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VETERINARY SCIENCE QUESTION BANK

VETERINARY SURGERY AND RADIOLOGY

1. In goats, corneal block is produced by blocking _____ & _____ nerves.
2. _____ type of swelling is fluctuating in nature and _____ type pits on pressure.
3. Kelotomy is indicated in _____ type of hernia.
4. 4 Rs of orthopedic management are _____, _____ and _____.
5. _____, _____, _____ and _____ are the main forces applicable on a bone.
6. Salter-Harris classification is applicable to _____ types of fractures.
7. _____ arteries are needed to be ligated in excision of _____ mammary tumors of caudal abdominal glands.

8. Which type of fracture is considered to be incomplete_____.
9. Medial deviation of carpus is also known as_____.
10. _____ is the condition in which animal places one forelimb exactly in front of other while in movement.
11. The surgical incision into the teats is known as_____. 12. _____are referred to be as splint bones.
13. Ossification of collateral cartilage is also known as_____.
14. Oosthritis is the osteoarthritis of_____joint.
15. 3rd phalanx is also known as_____.
16. Knuckling is due to the contraction of_____.
17. Drawer sign is seen in which condition_____. 18. _____is also known as whirlbone disease.
19. Arthrogyrosis is another term for condition.
20. _____ orthopedic condition is refractory to antibiotic therapy.

VETERINARY GYNAECOLOGY, OBSTETRICS AND ANDROLOGY

1. Complete or partial loss in libido or mating capacity is called as _____.
2. _____is semen deposition site for cattle through AI.
3. _____ is main source of energy for semen and is secreted from_____

- _____gland.
4. Main reducing agent of semen is_____.
 5. Boar semen has increased amounts of_____and_____.
 6. Sperm maturation occurs mainly in_____.
 7. Uterine torsion can be_____or_____type based on its location.
 8. Mostly_____type of dystocia is encountered in polytocus species.
 9. _____shape of ovary is seen in equine species.
 10. _____Hormone is used for superovulation in farm animals.
 11. _____ is the drug of choice for treating follicular cysts in cattle.
 12. PMSG is secreted by_____structures.
 13. Placenta dependent animals are_____&_____.
 14. Pseudopregnancy is seen in_____&_____ species.
 15. _____ is the drug of choice in trichomoniasis.
 16. Glycerol can be used in sperm preservation upto _____ levels.
 17. 3 Rs of management of prolapse are_____, _____and _____.
 18. Ovulation occurs after the end of estrus in_____species.
 19. Balanoposthitis is inflammation of _____ and _____.

- _____.
20. Spines are present in penis of _____ and results in _____ during dismounting.

VETERINARY PARASITOLOGY

1. Lung worm of poultry is _____.
2. Ear sore is caused by _____.
3. The eye worm of ruminants is _____.
4. Bottle jaw condition is associated with _____.
5. _____ is the hookworm of canines.
6. _____ is the drug of choice for babesiosis.
7. Hydatid cyst is associated with which parasite in canines.
8. _____ species of Taenia is seen in pig species.
9. Slime balls are seen in life cycle of which parasite _____.
10. _____ is the drug of choice for theleriosis.
11. _____ is the infective stage for schistoma species.
12. _____ and _____ parasites are mainly included in piroplasms of ruminants.
13. Myiasis is caused by _____ parasite.
14. _____ is also known as common housefly.
15. _____ are also called as warble flies.
16. Sarcoptic mange in cattle is caused by _____.
17. Collection of skin scrapings is indicated in _____.

infestations.

18. _____ is another name for roundworms.
19. The barbed pole worm is another name for _____.
20. _____ is the example of macrocyclic lactones.

VETERINARY MICROBIOLOGY

1. CAMP test is used for _____
2. Phenomenon of Satellitism is shown by which bacteria _____
3. Lancefield classification is used for classification of _____.
4. Hemorrhagic septicemia is caused by _____.
5. Ascoli test is used for which organism _____
6. Footrot is caused by which bacteria _____
7. Both intranuclear and intra cytoplasmic inclusion bodies are associated with which virus _____.
8. ICH is caused by which virus _____
9. Which of the viruses is pantropic _____
10. Rinderpest is caused by _____ virus.
11. Mannitol salt agar is selective for _____.
12. Metallic sheen on EMB agar is characteristic for _____.
13. Wooden tongue is caused by which bacteria _____.

14. Cold enrichment is used for the isolation of which organism

_____.

15. _____ is the microbiological organism used in

bioterrorism.

16. BCG vaccine is used in which disease_____.

17. Hot-cold lysis of blood agar is associated with which bacteria

_____.

18. Weils disease is another name for disease caused by

____. 19. _____ are resistant to anthrax among mammals.

20. Chinese letter appearance is associated with which

bacterial species_____.

