



قائمة الاسئلة

0) تشخيصات مختبرية - (IM568)- المستوى الخامس -قسم طب بيطري - النظام الدراسي :- كلية الطب البيطري - الفترة الأولى- درجة الامتحان
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- 1) The PCR that used first PCR product as template called.....
 - 1) Nested PCR
 - 2) - diplex Nested PCR
 - 3) - Multiplex PCR
 - 4) - Real time PCR
- 2) The temperature which 5-10 C° below melting temperature called.....
 - 1) - Tm temperature
 - 2) - Denaturation temperature
 - 3) Annealing temperature
 - 4) - Extension temperature
- 3) Plateau phase in PCR occurrence because of
 - 1) - Increase material in reaction
 - 2) - Decrease material in reaction
 - 3) - Increase material and Decrease enzyme activity in reaction
 - 4) Decrease material and Decrease enzyme activity in reaction
- 4) monitors the fluorescence emitted during the reaction as an indicator of target production at each PCR cycle
 - 1) - Northern blots
 - 2) - In situ hybridization
 - 3) Real-time PCR
 - 4) - RT-PCR
- 5) Template is detected by Hydrolysis probe in Stage
 - 1) - Extension
 - 2) Annealing
 - 3) - Denaturation
 - 4) - Final extension
- 6) Usually determined as 10 times the standard deviation of the baseline, set from cycles 3 to 15.
 - 1) - Threshold Cycle
 - 2) - Rn+
 - 3) Threshold line
 - 4) - qRT-PCR
- 7) PCR reaction that contained Reverse Transcriptase and DNA polymerase called
 - 1) - Competitive PCR
 - 2) - two step RT- PCR
 - 3) - qRT-PCR
 - 4) one step RT- PCR
- 8) Because we have in mRNA polyA we can use as primer
 - 1) Oligo dt
 - 2) - Specific primer
 - 3) - Forward primer
 - 4) - Reverse
- 9) In the Sanger sequencing we read the result band from
 - 1) blow gal
 - 2) - central gal
 - 3) - upper gal
 - 4) - right gal





- 10) Is defined as the fractional PCR cycle number at which the fluorescent signal is greater than the minimal detection level
- 1) Threshold Cycle
 - 2) $Rn+$
 - 3) Threshold line
 - 4) qRT-PCR
- 11) In diabetes mellitus, the urine becomes:
- 1) Pale coloured
 - 2) Red coloured
 - 3) Green coloured
 - 4) Coffee coloured
- 12) Increased foaming in urine is indicative of:
- 1) Hemoglobinuria
 - 2) Anuria
 - 3) Ketonuria
 - 4) Proteinuria
- 13) Albumin in urine can be estimated through:
- 1) Benedict reagent
 - 2) Roberts' test
 - 3) Ross test
 - 4) Rothera test
- 14) The myoglobinuria occurs in
- 1) leptospirosis
 - 2) post parturient hemoglobinuria
 - 3) azoturia
 - 4) piroplasmosis
- 15) Ross test widely utilized by veterinarians for the detection of:
- 1) ketone bodies in urine
 - 2) Protein in urine
 - 3) Glucose in urine
 - 4) Indican in urin
- 16) Which of the following parameters is the most accurate method to detect of anemia in animals?
- 1) RBC
 - 2) Hb
 - 3) PCV
 - 4) TEC
- 17) One of the following indices refer to normocytic anemia.
- 1) normal MCV & normal MCHC
 - 2) normal MCV & increase MCHC
 - 3) normal MCHC & increase MCV
 - 4) decrease MCV & decrease MCHC
- 18) Thrombocytopenia and clotting test abnormalities are indicated for
- 1) Regenerative anemia
 - 2) Hemorrhagic anemia
 - 3) Hemolytic anemia
 - 4) Nutritional anemia
- 19) Absolute polycythemia characterized by
- 1) increase PCV & normal RBC mass
 - 2) normal RBC mass





- 3) - decrease RBC mass
4) increase RBC mass
- 20) which of the following cells will play a role in phagocytosis?
1) - lymphocytes and macrophages
2) - neutrophils and eosinophils
3) neutrophils and monocytes
4) - eosinophils and lymphocytes
- 21) Serum differs from blood as it lacks
1) - antibodies
2) clotting factors
3) - albumins
4) - globulins
- 22) which of the following cell will play a role in inflammatory reactions?
1) - lymphocytes
2) - monocytes
3) - eosinophils
4) neutrophils
- 23) The leukocyte responsible for parasite infection and allergic reaction is
1) - lymphocytes
2) - monocytes
3) eosinophils
4) - neutrophils
- 24) Bleeding time is used clinically to screen for a significant defect in
1) - Coagulation defect
2) Platelet function
3) - Fibrinolytic pathway
4) - All
- 25) The main feature of acute leukemia is
1) Abnormal blast cells in circulation.
2) - Increased mature WBC's.
3) - indolent.
4) - Cytosis
- 26) Serum globulin can be measured by mathematically by the formula:
1) - globulin = total protein / albumin
2) - globulin = total protein x albumin
3) globulin = total protein – albumin
4) - globulin = total protein + albumin
- 27) The results of the biochemical investigations will help the clinicians to will help the clinicians to
1) - diagnosis
2) - for follow-up of the treatment
3) - prognosis
4) All
- 28) Identify routine method used to estimate glomerular function.
1) - BUN
2) - Creatinine
3) Both
4) - None
- 29) Nitroprusside reaction is the most qualitative test detect ketones except
1) - acetoacetate





