

- 1) Goat suffer from a swelling of the udder, pain, heat and abnormal secretion in the mammary gland are accompanied by signs of systemic disturbance such as fever, depression, anorexia. What's your expected diagnosis for this case? Mastitis
- 2) Hypoglycemia and hyperketonemia are the primary metabolic disturbances in.....?pregnancy toxemia
- 3) Hypophosphatemia results in a decrease in glycolysis and adenosine triphosphate (ATP) synthesis? red blood cell
- 4) The termincludes those diseases previously known as 'metabolic diseases', such as parturient paresis (milk fever), hypomagnesemia, acetonemia, and perhaps some other conditions, all of which are attributable to an imbalance between the rates of input of dietary nutrients and the output of production? production disease'
- 5) What are the important notes about administration of calcium.....?
- 6) What are the etiologies of simple indigestion.....?
- 7) What are the drug of choice of theileriosis?
- 8) How can you Treat the acidosis?

9) A 4-year-old ram suffers from orchitis with a normal temperature and notes that the ewes in the field suffer from repeated mating. What is your expected prognosis for the ram? Brucellosis

10) Enumerate 4 diseases affect the lymphatic system in cattle.

11) Enumerate 4 diseases causing sudden death.

12) Enumerate 4 major causes of abortion in ewes.

13) Answer the following points with the word (true or false)

- Pharyngitis is inflammation of the pharynx and is characterized clinically by coughing, painful swallowing and a variable appetite.
 - True
 - False
- Pityriasis or dandruff is a condition characterized by the presence of bran – like scales on the skin surface.
 - True
 - False
- Polypnea is an excessively low rate of breathing.
 - True
 - False
- Prolonged or heavy oral dosing with antimicrobials may cause indigestion due to inhibition of the normal ruminal flora.
 - True
 - False

- Risk factors for gastric lesions in horses include administration of NSAIDs such as phenylbutazone.
 - True
 - False
- Stage one of the parturient paresis cows are able to stand but show signs of hypersensitivity and excitability.
 - True
 - False

14) The organism that causes heartworm is called _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| a. <i>Dirofilaria immitis</i> | c. <i>Giardia</i> |
| b. <i>Taenia pisiformis</i> | d. Protozoa |

15) Lice, mites, ticks and fleas can be treated by use
.....

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| c. Oxytetracycline | c. levamezole |
| d. Ivermectine | d. albendazole |

16) Liver abscesses in cattle occur most commonly as a sequel of
.....

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| e. Diarrhea | c. Mastitis |
| f. Grain overload with rumen acidosis | d. Metritis |

17) Which of the following is not observed in cattle with Johne's disease (paratuberculosis)?

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| g. Chronic diarrhea | c. good appetite |
| h. Hypoproteinemia | d. acute gastroenteritis |

18) Diarrhea is common in all the following diseases except:
.....

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| i. Bovine virus diarrhea | c. salmonellosis |
| j. Colibacillosis | d. Ringworm |

19) A routine vaccination program for sheep in Iraq include protection against.....?

- k. Enterotoxemia
- l. Salmonellosis
- c. Orf.
- d. rabies

20) cause lameness in adult ewes and sudden death in lambs

- a) PPR
- b) FMD
- c) Rinderpest
- d) None of these above diseases

21) All these diseases cause diarrhea in young animals just

- a) Rota virus
- b) Johan's disease
- c) Salmonellosis
- d) Coccidiosis

Coccidiosis

22) which the parasite that can be infect the eye?

- a) whipworm
- b) hookworm
- c) Thelazia
- d) coccidian

23) Which drug should be contraindicated during first trimester of pregnancy

- a) Penicillin
- b) Albendazole
- c) Ivermectin
- d) Oxytetracycline

24) How you can make animal coughing?

25) What are the types of coughing?

26) Enumerate the main lymph nodes?

27) In physical examination of lymph nodes what the points you must considers?

28) how you describe the normal lymph node?

29) Chronic inflammation of lymph nodes found in the following diseases?

30) In the past history what did you asking about?

31) the morbidity is.....

32) The mortality is.....

33) Differentiated between hyperthermia and fever?

34) What are the causes of hyperthermia?

35)Mention important notes about administration of calcium

36)What are the etiologies of simple indigestion?

