



صحة الحيوان

أسئلة سنوات

اللجان الطلابية-كلية الزراعة
الجامعة الأردنية

تابع اللجان
على منصاتها



اللجان الطلابية تتمنى لكم دراسة موفقة

Q1: Choose the most correct answer from the following.(5 marks)

1. Normal body temperature of the camels is

A. Watered daily 36.5°C - 39.5°C at noon, no water 34.5°C to 41°C

B. 37

C. 37.5

D. None

2. A 2 weeks old goat will show:

A. All the teeth are baby or deciduous teeth

B. No teeth are baby or deciduous teeth

C. 2 incisors will be permanent

D. None of the above

3. Normal dairy cattle manure

A. Should not be too thick or thin and should never have undigested particles

B. Should be green thick

- C. Should be yellowish with low consistency
- D. None of the above

13. The first observed clinical signs of rabies infection include:

- A. Excitation
- B. Agitation
- C. Hypersalivation
- D. Fever

14. The following does not constitute exposure to rabies virus:

- A. Petting
- B. Handling an animal
- C. Contact with blood
- D. All of the above

15. The rabies virus is transmitted through:

- A. Saliva
- B. Brain/nervous system tissue

C. Contaminated fomites

D. A and b are correct

16. Foot and mouth disease in cattle must be differentiated from

A. Rinderpest,

B. IBR Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis

C. BVD, Bovine Viral Diarrhoea

D. All of the above

17. [Rinderpest] virus is relatively fragile and is immunologically related to viruses that cause:

A. Canine distemper

B. Measles

C. Peste des petits ruminants

D. All of the above

18. Body temperature increases in response

to pyrogens to:

- A. Stimulate WBC to deploy & destroy microbes
- B. Increase in immunological response
- C. Slow down growth of or kill pathogens
- D. All of the above

19. Local lesions (vesicles) of foot and mouth disease can be seen in:

- A. Tongue
- B. Dental pad
- C. Gums and soft palate
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

20. Clinical effects of Trichostrongylus on host include:

- A. Irritation and erosion the villi of the gut
- B. Dark, foul-smelling diarrhea

C. Edema, and rapid loss of condition

D. All of the above

21. Body condition score (BCS)

A. Refers to the amount of fat covering the body.

B. Identifying animals that are sick suffering from bacterial infection

C. Helps make immediate action with disease treatment, milk production, and fertility.

D. It is critical for producers to identify animals with poor body

E. A, C and D are correct

22. Transmission methods of salmonellosis between animals include:

A. Fecal-oral

B. Fomites, mechanical vectors

C. Vertical

D. In utero

E. All of the above

Q2. Write T for true sentences and F for false ones. (12Marks)

1. Rift valley fever Samples should only be sent under secure conditions and to authorized laboratories to prevent the spread of the disease
2. Picornaviridae, Aphthovirus causing the foot and mouth disease could be Inactivated at ph below 6.5 and above 11.
3. Salmonella eradication programs have nearly eradicated the disease in domestic animals and humans in some countries
4. Rabies is transmitted only when the virus is introduced into a bite wound, open cuts in skin, or onto mucous membranes such as the mouth or eyes
5. The spleen is an organ found in almost all

vertebrate animals. It mainly acts as a filter for purifying the blood.

6. East African trypanosomiasis is a zoonotic infection with animal vectors.
7. Foot and mouth disease is characterized by vesicles and erosions in the buccal mucosa and skin of the interdigital space and coronary bands.
8. FMD (Foot and mouth disease) is an extremely contagious, acute viral infection of cloven-hoofed domestic and wild animals.
9. Hypobiosis is a survival mechanism in which the preparasitic stages on-pasture "avoid" adverse summer and winter conditions
10. Animals affected with foot and mouth disease are generally destroyed to prevent spread of the disease
11. Cooperia worms are Mild pathogens. They contribute secondary effects to the primary pathogens ostertagia and haemonchus in

parasitic gastroenteritis.

12. *Trichostrongylus axei* has a direct life cycle typical of nematodes.
13. Infective larvae of Whipworms (*Trichuris*) develop within eggs after at least 3 weeks on pasture.
14. Accumulation of adult worms and eggs of large lungworm *Dictyocaulus filaria* can occur in the airways and cause obstruction.
15. Parasitic disease problems increase with intensification of production and lack of attention sanitation.
16. The incubation period for rabies diseases virus can be as short as two hours or in very rare cases as long as one month.
17. Postparturient hypocalcemia (Milk fever) is usually noticed in dairy cattle in the first few days of pregnancy.
18. Rinderpest (RP) is an acute or subacute, contagious bacterial disease of ruminants

and swine, and of major importance to the cattle industry.

19. Small grayish foci "tiger heart" and similar lesion may be found in the skeletal muscle is a characteristic postmortem sign in rift valley fever.

20. All cloven-hoofed animals are susceptible to rinderpest and show clinical signs

21. Mortality of foot and mouth disease can be 100% in susceptible animal population

22. Fertile adults of Haemonchus worms appear in approximately 28 months.

23. Babesia species are single cell organisms that develop in the leukocytes of cattle and are transmitted by ticks.

24. Salmonellosis is not a food borne-disease

Q3. Name lesions (antemortem and postmortem) characteristic to babesiosis in cattle (3Marks)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Q3. Name six drugs used to treat internal parasites (3 marks).

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

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