

## Subject: Veterinary Medicine

1. . The disease that rapidly spread over a large geographical area is called as
  - a. Pandemic
  - b. Epizootic
  - c. Epidemic
  - d. Sporadic
  
2. Which one of the following is not the distinct clinical sign of right side heart failure
  - a. Ascites
  - b. Anasaraca
  - c. Exercise intolerance
  - d. Dyspnea
  
3. Death in tympany is due to
  - a. Choke
  - b. Respiratory failure
  - c. Cardiac failure
  - d. Haemorrhage
  
4. Big head disease is more commonly encountered in
  - a. Caprine
  - b. Canine
  - c. Bovine
  - d. Equine
  
5. Gastric lavage in poisoning is useless if attempted after
  - a. 5-10 min
  - b. 20-30min
  - c. After 01 hr
  - d. 10-20 min
  
6. “Forest band” on ultrasonogram of kidney is seen in
  - a. Leptospirosis
  - b. Listeriosis
  - c. Corynebacterium renale
  - d. Erysipalothrix infection

7. Soundless bellowing in rabies is seen in
- Equine
  - Canine
  - Bovine
  - Feline
8. Vaccination against MD in poultry is given on day
- Zero
  - 15
  - 30
  - 21
9. Bishoping is punishable under IPC
- 420
  - 429
  - 428
  - 377
10. An observational study in which a group of diseased animal is compared with a group of non diseased animals is called as
- Case control study
  - Clinical trial
  - Experimental study
  - Cohort study
11. Match list I with list II
- | List I       | List II                                |
|--------------|--|
| A) Endemic   | I) Geographically widespread           |
| B) Epidemic  | II) New case over a period of time     |
| C) Pandemic  | III) Predictable level of occurrence   |
| D) Incidence | IV) Occurrence in excess of prediction |
- A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
  - A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
  - A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
  - A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
12. Number of blood groups in pigs are
- 13
  - 16
  - 07
  - 08

13. Which one of the following is not the method of clinical examination of cattle
- Palpation
  - Anamnesis
  - Inspection
  - Auscultation
14. Warmth Should be avoided in
- Septic shock
  - Cardiogenic shock
  - Anaphylactic shock
  - Neurogenic shock
15. Match list I with list II
- | List I                      | List II                     |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A) Biot's breathing         | I) Diabetic ketoacidosis    |
| B) Cheyne stoke respiration | II) Heat prostration        |
| C) Syncopic respiration     | III) Hypercapnea            |
| D) Kussmaul's respiration   | IV) Pulmonary insufficiency |
- A-IV,B-III,C-II,D-I
  - A-I,B-II,C-III,D-IV
  - A-II,B-IV,C-III,D-I
  - A-III,B-I,C-II,D-IV
16. Which of the following is not so necessary in the treatment of congestive heart failure
- Positive ionotropic agent
  - ACE inhibitors
  - Diuretic
  - Antibiotics
17. Which of the following is must for referring a case of equine colic for surgery
- No response to two or more shots of analgesic
  - Heart rate above 60
  - Pollakisuria
  - Haematocrit above 50
- (A), (B) and (D) only
  - (A), (B) and (C) only
  - (B), (C) and (D) only
  - (A) and (B) only

18. Presences of fresh blood in faeces means
- A) Haematochezia
  - B) Melena
  - C) Bleeding in stomach
  - D) Bleeding in terminal GIT
- a. (C) and (D) only
  - b. (B) and (C) only
  - c. (A) and (D) only
  - d. (A) and (C) only
19. Which body system does not have direct role in genesis of oedema
- a. Cardiovascular system
  - b. Respiratory system
  - c. Haepatobilliary system
  - d. Renal system
20. Dry unproductive cough is indicative of
- a. Parasitic pneumonia
  - b. Bacterial pneumonia
  - c. Viral pneumonia
  - d. Mycotic pneumonia
21. Match list I with list II
- | List I                   | List II                               |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A) Pre hepatic jaundice  | I) Norma enzyme level                 |
| B) Hepatic jaundice      | II) Indirect Vanden Bergh's reaction  |
| C) Post hepatic jaundice | III) Biphasic Vanden Bergh's reaction |
| D) Cirrhosis             | IV) Direct Vanden Bergh's reaction    |
- a. A-II,B-III,C-I,D-IV
  - b. A-III,B-II,C-IV,D-I
  - c. A-IV,B-I,C-II,D-III
  - d. A-II,B-III,C-IV,D-I
22. Which one of the following is not a "Focal" epilepsy
- a. Jacksonial epilepsy
  - b. Petitmal epilepsy
  - c. Myoclonic epilepsy
  - d. Psychomotor epilepsy