37)Enumerate only the clinical Findings of Parturient Paresis?

38)What are the drug of choice of theileriosis?

39)Treatment of acidosis?

40)List of diseases – causing abortion includes :

41)Enumerate 3 diseases transmitted by biological vector :

42)The chronic infection with the following bacteria lead to emaciation:

43)What are the pathognomonic signs of Rabies ?

- 44) List of diseases – causing circling movement includes :
- 45) The list of zoonotic diseases transmitted via the milk or food includes :
- 46) The first choice antibiotic for treatment of Pink eye is :
- 47) The mucosal diseases include :
- 48) The most common cause of neonatal diarrhea in calves are :
- 49) Mallien test is used for diagnosis of :
- 50) Mention 4 causes of neonatal diarrhea .
- 51) Mention 4 vaccines used in Iraq.
- 52) Enumerate 4 diseases lead to sudden death
- 53) Enumerate 4 diseases causing nervous signs
- 54) Enumerate 4 diseases causing red urine
- 55) What are the pathognomonic signs of Enterotoxaemia.
- 56) Enumerate 4 causes of mastitis

- 57) What are the differential diagnosis list of FMD
- 58) Enumerate 4 diseases causing skin lesions
- 59) Enumerate 4 anthelmintics.
- 60) How you can differentiate between Impaction and Bloat ?
- 61) Enumerate 4 diseases respiratory signs.
Enumerate 4 caused by Clostridium spp.
- 62) Enumerate 4 bacteriostatic antibiotics.
- 63) Enumerate 4 causes of nasal discharge.
- 64) What is the differential diagnosis of Sudden death.
- 65) What are the differences between FMD and Rinderpest?
- 66) What are the differences between Strangles and Glanders.
- 67) What are causes of edema.
- 68) What are the sequelae of strangles.
- 69) What is the treatment of tympany.

- 70)What are the signs of TRP.
- 71)What are the drug of choice for Fascioliasis.
- 72)What are the drug of choice for Babesiosis.
- 73)What are the signs of canine distemper.
- 74)What are the causes of diarrhea in dog and cats.
- 75)What are the most important canine vaccines.
- 76)What are the causes of ringworm , is it zoonotic or not.
- 77)What are the causes of colic?
- 78)How you can deal with a case of FMD.
- 79)What are the treatment of mange.
- 80)Enumerate two antifungal drugs.
- 81)Enumerate 5 antiinflammatory drugs.
- 82)Explain types of jugular pulsation.
- 83)Classify the anemia.
- 84)How you can make the physical examination of milk.
- 85)Enumerate the causative agents of brucellosis.
- 86)What are the diseases cause red water ?
- 87)Enumerate 6 diseases cause oral lesions.
- 88) Enumerate the stages of fever?
- 89) What are the temperature range of cow , horse, sheep and dog?

1. A 3-year-old dairy heifer presents with 2 months' history of weight loss and diarrhoea despite anthelmintic treatment by the farmer. The heifer was purchased soon after calving 3 months ago and is yielding only 18 L/day. The rectal temperature is normal. No significant clinical signs are found except for profuse diarrhoea without blood

or mucosal casts and poor body condition, some time the body temperature increase.

- What conditions would you consider? (Most likely first.)

2. A 5-year-old dairy cow presents with 6 weeks' history of increasing abdominal distension and loss of condition. The cow's appetite is poor and there are only scant hard faecal balls coated in mucus in the rectum. The cow has a roached-back appearance and an anxious expression. The abdomen is markedly distended and 'papple-shaped'. The rectal temperature is normal. The pulse rate is 38 beats per minute. The force and rate of rumen contractions is increased to approximately three to four cycles per minute (normal rate is one cycle every 40 s or so). The withers pinch test (Williams' test) is negative. Passage of a stomach tube releases only a small amount of gas.

- What conditions would you consider? (Most likely first.)

3. A 6-year-old Holstein cow, which calved 36 hr earlier, is presented in sternal recumbency, profoundly depressed, dehydrated, afebrile (38.5°C (101.3°F))

- Which diseases would you consider? (Most likely first.)

4. A group of beef cattle presents with 4 weeks' history of pruritus and extensive hair loss especially over the shoulder, neck, and ears. The cattle are frequently observed rubbing against walls and fence posts.

