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## Test tasks

### State exam on infectious diseases in the specialty "Veterinary"

What etiological category does foot and mouth disease belong to?

1. Virosis
2. Bacteriosis
3. Mycosis

What is shown in the photo:

1. Aphthae
2. Tongue wounds
3. Injured tongue

For which infection is a similar clinic most likely to occur:

1. Cow pox
2. Viral diarrhea
3. Foot and mouth disease

Foot and mouth disease is an infection:

1. Acute
2. Chronic
3. Slow

Contagiousness of foot and mouth disease:

1. Very high
2. High
3. Low

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

1. Aphthous fever
2. Catarrhal processes in the
3. gastrointestinal tract High mortality

Which species and groups of animals from the following are susceptible to foot and mouth disease:

1. Bovidae
2. Equidae
3. Wild carnivores

What epidemiological category does foot and mouth disease belong to?

1. Sporadic infection
2. Particularly dangerous infection of list A Indigenous
3. to the Russian Federation

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

1. Transmission by arthropod vectors
2. Direct and indirect contact
3. Nutritional infection

Which factor in introducing foot-and-mouth disease into prosperous countries is the most real and dangerous:

1. Animal trade
2. Meat import
3. Tourism
4. Migrating animals

What properties of the foot-and-mouth disease causative agent have epizootological significance:

1. High persistence in the external
2. environment Serological plurality
3. Resistance to common disinfectants

What strategic techniques are used in the control of foot and mouth disease:

1. Zoning
2. Total vaccination
3. Stamping out
4. Quarantine
5. All of the above methods

What type of samples is selected for laboratory testing for foot and mouth disease:

1. Blood
2. Aphthous material
3. Excrement

What etiological category does anthrax belong to?

1. Chlamydia
2. Bacteriosis
3. Mycosis

Anthrax is an infection:

1. Acute
2. Chronic
3. Slow

Contagiousness of anthrax as a factor of spread among animals:

1. High
2. Low
3. Absent

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

1. Lesions of the upper respiratory tract
2. Purulent-inflammatory processes
3. Septic processes and death

Is it advisable to autopsy animals that have died from anthrax:

1. Mandatory for the selection of spores
2. Recommended for confirming the diagnosis
3. Extremely dangerous and prohibited

Is there seasonality in the manifestation of the epizootic process in anthrax:

1. Yes, summer-autumn period
2. Yes, autumn-winter period
3. Does not exist

What environmental category of infections does anthrax belong to?

1. Aerogenic
2. Soil
3. Stern

What property of the pathogen determines the most important ecological and epizootological features of anthrax:

1. Sporulation
2. Lability to common disinfectants
3. Long-term persistence of arthropod vectors in the body

What type of spores is selected for laboratory diagnosis of anthrax:

1. Parenchymal organs
2. Blood
3. Ear

4. All listed

Is treatment for anthrax effective?

1. Yes, antibiotic and serotherapy
2. Yes, only serotherapy
3. Treatment is ineffective
4. Treatment is ineffective

Is anthrax dangerous for humans?

1. One of the most dangerous
2. zoonoses. Accompanied by mild
3. illness. The danger is insignificant.

The names of which scientists are associated with progress in the development of anthrax vaccines:

1. Robert Koch
2. Louis Pasteur
3. L.S.Tsenkovsky

What etiological category does rabies belong to?

1. Bacteriosis
2. Rickettsial disease
3. Virosis

Rabies is an infection:

1. Acute
2. Chronic
3. Slow

Contagiousness of rabies:

1. High
2. Low
3. Absent

What species and groups of animals suffer from the “non-lethal” form of rabies:

1. Human
2. Pets
3. Foxes

Is rabies dangerous for humans?

1. Yes, rabies is one of the most dangerous
2. zoonoses. It is accompanied by mild illness

3. Not dangerous

What ecological type does rabies belong to in the Russian Federation at the present stage?