23. Match list I with list II

List I	List II
A) Glomerulonephritis	I) Common in dogs
B) Pyelonephritis	II) Autoimmune disorder
C) Interstitial nephritis	III) <i>Corynebacterium renale</i>
D) Nephrosis	IV) Hydropic degeneration

- a. A-II,B-III,C-I,D-IV
- b. A-II,B-III,C-IV,D-I
- c. A-III,B-II,C-I,D-IV
- d. A-III,B-IV,C-II,D-I

24. Given below are two statements

Statement- I: Renal problem is always seen in cardiac diseases

Statement-II: Chronic kidney diseases are reversible

- a. Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- b. Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- c. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
- d. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect

25. Ear sore in buffalo is caused by

- a. *Staphylococcus* sp
- b. *Stephanofilariazaheeri*
- c. *Otodectes cynotis*
- d. Fungus

26. Which of the cattle diseases is manifested by oral lesions and diarrhea

- a. FMD
- b. BMC
- c. Vesicular stomatitis
- d. Blue tongue

27. Magnesium sulphate has following effects except

- a. CNS depressant
- b. Purgative
- c. Diuretic
- d. Muscle relaxant

28. Koch's blue body in theileriosis is found in

- a. RBC's
- b. Platelets
- c. Lymphocytes
- d. Neutrophils

29. Which of the following is not a causative agent of kennel cough complex in Dog?
- Bordetella bronchoseptica*
  - Brucella canis*
  - Mycoplasma spp
  - Canine parainfluenza virus
30. Which of the following tests is used for the diagnosis of bovine tuberculosis
- Gram staining, Intradermal testing and PCR
  - Intradermal testing, culture isolation and PCR
  - Gram staining, Intradermal testing and Histopathology
  - Gram staining, Intradermal testing and culture isolation
31. Haeves is a condition observed in which species of animal
- Horse
  - Goat
  - Cattle
  - Pig
32. Blue tongue virus is transmitted biologically by
- Mites
  - Culicoides
  - Ticks
  - Lice
33. In which disease, heavy, gray-white crusty lesion raised perceptibly above the skin (asbestos like lesion) are observed in a calf
- Demodicosis
  - Dermatophilosis
  - Ringworm
  - Allergic reaction
34. The immediate cause of death from wounds in an animal is
- Infection
  - Haemorrhage
  - Shock
  - Injury to vital organ
  - Asphyxia
- A, B and C only
  - C, D and E only
  - B,C and D only
  - D and E only

35. Imported birds shall be kept under observation for a period of at least
- 56 days
  - 26 days
  - 21 days
  - 51 days
36. Goat pox virus infect
- Sheep only
  - Goat only
  - Both Sheep and Goat
  - Goat occasionally
37. For the control of outbreak of black leg, the following should be practiced
- Vaccination alone
  - Vaccination along with penicillin
  - Penicillin administration alone
  - No vaccination
38. Which one of the following is NOT a synonym of leptospirosis
- Silage disease
  - Stuttgart disease
  - Weil's disease
  - Swimmers disease
39. Which type of anemia is observed in anaplasmosis
- Aplastic or hypoplastic anemia
  - Haemorrhagic anaemia
  - Immune mediated haemolytic anemia
  - Haemolytic anemia due to intra erythrocytic defect
40. In which of the condition, eosinophilic casts are seen in urine
- Acute glomerulonephritis
  - Acute interstitial nephritis
  - B & D both
  - Acute tubular nephritis
41. DIC is evident in which of the following condition
- All option are correct
  - Haemolytic anemia
  - Neoplasia
  - Septicemia
42. The most common infectious causes of endotoxemia in foals and calves are
- E coli*
  - Pseudomonas* and *Bacillus* spp
  - E. coli* and *Bacillus* spp
  - Salmonella* and *Campylobacter* spp

