Test tasks

State examination in infectious diseases in the specialty "Veterinary Medicine"

What etiological category does foot and mouth disease belong to?

- Viros
- Bacteriosis
- Mycosis

What is shown in the picture?

- Aphthae
- Tongue wounds
- Injured tongue

What kind of infection is most likely to have similar clinical sings?

- Smallpox cows
- Viral diarrhea
- FMD

FMD is an infection:

- Acute
- Chronic
- Slow

FMD contagiousness:

- Very high
- High
- Low

In the clinical manifestation of foot and mouth disease, the main symptoms are:

- Aphthous fever
- Catarrhal processes in the gastrointestinal tract
- High mortality

What species and groups of the listed animals are susceptible to foot and mouth disease?

- Bovidae
- Equidae
- Wild carnivores

What epizootic category does foot and mouth disease belong to?

- Sporadic infection
- Especially dangerous infection of list A
- Indigenous for the Russian Federation

The main mechanism of transmission of infection and infection with foot and mouth disease:

Arthropod vector transmission
Direct and indirect contact
Alimentary infection

What factor of the introduction of foot and mouth disease into prosperous countries is the most real and dangerous?

Trade in animals
Import of meat
Tourism
Migratory animals

What properties of the causative agent of foot and mouth disease are of epizootic significance?

High preservation in the external environment
Serological plurality
Resistance to common disinfectants

What strategies are used to control foot and mouth disease:

Zoning
Total vaccination
Stamping out
Quarantine
All of the above techniques

What type of specimens is selected for laboratory research for foot and mouth disease?

Blood
Aphthous material
Excrement

What etiological category does anthrax belong to?

Chlamydia
Bacteriosis
Mycosis

Anthrax is an infection:

Acute
Chronic
Slow

Anthrax contagiousness as a factor of spread among animals:

High
Low

Absent

In the clinical manifestation of anthrax, the main signs are:
URT lesions
Purulent-inflammatory processes
Septic processes and death

Is it advisable to necropsy animals that have died from anthrax?
Mandatory for selection of specials
Recommended for confirming the diagnosis
Extremely dangerous and prohibited

Is there a seasonality in the manifestation of the epizootic process in anthrax?
Yes, summer-autumn period
Yes, autumn-winter period
Does not exist

What ecological category of infections does anthrax belong to:
Aerogenic
Soil
Stern

What property of the pathogen determines the most important ecological and epizootic features of anthrax?
Spore formation
Lability to common disinfectants
Long-term retention of arthropod vectors in the body

What type of specimens is selected for laboratory diagnosis of anthrax?
Parenchymal organs
Blood
An ear
All listed

Is anthrax treatment effective:
Yes, antibiotic and serotherapy
Yes, only serotherapy
Treatment is ineffective
Treatment is ineffective

Is anthrax dangerous for humans:
One of the most dangerous zooanthroponoses
Accompanied by mild pain relief
The danger is insignificant

The names of which scientists are associated with progress in the development of anthrax vaccines:
- Robert Koch
- Louis Pasteur
- L.S.Tsenkovsky

What etiological category does rabies belong to?
- Bacteriosis
- Rickettsiosis
- Viros

Rabies is an infection:
- Acute
- Chronic
- Slow

Contagiousness of rabies:
- High
- Low
- Absent

What species and groups of animals get sick with the "non-lethal" form rabies:
- Human
- Pets
- Foxes

Is rabies dangerous for humans:
- Yes, rabies is one of the most dangerous zoonoses
- Accompanied by mild pain relief
- Not dangerous

Which laboratory test is used in modern rabies diagnostics:
- Neutralization reaction
- Fluorescent antibody method
- Histopathological test (detection of Negri bodies)

The names of which scientists are associated with progress in the study of rabies:
- Robert Koch
- Louis Pasteur
- Alex Negri

What etiological category does CSF belong to:
- Chlamydia
- Bacteriosis
- Viros

CSF is an infection:
- Acute
- Chronic
- Slow

Contagiousness of CSF:
- High
- Low
- Absent

In the clinical manifestation of CSF, the main signs are:
- Hemorrhagic syndrome
- High mortality
- CNS lesions
- Purulent-inflammatory processes

What is the characteristic of the modern epizootic situation in terms of CSF:
- Confined to large fattening farms
- Latent persistence of the pathogen in sows
- Sporadic outbreaks
- Spread to smallholders in the private sector

What characterizes the modern CSF nosoareal:
- Registration in selected countries
- Complete eradication of the disease in developed countries
- Indigeneity in vaccination countries
- Global distribution

What pathomorphological signs of CSF are pathognomonic and can serve as the "gold standard" in diagnostics in an atypical course of the disease:
- Pinpoint hemorrhages (petechiae) on the kidneys, epiglottis, spleen
- Purulent-necrotic processes in the digestive tract
- Splenomegaly

What is shown in the picture:
- Normal pig kidneys
- Petechiae on the kidneys - the "gold standard" in the diagnosis of CSF
- Other parenchymal organs

What is the strategy for the control of CSF in the Russian Federation:
- Depopulation
- Stamping out
- Vaccination

What is the CSF control strategy in Western European countries:
- Depopulation
- Stamping out
- Vaccination

What etiological category does tuberculosis belong to?
- Mycoplasmosis
- Mycobacteriosis
- Mycosis

Tuberculosis is an infection:
- Acute
- Chronic
- Slow

In the clinical manifestation of tuberculosis, the main signs are:
- Lung lesions
- Catarrhal processes in the gastrointestinal tract
- Purulent-inflammatory processes

What is the main element of tuberculosis pathogenesis:
- Sepsis
- Toxic phenomena
- Granulomatosis

Is animal tuberculosis dangerous for humans:
- One of the serious zooanthroponoses
- Not dangerous

Diagnosis of tuberculosis is based on the following methods:
- Allergic
- Bacterioscopic
- Pathological
- Serological

What is the strategic approach underlying tuberculosis control:
- Total vaccination
- Stamping out
- Identification of infected and culling
- All of the above techniques

Whose name is the progress in the study of tuberculosis associated with:
- Robert Koch
- I. I. Mechnikov
- L.S.Tsenkovsky

What etiological category does brucellosis belong to?

- Mycoplasmosis
- Bacteriosis
- Mycosis

Brucellosis is an infection:

- Acute
- Chronic
- Slow

In the clinical manifestation of brucellosis, the main signs are:

- Respiratory tract disorders
- Purulent-inflammatory processes
- Fatal outcome
- Disorders of the barrier organs

What are the main elements of the pathogenesis of brucellosis:

- Hemorrhagic syndrome
- Abortion, orchitis, arthritis
- Sepsis
- Toxic phenomena

How to assess the danger of brucellosis from the point of view of occupational pathology for a veterinarian:

- The most dangerous zoonosis
- The danger is insignificant
- Not dangerous

Modern diagnostics of brucellosis is based on the following methods:

- Allergic
- Pathological
- Clinical
- Bacteriological
- Serological

What serological tests are used to diagnose brucellosis:

- Neutralization reaction
- DPR
- AR and CFT

What is the strategic approach underlying brucellosis control:

- Total vaccination
- Stamping out
- Diagnostics and rejection

All of the above techniques

What etiological category does bovine leukemia belong to?
Viros
Chlamydia
Mycoplasmosis

Bovine leukemia is an infection:
Acute
Chronic
Slow

In the clinical manifestation of cattle leukemia, the main signs are:
Persistent lymphocytosis
Purulent-inflammatory processes
High febrile reaction

What is the pathogenetic essence of cattle leukemia:
Development of immunodeficiency and opportunistic infections
Destruction of hematopoietic tissues
Leukemia is a lymphoproliferative disease

What clinical and pathogenetic forms / stages of leukemia are of epizootological significance:
Serological
Hematological
Tumor
All listed

Which epizootic category does bovine leukemia belong to?
Sporadic infection
Especially dangerous infection of list A
Enzootic Indigenous at the Farm and Farm Level

What attributive definitions are used in epizootic practice to indicate the status of animals, farms and farms with cattle leukemia:
IDR positive, IDR negative
Heme positive, heme negative
Infected, seropositive
All listed

The main mechanism of transmission of infection and infection in bovine leukemia:
Arthropod vector transmission
Direct contact with fluids containing leukemia virus (Bovine LV)

Alimentary infection

What is the most important, real and dangerous factor in the introduction of cattle leukemia into prosperous farms:

Importation of products of bovine origin
Replacement animals from IDR-positive breeding farms
Migratory animals
Human factor

What etiological category does Aujeszky's disease belong to?

Virosis
Bacteriosis
Rickettsiosis

Which species and groups of animals are susceptible to Aujeszky's disease:

Cattle, sheep
Carnivores (domestic and fur animals)
Only pigs
All listed

Aujeszky's disease in animals of different species proceeds as an infection:

Latent with exacerbations in adult pigs
Acute in newborn piglets and carnivores
Acute in cattle and sheep
All answers are correct

What kind of animals are the host in the parasitic system in Aujeszky's disease:

Carnivores
Pigs
Sheep and cattle

Which factor of Aujeszky's disease introduction into prosperous pig farms (and countries) is the most real and dangerous:

Trade and movement of pigs
Import of meat
Tourism
Migratory animals

What etiological category does Newcastle disease belong to?

Chlamydia

Bacteriosis

Viros

Name the clinical signs shown in the picture:

- Norm
- Hemorrhagic edema of the head area
- Upper respiratory tract disorders

Newcastle disease is an infection :

- Acute
- Chronic
- Persistent

Contagiousness of Newcastle Disease:

- High
- Low
- Insignificant

What groups and species of birds are susceptible to Newcastle disease:

- Poultry of many species
- Pigeons and parrots
- Chicken only
- Wild waterfowl

The most severe, with a mortality rate of more than 90%, Newcastle disease affects:

- Chicks
- Ducks and geese
- Pigeons and parrots

What factors are most significant in the spread of modern Newcastle disease:

- Transfer of embryos, day old chicks, adult chickens
- Non-neutralized containers, accompanying attributes, transport
- Human factor
- Food products of chicken origin

Which epizootic category does Newcastle disease belong to?

Sporadic infection

Especially dangerous infection of list A

Natural focal infection

What pathomorphological signs of Newcastle disease are pathognomonic and can serve as the "gold standard" in diagnostics with erased forms of the course of the disease under conditions of systematic vaccination:

Hemorrhagic "ring" on the border of the muscular and glandular stomach

Swelling, swelling of the tissues of the head and neck

Inflammatory lesions of the visceral organs

Is it possible to reliably diagnose Newcastle disease without laboratory testing:

Yes

Not

What types of specimens are selected for laboratory testing for Newcastle disease:

Tracheal and cloacal swabs from patients, a pool of organs and feces from corpses, serum or blood

Egg, corpses

All listed types

What strategies and tactics are used to control Newcastle disease :

Total ubiquitous vaccination

Depopulation

Stamping out

Quarantine

All tricks

What methods of vaccination against Newcastle disease are used in practice in the Russian Federation:

Bulk (aerosol and oral)

Individual (parenteral)

With needleless injectors

How to best characterize the importance of Newcastle disease in general in the veterinary services of the domestic poultry industry:

Newcastle disease is a major national concern

Newcastle disease control is a routine job in routine treatments

Newcastle disease does not cause significant damage

Is Newcastle disease dangerous for humans:

Not dangerous

Possible infection of poultry workers, manifested by conjunctivitis

Newcastle disease is a serious zooanthroponosis

What etiological category does leptospirosis belong to:

Chlamydia

Mycosis

Bacteriosis

Spirochetosis

Leptospirosis is an infection:

Non-transmissible natural focal

Acute epizootic

Exotic

Are there epizootologically significant differences in the incidence of leptospirosis in animals:

Pigs and cattle get sick more often

All warm-blooded animals are equally susceptible.

What ecological category of infections does leptospirosis belong to?

Aerogenic

Stern

Water associated

Rodent borne

Contagiousness of leptospirosis as a factor of spread among animals:

High

Low

Absent

The main mechanism of transmission of infection and infection of animals with leptospirosis:

Arthropod vector transmission

Direct and indirect contact

Alimentary infection

Water-urinary tract

The main reservoir of infection in leptospirosis are:

Pigs and cattle

All susceptible animals

Wild and synanthropic rodents

The main factor of infection and spread of infection in leptospirosis are:

The soil

Stern

Natural open bodies of water

All susceptible animals

In the clinical manifestation of leptospirosis, the main signs are:

Short-term fever

Hemoglobinuria (bloody urine)

Jaundice

Necrosis of mucous membranes and skin

Abortion

Purulent-inflammatory processes of the upper respiratory tract

Acute course and death

What is the quantitative order of the multiplicity of leptospira serovars:

Dozens

More than 200

More than 2,000

Is the treatment of leptospirosis effective:

Yes, effective complex etiotrophic (antibiotic and serotherapy) and symptomatic treatment

Yes, only serotherapy

Ineffective

Ineffective

Is leptospirosis dangerous for humans:

Leptospirosis is one of the most dangerous zooanthroponoses

Accompanied by mild pain relief

The danger is insignificant

Prion diseases are infections in the trivial sense:

Conditionally considered infections

Not

Yes

What etiological category of infections do prion diseases belong to?

