



**Infectious Diseases Final Examination**  
**Fifth Grade Second Semester (2022-2021)**



**Date: 21/6/2022**

**Time: 2 hours**

**Part I: Choose the correct answer and mark on true the letter in the Bubble sheet (18.75 Marks):**

<b>1) Incubation period of the enzootic bovine leucosis ranged between:</b>	
a. 4-5 months	b. 6-7years
c. 4-5 years	d. 6-7 months
<b>2) The most pathognomonic PM lesion in case of anthrax is.</b>	
a. Splenomegaly	b. edema of the lung
c. Friable kidney	d. LN enlargement
<b>3) Dourine is caused by.</b>	
a. Trypanosoma evansi	b. Trypanosoma equiperdium
c. Sporotrichum equi	d. Fusobacterium
<b>4) Silent infection with Johne's disease occurs in ..... of the disease.</b>	
a. Stage 1	b. Stage 2
c. Stage3	d. Stage 4
<b>5) The recommended field vaccine for control of splenic fever is</b>	
a. Pasteur vaccine	b. A virulent spore vaccine
c. Nasal vaccine	d. Recombinant vaccine
<b>6) A homologous PPR vaccine is preferable for PPR vaccination</b>	
a. To avoid confusion when retrospective serological surveys when done	b. More potent
c. Highly specific	d. Highly sensitive
<b>7) Peracute form of PPR is more frequent in</b>	
a. Goats	b. Sheep
c. Cattle	d. Pigs
<b>8) Cattle and pigs develop ..... PPR Infections</b>	
a. Inapparent	b. Acute
c. Chronic	d. Subacute
<b>9) Congestion in the posterior part of the colon 'Zebra stripes' is a constant lesion in .....</b>	
a. Sheep and goat pox	b. Blue tongue
c. RFV	d. PPR
<b>10) Sheep pox and goat pox characterized by typical pox lesions occur particularly</b>	
a. Head	b. Under the tail
c. All over the body	d. Back
<b>11) In case of sheep pox and goat pox, nodules develop in the lungs causing bronchopneumonia in</b>	
a. Papulo-vesicular form only	b. Nodular form ('stone pox') only
c. Malignant form only	d. All of them
<b>12) Live attenuated sheep pox vaccine can be used for vaccination of</b>	
a. LSD	b. RFV
c. BT	d. PPR
<b>13) Rift Valley fever is caused by a virus belongs to</b>	
a. Orbivirus	b. Phlebovirus
c. Lentivirus	d. Paramyxovirus
<b>14) Sources for RFV spread to humans include</b>	





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a. Ticks	b. Ingestion
c. Inhalation	d. Blood of infected animals and blood sucking insects
<b>15) Nearly 100% mortalities is recorded during RFV outbreaks in young animals except</b>	
a. Lambs	b. Kids
c. Calves	d. Foals
<b>16) RFV abortion in ruminants occurs during</b>	
a. Early stage	b. Late stage
c. Any stage	d. Med stage
<b>17) The yellow appearance and petechial hemorrhages are characteristics of hepatic necrosis in case of</b>	
a. RFV	b. BT
c. PPR	d. Stone pox
<b>18) If RVF is suspected, extra precautions should be taken in the collection and shipment of specimens because of</b>	
a. The potential for human infection	b. The fear of introducing exotic disease
c. RVF is a highly contagious disease	d. Availability of vectors
<b>19) RVF live attenuated vaccine (Smithburn strain) disadvantages include</b>	
a. Short-term immunity	b. Poster revaccination
c. Residual pathogenicity for pregnant ewes (abortion) and pathogenic for humans	d. Large dose
<b>20) RVF Inactivated - virus vaccine :</b>	
a. Requires two inoculations and annual revaccination	b. Abortogenic
c. One inoculation confers immunity lasting 3 years	d. Pathogenic for human
<b>21) There is antigenic relationship between BEFV and..... that theoretically can be used in vaccination</b>	
a. Rabies virus	b. Pox & para-pox virus
c. BSE	d. FMD virus
<b>22) The scrapie agent is thought to be spread most commonly from the ewe to her offspring and to other lambs through</b>	
a. Suckling	b. Contact with the placenta and placental fluids
c. Insect bit	d. Inhalation
<b>23) The scrapie agent is</b>	
a. A prion	b. A virion
c. Normal protein in the brain	d. Gram-negative bacteria
<b>24) P.M lesions of FMD are all the following except...</b>	
a. Erosions& ulcers	b. Coronitis
c. Myocarditis in young calf	d. Enteritis
<b>25) Swelling of the throat and/or neck can be seen in the following camel infectious diseases except</b>	
a. Hemorrhagic septicemia	b. Anthrax
c. Hemorrhagic disease	d. Contagious skin necrosis
<b>26) All of the following consider a sequelae to infectious calf diarrhea EXCEPT</b>	
a. Dehydration	b. Hypoglycemia
c. Alkalosis	d. Hypovolemia
<b>27) Squeal of Rinderpest are .....</b>	