43. Match list I with list II

List I	List II
A) The Dourine Act	I) 1898
B) Performing Animal Rules	II) 1905
C) The Glander and Farcy Act	III) 1910
D) Livestock Importation Act	IV) 1899
	V) 2000

- a. A-III,B-V,C-I, D-IV
- b. A-III,B-V,C-II, D-IV
- c. A-III,B-V,C-IV, D-II
- c. A-III,B-V,C-IV, D-I

44. T1-44 vaccine is recommended for prevention against which disease?

- a. IBR
- b. CBPP
- c. PI
- d. TB

45. Enalapril in patients with chronic renal failure has following effects:

- A) Decrease proteinuria
  - B) No effect on proteinuria
  - C) Decrease glomerulosclerosis
  - D) Increase glomerulosclerosis
  - E) Control systemic hypertension
- a. A and C only
  - b. C and E only
  - c. A, C and E only
  - d. B, C and E only

46. Urethral rupture is a common complication in chronic urethral obstruction in bovines due to necrosis of urethral wall.

Statement I: The obvious clinical manifestation is abdominal distention and free fluid in the abdomen.

Statement II: The most obvious clinical manifestation is subcutaneous swelling of ventral abdomen and inguinal region.

- a. Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- b. Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- c. Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- d. Statement I is false but Statement II is true

47. Barbone disease is also known as

- a. FMD
- b. Hemorrhagic Septicemia
- c. Glander
- d. BQ



48. Removal of excess air is essential in animals with pneumothorax manifesting severe dyspnoea. The ideal site of thoracocentesis for this procedure is
- Dorsal aspect of 8th intercostal space
  - Ventral aspect of 10th intercostal space
  - Dorsal aspect of 10th intercostal space
  - Ventral aspect of 9th intercostal space
49. Ulcerative lymphangitis is transmitted by
- Vector
  - Ingestion
  - Inhalation
  - Contact
50. Sellar's staining technique is used for diagnosis of
- Rabies
  - Leptospirosis
  - Listeriosis
  - Brucellosis
51. Duration of treatment in fungal dermatitis with oral antifungal is usually
- 5-7 days
  - 2-4 weeks
  - 8-10 days
  - 6-8 weeks
52. Which one of the following is not a osteodystrophy
- Osteomalacia
  - Osteoporosis
  - Rickets
  - Exostosis
53. Absences of pupillary light reflex is indicative of
- Meningitis
  - Chemosis
  - Paralysis of trigeminal nerve
  - Cerebral oedema
54. Normal blood level of  $\beta$  hydroxic butyric acid in bovine is
- 8 mg/dl
  - 0.1 mg/dl
  - 9 mg/dl
  - 0.5 – 2 mg/dl

55. Which of the following clinical signs is not seen in Monday morning sickness
- Sweating
  - Pain
  - Anorexia
  - Paralysis

56. Iodine deficiency in farm animal is common in
- Gujarat
  - Jammu & Kashmir
  - Andhra Pradesh
  - West Bengal

57. Match list I with list II

List I

List II

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| A) Secondary Hypocuprosis | I) Dyspnea                             |
| B) Manganese deficiency   | II) Infertility and Skeletal deformity |
| C) Iron deficiency        | III) Yellow calf                       |
| D) Vit B12 deficiency     | IV) Cobalt deficiency                  |
- A-I,B-IV,C-II,D-III
  - A-II,B-III,C-IV,D-I
  - A-IV,B-II,C-III,D-I
  - A-III,B-II,C-I,D-IV