Virosis

Chlamydia

Rickettsiosis

What are the causative agents of prion diseases:

Autonomous transmissible genetic elements

Protein substances without genetic material

Which epizootologically rational category of infections do prion diseases belong to?

Acute

Chronic

Slow

On the basis of which basic characteristic the slow infections are distinguished:

Unusually long incubation period

Slowly progressive development of the symptom complex

Obligatory fatal outcome

All answers are correct

What are the main elements of the pathogenesis of prion diseases:

Inflammatory processes in the brain

Neurodegenerative processes in the central nervous system

Lesions of certain systems of visceral organs

Prion diseases are also called transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs). What is the reason for this second name:

Contagiousness (transmissibility) in a trivial view

Pathognomonic spongiform changes in the central nervous system

The presence of specific pathogens - prions

Pathological process of non-inflammatory nature

All answers are correct

Are any other systems and organs affected in prion diseases, except for the central nervous system:

No, damage to only one organ system is a fundamental sign of prion diseases.

Yes, the lymphoid system is affected at the same time

Why are prion diseases called encephalopathies and not encephalitis:

There is no inflammatory reaction in the pathogenesis of PB.

CNS lesions are of a varied, non-specific nature.

Clinically, the symptom complex of prion diseases is characterized by:

URP lesions

Catarrhal processes in the digestive tract

Subacute or Chronic Progressive CNS Disorders

What causes the symptom complex of prion diseases:

Neuro-degenerative changes in the central nervous system

Loss of neurons

Loss of certain neuro-regulatory functions

All answers are correct

What are the characteristics of prion diseases in connection with the loss of neurons :

Hypersensitivity to stimuli, fearfulness, depression

Ataxia, hypermetria (imbalance of movements)

Development of autonomic dysfunctions

Itching, weight loss and fatness

Catarrhal processes in the digestive tract

Purulent-inflammatory processes

Which groups and species of animals from the listed ones are affected by prion diseases :

Bovidae - cattle and small cattle, some zoo artiodactyls

Human

Felidae - cats, some predators in captivity (cheetahs, cougars, ocelots, tigers)

With vigny

Birds

Nozoareal BSE of cattle is characterized as:

Strictly local, limited to UK

Global

BSE is common in many countries, especially in Europe

Nozoareal scrapie is characterized as:

Global, excluding selected countries

Scrapie is registered in Russia

Scrapie is distributed in selected countries of Northern Europe

The incubation period for BSE is:

- 6 months
- 2 years
- 5 years

The incubation period for scrapie is:

- 6 months
- 2 years
- 5 years

Transmission of BSE prion and infection of animals are characterized by:

- The spread and transmission of the pathogen by the type of feed infection
- Lack of contagiousness and horizontal transmission of infection
- The content of prion only in the tissues of the central nervous system
- All answers are correct

Scrapie prion transmission and animal infection are characterized by:

- The spread of the pathogen by the type of feed infection
- The presence of horizontal transmission of infection
- Prion content in many tissues other than the central nervous system
- Infection of offspring through placental waters during lambing

What factors are critical in the spread of BSE:

- Moving animals during the incubation period
- Uncleaned accompanying attributes, transport
- Human factor
- Bovine meat and bone meal
- All of the above factors

Factors that are critical in spreading scrapie of sheep:

- Moving animals during the incubation period
- Uncleaned accompanying attributes, transport
- Human factor

Bovine meat and bone meal

All of the above factors

Diagnosis of prion diseases is based on:

Registration of typical clinical signs of CNS damage

Detection of spongiform changes in the central nervous system using a histopathological test

Determination of prion in CNS tissues using immunohistochemical test

Testing specific antibodies using serological tests

All answer options are correct

What can be considered the "gold standard" in the diagnosis of prion diseases:

Registration of typical clinical signs of CNS damage

Identification of spongiform changes in the central nervous system using a histopathological test (status spongious)

Determination of prion in CNS tissues using immunohistochemical test

What are the essential properties of the epizootic value of prions:

Polypathogenicity

Ability to persist in the external environment

Extraordinary resistance to disinfectant and sterilizing influences

What is the most correct way to characterize the veterinary, epidemiological, social, and economic significance of prion diseases in general at the present stage:

PD is one of the most serious problems of international importance

Currently, due to the sufficient knowledge of the PD, their control routine work of veterinary services in the framework of routine treatments

PDs do not currently cause significant damage

Are animal prion diseases dangerous for humans:

Not dangerous in general

All animal prion diseases are zooanthroponoses.

Most likely the danger of BSE

Who is the reservoir in the biological cycle of ascaris?

Ants

Earthworms

Rodents

Is the seasonality of ascariasis infection of pigs noted?

Infection occurs regardless of the season

Not

Yes, it is most pronounced during the warmer summer.

Indicate the correct migration scheme for Ascaris larvae:

Intestines-liver-heart-lungs-intestines

Intestines-liver-pancreas-lungs-intestines

Intestines-Heart-Lungs-Intestines

The causative agents of babesiosis in cattle and small cattle:

Babesia bovis, Babesia ovis

Piroplazma bigemina

Francaiella colchica

Reproduction of babesia takes place in:

Erythrocytes

Eosinophils

Neutrophils

Babesia carriers:

Hamas pliers

Mosquitoes

Ixodid ticks

Body temperature with babesiosis:

40-41 ^{0}C

Remains normal

The temperature is dropping

The final diagnosis for babesiosis is based on:

Blood smear microscopy

CFT

ELISA

The most important sign of babesiosis:

Hemoglobinuria

Hemoglobinemia

Uremia

During migration, the larvae of Hypoderma bovis enter:

The wall of the esophagus

Large blood vessels

Spinal canal

Diagnosis of hypodermatosis is carried out:

Clinical examination and palpation of the skin from the withers to the sacrum

By IHT and ELISA

Complexly

The lifespan of the adult Hypoderma bovis is:

All summer season

5-20 days

Some years

Demodectic mange appears (pathogenetic changes):

Disruption of the digestive tract

Disruption of the cardiovascular system

Violation of the physiological function of the skin (sebaceous and sweat glands)

The causative agent of demodicosis parasitizes in:

Subcutaneous tissue

Lymphatic vessels

Hair follicles and sebaceous glands

The source of the causative agent of demodicosis of the disease are:

Sick animals

Carriers

Rodents

Demodicosis affects:

Only birds

Cattle and small cattle only

People, dogs, fur animals, horses, cattle, small cattle, pigs, etc.

Demodicosis affects more often affects:

Young animals

Adult animals

Old and weak animals

Demodectic mange is caused by mites of the genus:

Demodex

Psoroptex

Sarcoptex

Which of the following species is the causative agent of demodicosis in dogs?

Demodex phylloides

Demodex folliculorum

Demodex canis

The main host of dictyocaulus is:

Bird, fish

Cattle, small ruminants

Carnivores

The invasive dictyocaulus larva is:

Larva stage II

Larva stage III

Stage I larva

Sexually mature dictyocaulus are localized in:

Bronchus and trachea

Liver

Small intestine

The development of the larva of dictyocaulus to the invasive stage occurs with the participation of:

Intermediate host

Intermediate and additional host

Without the participation of an intermediate host

For intravital diagnosis of dictyocaulosis, investigate:

Urine

Feces from the rectum

Mucus from the trachea

Dictyocaulosis belong to the class:

Cestode

Nematode

Acanthocephalus

The causative agent of dipylidiosis in dogs and cats belongs to the class:

Cestodes

Nematodes

Trematodes

Dipylidium caninum is localized in:

Small intestine

Stomach and pancreas

Liver and bile ducts

An intravital diagnosis of dipylidiosis in dogs and cats can be made:

Based on clinical signs

If segments filled with cocoons with eggs are found in feces

Based on pathological studies of dead animals

What is echinococcus?

A complex, large (with a chicken egg or more) fluid-filled bladder with daughter and grandchild bubbles inside, on the inner germinal membrane of which scolexes are formed

Large larva, reaching a length of 1 m in the body of an additional host

Thin-walled bladder no larger than a chicken egg, filled with liquid

Is a person susceptible to dipylidiosis?

Not

Yes, being a direct reservoir of disease

Sometimes, when fleas or lice get into the alimentary canal

Prevention measures against dipylidiosis in dogs and cats:

Destruction of insects, change of bedding, keeping cages and booths clean

Monthly deworming of dogs and cats

Fight against stray dogs and cats, exterminate rodents to avoid flea breeding

Definitive hosts become infected with dipylidiosis when:

Eating intermediate hosts infected with dipylidiosis

Eating feces contaminated with dipylydium eggs

Eating flea larvae infested by dipylydium larvae

The causative agent of diphyllobothriasis in carnivores belongs to the class:

Trematoda

Cestoda

Nematoda

The definitive hosts of Diphyllobotrium latum are:

Fur animals, dog, cat, man, pig

Dog, cat, man

Fur animals, dog, cat

Sexually mature forms of diphyllobothriids are localized:

In the small and large parts of the intestine

In the small intestine

In the large intestine

The invasive larva of Diphyllobotrium latum is:

Procercoid

Plerocercoid

Coracidium

The mites of the genus have a marbled color of the shield:

Hyalomma

Dermacentor

Boophylus

The number of limbs in ixodid ticks is :

four

eight

six

The tick larva differs from the imago:

Lack of the reproductive apparatus

The presence of 3 pairs of limbs

Both options

Eyes are present in ticks of childbirth:

Hyalomma

Boophylus

Rhipicephalus

Ixodid ticks feed on:

By blood

Nectar

Lymph

Helminthoscopy is used to detect in material:

Sexually mature and juvenile helminths

Young and sexually mature helminths and their fragments

Fragments of helminths

The scraping method from perianal folds is used to diagnose:

Equine oxyurosis and rabbit passalurosis

Intestinal nematodes

Ascariasis

Flotation diagnostic methods include:

Fulleborn, Darling, Akbaev methods

Fulleborn, Darling, Scherbovich methods

Weid, Scherbovich, Berman-Orlov methods

What special method is appropriate for the diagnosis of dioctophimosis?

Urine examination

Blood test

Skin examination

Toxacar larvae can be detected during research:

Milk

Blood

Skin

A positive Katzoni reaction indicates a disease:

Echinccosis

Trichinosis

Ascariasis

The methods of intravital diagnosis of helminthiasis include:

Laboratory, special, immunological studies

Helminthoscopic, helminthoscopic, helmintholarvoscopic studies

Helminthicoproscopic studies

What class does ruminant moniezioses belong to?

Trematodes

Cestodes

Nematodes

Moniesias in sheep are localized in:

Duodenal ulcer

Liver and bile ducts

Jejunum

The main causative agents of ruminant moniesiasis:

M . expansa and M . benedeni

M. lineatus and M. scjabini

M . Expansa and M . lineatus

The main clinical signs of ruminant moniesiasis:

Emaciation, vomiting, blood in feces, yellowness of the mucous membranes, swelling of the eyelids, chest and abdominal cavity

Emaciation, lethargy, inactivity, diarrhea, excrement mixed with mucus

Emaciation, fever up to 41 ° C, anemia, loss of appetite

The main method of intravital diagnosis of moniesiasis:

Helminthoscopy

Helmintoovoscopy

Both options are correct

The main measures to combat ruminant moniesiasis:

Avoiding dogs and cats on pastures

Measures aimed at destroying intermediate hosts, creating optimal conditions for keeping

Control measures have not yet been studied

Otodectes are localized:

In the auricles

In the area of the limbs

All over the body of the animal

To diagnose otodectosis, examine:

Scraping of the skin from the auricles

Hair roots from affected areas

Venous blood

Otodectes parasitize:

The host has only a short period of time to feed

Several days

Without leaving the owner throughout his life

The life cycle of an otodectes is characterized by the presence of:

4 phases

5 phases

3 phases

Psoroptosis is caused by a tick belonging to the suborder:

Sarcoptiformes

Trombodiformes

Oribatea

The least favorable time of the year for the mass spread of psoroptosis:

Fall

Winter

Summer

Early spring

The first clinical signs of psoroptosis:

- Multiple alopecia
- Local inflammatory response
- Eczematous skin lesions
- Itchy skin

The main form of manifestation of psoroptosis in pets:

- Subacute
- Acute
- Chronic
- Hyperacute

Sheep are most susceptible to psoroptosis:

- Coarse breeds
- Fine-fleece and semi-fine-fleece
- Does not depend on the breed

Accidental disease is transmitted by:

- Mechanically from sick animal to susceptible
- Through non-sterile obstetrics
- During sexual intercourse using non-sterile obstetric equipment

