

**KARNATAKA VETERINARY, ANIMAL AND FISHERIES SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY, BIDAR**

Post Graduate Entrance Examinations : 2021-22

PhD in Veterinary Medicine

Subject Code: P06

HALL TICKET NO.:.....

Date: 10th May 2022

Max Marks : 100

Duration : 2 Hrs.

Choose the correct answer from the four options given under each question and fill the relevant circle with black ball point pen in the OMR Sheet.

Note: 1) Do not use pencil for marking on the OMR Sheet.

2) Marking on the OMR sheet for more than one option for a question will be rendered invalid.

1. Continuous or machinery murmur on auscultation is suggestive of:
a) Myocarditis
b) Pericarditis
c) Patent ductus arteriosus
d) Vegetative endocarditis
2. Which is the site of action for spironolactones:
a) Proximal convoluted tubules
b) Loop of henle
c) Distal convoluted tubules
d) collecting duct
3. Parakeratosis is caused by:
a) Vitamin A deficiency
b) Vitamin E deficiency
c) Zinc deficiency
d) Manganese deficiency
4. Identifiable ECG change in hyperkalemia is:
a) Tall 'P' wave
b) Tall 'R' wave
c) Tall 'T' wave
d) Deep 'S' wave
5. Presence of formiminoglutamic acid in urine is confirmation of:
a) Copper deficiency
b) selenium deficiency
c) Cobalt deficiency
d) calcium deficiency
6. Crazy chick disease is due to deficiency of:
a) Vitamin A
b) Vitamin K
c) Vitamin C
d) Vitamin E

7. The dose of dopamine in anuria is:
a) 5 µg/kg/hour
b) 20 µg/kg/hour
c) 5 mg/kg/hour
d) 20 mg/kg/hour
8. Probable reason for nervous signs in bovine ketosis is accumulation of:
a) Aceto-acetate
b) β - OH butyrate
c) Oxaloacetate
d) Isopropyl alcohol
9. Increased frequency, tenesmus with presence of abundant mucus in faeces is suggestive of:
a) Small bowel diarrhea
b) Large bowel diarrhea
c) Exocrine pancreatic
d) Parasitic diarrhea
10. Clinical signs of Milk Fever are observed when the serum calcium level falls below:
a) 7.5 mg/dl
b) 6.5 mg/dl
c) 8.5 mg/dl
d) 5.5 mg/dl
11. Complicated diabetes mellitus is confirmed by presence of:
a) Glycosuria
b) Ketonuria
c) Glycosuria with ketonuria
d) Proteinuria
12. Which of the following is copper containing an enzyme:
a) Ceruloplasmin
b) Gamma glutamyl transferase
c) Sorbitol dehydrogenase
d) serum arginase
13. Which of the following is the most common cause of canine hypothyroidism:
a) Thyroid agenesis
b) thyroid dysharmonogenesis
c) Pituitary tumor
d) lymphocytic thyroiditis
14. Hypotonic dehydration is having:
a) Hypokalemia
b) Hyponatraemia
c) Hypochloremia
d) Hpernatremia
15. Secondary calcium deficiency due to excess feeding of phosphorus is known as
a) Pica
b) Osteomalacia
c) Osteodystrophia fibrosa
d) Polioencephalomalacia
16. Following is a main endogenous pyrogen
a) Interleukin I
b) Prostaglandin
c) Haptoglobins
d) Endotoxin

