

Domain Knowledge Test for recruitment of Assistant Professor in DUVASU, Mathura

Subject: Veterinary Pathology

1. Cell injury caused by X rays is mediated by:

- a) Superoxide
- b) Hydroxyl radical
- c) Hydrogen peroxide
- d) Singlet oxygen

2. Sago spleen is seen in case of:

- a) Gout
- b) Hemosiderosis
- c) Amyloidosis
- d) Jaundice

3. Which of the following is also known as Vomitoxin:

- a) Deoxynivalenol/DON
- b) Aflatoxin
- c) Ochratoxin
- d) Citrinin

4. Blue line seen on the junction of tooth and gum in case of lead poisoning in dogs is due to:

- a) Lead sulphide
- b) Lead acetate
- c) Lead carbonate
- d) Lead oxide

5. Eosinophilic meningoencephalitis in pigs is seen in case of:

- a) Organophosphate poisoning
- b) Sodium chloride poisoning
- c) Vitamin E deficiency
- d) Magnesium deficiency

6. Black tongue in dogs is seen in the deficiency of:

- a) Vitamin C
- b) Niacin
- c) Pantothenic acid
- d) Vitamin A

7. The most common shape acquired by infarct is:

- a) Round
- b) Wedge
- c) Oval
- d) Cylindrical

8. Failure of sodium potassium ATPase pump in cell DOES NOT lead to:

- a) Increase sodium influx in cell
- b) Increase calcium influx in cell
- c) Increase potassium efflux from cell
- d) Increase protein content in the cell

9. Which of the following is a labile cell:

- a) Epithelial cell
- b) Cardiac muscle cell
- c) Nerve cell
- d) Hepatocyte

10. Nutmeg liver is seen in case of:

- a) Cardiac failure
- b) Cirrhosis
- c) Pneumonia
- d) Abortion

11. The main gas involved in the formation of gas emboli in case of Caisson disease is:

- a) NO₂
- b) NO₃
- c) NH₃
- d) N₂

12. The cell most sensitive to radiation injury is:

- a) Osteocyte
- b) Chondrocyte
- c) Epithelial cell
- d) Myocyte

13. Due to metaplasia, the epithelial cell can change into:

- a) Fibrocyte
- b) Monocyte
- c) Osteocyte
- d) Epithelial cell

14. In arsenic poisoning, arsenic inhibits the enzyme

- a) Pyruvate kinase
- b) Pyruvate dehydrogenase
- c) Hexokinase
- d) Phosphofructokinase

15. Niemann-Pick disease is caused by deficiency of the enzyme

- a) β -Galactosidase
- b) β -Hexosaminidase
- c) β -Mannosidase
- d) Sphingomyelinase

- 16. The most heat tolerant species among following is:**
- a) Cat
 - b) Pig
 - c) Sheep
 - d) Cattle
- 17. In fatty degeneration, the fat accumulated in hepatic cell is in the form of:**
- a) Phospholipids
 - b) Cholesterol
 - c) Lecithin
 - d) Neutral fat
- 18. Most common cells observed in the area of liquefactive necrosis are:**
- a) Lymphocytes
 - b) Macrophages
 - c) Basophils
 - d) Neutrophils
- 19. First demonstrable change observed in animals just after death is:**
- a) Algor mortis
 - b) Rigor mortis
 - c) Autolysis
 - d) Putrefaction
- 20. Metabolic activity of striated and cardiac muscles is associated with:**
- a) Vitamin A
 - b) Vitamin C
 - c) Vitamin E
 - d) Vitamin D
- 21. Blister formation in burn is observed in:**
- a) First degree burn
 - b) Second degree burn
 - c) Third degree burn
 - d) Fourth degree burn
- 22. The most phagocytic cell of acute inflammation is:**
- a) Neutrophil
 - b) Macrophage
 - c) Giant cell
 - d) Lymphocyte
- 23. In case of Rinderpest, lesions are not at all seen in:**
- a) Caecum & colon
 - b) Rectum
 - c) Rumen & reticulum
 - d) Abomasum