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a. Destruction of B&T lymphocytes	b. immunosuppression
c. All of Them	d. Super infection by other diseases
<b>28) The Control of FMD in enzootic areas as Egypt depend on regular Vaccination by</b>	
a. Killed polyvalent vaccine	b. Monovalent vaccine
c. Toxoid vaccine	d. Live attenuated vaccine
<b>29) The mortality rate of BSE may reach up to .....</b>	
a. 25%	b. 50%
c. 100%	d. 5%
<b>30) BSE is a neurological disease and can be confused with ...</b>	
a. Rabies	b. brain abscess
c. lead poisoning	d. all of them
<b>31) The main vector for transmission of bovine ephemeral fever in cattle herds</b>	
a. Ticks	b. animal secretion
c. Arthropods	d. contact with infected animal
<b>32) BEF can be clinically differentiated from the FMD disease in dairy cattle by .....</b>	
a. Vesicles at udder & mouth	b. salivation
c. SNT	d. AGID
<b>33) The recommended vaccine for control of Anthrax is</b>	
a. Pasteur vaccine	b. A virulent spore vaccine
c. Nasal vaccine	d. Recombinant vaccine.
<b>34) All of the following is right about RVF except .....</b>	
a. Disease in young animal characterized by high mortality but in adult characterized by abortion.	b. Infection in human by influenza-like disease
c. All isolates of virus are serologically un-similar.	d. Its biomarker is hepatitis.
<b>35) What is the type of Orf vaccine?</b>	
a. Live-attenuated vaccine.	b. Wild vaccine
c. In free area: killed vaccine used only.	d. Inactivated vaccine
<b>36) Soil borne disease as .....</b>	
a. Anthrax	b. Black leg Disease
c. A and B	d. Rinderpest
<b>37) Brane mash appearance is a characteristic lesion or sign for.....</b>	
a. Foot and mouth disease	b. Lumpy Skin disease
c. Malignant catarrhal fever	d. Rinderpest
<b>38) Coliforms group characterized by the following features except.....</b>	
a. Contagious microorganism	b. Enviromental microorganism
c. Gram -ve	d. Cause clinical mastitis
<b>39) The most common route of transmission of T.B among cattle is</b>	
a. Inhalation of contaminated dust	b. Direct & indirect contact
c. Transplacental, coitus and contamination by mouth parts of insects	d. Mainly AI.
<b>40) Chronic mastitis is characterized by .....</b>	
a. Elevated SCC	b. Hypo-trophied udder
c. milk contains clots or shreds of fibrin	d. All of them
<b>41) Which of the following is Considered a characteristic sins of contagious pustular dermatitis?</b>	
a. Zebra Stripes	b. Tiger heart





