# Multiple Choice Questions Veterinary Pathology

- 1. Heart failure cells are seen in:
  - a) Left side heart failure
  - b) Right side heart failure
  - c) Both
  - d) None of the above.
- Cholecystitis involves inflammatory response in:
  - a) Bile duct only
  - b) Bile duct and gall bladder
  - c) Gallbladder only
  - d) Bile duct, gallbladder and adjacent liver parenchyma.
- 3. Aujeszky'sdisease is caused by:
  - a) Adenovirus
  - b) Retrovirus
  - c) Herpes virus
  - d) Reo virus.
- 4. Epithelial pearls are seen in:
  - a) Squamous cell carcinoma
  - b) Adenosarcoma
  - c) Adenoma
  - d) Cholangio-c

ellular carcinoma

- Most common sites for metastatic spread of malignant tumors is:
  - a) Liver and brain

- b) Lungs and brain
- c) Liver and kidney
- d) Liver and lungs
- Which nephritis is due to antigen antibody reaction:
  - a) Embolic nephritis
  - b) Glomerulonephritis
  - c) Interstitial nephritis
  - d) Pyelonephritis
- Twisting of the intestine on its mesenteric axis is called as:
  - a) Volvulus
  - b) Torsion
  - c) Intussuseption
  - d) Paralytic ileus
- 8. Folliculitis is inflammation of:
  - a) Graffian follicle
  - b) Hair follicle
  - c) Fat
  - d) Spinal cord
- Pathogenes is of which of the following disease involves 'protagon'substance:
  - a) Black quarter
  - b) Tetanus
  - c) Braxy
  - d) Enterotoxemia
- 10. Predominant cell in pus is:
  - a) Lymphocyte

### b) Monocyte



- c) Neutrophil
- d) Eos inophil
- Main pathological alteration in pox disease is
  - a) Hydropic degeneration
  - b) Hyaline degeneration
  - c) Cellular swelling
  - d) Amyloid degeneration
- 12. Crop mycos is is caused by
  - a) Fungus
  - b) Bacteria
  - c) Virus
  - d) Prion
- Haemmorage at tip of proventriculus is main lesion in
  - a) Ava in influenza
  - b) IBD
  - c) IB
  - d) Ranikhet disease
- 14. Marek's disease is characterized by
  - a) Enlagement of muscles
  - b) Enlargement of joints
  - c) Enlargement of nerves
  - d) Deformality in bones
- 15. Equine sarcoid is caused by
  - a) Paramyxovirus
  - b) Reovirus
  - c) Poxvirus
  - d) Papillomavirus

16. Coligranuloma is associated witha) Salmonela spp. b) E. colispp. c) Klebsiela spp.

- d) Rhinoceros-FMD
- 21. Blood in sputum is termed as
  - a) Haemoptysis
  - b) Haematuria
  - c) Epistaxis
  - d) Haemetemes is
- 22. First line of defence in inflammation is
  - a) Lymphocyte
  - b) Monocyte
  - c) Neutrophil
  - d) Basophil
- 23. Foul smelling diarrhea containing fat is called as
  - a) Ceratorrhea
  - b) Steatorrhea
  - c) Steatitis
  - d) Keratitis
- 24. Necrotizing myos itis is feature in
  - a) Black leg
  - b) Black disease
  - c) Black Quarter
  - d) Both a and c
- 25. Sequel of FMD is
  - a) Ulcer
  - b) Hair loss
  - c) Panting
  - d) Myos itis
- 26. Which of the following is incorrect-

- 17. Omarthritis is inflammation of
  - a) Stifle joint

d) Viral origin

- b) Tarsal joint
- c) Knee joint
- d) Shoulder joint
- 18. Which of the following is corrected matched
  - a) Anthracos is-liver
  - b) Maditch- Se deficiency
  - c) Free radicalunpaired electron in inner orbit
  - d) Hepatic coccidios isabsent in poultry.
- 19. In Zn deficiency parakeratosis is seen in
  - a) Swine
  - b) Birds
  - c) Horse
  - d) Caprine
- 20. Identify the incorrect match
  - a) Mn-peros is
  - b) Se- alkali disease
  - c) Elephant-FMD



