



قائمة الاسئلة

امتحان نهاية الفصل الدراسي الثاني - للعام الجامعي 1446 هـ - الطب البيطري :: الامراض المعدية (1) - () - المستوى الرابع - قسم طب بيطر
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- 1) The capacity of an agent to cause disease in a susceptible host
 - 1) - a) Virulence
 - 2) b) Pathogenicity
 - 3) - c) Infectivity
 - 4) - d) Agressivness
- 2) Transboundary animal disease refers to:
 - 1) - A very fatal bacterial infection
 - 2) - An infection which is transmitted from animals on banks of the river to other through air
 - 3) An infection which does not respect territorial boundries of different countries
 - 4) - A viral infection in which secondry bacterial infection are very common
- 3) Which of the following is NOT a component of the innate immune response?
 - 1) - antimicrobial peptides
 - 2) - the complement system
 - 3) antibodies
 - 4) - all of the above
- 4) an animal carrier state can tretmant am infaction diseases without showing clinical signs
 - 1) 1
 - 2) - 0
- 5) When an epizootic spread in closed animal population the number susceptible animal will
Therefore herd immunity develops
 - 1) increase
 - 2) - decrees
 - 3) - becomes stable
 - 4) - non all of above
- 6) Cleaning involves using chemicals to kill all or almost all of the pathogens on an object whereas disinfection only requires the physical removal of organic debris
 - 1) 0
 - 2) - 1
- 7) Vaccines may fail to stimulate an effective immune response in a neonate if they are given too early in life due to interference from maternal antibodies
 - 1) - 0
 - 2) 1
- 8) Many vaccines require two doses. The first dose causes _____ a(n) response. It doesn't create as many antibodies and is not long-lived. The second dose causes a(n) _____ response that creates a higher antibody level and lasts much longer
 - 1) primary, anamnestic
 - 2) - anamnestic,primary
 - 3) - primary, secondary
 - 4) - secondary, primary
- 9) immunization provides temporary is immediate, and involves the transfer of antibodies.
_____ immunization involves the administration of antigen to an animal. It takes time for the animal to develop a response, but protection is long-lived
 - 1) - passive
 - 2) active
 - 3) - non active
 - 4) - nom pasive





- 10) Name the laboratory test
- detect pathogen components
 - one viral genome is amplified into 1 million
 - heating + cooling make repeated copies of DNA
 - visualised on agar gel
- 1) PCR
 - 2) ELISA
 - 3) RE-PCR
 - 4) all of the above
- 11) Which of the following is NOT a significant route of infection with brucellosis
- 1) ingestion
 - 2) penetration of skin
 - 3) penetration of conjunctive
 - 4) non of the above
- 12) Which of the following is important host of Brucella melitensis
- 1) Goat and Sheep
 - 2) human
 - 3) Cattle and buffalo
 - 4) non of the above
- 13) Clinical signs such as CN dysfunction, incoordination, head deviation sometimes with head tilt, walking in circles, unilateral facial hypalgesia, and facial paralysis are common in sheep with:
- 1) Listeriosis
 - 2) Colibacellosis
 - 3) Brucellosis
 - 4) Salmonellosis
- 14) Which Clinical disease is the tip of the iceberg in term of the total number of infected animals?
- 1) Johne's disease
 - 2) Listeriosis
 - 3) Brucellosis
 - 4) Salmonellosis
- 15) The disease that causes very rapid death within a few hours or days, is called
- 1) chronic disease
 - 2) subacute disease
 - 3) acute disease
 - 4) peracute disease
- 16) Case: You have been called as a veterinarian to examine a herd of cattle in the veterinary quarantine in Hodeidah, after noticing general weakness, loss of appetite, and frequent coughing in some animals. During the clinical examination, you observed a high fever (up to 41°C), labored breathing and abnormal crackling lung sounds upon auscultation Then, a sample was taken to the laboratory, and after testing, Mycoplasma mycoides bacteria were detected What is the suspected diagnosis for this case?
- 1) Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia
 - 2) Infectious Bovine rhinotracheitis
 - 3) Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
 - 4) all of the above
- 17) Goats can acquire infection with CCPP via
- 1) Inhalation
 - 2) Drinking of contaminated water
 - 3) Ingestion of contaminated food
 - 4) All of the above





- 18) Leptospirosis affect
- 1) - human and cattal
 - 2) - sheep and goat
 - 3) - dog and horse
 - 4) All of the above
- 19) which of the following is NOT bacterial zoonosis
- 1) -
 - 2) - leptospirosis
 - 3) - Brucellosis
 - 4) non of the above
- 20) In horses, oral treatment can lead to diarrhea worsening due to disruption of normal intestinal microflora
- 1) - 0
 - 2) 1
- 21) in case a strangles of horse the death usually attributable to
- 1) - Nasal discharge
 - 2) Pneumonia
 - 3) - Fever
 - 4) - Conjunctivitis
- 22) Enterotoxaemia in newborn calves and foals is associated with
- 1) - C. perfringens type A
 - 2) - C. perfringens type B
 - 3) C. perfringens type C & B
 - 4) - C. perfringens type E
- 23) Case: A 4-year-old horse was brought to the veterinary clinic after the owner noticed lethargy, loss of appetite, and thick yellow nasal discharge for the past two days. Upon clinical examination, the horse had a fever (39.8°C), swollen and painful lymph nodes under the jaw, and difficulty swallowing and breathing, What is the suspected diagnosis for this case?
- 1) Strangles
 - 2) - Glanders
 - 3) - Tetanus
 - 4) - non of the above
- 24) the major toxins produced by Clostridium perfringens type B include
- 1) Produce 4 necrotizing lethal toxins
 - 2) - Produce 2 necrotizing lethal toxins
 - 3) - Produce 3 necrotizing lethal toxins
 - 4) - Produce 2necrotizing lethal toxins
- 25) Case: In Hodeidah Governorate a farmer reported frequent abortions in his flock of sheep and goats, especially during the last months of pregnancy. Additionally, he noticed abnormal vaginal discharge in some females, along with retained placenta after delivery. Upon examination, some animals showed swollen joints and general weakness, What is the suspected diagnosis for this case?.....
- 1) - Listeriosis
 - 2) - Salmonellosis.
 - 3) Brucellosis
 - 4) - Tuberculosis.