Susceptible to mating disease:

- Only horses
- Horses and other one-hoofed
- Only horses, mules and donkeys

The causative agent of the disease is:

- Trypanosoma equiperdum
- Trychomonas phoetus

The causative agent of trypanosomiasis refers to:

- Bacteria

The simplest

Viruses

Diseases caused by down, feather and lice are called:

Hypodermatosis

Mallophagoses

Acarose

The imago of lice-eaters live during:

1-2 weeks

5-9 months

1-1.5 years

20-40 days

The parasite that causes melophagosis (sheep's fleece) belongs to the family:

Trichodectidae

Linognathidae

Holopiraidae

Hippoboscidae

Diseases caused by lice parasitizing on the body of animals are called:

Hypodermatosis

Syphunculatosis

Acarose

Mallophagoses

In ruminants, lice of the families are parasitized:

Haematopinidae and Linognathidae

Trichodectidae and Menopoidae

Philopheridae and Linognathidae

Holopiraidae and Trichodectidae

Indicate the correct developmental cycle of lice:

Egg-larva-pupa-imago

Egg-larva-molt-pupa-imago

Egg-immobile larva-pupa-imago

Egg-mobile larva-three-fold molt-imago

Treatment of animals used for the defeat of stationary cutaneous parasites:

Spraying animals with insecticides

Subcutaneous insecticide injections

Bathing animals in baths with insecticide solutions

All answers are correct

The causative agents of toxocariasis and toxascariasis are:

Ascaridata

Taeniata

Filariata

Toxocara larvae in puppies are localized:

In the liver and lungs

In the kidneys and liver

In the muscles

Place of localization of adult individuals of toxocara in an infected animal:

In the large intestine

In the small intestine, bile ducts of the liver, pancreas

In the lungs, kidneys, muscles and small intestine

The main method of intravital diagnosis of toxocariasis and toxascariasis is:

Helminthoscopy

Fülleborn helmintoscopy

Immunological methods

The pathogen is dangerous to humans:

Toxocariasis

Toxascariasis

Toxocariasis and toxascariasis

Trichinella larvae are localized in:

Liver

Lungs

Striated musculature

Sexually mature Trichinella spp. Are localized in:

Small intestine

Large intestine

Stomach

Trichinella by gender include:

To dioecious

To hermaphrodites

To organisms with alternating generations

Susceptible to trichinosis:

Most species of mammals

All Meat Eating Omnivores

Predators

The main source of infection with trichinosis is:

Insufficiently cooked or cooked meat products

Corpses of invaded animals

Both options

The intermediate host of Trichinella is:

Rodents

Birds

The same animals that are the main host

To diagnose trichinosis, use:

Stool analysis

Trichinelloscopy of carcasses and corpses

Blood test

Prevention of trichinosis consists in:

Change of pastures

Veterinary and sanitary examination of carcasses and their disposal

Drainage of reservoirs, cultivation of pastures

Trichomoniasis proceeds:

Poignantly

Superstroke

Chronically

Trichomoniasis is sick:

Females only

Only males

Trichomoniasis is transmitted by:

Aerogenic

Alimentary

During sexual intercourse and through care items

The source of Trichomoniasis infection are:

Sick animals

Recovered animals

Both options

The causative agent of trichomoniasis is:

Trypanosoma evansi

Trychomonas fetus

Trychomonas gallinae

In cows, the causative agent of trichomoniasis is localized:

In the large intestine

On the mucous membrane of the vagina, uterus, fetuses and amniotic fluid

On the mucous membrane of the mouth and nasal passages

What class does the causative agent of fascioliasis of agricultural animals belong to?

Cestodes

Nematodes

Trematodes

What is the main site of localization of the causative agent of fascioliasis in agricultural animals:

Small intestine

Bile ducts of the liver

Pancreas and 12-duodenum

What is the outer cover of fasciola and what are its functions?

The cuticle, which serves to fix and touch the parasite

The epithelium performing the protective functions of the parasite

Cytoplasmic tegument that performs the functions of secretion, digestion and absorption

What is the characteristic morphological sign of vulgaris fasciola:

All internal organs are branched

Internal organs are poorly developed

All internal organs are compact and have a single system without branching

The digestive system of fasciola includes:

Oral opening, pharynx, esophagus, intestinal tube, anus

Oral opening, pharynx, esophagus, intestinal trunks with lateral branching processes, anus

Oral opening, pharynx, esophagus, intestinal trunks with lateral branching processes

The pathogenicity of fasciola is expressed:

In mechanical, inoculatory (development of banal microflora) impact

In mechanical, toxic and antigenic effects with the subsequent development of allergic reactions

Only in mechanical, toxic and antigenic effects

The main method of intravital diagnosis of fascioliasis of agricultural animals:

Study of feces by the method of sequential washing or by the flotation-sedimentation method of Demidov

Examination of faeces by the Fülleborn, Darling or Kalantaryan methods

Lifetime diagnosis of fascioliasis has not yet been developed

Name the causative agents of cysticercosis in cattle and pigs:

Cysticercus ovis and Cysticercus bovis

Cysticercus cervi and Cysticercus suum

Cysticercus bovis and Cysticercus cellulosae

The causative agent of cysticercosis in cattle and pigs is localized in :

Small intestine

Biliary tract and pancreas

Skeletal muscles, heart, muscles of the tongue

Distinctive features of bovine cysticercosis from pig cysticercosis:

Do not differ from each other

Cysticercus cattle has only an unarmed scolex

Cysticercus of cattle has an unarmed scolex, large size and a bilobed ovary

Definitive host of bovine and swine cysticercosis:

Dogs, wolves, cats, foxes

Only man

Rodents

What is cysticercus?

The microscopic size of the larva, in which the front part of the body is expanded and the back is elongated

A complex large (sometimes as large as a human head) bubble, filled with liquid and containing daughter and granddaughter bubbles inside

Thin-walled bladder from a pea to a chicken egg, filled with liquid and having only a scolex inside

Clinical signs of bovine cysticercosis:

Fever, tachycardia, diarrhea, appetite suppression, liver cirrhosis, mucosal cyanosis

Increase in body temperature to 40-41 ^{0}C, weakness, loss of appetite, sometimes diarrhea, atony of the proventriculus, rapid breathing, enlargement of the inguinal and prescapular lymph nodes

Body temperature remains normal, diarrhea, vomiting, refusal to feed, anemia, yellowness of mucous membranes

The intravital diagnosis of swine cysticercosis is based on:

Fülleborn method

Helminthoscopy, ovoscopy, lavroscopy

Lifetime diagnostics has not yet been developed, sometimes allergic and serological research methods are used

The postmortem diagnosis of cysticercosis is based on:

Thorough examination of the muscles of the tongue, heart, chewing, lumbar and other muscles

Examination of the liver, kidneys, heart, brain

Examination of the gastrointestinal tract and pancreas

Preventive measures in the fight against cysticercosis in cattle and pigs are based on:

Periodic deworming of the main host

Carrying out complex work of veterinary and medical workers

Preventive measures have not been developed

Aymeriosis are diseases, the causative agents of which belong to the class:

Entomosis

Acarose

Protozoan

Helminthiasis

In the body of animals, eimeria are parasitized (localized):

- In cardiomyocytes
- In blood cells
- In the epithelial cells of the intestine, liver, kidneys
- Only in intestinal cells

Representatives of the genus Eimeria parasitize (animal species):

- Only in birds
- In carnivores
- Farm animals and birds
- Only in rabbits

Representatives of the genus Isospora parasitize:

- Only in birds
- In carnivores
- Farm animals and birds
- Only in rabbits

Which stage of the following is missing in the biological cycle of coccidia development?

- Gametogony
- Schizogony
- Macrogony
- Sporogonia

What stage of development of coccidia takes place in the external environment:

- Macrogony
- Gametogony
- Schizogony
- Sporogonia

The main difference between oocysts of the subfamily Eimeriinae and oocysts of the subfamily Isosporinae :

The oocyst of the subfamily Eimeriinae contains 2 sporocysts with 4 sporozoites

The oocyst of the subfamily Eimeriinae contains 4 sporocysts with 2 sporozoites

The presence of a polar refractive granule in the oocyst

There are no fundamental differences

The disease with eimeriosis is seasonal and is predominantly common:

In summer

In winter and late autumn

In spring and autumn

Does not depend on the season

Infection with eimeriosis occurs (routes of infection):

Alimentary

Contact with infected animals

When bitten by a tick

When in contact with invaded objects

Eimeriosis disease is mainly susceptible to:

Highly productive animals

Young growth

Old animals

Animals nepoluchaetsya vitamins B

In rabbits, according to the localization of eimeria, forms of the disease are distinguished:

Intestinal

Hepatic

Mixed

All listed

One of the main conditions for the prevention of eimeriosis, regardless of the type of animal, is:

Balanced diet

Timely cleaning of premises

Separate keeping of young and adult animals

Timely cleaning of premises

The main intravital laboratory study for eimeriosis:

Scraping from perianal folds

Larvoscopy

Feces flotation according to the Fülleborn method

In vivo laboratory diagnostics are not carried out

Estrosis is a disease caused by parasitism of gadfly larvae:

In the frontal and paranasal sinuses of the head

In the nasal cavity

Both options

Rynestrosis is a disease caused by parasitizing the gadfly larva:

In the nasal cavity

In the frontal and paranasal sinuses of the head

Both options

The following people suffer from estrosis:

Sheeps

Horses and donkeys

Cattle

Rhinestrosis is sick:

Sheeps

Horses and donkeys

Cattle

To achieve a mature form, the larvae of the gadfly Oestrus ovis need:

Water

Soil

Animal

Fertility of female gadfly is:

Small (less than 100 larvae)

Medium (about 200 larvae)

Large (at least 300 larvae)

The lifespan of estrus and rhinestrus females is:

7-15 days

30-40 days

90 days

One animal is parasitized by nasopharyngeal gadfly larvae:

No more than 5 larvae

No more than 10 larvae

More than 10, it all depends on the epizootic situation in the area

Test tasks

State examination for non-communicable diseases in the specialty "Veterinary Medicine"

Internal non-communicable animal diseases - veterinary therapy:

The branch of clinical veterinary medicine, a scientific discipline that studies the distribution, causes of occurrence, mechanism of development, diagnosis, clinical manifestation, prevention of non-communicable diseases of internal organs and treatment of animals

The branch of clinical veterinary medicine, a scientific discipline that studies the treatment of non-communicable diseases of internal organs of animals

The branch of clinical veterinary medicine, a scientific discipline that studies diagnosis, clinical manifestation, prevention of non-communicable diseases of internal organs and treatment of animals

The branch of clinical veterinary medicine, a scientific discipline that studies the mechanism of development, clinical manifestation, prevention of non-communicable diseases of internal organs and treatment of animals

The basis for the prevention of internal diseases of animals is:

Appropriate feeding

Quality of feed and water

Optimum microclimate in rooms

Systematic exercise

Rational use of chi - nomic and microbiological synthesis

Monitoring the state of metabolism and the health of livestock (clinical examination)

Changes in climatic conditions of territories

The controlled parameters of the microclimate in livestock buildings are:

Temperature

Relative humidity

The content of harmful gases (carbon dioxide, ammonia, hydrogen sulphide)

Microbial and dust contamination

The speed of air motion

Aroma content

The content of trace elements in the air

The process of diagnosing diseases caused by metabolic disorders in cattle includes the following main points:

Clinical examination

Clinical tests

Laboratory research

Analysis of the technology of keeping and feeding animals

Analysis of technical and economic indicators of the economy

Organoleptic evaluation of feed

Certification of veterinary specialists

Health assesment is:

System prophylactically and therapeutic measures aimed at creating a highly healthy herds

A system of planned diagnostic and therapeutic measures aimed at creating healthy, highly productive herds of animals

The system diagnostic routine, prophylactically and therapeutic measures aimed at creating a healthy high-hundred animals etc., reducing and eliminating domestic non-contagious, obstetrical, surgical and other diseases

System prophylactically measures aimed at creating a highly healthy herds of animals, reduction and elimination of domestic non-contagious, obstetrical, surgical and other diseases

The principle of the method of Health assesment:

Sample population

Continuity

Sample population and continuity

Variational statistics

There are the main stages of the Health assesment:

Diagnostic and therapeutic

Preventive and curative

Diagnostic and preventive

Diagnostic, preventive and curative

According to the results of the study of complex studies during clinical examination, animals are divided into groups:

Clinically healthy, non-metabolic and clinically healthy animals with indicators indicating the presence of metabolic disorders

Clinically healthy animals with indicators indicating the presence of metabolic disorders and clinically sick animals

Clinically healthy without metabolic disorders; clinically healthy animals with indicators indicating the presence of metabolic disorders; clinically ill animals

Clinically healthy, non-metabolic and clinically sick animals

Poisoning by poisonous plants includes the following groups of poisoning:

With predominant photodynamic action

With a predominant lesion of the digestive system

With predominant damage to the nervous system

With a predominant lesion of the hoof horn

Basic principles of modern therapy:

Prophylactic

Physiological

Complex

Active

Economic feasibility

Personal interest

Financial opportunities

The physiological principle of therapy is that the prescribed means and the methods carried out:

Stimulated the body's defense mechanisms

Contributed to the neutralization of toxic substances and increased resistance to infection: phagocytosis, cellular and humoral immunity

Stimulated the body's defense mechanisms and increased resistance to infection: phagocytosis, cellular and humoral immunity

Stimulated the defense mechanisms of the body, contributed to the neutralization of toxic substances, increased resistance to infection: phagocytosis, to cell and humoral immunity

The complex principle of therapy provides for:

The use of not one of any means, but their use in a complex

The use of not one of any means, but their use in combination with the aim of eliminating external and internal causes of the disease, creating optimal conditions for keeping and feeding animals and using special therapeutic and prophylactic drugs

Creation of optimal conditions for keeping and feeding animals and the use of special therapeutic and prophylactic drugs

The use of not one of any means, but the use of special therapeutic and prophylactic drugs

Active therapy:

Provides for the possible early provision of medical assistance

Provides for the possible early provision of medical care, when the clinical symptoms of the disease have not yet appeared

Provides for the possible early provision of medical care, when the clinical symptoms of the disease have not yet manifested or have just begun to appear

Provides for the possible early provision of medical care when the clinical symptoms of the disease have just begun to appear

The principle of economic expediency is based on the fact that:

Treatment of sick farm animals must be economically justified

Treatment of sick farm animals should be the cheapest

Treating sick farm animals should be cost-free

Treatment of sick farm animals should be carried out until complete recovery.

