



The 5th Year, Poultry and Rabbit Diseases, 2nd Term Exam (27-5-2023) (Time: 2 hours)
من فضلك لاحظ أن الامتحان يتكون من ٥ صفحات في ثلاث ورقات (أنظر الأسئلة في الخلف)

Choose the correct answer (15 marks)

1. A fifty thousand (50000) brown layer chicken flock aged 35 weeks, showing increased mortality, respiratory sounds, during PM examination, air sacculitis, fibrinous pneumonia, and oophoritis were prominent. Egg examination revealed abnormal calcification at the broad end of the egg. The suspected disease is.....
a) FC b) Salmonella c) MS d) IC
2. Acute Fowl Cholera infection in layers and breeders should be differentiated from.....
a) aflatoxicosis b) NE c) pullorum disease d) avian influenza
3. The major necrotizing toxin produced by *Clostridium perfringens* is
a) aflatoxin b) Iota-toxin c) NetB toxin d) both b and c
4. Predisposing factor of necrotic enteritis (NE) is.....
a) Coccidial infection b) enteric bacterial diseases c) immuno-suppressive diseases d) all of them
5. *E. necatrix* mainly affect.....
a) floor reared pullets b) broilers c) battery reared pullets d) all of them
6. Fenbendazole in drinking water is used to treat.....
a) trichomoniasis b) ascaris c) histomoniasis d) both a and c
7. *Ascaridia galli* mainly affects
a) broiler chickens b) floor reared layer chickens c) caged layer chickens d) pigeons
8. The efficient vaccine for IC in the endemic area should contains.....
a) Serotypes A, B and C b) Serotype B only c) Serotype A only d) Serotypes B and C
9. High..... diet is an important predisposing factor for NE.
a) fat b) carbohydrate c) protein d) fiber
10. A ten thousand (10000) broiler chicken flock aged 25 days, showing severe depression, pale yellowish comb, sleepy appearance, fresh bloody diarrhea, and the mortality rate was 30 chicks daily. The suspected disease is
a) Coccidiosis b) Salmonellosis c) NE d) both a or b
11. are (is) the main test(s) used before the application of MG and MS live vaccines.
a) PCR and ELISA b) ELISA c) PCR d) SPA
12. The best antibiotic treatment of Salmonellosis in broilers is
a) sulpha+trimethbrim+colistin b) lincomycin c) doxycycline d) tylosin
13. Bacterin (vaccine) of *Pasteurella multocida* in poultry should include.....
a) Serotypes A1, 3, 4 b) Serotype E c) Serotype B d) Serotype B & C
14. The best treatment of NE infection is.....
a) neomycin b) sulphonamide c) Penicillin d) oxytetracycline

15. An estrogen like mycotoxin, decreases fertility, egg production and egg size in layers.....
 a) zearalenone b) fumonisin c) deoxynivalenol d) diacetoscirpenol
16. The best time for coccidial vaccination is
 a) On 1st day in hatchery b) On 7th day of age c) On 10th day of age d) All of them
17. *Coccidia* is characterized by
 a) resistance of oocyst to many disinfectant b) simple, direct and short life cycle
 c) host, tissue and species specific d) all of them
18. is an antibiotic should be avoided for 1 week after coccidial vaccination
 a) enrofloxacin b) oxytetracycline c) erythromycin d) lincomycin
19. A ten thousand (10000) broiler chicken, 27 days of age, with 15 daily mortalities. The postmortem lesions of dead birds showed a yellow ascites, flabby hearts, swollen, mosaic colored livers, swollen gall bladders, swollen kidneys and congested intestines were seen. The suspected disease is
 a) *E. coli* b) *Salmonella* c) NE d) Mycotoxicosis
20. During *E. tenella* infection most of the mortality occurs betweendays post infection (directly a few hours after appearance of hemorrhages on the litter).
 a) 1-2 b) 5 - 6 c) 13-14 d) 10-11
21. Treatment of outbreak of coccidia depend on
 a) use of a chemical anticoccidial b) use of an ionophores anticoccidial
 c) use of lincomycin d) both b and c
22. The most susceptible species of poultry to mycotoxins is.....
 a) chickens b) ducks c) turkeys d) quails
23. Brooder pneumonia is mainly due to.....
 a) hatchery contamination b) vertical transmission of *Aspergillus* sp.
 c) chilling d) mycoplasmosis
24. Bacterial pathogen(s) producing protease enzyme that destruct immunoglobulin (Ig) G is (are).....
 a) MG b) *G. anatis* c) *Av. paragallinarum* d) all of them
25. Re-infection with the same coccidial species can take place in.....
 a) a maximum of 10 months b) a minimum of 10 days
 c) a maximum of 10 days d) a minimum of 10 months
26. The main entry of FC to the blood circulation is through
 a) digestive tract infection b) respiratory tract infection c) both a, and b d) blood
27. It is a part of the cell wall of *E. coli* that is responsible for toxemia and high mortalities.....
 a) verotoxin b) alphatoxin c) enterotoxin d) endotoxin
28. Vertically transmitted bacteria is.....
 a) *Av. paragallinarum* b) MG c) *Staphylococcus* d) *P. multocida*

