



Menofia University

Final Exam Large ruminant internal medicine  
Level: 5<sup>th</sup> Year Students 2022

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الفرقة الخامسة



Faculty of Vet. Med.

Time allowed: 2 hour

1/5

تدريسي

1. Only one of the following is a sequelae of Hypophosphatemia: -

- A. Stomatitis
- B. Laminitis
- C. Acidosis
- D. Ketosis

2. Drug of choice in the treatment of postparturient hemoglobinuria is

- A. Sodium dibasic phosphate
- B. Sodium dibasic phosphate + Dextrose + Vitamin D
- C. Sodium dibasic phosphate + Vitamin D
- D. Non of the above

3. In case of postparturient hemoglobinuria the ruminal movement may be:-

- A. Increased
- B. Decreased
- C. Completely absent
- D. Normal

4. Death in case of hypophosphatemia usually due to:-

- A. Hematuria
- B. Respiratory failure
- C. Heart failure
- D. Renal failure

5. One of the following can be considered as a predisposing factor of postparturient hemoglobinuria

- A. Excessive protein in the ration
- B. Excessive calcium
- C. Renal affections
- D. None of the above

6. Ketosis can be diagnosed laboratory by:-

- A. Cellulose digestion test
- B. Pain test
- C. Rother's test
- D. Glucose tolerance test
- E. Atropine test

7. Ketosis may be resulted from:-

- A. Abomasal displacement
- B. Simple indigestion
- C. Low carbohydrates in the ration
- D. All of the above
- E. Non of the above

8. The most common cause of creeper downer cow is:-

- A. Metabolic acidosis
- B. Abomasal displacement
- C. Hypochloremia
- D. Hypokalemia
- E. Hyperkalemia

9. Which is the most common cause of "woody cow":-

- A. Meningitis
- B. Ketosis
- C. Hypocalcemia
- D. Hypomagnesemia
- E. Hypocuprosis

10. Alimentary ketosis may be due to

- A. High protein in the ration
- B. Low carbohydrate in the ration
- C. Feeding on ketogenic diet like silage
- D. Poor condition score

11. Secondary ketosis may be due to

- A. FMD
- B. Persistent diarrhea
- C. Traumatic pericarditis
- D. Non- of the above

12. Starvation ketosis can be occurred in case of

- A. Lack of butyrate
- B. Lack of acetate
- C. Lack of gluconeogenesis
- D. All of the above

13. One of the following can be considered as glucogenic fatty acid

- A. Propionic acid
- B. Acetic acid
- C. Butyric acid
- D. Glacial acetic acid



4. Predisposing factor of ketosis may include

- A. Selenium deficiency
- B. Cobalt deficiency

- C. Hypovitaminosis-D
- D. Non- of the above

15. Nervous manifestation in ketotic cow may be due to

- A. Excessive production of isopropyl alcohol
- B. Alkalosis

- C. Polioencephalomalacia
- D. All of the above

16. The main indicator of laboratory diagnosis of ketotic cow is

- A. Acetoacetic acid
- B. Glucose
- C. B-HBA

- D. Acetone
- E. Non- of the above

17. One of the following is included in the predisposing factor of hypophosphatemia

- A. High production
- B. Selenium deficiency

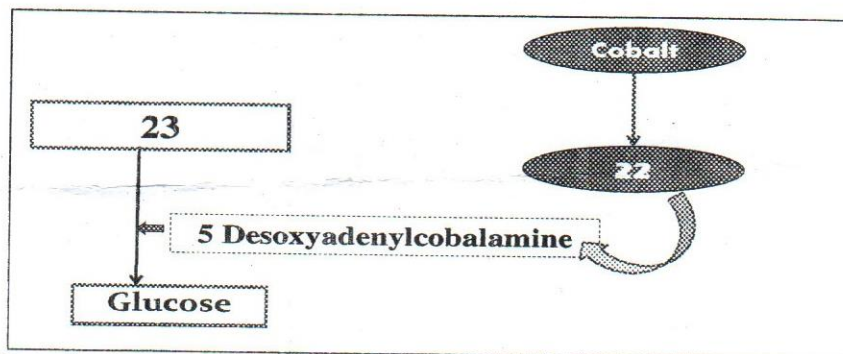
- C. Aged animal
- D. Zinc deficiency

Table:- The main cause or predisposing factor of different types of ketosis may be

Type of ketosis	Cause or predisposing factor
18. Primary K.	A. Impaction
19. Elementary K.	B. Low carbohydrate in the diet
20. Secondary K.	C. Low quality diet
21. Starvation K.	D. Subclinical form of K.