- a) Bloody exudate- ILT
- b) Soft pad-Canine distemper
- c) Hyaluronidase-rabies
- d) Erythritol-Brucellosis
- 27. Sequel of canine distemper is
  - a) Paralysis
  - b) Shivering
  - c) Chorea
  - d) Paraphymos is
- 28. Haemoglobin is expressed in
  - a) %
  - b) gm %
  - c) Cubic mm
  - d) millions/cumm
- 29. Haematocrit is also known as
  - a) ESR
  - b) PCV
  - c) DLC
  - d) MCHC
  - 30. Programmed cell death is called

as-

- a) Necrosis
- b) Autolysis
- c) Gangrene
- d) Apoptosis
- 31. Nodules of tuberculosis is example of
  - a) Liquifactive necrosis
  - b) Caeseative necrosis

c) Coagulative necrosis c) Enterotoxaemia Edit with WPS Office d) Fat necrosis d) Black quarter 32. Which of the following 37. Intracytoplasmic and organism is detected by intranuclear inclusions are dark field present inmicroscopy of urinea) Rabies a) Leptospira spp. b) Pox b) Brucela spp. c) Canine distemper c) Corynebacteriumspp. d) ICH d) Bacilus spp. 38. Brooders pueumonia is 33. Inflammation of crop is called caused by a) Cropitis a) Aspergilusnigar b) Aspergilusfumigatus b) Ingluvitis c) Candida albicans c) Spondylitis d) Brucela abortus d) Lampas 34. Lumpy skin disease is caused 39. Bollinger bodies are feature ofa) Rabies a) Poxvirus b) Pox b) Paramyxovirus c) IBD c) Picornavirus d) ICH d) Reovirus 40. Which of the following is 35. Blue tongue virus is not of morbilivirus genustransmitted bya) Measles a) Contact b) CD

c) ICH

a) Se

b) Cu

d) R inder pest

41. Sway back condition is

due to deficiency of-

as-

by-

b) Fleas

c) Culex

36. Classical example of

gas gangrene is-

b) Braxy

a) Tetanus

d) Culicoides spp.

c)	Mg
d)	lodine
42. Omph	alitis is caused by-
a)	Salmone <b>l</b> a spp.
b)	E. colispp.
c)	Campylobacterspp.
d)	None.
	eature of chronic mation is-
a)	Infiltration of gaint cells
b)	Infiltration of neutrophils
c)	Fibrosis
d)	Both a and c
44. Hypox	ria causes-
a)	Dyspnoea
b)	Apnoea
c)	Polypnoea
d)	Hyperpnoea
45. Vitam	in C is synthesized in-

a) Gallbladder

46. The lack of differentiation and

reversion to embroyonic type of

b) Intestine

c) Kidney

cells is known as-

b) Aplasia

a) Hyperplasia

d) Skin

c) Metaplasia c) Canalized thrombi d) Anaplasia d) Propagating thrombi 47. Turkey egg kidney is found in- 52. Lines of zahn is related witha) Pseudorabies a) Infraction b) Swine fever b) Embolism c) Enterotoxemia c) Thrombosis d) Pasteurellos is d) Edema 48. The large cells containing 53. Hydrosalpinx is edema oflipid material and found in a) Oviduct xanthomas areb) Ovary a) Reed-stenberg cells c) Vagina b) Foreign body gaint cells d) Peritoneal cavity c) Touton giant cells 54. Wool sorter's disease in d) Tumour giant cells man is due to-49. Blue eye in cattle is also Black quarter known asb) Anthrax a) Morexelabovis c) Avian influenza b) ICH d) Schistosomiasis c) IBH 55. Disease transmitted by vector isd) CD a) Rabies 50. Blue eye in dog is also known b) Blue tongue a) ICH c) FMD b) CD d) Fowl typhoid c) Rubarth's disease 56. Stain for amyloid in tissue isd) Both a and c a) Congo red 51. In which of the following b) Best carmine thrombi partial blood flow is maintainedc) PAS