29. A Five Thousand (5000) broiler chicken flock aged 25 days, showing star gazing posture, yellowish diarrhea, decreased feed intake, decreased body weight gain and very low mortality. The PM examination only revealed whitish necrosis of duodenum, the disease is.....
- a) salmonellosis b) coccidiosis (*E. acervulina*) c) NE d) vitamin B2 deficiency
30. The most susceptible bird specie to coccidiosis is.....
- a) chickens b) turkeys c) ducks d) sparrows
31. Gasping of newly hatched chicks may be caused by.....
- a) FC b) staphylococcus c) aspergillosis d) none of them
32. Pipped in shell chick syndrome is caused by.....
- a) Clostridia b) MG c) ORT d) coccidia
33. The best treatment for aspergillosis is.....
- a) metronidazole b) antibiotics c) amphotericin B d) probiotics
34. A thirty thousand (30000) broiler chicken flock aged 21 days, showing respiratory manifestation (mainly rales, coughing, sneezing), decreased feed intake, decreased body weight gain and 20 birds daily mortality. The PM examination revealed fibrinous airsacculitis and pneumonia. The suspected disease is.....
- a) Salmonella b) CRD due to MG infection c) NE d) both a or b
35. High urate concentration in blood occur during..... infection in baby chicks
- a) Gallibacterium b) Salmonellosis c) Mycoplasma d) *A. paragallinarum*
36. The worst (low efficacy) program for control of coccidial infection in broiler chickens.....
- a) Continuous use of single drug b) Shuttle program c) Rotation program d) All of them
37. A seventy thousand (70000) caged layer flock aged 35 week, showing respiratory manifestation (mainly Sinusitis), severely decreased feed intake, decreased egg production about 20% and the mortality rate was very low. The suspected disease is
- a) *E. coli* b) Salmonella c) IC d) both a or b
38. Type of vaccines used in coccidial control.....
- a) Live attenuated b) Killed c) Recombinant d) Immune complex
39. Vaccination for Infectious Coryza (IC) should be applied..... for full protection.
- a) Twice b) Once c) 4 times d) 3 times
40. Staphylococcus infection in layers and breeders should be differentiated from.....
- a) IC b) NE c) Chronic form of FC d) MG
41. Decreased growth rate in broilers may be due to.....
- a) ORT b) MG c) NE d) All of them
42. Torticollis in Pekin duck flock aged 21 days, may be caused by.....
- a) IC b) NE c) Infectious Serositis d) *E. coli*
43. The coccidial species causing bloody diarrhea is
- a) *E. praecox* b) *E. maxima* c) *E. necatrix* d) None of them