The main purpose of diet therapy:

Eliminate the pathological process by special feeding (pathogenetic therapy)

Eliminate the pathological process (pathogenetic therapy) by means of special feeding, replenish the missing substances in the body (substitution therapy)

Replenish the missing substances in the body by means of special feeding (replacement therapy)

In clinical veterinary medicine, therapy methods are distinguished:

Etiotropic

Pathogenetic

Regulating neurotrophic functions

Substitute

Symptomatic

Preventive

Hypothetical

Occult

Etiotrophic therapy:

The method of using therapeutic agents aimed at eliminating or weakening the etiological factor, that is, the cause that caused the disease

Aimed at mobilizing and stimulating the body's defenses to eliminate the pathological process, that is, at the mechanism of the development of the disease

A method of using therapies aimed at eliminating or weakening the adverse symptoms of the disease

A method aimed at replenishing the missing ingredients in the body for its normal functioning

Pathogenetic therapy:

The method of using therapeutic agents aimed at eliminating or weakening the etiological factor, that is, the cause that caused the disease

Aimed at mobilizing and stimulating the body's defenses to eliminate the pathological process, that is, at the mechanism of the development of the disease

A method of using therapies aimed at eliminating or weakening the adverse symptoms of the disease

A method aimed at replenishing the missing ingredients in the body for its normal functioning

Non-specific stimulatory therapy:

Based on parenteral administration into the body in a sterile form of organic substances, mainly of plant and animal origin

Aimed at mobilizing and stimulating the body's defenses to eliminate the pathological process, that is, at the mechanism of the development of the disease

A method of using therapies aimed at eliminating or weakening the adverse symptoms of the disease

A method aimed at replenishing the missing ingredients in the body for its normal functioning

Serotherapy:

Subcutaneous administration of blood serum for therapeutic purposes

Subcutaneous administration of blood serum taken from healthy animals for therapeutic purposes

Subcutaneous administration of sulfur preparations for therapeutic purposes

Subcutaneous administration of sulfur-containing amino acids for therapeutic purposes

Hemotherapy:

Intramuscular or subcutaneous injection of whole blood for therapeutic purposes

Subcutaneous administration of blood serum for therapeutic purposes

Subcutaneous administration of blood serum taken from healthy animals for therapeutic purposes

The introduction of intramuscular or subcutaneous erythrocytes of blood for therapeutic purposes

Lysate therapy (histolizate therapy)

Method of non-specific stimulating therapy, in which tissues lysed under the influence of acids, alkalis or enzymes are used for therapeutic purposes

The method of non-specific stimulating therapy, in which tissues lysed under the influence of acids, alkalis or enzymes, taken from a healthy body, are used for therapeutic purposes

The method of non-specific stimulating therapy, in which tissues lysed under the influence of acids, alkalis or enzymes, taken from the immunized organism, are used for therapeutic purposes

A method of specific stimulating therapy, in which tissues lysed under the influence of acids, alkalis or enzymes, taken from a healthy body, are used for therapeutic purposes

Tissue therapy:

The method is based on the introduction into the body for therapeutic purposes of drugs specially prepared by preserving animal or plant tissues

The method is based on the introduction into the body for prophylactic purposes of drugs specially prepared by preserving animal or plant tissues

The method is based on the introduction into the body for therapeutic and prophylactic purposes of drugs specially prepared by preserving animal or plant tissues

The method is based on the introduction into the body for therapeutic and prophylactic purposes of drugs specially prepared by lysis of animal or plant tissues

In veterinary practice therapy method of regulating the neuro-trophic functions conventionally divided by the action:

In two directions: the predominant effect on the central nervous system and on the autonomic

In three directions: the predominant effect on the central nervous system, on the autonomic and on the peripheral systems

In two directions: the predominant effect on the central nervous system and on the peripheral

In two directions: the predominant effect on the peripheral and on the vegetative systems

Treatment with vitamins (vitamin therapy) is carried out:

With a lack of vitamins in feed

If they are insufficient in the body

If they are insufficient in the body, with a lack of vitamins in feed

Symptomatic therapy:

The method of using therapeutic agents aimed at eliminating or weakening the etiological factor, that is, the cause that caused the disease

Aimed at mobilizing and stimulating the body's defenses to eliminate the pathological process, that is, at the mechanism of the development of the disease

A method of using therapies aimed at eliminating or weakening the adverse symptoms of the disease

A method aimed at replenishing the missing ingredients in the body for its normal functioning

According to the classification of diseases of cardiovascular system disease pericardium include:

Pericarditis (traumatic and non-traumatic)

Hydropericarditis (edema of cardiac shirt)

Exudative pleurisy

Pericarditis (traumatic and non-traumatic) and hydropericarditis (cardiac edema shirts)

According to the classification of diseases of cardiovascular system disease infarction include:

Myocarditis; myocardosis (myocardial dystrophy)

Myocarditis ; myocardiofibrosis and myocardiosclerosis

Miocarditis; myocardosis (myocardial dystrophy); myocardiofibrosis and myocardiosclerosis

Thrombophlebitis; myocardosis (myocardial dystrophy); myocardiofibrosis and myocardiosclerosis

According to the classification of diseases of cardiovascular system disease endocarditis include:

Endocarditis

Heart defects

Endocarditis and heart defects

Epicarditis and heart defects

According to the classification of diseases of cardiovascular system disease of the blood vessels include:

Arteriosclerosis

Arteriosclerosis and vascular thrombosis

Vascular thrombosis

Violation of vascular porosity

The main common symptoms of cardiovascular insufficiency include:

Heart rhythm disturbances and shortness of breath

Heart rhythm disorders and cyanosis

Heart rhythm disorders; dyspnea; cyanosis; swelling

Heart rhythm disorders; shortness of breath; cyanosis; edema, hyperthermia

Pericarditis is:

Acute inflammation of the pericardium (pericardial sac, outer lining of the heart)

Acute or chronic inflammation of the pericardium (sac, outer lining of the heart)

Chronic inflammation of the pericardium (pericardial sac, outer lining of the heart)

Dystrophic damage to the pericardium (pericardial sac, outer shell of the heart)

According to the degree of exudation, pericarditis is:

Dry (fibrinous)

In the effusion (exudative)

Dry (fibrinous) and effusion (exudative)

Hemorrhagic

Dropsy of heart sheaths (hydropericardium) in contrast from exudative pericarditis and is characterized by:

Normal body temperature

Lack of pain in the region of the heart and normal body temperature

No soreness in the region of the heart

Lack of pain in the region of the heart and low body temperature

Exudative pleurisy in contrast from exudative pericarditis and is characterized by:

Vertical blunt line for percussion

A horizontal line of bluntness with percussion

Oblique blunt line for percussion

A horizontal dull line on auscultation

Dry pleurisy, in contrast to dry pericarditis, it is characterized by:

Coincidence of friction murmurs with the phases of cardiac activity

Coincidence friction noise with the respiratory phases

Coincidence of friction noises with cough

Hydropericardium is:

Dropsy of the heart shirt, characterized by the accumulation of transudate - serous fluid containing less than 3% protein

Dropsy of the heart shirt, characterized by the accumulation of transudate - serous fluid containing more than 3% protein

Dropsy of the chest cavity, characterized by the accumulation of transudate - serous fluid containing less than 3% protein

Inflammation of the heart shirt, characterized by the accumulation of transudate - serous fluid containing less than 3% protein

Myocarditis is:

Acute myocardial inflammation

Acute or chronic myocardial inflammation

Chronic myocardial inflammation

Dystrophy of the heart muscle

In the development of myocarditis, periods are distinguished:

Two

Three

Four

Frequency is not noted

Myocarditis at untimely and irrational treatment is completed :

Myocardia fibrosis, which makes the animals less productive

Recovery animal with restrictions on the use of

Recovery animal with full recovery of productivity

Recovery animal with partial recovery of productivity

Myocardosis is:

Myocardial disease characterized by degenerative processes in the heart muscle

Acute myocardial inflammation

Acute or chronic myocardial inflammation

Chronic myocardial inflammation

There are conditionally the following clinical forms of myocardosis :
Myocardial dystrophy without pronounced destructive changes

Myocardial dystrophy with pronounced destructive changes in the myocardium
Myocardial dystrophy without pronounced destructive changes and myocardial dystrophy with pronounced destructive changes in the myocardium
Myocardial dystrophy with pronounced proliferative changes in the myocardium

Myocardiofibrosis and myocardiosclerosis is characterized by:
The growth of connective (fibrous) tissue in the myocardium and its densification
Overgrowth of adipose tissue in the myocardium
The proliferation of epithelial tissue in the myocardium and its densification
Overgrowth of muscle tissue

Diagnosis of myocardiofibrosis is made by:
Based on the characteristic symptoms of a functional test, which consists in driving the animal for 10 minutes
Based on the characteristic symptoms of a functional test, which consists in running the animal for 10 minutes and counting the pulse before and after the run
Based on heart rate count over 10 minutes
Based on the characteristic symptoms of a functional test, which consists in running the animal for 10 minutes and thermometry before and after running

Endocarditis is:
Acute endocardial inflammation
Chronic endocardial inflammation
Acute or chronic endocardial inflammation
Endocardial dystrophy

Endocarditis according to changes in the endocardium can be:
Warty
Ulcerative
Warty and ulcerative
Malignant

Endocarditis is complicated by:
Valvular heart disease
Heart disease characterized by narrowing of the holes in the heart
Heart disease characterized by insufficiency of valves or narrowing of the holes in the heart
Heart disease characterized by dilatation of the holes in the heart

Heart defects are characterized by:
Morphological changes in the valvular apparatus of the heart, leading to narrowing of the holes or valve failure

Functional changes in the valvular apparatus of the heart, leading to narrowing of the holes or valve failure
Morphological changes in the valvular apparatus of the heart, leading to narrowing of the holes
Morphological changes in the valvular apparatus of the heart, leading to valve failure

Arteriosclerosis is:
A disease characterized by damage to the endothelium of arterial vessels with an overgrowth of connective tissue in their thickness
A disease characterized by damage to the walls of arterial vessels with an overgrowth of connective tissue in their thickness
A disease characterized by a lesion of the muscular membrane of arterial vessels with an overgrowth of connective tissue in their thickness
A disease characterized by damage to the walls of arterial vessels with the growth of adipose tissue in their thickness

Vascular thrombosis is:
Partial or complete blockage of blood vessels by blood clots
Complete blockage of blood vessels with blood clots
Partial blockage of blood vessels by blood clots
Rupture of blood vessels

According to the anatomical principle, respiratory diseases are divided into:
Diseases of the upper respiratory tract
Diseases of the trachea and bronchi
Diseases of the lungs
Diseases of the pleura
Diseases of the nasal passages
Diseases of the tracheal bifurcation

Hyperemia and pulmonary edema are characterized by:
Infiltration of interlobular connective tissue effusion
Overflow of blood to the pulmonary capillaries and veins, followed by sweating of blood plasma into the lumen of the bronchi, bronchioles and alveolar cavities and infiltration of interlobular connective tissue effusion
Sweating of blood plasma into the lumen of the bronchi, bronchioles and alveolar cavities
Overflow of blood to the pulmonary capillaries and veins, followed by sweating of blood plasma into the lumen of the bronchi, bronchioles and alveolar cavities