- What conditions would you consider?

5. A group of 40 housed 4–6-month-old Friesian heifer calves is presented with numerous 2–6 cm diameter skin lesions distributed over the whole

body but especially the head and neck. The lesions are superficial, dry, white, scaly,

and nonpruritic. The affected skin is not thickened.

i. What conditions would you consider? (Most likely first.)

6. Three of 120 fattening cattle have died suddenly over the last week.

The cattle have been housed for 6 weeks and fed a high concentrate ration plus *ad libitum* potatoes and barley straw. Examination of blood smears has proved negative for anthrax.

i. What conditions would you consider? (Most likely first.)

7. In early summer a 2-monthold beef calf presents as poorly grown with considerable faecal staining of the perineum, unlike other calves in the group. There is pale yellow, slightly mucoid diarrhoea which contains flecks of fresh blood. The calf is dull and appears gaunt with a tuckedup abdomen and a dry coat. There is frequent tenesmus with partial eversion of the rectum. The calf is pyrexia (40.2°C (104.4°F)), with a slight mucopurulent nasal discharge.

The submandibular and prescapular lymph nodes are enlarged.

i. What conditions would you consider? (Most likely first.)

8. After a stormy autumn night, you are called to attend a recumbent 10-year-old Simmental-cross-Friesian beef suckler cow that calved 36 hr ago. The cow is at pasture with a group of predominantly summer-

calving cows which is receiving no supplementary feeding other than barley straw in a ring feeder. The cow was found by the farmer to be in lateral recumbency and 'thrashing wildly'. When you arrive the cow appears quiet but clinical examination precipitates seizure activity.

i. What conditions would you consider? (Most likely first.)

9. In mid-autumn you attend a group of 64 housed beef cattle aged 9–12 months, purchased from numerous markets over the previous 3 weeks. Frequent coughing has been heard in the group over the past week. The farmer has selected two inappetant animals with purulent ocular and nasal discharges for veterinary examination. Clinical examination reveals pyrexia (40.8 and 41.1°C (105.4 and 106.0°F), respectively). The respiratory rate is increased and auscultation of the chest reveals crackles but these sounds are transferred from the upper respiratory tract. Visual inspection of the remainder of the group reveals a number of cattle with mucopurulent ocular and nasal discharges and tachypnoea. Six animals are selected and examined, all of which have a rectal temperature >40.5°C (104.9°F). What conditions would you consider? (Most likely first.)

10. In mid-autumn a farmer reports a single beef cow which is febrile (40.0°C (104.0°F)) and appears stiff and very reluctant to move due to swelling of the coronary band at the top of the hooves. There is a serous to mucopurulent nasal discharge and there are erosions on the muzzle with sloughing of the mucosa. There is lacrimation but no obvious eye lesions. What conditions would you consider?

11. In winter you are presented with a 9-month-old, 220 kg Blue-grey heifer with 3 days' history of anorexia and slight bloat. The heifer presents with a wide-based stance, and walks reluctantly with a very stilted gait. The tail is held rigidly away from the rump. The heifer has an anxious expression with the ears erect and nostrils flared. The third eyelid is more evident than normal. There is constant drooling of saliva and it is not possible to open the heifer's mouth. The rectal temperature is normal. The heart rate is 94 beats per minute and respiratory rate of 24 breaths per minute. No rumen contractions are heard over 3 minutes. What conditions would you consider?

12. During hot summer weather you are presented with a group of 3-month-old single suckled beef calves that have been grazing a 25-hectare field. The only water supply is a small stream which has almost dried up; there is a lot of poaching and faecal contamination of the ground surrounding the edges of the stream. Several calves have profuse diarrhoea, containing mucus and small flecks of fresh blood, with considerable staining of the perineum and tail (72). Tenesmus with partial eversion of the rectum is observed in two calves. The clinical signs are less marked in the remaining calves where chronic wasting and poor appetite are the presenting signs. The rectal temperatures are normal. What conditions would you consider? (Most likely first.)