58. Match list I with list II

List I

List II

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| A) Organochlorides  | I) 2- PAM                                   |
| B) Organophosphates | II) Antihistamine is contra indicated       |
| C) Carbamates       | III) Hyperthermia                           |
| D) Snake bites      | IV) Bilateral laryngeal hemiplegia in horse |
- A-III,B-II,C-I,D-IV
  - A-III,B-IV,C-I,D-II
  - A-IV,B-III,C-II,D-I
  - A-II,B-III,C-IV,D-I

59. Given below are two statements

Statement- I: Bang's ring test is meant for Anthrax

Statement-II: Ascoli test is used to diagnose Brucellosis

- Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

60. Given below are two statements one is labelled as Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R)  
Assertion: Brucella has affinity for graviding uterus  
Reason: Erythrytol is produced in gravid uterus by foetal metabolism  
In light of above statements. Choose the most appropriate option given below
- A is correct but R is not correct
  - Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
  - A is not correct but R is correct

61. Given below are two statements  
Statement- I: Factor I of anthrax toxin produces oedema  
Statement-II: Factor II of anthrax toxin produces lethal factor
- Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
  - Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
  - Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
  - Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

62. Given below are two statements  
Statement- I: *Clostridium perfringens* Type D causes lamb dysentery  
Statement-II: *Clostridium perfringens* Type D causes pulpy kidney disease in dogs
- Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
  - Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
  - Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
  - Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

63. Given below are two statements  
Statement- I: Heavy mortality due to cardiac damage in FMD is more in adult cross breed cattle than pure breed  
Statement-II: The salivation pattern in FMD is drooling, foaming and roping
- Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
  - Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
  - Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
  - Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

64. Given below are two statements  
Statement- I: PPR is markedly evident in goat than sheep  
Statement-II: Blue tongue is more pronounced in suckling lamb and kids
- Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
  - Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
  - Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
  - Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect

65. Given below are two statements  
Statement- I: IBR virus enter brain from nasal mucosa via trigeminal nerve  
Statement-II: Rabies and Pseudorabies are caused by Rhabdo virus
- Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
  - Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
  - Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
  - Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
66. Which of the following is not associated with CBPP
- Lunger
  - Spread through inanimate object
  - Marbelling
  - Sequestrum
67. Given below are two statements  
Statement- I: Schistosomiasis in animal is restricted to nasal cavity only  
Statement-II: Schistosomiasis in animal do have a intestinal and hepatic syndrome
- Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
  - Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
  - Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
  - Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
68. Given below are two statements  
Statement- I: Aflatoxin is mainly liver toxic  
Statement-II: Ochratoxin is mainly nephro toxic
- Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
  - Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
  - Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
  - Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
69. Which of the following can be seen in Coenurosis
- Meningo-encephalitis
  - Anemia
  - Convulsion
  - Atrophy of organ
  - Lameness
- A,B and C only
  - A,C and E only
  - B,C and E only
  - A,B,C and D only

70. Which of the following is not seen in infectious bursal disease
- A) Swelling and oedema of bursa
  - B) Haemorrhage on pectoral and thigh muscles
  - C) Thin shell egg
  - D) Runny nose
  - E) Petichiation at the junction gizzard and proventriculus
- a. A, B and C only
  - b. D and E only
  - c. C and D only
  - d. A, B, C and E only
71. Which of the following can be classically demonstrated inside RBC in blood smear examination
- A) Anaplasma
  - B) Ehrlichia
  - C) Trypanosoma
  - D) Babesia
  - E) Theileria
- a. A and D only
  - b. C and E only
  - c. A, B and D only
  - d. A, B and C only
72. Which of the following is correct in relation to Ranikhet disease
- A) Velogenic-most virulent
  - B) Mesogenic- neurotropic
  - C) Velogenic -viscerotropic
  - D) Lentogenic-epitheliotropic
- a. B and C only
  - b. A, B and C only
  - c. A, B and D only
  - d. A and B only
73. Given below are two statements one is labelled as Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R)  
Assertion: Bestiality is punishable under IPC 377  
Reason: Bestiality is against the order of nature  
In light of above statements. Choose the most appropriate option given below
- a. Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - b. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
  - c. A is correct but R is not correct
  - d. A is not correct but R is correct