1. Urban rabies (dog mediated) Forest fox
2. rabies (fox mediated) Both ecotypes of rabies
3. equally

What laboratory test is used in the modern diagnosis of rabies:

1. Neutralization reaction
2. Fluorescent antibody method Histopathological test
3. (detection of Negri bodies)

The names of which scientists are associated with progress in the study of rabies:

1. Robert Koch
2. Louis Pasteur
3. Alex Negri

What etiological category does CSF belong to?

1. Chlamydia
2. Bacteriosis
3. Virosis

CSF is an infection:

1. Acute
2. Chronic
3. Slow

Contagiousness of CSF:

1. High
2. Low
3. Absent

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

1. Hemorrhagic syndrome
2. High lethality
3. CNS lesions
4. Purulent-inflammatory processes

What is characteristic of the current epizootic situation regarding CSF:

1. Confinement to large fattening farms Hidden
2. persistence of the pathogen in sows Sporadic

3. manifestation in the form of outbreaks Spread in
4. small private sector farms

What characterizes the modern nosoarea of CSF:

1. Registration in selected countries
2. Complete eradication of the disease in developed
3. countries Indigeneity in countries vaccinating
4. Global spread

What pathomorphological signs of CSF are pathognomonic and can serve as the “gold standard” in diagnosis for an atypical course of the disease:

1. Pinpoint hemorrhages (petechiae) on the kidneys, epiglottis, spleen
2. Purulentnecrotic processes in the gastrointestinal tract
3. Splenomegaly

What is shown in the photo:

1. Normal pig kidneys
2. Petechiae on the kidneys - the “gold standard” in the diagnosis of
3. CSF Other parenchymal organs

What is the strategy for controlling CSF in the Russian Federation:

1. Depopulation
2. Stamping out
3. Vaccination

What is the strategy for controlling CSF in Western European countries:

1. Depopulation
2. Stamping out
3. Vaccination

What etiological category does tuberculosis belong to?

1. Mycoplasmosis
2. Mycobacteriosis
3. Mycosis

Tuberculosis is an infection:

1. Acute
2. Chronic
3. Slow

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

1. Lung lesions

2. Catarrhal processes in the gastrointestinal
3. tract Purulent-inflammatory processes

What is the main element of the pathogenesis of tuberculosis:

1. Sepsis
2. Toxic phenomena
3. Granulomatosis

Is animal tuberculosis dangerous for humans?

1. One of the serious zoonoses
2. Not dangerous

Diagnosis of tuberculosis is based on the following methods:

1. Allergic
2. Bacterioscopic
3. Pathoanatomical
4. Serological

What strategic technique underlies tuberculosis control:

1. Total vaccination
2. Stamping out
3. Identification of infected people and culling
4. All of the above methods

Whose name is associated with progress in the study of tuberculosis:

1. Robert Koch
2. I.I.Mechnikov
3. L.S.Tsenkovsky

What etiological category does brucellosis belong to?

1. Mycoplasmosis
2. Bacteriosis
3. Mycosis

Brucellosis is an infection:

1. Acute
2. Chronic
3. Slow

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

1. Lesions of the respiratory tract
2. Purulent-inflammatory processes

3. Lethal outcome
4. Lesions of barrier organs

What are the main elements of the pathogenesis of brucellosis:

1. Hemorrhagic syndrome
2. Abortions, orchitis, arthritis
3. Sepsis
4. Toxic phenomena

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

1. Most dangerous zoonosis
2. Minor danger
3. Not dangerous

Modern diagnosis of brucellosis is based on the following methods:

1. Allergic
2. Pathoanatomical
3. Clinical
4. Bacteriological
5. Serological

What serological tests are used to diagnose brucellosis:

1. Neutralization reaction
2. RDP
3. RA and RSK

What strategic technique underlies the control of brucellosis:

1. Total vaccination
2. Stamping out
3. Diagnostics and culling
4. All of the above methods

What etiological category does bovine leukemia belong to?