Figure: - Cobalt plays an important role in the incidence of ketosis because of:-

- A. Propionic acid
- B. Hb
- C. Butyric acid
- D. Cyanocobalamin



24. Downer cow syndrome may be due to

- A. Infectious causes
- B. Obstetric causes

- C. Surgical causes
- D. All of the above

25. Pleuritic friction rub may be detected in.....

- A. Pre exudative stage of pleurisy
- B. Exudative stage of pleurisy

- C. Adhesion stage of pleurisy
- D. All of the above

26. Which of the following is not indicated for the treatment of pleuritis?

- A. Paracentesis
- B. Diuretics.

- C. Antibiotics.
- D. Anti-inflammatory

27. Which of the following statements about lobular pneumonia is true?

- A. It occurs due to viral causes
- B. It occurs due to bacterial causes

- C. It occurs due to bacterial and viral causes
- D. It occurs due to parasitic causes

28. Which of the following statements about viral pneumonia in cattle is false?

- A. Associated with coughing
- B. Not associated with toxemia

- C. Associated with moist or dry rales
- D. None of the above

29. One of the following is related with minor pneumonic lesions in cattle?

- A. Tachypnea
- B. Dyspnea

- C. Polypnea
- D. Hyperpnea

30. Paroxysmal cough in cattle may indicator of

- A. Viral pneumonia

- B. Bacterial pneumonia



C. Parasitic pneumonia

D. Fungal pneumonia

**31. Consolidation of lung may result in ..... on auscultation of chest**

A. Increase audibility of moist rales

B. Increase audibility of dry rales

C. Increase audibility of vesicular murmur

D. Increase audibility of heart and bronchial tones

**32. Which of the following are used to detect the etiology of pneumonia?**

A. Thoracocentesis

B. Fecal examination

C. Nasal swab

D. All of the above

**33. Viral pneumonia is associated with**

A. Leukocytosis and neutrophilia

B. Leukopenia and neutrophilia

C. Leukopenia and lymphocytosis.

D. Leukocytosis and lymphocytosis

**34. Regarding necropsy findings of Bronchopneumonia, which of the following statement is false?**

A. The bronchioles contain serofibrinous or purulent exudate

B. Lung is sunken and dark red in color

C. Granular appearance of lung on the cut surface

D. a and c

**35. Which of the following diseases not associated with fever in cattle ?**

A. Emphysema

B. Pneumonia

C. Pleurisy

D. B and C

**36. Which of the following is the most implicated etiology of enzootic pneumonia in calves?**

A. Bacterial causes

B. Viral causes

C. Fungal causes

D. Parasitic causes

**37. Which of the following is associated with more frequent coughing?**

A. Laryngitis

B. Pneumonia

C. Pleurisy

D. Emphysema

**38. Which of the following is associated with expiratory dyspnea with diminished vesicular murmur?**

A. Pneumothorax

B. Pneumonia

C. Pleurisy

D. Emphysema

**39. The primary functions of the alimentary tract are:**

A. Prehension,

B. Digestion & absorption of food & water.

C. All of the above

D. None of the above

**40. Diarrhea means**

A. Imbalance in the alimentary tract

B. Lack of fluid absorption makes the faeces soft and bulky.

C. Imbalance between water loss and water intakes

D. All of the above

E. None of the above

**41. Constipation occurred when**

A. When the alimentary tract motility is reduced, constipation occurs.

B. There is increased time afforded for fluid absorption in case of constipation.

C. All of the above

D. None of the above

**42. Common causes of constipation include:**

A. Severe debility. Dehydration. Painful conditions of the anus, Paralytic ileus.

B. Partial obstruction of alimentary tract. Deficient dietary bulk.

C. All of the above

D. None of the above

**43. The common causes of diarrhea:**

A. Enteritis. Hepatic fibrosis.

B. Incomplete digestion with the passage of excess fiber or other feed constituents.

C. Functional diarrhea occurs in excitement.

D. All of the above

**44. Vomiting (Emesis) means**

A. It is a forcible expulsion of the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

B. It is a forcible expulsion of the contents of the intestine through nose which is accompanied by nausea.

C. It is a forcible expulsion of the contents of the intestine through the rectum.

**45. Stomatitis means**

A. inflammation of the oral mucosa

B. inflammation of the lingual mucosa

C. inflammation of the gums

**46. glossitis means**



- A. inflammation of the oral mucosa
- B. inflammation of the lingual mucosa

C. inflammation of the gums

**47. gingivitis means**

- A. inflammation of the oral mucosa
- B. inflammation of the lingual mucosa

C. inflammation of the gums

**48. The common causes of Simple stomatitis**

- A. Traumatic injuries: Chemical injuries: Pastures may contain some irritant plants.
- B. Infection may extend from abscess of cheeks or pharynx.
- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above

**49. Clinical findings of Simple stomatitis**

- A. Painful mastication and salivation. Foam at the commissures of the lips.
- B. Drooling of saliva. Fetid odour, Enlargement of the local lymph nodes.
- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above

**50. Esophageal obstruction means**

A. Chock

B. Shock

C. Shouk

**51. The main causes of esophageal Stenosis**

- A. Chronic Esophagitis. Presence of abscess.
- B. Enlargement of the mediastinal lymph glands in case of tuberculosis.