44. Ciliated epithelium in trachea and oviduct may be affected by
 a) Gallibacterium b) Clostridia sp. c) Mycoplasma d) both a and c
45. White pinpoint liver necrosis in layers may be caused by.....
 a) *G. anatis* b) *A. paragallinarum* c) MG d) All of them
46. Omphalitis in chickens may be caused by
 a) ORT or *G. anatis* b) Staphylococcus or *E. coli* c) FC or IC d) MG or NE
47. Cytolytic RTX toxin known as GtxA is produced by
 a) *G. anatis* b) MG c) *E. coli* d) None of them
48. The main aim of coccidial vaccination in broiler chickens is
 a) high body weight gain b) replacement of field coccidian strain c) decreasing NE d) Both b and c
49. The best specific and most effective treatments for MG are.....
 a) tiamulin & tilmicosin b) neomycin & colistin c) sulphadimethoxazin d) josamycin
50. One of the best disinfectants for coccidia in chickens house
 a) formalin b) sodium hydroxide c) potassium permanganate d) phenol
51. Salpingitis, oophoritis and peritonitis in layers may be caused by
 a) *G. anatis* b) IC c) *E. coli* d) both a and c
52. The oocysts in feces become infective (sporulated) in after shedding in the house litter.
 a) 2-3 days b) 2-3 weeks c) 2-3 hours d) 6-7 days
53. A twenty thousand (20000) floor reared broiler flock aged 30 days, showing brownish diarrhea, depression, decreased feed intake and decreased body weight gain with sudden mortalities. The PM examination revealed severe enteritis and cholangiohepatitis. The suspected disease is.....
 a) FC b) clinical necrotic enteritis c) sub-clinical necrotic enteritis d) MG
54. in *E. coli* the responsible for attachment to the respiratory epithelium.
 a) type I fimbria b) P fimbria c) flagella d) none of them
55. HSCAS toxin binders is more suitable for control of
 a) ochratoxins b) aflatoxins c) T- toxins d) all of them
56. Fowl Cholera is always associated with the presence ofin the poor biosecurity poultry farms
 a) dogs b) sparrows c) rodents d) pigeon
57. For delaying absorption of T2 toxins, is used in feed
 a) hydrated sodium calcium aluminium silicates b) B-glucan c) propionic acid d) copper sulphates
58. The vitamin that has relatedness with coccidiosis therapy.....
 a) Niacin b) choline c) vit A d) vit C
59. CuSo₄ is are used in the treatment of.....
 a) Aspergillosis b) MG c) ORT d) ORT or MG
60. is characterized by high morbidity and low mortality.
 a) IC b) MG c) FC d) NE

Put A (✓) or B (✗) (10 marks):-

1. Broiler chickens could be infected with *E. tenella* 2 times within the same production cycle ()
2. Infectious coryza is known to be a bad management (poor biosecurity) disease ()
3. Ochratoxins mainly affect mucous membrane of chickens ()
4. Alpha toxins are produced by non-pathogenic *C. perfringens* ()
5. For effective control of FC in chickens, prolonged medication program must be considered ()
6. Pelleting heat destruct mycotoxins in poultry feed ()
7. *S. enteritidis* live attenuated vaccines protect against fowl typhoid in chickens ()
8. Mycoplasma is an intracellular microorganism ()
9. Cefotax injection able to control Mycoplasma in chickens ()
10. *E.coli* live vaccines give a weak protection against field infection ()
11. Infectious coryza is mostly complicated with ND infection in layers ()
12. Aflatoxicosis causes Lazy Leukocytic Syndrome in birds ()
13. *Eimeria meliagrimitis* of turkeys able to infect chickens ()
14. The economic importance of *Eimeria acervulina* owed to the high mortality rate occurred ()
15. Synergistic effect of 2 concomitant mycotoxins induces higher losses to poultry production ()
16. Red mite infestation can cause egg production losses in layers ()
17. Canker in pigeons should be differentiated from wet form of pox virus ()
18. Arthritis can be caused by clostridia sp. ()
19. High mortality in chickens may induced by antagonism between tiamulin and toltrazuril ()
20. Lung nodules are a characteristic lesion for aspergillosis in baby chicks ()
21. Pullorum disease can infect both chicks and pigeon squabs ()
22. Salinomycin is an ionophorus anticoccidial drug ()
23. Heart nodules may be induced by salmonellosis ()
24. The most characteristic PM lesions of Salmonellosis of mature layers or breeders is oophoritis ()
25. F strain vaccine for MG is forbidden to be used in broilers ()
26. *E. necatrix* is a very weak replicating coccidial specie ()
27. *R. anatipestifer* infection is a disease of domestic ducks and geese, at the age of 1-8 weeks ()
28. The best treatment for *E. coli* should be detected after sensitivity test ()
29. *Mycoplasma synoviae* induces skeletal abnormalities in turkeys embryos ()
30. Serological test should be done alone to be sure of negative MG flock before vaccination ()
31. Fowl cholera induces high mortality rate in vaccinated layers ()
32. Cholangiohepatitis is always associated with necrotic enteritis even in subclinical form ()
33. Vitamin deficiency in breeder feed may affect the healthy status of newly hatched chicks ()
34. Managemental factors may play an important role in cases of nephritis in chickens ()
35. Visceral and articular gout may be caused by salmonella infection in poultry ()
36. During coccidiosis and/or NE, the routine drinking water vaccination for ND should be stopped ()
37. Aflatoxicosis affect the immune response to vaccination program in poultry ()
38. Amoxicillin in drinking water is the best treatment for clostridial infection in rabbits ()
39. Live vaccines for ND and/or IB may be used during MG infection in chickens without any drawbacks ()
40. Sulfonamides are the best treatment for IC in mature laying chickens ()

Good Luck