1. Virosis
2. Chlamydia
3. Mycoplasmosis

Bovine leukemia is an infection:

1. Acute
2. Chronic
3. Slow



In the clinical manifestation of bovine leukemia, the main signs are:

1. Persistent lymphocytosis
2. Purulent-inflammatory processes
3. High feverish reaction

What is the pathogenetic essence of bovine leukemia:

1. Development of immunodeficiency and opportunistic infections
2. Destruction of hematopoietic tissues
3. Leukemia is a lymphoproliferative disease

What clinical and pathogenetic forms/stages of leukemia have epizootological significance:

1. Serological
2. Hematological
3. Tumor
4. All listed

How can we characterize the current stage of the evolution of bovine leukemia in the Russian Federation:

1. There are pronounced trends towards the widespread elimination of the disease.
2. The situation is stabilized, the incidence is decreasing
3. The situation is worsening, the incidence remains high and increases annually

What epizootological category does bovine leukemia belong to?

1. Sporadic infection
2. Particularly dangerous infection of list A
3. enzootic, indigenous at the level of farms and farms

What attributive definitions are used in epizootological practice to indicate the status of animals, farms and farms with bovine leukemia:

1. RID-positive, RID-negative
2. Hemepositive, heme-negative
3. Infected, Seropositive
4. All of the above

The main mechanism of transmission and infection in bovine leukemia:

1. Transmission by arthropod vectors
2. Direct contact with liquids containing bovine leukemia virus (BLV)
3. Nutritional infection

Which factor in the introduction of bovine leukemia into prosperous farms is the most real and dangerous:

1. Import of products of bovine origin
2. Replacement animals from RID-positive breeding farms
3. Migratory animals
4. Human factor

What etiological category does Aujeszky's disease belong to?

1. Virosis
2. Bacteriosis
3. Rickettsial disease

Animals of which species and groups of the following are susceptible to Aujeszky's disease:

1. Cattle, sheep
2. Carnivores (domestic and fur-bearing animals)
3. Pigs only
4. All listed

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

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

What species of animal is the host in the parasitic system of Aujeszky's disease:

1. Carnivores
2. Pigs
3. Sheep and cattle

Which factor in the introduction of swine vesicular disease into prosperous pig farms (and countries) is the most real and dangerous:

1. Trade and movement of pigs
2. Import of meat
3. Tourism
4. Migrating animals

What etiological category does Newcastle disease belong to?

1. Chlamydia
2. Bacteriosis
3. Virosis

Name the clinical signs shown in the image:

1. Norm
2. Hemorrhagic edema of the head area
3. Lesions of the upper respiratory tract

Newcastle disease is an infection:

1. Acute
2. Chronic
3. Persistent

Contagiousness of Newcastle disease:

1. High
2. Low
3. Minor

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

1. Poultry of many species
2. Pigeons and parrots
3. Only chicken
4. Wild waterfowl

Most severely, with a mortality rate of more than 90%, Newcastle disease affects:

1. Chickens
2. Ducks and geese
3. Pigeons and parrots

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

1. Movement of embryos, one-day-old chicks, adult chickens
2. Non-neutralized containers, related attributes, transport
3. Human factor
4. Food products of chicken origin

What epizootological category does Newcastle disease belong to?

1. Sporadic infection
2. Particularly dangerous infection of list A
3. Natural focal infection

What pathomorphological signs of Newcastle disease are pathognomonic and can serve as the “gold standard” in diagnosis for erased forms of the disease in conditions of systematic vaccination:

1. Hemorrhagic “ring” at the border of the muscular and glandular stomachs
2. Swelling, puffiness of the tissues of the head and neck
3. Inflammatory lesions of visceral organs

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

1. Yes
2. No

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

1. Tracheal and cloacal swabs from patients, pool of organs and feces from
2. corpses, serum or blood
3. Egg, corpses
4. All listed types

What strategic and tactical techniques are used to control Newcastle disease:

1. Total universal vaccination
2. Depopulation
3. Stamping out
4. Quarantine
5. All techniques

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

1. Mass (aerosol and oral)
2. Individual (parenteral)
3. Using needleless injectors

How to characterize the significance of Newcastle disease most correctly in general in veterinary care of the domestic poultry industry:

1. Newcastle disease is a serious national problem
2. Newcastle disease control is routine work as part of routine treatments
3. Newcastle disease does not cause significant damage

Is Newcastle disease dangerous for humans?