- 74 Given below are two statements one is labelled as Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R)  
Assertion: Phooka is performed for milk letdown  
Reason: Phooka is punishable under IPC 1960  
In light of above statements. Choose the most appropriate option given below
- A is correct but R is not correct
  - Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
  - A is not correct but R is correct
- 75 Which of the following animal is more prone for capture myopathy
- Tiger
  - Bear
  - Rhino
  - Deer
- 76 Excessive fluid therapy is more dangerous in
- Ascites
  - CHF
  - Pyrexia
  - Sever anemia
- 77 Which of the following enzyme is highly specific for both cardiac and skeletal muscle damage/degeneration
- AST
  - LDH
  - Creatinine kinase
  - ALP
- 78 Which of the following is not much helpful in the treatment of gastric ulcer
- Proton pump inhibitors
  - Kaoline
  - Sucralfate
  - Antacid
- 79 One of the most common complication of O<sub>2</sub> therapy using oxygen mask is
- Hypercapnia
  - O<sub>2</sub> toxicity
  - Hypoxia
  - Respiratory alkalosis
- 80 Which enzyme increases in blood following sever exercise
- CK
  - LDH
  - ALP
  - AST

- 81 Iodine value of horse meat is
- 50-70
  - 71-86
  - 38-46
  - 20-32
- 82 In suspected case of poisoning, tissue samples are preserved in
- Formalin
  - EDTA
  - Sodium fluoride
  - Sodium sulphate
- 83 The disease conditions associated with *Oestrus ovis* infection in sheep are
- Rhinitis
  - Sinusitis
  - Pneumonia
  - Pharyngitis
  - Enteritis
- A,B and D only
  - C,D and E only
  - B,C and D only
  - A,B and C only
- 84 The principles of successful antimicrobial therapy in treatment of broncho-pneumonia include:
- Early treatment
  - To treat long enough
  - Appropriate choice of the antibacterial drug
- A and B only
  - A,B and C only
  - B and C only
  - A and C only
- 85 Which of the following changes are seen in acidosis
- Reduction in venous blood pH
  - Reduction in  $p\text{CO}_2$
  - Increase in  $\text{HCO}^-$
  - Elevated BUN
- A and D only
  - B,C and D only
  - A,B and C only
  - A,C and D only

- 86 Vomition coincides with
- Positive intra thoracic and negative intra abdominal pressure
  - Negative intra thoracic and positive intra abdominal pressure
  - Negative intra thoracic and negative intra abdominal pressure
  - Positive intra thoracic and positive intra abdominal pressure
- 87 For animals in shock, which is the best intravenous solution for rapid infusion
- 10% dextrose
  - 0.45% NSS
  - 5% dextrose
  - 0.9% NSS
- 88 Given below are two statements  
Statement I: Urinary tract infections are equally common in male and female bovines.  
Statement II: Overdosing of vitamin C may cause tubular necrosis.
- Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
  - Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
  - Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
  - Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- 89 Given below are two statements  
Statement I: Ovine progressive pneumonia and Ovine pulmonary adenocarcinoma have been recorded in India.  
Statement II: Sheep infected with clinical lentivirus, develop pneumonia at the age of 1-2 Years.
- Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
  - Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
  - Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
  - Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- 90 Laboratory findings are only of marginal utility in the diagnosis of hepatic lipidosis. Most likely hematobiochemical findings in hepatic lipidosis are:
- Leucopenia and degenerative left shift, ketonuria
  - Elevated aspartate aminotransferase,  $\gamma$  glutamyl transferase
  - Serum NEFA concentration greater than 1000  $\mu$ Eq/l in lactating cows
- A and B only
  - A, B and C only
  - B and C only
  - A and C only



