



## Questions Bank

### Lec1: Circulatory Disturbances

#### Q1// Define the following:

1-ischemia 2- congestion 3 -Hypostatic congestion 4 -Hemothorax.  
5-hematemesis 6- Ecchymosis 7- Primary Shock 8- Secondary  
Shock 9 - Hypostatic congestion. 10 - Anasarca 11- Fat emboli 12 -  
Gas emboli 13- Shock 14- Hemopericardium 15 - Hyperemia 16 -  
Hematuria 17 - Post mortem clot 18 - Embolus 19 - Infarction Heart  
failure 20- chicken fat clot 21- Cardiac edema Renal edema  
epistaxis 22- Brown induration of lung 23- Nutmeg liver 24-  
Thrombus hematemesis.

#### Q2// Fill in the blanks with suitable word(s).

1. Accumulation of increased amount of blood in blood vessels is known as .....
2. Presence of blood in urine, sputum and faeces is known as ....., ....., and ....., respectively.
3. ... haemorrhages in large intestine is example of rinderpest in animals.

4..... is generalized oedema of body while ..... is accumulation of fluid in tunica vaginalis.

5..... occurs in poultry due to accumulation of fluid in pericardial sac which is also known as ..... " ..

6.Shock is circulatory disturbance characterized by decrease in ..... , ..... and by ..... .

7.Agglutination of erythrocytes in blood vessels is known as ..... , which may act as ..... and leads to ..... , ..... and ..... ..

8.Discharge of blood from uterus is known as ..... while the presence of blood in vomitus is called as ..... ..

**Q3. Write true or false against each statement. Correct the false statement**

1. .... Epistaxis is bleeding from mouth.

2. .... Cardiac tamponade is failure of heart due to excessive accumulation of blood in pericardial sac.

3. .... In arteries the increased amount of blood is known as passive hyperemia.

4. .... Hydrocephalus is accumulation of blood in brain.

5. .... Melena is the presence of blood in faeces.

6. .... Laminated thrombi alternatively have red and grey colour deposits.
7. .... Hematoma is the accumulation of blood in spherical shaped mass.
8. .... Infarction is local area of necrosis as a result of oedema.
9. .... Sludged blood is agglutination of RBC after haemorrhage.
10. .... Hydrothorax is accumulation of fluid in thoracic cavity.

**Q4//Select most appropriate word(s) from the four options given against each statement.**

1. Petechial haemorrhage are of ..... size.  
(a) >1 mm (b) 2 mm (c) 5 mm (d) 10 mm
2. Parasitic emboli are formed in dogs due to .....  
(a) *Strongylus* spp (b) *Dirofilaria immitis* (c) *Coccidia* spp. (d) *Sarcoptes canis*
3. Metrorrhagia is haemorrhage from .....  
(a) Intestine (b) Stomach (c) Oviduct (d) Uterus
4. Septic thrombus must have ..... in it.  
(a) Virus (b) Parasite (c) Fungi (d) Bacteria
5. Presence of foreign material in blood vessels is known as .....  
(a) Thrombus (b) Emboli (c) Ischemia (d) Infarction

6. Accumulation of fluid in peritoneal cavity is known as .. ..... .  
(a) Anasarca (b) Hydropericardium (c) Hydrothorax (d) Ascites
7. Shock is circulatory disturbance characterized by ..... .  
(a) Reduced blood volume (b) Reduced blood flow (c) Hemoconcentration (d) All of the above
8. Active hyperemia is accumulation of blood in ..... ..  
(a) Veins (b) Lymphatics (c) Arteries (d) Intestines
9. Escape of all blood constituents through intact blood vessel is known as ..... ..  
(a) Rhexis (b) Ecchymosis (c) Petechiae (d) Diapedesis
10. Erythrophagocytosis is a feature of ..... .  
(a) Congestion (b) Oedema (c) Sludged blood (d) Infarction

**Q5// The main Factors that essential for thrombus formation are:**

A-            b-            c-

**Q6// Describe the microscopic pictures for CVC**

A-            b-            c-            d-

**Q7// Give the cause for each of the following:**

- a- Local active hyperemia....
- b- Local passive hyperemia....
- c- General passive hyperemia.
- d- Infarction.

e- Petechial hemorrhage

f- Ischemia

**Q8// List the following:-**

- List 3 of the sequelae of general passive hyperemia.
- List the types of hemorrhages according to their color
- The causes of thrombus formation are:
- Types of thrombi according to their location are
- Types of the thrombi according to their color
- Infarction may be.....,
- Mention the different types of emboli,
- The gross pictures of chronic local venous congestion are:
- The main causes of an ischemia are: a b
- The fate of an infarction may be: a- b- c-
- Mention the causes of:
  - a- Acute general passive hyperemia
  - b- Chronic general venous congestion
  - c- Chronic local passive hyperemia
- Obstruction of an end artery leads to.....
- Local anemia is called....
- The lesion induced by cardiac weakness is.....