17. Haematochezia is indicative of bleeding in
 - a) Small bowel
 - b) Large bowel
 - c) Abomasum
 - d) Omasum
18. Following is the threshold of somatic cell count in milk to determine whether the animal is infected with mastitis or not
 - a) 50,000 cells/ ml
 - b) 100000 cells/ ml
 - c) 200000 cells /ml
 - d) 3,00000 cells /ml
19. Development of topical dermal oedema becoming apparent as cutaneous wheels is called
 - a) Impetigo
 - b) Urticaria
 - c) Papule
 - d) Sarcoid
20. Dose of enalapril in dogs is
 - a) 0.50 mg/kg body weight twice daily
 - b) 2 mg/kg body weight once daily
 - c) 5mg/kg body weight twice daily
 - d) 10 mg/kg body weight twice daily
21. Liptak test is done for diagnosis of
 - a) Traumatic reticulo peritonitis
 - b) Vagus indigestion
 - c) Left abomasal displacement
 - d) Ruminal impaction
22. High plasma cortisol level is feature of
 - a) Ovine ketosis
 - b) Milk fever
 - c) Eclampsia
 - d) Downer cow syndrome
23. What does the red dot on the probe of ultrasound machine help within the produced image?
 - a) To check whether the correct probe is used.
 - b) To check the probe orientation
 - c) To check the depth of the probe that is used
 - d) To check the plane of the image
24. Ultrasonography appearance of urine in urinary bladder is
 - a) Anecoic
 - b) Hypoechoic
 - c) Hyperechoic
 - d) Grey in colour
25. Which of the following imaging modality other than ultrasound does not use any form of radiation ?
 - a) PET Scan
 - b) SPECT Scan
 - c) CT Scan
 - d) MRI
26. What property of sound waves acts like the principle of ultrasound
 - a) Reflection and refraction
 - b) Reflection only
 - c) Refraction only
 - d) Propagation

27. A small crack in the skin which extends to subcutaneous tissue is known as
- a) Erosion
 - b) Scruf
 - c) Fissure
 - d) Scab
28. In following type of hypoxia, blood flow rate through the capillaries is reduced so that tissue oxygen deficit occurs, even though oxygen saturation and tension of arterial blood and total oxygen load are normal.
- a) Ambient hypoxia
 - b) Histotoxic hypoxia
 - c) Anaemic hypoxia
 - d) Stagnant hypoxia
29. In ECG, Lead which is commonly interpreted is _____
- a) Lead I
 - b) Lead III
 - c) Lead II
 - d) aVR
30. Type of Respiration in cattle is
- a) Costal
 - b) Costo- abdominal
 - c) Abdominal
 - d) Thoarcic
31. The synchronous diaphragmatic flutter in horses is characterized by violent
- a) Yawning
 - b) Hiccough
 - c) Whistling
 - d) Sneezing
32. The 'bloody sweat' is seen in following animal when the animal is angry or excited
- a) Hippopotamus
 - b) Zeebra
 - c) Tapier
 - d) Giraffe
33. Normal pH of abomasum in cattle is
- a) 7-8
 - b) 2- 4
 - c) 5.5-7.5
 - d) 6-7
34. 'Tall P' waves of an electrocardiogra indicate
- a) Right atrial enlargement
 - b) Right ventricular enlargement
 - c) Left atrial enlargement
 - d) Left ventricular enlargement
35. Area of auscultation of reticulum in cattle is between
- a) 6th to 8th rib on right side
 - b) 9th to 10th rib on left side
 - c) 5th to 10th rib on right side
 - d) 6th to 8th rib on left side
36. The best means of confirmation of hypothyroidism in dogs is
- a) Estimation of T3
 - b) Estmation of T4
 - c) TSH assay
 - d) TSH stimulation test