13. Cattle develop fever, lacrimation, nasal discharge, and hypersalivation, followed by the characteristic eruptions on the skin and other parts of the body in ~50% of susceptible cattle. The

incubation period is 4–14 days. The nodules are well circumscribed, round, slightly raised, firm, and painful and involve the entire cutis and the mucosa of the GI, respiratory, and genital tracts. Nodules may develop on the muzzle and within the nasal and buccal mucous membranes. The skin nodules contain a firm, creamy-gray or yellow mass of tissue. Regional lymph nodes are swollen, and edema develops in the udder, brisket, and legs.

What conditions would you consider? (Most likely first.)

14. Cow with Painless hard immovable bony swelling appears on the mandible or maxilla. The swellings usually break through the skin and discharge through one or more openings (sticky, honey-like fluid containing minute, hard, yellow-white granules).

What conditions would you consider? (Most likely first.)

15. A cow with Lameness, varying from scarcely noticeable to severe in one or more feet. Lameness is typically followed by reddening of the interdigital tissue and swelling of the foot, causing spreading of the toes. One or more feet may be affected simultaneously. The weather is rainy and the ground was very mud.

What conditions would you consider? (Most likely first.)

16. Cow feeding a high level of rapidly digestible carbohydrate (barley and other cereals), and present signs of reduce feed intake, decreased milk production, poor body condition score despite adequate feed intake, and unexplained diarrhea. The rumen movements are reduced but not entirely absent. The feces are soft to liquid, yellow or tan, and have a distinct sweet-sour odor. The feces frequently contain undigested kernels of the feed. Laminitis also presents.

What conditions would you consider? (Most likely first.)

17. Animal with sudden anorexia, signs of irritability, hyperexcitability and hypersalivation. The animal seek solitude. Ataxia, altered phonation, and changes in temperament are apparent. Uncharacteristic aggressiveness develop—a normally docile animal may suddenly become vicious.

What conditions would you consider? (Most likely first.)

18. Sheep suffer from fever, Eyelids become swollen, and mucopurulent discharge crusts the nostrils. Widespread skin lesions develop and are most readily seen on the muzzle, ears, fat tail and areas free of wool or long hair. Lesions start as erythematous areas on the skin and progress rapidly to raised, circular plaques with congested borders caused by local inflammation, edema, and epithelial hyperplasia.

What conditions would you consider? (Most likely first.)

19. A herd of Cattle with fever of $\sim 40^{\circ}\text{C}$, followed by vesicular lesion in tongue, hard palate, dental pad, lips, gums, muzzle, coronary band, interdigital cleft, and teats in lactating cows. Profuse salivation (drooling) is also prominent.

What conditions would you consider? (Most likely first.)

20. You are called to examine a one-day-old foal that has diarrhoea. The foal appeared normal at birth but became lethargic, depressed and developed diarrhoea. Within several hours, the diarrhoea had become haemorrhagic and the foal's clinical condition (heart rate, respiratory rate, colour and moisture of mucous membranes, lethargy and frequency of diarrhoea) had deteriorated.

What cause(s) of diarrhoea do you suspect in this foal?

21. This two-year-old Quarterhorse filly presents with an acute onset of severe swelling of the head and distal limbs. She is slightly depressed, with normal vital signs. The swelling developed suddenly, two weeks after spontaneous drainage of bilateral submandibular abscesses had occurred. Many horses on the farm was exhibiting signs of purulent nasal discharge, fever, depression and submandibular abscessation. This filly had received no treatment for the lymph node abscessation.

What do you suspect?

22. A five-year-old horse has died 24 hours after the onset of an acute illness characterized by fever (40.5°C), coughing, dyspnoea and, terminally, a blood-stained frothy nasal discharge.

What viral infection do you suspect?

23. Cow with fever (42°C) 7–10 days with presence of ticks, Lymph node swelling especially prescapular Lnn, lacrimation and nasal discharge also present. What do you suspect?

24. Cow with lethargy, weakness, depression, and fever (frequently $\geq 106^{\circ}\text{F}$ [41°C]), inappetence, anemia, jaundice, and weight loss; hemoglobinemia and hemoglobinuria. What do you suspect?

25. Cow with progressive emaciation, lethargy, weakness, anorexia, and a low-grade, fluctuating fever, intermittent, moist cough with later signs of dyspnea and tachypnea. Generalized lymph node enlargement with recurrent tympany. What do you suspect?

