

2011

**ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SCIENCE
(Optional) (Paper – II)**

Standard : Degree
Nature : Conventional (Essay) type

Total Marks : 200
Duration : Three hours

*N.B. : 1) Answers must be written in **English**.*

*2) Question No. 1 is **compulsory**. Of the remaining questions, attempt any **Four** selecting one question from **each** Section.*

*3) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate marks of the respective question.*

4) 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.

5) Credit will be given for orderly, concise and effective writing.

6) Candidates 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.



- | | Marks |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Compulsory. Answer any four of the following : | |
| (a) Describe various methods of transmission of parasites along with methods of dissemination of the infective stages of parasites with examples. | 10 |
| (b) What is embryo transfer technology ? How one can insert a foreign gene in production of transgenic animals and how it can be detected ? | 10 |
| (c) What do you mean by veterinary jurisprudence in relation to Indian Judicial/ Criminal Procedure Code ? Write in details about common offences against animals in India with example for each offence. Write down various acts/rules/ sections of Cr. PC/Indian Penal Code applicable to these offences. | 10 |
| (d) Define parturition. Discuss in brief mechanism of initiation parturition in farm animals. | 10 |
| (e) Write down the definition, classification of clinical mastitis on the basis of clinical picture, treatment and prevention of mastitis in milch animals. | 10 |

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SECTION – A

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2. Answer the following sub-questions :

- (a) Write the definition, aim and different drugs of preanaesthetic medication. 10
- (b) Write the mechanism of action and toxicosis of different types/classes of commonly used insecticides. 10
- (c) Enumerate various congenital defects of cardiovascular system. Describe the pathology of arteriosclerosis in animals. 10
- (d) What is anaemia ? Classify it on the basis of etiology. Describe various tests for the laboratory diagnosis of iron deficiency anaemia. 10

3. Answer the following sub-questions :

- (a) Classify laxatives, write their mechanisms of action and list one or two examples of each class with disadvantages/drawback, if any. 10
- (b) Classify antimicrobial drugs in different ways and give one or two examples of each sub-class. 10
- (c) Define nephritis and classify it. Describe the pathology of pyelonephritis. 10
- (d) Give the pathogenesis and pathology of avian influenza in poultry birds. Differentiate between new castle disease and avian influenza. 10

SECTION – B

4. Answer the following sub-questions :

- (a) Define hypersensitivity. Describe various types of hypersensitivity along with their mode of action and give suitable examples. 10
- (b) What is the causative agent of haemorrhagic septicemia in bovines ? How would you diagnose and control a case of haemorrhagic septicemia in herd ? 10
- (c) What are the sources of bacterial contamination in milk at a dairy farm ? What measures should be adopted for clean milk production at a dairy farm ? 10
- (d) Define zoonosis. Classify zoonosis based on the transmission cycle, giving suitable examples. What measures should be taken to prevent and control rabies ? 10

5. Answer the following sub-questions :

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- (a) What is sterilization ? Describe various methods for control of micro-organisms. Describe heat as method of sterilization in detail. 10
- (b) Describe the properties of virus causing foot and mouth disease in cattle and its diagnosis. Describe the epidemiology and control of infectious bursal disease virus. 10
- (c) Define ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of meat animals. What are the objectives and advantages of these ? Discuss in detail the procedure of post-mortem inspection in a modern abattoir. 10
- (d) What are the major sources of water pollution ? Enlist common water borne infectious diseases of man and animals. What measures could be taken to prevent and control water borne diseases ? 10

SECTION – C

6. Answer the following sub-questions :

- (a) Define and classify shock. Write down therapeutic management of shock in animals. 10
- (b) Write down the etiology, clinical picture, complications, treatment and prevention of milk fever in milk animals. 10
- (c) Write down the clinical picture, treatment and prevention of FMD in milch animals. 10
- (d) What do you mean by terms – epidemiology and veterinary epidemiology ? How does the branch of veterinary epidemiology differ from other branches like veterinary pathology and veterinary medicine etc. ? Write in detail. 10

7. Answer the following sub-questions :

- (a) Write down the etiology, diagnosis and treatment of ruminal lactic acidosis in cows. 10
- (b) Write down the etiology, clinical picture, complications and treatment of pica in animals. 10
- (c) Write down the clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of MCF (Malignant Catarrhal Fever) in dairy animals. 10
- (d) Write in detail about livestock importation act. 10

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SECTION – D

8. Answer the following sub-questions :

- (a) (i) Describe empyema of guttural pouch, its etiology, clinical signs, diagnosis and treatment. 10
- (ii) Describe briefly the oesophageal obstruction and laryngeal hemiplegia. 10
- (b) Describe α -2 adreno receptor agonists and antagonists for small animal anaesthesia. 10
- (c) Define puberty and discuss in brief the role of hormones in onset of puberty in farm animals. 10

9. Answer the following sub-questions :

- (a) (i) Describe systemic effects of burn. 10
- (ii) Describe etiology, clinical signs, diagnosis and treatment of diaphragmatic hernia. 10
- (b) What is the principle of ultrasonography ? Describe different types of images of ultrasonography. What are the advantages and disadvantages of ultrasonography ? 10
- (c) Describe in brief oestrus synchronization 'hormonal legimens' in bovine. 10

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