- 'Damaging of the tunica intima of the blood vessels lead to  
.....
- The microscopic pictures of chronic general passive hyperemia are: A            b            c            d
- Causes of edema are:    A            b            c-
- Fate of thrombus are        a            b            c-
- Types of hemorrhage according to their size are.-
- The fate of an infarcted area in the kidney    a    b    c
- Differentiate between thrombus and post mortem clot:

## Lec2: Inflammation

### **Q9// Answer the following questions:**

- 1-Tabulate the difference between inflammatory and non-inflammatory fluid.
- 2-What are the functions of exudates during an acute inflammation?
- 3-What are the functions of fibrin an area of acute inflammation?
- 4- What are the functions of the following inflammatory cells during inflammation, Neutrophils, Esinophils, Lymphocytes, and macrophages?
- 5-Describe the gross appearance of fibrinous inflammation on mucous membrane.

6-Describe the gross appearance of fibrinous inflammation on serous membranes.

7- What are the possible fates of fibrinous pericarditis?

8- How an abscess is formed?

9- Describe the fate of an abscess?

**Q 10// Fill in the blanks with suitable word(s) to answer the followings.**

1.The cardinal signs of inflammation are ..... , ..... , ..... , ..... and .....

2.Acute inflammation is characterized by ..... , while ..... " changes are the characteristic feature of chronic inflammation.

3.Inflammation of mouth cavity is known as ..... , of palate as ..... , tongue as ..... and of salivary gland as .....

4.Inflammation starts with transient ..... , followed by ..... , resulting in coming out of leucocytes which reaches in tissues spaces to release antimicrobial factors such as ..... , ..... , ..... , ..... and .....

5.There are three types of lymphocytes viz. .... , ..... , and .....

..... , of which the later is further classified as  
..... , ..... and

6. Giant cells are ..... and formed with fusion of  
several ..... to kill acid fast bacteria, and may be of  
..... and ..... types.

7. Arachidonic acid is an acid formed in body by conversion of  
..... which is activated by ..... to form prostaglandin  
through ..... and ..... pathway.

8. Serotonin is also known as ..... and it is present in  
tissues of ..... , ..... and .....  
cells and acts on ..... to cause ..... and  
..... but is mild in action in comparison to histamine.

9. Lysosomal granules of neutrophils and macrophages are rich  
in ..... , ..... and .....

10. Cytokines are ..... like substances produced by .....  
and ..... mostly and are of ..... " " ..... in nature.

11. Chemokines are ..... proteins produced by ..... , .....  
, ..... , ..... , ..... and ..... and act as  
chemotactic factor for ..... , ..... and .....

12. Repair is the substitution of tissue by ..... and is  
characterized by the presence of .....



**Q11// Write true or false against each statement and correct the false statement**

1. .... Keratitis is the inflammation of eyelid.
2. .... Inflammation of gums is known as gingivitis.
3. .... Salpingitis is the inflammation of salivary glands.
4. .... Inflammation of pituitary gland is known as posthitis.
5. .... Densinitis is the inflammation of lamina densa of glomerular basement membrane.
6. .... Polymorphonuclear cells are first line of defence in body.
7. .... Giant cells are multinucleated neutrophils formed to kill the bacteria.
8. .... Mast cells have basophilic granules rich in histamine
9. .... Arachidonic acid is activated by Cs. to form prostaglandin.
10. .... Interleukins are those cytokines which are required for cell to cell interaction among the immunocytes.
- 11..... Bacteria are phagocytosed by macrophages and are destroyed by lysosomal enzymes.
12. .... Nitric oxide produced in phagocytic cells is not toxic to phagocytosed material.