- C. May be due to nervous troubles.
- D. All of the above

**52. Primary indigestion:**

- A. These originated in the pre-stomachs themselves.

- B. Not In the wall of the rumen or in the contents.
- C. Is a sequele to diseases in other organs.

**53. Secondary indigestion:**

- A. These originated in the pre-stomachs themselves.

- B. In the wall of the rumen or in the contents.
- C. Is a sequele to diseases in other organs.

**54. Indigestion means**

- A. It is impairment of the process of digestion.
- B. Impairment of the process of absorption.

- C. Impairment of the process of metabolism.
- D. All of the above

**55. Changes in pH cause**

- A. Depress the ruminal motility.
- B. Depress the ruminal microflora activity.

- C. fall in milk yield
- D. All of the above

**56. Death may occur in acidosis due to.**

- A. Histamine production & dehydration.
- B. Overload.

- C. Respiratory failure.
- D. All of the above.

**57. Laminitis due to impaction caused by.**

- A. The atony of the stomach.
- B. Histamine production.

- C. Sever acidosis.
- D. All of the above

**58. The fall in milk yield may be attributed to**

- A. The sharp falls in volatile fatty acids production.

- B. The sharp falls in protein metabolism.
- C. The sharp falls in carbohydrate.

**59. Temperature in impaction.**

- A. Is below normal.
- B. Fever.

C. Normal.

**60. Ruminal movements in impaction**

- A. Are completely absent.
- B. Decreased

C. Increased

**61. Palpation on the left paralumbar fossa in impaction.**

- A. Reveals a firm and doughy material.
- B. Reveals a pasty material.

C. Reveals a softy material.

**62. Animal exhibit during impaction.**

- A. Abdominal pain with kicking at the belly.

B. Excitability and anxiety.

C. Dumpy and lateral recompensed.

**63. Ruminal tympany means**

- A. Over- distension of the rumen and reticulum with gases.
- B. Over- distension of the rumen and reticulum with ingesta.
- C. Over- distension of the rumen and reticulum foams.

**64. Bloat means.**

- A. Free gas tympany.
- B. Gas mixed with the ingesta.

**65. Secondary Ruminal tympany may be due to.**

- A. Physical obstruction or Vagus indigestion .
- B. Interference with the nerve pathways

**66. Percussion in Ruminal tympany**

- A. Produces tympanic sound all over the rumen.

**67. Nephritis means.**

- A. Inflammation of the kidneys.
- B. Inflammation of the urethra.

**68. Nephritis is characterized by.**

- A. Severe kidney infection
- B. High body temperature.

**69. Unilateral Urinary stones may lead to.**

- A. Hydronephrosis.
- B. Nephrosis.

**70. Inflammation in the bladder means.**

- A. Cystitis.
- B. Nephrosis.

**71. Some of the more obvious signs of Cystitis are.**

- A. excessive urination,
- B. excessive posturing to urinate,

**72. Bloody urine may be due to.**

- A. Stones
- B. Blood parasites

**73. Urolithiasis means.**

- A. Formation of calculi in the kidneys.
- B. Formation of calculi in the ureter.
- D. All of the above

**74. Decreased water intake.**

- A. Increase the incidence of stones.
- B. Decrease the incidence of stones.

**75. Rumination is severely disturbed in**

- A. all severe febrile and painful affections,
- B. surgical diseases, and gastric and intestinal disturbances

- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above

- C. Persistent or enlarged thymus. Or esophageal obstruction.
- D. All of the above

- B. Produces dull sound all over the rumen.
- C. Produces no sound all over the rumen.

- C. Inflammation of the urinary bladder.

- C. the kidneys lose their ability to filter toxins.
- D. All of the above.

- C. Pyelonephritis.

- C. Nephritis.

- C. Blood in the urine, or dribbling of urine.
- D. All of the above.

- C. Hypophosphatemia
- D. All of the above

- C. Formation of calculi in the bladder or urethra.

- C. No relation with stones.

- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above

Best wishes

Prof. Dr. Abdelghany Hefnawy Abdelghany