1. Not dangerous
2. Infection of poultry workers, manifested by conjunctivitis, is possible
3. Newcastle disease is a serious zoonosis

What etiological category does leptospirosis belong to?

1. Chlamydia

2. Mycosis
3. Bacteriosis
4. Spirochetosis

Leptospirosis is an infection:

1. Non-transmissible natural focal
2. Acute epizootic
3. Exotic

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

1. Pigs and cattle get sick more often
2. All warm-blooded animals are equally susceptible

Which environmental category of infections does leptospirosis belong to?

1. Aerogenic
2. Stern
3. Water associated
4. Rodent born

Contagiousness of leptospirosis as a factor of spread among animals:

1. High
2. Low
3. Absent

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

1. Transmission by arthropod vectors
2. Direct and indirect contact
3. Nutritional infection
4. Water-urinary tract

The main reservoir of infection for leptospirosis is:

1. Pigs and cattle
2. All susceptible animals Wild
3. and synanthropic rodents

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

1. The soil
2. Stern
3. Natural open water
4. All susceptible animals

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

1. Brief fever
2. Hemoglobinuria (bloody urine)
3. Jaundice
4. Necrosis of mucous membranes and skin
5. Abortion
6. Purulent-inflammatory processes of the upper respiratory tract
7. Acute course and death

What is the quantitative order of multiplicity of *Leptospira* serovars:

1. Dozens
2. More than 200
3. More than 2,000

Is treatment for leptospirosis effective?

1. Yes, complex etiotropic (antibiotic and serotherapy) and symptomatic treatment is effective
2. Yes, only serotherapy
3. Ineffective
4. Inefficient

Is leptospirosis dangerous for humans?

1. Leptospirosis is one of the most dangerous zoonoses
2. It is accompanied by mild illness
3. The danger is insignificant

Prion diseases are infections in a trivial sense:

1. Conditionally considered infections
2. No
3. Yes

What etiological category of infections do prion diseases belong to?

1. Virozamia
2. Chlamydia
3. Rickettsial diseases

What are the causative agents of prion diseases?

1. Autonomous transmissible genetic elements
2. Substances of protein nature without genetic material

What epidemiologically rational category of infections do they belong to prion diseases:

1. Acute
2. Chronic
3. Slow

On the basis of what basic feature are slow infections identified?

1. Unusually long incubation period
2. Slowly progressive development of symptom complex
3. Mandatory fatal outcome
4. All answers are correct

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

1. Inflammatory processes in the brain
2. Neurodegenerative processes in the central nervous system
3. Lesions of individual systems of visceral organs

Prion diseases are also called transmissible spongiform

encephalopathies (TSEs). What is the reason for this second name:

1. Contagiousness (transmissibility) in a trivial representation
2. Pathognomonic sponge-like changes in the central nervous system
3. Presence of specific pathogens - prions
4. A pathological process of a non-inflammatory nature
5. All answers are correct.

Are any other systems and organs affected in prion diseases other than the central nervous system:

1. No, damage to only one organ system is a fundamental feature of prion diseases.
2. Yes, the lymphoid system is affected at the same time

Why are prion diseases called encephalopathies and not encephalitis?