d) Alcian blue

as-

a) Lateral thrombi

b) Saddle thrombi

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57. Fragm called	nentation of nucleus is as-
a)	Pyknos is
b)	Karyolysis
c)	Karyorrhex is
d)	Chromatolysis
	sis in which architectural s are preserved is-
a)	Coagulative
b)	Caseative
c)	Liquefactive
d)	Fat necrosis
59. Coolir	ng of body is called as-
a)	Cryo mortis
b)	Algor mortis
c)	Rigor mortis
d)	Somatic death
60. Postm termed	nortem white clot is d as-
a)	Chicken fat clot
b)	Current jelly clot
c)	Thrombus
d)	None of the above
61. Macro	ophages of brain are-
a)	Epitheloid cells
b)	Microglial cells
c)	Histiocytes
d)	Schwann cells
62. Which	is absent in exudate-
a)	Irritant

b) WBC 67. Hypostatic congestion is a) Liver more common inc) RBC b) Spleen d) Platlets c) Lungs 63. Diffuse spreading d) Brain suppurative inflammation 68. Pin point of connective haemorrhage are tissue is called ascalled asa) Abscess a) Extravasation b) Furuncle b) Ecchymoses c) Phlegmon c) Petechiae d) Pustule d) Apoplexy 64. Mucopurulent exudates 69. Infraction is a area ofmeansa) Only ischemia a) More mucous than pus in exudate b) Ischemia with liquifactive necrosis b) More pus than mucous in exudate c) Ischemia with coagulative necrosis c) Both are in equal d) Only quantity liquifactive necrosis d) Either a orb 70. In poultry Intadermal test 65. Which Vitamin is in T.B. is performed atrequired in wound healinga) Skin a) K b) Comb b) C c) Wattle c) E d) All of the above d) A 71. Most radioresistant organ is-66. Chronic irritation of a cell a) Spleen will lead tob) Brain a) Metaplasia c) Ovary b) Hyperplasia d) Skin c) Hypoplacia d) Anaplasia

72. Most susceptible species for salt toxicity is-



- a) Horses and swine
- b) Fowls and cattle
- c) Fowls and swine
- d) Sheep and swine
- 73. Slipped tendon in fowl is due to deficiency of
  - a) Mn
  - b) S
  - c) Co
  - d) Se
- 74. Curled toe paralysis in fowl is due to deficiency of
  - a) Vitamin B1
  - b) Vitamin B2
  - c) Vitamin A
  - d) Vitamin B12
- 75. Which of the following is incorrect-
  - a) Foul smelling diarrhea is absent in Johne's disease.
  - b) Fat is stained by Sudan IV
  - Deposition of iron dust in tissue is called as Sideros is
  - d) In IB chick embryo inoculation lesions are absent.
- 76. Neural lymphomatos is is main lesion in
  - a) IBD
  - b) Marek'sdisease

c) ALC d) None of the above. 82. Inflammation of lymph node is called asd) Ranikhet disease a) Lyphangitis 77. Main target of virus is T cell inb) Lymphadenitis a) IBD c) Both of the above b) Marek'sdisease d) Lymphocytos is c) ALC 83. Dilatation of bronchus is d) Ranikhet disease termed as-78. Rubber jaw syndrome is seen a) Bronchitis a) Tumors of parathyroid b) Bronchostenosis b) Tumors of adrenal c) Bronchiectasis c) Tumors of pancreas d) Bronchopneumonia d) Tumors of thyroid 84. Erythritol sugar play important role in 79. Localized dilatation of artery pathogenes is ofis called asa) Pasteurellos is a) Arteritis b) Salmonellosis b) Aneurysm c) Arthritis c) Brucellosis d) Campylobacteriosis d) Lymphangitis 80. Abnormal notching of 85. Which is example of erythrocytes is called asdirect zoonosesa) Basophilia a) Histoplasmos is b) Crenation b) Japanese encephalitis c) Rabies c) Cabot rings d) Taeniasis d) Annulosytes 86. Most common strain of FMD 81. Increase in number of immature neutrophils is iscalled asa) A a) Shift to left b) O b) Shift to right c) C c) Neutrophilia d) Asia-1

in-

## 87. The most indicative symptom of

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Haemorrhagic septicaemia is-