- 13 ..... Catarrhal inflammation is characterized by increased mucous as principal constituent of the exudate on the mucous surface.
14. .... In coli septicemia, there is false membrane formation over liver and heart composed of fibrous cells.
- 15 ..... Suppurative inflammation is characterized by the presence of liquifaction and neutrophils.
16. .... Granuloma consists of central caseative necrosis surrounded by lymphocytes, macrophages, epithelioid cells and giant cells.
17. .... Eosinophilic inflammation is met with bacterial infections.
- 18 ..... Granulation tissue is composed of fibroblasts and small blood vessels.
- 19 ..... Fibrinous inflammation is seen in herpes virus infection.
- 20 ..... Perivascular cuffing is accumulation of neutrophils around the blood vessels.

**Q.12// Define the followings.**

1. Laryngitis 13. Cystitis 25. Pavingmentation
2. Glossitis 14. Carditis 26. Diapedesis
3. Blepharitis 15. Dacryoadenitis 27. Giant cells
4. Rhinitis 16. Steatitis 28. Plasma cells
5. Encephalomyelitis 17. Posthitis 29. Monokines
6. Nephritis 18. Funiculitis 30. Lymphokines

7. Salpingitis 19. Orchitis 31. Chemokines  
 8. Proctitis 20. Leptomeningitis 32. Chemotaxis  
 9. Typhlitis 21. Fascitis 33. Phlegmon  
 10. Cheilitis 22. Spondylitis 34. Granuloma  
 11. Abscess 23. Balanitis 35. Granulation 36. Chemotaxis 37

Organization.

12. Phlebitis 24. Neuritis

**Q13// Write short notes on.**

1. Cells in inflammation
2. Chemical mediators of inflammation
3. Cytokines
4. Phagocytosis

**Q14// Select appropriate word(s) from four options given with each question.**

1. Inflammation is activation of ..... .  
 (a) Cardinal signs (b) Blood vascular changes (c) Immunity (d) Fibroplasia
2. Which one of the following is not a cardinal sign of inflammation .....  
 (a) Redness (b) Pain (c) Oedema (d) Heat
3. Inflammation of gums is known as ..... .  
 (a) Cheilitis (b) Gingivitis (c) Glossitis (d) Orchitis

4. Inflammation of ovary is known as ..... .  
(a) Uveitis (b) Urethritis (c) Oophoritis (d) Metritis
5. Primary granules of neutrophils contain ..... .  
(a) Lactoferrin (b) Lysozyme (c) Myeloperoxidase (d) Lipase
6. Leucocytes migrate during vasodilation and come out from blood vessels through pseudopodia movement; the process is known as ..... .  
(a) Diapedesis (b) Rhexis (c) Pavementation (d) Leucopenin
7. Macrophages become elongated with marginal nuclei to kill the acid fast bacteria and are known as .....  
(a) Giant cells (b) Epithelial cells (c) Epithelioid cells (d) Plasma cells
8. Langhans type of giant cells are observed in lesions in ..... .  
(a) Tuberculosis (b) Neoplasms (c) Leukemia (d) Rinderpest
9. Lymphocytes modified to produce antibodies are known as .....  
(a) T- helper cells (b) T-cytotoxic cells (c) Plasma cells (d) Epithelioid cells
10. Fibroblasts proliferate in ..... inflammation.  
(a) Acute (b) Subacute (c) Per acute (d) Chronic
11. C3a, C5a and C4a are the complement components which are also known as .....

(a) Anaphylotoxin (b) Prostaglandins (c) Vasoactive amines (d) None of the above

12. Cytokines are ..... in action.

(a) Autocrine (b) Paracrine (c) Endocrine (d) All of the above

13. Tumor necrosis factor or cytotoxins are produced by macrophages and T-cells and are associated with ..... in tumor.

(a) Necrosis (b) Necrobacillosis (c) Degeneration (d) Apoptosis

14. Coating of foreign particles / bacteria by immunoglobulins to make it more readily palatable by phagocytic cells is known as .....

(a) Opsonization (b) Adherence (c) Chemotaxis (d) Digestion

15. Catarrhal inflammation is characterized by increased number of .....

(a) Goblet cells (b) Neutrophils (c) Giant cells (d) Epithelial cells

16. Fibrinous inflammation is characterized by the presence of ..... as principal constituent of exudates.

(a) Serum (b) Neutrophils (c) Fibrin (d) Fibroblasts

17. The principal constituent of purulent exudates is .....

(a) Serum (b) Plasma (c) Neutrophils (d) Eosinophils

18. Granulomatous inflammation is chronic in nature and is found in .....

(a) Tuberculosis (b) Rinderpest (c) Canine distemper (d) H.S.