1. In the pathogenesis of BE there is no inflammatory reaction
2. Lesions of the central nervous system have a varied nonspecific nature

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

1. Lesions of the upper respiratory tract
2. Catarrhal processes in the gastrointestinal tract
3. Subacute or chronic progressive central nervous system disorders

What causes the symptom complex of prion diseases:

1. Neurodegenerative changes in the central nervous system
2. Loss of neurons

3. Loss of individual neuro-regulatory functions
4. All answers are correct

What signs in connection with the loss of neurons are characterized by prion diseases:

1. Increased sensitivity to irritants, fearfulness, depression
2. ataxia, hypermetria (disproportionality of movements)
3. Development of autonomic dysfunctions
4. Itching, loss of weight and fatness
5. Catarrhal processes in the gastrointestinal tract
6. Purulent-inflammatory processes

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

1. Bovidae - cattle and small cattle, some zoo artiodactyls
2. Human
3. Felidae - cats, some captive predators (cheetahs, pumas, ocelots, tigers)
4. Pigs
5. Birds

The nosogeography of BSE is characterized as:

1. Strictly local, limited to UK
2. Global
3. BSE is common in many countries, especially in Europe

The nosogeography of scrapie is characterized as:

1. Global, with the exception of certain countries
2. Scrapie is registered in Russia
3. Scrapie is common in certain countries of Northern Europe

The incubation period for BSE is:

1. 6 months
2. 2 years
3. 5 years

The incubation period for scrapie is:

1. 6 months
2. 2 years
3. 5 years

BSE prion transmission and infection of animals are characterized by:



1. Distribution and transmission of the pathogen by the type of feed infection
2. Lack of contagiousness and horizontal transmission of infection
3. Prion content only in the tissues of the central nervous system
4. All answers are correct

Transmission of the scrapie prion and infection of animals is characterized by:

1. Spread of the pathogen by the type of feed infection
2. Presence of horizontal transmission of infection
3. Prion content in many tissues, except the central nervous system
4. Infection of offspring through placental waters during lambing

What factors are critical in the spread of BSE:

Movement of animals during the incubation period

1. Unneutralized accompanying attributes, transport
2. Human factor
3. Bovine meat and bone meal
4. All of the above factors

What factors are critical in the spread of sheep scrapie:

1. Movement of animals during the incubation period
2. Unneutralized accompanying attributes, transport
3. Human factor
4. Bovine meat and bone meal
5. All of the above factors

Diagnosis of prion diseases is based on:

1. Registration of typical clinical signs of CNS damage
2. Detection of spongiform changes in the central nervous system using histopathological test
3. Determination of prions in central nervous system tissues using an immunohistochemical test
4. Testing specific antibodies using serological tests
5. All answer options are correct

What can be considered the “gold standard” in diagnosing prion diseases:

1. Registration of typical clinical signs of central nervous system damage
2. Detection of spongiform changes in the central nervous system using a histopathological test (status spongiosus)
3. Determination of prions in central nervous system tissues using an immunohistochemical test

What essential properties of epidemiological significance do prions have:

1. Polypathogenicity
2. Ability to persist in the external environment
3. Extraordinary resistance to disinfectants and sterilizing influences

How to characterize most correctly veterinary, epidemiological, social, economic significance of prion diseases in general at the present stage:

1. Food security is one of the most serious problems of international importance
2. Currently, due to the sufficient knowledge of food safety products, their control is the usual work of veterinary services as part of planned treatments
3. PBs currently do not cause significant damage

Are animal prion diseases dangerous for humans?

1. Not dangerous in general
2. All prion diseases of animals are zoonoses.
3. The most likely danger is BSE.

Who is the reservoir in the biological cycle of roundworms?

1. Ants
2. Earthworms
3. Rodents

Is there a seasonality of ascariasis infection in pigs?