Lobar (lobar, focal) pneumonia is characterized by:
The relatively rapid spread of the inflammatory process in the lungs, with coverage in typical cases already in the first hours of the disease of individual lobes of the lungs or even the entire lung

By the gradual spread of the inflammatory process in the lobes of the lungs, individual lobules are initially affected (a group of alveoli, alveolar sacs, bronchioles and small bronchi)
The gradual spread of the inflammatory process in the lobes of the lungs
Initially, individual lobules are affected (a group of alveoli, alveolar sacs, bronchioles and small bronchi)

Lobular pneumonia is characterized by:
By the gradual spread of the inflammatory process in the lobes of the lungs, individual lobules are initially affected (a group of alveoli, alveolar sacs, bronchioles and small bronchi)
The relatively rapid spread of the inflammatory process in the lungs, with coverage in typical cases already in the first hours of the disease of individual lobes of the lungs or even the entire lung
The gradual spread of the inflammatory process in the lobes of the lungs
Initially, individual lobules are affected (a group of alveoli, alveolar sacs, bronchioles and small bronchi)

Croupous, fibrinous pneumonia:
Pathological expansion of the lungs, characterized by an increase in their volume and increased air content
Inflammation of the bronchi and lungs, accompanied by the formation of catarrhal exudate and filling the lumen of the bronchi and alveolar cavities
Febrile disease characterized by fibrinous inflammation of the lobar type
Inflammation of the lungs of a lobular nature, resulting from the formation in the lungs of insufficiently ventilated, collapsed or airless areas (hypopneumatosis and atelectasis)

In the typical course of croupous pneumonia, stages successively replacing one another are distinguished:
Four
Three
Two
Five

Bronchopneumonia (catarrhal pneumonia):
Pathological expansion of the lungs, characterized by an increase in their volume and increased air content
Inflammation of the bronchi and lungs, accompanied by the formation of catarrhal exudate and filling the lumen of the bronchi and alveolar cavities
Febrile disease characterized by fibrinous inflammation of the lobar type
Inflammation of the lungs of a lobular nature, resulting from the formation in the lungs of insufficiently ventilated, collapsed or airless areas (hypopneumatosis and atelectasis)

Atelectatic pneumonia:

Inflammation of the lungs of a lobular nature, resulting from the formation in the lungs of insufficiently ventilated, collapsed or airless areas (hypopneumatosis and atelectasis)

Inflammation of the bronchi and lungs of a lobular nature, which occurs against the background of weakened blood flow in the lungs and edema (state of hypostasis)

Inflammation of the lungs and bronchi of the lobular type, resulting from the introduction of bacterial flora into the lungs from other organs and tissues of the body

Inflammation of the lungs and bronchi of a lobular nature, which occurs when foreign bodies enter the respiratory tract

Hypostatic pneumonia:

Inflammation of the lungs of a lobular nature, resulting from the formation in the lungs of insufficiently ventilated, collapsed or airless areas (hypopneumatosis and atelectasis)

Inflammation of the bronchi and lungs of a lobular nature, which occurs against the background of weakened blood flow in the lungs and edema (state of hypostasis)

Inflammation of the lungs and bronchi of the lobular type, resulting from the introduction of bacterial flora into the lungs from other organs and tissues of the body

Inflammation of the lungs and bronchi of a lobular nature, which occurs when foreign bodies enter the respiratory tract

Metastatic pneumonia:

Inflammation of the lungs of a lobular nature, resulting from the formation in the lungs of insufficiently ventilated, collapsed or airless areas (hypopneumatosis and atelectasis)

Inflammation of the bronchi and lungs of a lobular nature, which occurs against the background of weakened blood flow in the lungs and edema (state of hypostasis)

Inflammation of the lungs and bronchi of the lobular type, resulting from the introduction of bacterial flora into the lungs from other organs and tissues of the body

Inflammation of the lungs and bronchi of a lobular nature, which occurs when foreign bodies enter the respiratory tract

Aspiration pneumonia:

Inflammation of the lungs of a lobular nature, resulting from the formation in the lungs of insufficiently ventilated, collapsed or airless areas (hypopneumatosis and atelectasis)

Inflammation of the bronchi and lungs x of a lobular nature, which occurs against the background of weakened blood flow in the lungs and edema (state of hypostasis)

Inflammation of the lungs and bronchi of the lobular type, resulting from the introduction of bacterial flora into the lungs from other organs and tissues of the body

Inflammation of the lungs and bronchi of a lobular nature, which occurs when foreign bodies enter the respiratory tract

Purulent necrotizing pneumonia, gangrene of lungs

Inflammation of the lungs of a lobular nature, resulting from the formation in the lungs of insufficiently ventilated, collapsed or airless areas (hypopneumatosis and atelectasis)

Inflammation of the bronchi and lungs of a lobular nature, which occurs against the background of weakened blood flow in the lungs and edema (state of hypostasis)

Inflammation of the lungs and bronchi of the lobular type, resulting from the introduction of bacterial flora into the lungs from other organs and tissues of the body

Lobular inflammation of the lungs, characterized by the accumulation of purulent exudate in the bronchi and lungs, necrosis and fusion of necrotic areas under the influence of putrefactive microflora

Emphysema of the lungs:

Pathological expansion of the lungs, characterized by an increase in their volume and increased air content

Inflammation of the bronchi and lungs, accompanied by the formation of catarrhal exudate and filling the lumen of the bronchi and alveolar cavities
Febrile disease characterized by fibrinous inflammation of the lobar type

Inflammation of the lungs of a lobular nature, resulting from the formation in the lungs of insufficiently ventilated, collapsed or airless areas (hypopneumatosis and atelectasis)

With alveolar emphysema of the lungs:

The lungs expand due to alveolar tissue and air enters the interlobular connective tissue

Air enters the interlobular connective tissue

The lungs are dilated by the alveolar tissue

With interstitial emphysema of the lungs:

The lungs expand due to alveolar tissue and air enters the interlobular connective tissue

Air enters the interlobular connective tissue

The lungs are dilated by the alveolar tissue

Pleurisy:
- Inflammation of the pericardium
- Inflammation of the thoracic fascia
- Inflammation of the pleura
- Inflammation of the peritoneum

Pleurisy by the nature of the inflammatory process is:
- Dry
- Effusion (wet)
- Dry and effusion (wet)
- Painful and painless

Pneumothorax:
- A disease characterized by the accumulation of air or gases in the pleural cavity
- Accumulation of transudate in the pleural cavity
- Accumulation of blood in the pleural cavity
- Accumulation of pus in the pleural space

Hydrothorax:
- Accumulation of transudate in the pleural cavity
- A disease characterized by the accumulation of air or gases in the pleural cavity
- Accumulation of blood in the pleural cavity
- Accumulation of pus in the pleural space

Classification of diseases of the digestive system:
- Diseases of the mouth, pharynx and esophagus
- Ruminant forestomach diseases
- Diseases of the stomach and intestines
- Diseases of the stomach and intestines in horses, accompanied by a symptom complex of colic
- Diseases of the peritoneum
- Liver disease
- Diseases of the gums and tongue
- Diseases of the anus

Symptoms of diseases of the digestive system:
- Animal anxiety
- Forced (unnatural) positions
- Disorder of food and water intake, up to and including refusal
- Change in the shape of the contours and the total volume of the abdomen
- Change in peristaltic noise
- Disorder of feces: straining, diarrhea, constipation, stopping defecation
- Changing stool properties
- Cough

Hypotension and atony of the forestomach:
Violation of the motor (motor) function of the rumen, reticulum, omasum, accompanied by digestive disorders
Violation of the secretory function of the rumen, reticulum, omasum, accompanied by digestive disorders
Violation of the absorption function of the rumen, reticulum, omasum, accompanied by digestive disorders
A shift in the pH of the contents of the rumen, reticulum, omasum, accompanied by digestive disorders

Rumen acidosis:
It is characterized by a violation of cicatricial digestion, accompanied by a shift in the pH of the contents of the rumen to the acidic side, hypotension and atony of the rumen
It is characterized by a violation of cicatricial digestion, accompanied by a shift in the pH of the contents of the rumen to the alkaline side, hypotension and atony of the rumen
It is characterized by disorder, compaction and keratinization of the papillae of the rumen and is accompanied by a change in the structure of its mucous membrane and a violation of cicatricial digestion
The disease is characterized by an increase in the volume of the rumen as a result of intense gas formation, as well as the cessation of the discharge of gases from it

Rumen alkalosis:
It is characterized by a violation of cicatricial digestion, accompanied by a shift in the pH of the contents of the rumen to the alkaline side, hypotension and atony of the rumen
It is characterized by a violation of cicatricial digestion, accompanied by a shift in the pH of the contents of the rumen to the acidic side, hypotension and atony of the rumen
It is characterized by disorder, compaction and keratinization of the papillae of the rumen and is accompanied by a change in the structure of its mucous membrane and a violation of cicatricial digestion
The disease is characterized by an increase in the volume of the rumen as a result of intense gas formation, as well as the cessation of the discharge of gases from it

Rumen parakeratosis:
It is characterized by disorder, compaction and keratinization of the papillae of the rumen and is accompanied by a change in the structure of its mucous membrane and a violation of cicatricial digestion
It is characterized by a violation of cicatricial digestion, accompanied by a shift in the pH of the contents of the rumen to the alkaline side, hypotension and atony of the rumen

It is characterized by a violation of cicatricial digestion, accompanied by a shift in the pH of the contents of the rumen to the acidic side, hypotension and atony of the rumen

The disease is characterized by an increase in the volume of the rumen as a result of intense gas formation, as well as the cessation of the discharge of gases from it

Overflow, rumen paresis:

It is characterized by overfilling of the rumen with dense forage masses, accompanied by its stretching, pain, paresis and disturbance of the motility of the forestomach

Characterized by overfilling of the rumen with dense forage

It is characterized by overfilling of the rumen with dense forage masses, accompanied by its stretching

It is characterized by overfilling of the rumen with dense forage masses, accompanied by a disorder of the motility of the forestomach

Tympany of the scar:

It is characterized by a violation of cicatricial digestion, accompanied by a shift in the pH of the contents of the rumen to the acidic side, hypotension and atony of the rumen

It is characterized by a violation of cicatricial digestion, accompanied by a shift in the pH of the contents of the rumen to the alkaline side, hypotension and atony of the rumen

It is characterized by disorder, compaction and keratinization of the papillae of the scar and is accompanied by a change in the structure of its mucous membrane and a violation of cicatricial digestion

The disease is characterized by an increase in the volume of the scar as a result of intense gas formation, as well as the cessation of the discharge of gases from it

Traumatic reticulitis:

Perforation of the abdominal organs with various sharp metal objects

Damage to the reticulum and perforation of the abdominal organs by various sharp metal objects, accompanied by a putrefactive process

Reticulum damage

Damage to the reticulum and perforation of the abdominal organs by various sharp metal objects

Blockage (clogging) of the book:

Damage to the omasum and perforation of the abdominal organs by various sharp metal objects, accompanied by a putrefactive process

Overflow of interleaf spaces (niches) of the omasum with dried forage, earth, sand, etc.

