



قائمة الاسئلة

(PA578) امتحان نهاية الفصل الدراسي الثاني - للعام الجامعي 1446 هـ - الموافق 2025/2024م-كلية الطب البيطري :: تشريح مرضي - د/ صالح العميسي - أ.د/ جميل المقطري

- 1) What factors should be considered when choosing a method to kill a chicken for pathological dissection?
 - 1) - The type of examination required
 - 2) + All options are correct
 - 3) - The skills of the person performing the killing
 - 4) - The age of the chicken
- 2) What is the benefit of dipping the chicken in water or a disinfectant solution after its death and before dissection?
 - 1) - Cleaning the feathers
 - 2) - Preventing the spread of fine feathers and dust
 - 3) - Moistening the chicken before dissection
 - 4) + All options are correct
- 3) Which organs are examined after skinning the thigh and breast?
 - 1) + All options are correct
 - 2) - The sciatic nerve
 - 3) - The breast bone and surrounding area
 - 4) - Thigh and breast muscles
- 4) Where is the pancreas located in poultry?
 - 1) - In the chest area
 - 2) - In the abdominal area
 - 3) - In the chest area.
 - 4) + In the area of the duodenal loop
- 5) Which organs are examined after removing the lungs?
 - 1) - All options are correct
 - 2) - Larynx
 - 3) - Kidneys, ureters, and reproductive organs
 - 4) + Ribs especially at their connection points with the spine
- 6) What is the first step in examining the nasal cavity and sinuses?
 - 1) + All options are correct
 - 2) - Examining the sinuses
 - 3) - Cutting the wall of the lateral sinus
 - 4) - Removing the beak
- 7) What is the best method to kill a chicken for histological brain examination?
 - 1) - Dislocating the joint between the neck and head
 - 2) - Separating the neck from the head using scissors
 - 3) - Electric shock
 - 4) + Slaughtering the chicken
- 8) What are the first steps in dissecting a chicken?
 - 1) + All options are correct
 - 2) - Cutting the skin between the legs and abdomen
 - 3) - Pulling the legs to the side and back
 - 4) - Placing the chicken on its back
- 9) What steps should be followed when examining the proventriculus and gizzard?
 - 1) - Examining the internal (mucosal) surface
 - 2) + All options are correct
 - 3) - Opening the proventriculus and gizzard and examining their contents
 - 4) - Examining the external surface





- 10) What is the bursa of Fabricius, and where is it located?
- 1) - Reddish round organ near the spleen.
 - 2) - Pinkish organ within the duodenum
 - 3) - Reddish round organ near the spleen
 - 4) + Muscular structure near the cloaca
- 11) What is the normal appearance of healthy joints?
- 1) - Discolored and swollen
 - 2) - Round and reddish
 - 3) - Cloudy and thickened
 - 4) + Shiny and white with a small amount of clear sticky fluid
- 12) What changes you look for when examining the liver?
- 1) - Increased thickness and cloudiness
 - 2) - Decreased muscle mass and paleness
 - 3) + Changes in size, discoloration, spots, abscesses, or tumors
 - 4) - Bruising and loose joints
- 13) Where is the spleen located in Chikens?
- 1) - Attached to the ribs
 - 2) - Within the loop of duodenum
 - 3) - Near the backbone
 - 4) + At the junction of the proventriculus and gizzard
- 14) What you look for when examining the outer surface of the heart?
- 1) - Presence of food or parasites
 - 2) - Reddish round appearance
 - 3) - Green discoloration
 - 4) + Cloudy, thickened appearance suggesting pericarditis
- 15) What should you examine when exposing the sciatic nerve during a necropsy?
- 1) - The thickness of the air sacs
 - 2) - The color of the liver
 - 3) - The presence of food particles
 - 4) + The size and symmetry of the nerves looking for swellings
- 16) The term autopsy used for a postmortem examination of
- 1) + human
 - 2) - fowl
 - 3) - human and animal
 - 4) - All options are correct
- 17) Necropsies are performed to determine or confirm the
- 1) + all answers
 - 2) - reason for a condition necessitating euthanasia
 - 3) - requested by an owner, a veterinarian, a drug or vaccine company, a biomedical researcher, or a law enforcement or other government agency.
 - 4) - cause of death
- 18) Who is find answers in a confusing or atypical case. Confirm a suspected diagnosis. Examine surgical sites or retrieve implanted devices Collect data about a condition of interest.
- 1) + Veterinarian
 - 2) - Drug or Vaccine Company
 - 3) - Owner
 - 4) - Law Enforcement or Government Agency
- 19) Determine if drug or vaccine caused illness or death
- 1) - Owner