1. Infection occurs regardless of the time of year
2. No
3. Yes, it manifests itself most clearly in warm summer time

Indicate the correct migration pattern of roundworm larvae:

1. Intestine-liver-heart-lungs-intestines
2. Intestines-liverpancreas-lungs-intestines
3. Intestines-heart-lungs-intestines

Causative agents of babesiosis in cattle and small cattle:

1. *Babesia bovis*, *Babesia ovis*
2. *Piroplasma bigemina*
3. *Francaella colchica*

*Babesia* reproduction occurs in:

1. Erythrocyte
2. Eosinophils
3. Neutrophils

Babesia carriers:

1. Gamasid mites
2. Mosquitoes
3. Ixodid ticks

Body temperature with babesiosis:

1. 40-41<sup>0</sup>C
2. Remains normal
3. Temperature drops

The final diagnosis of babesiosis is made based on:

1. Microscopy of blood smears of
2. RSC
3. ELISA

The most important symptom of babesiosis is:

1. Hemoglobinuria
2. Hemoglobinemia
3. Uremia

During migration, Hypoderma bovis larvae end up in:

1. Esophageal wall
2. Large blood vessels
3. Spinal canal

Diagnosis of hypodermatosis is carried out:

1. Clinical examination and palpation of the skin from the withers to the sacrum
2. Using RNGA and ELISA
3. Comprehensively

The lifespan of an adult Hypoderma bovis is:

1. All summer season
2. 5-20 days
3. Some years

Demodicosis manifests itself (pathogenetic changes):

1. Disorders of the gastrointestinal tract
2. Disorders of the cardiovascular system
3. Violation of the physiological function of the skin (sebaceous and sweat glands)

The causative agent of demodicosis parasitizes:

1. Subcutaneous tissue
2. Lymphatic vessels
3. Hair follicles and sebaceous glands

The source of the causative agent of demodicosis disease is:

1. Sick animals
2. Carriers
3. Rodents

Demodectic mange affects:

1. Only birds
2. Only cattle and small cattle
3. People, dogs, fur-bearing animals, horses, cattle, small cattle, pigs, etc.

Demodicosis is more common:

1. Young animals
2. Adult animals
3. Old and weak animals

Demodectic mange is caused by mites of the following genus:

1. Demodex
2. Psoroptex
3. Sarcoptes

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

1. Demodex phylloides
2. Demodex folliculorum
3. Demodex canis

The main host of Dictyocaulus is:

1. Bird, fish
2. Cattle, small cattle
3. Carnivores

The infective larva of Dictyocaulus is:

1. Stage II larva
2. Stage III larva
3. Stage I larva

Sexually mature dictyocauli are localized in:

1. Bronchi and trachea

2. Liver
3. Small intestine

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

1. Intermediate host
2. Intermediate and additional host
3. Without the participation of an intermediate host

For intravital diagnosis of dictyocaulosis, the following is examined:

1. Urine
2. Feces from the rectum
3. Mucus from the trachea

Dictyocaulus belongs to the class:

1. Cestodes
2. Nematodes
3. Acanthocephalus

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

1. Cestodes
2. Nematodes
3. Trematodes

Dipylidium caninum is localized in:

1. Small intestine
2. Stomach and pancreas
3. Liver and bile ducts

A lifetime diagnosis of dipylidiasis in dogs and cats can be made:

1. Based on clinical signs
2. When segments filled with cocoons with eggs are found in feces
3. Based on pathological studies of dead animals

What is Echinococcus?

1. A complex, large (the size of a chicken egg or more) fluid-filled bladder, which has daughter and grandchild bladders inside, on the inner germinal membrane of which scolices are formed.
2. Large larva reaching a length of 1 m in the body of an additional host
3. A thin-walled bladder no larger than a chicken egg filled with liquid

Are humans susceptible to dipylidia?

