

ROYAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
CIVIL SERVICE COMMON EXAMINATION (CSCE) 2008
EXAMINATION CATEGORY: TECHNICAL
PART III: SUBJECT SPECIALIZATION PAPER for BVSC & AH

Date : 20/12/2008

Total Marks : 100

Examination Time : 2.5 Hrs

Reading Time : 15 Minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE EXAMINEE

Please read the following instructions carefully before writing the answers. There are 9 pages of question including the instruction to the examinee page. Make sure all the pages are there.

- i. The question paper is divided into ***Part A*** and ***Part B***.

Each part carries 50 marks each.

- ii. ***Part A*** is further divided into **2 Sections**:

a) Multiple Choice (30 questions)

b) Short questions (4 questions)

Each multiple choice question carries 1 mark each and short question carries 5 marks each. All questions in Part A are compulsory.

- iii. ***Part B*** consists of 2 case studies out of which you are required to attempt only one as per your choice. Each question carries equal marks.
- iv. All answers must be written on the answer sheet provided separately including the multiple choice answers.

PART A

Section a: Multiple Choice Questions

30 Marks

1. An *emetic* is a drug that would be used for a case of:

- a) Toxin indigestion
- b) Leukemia
- c) Kidney failure
- d) Constipation

2. Ventricles' are found in the:

- a) Heart
- b) Brain,
- c) Both organs,
- d) Neither organs

3. Primidone is a drug used for:

- a) Seizure control (epilepsy)
- b) Infection of the brain or spinal cord
- c) Control of frequent urination
- d) Some type of cancer

4. Theophylline is indicated for what condition:

- a) Breathing difficulties
- b) Liver failure
- c) Dairhorrea and vomiting
- d) Deep wound infection

5. Praziquantel is indicated for what condition:

- a) Sever itching
- b) Tapeworms
- c) Hair loss
- d) Hoof infection

6. Diphenhydramine is also known as:

- a) Amoxy-drops
- b) Benadryl
- c) Chlor-tabs
- d) Sudafed

7. Vitamin C is ascorbic acid combined with what mineral:

- a) Potassium,
- b) Calcium,
- c) Sodium,
- d) Manganese

8. A nephrolith (nef-ro-lith) is a stone found where?

- a) Urinary bladder
- b) Kidney
- c) Gall bladder
- d) Intervertebral space

9. Mad Cow disease was first discovered in the United Kingdom in the:

- a) 1990s,
- b) 960s,
- c) 1980s,
- d) 1970s

10. In veterinary medicine, Diphenhydramine is often used for:

- a) Congestive heart failure and pulmonary edema
- b) Allergic reactions such as bee stings
- c) Urinary incontinence problems
- d) A potent antibiotic for deep abscesses

11. My cat urinated in the laundry basket. What could be wrong?

- a) UTI
- b) Urinary tract crystals
- c) She has behavioural problem
- d) All or any of the answers

12. Signs of heat stroke may include:

- a) Collapse
- b) Noisy breathing and panting
- c) Coma
- d) All answers

13. A lipoma is the medical term for:

- a) Any tumor on the face or head
- b) Malignant fatty tumor
- c) Small tumor on the lip
- d) Benign fatty tumour

14. There are approximately how many species of ticks worldwide?

- a) 250
- b) 425
- c) 850
- d) 1000

15. Which of the following nervous systems is involved with a "SLUD" reaction which can be seen during the process of a seizure: ("SLUD" meaning: Salivate, Lacrimate, Urinate, and Defecate)

- a) Autonomic
- b) Sympathetic
- c) Parasympathetic
- d) Somatic

16. Fleas have how many stages to their life cycle?

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) Five

17. Cryptorchidism is a condition where:

- a) An internal (hinden) intestinal tumor
- b) The testis doesn't descend at birth
- c) An animal is poisoned after eating orchid flowers
- d) A form of dwarfism in goat

18. The most common type of pericardial inflammation in animals which is usually the result of a hematogenous infection:

- a) Fibrinous pericarditis
- b) Endocardial fibrosis
- c) Suppurative pericarditis
- d) Constrictive pericarditis

19. A fracture in which one side of a bone is broken, the other being bent:

- a) Stellate fracture
- b) Greenstick fracture
- c) Indirect fracture
- d) Petrochantric fracture

20. A dog's "fang" teeth are known as the canine teeth. What are they called in the cat?

- a) Pre-molar
- b) Canine
- c) Feline
- d) Incisor

21. Exaggerated development of the mammary glands in the male, even to the point of secreting milk:

- a) Gyandrisism
- b) aglactia
- c) gynaecomastia
- d) gyandromorph

22. Typical duration of a dog pregnancy is?

- a) 61-63 days,
- b) 85-93 days,
- c) 45-56 days
- d) About a month

23. A benign tumor made up of newly formed blood vessels, clustered together:

- a) Hemagglutinin
- b) Hemangioma
- c) Hemapherisis
- d) Hemangiopericytoma

24. What does FAD typically stand for when speaking of veterinary dermatology?

- a) Fleas and dermatitis
- b) Flea allergic dermatitis
- c) Fleas, Atopy and Dermatitis
- d) Fulminating Allergic Dermatitis

25. What is a common name for papilloma?

- a) Wart
- b) fatty tumor
- c) block tear duct,
- d) mole

26. Heartworm microfilaria is not transmitted animal to animal. It needs which one of the following to complete its life cycle?