- 24. Regeneration power is slowest in case of:**
- a) Epithelial tissue
 - b) Nervous tissue
 - c) Hepatic tissue
 - d) Cartilage
- 25. The most common degenerative change occurring in parenchymatous tissue is:**
- a) Hyaline
 - b) Cell swelling
 - c) Muroid
 - d) Myxomatous
- 26. Consistency of feces in obstructive jaundice will be:**
- a) Hard
 - b) Soft
 - c) Firm
 - d) Greasy
- 27. Chemical used in Ehrlich's reagent is:**
- a) Butyric acid
 - b) Picric acid
 - c) Diazotised Sulphonilic acid
 - d) Sodium thiosulphate
- 28. Traumatic fat necrosis generally occurs as a result of injury to:**
- a) Omental fat
 - b) Pericardial fat
 - c) Visceral fat
 - d) Subcutaneous fat
- 29. Inherited deficiency of enzyme tyrosinase will cause:**
- a) Leukoderma
 - b) Acanthosis nigricans
 - c) Alopecia
 - d) Albinism
- 30. The most common gas involved in post mortem emphysema is:**
- a) CO₂
 - b) NO₃
 - c) H₂S
 - d) CO
- 31. Special stain used to demonstrate Spirochetes is:**
- a) Von Kossa
 - b) Best's Carmine
 - c) Silver fontana
 - d) Sudan IV

32. The most common route of transmission of Chicken Infectious Anemia virus is:

- a) Feed
- b) Water
- c) Inhalation
- d) Vertical

33. The first discovered animal virus is:

- a) FMD
- b) Pox
- c) Bovine herpes virus
- d) Chicken Infectious virus

34. The most common route of infection in Marek's disease is:

- a) Ingestion
- b) Inhalation
- c) Through intact skin
- d) Vertical

35. Most common secondary complication in case of Chicken infectious anemia affected birds is:

- a) Marek's disease
- b) Avian influenza
- c) Infectious bursal disease
- d) Gangrenous dermatitis

36. Focal interstitial nephritis in fowl is usually seen in:

- a) Infectious coryza
- b) Pullorum disease
- c) IBD
- d) Avian influenza

37. Pneumonia is rarely seen in:

- a) Cattle
- b) Buffalo
- c) Cat
- d) Dog

38. In alkaline urine, calculi are composed of:

- a) Calcium carbonate
- b) Oxalates
- c) Urates
- d) Cysteine

39. The toxin inhibits the release of GABA and glycine resulting in spastic paralysis:

- a) Botulin
- b) Aflatoxin
- c) Tetanus
- d) T-2

40. Dohle's bodies are large toxic granules and aggregation of rough endoplasmic reticulum seen in:

- a) RBCs
- b) Lymphocytes
- c) Neutrophils
- d) Eosinophils

41. In eccentric hypertrophy of heart, the size of heart:

- a) Increases
- b) Decreases
- c) Not affected
- d) First decreases and then increases

42. Acute leptospirosis in intestines of dogs causes:

- a) Volvulus
- b) Torsion
- c) Rectal prolapse
- d) Intussusception

43. Blood parameter that can be measured as an indicator of herd at risk of developing fatty liver

- a) Acetoacetate
- b) β -hydroxybutyrate
- c) Acetone
- d) Blood Urea Nitrogen

44. In chronic nephritis, there is:

- a) Oligouria
- b) Anuria
- c) Hematuria
- d) Polyuria

45. Chronic lymphadenitis is a special feature of:

- a) Pasteurellosis
- b) Johne's disease
- c) Hog Cholera
- d) Anthrax

46. Petechial haemorrhages are associated with:

- a) Arteries
- b) Veins
- c) Venules
- d) Capillaries

47. Bile duct gives characteristic clay pipe appearance in case of:

- a) Glissonian cirrhosis
- b) Parasitic cirrhosis
- c) Biliary cirrhosis
- d) Pigment cirrhosis

48. Splenomegaly is a characteristic feature of:

- a) TB
- b) CBPP
- c) Anthrax
- d) Rinderpest

49. Poultry disease characterized by drop in egg production, inferior shell and internal egg quality:

- a) IBD
- b) Avian influenza
- c) EDS
- d) IB

50. High doses of ivermectin can cause

- a) Centrilobular necrosis
- b) Glomerulonephritis
- c) Cystitis
- d) Necrotizing Pancreatitis

51. Which species of animal is frequently affected by scrotal hernia:

- a) Cattle
- b) Sheep
- c) Pig
- d) Goat

52. The most common route of infection in Pyelonephritis is:

- a) Ascending
- b) Descending
- c) Through lymphatics
- d) Extension from adjoining area