- 2) - acetone
3) - acetoneacetoacetic acid
4) β -hydroxybutyrates
- 30) The measurement of plasma fructosamine is the most common glycated protein assay in veterinary medicine used for diagnosis of
- 1) - Diabetes insipidus
2) Diabetes mellites
3) - Pre-renal azotaemia
4) - Lysosomal storage disease
- 31) for the diagnosis of blackleg or malignant oedema, the good specimen to collect is
- 1) - muscles lesions
2) - discharges of lesion and blood sample
3) bone marrow
4) - ALL are true
- 32) The Giemsa stain is used to stain the following bacteria except
- 1) Bacillus anthracis
2) - Borrelia anserine
3) - Haemobartonella felis
4) - Dermatophilus congolensis
- 33) Specimen smears of Leptospirosis in many animal species by
- 1) - Gimsa stain
2) - gram stain
3) Wet-Preparations
4) - Modified Ziehl-Neelsen Stain
- 34) To obtain a pure culture, It is preferable to select colonies from
- 1) - selective medium
2) non selective medium
3) - nutrient agar
4) - MacConkey agar
- 35) the following bacteria cause Abscesses or suppurative conditions; Many animal species except
- 1) - Staphylococcus spp
2) - Pasteurella multocida
3) - corny bacterium.Pseudotuberculosis
4) E.Coli
- 36) Antigen antibody reactions; Ag-Ab reaction occurs in
- 1) - one stage
2) - two stages
3) three stages
4) - four stages
- 37) the following Types of antigen- antibody reactions in vivoexcept
- 1) Precipitation
2) - Agglutination
3) - Complement fixation
4) - Neutralization
- 38) which the serological test is used Widely accepted confirmatory test for Brucellosis; B. Abortus and Brucella melitensis
- 1) - Agglutination TEST
2) Complement fixation
3) - ELIZA TEST





- 4) - Precipitation TEST
- 39) the Immunologic tests for animal disease include the followingexcept
- 1) Haemagglutination test
 - 2) - latex agglutination
 - 3) - Precipitation test
 - 4) - ELIZA TEST
- 40) Haemagglutination inhibition test is used for serological diagnosis of
- 1) - Salmonellosis
 - 2) - brucellosis
 - 3) Mycoplasmosis
 - 4) - Diseases of Chlamydia
- 41) From method which use for counting of parasite is
- 1) - Stoll's egg counting.
 - 2) - Mac master slid.
 - 3) - Barmann method
 - 4) Stoll's egg counting and Mac master slid.
- 42) The cow is presenting with fever, commonly known Egyptian fever, the symptoms include nasal and eye discharge, conjunctively congestion and lymphadenopathy case is
- 1) - Babisa
 - 2) Theiler
 - 3) - Anaplasm
 - 4) - Plasmodium
- 43) Diagnosis of cutaneous leishmaniasis taking of sample by.
- 1) - Blood sample
 - 2) Skin scraping
 - 3) - Urine sample
 - 4) - Biopsy
- 44) Cercarial dermatitis This is apathological condition caused by the infestation of the skin by cercariae (larva) of.
- 1) Birds and smallmammals.
 - 2) - Human schistosomes
 - 3) - Cow schistosomes
 - 4) - Non all this.
- 45) Nasal schistosomiasis or snoring disease is caused by Schistosoma nasal ,which resides in
- 1) - Venous plexus
 - 2) Nasal veins of cattle
 - 3) - Pelvic .
 - 4) - Mesenteric venous plexus.
- 46) A cow is suffering from, hematuria (blood in urine) and blood in milk and fever.
- 1) - Babisa
 - 2) laptospier or poisoning of copper
 - 3) - hypophosatemia
 - 4) - Thieler
- 47) Diagnosis stage of Babisa staining under microscope is
- 1) - Amastigote
 - 2) - Perimastigote
 - 3) - Trophozite
 - 4) ring stage ,shaped. bacillus and coma
- 48) Schistosoma diagnosis for detection of fluke eggs in.





- 1) Urine and stool
 - 2) Urine only
 - 3) blood
 - 4) CSF
- 49) Method diagnosis for blood parasite.
- 1) Buffy coat
 - 2) Blood film
 - 3) Rapid diagnosis
 - 4) All of the above
- 50) Nasal granuloma and epistaxis due to.
- 1) Schistosoma monsoni
 - 2) Schistsoma nasal
 - 3) Schistsoma heamtobuim
 - 4) None