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c. Proliferative lesions on muzzle and lips of goat	d. Joint Swelling
<b>42) Paramyxoviridae is an important virus family affecting animals causing :</b>	
a. Canine distemper in dogs	b. PPR in sheep and goat
c. Rinderpest in cattle	d. All of them
<b>43) ..... is symptomless carrier of MCF virus</b>	
a. Dog	b. Sheep
c. Cat	d. Camel
<b>44) In sheep pox and goat pox, sources of virus are</b>	
a. Faeces	b. Nasal secretions
c. crusts, nodules	d. All of them
<b>45) Rectal Corrugation and thickening in sub-mucosa of large intestine associated with .....</b>	
a. T. B	b. Paratuberculosis
c. E-coli	d. Cl. Septicum
<b>46) Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis is caused by .....</b>	
a. Alpha herpes virus	b. Gamma herpes virus
c. Pest virus	d. Pox virus
<b>47) Zebra marking in intestine is a characteristic P.M. For .....</b>	
a. Rinderpest	b. Lumpy Skin disease
c. a and b	d. 3 day sickness
<b>48) Struck is an infectious toxemic diseases of yearling and 2 years old sheep caused by :</b>	
a. Toxins of clostridium perfringens type C	b. Clostridium perfringens type C
c. Toxins of clostridium perfringens type E	d. Clostridium perfringens type E
<b>49) Environmental pathogens causing mastitis is .....</b>	
a. Escherichia coli	b. Klebsiella
c. Streptococci dysgalacteaia	d. All of them
<b>50) Black pox is caused by .....</b>	
a. Fusobacterium necrophorm	b. Staphylococci aureus
c. A and B	d. None of them
<b>51) All of the following is true about sheep pox and goat pox except .....</b>	
a. Sensitive to detergents	b. Unstable Virus and subject for variation
c. Enveloped virus	d. b and c
<b>52) Forms of Clinical Signs in Anthrax .....</b>	
a. Peracute	b. Acute
c. Subacute-chronic	d. All of them
<b>53) The most important serological test for PPR is .....</b>	
a. ELISA	b. Virus neutralization competitive
c. Agar gel immunodiffusion	d. Immunoelectrophoresis
<b>54) Genus Orbivirus that cause blue tongue have ..... serotypes</b>	
a. 27	b. 30
c. 24	d. 60
<b>55) Blue tongue is characterized by .....</b>	
a. Catarrhal stomatitis	b. Rhinitis
c. Enteritis	d. All of them
<b>56) ..... Is viral disease that cause mild sores on teats and udder of cattle</b>	





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a. Pseudocowpox	b. Bovine Teat Warts
c. A and B	d. Cowpox
<b>57) Clinical signs of blue tongue include .....</b>	
a. Face and Feet	b. Feces
c. Fetus	d. All of them
<b>58) Bovine ulcerative mammillitis caused by ...</b>	
a. Cowpox virus	b. Bovine herpes virus
c. Bovine papilloma virus	d. Staphylococci aureus
<b>59) Staphylococci mastitis is characterized by the following features except.....</b>	
a. Gram +ve	b. Reduce somatic cell count
c. Contagious microorganism	d. Lowers milk yield
<b>60) The dozing and head pushing are characteristic signs for.....</b>	
a. MCF	b. BVD
c. R.P	d. FMD
<b>61) The incidence of mastitis due to coliforms is high in the following periods except .....</b>	
a. Early Lactation	b. First month of pregnancy
c. After Parturition	d. Transient Period
<b>62) A disease causing sudden death in sheep</b>	
a. Tetanus	b. Sheep pox
c. Anthrax	d. FMD
<b>63) Which of the following is not true about KATA...</b>	
a. Have carrier state	b. Cause high morbidity rate
c. Cattle have inapparent infection	d. Disease is fetal in goats
<b>64) The causative agent of black leg disease is .....</b>	
a. <i>C. Chauvoei</i>	b. <i>C. Botulinum</i>
c. A and B	d. <i>C. Septicum</i>
<b>65) A disease affecting sheep causing necrotic hepatitis</b>	
a. FMD	b. Bluetongue
c. RVF	d. Sheep pox
<b>66) All of the following disease transmitted by insect except ...</b>	
a. Goat plague	b. Bluetongue
c. RVF	d. Akabane
<b>67) The characteristic post-mortem lesion of black-leg disease is</b>	
a. Liver necrosis	b. Muscles necrosis, appear dark red
c. Enteritis	d. All of the above
<b>68) Hemorrhagic septicemia is a per-acute fatal disease specially in</b>	
a. Cow	b. Sheep
c. Buffaloes	d. Goat
<b>69) The most practiced method for diagnosis of Paratuberculosis is ...</b>	
a. Rectal Scraping	b. Tuberculin Test
c. Virus isolation	d. AGID
<b>70) Disease which cause congenital abnormalities in sheep.</b>	
a. Bluetongue	b. RVF
c. Akabane	d. All of them