37. The major precursor of glucose in ruminants is
- Glycerol
 - Propionic acid
 - Butyric acid
 - Lactic acid
38. Coughing up of blood is termed as
- Haematemesis
 - Epistaxis
 - Metrorrhagia
 - Haemoptysis
39. Nutritional roup in Poultry is caused due to deficiency of-
- Vitamin B
 - Vitamin C
 - Vitamin E
 - Vitamin A
40. Beta hydroxyl butyric acid concentration in serum of dairy cattle greater than following cut off point is considered as positive for subclinical ketosis
- 1.0 mmol/L
 - 2.0 mmol/L
 - 0.50 mmol/L
 - 4.0mmol/L
41. Bovine Bunker is synonym to
- Urea toxicity
 - Salt toxicity
 - Oxalates toxicity
 - Selenium toxicity
42. The following ratio of milk fat percentage to the milk protein percentage of is indicative of presence of Subacute ruminal acidosis in lactating dairy cattle
- Less than 1.15:1
 - More than 2:1
 - More than 1: 3
 - Less than 2.5:1
43. Which of the following is inodilator in dogs
- Pimonedon
 - Digoxin
 - Enalapril
 - Diltiazem
44. An excessive and sustained licking behaviour in cows suggestive of
- Milk fever
 - Hypomagnesemic tetany
 - Ketosis
 - Downer cow syndrome
45. Following is a biomarker for early kidney disease in dogs and cats
- Creatinine
 - Blood urea nitrogen
 - SDMA
 - Urine protein
46. In which of the following disease, autoimmunity plays a role in the pathogenesis
- Glomerulonephritis
 - Pyelonephritis
 - Interstitial nephritis
 - Embolic nephritis

47. Papple shaped abdomen of cattle when examined by inspection is suggestive of
- a) Traumatic reticulo-peritonitis
 - b) Left sided displacement of abdomen
 - c) Diaphragmatic hernia
 - d) Vagus indigestion
48. In an animal with fever, if the body temperature rises and falls by more than 1° C at short and regular intervals, then such type of fever is called
- a) Recurrent fever
 - b) Intermittent fever
 - c) Remittent fever
 - d) Atypical fever
49. Wild life Institute of India is located at
- a) New Delhi
 - b) Dehradun
 - c) Chennai
 - d) Shimla
50. A portion of intestine invaginated in to adjacent portion of intestine is called
- a) Hernia
 - b) Strangulation
 - c) Volvulus
 - d) Intussusception
51. Bright blindness develops in sheep due to
- a) Progressive retinal atrophy
 - b) Cataract
 - c) Corneal opacity
 - d) Keratitis
52. Nine- mile fever is a synonym for
- a) Leptospirosis
 - b) Chlamydosis
 - c) Histplasmosis
 - d) Q fever
53. Ascoli's test done for the diagnosis of anthrax is a
- a) Agglutination test
 - b) ELISA
 - c) Fluorescent antibody technique
 - d) Thermoprecipitation test
54. Following is the biochemical finding which is characteristic of both acute and chronic disease of Strangles
- a) Hyperglycaemia
 - b) Hypofibrinogenemia
 - c) Hyperfibrinogenemia
 - d) Hypoproteinemia
55. Shaker foal syndrome in foals is caused by
- a) Forage botulism
 - b) Carrion associated botulism
 - c) Wound botulism
 - d) Toxico-infectious botulism

56. The name “Botulism “is originated from the Latin term ‘botulus’ which means
- a) Sausage
 - b) Garbage
 - c) Paralysis
 - d) Forage
57. Following species of domestic animals should be included in the investigation and eradication programme of bovine brucellosis in cattle
- a) Horse
 - b) Pig
 - c) Dog
 - d) Cat
58. Highest susceptibility to the infection with *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis* occurs in cattle of following age group
- a) 2 to 5 years
 - b) 1 to 2 years
 - c) More than 5 years
 - d) Less than 4 months
59. Loss of integrity of buccal mucosa due to trauma or shedding of deciduous or permanent teeth or periodontitis in cattle is risk factor for following form of Listeriosis
- a) Septicaemic form
 - b) Encephalitis
 - c) Abortion
 - d) Spinal myelitis
60. Following are the clinical forms in cattle affected with the disease caused by *Corynebacterium psuedotuberculosis* except
- a) Pulmonary form
 - b) Ulcerative lymphangitis
 - c) Cutaneous form
 - d) Necrotic and ulcerative dermatitis on the heel of foot
61. Neonatal tetanus occurs due to
- a) Grazing on rough fibrous feed
 - b) Castration wound
 - c) Umbilical cord infection
 - d) Punctured wound in hooves
62. Rabbit syphilis is caused by
- a) *Franscisella tularensis*
 - b) *Pasteurella multocida*
 - c) *Staphylococcus aureus*
 - d) *Treponema paraluisicuniculi*
63. *Cowdria ruminatum* in wild ruminants causes
- a) Gall sickness
 - b) Swamp fever
 - c) Marburg disease
 - d) Heart water disease
64. Lyme disease is caused by
- a) *Borrelia* species
 - b) *Chlamydia* species
 - c) *Corynebacterium* species
 - d) *Nocardia* species