53. “Target cell” is the anomaly of erythrocytes related to its:

- a) Shape
- b) Size
- c) Erythrocytic inclusions
- d) Immature erythrocyte

54. Which of the following is not a true cast:

- a) Epithelial
- b) Pus
- c) Waxy
- d) Cylindroid

55. In acute nephritis, the specific gravity of urine:

- a) Increases
- b) Decreases
- c) Remains constant
- d) First decreases and then increases

56. The most resistant species to aflatoxicosis is:

- a) Cat
- b) Dog
- c) Rabbit
- d) Sheep

57. Aflatoxicosis increases the susceptibility of poultry to:

- a) Infectious Laryngotracheitis
- b) Infectious coryza
- c) Marek’s disease
- d) Tuberculosis

58. Heaviest infestation of fungus *Claviceps purpurea* is seen in:

- a) Summer
- b) Winter
- c) Rainy
- d) Spring

59. Vinblastin affects:

- a) Genetic material of the cell
- b) Spermatogenesis
- c) Accessory sex glands
- d) Ovary

60. Niridazole in cells:

- a) Inhibit DNA & RNA
- b) Disrupts DNA
- c) Suppresses meiotic division
- d) Interfere with vital enzymatic activity

- 61. The outstanding histopathological lesion of phosphorous poisoning in liver is:**
- a) Hydropic degeneration
 - b) Fatty change
 - c) Glycogen infiltration
 - d) Hemosiderosis
- 62. The most striking effect of chronic copper poisoning is:**
- a) Intravascular clotting
 - b) Intravascular fat deposition
 - c) Intravascular hemolysis
 - d) Vascular contraction
- 63. The species most susceptible to gossypol poisoning is:**
- a) Cattle
 - b) Sheep
 - c) Goat
 - d) Swine
- 64. Onion poisoning in cattle causes type of anemia:**
- a) Hemorrhagic
 - b) Hemolytic
 - c) Aplastic
 - d) Deficiency
- 65. The outstanding lesion of acute arsenic poisoning in cattle is:**
- a) Acute hepatitis
 - b) Hemorrhagic glomerulonephritis
 - c) Fibrinous pericarditis
 - d) Hemorrhagic gastroenteritis
- 66. The principal lesion of acute *Lantana camara* poisoning is:**
- a) Intrahepatic Cholestasis
 - b) Hemorrhagic glomerulonephritis
 - c) Fibrinous pericarditis
 - d) Acute Pancreatitis
- 67. Erythrocyte refractile bodies in large number of RBC are commonly seen in:**
- a) Cattle
 - b) Cat
 - c) Horse
 - d) Pig
- 68. Which of the following is NOT usually a feature of CCPP?**
- a) Unilateral pneumonia
 - b) Pleuropneumonia
 - c) Fibrinous pneumonia
 - d) Sequestrum

69. Heparin as anticoagulant is unsuitable for smears as it interferes with stainability of:

- a) RBC
- b) WBC
- c) Thrombocytes
- d) Blood parasites

70. Potassium oxalate as anticoagulant causes to RBC:

- a) Swelling
- b) Shrinkage
- c) Forms inclusions in RBC
- d) Does not affect RBC at all

71. Spur cell is an abnormal:

- a) Lymphocyte
- b) Eosinophil
- c) Thrombocyte
- d) Erythrocyte

72. When the serum gets haemolysed, there is tendency of inorganic phosphorous value to:

- a) Decrease
- b) Increase
- c) First increase and then decrease
- d) Remains stable

73. Specific variant of intrinsic apoptosis initiated by the loss of integrin-dependent anchorage.

- a) Autosis
- b) Anoikis
- c) Entotic cell death
- d) Ferroptosis

74. Which type of biopsy is done by biopsy forceps?

- a) Excisional biopsy
- b) Punch biopsy
- c) Core needle biopsy
- d) Curettage biopsy