An increase in the reticulum in volume as a result of intense gassing, as well as the cessation of the discharge of gases from it

Compaction and keratinization of the leaflets of the omasum and is accompanied by a change in the structure of its mucous membrane and indigestion

Uric acid diathesis (gout) in birds:
A disease in which the serum uric acid level rises
A disease in which the content of uric acid in the blood serum rises and urates (uric acid salts) are deposited in the organs and tissues
A disease in which urates (uric acid salts) are deposited in organs and tissues
Disease in which the uric acid content in the blood serum decreases

Perosis in birds:
Disease with impaired bone formation
Disease with relaxation of the ligamentous apparatus and tendons of the muscles of the extremities
Disease with impaired bone formation, there is a free displacement of the joints
Disease with impaired bone formation, relaxation of the ligamentous apparatus and tendons of the muscles of the limbs, free displacement of the joints occurs

Cannibalism:
Characterized by a deep metabolic disorder
It is characterized by increased excitability of the nervous system and is manifested by eating soft tissues
It is characterized by a deep metabolic disorder and is manifested by eating soft tissues
It is characterized by a deep metabolic disorder, increased excitability of the nervous system and is manifested by eating soft tissues

Dilation of the stomach (pylorospasm) in horses:
It is characterized by an increase in the volume of the stomach due to the consumption of large amounts of feed by animals
It is characterized by an increase in the stomach in volume due to the eating of large amounts of feed by animals, and also the subsequent formation of gases in it
It is characterized by an increase in the volume of the stomach due to the formation of gases in it
It is characterized by the accumulation of a large amount of food masses in the stomach

Enteralgia in horses:
The disease is characterized by periodic, short-term, mild spasms of the small intestines, accompanied by colic
The disease is an increase in the intestines in volume as a result of intense gas formation in them, as well as the cessation of the discharge of gases from them
Accumulation of large amounts of fodder in the small intestine
Overflow of the large intestine or its individual sections with food mass

Flatulence (tympani) of the intestines in horses:
The disease is characterized by periodic, short-term, mild spasms of the small intestines, accompanied by colic
The disease is an increase in the intestines in volume as a result of intense gas formation in them, as well as the cessation of the discharge of gases from them
Accumulation of large amounts of fodder in the small intestine
Overflow of the large intestine or its individual sections with food mass

Chymostasis:
The disease is characterized by periodic, short-term, mild spasms of the small intestines, accompanied by colic
The disease is an increase in the intestines in volume as a result of intense gas formation in them, as well as the cessation of the discharge of gases from them
Accumulation of large amounts of fodder in the small intestine
Overflow of the large intestine or parts of it with food mass

Coprostasis:
The disease is characterized by periodic, short-term, mild spasms of the small intestines, accompanied by colic
The disease is an increase in the intestines in volume as a result of intense gas formation in them, as well as the cessation of gas discharge from them
Accumulation of large amounts of fodder in the small intestine
Overflow of the large intestine or its individual sections with food mass

Intestinal intussusception:
Intestinal blockage can occur with intestinal stones and concretions, as well as foreign bodies and helminth tangles
Displacement, twisting and pinching of the intestines
Violations (more often cessation) of blood supply to some part of the intestine, as a result of which it is turned off from functioning (paresis, paralysis), stagnation of contents occurs in it and thus obstruction
Narrowing or closing of the intestinal lumen, due to the entry of any of its segment into the adjacent

Syndromes of liver and biliary tract diseases:
Jaundice, liver failure, portal hypertension, hepatic coma
Hepatolienal syndrome, hepatic insufficiency, portal hypertension, hepatic colic
Jaundice, hepatolienal syndrome, hepatic insufficiency, portal hypertension, hepatic coma, hepatic colic
Jaundice, hepatolienal syndrome, hepatic insufficiency, portal hypertension, hepatic coma, hepatic colic, uremia

Jaundice:
Yellow skin staining

Yellow staining of the skin, mucous membranes, sclera of the eyes
Yellow staining of the skin, mucous membranes, sclera of the eyes, caused by the accumulation of bilirubin in the blood and its deposition in tissues
Yellow staining of the skin, mucous membranes, sclera of the eyes, caused by the deposition of bilirubin in the tissues

Hepatitis:
Inflammation of the liver of a diffuse nature, accompanied by hyperemia, cell infiltration, degeneration, necrosis and lysis of hepatocytes and other structural elements, pronounced hepatic insufficiency
Characterized by dystrophic changes in the hepatic parenchyma in the absence of pronounced signs of inflammation
Chronic disease characterized by extracellular deposition in the tissue of the liver and other organs of a dense protein-saccharide complex - amyloid
Chronic progressive disease characterized by dystrophy and necrosis of the liver parenchyma, accompanied by diffuse proliferation of connective tissue

Hepatosis:
Inflammation of the liver of a diffuse nature, accompanied by hyperemia, cell infiltration, degeneration, necrosis and lysis of hepatocytes and other structural elements, pronounced hepatic insufficiency
Characterized by dystrophic changes in the hepatic parenchyma in the absence of pronounced signs of inflammation
Chronic disease characterized by extracellular deposition in the tissue of the liver and other organs of a dense protein-saccharide complex - amyloid
Chronic progressive disease characterized by dystrophy and necrosis of the liver parenchyma, accompanied by diffuse proliferation of connective tissue

Cirrhosis of the liver:
Inflammation of the liver of a diffuse nature, accompanied by hyperemia, cell infiltration, degeneration, necrosis and lysis of hepatocytes and other structural elements, pronounced hepatic insufficiency
Characterized by dystrophic changes in the hepatic parenchyma in the absence of pronounced signs of inflammation
Chronic disease characterized by extracellular deposition in the tissue of the liver and other organs of a dense protein-saccharide complex - amyloid
Chronic progressive disease characterized by dystrophy and necrosis of the liver parenchyma, accompanied by diffuse proliferation of connective tissue

Cholecystitis:
Inflammation of the gallbladder
Inflammation of the bile ducts
Disease characterized by the formation of gallstones in the bladder, less often in the bile ducts of the liver
Inflammation of hepatocytes

Cholangitis:
Inflammation of the gallbladder
Inflammation of the bile ducts
Disease characterized by the formation of gallstones in the bladder, less often in the bile ducts of the liver
Inflammation of hepatocytes

Cholelithiasis:
Inflammation of the gallbladder
Inflammation of the bile ducts
Disease characterized by the formation of gallstones in the bladder, less often in the bile ducts of the liver
Inflammation of hepatocytes

Nephritis:
Inflammation of the kidneys, covering the vascular system, malpighian glomeruli and Shumlyansky-Bowman's capsule and proceeding as glomerulonephritis, or developing in the intertubular connective tissue and near the glomerular interstitium - interstitial nephritis, as well as nephritis-nephrosis
Nonspecific bacterial disease of the renal pelvis, calyces, tubules, renal interstitium with subsequent damage to the blood vessels and glomeruli
A disease characterized by dystrophic and destructive changes in the kidneys with a predominant lesion of the epithelium of the tubules and the basal membrane of the capillary loops of the glomeruli
Chronic interstitial inflammation of the kidneys, cirrhosis of the kidneys, "shriveled kidney", a disease characterized by atrophy of the renal parenchyma with replacement of its growing scar tissue

Pyelonephritis:
Inflammation of the kidneys, covering the vascular system, malpighian glomeruli and Shumlyansky-Bowman's capsule and proceeding as glomerulonephritis, or developing in the intertubular connective tissue and near the glomerular interstitium - interstitial nephritis, as well as nephritis-nephrosis
Nonspecific bacterial disease of the renal pelvis, calyces, tubules, renal interstitium with subsequent damage to the blood vessels and glomeruli
A disease characterized by dystrophic and destructive changes in the kidneys with a predominant lesion of the epithelium of the tubules and the basal membrane of the capillary loops of the glomeruli
Chronic interstitial inflammation of the kidneys, cirrhosis of the kidneys, "shriveled kidney", a disease characterized by atrophy of the renal parenchyma with replacement of its growing scar tissue

Nephrosis:

Inflammation of the kidneys, covering the vascular system, malpighian glomeruli and Shumlyansky-Bowman's capsule and proceeding as glomerulonephritis, or developing in the intertubular connective tissue and near the glomerular interstitium - interstitial nephritis, as well as nephritis-nephrosis

Nonspecific bacterial disease of the renal pelvis, calyces, tubules, renal interstitium with subsequent damage to the blood vessels and glomeruli

A disease characterized by dystrophic and destructive changes in the kidneys with a predominant lesion of the epithelium of the tubules and the basal membrane of the capillary loops of the glomeruli

Chronic interstitial inflammation of the kidneys, cirrhosis of the kidneys, "shriveled kidney", a disease characterized by atrophy of the renal parenchyma with replacement of its growing scar tissue

Nephrosclerosis:

Inflammation of the kidneys, covering the vascular system, malpighian glomeruli and Shumlyansky-Bowman's capsule and proceeding as glomerulonephritis, or developing in the intertubular connective tissue and near the glomerular interstitium - interstitial nephritis, as well as nephritis-nephrosis

Nonspecific bacterial disease of the renal pelvis, calyces, tubules, renal interstitium with subsequent damage to the blood vessels and glomeruli

A disease characterized by dystrophic and destructive changes in the kidneys with a predominant lesion of the epithelium of the tubules and the basal membrane of the capillary loops of the glomeruli

Chronic interstitial inflammation of the kidneys, cirrhosis of the kidneys, "shriveled kidney", a disease characterized by atrophy of the renal parenchyma with replacement of its growing scar tissue

Chronic hematuria:

Acute urocystitis, characterized by bleeding into the bladder cavity from erosions, ulcers or papillomatous formations on its mucous membrane

Chronic urocystitis, characterized by bleeding into the bladder cavity from erosions, ulcers or papillomatous formations on its mucous membrane

Chronic urocystitis

Chronic urocystitis characterized by bleeding from erosions, ulcers or papillomatous formations

Anemia:

A pathological condition characterized by a decrease in the content of red blood cells

A pathological condition characterized by a decrease in the content of erythrocytes and hemoglobin per unit volume of blood

A pathological condition characterized by a decrease in the content of hemoglobin

A pathological condition characterized by a decrease in the content of erythrocytes and hemoglobin

Post-hemorrhagic anemia:
A disease that occurs after blood loss and is manifested by a decrease in the blood content of erythrocytes and hemoglobin
A group of diseases associated with increased destruction of blood, characterized by a decrease in the content of hemoglobin and erythrocytes in the blood, the appearance of signs of hemolytic jaundice and with intense hemolysis - hemoglobinuria
A group of diseases, manifested by functional insufficiency of all hematopoietic germs, and especially erythropoiesis
It is associated with a lack of iron and is characterized by a disorder in the activity of hematopoietic organs and a violation of metabolic processes, which leads to a lag in young growth and a decrease in resistance

Hemolytic anemia:
A disease that occurs after blood loss and is manifested by a decrease in the content of erythrocytes and hemoglobin in the blood
A group of diseases associated with increased destruction of blood, characterized by a decrease in the content of hemoglobin and erythrocytes in the blood, the appearance of signs of hemolytic jaundice and with intense hemolysis - hemoglobinuria
A group of diseases manifested by functional insufficiency of all hematopoietic germs, and especially erythropoiesis
It is associated with a lack of iron and is characterized by a disorder in the activity of hematopoietic organs and a violation of metabolic processes, which leads to a lag in young growth and a decrease in resistance

Hypoplastic and aplastic anemia:
A disease that occurs after blood loss and is manifested by a decrease in the content of erythrocytes and hemoglobin in the blood
A group of diseases associated with increased destruction of blood, characterizing by a decrease in the content of hemoglobin and erythrocytes in the blood, the appearance of signs of hemolytic jaundice and with intense hemolysis - hemoglobinuria
A group of diseases manifested by functional insufficiency of all hematopoietic germs, and especially erythropoiesis
It is associated with a lack of iron and is characterized by a disorder in the activity of hematopoietic organs and a violation of metabolic processes, which leads to a lag in young growth and a decrease in resistance

Alimentary (iron deficiency) anemia:
A disease that occurs after blood loss and is manifested by a decrease in the content of erythrocytes and hemoglobin in the blood
A group of diseases associated with increased destruction of blood, characterized by a decrease in the content of hemoglobin and erythrocytes in the

blood, the appearance of signs of hemolytic jaundice and with intense hemolysis - hemoglobinuria

A group of diseases manifested by functional insufficiency of all hematopoietic germs, and especially erythropoiesis

It is associated with a lack of iron and is characterized by a disorder in the activity of hematopoietic organs and a violation of metabolic processes, which leads to a lag in young growth and a decrease in resistance

Hemophilia:

Hereditary disease, characterized by a pronounced tendency to bleeding and hemorrhage

A disease of an allergic nature, manifested by extensive symmetric edema and hemorrhages in the mucous membranes, skin, subcutaneous tissue, muscles and internal organs

Disease caused by a deficiency of platelets, manifested by many small hemorrhages, nosebleeds, decreased retraction of the blood clot

Hereditary disease, characterized by a pronounced tendency to thrombosis

Thrombocytopenia:

Disease caused by a deficiency of platelets, manifested by many small hemorrhages, nosebleeds, decreased retraction of the blood clot

A disease of an allergic nature, manifested by extensive symmetric edema and hemorrhages in the mucous membranes, skin, subcutaneous tissue, muscles and internal organs

Hereditary disease, characterized by a pronounced tendency to bleeding and hemorrhage

Hereditary disease, characterized by a pronounced tendency to thrombosis

Bloody disease:

A disease of an allergic nature, manifested by extensive symmetric edema and hemorrhages in the mucous membranes, skin, subcutaneous tissue, muscles and internal organs

A disease of an allergic nature, manifested by extensive symmetrical edema and hemorrhages in the mucous membranes, skin

Hereditary disease, characterized by a pronounced tendency to bleeding and hemorrhage, is a classic form of hemorrhagic diathesis

Hereditary disease, characterized by a pronounced tendency to thrombosis

A-hypovitaminosis is clinically manifested:

A delay in growth, development, a decrease in natural resistance and local immune protection, desquamation of the epidermis and dermatitis, metaplasia and keratinization of the epithelium of the mucous membranes and glands, visual impairment and reproductive

Disorder of the function of the central nervous system, impaired carbohydrate metabolism and accumulation of incomplete oxidation products in tissues

The development of dermatitis and skin ulcers in the animal
Development of hypochromic anemia and seizures