65. The syndrome called "Impaired digestion" is seen in cattle is seen in affection of
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Actinobacillosis | b) Actinomycosis |
| c) Ulcerative lymphngitis | d) Camylobacteriosis |
66. The following toxin brings vascular damage and damage to nervous system typical the disease in sheep affected with enterotoxaemia
- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| a) Fimbriae | b) Epsilon toxin |
| c) Haemolysin | d) Leukotoxin |
67. Most common species of Salmonella involved in abortion in cattle
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Salmonella newport | b) Salmonella infantis |
| c) Salmonella dublin | d) Samonella enteritidis |
68. The following serovar of Leptospira is involved in milk drop syndrome in cattle
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Leptospira pamona | b) Leptospira bratislva |
| c) Leptospira grippotyphosa | d) Leptospira hardjo |
69. Factor favouring organism in causing bacillary haemoglobinuria in cattle, is infestation with
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a) Fascioliasis | b) Moneziasis |
| c) Hemonchosis | d) Amphistomosis |
70. Following drug is administered orally to treat actinobacillosis of cattle
- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| a) Sodium iodide | b) Lugol's iodine |
| c) Potassium iodide | d) Streptomycin |
71. Enterotoxigenic colibacillosis cause following type of diarrhea in calves
- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| a) Osmotic | b) Inflammatory |
| c) Motility | d) Secretory |
72. Cattle affected with Mucormycosis show following signs
- | | |
|--|---|
| a) Fever, salivation, lameness and death | b) Fever, cutaneous eruptions and death |
| c) Fever lymphadenopathy and death | d) Fever, diarrhea, circling and death |
73. The disease called "Lumpy wool of sheep" is caused by
- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) Sporotrichum schenckii | b) Dermatophilus congolensis |
| c) Histoplasma capsulatum | d) Candida albicans |

74. The following test is cheaper test used for the screening sheep flock to identify the infected sheep with *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis*
- a) Complement fixation test
 - b) Ziehl Neelsen staining technique
 - c) Agar gel immunodiffusion test
 - d) Interferon gamma assay
75. The causative agent of Braxy in sheep is
- a) *Clostridium perfringens* type C
 - b) *Clostridium novyi*
 - c) *Clostridium septicum*
 - d) *Clostridium piliformis*
76. The following laboratory test is used for the serotyping of the foot and mouth disease virus
- a) Virus isolation
 - b) Complement fixation test
 - c) Lateral flow chromatographic strip test
 - d) ELISA
77. In case of Bovine viral diarrhoea, birth of persistently infected immunotolerant calves occur when foetus gets infection with non cytopathic strain of BVDV during following period of pregnancy of infected dam
- a) 45 days to 125 days
 - b) One to 45 days
 - c) 125 days to 175 days
 - d) More than 180 days
78. The most common manifestation of Bovine malignant catarrh is
- a) Head and Eye form
 - b) Per acute form
 - c) Mild form
 - d) Alimentary form
79. The deficiency of following mineral is commonly seen in cattle affected with Bovine ephemeral fever
- a) Phosphorus
 - b) Iron
 - c) Magnesium
 - d) Calcium
80. Rift valley fever commonly causes following clinical sign in adult sheep flock and cattle herd
- a) Jaundice
 - b) Abortion
 - c) Coughing
 - d) Dermal plaque formation
81. In case of Canine distemper, affection of young dogs by neural infection and direct injury by the replicating virus results in
- a) Acute CDV encephalitis
 - b) Subacute to chronic CD encephalitis
 - c) Old dog encephalitis
 - d) Inclusion body polyencephalitis
82. Most effective and inexpensive disinfectant that can be used against canine parvovirus is
- a) Phenol
 - b) Quaternary ammonium compound
 - c) 2% Formaline
 - d) Sodium hypochlorite