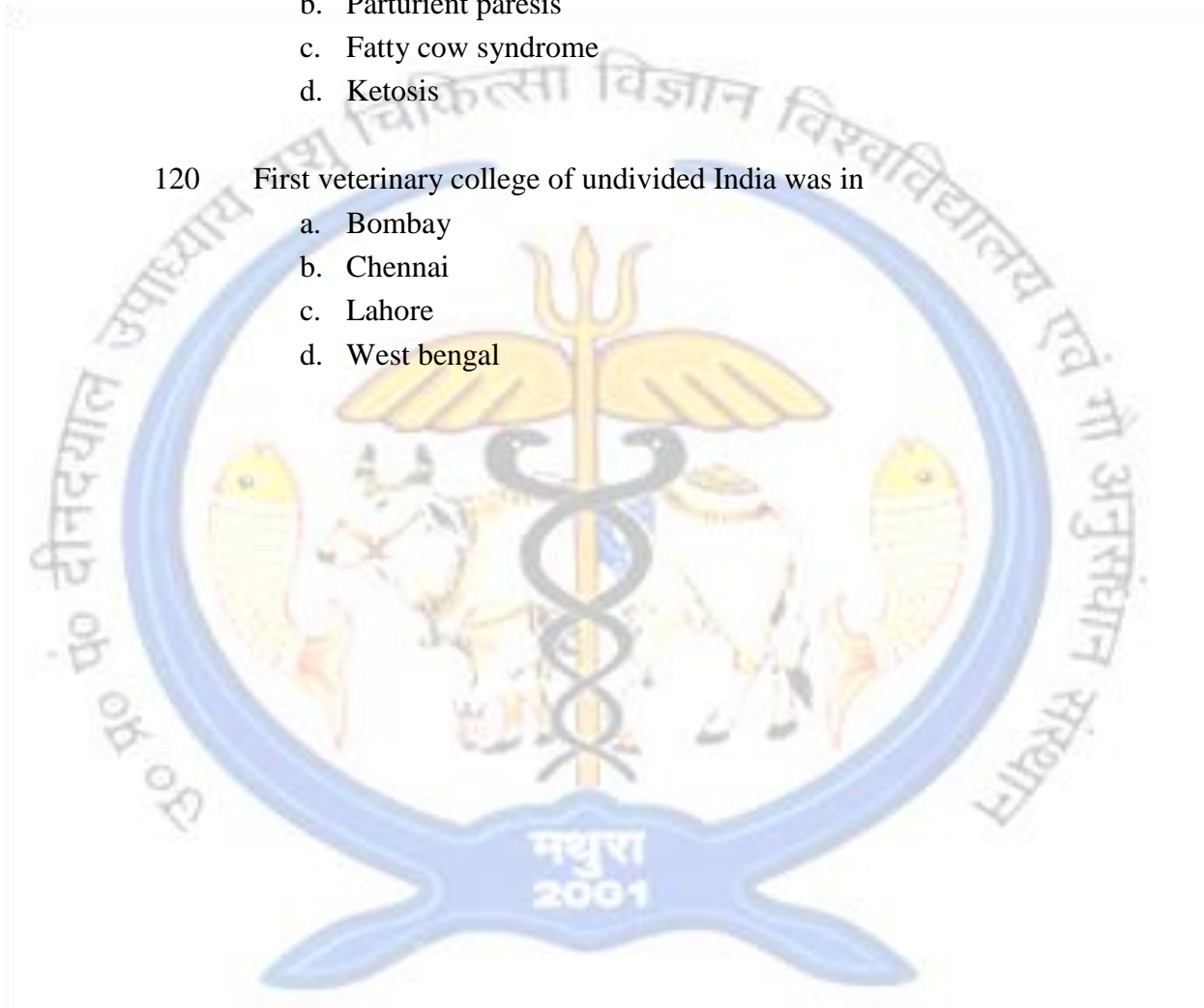
- 91 Hepatoencephalopathy is not common in bovines compared to horse or dog. If required, the best drug for controlling neurological signs is
- Low dose of diazepam
  - Phenobarbitone
  - Low dose of  $\alpha$ -2 agonist (xylazine, detomidine)
  - High dose of  $\alpha$ -2 agonist (xylazine, detomidine)
- 92 The most likely auscultation abnormalities in pleuritis and pleural effusions are:
- Wheezes and crackles
  - Muffled lung sounds in cranio-ventral lungs
  - Rasping sounds
  - Muffled lung sounds in dorsal lungs
- A, B and C only
  - A and B only
  - B and C only
  - A, C and D only
- 93 The diagnosis of bovine tuberculosis is not straight forward with a single diagnostic test and each test is fraught with limitations. The definitive diagnosis should be based on
- Intradermal test and blood culture
  - Histopathology and PCR on tissue
  - PCR on blood and histopathology
  - ELISA, gamma and interferon assay
- 94 Acute onset of sneezing with unilateral nasal discharge, headshaking and frequent nose licking in young cattle. The differential diagnosis in the order of their likelihood is
- Nasal Tumor > Laryngeal Paralysis > Laryngeal Abscess
  - Acute Bronchitis > Nasal Granuloma > Rhinitis
  - Rhinitis > Laryngeal Abscess > Laryngeal Edema
  - Nasal Foreign body > Allergic Rhinitis > Nasal actinomycosis
- 95 Most common cause of protein losing enteropathy is
- Intestinal obstruction
  - Intestinal histoplasmosis
  - Intestinal lymphosarcoma
  - Intestinal lymphangiectasia
- 96 The main amplifying host for Kyasanur Forest disease are
- Squirrels
  - Rats
  - Shrews
  - Monkeys