- a) Hard edema of neck
- b) Stop feeding
- c) Difficult breathing
- d) High temperature
- 88. Amyelia means absence of
  - a) Legs
  - b) Lower jaw
  - c) Cranium
  - d) Spinal cord
- 89. Swollen face in poultry is seen in
  - a) Infectious bronchitis
  - b) Infectious coryza
  - c) IBD
  - d) Ranikhet disease
- 90. Mycoplasmal disease of poultry is
  - a) Chronic respiratory disease
  - b) Chicken infectious anemia
  - c) Infectious coryza
  - d) Ava in encephalomyelitis
- 91. Ava in encephalomyelitis is also known as
  - a) Bird flu
  - b) Fowl pest
  - c) Fowl plague
  - d) Epidemic tremor

92. Haemorrages at pectoral a) R inder Pest a) Gid muscles are seen inb) Listeriosis b) PPR a) Infectious bursal c) Ranikhet disease c) Botulism disease d) Bovine spongiform d) b) Ranikhet disease Meliodosis encephalopathy 102. Ava in Spirochetos is is c) Infectious bronchitis 97. Which of the following produces transmitted byd) Pullorum disease fibrinous perihepatitis in fowla) Mite a) E. coli 93. Which of the following b) Tick statement is incorrectb) Salmonelapu lorum c) Flies a) Horse is most c) Pasteurela multocida susceptible to tetanus d) Culicoides spp. d) IBD virus b) Button ulcers in 103. Lymphoid leucos is is also called intestine are seen in 98. Vaccine given at the first day itself at hatchery isswine fever a) Big liver disease c) Pulpy kidney is found in a) Marek'sdisease swine fever b) Big kidney disease b) Ranikhet disease d) Overeating disease is Big spleen disease enterotoxaemia c) Fowl cholera d) Splenic fever 94. In which disease d) None of the above 104. Oedema factor play important haemoglobinurea is 99. Telescoping of intestine is role in pathogenes featureis ofcalled at a) Botulism a) Babes ios is a) Volvulus b) Anthrax b) Leptospirosis b) Torsion c) Listeriosis c) Thelerios is c) Intusseption d) None of the above d) Streptococcos is d) Paralytic ileus 95. Vacuolation of neurons are 105. Moraxella bovis causes infection seen 100. PPR is also called asinina) Goat plague a) Ears a) Listeriosis b) Cattle plague b) Eyes b) Mad cow disease c) Swine plague c) Foot c) Rabies d) Avian d) Sheep plague d) Skin encephalomyelitis 101. Zebra markings in intestine is 106. Wooden tongue is 96. Microabscesses in caused bybrain is



- b) Actinobacillos is
  c) Spirochaetos is
  d) Avian Tuberculosis
- 107. Equine infectious anaemia is also known as
  - a) Damp fever
  - b) Malignant fever
  - c) Swamp fever
  - d) Ava in nephritis

108. In which disease virus causes destruction of neurons

- diffusely throughout grey matter
  - a) Equine viral arteritis
  - b) Japanese B encephalitis
    - c) Louping ill
    - d) Bovine viral diarrhea
- 109. Recent outbreak of avian influenza is by which strain
  - a) H5N2
  - b) H7N1
  - c) H7N2
  - d) H5N1

110. Biphasic fever is characteristic of-

- a) Rabies
- b) Canine distemper
- c) Infectious canine hepatitis
- d) Bovine ephemeral fever