19. In parasitic and allergic diseases, ..... inflammation is mostly seen.

- (a) Fibrinous (b) Haemorrhagic (c) Eosinophilic (d) Granulomatous

20. Granulation tissue is found in ..... .

- (a) Tuberculosis (b) John's disease (c) Repair (d) Rinderpest

**Lec3: Disorders of CELL METABOLISM CALCIFICATION AND  
PIGMENT METABOLISM**

**Q15// Select most appropriate word(s) from the four options given against each statement.**

1-Absence of CHOLINE in the living animal is leading to :

a-Amyloidosis'

b-Fatty change'

c-hydro Pic degeneration'

d-Mucoid degeneration'

2- Fatty change in (he hepatic tissue is located in the Centro lobular area in case of:

a-Toxicity by alcohol'

b-Lack of oxygen in anemia and cardiac failure '

c-Mal nutrition'

d-All of the Previous'

3- Visceral GOUT is occurred in the bird due to

A -Interfering in the function of the kidney'

b-Dxcccssivc intake of Protein '

c-Vitamin A deficiency '

d-All of the Previous'

4- MUCOID Degeneration is occurred physiologically in :

A heart valve'

B Wharton's jelly of the umbilical cord '

C Cachectic animal'

D All of the Previous '

4- ALLERGO-INFECTIOUS condition may leading to :

a-Gout'    b -Amyloidosis'    c-Fibrinoid degeneration'    d-All of  
the Previous'

5- Circumscribed round intra cytoplasmic vacuoles are noticed in :

1-Cloudy swelling.

2-Fally change.

3-HydroPic degeneration'

4-All of the Previous

6- ANTTGEN ANTYBODY reaction for along time in living animal is

leading to :

a-Mucoid degeneration.

b. Waxy infiltration.

c-Fatty change

All of the Previous.

7- FAT PHANEROSIS is a condition leading to:

- Fatty degeneration'

- fatty infiltration.

- All of the previous.

8- RUSSEI,S BODY is :

a-Hyalinosis of brain during encephalitis'

b-hyalinosis of plasma cell during chronic inflammation '

c-hyatinosis in the kidney during renal affections'

d-llyalinosis in mammary gland during nl{stitis'

9- CONGO RED is specific vital stain for detection of :

- Mature amyloidosis.

- immature amyloidosis

-Moderate mature .

-All of the Previous--...

10-CORPOIIA AMYLACEA is one of intracellular hyalinosis observed

in :

a- prostae in chronic prostatitis.

b- Mammary gland in chronic mastitis.



c- Involuted Mammary gland.

d- All of the previous.

11- Mitochondrial theory is responsible for :

a - Cloudily swelling .

b- Fatly change.

c - hydropic degeneration.

d- All of the prvious..

12-FAT PHANEROSIS is a condition leading to:

a-FattY degencration.

b-Fetty inliltration.

c-ObcsitY.

d-All of the Previous.

13-Define the following

1 pigmentation

2- infiltration

3-CloudY swelling

4- Hyalinosis

5-Dopa reaction.....

6.Melanosisc-

7- Anthracnosis

14- Describe 3 microscopic pictures for cloudy swelling in kidneys:

A special stain for hemosiderin is "Prussian blue" which give".....color

15-Describe 2 microscopic pictures for hydropic degeneration

16-List the types of exogenous pigmentations

17-Describe 2 microscopic changes of amyloidosis in liver

a-.....

b .....

18-Causes of fatty change are:

a-.....

b.....

c.....

19- Describe 2 microscopic pictures for fatty change in myocardium

A-

B-

20-Describe the microscopic differences between vacuolar degeneration and fatty change in the liver

21- Describe 3 of the gross appearance for cloudy swelling in kidney:

22- Describe 2 microscopic changes of amyloidosis in liver

a-.....

b-----

c-----

23-The type of calcification which occurs in caseous necrosis is.....

and the calcium salts can be stained black with .....

24-List the differences between vacuolar degeneration and fatty change in the liver

a-

b-

25- The gross picture of bacon spleen are .....

26-Special stains for fat are:

a- .....which stains fat,.....

b .....which stains fat,.....

c .....which stains fat,.....

27-The special stain for glycogen is .and the color produced is .....

28-Name the pathognomonic lesion for each of the following

a- Anthracosis

b- Asbestosis

c toxic jaundice

d-Hemolytic jaundice

29- List the 3 main locations or tissues for occurrence of hyaline degeneration:

30-List 2 of the microscopic pictures for byaline degeneration of muscle:

31- Mention the types of endogenous pigmentation:.....

