



## Infectious Diseases Final Examination Fifth Grade Second Semester (2022-2023)

Date: 3/6/2023

Time: 2 hours

### Part 1: Please choose the correct answer (15 Marks)

1. The most pathognomonic PM lesion in the case of anthrax is.

A Splenomegaly	B Edema the of lung
C Friable kidney	D LN enlargement

2. The recommended field vaccine for the control of splenic fever is:

A Pasteur vaccine	B A virulent spore vaccine
C Nasal vaccine	D Recombinant vaccine

3. A homologous PPR vaccine is preferable for PPR vaccination:

A To avoid confusion when retrospective serological surveys are done	B More potent
C Highly specific	D Highly sensitive

4. Peracute form of PPR is more frequent in:

A Goats	B Sheep
C Cattle	D Pigs

5. Cattle and pigs develop ..... PPR Infections.

A Inapparent	B Acute
C Chronic	D Subacute

6. Congestion in the posterior part of the colon 'Zebra stripes' is constant lesion in .....

A Sheep and goat pox	B Bluetongue
C RFV	D PPR

7. In case of Sheep pox and goat pox, nodules develop in lungs causing bronchopneumonia in:

A Papulovesicular form only	B Nodular form ('stone pox') only
C Malignant form only	D All of them

8. Live attenuated sheep pox vaccine can be used for the vaccination of:

A LSD	B RFV
C BT	D PPR

9. Rift Valley Fever spread to humans through:

A Blood-sucking insects	B Through ingestion
C Through inhalation	D Direct contact with the blood of infected animals and blood-sucking insects

10. Nearly 100% mortalities are recorded during RFV outbreaks in young animals except:

A Lambs	B Kids
C Calves	D Foals

11. RFV abortion in ruminants occurs during:

A Early stage	B Late stage
C Any stage	D Med stage

12. The yellow appearance and petechial hemorrhages are characteristic of hepatic necrosis in:

A RFV	B BT
C PPR	D Stone pox





13. If RVF is suspected, extra precautions should be taken in the collection and shipment of specimens because of:

A	The potential for human infection	B	The fear of introducing an exotic disease
C	RFV is a highly contagious disease	D	Availability of vectors

14. RVF live attenuated vaccine (Smithburn strain) disadvantages include:

A	Short-term immunity	B	Poster revaccination
C	Residual pathogenicity for pregnant ewe (abortion) and pathogenic for humans	D	Large dose

15. RVF Inactivated - virus vaccine:

A	Requires two inoculations and annual revaccination	B	One inoculation confers immunity lasting 3 years
C	Abortogenic	D	Pathogenic for human

16. Paramyxoviridae is an important virus family affecting animals causing:

A	Canine distemper in dogs	B	PPR in sheep and goat
C	Rinderpest in cattle	D	All of them

17. Toxins of *Cl. septicum* is the causative agent of:

A	Big head disease	B	Malignant edema
C	Emphysematous gangrene	D	Ulcerative lymphangitis

18. In cows the presence of hepatic anemic infarction (one or more) is the characteristic postmortem findings of:

A	Redwater disease	B	Bacillary hemoglobinuria
C	Infectious enzootic hepatitis	D	A and B

19. Struck is an infectious toxemic disease of yearling and 2 years old sheep caused by:

A	Toxins of clostridium perfringens type C	B	Clostridium perfringens type C
C	Toxins of clostridium perfringens type E	D	Clostridium perfringens type E

20. Fascioliasis is an important factor in the epidemiology of .....

A	Black Death disease	B	Blackleg disease
C	Pulpy kidney	D	Infectious enzootic hepatitis

21. The etiology of Malignant edema is toxins of:

A	<i>Cl. Novyi</i> type B	B	<i>Cl. Novyi</i> type D
C	<i>Cl. Septicum</i>	D	<i>Cl. Novyi</i> type C

22. Acute highly fatal intoxication of cattle and sheep, characterized clinically by high fever, hemoglobin urea, and severe anemia is:

A	Bacillary hemoglobinuria	B	Rift Valley fever
C	Babesiosis	D	Pox virus infection

23. A disease-causing sudden death in sheep:

A	Tetanus	B	AHS
C	Anthrax	D	Caseous lymphadenitis

24. Clostridial diseases affecting muscles include:

A	<i>Cl. perfringens</i>	B	<i>Cl. Botulinum</i>
C	A and B	D	<i>Cl. Septicum</i>

25. A Disease affecting sheep causing necrotic hepatitis:





A	AHS	B	EVR
C	RVF	D	Scrapie

26. Viral disease in goats characterized by high mortality and zebra striping in P.M:

A	Sheep and goat pox	B	Bluetongue
C	PPR	D	RFV

27. Adult sheep showing enlargement and abscessation of one or more L.N:

A	RFV	B	Sheep and goat pox
C	Caseous lymph adenitis	D	Bluetongue

28. A flock of sheep, some adult sheep were found dead suddenly. P.M. examination showed large areas of liver necrosis and congestion of S/C tissues with cyanotic skin. Previous history of good condition.