- 2) - Veterinarian
3) Drug or Vaccine Company
- 20) Gain peace of mind, especially about a decision to euthanize. Rule in or out infectious/toxic cause when other animals are at risk. Suspicion of malicious action by another party (usually the neighbor). Suspicion of veterinary malpractice. Concern about zoonotic disease (rabies)
Insurance reasons (most common in horses)
- 1) - Veterinarian
2) - Drug or Vaccine Company
3) Owner
4) - Law Enforcement or Government Agency
- 21) Necropsies should be referred to a diagnostic laboratory with board certified pathologists in the following circumstances:
- 1) - Cases where a client expresses concerns about your veterinary care of the patient.
2) - Cases which are part of a legal dispute (forensic necropsy)
Cases with strong suspicion of a zoonotic agent, such as rabies or tularemia
3) - Cases involving unfamiliar species, such as non-human primates, reptiles, and birds.
4) all answers
- 22) In a small animal clinic or a stainless steel work table with running water and plumbed to a sanitary sewer line is ideal.
- 1) - university
2) - court
3) - pasture or a barn
4) laboratory setting
- 23) The necropsy should be performed at a time and place where there are so as to minimize the chances of cross contamination
- 1) minimal distractions and foot traffic
2) - In infant clinics
3) - maximum distractions and foot traffic
4) - In a crowded livestock market
- 24) The body is always weighed prior to starting a necropsy, and most clinics and laboratories have a scale available for that purpose it's:-
- 1) Scale
2) - Cutting board
3) - Digital camera
4) - Dissection instruments
- 25) The necropsy procedure a specialized facility
- 1) does not require
2) - all answers
3) - needed
4) - require
- 26) cause less tissue artifact in histologic sections than forceps that crush the tissue
- 1) Rat tooth forceps
2) - scissors
3) - Rat tooth scissors
4) - all answers
- 27) Materials for collecting ancillary testing samples are
- 1) a) Needles and syringes for collection of blood, urine, effusions, CSF, or synovial fluid
b) Red top blood tubes for storage and transport of collected fluids





- c) Amies transport media (without charcoal) with swabs for aerobic cultures
 - d) BBTM Port-a-Cul™ or other anaerobic transport media with swabs
 - e) Plastic fecal cups to collect feces and stomach contents
 - f) String or zip ties to tie off loops of intestine
 - g) Small zipper lock bags to collect samples of individual organs for toxicology, virology, or bacteriologic testing
- 2) - a) Wooden tongue depressors to affix samples of nerve, skin, and muscle to help maintain proper orientation during fixation.
- b) Plastic tissue cassettes to differentiate lymph nodes, identify small tissues, or mark specific lesions
- 3) - Digital camera
- 4) - Sharp blade
- 28) The necropsy report is a way to
- 1) convey your findings to a referring veterinarian
 - 2) - Gross Description
 - 3) - Inflammatory Lesion
 - 4) - Euthanasia
- 29) The necropsy procedure allows for inspection of all body regions and organs in such a way that while avoiding unnecessarily complex dissection schemes
- 1) no lesion should be overlooked
 - 2) - some lesion should be overlooked
 - 3) - all lesion should be overlooked
 - 4) - none of all
- 30) The first step in a necropsy for several reasons it's
- 1) Weigh the body
 - 2) - External Examination
 - 3) - Reflect the Skin
 - 4) - Puncture the Diaphragm
- 31) Confirm the identifying features of the animal (species, breed, sex, coat color, identifying markings, and tattoo or microchip number by
- 1) - Weigh the body
 - 2) External Examination
 - 3) - Reflect the Skin
 - 4) - Puncture the Diaphragm
- 32) Reflect the Skin and Right Limbs Place the body in
- 1) - left lateral recumbency and begin with a stab incision in the tail
 - 2) - left medial recumbency and begin with a stab incision in the right axilla
 - 3) - right lateral recumbency and begin with a stab incision in the left axilla
 - 4) left lateral recumbency and begin with a stab incision in the right axilla
- 33) To keep your knife sharp, additional skin incisions should be made by inserting the knife blade in the subcutis and cutting from the
- 1) the inside out
 - 2) - the inside inter
 - 3) - the inside deeping
 - 4) - all answers
- 34) Extend the skin incision along the mid line to the mandibular symphysis and caudally to the perineum, just dorsal to the external genitalia
- 1) cranially