32-The 2 bile pigments raised in toxic jaundice are.....

33-List 3 disturbances of fat metabolism

34-Mention the cause for hydropic degeneration

35-Exogenous pigments may enter body through:

36-The most dangerous exogenous pigmentation is .....

37-The 2 types of gout are.....and .....

38- the 2 types of amyloidosis of spleen are' .....,and .....

39-List 2 cause for albuminous degeneration

40- List 3 routes for entrance of exogenous pigmentation

41-Name 4 exogenous pigmentations by inhalation:

42- The uric acid is a normal catabolic product of

43-Mucinous degeneration occure in

44- The main target for renal amyloidosis is

45-3 types of disturbances in fat metabolism are ....., and .....

46-Gout does not occur in cattle because their liver contains

47- The signet ring appearance is seen in

48- Amyloidosis is deposited in..... :.....in sago spleen.

49- Describe the gross, picture in each of the following.-

a-Renal. amyloidosis

b-Hepatic fatty change

c-Serous atrophy of fat

50- A special stain for glycogen is ..... the color produced is .....

51- the 2 types of calcification are ..... and ..... the .....

52-One which is caused by hyperparathyroidism .....

53- Tyrosinase is found in ..... Thus ..... reaction is employed to differentiate between ..... and .....

54-.....and..... are exogenous pigmentation'

55-The pigment, associated with anthracosis, is,.....and the one with silicosis results in .....

56-Glycogen is normally found in ..... and .....Microscopically, it appears as ...in the H&E. stained tissue.

57-calcium salt is deposited in the necrotic tissue of .....pH under the name of ..... And .....Calcification .

58-hemosiderosis is ..... pigmentation. It is stained ..... and .....

59-Two exogenous pigmentations through the skin are ..... and .....

60-Jaundice is classified. according to ..... Into ..... Or ..... It give the tissue ..... color.

61-The 2bile pigments raised in toxic jnundrce are

A

b-

62-List 3 disturbance oF fat metabolism

63-Mention the cause for hydropic degeneration

64-Exogenous pigments may enter body through:

65-One exogenous pigmentation which does not interfere with the function of the lungs is....

66-The most dangerous exogenous pigmentation is....

67-Which results in ... ....of lungs

68-The 2 types of gout are... .....and

69-The 2 types of amyloidosis of spleen are... .....and.....

70-list 2 cause for albuminous degeneration

71-List 3 routes for entrance of exogenous pigmentation

72-Name 4 exogenous pigmentations by inhalation:

73- List the 3 main locations or tissues for occurrence of hyaline degeneration:

74- Give 3 examples for endogenous pigmentation

- 75-List 2 of the microscopic pictures for hyaline degeneration of muscle:
- 76- Mention the types of endogenous pigmentation:
- 77-The type of calcification which occurs in caseous necrosis is ..... and the calcium salts can be stained black with.....
- 78- List the differences between vacuolar degeneration and fatty change in the liver
- 79- The gross picture of bacon spleen are.
- 80-The fine granules in cloudy swelling is.. . . .in nature and the chemical structure of amyloid is.....
- 81- Describe 2 microscopic changes of amyloidosis in liver
- a-.
  - b-.
- 82- Causes of fatty change are:
- 83- Describe 2 microscopic pictures for fatty change in myocardium
- 84- Define the following:
- a-Dopa reaction..
  - b- Melanosis.
  - c-Anthracosis
  - d- Degeneration
  - e- Infiltration
  - f-Cloudy swelling

g- Hyalinosis

85-Describe 2 microscopic pictures for hydropic degeneration

86- Describe 3 of the gross appearance for cloudy swelling in kidney:

87- Describe 3 microscopic picture for cloudy swelling in kidneys:

88-List the types of exogenous pigmentations

89-Mention the microscopic changes for amyloidosis in liver

90- Type of calcification which occurs with hypocalcemia.is .....

while in tuberculosis is .. and in uremia is

91-- Causes of secondary amyloidosis are:

92- Mention 2 special stains for amyloid substance

93- Describe the sequela for each of the following

a-Cloudy swelling

b-Amyloidosis of kidney

c-Amyloidosis of spleen

d-Hydropic degeneration of liver

- name the pigmentation of the following pathological conditions:

94-Anthracosis      Siderosis      silicosis

95- List 3 of the causes for gout:

96- Describe 3 gross pictures for amyloidosis of liver

97-Dystrophic calcification occurs in case of ..... but metastatic

98-calcification requires.....