A	Braxy	B	Braxy
C	Leptospirosis	D	Infectious necrotic hepatitis

29. Contact between sheep and cattle with high mortality and low morbidity is a pathognomonic characteristic of:

A	MCF	B	BVD
C	IBR	D	EBL

30. Which of the following drugs can be used in the treatment of BEF cases:

A	Calcium therapy	B	Antibiotics
C	phenyl butazone	D	All of them

31. The following samples are ideal for collection of the FMD disease diagnosis except:

A	Vesicular fluid	B	Epithelium from vesicles
C	Skin biopsy	D	All of them

32. The ideal treatment and Control of paratuberculosis in cattle herds:

A	No specific Treatment	B	Prevent fecal-oral Contamination
C	Test and culling	D	All of them

33. Bluetongue is an RNA virus of the genus Arbovirus transmitted by:

A	Direct contact	B	Airborne disease
C	Insect-borne disease	D	All of them

34. Pulpy kidney disease is one of the clostridial diseases which can be diagnosed by:

A	Sudden death & mottled appearance of kidney	B	Necrotic hepatitis
C	Pulmonary edema in the lung	D	Serous fluid the in thoracic and abdominal cavity

35. Is a predisposing factor for Black disease in sheep and goats:

A	surgical operations like castration	B	liver fluke infestation
C	overfeeding of concentrate	D	None of them

36. The best method for prevention of PPR disease in small ruminants by:

A	Isolation of sheep from cattle	B	Isolation & treatment of diseased animals
C	Vaccination by live attenuated vaccine	D	Prophylactic therapy with oxytetracycline

37. Blackleg, Malignant edema, and Tetanus belonged to clostridium diseases that affect:

A	Muscle	B	Liver
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- |                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| C Gastrointestinal tract | D None of them |
|--------------------------|----------------|
38. The order of host susceptibility to bacillary hemoglobinuria is:
- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| A Mainly in cattle, less in sheep                   | B Mainly in sheep & rarely in cattle |
| C Mainly in sheep, less in cattle & rarely in goats | D All species are equally affected   |
39. Clostridium novyi type A is the causative agent of .....
- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| A Big head disease       | B Malignant edema         |
| C Emphysematous gangrene | D Ulcerative lymphangitis |
40. Stop of feeding especially the concentrate is an important point for control of:
- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| A Pulpy kidney disease | B Struck              |
| C A and B              | D Black death disease |
41. Acute form of bluetongue in sheep is characterized by:
- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| A Pyrexia up to 42°C, depression, Inflammation, ulceration, erosion, and necrosis of the mucosae of the mouth, and swollen and cyanotic tongue | B Abscess formation all over the body |
| C Sudden death   | D None of them                        |
42. Contagious ecthyma could be transmitted by:
- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| A Direct through slight wounds, grass seeds, or other prickly plants that cause puncture wounds | B Inhalation   |
| C Ingestion   | D None of them |
43. The first lesions of contagious ecthyma develop at:
- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| A Udder and perineum | B Abdomen and feet |
| C Mouth commensures  | D Fatty tail       |
44. Bluetongue should be differentiated from:
- |           |                     |
|-----------|---------------------|
| A Rabies  | B PPR, RVF, and FMD |
| C Tetanus | D None of them      |
45. Ascoli test used for diagnosis of:
- |           |                 |
|-----------|-----------------|
| A EIA     | B Listeriosis   |
| C Anthrax | D Leptospirosis |
46. RVF should be differentiated from ..... and ..... causing sudden death.
- |                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| A Anthrax, clostridia | B Anthrax, orf    |
| C Anthrax, listeria   | D Anthrax, rabies |
47. All of the following are characterized by necrotic hepatitis except:
- |       |                 |
|-------|-----------------|
| A RVF | B Bacillary Hb  |
| C PPR | D Black disease |
48. ....Is one of the diseases characterized by its sporadic occurrence:
- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| A T.B | B RFV |
| C IBR | D FMD |
49. Pyogenic infection of the udder is usually associated with:
- |                                  |                          |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A pus and the fetid odor of milk | B Clotted milk and blood |
| C normal milk and some flake     | D Watery milk            |
50. Treatment of CBPP is not recommended outside endemic areas due to:
- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| A Elimination of organism may be impossible | B Carriers may develop |
|---|------------------------|





C	Antibiotics are generally ineffective	D	All of the above
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51. The recommended treatment of pseudocowpox includes:

A	Iodine ointment 10%	B	Broad-spectrum antibiotics such as Trioxyl
C	Dexamethasone containing ointment	D	An astringent preparation after milking and an emollient ointment before

52. Concerning rinderpest, which of the following is not correct:

A	No chronic carrier state	B	Wildlife, not a reservoir
C	Morbidity: Up to 50 % in a susceptible herd	D	Mortality: 50 % and may reach 90 – 95 %

53. Cowpox lesions are usually confined to:

A	Base of the teats	B	Around the teat orifice
C	Teats and lower part of the udder	D	All over the udder

54. Lunger is an important point in the epidemiology of:

A	FMD	B	Cattle plague
C	CBPP	D	All of them

55. The skin nodules of LSD are characterized by:

A	Firm well-demarcated nodules in the subcutaneous tissue	B	Firm well-demarcated nodules take the full skin thickness
C	Firm well demarcated nodules intradermal	D	Firm well demarcated nodules

56. The LSDV-inducing characteristic cytopathic effect in tissue: culture consists of:

A	LSD	B	BSE
C	FMD	D	Hemorrhagic septicemia

57. Multifactorial disease mainly in buffalo characterized by septicemia, fever, bronchopneumonia, and high case fatality:

A	Rapid slide agglutination test and CFT	B	CFT and ELISA
C	FAT and ELISA	D	FAT and CFT

58. Herpes virus infection in cattle induce:

A	Bovine ephemeral fever	B	IBR
C	Udder impetigo	D	Rabies

59. Serological tests used for the detection and elimination of the carrier state of CBPP are:

A	Rapid slide agglutination test and CFT	B	CFT and ELISA
C	FAT and ELISA	D	FAT and CFT

60. Vaccination against BEFV infection can be done by:

A	Live attenuated BEVV vaccine	B	Killed BEVV vaccine
C	Defensor vaccine of rabies	D	All of them

61. Perion diseases affecting bovine causing ..... diseases.

A	Bovine respiratory disease complex	B	transmissible spongiform encephalopathy
C	Vesicular stomatitis	D	Bovine enzootic leucosis

62. Enterotoxigenic E. coli pathogenic effect through secreting enterotoxin which leads to:

A	Adhere to the epithelial cell	B	Stimulates marked hypersecretion
C	Hyperesthesia	D	Stimulate gastric juice

63. Bloody milk from four quarter can be due to:





A	Streptococcus	B	Leptospirosis
C	E. coli	D	Staphylococci

64. Septicemic form of Listeriosis usually occurs in:

A	Adult ruminant	B	Sheep and goat only
C	Young ruminant and monogastric	D	Pregnant animals

65. The presence of ..... is pathognomic for cattle infection with *Mycoplasma mycoides* mycoides small colony type.

A	Adhesion of one lung to chest wall a yellow spongy mass of tissue	B	Serofibrinous inflammation of the pericardium
C	The marbled appearance of the spleen	D	Petechial hemorrhage in the lung and heart

66. Hot edema is the clinical finding of:

A	Hemorrhagic septicemia	B	CBPP
C	Edematous skin disease	D	All of them

67. *M. avium* subsp. paratuberculosis is mainly transmitted by:

A	The fecal-oral route	B	Inhalation
C	Insects	D	All of them

68. Calf dead with abdominal pain and distension and no other signs are predominant, the suspected disease is:

A	E. coli spp	B	<i>Cl. perfringens</i>
C	Salmonella spp	D	Rota virus

69. The main problem for control of FMD by vaccination is:

A	The nature of the virus contains only antigenic strains	B	The virus has many strains and sub-strain
C	Misunderstanding other diseases causing mucosal lesions with or without diarrhea.	D	The application of good vaccinal vaccine

70. Infectious bovine vulvovaginitis affecting cattle resulting in:

A	Bovine Abortion	B	Bovine encephalopathy
C	Enlargement of LN	D	A and B

71. The serotype .....,..... are the most common FMD serotype circulating in Egypt.

A	Asial, SAT1, SAT2	B	A,O, SAT2
C	SAT2, O, C	D	A, O

72. A 6-year-old cow 8 weeks into 4th lactation has recently been reluctant to enter the milking parlour, she now kicks vigorously at milking, and milk yield is reduced.