- 97 Tyzzer's disease is caused by
- Cl. piliforme*
  - Cl. difficile*
  - Cl. botulinum*
  - Cl. perfringens*
- 98 Obstruction of proximal part of small intestine, sequestration of large amounts of  $\text{Cl}^-$ ,  $\text{K}^+$  and  $\text{H}^+$  leads to
- Hyperchloremia, hypokalemia and alkalosis
  - Hypochloremia, hypokalemia and acidosis
  - Hypochloremia, hypokalemia and alkalosis
  - Hyperchloremia, hypokalemia and acidosis
- 99 Characteristic ECG findings in hypokalemia are
- Prolonged PR interval, ST depression, and prolonged QRS duration.
  - Prolongation of Q-T interval
  - Prolonged QRS duration
  - Increased P wave amplitude, Prolongation of PR interval and depression of T wave
- 100 Universal donors in dogs are negative for
- DEA 1.1
  - DEA 1.1, 1.2, 7
  - DEA 1.1, 1.2
  - DEA 1.1, 1.2, 7, 9
- 101 Given below are two statements  
Statement I: Volvulus in horses may be due to *Strongylus* infection.  
Statement II: Volvulus in cattle may occur due to malignant lymphoma.
- Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
  - Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
  - Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
  - Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
- 102 Which one of the following is drug of choice for cats with colitis?
- Sulphasalazine
  - Tylosine
  - Corticosteroids
  - Penicillin
- 103 Lactation tetany in mare is principally due to
- Low serum level of ionized Mg
  - Low serum level of ionized Ca
  - Low serum level of both Ca and Mg
  - Low serum level of glucose