B1- hypovitaminosis is characterized by:
A delay in growth, development, a decrease in natural resistance and local immune protection, desquamation of the epidermis and dermatitis, metaplasia and keratinization of the epithelium of the mucous membranes and glands, visual impairment and reproductive
Disorder of the function of the central nervous system, impaired carbohydrate metabolism and accumulation of incomplete oxidation products in tissues
The development of dermatitis and skin ulcers in the animal
Development of hypochromic anemia and seizures

B2 hypovitaminosis is characterized by:
A delay in growth, development, a decrease in natural resistance and local immune protection, desquamation of the epidermis and dermatitis, metaplasia and keratinization of the epithelium of the mucous membranes and glands, visual impairment and reproductive
Disorder of the function of the central nervous system, impaired carbohydrate metabolism and accumulation of incomplete oxidation products in tissues
The development of dermatitis and skin ulcers in the animal
Development of hypochromic anemia and seizures

B6 - hypovitaminosis is characterized by:
Delayed growth, development, decrease in natural resistance and local immune defense, desquamation of the epidermis and dermatitis, metaplasia and keratinization of the epithelium of the mucous membranes and glands, impaired vision and reproductive function
Disorder of the function of the central nervous system, impaired carbohydrate metabolism and accumulation of incomplete oxidation products in tissues
The development of dermatitis and skin ulcers in the animal
Development of hypochromic anemia and seizures

C - hypovitaminosis is characterized by:
Violation of redox processes with the development of skeletal changes, anemia and hemorrhagic diathesis
Delayed growth, development, decrease in natural resistance and local immune defense, desquamation of the epidermis and dermatitis, metaplasia and keratinization of the epithelium of the mucous membranes and glands, impaired vision and reproductive function
Disorder of the function of the central nervous system, impaired carbohydrate metabolism and accumulation of incomplete oxidation products in tissues
In adults, impaired reproduction, and in young animals it is manifested by delayed development, growth, muscular dystrophy, toxic hepatodystrophy, encephalopathy, anemia and hemorrhagic diathesis

E - hypovitaminosis is characterized by:
Violation of redox processes with the development of skeletal changes, anemia and hemorrhagic diathesis
Delayed growth, development, decrease in natural resistance and local immune defense, desquamation of the epidermis and dermatitis, metaplasia and keratinization of the epithelium of the mucous membranes and glands, impaired vision and reproductive function
Disorder of the function of the central nervous system, impaired carbohydrate metabolism and accumulation of incomplete oxidation products in tissues
In adults, impaired reproduction, and in young animals it is manifested by delayed development, growth, muscular dystrophy, toxic hepatodystrophy, encephalopathy, anemia and hemorrhagic diathesis

Rickets:
Chronic disease of young animals arising from vitamin D deficiency
Chronic disease of young animals, which occurs with a deficiency of vitamin D and a violation of the exchange of calcium and phosphorus in the body, the formation of bone tissue and deforming changes in the bone (skeleton)
Chronic disease of young animals, which occurs when the metabolism of calcium and phosphorus in the body, the formation of bone tissue and deforming changes in the skeleton (skeleton)
Chronic disease of young animals, which occurs when the formation of bone tissue and deforming changes in the skeleton (skeleton)

Sunstroke, hyperinsolation, heliosis:
A disease characterized by overheating of the cerebral cortex due to exposure of the skull to direct sunlight, mainly the infrared spectrum
A disease characterized by a disorder of the functions of the central nervous system due to general overheating of the body
A disease characterized by dysfunction of the brain centers due to overflow of the cortex and membranes with blood
A disease characterized by a weakening of the function of the cerebral cortex due to insufficient blood supply

Heat stroke, hyperthermia:
A disease characterized by overheating of the cerebral cortex due to exposure of the skull to direct sunlight, mainly the infrared spectrum
A disease characterized by a disorder of the functions of the central nervous system due to general overheating of the body
A disease characterized by dysfunction of the brain centers due to overflow of the cortex and membranes with blood
A disease characterized by a weakening of the function of the cerebral cortex due to insufficient blood supply

Epilepsy:
A disease characterized by seizures of tonic-clonic seizures with complete or partial loss of reflexes (consciousness)
Toxicosis of pregnancy, characterized by the appearance of seizures of tonic-clonic seizures
A disease characterized by dysfunction of the brain centers due to overflow of the cortex and membranes with blood
A disease characterized by weakening of the function of the cerebral cortex due to insufficient blood supply

Eclampsia:
Toxicosis of pregnancy, characterized by the appearance of seizures of tonic-clonic seizures
A disease characterized by seizures of tonic-clonic seizures with complete or partial loss of reflexes (consciousness)
A disease characterized by dysfunction of the brain centers due to overflow of the cortex and membranes with blood
A disease characterized by weakening of the function of the cerebral cortex due to insufficient blood supply

The main syndromes in diseases associated with metabolic disorders are:
Syndrome of stunted growth and development of young stock
Decreased productivity and reproductive function
Birth of a defective offspring
Lesions of the skin and coat (hair)
Bone lesions
Liver and other organ damage
Dilation or constriction of the pupils
Weakening or strengthening of tactile or pain sensitivity of the skin

Ketosis:
Excessive fat deposition in the subcutaneous tissue and other tissues of the body, associated with metabolic disorders
It is characterized by general exhaustion, metabolic disorders, dystrophic and atrophic processes in the parenchymal and other organs.
Disease of ruminants, accompanied by the accumulation of ketone bodies in the body, damage to the pituitary gland - adrenal system, thyroid, parathyroid glands, liver, heart, kidneys and other organs
Severe, acute illness, accompanied by the accumulation of lactic acid and other acids in the muscles, their peculiar change, paresis of the back of the body, the excretion of myoglobin in the urine

Alimentary osteodystrophy:
Chronic disease characterized by degenerative changes in bone tissue in the form of osteomalacia, osteoporosis, osteofibrosis and possibly osteosclerosis

It is characterized by general exhaustion, metabolic disorders, dystrophic and atrophic processes in the parenchymal and other organs.

Chronic disease characterized by systemic bone dystrophy, metabolic, thyroid, parathyroid, liver and other organ dysfunctions due to ketosis

Chronic disease caused by an imbalance of macro- and microelements in soil, water and feed; characterized by dystrophy of bone tissue, decreased productivity, growth retardation in young animals

Gastritis:

Inflammation of the mucous membrane and other layers of the stomach wall, accompanied by functional and morphological disorders of its activity

Chronic recurrent disease with the formation of peptic ulcers in the stomach and symptomatic ulcers - acute or chronic destruction of the mucous membrane, which is one of the local gastric manifestations of various diseases

Inflammation of the stomach and small intestine, accompanied by functional disorders, as well as structural (morphological) disorders of the stomach and small intestine to varying degrees

Inflammation of the small and large intestines, accompanied by functional disorders, as well as structural (morphological) disorders of the stomach and small intestine to varying degrees

Specify the stages of the surgical operation:

Surgical access, revision of the surgical wound, operative reception, stopping bleeding, closing the surgical wound

Operational reception, revision of the operating wound, suturing of the operating wound

Preparation of the operating field, operating access, operative reception, closure of the operating wound

What are the main tasks of the preoperative period:

Clarification of the diagnosis, indications for surgery

Clarification of the nature and scope of the operation

Preparing the patient for surgery

What is the prevention of surgical infection in the preoperative period:

treatment of all chronic pyoinflammatory diseases;

processing of the operating field;

compliance with all basic modes of asepsis and antisepsis;

List the postoperative complications that a patient may develop in the early postoperative period:

cessation of breathing;

purulent complications;

infiltration and divergence of sutures in the area of the surgical wound;

What is the purpose of premedication:
therapy of concomitant diseases
prevention of infectious postoperative complications
removal of the negative effects of drugs used for anesthetic benefits;

For what purpose does the anesthesiologist use muscle relaxants:
to immobilize the animal;
to stabilize hemodynamics;
to block vegetative reactions;

Name the types of local anesthesia:
infiltration anesthesia;
combined anesthesia;
combined anesthesia;

Duration of treatment of the surgeon's hands with chlorhexidine-bigluconate:
2 minutes;
3 minutes;
4 minutes;

List the methods of prevention of contact infection:
sterilization of linen and sterilization of instruments;
treatment of the surgeon's hands;
wet cleaning of the premises;

List the substances used to treat the surgeon's hands:
chloramine;
ethanol;
dioxidine;

High-quality sterilization of instruments is provided by:
addition of alkalis;
adding antiseptics;
adding acids;

Which method belongs to mechanical antiseptics:
vacuum drainage of the wound;
primary surgical treatment of the wound;
flow enzymatic dialysis;

Physical antiseptic methods include:
drainage of the wound;
washing the wound with chlorhexidine solution;
necrectomy;

The methods of biological antiseptics include:
washing the wound with chlorhexidine solution;
the use of alcohols;
the use of proteolytic enzymes;

Water is used to boil surgical instruments:
aq. destillata;
aq. fontana;
aq. coctae;

What are the antiseptics related to oxidants:
potassium permanganate;
carbolic acid;
silver nitrate;

What drugs belong to chemical antiseptics:
nystatin;
formalin;
furacilin;

List the mechanisms of action of proteolytic enzymes in purulent processes:
lysis of necrotic tissue;
increased blood clotting;
bactericidal action;

Characteristic of the Schmiden seam:
serous-muscular;
submucosal-muscle-serous;
continuous, through, screwing;

Characteristics of the Lambert seam:
serous-muscular;
submucosal-muscle-serous;
serous-muscular-submucous;

Stitches are applied to the skin:
interrupted suture;
continuous seam;
furrier seam;

The chest is formed by:
ribs and costal cartilages, sternum, spinal column, diaphragm;
muscles of the chest wall and diaphragm;
costal pleura, mediastinal pleura and bone base;

Diaphragm holes:
esophageal, inferior vena cava and aortic;
abdominal;
tracheal;

The head area is divided into the following sections:
facial and cerebral;
nasal, buccal, frontal, mandibular;
front and back;

Decorating refers to operations:
cosmetic;
economic;
preventive;

Surgical interventions for surgical correction of the lower and upper eyelids are carried out according to the following indicators:
hit of a foreign object;
pathological deformities leading to corneal trauma;
purulent processes in the eyelids;

Indications for tracheostomy:
laryngeal edema;
respiratory distress in diseases and pathological conditions;
bronchopneumonia;

Concentration of novocaine for infiltration anesthesia:
2% solution;
1% solution;
0.25% solution;

Concentration of novocaine for conductive anesthesia:
2% solution;
1% solution;
0.5% solution;

Type of lameness in case of joint damage:
intermittent claudication;
operating limb;
suspended limb;

Aerobic Surgical Infection Representative:
Cl. oedematiens
St. aureus

Er. erisopatia

Representative of anaerobic surgical infection:
Cl. perfringens
St. lisodecticus
E. coli;

An inflammatory exudate is:
the liquid part of the blood that has gone beyond the vessel;
the liquid part of the blood that has left the vessel with a protein content of 1.5%;
the liquid part of the blood that has left the vessel with a protein content of 3%;

Inflammatory infiltration is:
the release of cells of vasogenic origin;
liquid part of blood, with a protein content of more than 5%;
saturation of tissues with exudate;

Lymphoextravasates are more often localized on:
dense bone or aponeurotic tissue;
muscles of the gluteal group;
deep digital flexor tendons;

An abscess is:
a cavity filled with pus;
opened carbuncle in the healing stage;
sebaceous cyst;

Auricle hematoma is formed on:
the outer surface of the sink;
on the inner surface of the auricle;
at the base of the ear canal;

The furunculi is purulent:
inflammation of the hair follicles;
inflammation of hair follicles, sebaceous glands and surrounding tissues;
inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue and dermis;

Phlegmon is:
diffuse acute-purulent inflammation of the sebaceous glands;
diffuse acute-purulent inflammation of the connective tissue with a predominance of necrotic processes over suppurative ones;
inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue with the formation of suffusion, petechiae and the formation of a connective tissue proliferate;

Depending on the source, bleeding is classified:
arterial, venous, capillary, parenchymal;
arterial, venous;
arterial, capillary, parenchymal.