- a) Mosquito,
- b) A flea,
- c) Atick,
- d) A biting fly

27. In surgical terms, "simple interrupted" is:

- a) A movie about a troubled veterinarian
- b) An easy non invasive surgery
- c) A type of suture pattern
- d) A type of drain put on a wound

28. Hepatic Lipidosis is also known as:

- a) Fatty liver
- b) A gall stone formation
- c) Fat hernia
- d) Liverfluke

29. The term "myocarditis" means:

- a) Inflammation of the heart muscle
- b) Cardiac arrhythmias
- c) Irritable heart muscle nerve endings
- d) Ventricular tachycardia

30. A characteristic lab finding with Diabetes Mellitus is:

- a) High blood sugar,
- b) Low blood sugar
- c) High taurine level
- d) Protein in the urine

PART A

Section b: Short Questions

20 Marks

Q1. My cow is observed suffering from Mad Cow Disease.

- a) What causes Mad Cow Disease/BSE?
- b) How is this disease transmitted?
- c) How long does it take for BSE to develop in cattle?
- d) How is BSE diagnosed?
- e) Can humans catch Mad Cow disease?

Q2. Poisons can be eaten, absorbed through the skin, and inhaled. Poisonings can mimic many things. Some poisons act immediately; some takes days to appear, potentially making diagnosis difficult.

- a) What are some common signs seen with poisoning?
- b) What should I do if I suspect a poisoning?

Q3. Some of the animals diseases are of Zoonotic in nature.

- a) What is a zoonotic disease?
- b) What are some examples of Zoonotic Diseases?
- c) Who is at risk for Zoonotic Disease?

Q4. During the last gestation of my cow, she had given a premature birth but the calf survived. However, she is open for 3 years now even though she was bred for several times.

- a) What is the terminology used to describe the state of the cow?
- b) What are the common causes of the above condition?
- c) What is the acceptable calving interval of a local cow to be economically viable?
- d) What are the possible treatment regime for above condition and your advices to curve the above conditions

PART B

Long Questions

50 Marks

Choice one of the following questions of your choice.

Q1.

FMD is a common feature of livestock disease situation in Bhutan. Despite the best of efforts, the disease continues to recur in different parts of the country. Cases of fresh outbreak have been reported every year even from a vaccinated herd. There seems to be no lasting solution to the problem. There could be several reasons as to why vaccination failure occurs in the field. The disease is challenging the very foundation of veterinary profession in Bhutan. Farmers and authorities might ask why things are as they are in the field despite prevention and control measures being implemented year after year. Government is spending millions every year to prevent the disease. And yet FMD virus continues to elude all prevention and control measures.

- a) What is FMD?
- b) What are the common strains prevalent in South Asia?
- c) What are the signs or symptoms of FMD in animals?
- d) How is FMD spread?
- e) How and when does an FMD Outbreak occur?
- f) What could be the possible reasons for vaccination failure in the field?
- g) What precautions can the public take to prevent FMD from entering Bhutan?
- h) What precautions can farmers take to keep FMD away from livestock?
- i) What is herd immunity and what percent of vaccination coverage is necessary for attaining herd immunity? What is calf hood vaccination?
- j) What do you understand by Disease Free Zone (DFZs)? What strategy would you recommend to implement this concept at the field level?
- k) What are your suggestions/advice for a better and more effective FMD prevention and control measures in Bhutan?

Q2.

The adult parasites, which live in the bile ducts, produce eggs which are passed in the faeces. When the eggs separate from the faecal material in wet areas, under optimal conditions they will hatch, releasing the larvae or miracidia. The miracidia invade the lymnaeid snails in which they develop and multiply as sporocyst, rediae and cercariae. The tadpole like cercariae leave the snails (d) and swim until they encyst on vegetation, forming metacercariae, which are the infective stage of the parasite.

The entire cycle of the parasite in the snails takes 2 - 3 months under favourable

conditions in the field. If ingested by sheep, cattle or other hosts, including man, the metacercariae excyst in the small intestine and the released immature parasite penetrate the intestinal wall and enter the abdominal cavity. The young parasite penetrates the liver capsule and migrates through the liver tissue for 6 to 7 weeks before entering the bile ducts to become adult parasite. The adult parasite reaches sexual maturity and commences egg production 8 to 10 weeks after infection.

The above description is a lifecycle of a common parasite. The parasite is mostly found in wet/water logged areas/parts of Bhutan.

- a) What do you think is the parasite described in the above life cycle?
- b) What term is used to describe the disease condition?
- c) What are the symptoms of the parasite infection?
- d) What are the susceptible primary and intermediate hosts?
- e) How is disease diagnosed?
- f) How does the infection spread?
- g) How is disease condition treated?
- h) What control measure would you suggest?

Tashi Delek