- a) Schistosoma spindalis
- b) Schistosoma nasalis
- c) Sporothix schencki
- d) Rhinosporadiumspp.
- 112. Psittacosis is mainly a disease
  - a) Elephant
  - b) Birds
  - c) Horse
  - d) Sheep
- 113. Sequretra is Characteristic of
  - a) CBPP
  - b) CCPP
  - c) Both
  - d) None of the above
- 114. A disease in which cat acts as

final host and intermediate host both-

- a) Trichomoniasis
- b) Toxoplasmos is
- c) Besnoitios is
- d) Sarcocytos is
- 115. East coast fever is caused by
  - a) Theileriaa nulata
  - b) Theileria parva
  - c) Eimeria acervulina
  - d) Isospora canis
- 116. Species of Eimeria causing

coccidios is in proximal part of small intestine-

- a) Eimeria acervulina
- b) Eimeriastaedie



- c) Eimeria canis
- d) EimeriaZuernie
- 117. Rhex is means
  - a) Escape of blood from a vessel by rupture of vessel
  - b) Escape of blood from a vessel through intact vessel
  - c) A type of emboli
  - d) Postmortem congestion

118. Multiple linear mucosal haemorrhages in rectum is seen in-

- a) ALC
- b) Ranikhet disease
- c) Marek'sdisease
- d) Infectious coryza

119. Smallest RBC is found in-

- a) Goat
- b) Elephant
- c) Rat
- d) Horse.

120. In which outbreak at poultry farm maximum mortality of birds will be expected?

- a) Ranikhet disease
- b) Infectious Bronchitis
- c) Infectious

## Lanyngiotracheitis

d) Ava in Encephalomyelitis121. Dohle'sbodies are toxic granules

of-

- a) Macrophages
- b) Eosinophils

c) Neutrophils

d) Lymphocytes

- 122. Tropical fever is caused by
  - a) Theleria parva

## b) Theleriaa nulata

- c) Babesiabovis
- d) Anaplasma centrale

123. Edema consisting of gelatinous

material in neck and brisket region seen in cattle in-

- a) Black Quarter
- b) Deganala disease
- c) Botulism
- d)

Haemorrha gic

Septicemia

124. Which is the main chemical mediator of inflammation-?

- a) Serotonin
- b) Bradykinin
- c) Histamin
- d) Interleukin-1

125. In Angara disease, the pathological finding is-

- a) Haemopericardium
- b) Hydropericardium
- c) Myocarditis
- d) Pneumopericardium

126. Most pathogenic

species/disease affecting Snakes-

- a) Pasteurellos is
- b) Histomoniasis
- c) Salmonellosis
- d) Listeriosis.

127. Increase in number of immature

lymphoid cells in blood is known as-

- a) Shift to left
- b) Shift to right
- c) Leukemia
- d) Leukocytos is

128. Spleen with diffuse Amyloidosis

is known as-

a) Sago spleen

- b) Bacon spleen
- c) Ham spleen
- d) Pulpy spleen 129. Which of the following statement is incorrect
  - a) FMD doesn'toccur in Elephant
  - b) Star grazing in chicken is due to vitamin B1 deficiency
  - c) Actinomycos is mostly affects hard tissues in animals
  - d) In Anthrax rigor mortis is absent.

130. Which of the following pair is

incorrectly matched-?

- a) Haemoptysis-Blood in Vomit
- b) Pyelonephritis-Suppuration in kidney
- c) White muscle disease- Vitamin E
- d) Glanders- Mallein test

131. Which vitamin is act as antioxidant

- a) Vit.B
- b) Vit. D
- c) Vit. E
- d) Vit. A

132. Macrophage in spleen are known

as

- a) Septal cell
- b) Kuffer cell
- c) Alveolar cell



b) Foam cell

a) Kuffer cell

- c) Heart failure cell
- d) None of above 134. Toxic jaundice is also known as
  - a) Post haepatic jaundice
  - b) Haepatic jaundice
  - c) Pre haepatjc jaundice
  - d) Obstructive jaundice

135. Sideros is means

- a) Deposition of calcium in lung
- b) Deposition of iron dust in lung
- c) Deposition of silicon in lung
- d) Deposition of silver particle in lung