- 2) - lateral
 - 3) - caudally
 - 4) - medially
- 35) Open the Abdominal Cavity the initial cut should be made just caudal to the costal arch at the
- 1) highest point of the abdomen
 - 2) - none of all
 - 3) - lowest point of the abdomen
 - 4) - lateral point of the abdome
- 36) The third body cavity to open is the
- 1) - the Thoracic Cavity
 - 2) - the Abdominal Cavity
 - 3) pericardium
 - 4) - brain
- 37) The adrenal glands lie just
- 1) - to caudal heart and the cranial pole is often embedded in fat
 - 2) cranial to kidneys and the caudal pole is often embedded in fat
 - 3) - caudal to kidneys and the cranial pole is often embedded in fat
 - 4) - cranial to heart and the caudal pole is often embedded in fat
- 38) The Pluck including the
- 1) - tongue, larynx, esophagus, trachea, uterus, thyroid and parathyroid glands, thymus, lungs, and heart
 - 2) - tongue, larynx, esophagus, trachea, thyroid and parathyroid glands and heart
 - 3) - tongue, larynx, esophagus, trachea, thyroid and parathyroid glands, thymus, lungs, and kidney
 - 4) tongue, larynx, esophagus, trachea, thyroid and parathyroid glands, thymus, lungs, and heart
- 39) Before removing the abdominal organs
- 1) check the patency of the bile duct by squeezing the gall bladder and watching for a subtle distension of the distal duodenum
 - 2) - check the patency of heart
 - 3) - check the patency of the bile duct by squeezing the urinary bladder and watching for a subtle distension of the distal duodenum
 - 4) - all answers
- 40) Make a small incision into the duodenum at the level of the bile duct insertion and look for the
- 1) - influx of water
 - 2) - influx of blood
 - 3) influx of bile
 - 4) - influx of food
- 41) The spleen will come out with the
- 1) stomach
 - 2) - liver
 - 3) - diaphragm
 - 4) - intestine
- 42) Before removing the head, cerebrospinal fluid can be collected (if desired) via the traditional dorsal approach to the
- 1) cisterna magna at the base of the skull
 - 2) - cisterna magna at the apex of the skull
 - 3) - lumbosacral foramen
 - 4) - none of all
- 43) The most difficult part of the necropsy is





- 1) - kidney
2) brain
3) - heart
4) - eye
- 44) The only glandular part of the stomach is
1) - reticular
2) - rumen
3) abomasum
4) - omasum
- 45) The esophagus should have a smooth white-gray surface. It has a uniform size throughout,
1) - no areas of narrowing
2) - no areas of widening
3) - areas of widening or narrowing
4) no areas of widening or narrowing
- 46) The inner surface of the rumen is like a
1) - large fiber mat
2) shag carpet
3) - honeycomb
4) - lamella
- 47) The intestine is normally is
1) gray to pink in color
2) - is dark red-brown in color
3) - gray to purple color
4) - yellow gelatinous
- 48) The liver is a smooth lobed organ that is
1) - gray to pink in color
2) is dark red-brown in color
3) - a gray to purple color
4) - yellow gelatinous
- 49) The spleen may differ in size and color depending on how the animal died. It may become engorged with blood if euthanasia drugs were used. It is normally a flat organ that has
- 1) - gray to pink in color
2) - is dark red-brown in color
3) a gray to purple color
4) - yellow gelatinous
- 50) Heavy, hard organ that contains many "leaves" much like a book it's
1) - reticular
2) - rumen
3) - abomasum
4) omasum