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<b>71) Which of the following is a synonymous of Akabane?</b>	
a. Mad cow disease	b. AH syndrome
c. Sore-mouth	d. KATA
<b>72) ..... causes acute gangrenous mastitis.</b>	
a. <i>M. bovis</i>	b. <i>Streptococcus agalactia</i>
c. <i>S. aureus</i>	d. <i>Corynebacterium pyogenes</i>
<b>73) .....is a disease of cattle characterized by fever, cutaneous nodules, and lymphadenitis.</b>	
a. Bovine ephemeral fever	b. Lumpy Skin disease
c. Foot and mouth disease	d. Malignant catarrhal fever
<b>74) Bovine viral diarrhoea infection of immune pregnant cow up to 125 days of gestation produce ...:</b>	
a. Abortion	b. Mummification
c. Still birth	d. Normal immunocompetent virus free calf
<b>75) BEF is.....</b>	
a. Bovine ephemeral fever	b. Bovine epizootic fever
c. Three-day stiff sickness	d. All of them

### Part II: Put True or False in Bubble sheet (6.25 Marks)

1. In advanced case of pink eye, the normal shape of cornea change to conical shape with ulcer.
2. The Johne's disease characterized by pipe stream diarrhea.
3. Anthrax is one of sudden death diseases characterized by sever cough and mucopurulent nasal discharge.
4. Cattle rinderpest vaccine can be used for vaccination of PPR in goats.
5. ORF virus is immunologically similar to goat pox and pseudocowpox virus.
6. Wild type vaccine can be used for control of contagious ecthyma.
7. BSE agent evoke strong immune response and inflammatory reaction in host animals.
8. Mortality rate of Sheep pox and goat pox is higher in endemic area than in imported animal.
9. The blindness of human due to complicated infection by RFV is reversible.
10. Sheep pox and goat pox vaccine is highly effective due to it is a stable virus.
11. The main source of Foot and mouth disease is clinically cases and carriers.
12. The ulcers of Cowpox is horse shoe-shaped ring
13. The site of multiplication of Blue Tongue Virus is the endothelial lining of blood vessels
14. Vaccine of infections enzootic hepatitis of sheep and cattle must be polyvalent.
15. When non-immune pregnant cow infected by Bovine viral diarrhoea (BVD) up to 125 days of gestation, the calf will be normal or free from infection.
16. The Cross-Section in lymph nodes in case of T.B characterized by onion shape or lamellated.
17. In mild mastitis cases the preferred route of treatment is intra-mammary antibiotic syringes
18. Mastitis which caused by *Mycoplasma* characterized by clotted bloody milk.
19. The most common form of mastitis is subclinical mastitis.
20. Cattle is considered as Amplifier host for FMD
21. *Streptococcus agalactiae* is environmental pathogen causing mastitis.
22. There is high risk of secondary bacterial infection in BEF due to ulcers and necrosis.
23. Acute form of bovine viral diarrhoea (BVD) is common in young groups (6-24 month) and sporadic.
24. Techniques for detection of bovine malignant catarrh antibodies are NT, ELISA, and FAT.
25. Cattle recovered from FMD infection gain immunity for all serotype

With Best Wishes

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