The term bursitis means:
hock joint inflammation;
inflammation of the shuttle bone;
inflammation of the mucous membrane;

The 2nd degree contusion is characterized by:
suppuration;
crush injury;
the formation of hematomas;

Veterinary obstetrics is:
Science that studies pathological processes in the genitals of female animals that arise outside of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period
Science that studies the anatomy and physiology of the genital organs of females and males, the physiology and pathology of fertilization, pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, methods of diagnosing pregnancy, obstetrics technique, diseases of newborns and breast
A science that studies pathological processes in the genitals of female animals that arise outside of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, as well as diseases of newborns and the mammary gland

Veterinary gynecology is:
Science that studies the anatomy and physiology of the genital organs of females and males, the physiology and pathology of fertilization, pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, methods for diagnosing pregnancy, obstetrics technique, diseases of newborns and mammary glands
Science that studies pathological processes in the genitals of female animals that arise outside of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period
Science that studies the anatomy and physiology of the genital organs of females and males, outside of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period

The main task of veterinary gynecology is:
Study of diseases of the genital organs of females and the development of methods for their prevention and therapy in order to prevent infertility
Study of diseases of the genital organs of males and the development of methods for their prevention and therapy in order to prevent infertility
Study of diseases of the genital organs of females and males and the development of methods for their prevention and therapy in order to prevent infertility

The external genital organs of the female include:
Labia, vagina and clitoris
Vaginal vestibule, vagina and clitoris
Labia, vestibule, clitoris

The internal genital organs of the female include:
Clitoris, vagina, uterus, oviduct and ovaries
Vaginal vestibule, vagina, uterus, oviduct and ovaries
Vagina, uterus, oviduct, ovaries

The uterus is:
Thick-walled, hollow organ intended for fetus development
Muscle sac for insemination of the female
Thick-walled, hollow organ intended for fertilization

The uterus of agricultural animals consists of:
Heads, neck, body and horns
Body, neck and horns
Neck and horns

Uterine bifurcation is called:
Septum between the horns of the uterus
Place of divergence of the horns of the uterus
The place of transition of the body of the uterus to the cervix

In cattle, the breeding grounds are:
Body of the uterus
Cervix
Uterine horns

Caruncles or uterine warts are:
Special formations of the uterine mucosa, which are rounded, convex, iron-free formations
Special formations of the muscular membrane of the uterus, which are rounded, convex, iron-free formations
Special formations of the serous membrane of the uterus, which are the rudiments of the maternal placenta

What do caruncles look like in a horse's uterus?
Same as in cattle, sheep and goats
Have a different look
Absent

The ovaries are:
Paired organs in which female and male reproductive cells develop and mature

An unpaired organ necessary for the development and maturation of eggs and the production of sex hormones
Paired organs in which female reproductive cells develop and mature and sex hormones are produced

The ovaries have the following layers:
Cortical, cerebral and vascular
Cortical, follicular, cerebral and vascular
Cortical and cerebral

Where are the ovaries of a cow located?
In the pelvic cavity
In the abdominal cavity
In the ovarian bursa in body fat

A feature of the structure of the horse's ovary is:
The presence of a depression in the lesser curvature of the ovary
The existence of the ovulation fossa
Lumpy surface reminiscent of mulberry or blackberry

What is the reason for the tuberosity of the surface of the pig's ovaries?
The formation of follicles or corpus luteum protruding on the surface of the organ
A feature of the structure of the serous membrane
Obstetric and gynecological pathology

What are fallopian tubes?
Uterine horns
Oviduct
Sperm ducts

Paired organs, which are thin, highly convoluted tubules through which the eggs are mainly transported are:
Uterine horns
Sperm ducts
Oviducts

Where are the Bartholin glands located?
In the vagina
In the womb
In the vaginal vestibule

What is the boundary between the vagina and the vestibule?
Vaginal vestibule constrictor
External opening of the urethra

Clitoris

The clitoris is:
Penile rudiment
Vaginal vestibule constrictor
Crotch

What is a commissure?
The place of transition of the vestibule of the vagina into the vagina
Crotch
The junction of the labia

In which animals is the commissure directed upward?
In ruminants
In pigs and carnivores
Horses

The scrotum is:
The subsidiary organ in which the testes are housed
The fold of skin that hides the end of the penis
An unpaired organ designed to regulate the temperature of the testes

Under what conditions does the muscular-elastic membrane of the scrotum contract?
In windy weather
In danger
During the cold season

What can a violation of the thermoregulatory function of the scrotum lead to?
To infertility
To impair fertility
To overheating of the testes
To the lameness of the pelvic limbs

Testicles are:
Paired organs performing reproductive and endocrine functions
Paired organs in which male germ cells and testosterone are formed
Testes
Ovaries

What does a testis lobule consist of?
From 2-3 convoluted tubules and loose connective tissue
4-5 convoluted tubules, interstitial cells and loose connective tissue
From 5-8 convoluted tubules and loose connective tissue

What do the interstitial cells of the testis lobules produce?
Progesterone
Testosterone
Sinestrol

What do the convoluted tubules turn into in the center of the testis?
Into the sperm ducts
Into the network of the epididymis
Into straight tubules

What is the head of the epididymis formed by?
10-30 wriggling sperm-carrying tubules
10-30 convoluted tubules
10-30 wriggling sperm ducts of the epididymis

What anatomical parts does the epididymis consist of?
Head, body, tail
Head, neck, tail
Head, neck, body, tail

Where does the maturation and storage of sperm take place?
In the testis
In the appendage
In the penis

What happens to the sperm in the epididymis?
Covered with fat-like substances and acquire a negative charge
Are in a state of suspended animation
Are subject to sperm agglutination

What is the spermatic cord?
Testis lifter, blood and lymph vessels, nerves, vas deferens
Blood and lymphatic vessels, nerves, vas deferens
Testis lifter and seed tube

In which animals are the ampullae of the sperm ducts well developed?
Bulls, rams, stallions
In dogs and boars
In bulls, rams and boars

Name the unpaired accessory glands:
Bubble, Cooper, urethral
Prostate
Vesicular

Describe the structure of the prostate:
Body and scattered part
Body and tail
Head and body

Which animals have the most developed body of the prostate gland?
In dogs and stallions
Bulls and boars
The rams and goats

Which animals have only a scattered part of the prostate glands?
In dogs and stallions
The rams and goats
Bulls and boars

What animals lack bulb glands?
In dogs and stallions
In dogs
Bulls and boars

The secret of the urethral glands is necessary:
To activate the movement of sperm
To free the lumen of the urethra from residual urine, and after ejaculation from residual semen
For diluting semen

The penis of agricultural animals consists of:
Head, body and root
Head, body and tail
Heads and bodies

Which agricultural and small pets do not have an S-bend penis?
In carnivores
Horses
In ruminants and boars

What agricultural animals have a process of the urogenital canal with a length of 3-4 cm?
Stallion and male
Boar and male
Ram and goat

Which farm animals have the testicles arranged vertically?
Dog, ram, goat, bull

Stallion, boar
Rabbit, boar

Which animals have the head of the penis in a state of erection as a mushroom?
In ruminants
In carnivores
One-hoofed

The purpose of the artificial vagina:
Insemination device for female farm animals
A device consisting of a metal, rubber or ebonite cylinder, into which an elastic rubber tube grows, which serves to obtain sperm from males
Semen storage device

A complex neurohumoral process accompanied by a complex of physiological and morphological changes in the genitals and throughout the female's body from one stage of arousal to another is called:
Sexual cycle
Pregnancy
Puberty

Anaphrodisia is:
Violation of the course of the sexual cycle
Lack of sexual cycles
Infertility

The sexual cycle is manifested:
Arousal, estrus, hunting, follicular maturation and ovulation
Arousal, estrus, hunting and inhibition stage
Stage of arousal, stages of inhibition and stage of equilibration

The stage of arousal of animals is manifested by the following phenomena:
Arousal, estrus, hunting, follicular maturation and ovulation
Excitement, heat, hunting, equilibration stage
Excitement, hunting and ovulation

What farm animals are classified as polycyclic:
Artiodactyls, ruminants and one-hoofed animals
Mono-hoofed animals, cattle, pigs
Sheep and pigs

What sex cycles do different animals have:
Complete and incomplete
Full and inadequate
Normal and pathological

Cattle are classified as:
Polycyclic animals
Monocyclic animals
Monocyclic animals with sexual seasonality

Dogs belong to:
Monocyclic animals with sexual seasonality
Monocyclic animals with a long sexual cycle
Polycyclic animals

What is a rabbit ovulation stimulant?
The presence of a male
Coitus
Estrus

The period during which sexual activity is manifested or more intense is called:
Puberty
Sexual cycle
Sex season

Ovulation is a process:
Atresia
Corpus luteum formation
Rupture of the follicle wall and removal from it by the follicular fluid of the egg with the surrounding cells of the egg-bearing tubercle

Physiological maturity is characterized by:
The ability of animals to produce offspring when a certain degree of development of the genitals is reached
Completion of the formation of the body, the acquisition of the exterior and 65-70% of live weight inherent in adult animals of this breed and gender
Such a degree of development of an organism at which it becomes able to reproduce its own kind

The body's sexual maturity is:
The degree of development of the organism, at which the animal acquires the exterior and mass, which is 65-70% of the live weight inherent in adult animals of a given breed and sex
The degree of development of an organism at which it becomes able to reproduce its own kind
Complex morphofunctional rearrangement leading to a new physiological state, due to the production of sex hormones that stimulate the development of secondary sexual characteristics

The timing of the onset of physiological maturity in cows:
16-18 months
6-9 months
10-12 months

Mares are sexually mature at:
3 years
18 months
6-9 months

Pigs are ready to mate at the age of:
9-12 months
5-8 months
4-8 months

List the reasons for avoiding early insemination of females:
The offspring obtained from such a female is small, weak, unproductive, the reproductive system, the bone pelvis and the mammary gland are underdeveloped
Complications during childbirth, pathology of the birth period, fetal anomalies
Traumatization of the female genital tract during mating, resistance to coitus of heifers, difficulties in bearing the fetus

Ovogenesis is a process:
Opening a mature follicle and isolating an egg cell from it
Formation, development and maturation of female germ cells in the ovaries
Formation, development and maturation of male germ cells

Atresia is:
Reduction and resorption of primordial follicles
Luteinization
Intense increase in cell size

Sexual instinct is:
A set of unconditioned sexual reflexes
The set of unconditioned and conditioned sexual reflexes
A set of conditioned sexual reflexes

What are the characteristics of coitus in animals with vaginal insemination?
The coitus is short, the ejaculation is asynchronous, the sperm enters the uterus
Coitus is prolonged, ejaculation is asynchronous, sperm gets on the cervix
Coitus is short, ejaculation is synchronous, sperm gets on the cervix

What are the features of coitus in animals with uterine insemination?
Coitus is prolonged, ejaculation is asynchronous, sperm gets on the cervix

Coitus is much longer, ejaculation proceeds asynchronously, sperm is poured into the uterus
The coitus is short, the ejaculation is asynchronous, the sperm enters the uterus

The ovum consists of:
Kernels, corona radii, vitelline and transparent membranes
Nucleus, protoplasm, cells of the radiant crown, yolk and transparent membranes
Kernels, nucleolus, vitelline and transparent membranes

Spermatogenesis is a process:
Formation, development and maturation of female germ cells
Formation, development and maturation of male germ cells
Male puberty

What is sperm?
Sperm and Plasma Blend
Ejaculate
Sperm and secret of the accessory gonads

What is the duration of pregnancy in farm animals?
In cows - 9 months, in sheep and goats - 5 months, in a mare - 11 months, in a pig - 114 days, in a rabbit - 30 days
In sheep and goats - 7 months, in cows - 11 months, in a mare - 12 months, in a pig - 144 days, in a rabbit - 60 days
In cows - 11 months, in sheep and goats - 5 months, in a mare - 14 months, in a pig - 5 months, in a rabbit - 70 days

The birth canal consists of:
Bone base - the bones of the pelvis and spine and soft parts - the muscles of the peritoneum, cervix, vagina and vulva
Bone base - the bones of the pelvis and its ligaments (the sciatic and pubic bones form the pelvic floor, the iliac - the pelvic arch) and soft parts - the cervix, vagina and vulva
Pelvic bones and muscles of the uterus, vagina and vulva

What are contractions and strains?
Contractions are contractions of the muscles of the uterus, strains are contractions of the abdominal muscles
Strains is a contraction of the muscles of the uterus, contractions are a contraction of the abdominal muscles
Strains are contractions of the gluteal muscles, contractions are contractions of the cervix.

Abortion is:

Termination of pregnancy at any stage due to a violation of the physiological connection between the fetus and the mother, accompanied by resorption of the embryo, mummification, maceration or expulsion from the uterus of a dead (miscarriage) or immature fetus (premature baby)

The physiological process, which consists in removing a mature living fetus from the mother's body with the expulsion of the membranes and fetal waters

Termination of pregnancy at any stage, accompanied by the excretion of a mature living fetus from the mother's body with the expulsion of the membranes and fetal waters

Abortion classification:

Non-infectious abortion, infectious abortion, invasive abortion

Traumatic, surgical, viral, nutritional

Habitual, alimentary, symptomatic, climatic

Delivery operations:

Fetotomy, cesarean section, hysterectomy

Ovariohysterectomy, fetotomy

Extirpation of the uterus, fetotomy and ovariectomy

Caesarean section is:

Uterus removal

An operation that involves cutting the abdominal wall and uterus to extract the fetus

Dissection of the fetus for easier removal from the uterus