- 104 Given below are two statements one is labelled as Assertion (A) and other as Reason (R)  
Assertion: Oral protectants such as kaolin and pectin are generally indicated in the treatment of acute gastritis.  
Reason: Protectants coat or protect injured mucosa  
In light of above statements. Choose the most appropriate option given below
- Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
  - A is correct but R is not correct
  - A is not correct but R is correct
- 105 Which of the following is not a primary skin lesion
- Pustule
  - Plaque
  - Excoriation
  - Wheal
- 106 The sequence of four different heart sounds are
- 4,3,2,1
  - 4,1,2,3
  - 1,2,3,4
  - 1,2,4,3
- 107 The major role of calcium in the treatment of liver disease is
- To avoid guanidine intoxication
  - Avoidance of nervous signs
  - Help in blood clotting
  - To increase GIT tone
- 108 In cystitis, blood in urine can be seen during
- Entire length of urination
  - At the beginning of urination
  - At the end of urination
  - No definite pattern
- 109 Which of the following is more life threatening electrolyte abnormality
- Hyperkalemia
  - Hypokalemia
  - Hypernatremia
  - Hyponatremia
- 110 Which of the following is not true for parakeratosis
- It is imperfect keratinization of epithelium.
  - Excess magnesium feeding is a predisposing factor.
  - It is caused due to deficiency of zinc.
  - Excess calcium feeding is a predisposing factor.

- 111 In which one of the following, glucose concentration doesn't increase?
- Acute pyogenic infections
  - Encephalitis
  - Spinal cord compression
  - Brain neoplasms
- 112 Ceruloplasmin and erythrocyte superoxide dismutase are used for the confirmation of deficiency of which mineral?
- Zinc
  - Cobalt
  - Molybdenum
  - Copper
- 113 White muscle disease is associated with deficiency of
- Molybdenum
  - Selenium
  - Zinc
  - Copper
- 114 Night blindness in sheep is seen in which one of the following poisonings?
- Enzootic bovine hematuria
  - Castor poisoning
  - Rati poisoning
  - Acute bracken fern poisoning
- 115 Which one of the following is an invasive endoscopy?
- Rhinoscopy
  - Otoscopy
  - Laparoscopy
  - Laryngoscopy
- 116 Which serotype of FMD virus is responsible for approximately 70% of outbreaks globally?
- SAT 1
  - A
  - C
  - O
- 117 Which is the drug of choice for treatment of babesiosis in cattle?
- Buparvaquone
  - Diamenazine acetate
  - Tetracycline
  - Doxycycline

- 118 Chorea in dogs occurs as a sequel to
- Infectious canine hepatitis
  - Canine parvovirus
  - Canine distemper
  - Kennel cough
- 119 Rothra's test is employed for the detection of
- Pregnancy toxemia
  - Parturient paresis
  - Fatty cow syndrome
  - Ketosis
- 120 First veterinary college of undivided India was in
- Bombay
  - Chennai
  - Lahore
  - West bengal



## Key

1.	C
2.	D
3.	B
4.	D
5.	C
6.	A
7.	C
8.	A
9.	A
10.	A
11.	D
12.	B
13.	B
14.	A
15.	C
16.	D
17.	A
18.	C
19.	B
20.	C
21.	D
22.	B
23.	A
24.	D
25.	B
26.	B
27.	C
28.	C
29.	B
30.	C

31.	A
32.	B
33.	C
34.	C
35.	C
36.	B
37.	B
38.	A
39.	C
40.	C
41.	A
42.	A
43.	D
44.	B
45.	D
46.	D
47.	B
48.	C
49.	D
50.	A
51.	D
52.	B
53.	D
54.	A
55.	C
56.	B
57.	D
58.	B
59.	B
60.	C

61.	C
62.	B
63.	D
64.	D
65.	C
66.	B
67.	D
68.	A
69.	D
70.	C
71.	A
72.	B
73.	B
74.	A
75.	D
76.	D
77.	C
78.	D
79.	A
80.	B
81.	B
82.	A
83.	D
84.	B
85.	A
86.	B
87.	D
88.	C
89.	D
90.	B

91.	C
92.	C
93.	B
94.	D
95.	D
96.	D
97.	A
98.	C
99.	D
100.	B
101.	A
102.	C
103.	B
104.	B
105.	C
106.	B
107.	A
108.	C
109.	A
110.	B
111.	A
112.	D
113.	B
114.	D
115.	C
116.	D
117.	B
118.	C
119.	D
120.	C