listeriosis in cattle. 3
    b) Write down the pathology of bovine leptospirosis. 4

11. a) Write a short note on "Scrapie'' of sheep. 3
    b) How bovine spongiform encephaloopathy transmitted to cattle? 1
    c) Write down the gross and microscopic lesions of bovine papillomatosis. 3

12. a) Write down the pathology of verminous pneumonia in calf. 4
    b) Write down the pathogenesis of babesiosis in cattle. 3