75. Citrulline is the midway product in the metabolism of:

- a) Urea
- b) Creatinine
- c) Cholesterol
- d) Glucose

- 76. Anticoagulant highly recommended for blood gas studies is:**
- a) Sodium EDTA
 - b) Heparin
 - c) Potassium oxalate
 - d) Sodium citrate
- 77. Potassium oxalate as anticoagulant is not recommended for studying haematological parameter:**
- a) Hemoglobin
 - b) PCV
 - c) DLC
 - d) TLC
- 78. Which colour is imparted by biliverdin to the urine?:**
- a) Red
 - b) Brown
 - c) Green
 - d) Yellow
- 79. In cerebrospinal fluid, Pandy's test is used to diagnose:**
- a) Fat
 - b) Globulin
 - c) Cholesterol
 - d) Glucose
- 80. Alar vein is commonly used for collection of blood in case of:**
- a) Cattle
 - b) Horse
 - c) Pigs
 - d) Poultry
- 81. Proteinuria in mice is a common clinical finding in:**
- a) Murine hepatitis virus infection
 - b) Infantile diarrhoea
 - c) Pseudotuberculosis
 - d) Lymphocytic choriomeningitis
- 82. The most common route of infection in case of Tyzzer's disease is:**
- a) Ingestion
 - b) Inhalation
 - c) Conjunctival
 - d) Coitus

- 83. The characteristic pathological lesion in case of Tyzzer's disease is:**
- Necrotic myocarditis
 - Hemorrhagic myositis
 - Suppurative pneumonia
 - Hemorrhagic enteritis
- 84. In infectious ectromelia disease in rabbits, muzzle, legs, ears, tail show:**
- Erosions
 - Hemorrhages
 - Ulcers
 - Congestion
- 85. The most common route of infection in case of Treponematosis is:**
- Ingestion
 - Inhalation
 - Conjunctival
 - Coitus
- 86. The most common finding in case of enterotoxaemia in rabbits is:**
- Esophagitis
 - Typhlitis
 - Colitis
 - Proctitis
- 87. The most common route of infection in case of rabbit pox is:**
- Ingestion
 - Inhalation
 - Conjunctival
 - Coitus
- 88. In papillomatosis in rabbits, there is hyperplasia of layer of skin epithelium:**
- Stratum basale
 - Stratum spinosum
 - Stratum granulosum
 - Stratum corneum
- 89. The coccidia causing hepatic coccidiosis in rabbit is:**
- Eimeria magna*
 - Eimeria steidae*
 - Eimeria media*
 - Eimeria perforans*
- 90. West Nile fever disease is:**
- Food borne
 - Water borne
 - Air borne
 - Vector borne

91. Kyasanaur forest disease is:

- a) Food borne
- b) Water borne
- c) Air borne
- d) Vector borne

92. The most common route of infection in case of infectious hepatitis virus infection is:

- a) Ingestion
- b) Inhalation
- c) Conjunctival
- d) Coitus

93. Infectious hepatitis is caused by type of hepatitis virus:

- a) Type E
- b) Type C
- c) Type D
- d) Type B

94. Photophobia is a characteristic sign of:

- a) West Nile Fever disease
- b) Kyasanaur Forest disease
- c) Feline leucopenia
- d) Infectious hepatitis

95. Blood levels of alpha fetoprotein is elevated in:

- a. Urinary bladder carcinoma
- b. Fibrosarcoma
- c. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- d. Liposarcoma

96. *Gongylonema neoplasticum* in rats causes carcinoma of:

- a) Liver
- b) Lung
- c) Spleen
- d) Stomach

97. Excess exposure to nickel may lead to cancer of:

- a) Liver
- b) Lung
- c) Spleen
- d) Stomach

98. Chemical carcinogen acetyl imidazole belongs to:

- a. Alkylating agent
- b. Acetylating agent
- c. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
- d. Azodyes

99. Phorbol is an example of:

- a. Direct acting carcinogens
- b. Indirect acting carcinogens
- c. Promoters
- d. Plant carcinogens

100. Chemical carcinogen Benzidine belongs to:

- a. Alkylating agent
- b. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
- c. Acetylating agent
- d. Azodyes

101. In avian inflammation, vasoconstriction occurs in:

- a) Arterioles
- b) Veins
- c) Arterioles
- d) Venules

102. Aflatoxin has toxic principles:

- a) 5
- b) 6
- c) 7
- d) 8

103. Special stain used to demonstrate Spirochetes is:

- a) Von Kossa
- b) Best's Carmine
- c) Silver fontana
- d) Sudan IV

104. Most severe form of colibacillosis in poultry is:

- a) Coligranuloma
- b) Yolk sac infection
- c) Colisepticemia
- d) Egg peritonitis