A	Chronic mastitis	B	BSE
C	Rabies	D	Cowpox

73. Control of Enzootic bovine leukosis:

A	Eradication	B	Testing of the herd by AGID
C	Limit the spread of infection	D	All of them

74. Subclinical cases of Johne's diseases characterized by:

A	No clinical signs	B	Positive with serological test
C	Continuous shedding in feces	D	All the above

75. Animals with comparative tuberculin with mammalian PPD +ve and avian PPD +ve should:





A	Culled from herd	B	Retested later
C	Retained in the herd	D	Retested post 60 day

**Part 2: Please put (True or False) (10 Marks)**

- 1- Streptomycin is the drug of choice for the treatment of clostridial soil-born infections.
- 2- Anthrax is a sudden death disease characterized by severe cough and mucopurulent nasal discharge.
- 3- Cattle rinderpest vaccine can be used for vaccination of PPR in goats.
- 4- Bronchopneumonia is a constant lesion in PPR.
- 5- A malignant form of Sheep pox and goat pox with a general distribution of lesions occurs in adults.
- 6- All RVFV isolates are serologically similar.
- 7- MCF is a tick-borne fetal and sporadic disease characterized by enlarged lymph nodes with mucosal lesions.
- 8- FMD is a contagious viral disease characterized by trigger heart in young calves in P.M. lesions.
- 9- Young calves, as well as adults, are equally susceptible to John's disease with intermittent diarrhea and good appetite.
- 10- AGID and RIA are common serological tests used for the diagnosis of Enzootic Bovine Leukosis in bovine.
- 11- Emaciation, intermandibular edema, and diarrhea are major clinical findings of advanced cases of John's disease.
- 12- BEF infection in dairy cattle may be complicated causing pulmonary emphysema and animal death.
- 13- Black disease is more common in lambs and yearlings while well-nourished adult sheep are rarely affected.
- 14- Bluetongue is a disease of sheep and occasionally cattle, Caused by an Orbivirus.
- 15- Bluetongue virus is transmitted by inhalation and ingestion.
- 16- Blackleg disease is a wound infection caused by Cl. chauvoei.
- 17- Malignant edema is an acute wound infection of sheep and cattle characterized by acute inflammation at the site of infection.
- 18- BEF vaccines are the milestone in control of the BEFV infection.
- 19- Severe anemia, leukocytosis with neutrophilia and lymphopenia, hypocalcemia, hypophosphatemia, and hypomagnesemia are characteristic clinical pathology findings of BEF.
- 20- Mycoplasmal mastitis can be treated efficiently using tetracycline teat infusion.
- 21- Corneal opacity can differentiate rinderpest from MCF.
- 22- CBPP is a highly infectious acute, subacute, or chronic disease, primarily of buffalo.
- 23- Vaccination against septicemic pasteurellosis using oil adjuvant vaccine gives good protection for 9 months with local skin reaction at the injection site.
- 24- Tylosin is the most effective antibiotic against CBPP.
- 25- Mastitis control usually starts in the dry period.
- 26- Placentitis is a major cause of abortion due to brucellosis.
- 27- Age and animal species are important determinants of Listeriosis.



- 28- IBR is a noncontagious viral disease characterized by rhinotracheitis, conjunctivitis, fever, short course, and a high recovery rate.
- 29- Paratuberculosis is a chronic disease in cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, and camel that characterized by an incubation period of 15 days and intermittent diarrhea.
- 30- the most P.M lesions of EBL are the presence of white tumor mass in the liver and LN
- 31- IBR can be treated with installation in the nose with acyclovir.
- 32- Actinomyces bovis is a gram-negative filament, it is the primary cause of Lumpy jaw.
- 33- No cross-protection between FMDV serotypes complicate the control programs of disease in Egypt.
- 34- Vaccination of Rinderpest can be achieved by live attenuated tissue Culture Vaccine.
- 35- In Paratuberculosis, interspecies transmission is a common occurrence.
- 36- The mortality rate of BSE may reach up to 100%.
- 37- Up till now, there is no effective treatment or vaccine for controlling MCF all over the world.
- 38- The degree of dehydration can be determined clinically in field cases by skin tent test.
- 39- the administration of potent anti-inflammatories is helpful in the treatment of acute systemic mastitis.
- 40- Actinomycosis is caused by Moraxella bovis.
- 41- There is no specific treatment for Johne's disease and control is the ideal method.
- 42- Disinfectants act as a helpful method to prevent the spreading of Bovine Ephemeral Fever.
- 43- Atrophy and fibrosis is a common sequel of chronic mastitis.
- 44- Paratuberculosis, a contagious disease associated with mycobacterial infection.
- 45- Bovine tuberculosis is an infectious chronic debilitating disease caused by Corynebacterium bovis that affects cattle, other domesticated animals, and certain free or captive wildlife species with the formation of nodular granulomas known as tubercles.
- 46- Intranasal IBR vaccine can be used to avoid abortion which might be resulted from the IM vaccine.
- 47- BEF disease in cattle is characterized clinically by high mortality and Low morbidity.
- 48- Oral or I/V of iodides are used for the treatment of Actinobacillosis.
- 49- Animals in FMD disease can shed the virus during the incubation period and appearance of clinical signs.
- 50- Infection with Actinomyces bovis occurs through wounds to the buccal mucosa caused by sharp pieces of feed or foreign material.

### Best Wishes

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