VETERINARY PHYSIOLOGY

1. Heparin is mainly collected from_____.

2. _____ anticoagulant should never be used for blood transfusion.

3. _____ can be used in feed to increase the
TSH

concentrations in body.

4. _____ is the calcium lowering hormone in body.

5. _____ was the first hormone to be discovered by Bayliss and Starling.

6. _____ have given the structural details of Insulin.

7. Insulin consists of 2 chains with _____ and _____ amino acids connected by

- _____bond.
8. _____ hormone is associated with the function of _____ metamorphosis.
9. Ultimobranchial glands are seen in _____, _____ and _____ species.
10. _____ Species have nucleated platelets.
11. Band cells are _____
12. Heterophils are neutrophils of _____ species and they are called as _____ in rabbits.
13. The estrus cycle in equines is of _____ duration.
14. _____, _____ and _____ are induced ovulators.
15. The only glucogenic VFA in ruminants is _____.
16. Ear ossicle present in birds is _____.
17. Swallowing centre is present in _____.
18. _____ % of carbondioxide is transported in the form of bicarbonate in the blood.
19. _____ and _____ are known as buffer nerves.
20. Sigmoid flexure is present in the penis of _____, _____ and _____.

VETERINARY ANATOMY

1. The largest muscle of the animal body is _____.

2. The largest bone of the animal body is _____.
3. Navicular bone is another name for _____.
4. _____ number of cervical vertebrae occur in dogs.
5. Cranial nerves are _____ in number.
6. The striated type of muscles is _____ and _____.
7. The only unpaired air sac in birds is _____.
8. _____ type of epithelium is characteristic for urinary system.
9. Peyer's patches are aggregation of _____.
10. Brunner's glands are associated with which structure _____.
11. The cloaca of birds has three openings i.e. _____, _____ and _____.
12. The site for collection of CSF in small animals is _____.
13. _____ is the largest foramen of animal body.
14. Russell bodies are seen in _____ types of cells.
15. Heparin was originally isolated from _____ tissue from _____ species.
16. Papillary muscles are seen in _____.
17. Parasympathetic supply has _____ effect on heart.
18. Of the radius-ulna structures of fowl, _____ is the largest

bone.

19. _____ type of papillae are non-gustatory.
20. Spleen is histologically made of _____ and _____.

VETERINARY MEDICINE

1. Borrell bodies are seen in _____ disease.
2. _____ is the sugar responsible for predilection of Brucella organism in reproductive organs.
3. The pathognomonic finding in ICH is _____.
4. Canine distemper is also called as _____.
5. Biphasic fever is characteristic for _____.
6. Three day sickness is caused by _____.
7. Acute carbohydrate engorgement is another name for _____.
8. Ecalampsia has peculiarly low levels of _____ in blood.
9. Osteodystrophia fibrosa is also called as _____.
10. _____ is highly pathogenic species of Anaplasma in cattle.
11. Dunkop and Dikkop forms are associated with _____ disease.
12. Canine adenovirus 2 (CAV-2) causes _____ in dogs.
13. _____ is the drug of choice for toxoplasmosis.
14. In milk fever condition, the temperature is _____.

15. _____ is the treatment of choice for actinobacillosis in animals.
16. Dollar signs in ventral abdomen are characteristic for _____.
17. Dourine in equines is caused by _____.
18. Chronic mastitis in goats is mainly caused by _____.
19. The ratio of Calcium to Phosphorus in diet for optimum health should be _____.
20. Mallein test is done for _____ disease.

VETERINARY PATHOLOGY

1. Sago spleen is seen in _____ condition.
2. Gitter cells are seen in _____.
3. _____ is the stain applied for melanin tissues in histopathology.
4. _____ Carcass should not be opened for PM examination.
5. BSE is caused by _____.
6. _____ Stain is used for normal histopathological studies.
7. The absence of digits is called as _____.
8. The condition of presence of blood in stools is called

- as _____.
9. The cooling of body after the death is referred as _____.
10. The normal range of onset of rigor mortis is _____ hours.
11. Hemochromatosis refers to the condition of _____.
12. Hemosiderin is _____ - containing substance in body.
13. The vander berg test of jaundice may be _____ or _____.
14. Bilirubin is a _____ coloured pigment.
15. The form of bilirubin that comes into the urine is called as _____.
16. Apoptosis is another name for _____.
17. The death of cells in a living vascularised tissue is called as _____.
18. Paint brush hemorrhages in thigh muscles are characteristic for _____ disease.
19. 4Ds of rinderpest disease are _____, _____, _____ and _____.
20. FMD is caused by _____ virus.