105. Deficiency of which amino acid is responsible for cannibalism in poultry:

- a) Methionine
- b) Isoleucine
- c) Leucine
- d) Cysteine

106. Thrush Breast appearance of heart is due to:

- a) Glycogen infiltration
- b) Fatty infiltration
- c) Melanin infiltration
- d) Urate deposition

107. Lumber paralysis in sheep and goat is caused by:

- a) *Dirofilaria immitis*
- b) *Multiceps multiceps*
- c) *Setaria digitata*
- d) *Coenurus cerebralis*

108. In diffuse interstitial nephritis, the heaviest infiltration of inflammatory cells is seen in:

- a) Cortex
- b) Medulla
- c) Corticomedullary region
- d) Renal pelvis

109. The most probable colour of uric acid calculi is:

- a) Brownish red
- b) Brown
- c) Yellow
- d) Colourless

110. Which of the following DOES NOT causes abortions in mares?:

- a) Equine herpes virus-1
- b) Equine herpes virus-2
- c) Equine herpes virus-3
- d) Equine herpes virus-4

111. Hypovitaminosis C or scurvy is common nutritional deficiency disease in:

- a) Rat
- b) Mice
- c) Rabbits
- d) Guinea pigs

112. Necrotising vasculitis is a feature of:

- a) Cow pox
- b) Buffalo pox
- c) Sheep pox
- d) Goat pox

113. White clot is composed of:

- a) More fibrin & More platelets
- b) More fibrin & Less platelets
- c) Less Fibrin & More platelets
- d) RBCs, fibrin & few platelets

114. In fowl pox, there is hyperplasia of:

- a) Stratum granulosum
- b) Stratum basale
- c) Stratum spinosum
- d) Stratum germinativum

115. Cells of Tripier are found in:

- a) Maedi
- b) Visna
- c) Jaagsiekte
- d) Heaves

116. "Pig mouth" condition in horses is also known as:

- a) Brachygnathism
- b) Prognathism
- c) Brachydactylism
- d) Polydactylism

117. The pathognomonic lesion consisting of laminar loss of cortical neurons in pigs is due to:

- a) Vit. B₁ deficiency
- b) Salt poisoning
- c) Vit. E deficiency
- d) Organophosphate poisoning

118. Which dietary component in increased levels in feed predisposes birds to necrotic enteritis:

- a) Carbohydrate
- b) Protein
- c) Fat
- d) Fibre

119. Acute Respiratory form of New Castle disease is:

- a) Doyle's form
- b) Beach form
- c) Beaudette's form
- d) Hitchner's form

120. Cellular immunodeficiency disease of cattle is because of presence of autosomal recessive trait known as:

- a) Trait A-46
- b) Trait A-48
- c) Trait A-42
- d) Trait A-47

Key: Veterinary Pathology

Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer
1.	b	41.	a	81.	d
2.	c	42.	d	82.	a
3.	a	43.	b	83.	d
4.	a	44.	d	84.	c
5.	b	45.	b	85.	d
6.	b	46.	d	86.	b
7.	b	47.	b	87.	b
8.	d	48.	c	88.	b
9.	a	49.	d	89.	b
10.	a	50.	a	90.	d
11.	d	51.	c	91.	d
12.	c	52.	a	92.	a
13.	d	53.	a	93.	a
14.	b	54.	d	94.	b
15.	d	55.	a	95.	c
16.	c	56.	d	96.	d
17.	d	57.	c	97.	b
18.	d	58.	b	98.	b
19.	a	59.	d	99.	c
20.	c	60.	c	100.	d
21.	b	61.	B	101.	d
22.	a	62.	C	102.	d
23.	c	63.	D	103.	c
24.	d	64.	B	104.	c
25.	b	65.	D	105.	a
26.	d	66.	d	106.	b
27.	c	67.	b	107.	c
28.	d	68.	d	108.	c
29.	d	69.	b	109.	b
30.	c	70.	b	110.	c
31.	c	71.	d	111.	d
32.	d	72.	d	112.	c
33.	a	73.	b	113.	c
34.	b	74.	b	114.	a
35.	d	75.	a	115.	c
36.	b	76.	b	116.	b
37.	c	77.	b	117.	b
38.	a	78.	c	118.	b
39.	c	79.	b	119.	c
40.	c	80.	d	120.	a