ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SCIENCE - II (Optional)

Standard: Degree Total Marks: 200

Nature : Conventional Duration : 3 Hours

Note:

- (i) Answers must be written in English only.
- (ii) Question **No. 1** is **Compulsory**. Of the remaining questions, attempt **any four** selecting one question from **each section**.
- (iii) Figures to the RIGHT indicate marks of the respective question.
- (iv) Number of optional questions upto the prescribed number in the order in which they have been solved will only be assessed. Excess answers will not be assessed.
- (v) Credit will be given for orderly, concise and effective writing.
- (vi) Candidate should not write roll number, any name (including their own), signature, address or any indication of their identity anywhere inside the answer book otherwise he/she will be penalised.
- (vii) For each slab of 10 and 15 marks, the examinee is expected to write answers in 125 and 200 words respectively.

Augreen and four of the following :

1. Answer any four of the following:

- (a) Enumerate THEILERIA species found in cattle and buffaloes. Describe the pathogenesis. Clinical observation and treatment of Bovine Tropical Theileriosis.
 10
- (b) What is P.C.R. Write down its advantages over other diagnostic technique. 10
- (c) Discuss the salient points on mischief, cruelty and Bestiality done to animals. 10
- (d) Define, Dystocia, and explain the cause of dystocia in a cow.
- (e) Describe the Etiology, clinical observation, diagnosis and control of Haemorrhagic speticemia diseases in cattle.

P.T.O.

Marks

SECTION - A

2.	Ans	wer the following sub-questions:	
	(a)	What is neurotransmission, classify the drugs acting on sympathetic and parasympathetic system with their mechanism of action.	10
	(b)	Describe the historical development, mechanism of action and therapeutic uses of the following drugs. a) Sulfonamides b) Penicillin	10
	(c)	Differentiate between Benign and malignant tumor. How to classify tumor.	10
	(d)	How the samples will be collected in a suspected Rabid animal (cattle), and how it can be sent to the pathological laboratory for investigation.	10
3.	Ans	wer the following sub-questions:	
	(a)	Define Diuretic, classify the diuretic on the basis of mechanism of action.	10
	(b)	Mention the toxic symptoms of arsenic poisoning in a cow, and the antidote therapy for arsenic poisoning.	10
	(c)	Describe different stages of pneumonia and pathological features of lungs during pneumonia.	10
	(d)	List out, what are the materials to be collected in a suspected cases of F.M.D in a cattle for pathological investigation and How it will be collected and transport to the pathological laboratory for examination.	10
		SECTION - B	
4.	Ans	wer the following sub-questions:	
	(a)	What is hypersensitivity, classify the hypersensitivity reactions.	10
	(b)	Describe the etiology of avian influenza and what type of preventive measures you have to take to check the infections in your areas.	10

	(c)	Write down the importances of meat inspection services in India.	arks 10
	(C)	Write down the importances of meat hispection services in maid.	10
	(d)	Define pollution, write down the different pollutant present in water. Briefly mention, how to check the water pollution in a river.	10
5.	Ans	wer the following sub-questions:	
	(a)	Describe the principle of ELISA, and its application in diagnosis of diseases.	10
	(b)	Describe the etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis and prophylactic measures of Brucellosis in cattle.	10
	(c)	What is clean milk, mention the Hygienic measures to be followed for production of clean milk.	10
	(d)	Define "sewage". Discuss the different methods for proper disposal of waste and sewage from a city.	10
		SECTION - C	
6.	Ans	wer the following sub-questions:	
	(a)	What is dehydration, write down the clinical observation in dehydration. How to manage dehydration in an animal.	10
	(b)	Explain briefly clinical symptoms observed due to iron deficiency in a dog. Write five therapeutic measures given in an anaemic dog.	10
	(c)	Write down the etiology, clinical signs, diagnosis treatment and control of Bovine Babesiosis / Piroplasmosis in cattle.	10
	(d)	Discuss the aim and objectives of epidemiology and preventive medicines.	10
7.	Ans	wer the following sub-questions :	
	(a)	Define Toxaemia and Septicaemia with examples, mention the clinical observations and treatment followed in both the cases.	10
	(b)	Write down the clinical observation in a cow due to Hypomagnesaemia and what are the possible causes of Hypomagnesaemia, in a cow, and How to manage it.	10
	(c)	Describe the etiology, clinical observation diagnosis, treatment and control of caecal coccidiosis in a poultry farm.	10
	(d)	Write in detail about application of epidemiology in control and prevention of	10

P.T.O.

Marks

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8.	Answer the following sub-questions:							
	(a)	(i)	Discuss the preoperative, and post operative care, to be followed in a case of RUMENOTOMY in a cow.	10				
		(ii)	Discuss the etiology and principle of management of lameness in a Horse	10				
	(b)		at is the principle of X-ray production? How it is utilized in diagnosis of ous diseases in small animals? Discuss.	10				
	(c)		ne artificial insemination, Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this nique.	10				
9.	Ans	wer ti	he following sub-questions :					
9.	Ans ^a	wer th	Describe the etiology, clinical observations and line of treatment of Horn cancer in a bullock.	10				
9.			Describe the etiology, clinical observations and line of treatment of Horn	10 10				
9.		(i) (ii) Mer	Describe the etiology, clinical observations and line of treatment of Horn cancer in a bullock. Make a differential diagnosis of soft tissue swelling and line of treatment of					