83. The vaccine containing following strain is administered as primary dose to prevent Ranikhet disease in poultry.
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a) Muktheswar | b) La Sota |
| c) Komrov | d) H strain |
84. Gross enlargement of peripheral nerves occur in chicken affected with
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) Marek's disease | b) Lymphoid leucosis |
| c) Avian encephalomyelitis | d) Infectious bursal disease |
85. Chickens showing severe dyspnoea with breathing long drawn out gasps, open beak and high pitched squaw and moist rales are the signs of
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Ranikhet disease | b) Avian influenza |
| c) Infectious laryngotracheitis | d) Infectious bronchitis |
86. Subacute horse sickness is also called as
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| a) African Sickness fever | b) Mixed form |
| c) Pulmonary form | d) Cardiac form |
87. Pipe stem faeces is seen in cattle affected with babesiosis caused by
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a) Babesia bovis | b) Babesia divergens |
| c) Babesia bigemina | d) Babesia major |
88. Ability of an animal to withstand the damaging effects of parasitic infestation such as nematodes causing parasitic gastroenteritis is known as
- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| a) Resilience | b) Periparturient egg rise |
| c) Hypobiosis | d) Overwintering |
89. Wry neck is a clinical sign in sheep affected with
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a) Enterotoxaemia | b) Rift Valley fever |
| c) Bluetongue | d) Sheep pox |
90. Paint brush like haemorrhages on thigh muscle is a characteristic lesion in fowl affected with
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) Ranikhet disease | b) Infectious bursal disease |
| c) Marek's disease | d) Infectious laryngotracheitis |
91. Dose of Trichlobendazole used for the treatment of fascioliasis in sheep is
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) 20mg/Kg b.w | b) 5 mg/Kg b.w |
| c) 10mg/Kg b.w | d) 6 mg/Kg.b.w |

92. 'Thumps' is sign of dyspnoea seen following species upon severe infestation with ascariasis
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| a) Piglets | b) Calves |
| c) Foals | d) Lambs |
93. Morocco leather appearance of the intestine upon post mortem is seen in cattle affected with
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| a) Oesophagostomosis | b) Bunostomosis |
| c) Immature amphistomiasis | d) Oestertagiosis |
94. Bronze greenish tint of liver is a post mortem lesion seen in chicken affected with
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a) Fowl Typhoid | b) Fowl cholera |
| c) Pullorum disease | d) Infectious coryza |
95. Isometamedium chloride is the drug of choice for
- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| a) Babesiosis | b) Theileriosis |
| c) Trypanosomiasis | d) Anaplasmosis |
96. The presence of rider cells in the stained peripheral blood smear is suggestive of infection with following disease of cattle
- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a) Malignant catarrhal fever | b) Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis |
| c) Enzootic bovine leukosis | d) Bovine ephemeral fever |
97. The most pathogenic coccidian species in young birds is
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. <i>E. maxima</i> | b. <i>E. brunetti</i> |
| c. <i>E. necatrix</i> | d. <i>E. tenella</i> |
98. The intermediate host for *Spiroceca lupi* affecting in dogs is
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a) Ant | b) <i>Ctenocephalides canis</i> flea |
| c) <i>Musca domestica</i> | d) <i>Coprophagus</i> beetle |
99. *Staphenofilaria zaheeri* causes
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a) Hump sore | b) Ear sore |
| c) Summer sore | d) Sweet itch |
100. The following haematological change upon blood smear examination is highly suggestive of equine infectious anaemia
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) Presence of basket cells | b) Presence of sideroleukocytes |
| c) Presence of Dohle bodies | d) Presence of Heinz bodies |

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