136. Vanden Bergh test for obstructive jaundice

- a) Direct
- b) Indirect
- c) Biphasic
- d) Both (b) & (c)

137. In abscess which type of necrosis is seen?

- a) Coagulative necrosis
- b) Liquifective necrosis
- c) Caseative necrosis
- d) Fat necrosis

138. First change after death is

- a) Algor mortis
- b) Rigor mortis

d) Both (b) & (c) 139. Cartwheel		d) Aplasia 145. Capillary rupture and	a) Vitamin B b) <b>Vitamin C</b>
appearance of nucleus found		hemorrhage occurs due to	c) Thyroxine
in	Disama sali	deficiency of:	d) Vitamin A
a)	Plasma cell		146. Healing by first intention occurs
b)	Basophils		in:
c)	Eosinophils		a) Closed wound
C)	Losinopinis		b) Open wound
d)	Monocyte		c) None of the above
140. Extreme elevation of			d) All of above
leucocyte	blood is known as		147. The mass of proliferating
	blood is known as Shift to left		connective tissue under scar is
u)	Office to fore		known as:
b)	Leukamoid reaction		a) Keloid
۵)	Dight chift		b) Proud flesh
c)	Right shift		c) Cyst d) Scar
d)	Both (a) & (c)		148. Fibrin entraps the irritant and
141. Blood	in vomitus		thus facilitates:
a)	Haematemes is		a) Diapedes is
b)	Haamantyoia		b) Chemotaxis
b)	Haemoptysis		c) Phagocytosis
c)	Epistaxis		d) Rhex is.
d)	Melena		149. Blackhead disease is
,			predominately a disease of-
142. Bleeding from the oviduct is designated as:			a)
-	Epitaxis		С
<b>b</b> )	Hemosalpinx		a
c)	Hematocele		t
d)	Hematemasis		tl
,	ition which is		е
hereditary			С
and sex linked	d in which		a u
clotting is dela	ayed:		s
a)	Apoplexy		e
b)	Hemophilia		d
D)	пешориша		b
c)	Brown induration		у
رايم	Caistavia		Р
•	Epistaxis		а
of	formation of one type		r
_	ner is known as:		a
	Dysplasia		s it
•	Metaplasia		e
-	Hyperplasia		•
٠,٠	<b>71</b> 1		

b) 0 ul tr у С а u S е d b У ar а si

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- c) Horse caused by Virus
- d) Pig caused by Virus 150. Which of the following is correctly matched-?

te

a)

Picorn

а

virus-

Ranikh

et

diseas

е

b) Lumpy skin disease

- Pox

virus

c)

Diam

ond

skin

disea

se-

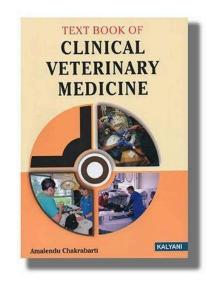
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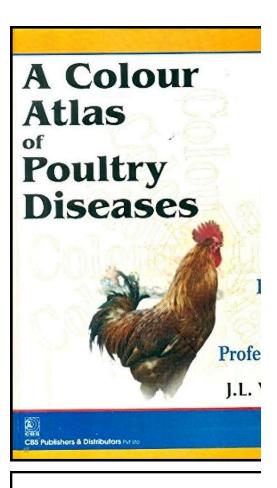
es

virus

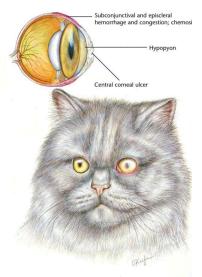
d) Paramyxo virus-FMD







Hill's Atlas of Veterinary Clinical Anatomy **Corneal Ulceration** 



### Corneal Ulceration

Diagnostic Plan History Physical examination Ocular examination Fluorescein stain Culture Cytologic examination

Therapeutic Plan
Antibacterial ointment and solutions
Drugs that dilate the pupil
Surgery
Drugs to lessen the risk of pigment
formation in the cornea