99-Define each of the following

a-Melanophore

b-Signet-ring hepatocyte

c-tattooing..

100-Glycogen storage is depleted from .... And .... In diabetes mellitus;  
but, glycogen infiltration is seen in..... and .....

101-Brown atrophy of the myocardium is associated with..... which is

102-pigmentation, and microscopically it appears as .....

103-The 2 most harmful exogenous pigmentations are.....and ....

104-Macrophage containing melanin, is called ..... and that containing  
hemosiderin is called .....

105- Raised blood calcium causes..... .. ..calcification,

106-Mucoid degeneration occurs in ..... but mucinous degeneration occurs  
in .....

107-Name one special stain and the associated color in each of the  
following:

a- Hemosiderin

b- Amyloid infiltration

c- fat

108- Describe 3 microscopic pictures for hyaline droplet degeneration in  
renal tubules.

109- A special stain for amyloid is.....

110-The two types of gout are..... and .....

111-Gout in bird is observed in different forms . Mention these forms and discuss the causes as well as macro and microscopical finding

112-Discuss the pathogenesis of endogenous pigment which is leading to different types of icterus

**Q113//Write True or False against each statement. Correct the false statements.**

1. .... Vesicle formation occurs as a result of breaking of cells due to cloudy swelling.
2. .... Amyloid is caused by antigen-antibody complexes.
3. .... Mucinous degeneration occurs in connective tissues with accumulation of slimy and stringy material.
4. .... Epithelial hyaline is characterized by the presence of epithelial pearls.
5. .... Diabetes mellitus may lead to glycogen storage disease.
6. .... Hydropic degeneration mostly occurs in prickle cell layer of skin or mucous membrane.
7. .... Cachexia due to starvation may lead to mucoid degeneration.

8. .... Cloudy swelling is characterized by hazy and cloudy cells due to swelling of mitochondria.
9. .... Mucin is mucus mixed with water and stringy in nature.
10. .... Glycogen is stained as redish brown by PAS.
- 11..... Bilirubin is produced as a result of reduction of biliverdin.
12. .... Hyperadrenalism may lead to melanosis.
13. .... Stercobilin gives colour to urine
14. .... Hemolytic anemia may give rise to hemosiderosis.
15. .... The swollen hepatocytes may cause the appearance of both conjugated and unconjugated bilirubin in blood.
16. .... Necrotic tissue is after some time calcified due to hypercalcemia.
17. . .... Excessive hemolysis may cause jaundice.
18. . .... Urobilin gives colour to urine and faeces.
19. . .... Hemosiderin is green or red colour pigment.
20. .... Anaplasmosis may cause post-hepatic jaundice.

**Q114//Select appropriate word(s) from four options given against each statement.**

1. Dystrophic calcification occurs in animals due to ..... .  
(a) Tuberculosis (b) Parasitic infection (c) Necrosis (d) All of the above

2. Melanosis is the brown/black discolouration of tissue/organ as a result of excessive accumulation of melanin due to .....

(a) Hyperadrenalism (b) Hyperthyroidism

(c) Hyperparathyroidism (d) Hypermelanemia

3. Hemosiderin is ..... colour pigment.

(a) Green (b) Red (c) Golden Yellow (d) Blue

4. Urobilinogen is the ..... form of bilirubin.

(a) Unconjugated (b) Conjugated and reduced (c) Conjugated

(d) Conjugated and oxidised

5. Hemolysis may give rise to .....

(a) Pre-hepatic icterus (b) Post-hepatic icterus (c) Toxic

icterus (d) None of the above

6. Obstructive jaundice occurs as a result of

(a) Hemolysis (b) Liver necrosis (c) Cholangitis (d)

Prioplasmosis

7. Indirect Van den Bergh reaction is an indication of .....

(a) Obstructive icterus (b) Hemolytic icterus (c) Hepatic

jaundice (d) None of the above

8. Deposition of carbon particles in lungs is known as .....

(a) Silicosis (b) Asbestosis (c) Pneumoconiosis (d)

Anthraxis

9. Gout is the deposition of ..... in tissues.

- (a) Uric acid crystals (b) Oxalate crystals (c) Hemosiderin (d)

Urobilin

10. The absence of ..... in poultry is the main cause of gout.

- (a) Trypsin (b) Lymphnodes (c) Amylase (d) Urease