1. No
2. Yes, being a direct reservoir of the disease
3. Sometimes, when fleas or lice eaters get into the digestive canal

Preventative measures against dipylidia in dogs and cats:

1. Killing insects, changing bedding, keeping cages and kennels clean
2. Monthly deworming of dogs and cats
3. Control of stray dogs and cats, extermination of rodents to prevent the proliferation of fleas

Definitive hosts become infected with dipylidia when:

1. Eating intermediate hosts infected with dipylidia
2. Eating feces contaminated with *Dipylidium* eggs
3. Eating flea larvae infested with *Dipylidium* larvae

The causative agent of carnivorous diphyllobothriasis belongs to the class:

1. Trematoda
2. Cestoda
3. Nematoda

The definitive hosts of *Diphyllobotrium latum* are:

1. Fur animals, dog, cat, man, pig
2. Dog, cat, man
3. Fur animals, dog, cat

Sexually mature forms of diphyllobothriids are localized:

1. In the small and large intestines
2. In the small intestines
3. In the large intestine

The infective larva of *Diphyllobotrium latum* is:

1. Proceroid
2. Plerocercoid
3. Coracidium

The marbled color of the shield is characteristic of mites of the following genus:

Hyalomma

Dermacentor

Boophylus

The number of limbs in ixodid ticks is:

1. 4
2. 8
3. 6

The tick larva differs from the adult:

1. Absence of the reproductive apparatus
2. Presence of 3 pairs of limbs
3. Both options

Ticks of the following genera have eyes:

1. Hyalomma
2. Boophilus
3. Rhipicephalus

Ixodid ticks feed on:

1. Blood
2. Nectar
3. Lymph

Helminthoscopy is used to detect in the material:

1. Sexually mature and juvenile helminths
2. Young and sexually mature helminths and their fragments
3. Fragments of helminths

The method of scraping from perianal folds is used to diagnose:

1. Oxyurosis of horses and passalurosis of rabbits
2. Intestinal nematodes
3. Ascariasis

Flotation diagnostic methods include:

1. Methods of Fulleborn, Darling, Akbaev Methods
2. of Fulleborn, Darling, Shcherbovich
3. Methods of Vaid, Shcherbovich, Berman-Orlov

What special method is appropriate for diagnosing dioctophimosis?

1. Urine examination
2. Blood test
3. Skin examination

Toxacara larvae can be identified by examining:

1. Milk

2. Blood
3. Skin

A positive Katsoni reaction indicates the disease:

1. Echinocosis
2. Trichinosis
3. Ascariasis

Methods for intravital diagnosis of helminth infections include:26

1. Laboratory, special, immunological studies
2. Helminthoscopic, helminthoovoscopic, helmintholarvosopic studies
3. Helminthocoproscopic studies

What class do moniesioses of ruminants belong to?

1. Trematodes
2. Cestodes
3. Nematodes

Moniesia in sheep is localized in:

1. duodenum
2. Liver and bile ducts
3. Jejunum

The main causative agents of moniesiosis in ruminants:

1. *M. expansa* and *M. benedeni*
2. *M. lineatus* and *M. scjabini*
3. *M. expansa* and *M. lineatus*

The main clinical signs of moniesiosis in ruminants:

1. Weight loss, vomiting, blood in feces, yellowness of mucous membranes, swelling of the eyelids, chest and abdominal cavity
2. Weight loss, lethargy, inactivity, diarrhea, excrement mixed with mucus
3. Weight loss, fever up to 41 C, anemia, loss of appetite

The main method of intravital diagnosis of moniesiosis:

1. Helminthoscopy
2. Helminthoovoscopy
3. Both options are correct

Basic measures to combat moniesiosis in ruminants:

1. Keeping dogs and cats out of pastures



2. Measures aimed at destroying intermediate hosts and creating optimal conditions of detention
3. Control measures have not yet been studied

Otodectes are localized:

1. In the ears
2. In the limb area
3. Throughout the animal's body

To diagnose otodectosis, the following is examined:

1. Skin scraping from the ears
2. Hair roots from the affected areas
3. Venous blood

Otodectes parasitize:

1. The host has only a short period of time for feeding.
2. A few days
3. Without leaving the owner throughout his life

The life cycle of Otodectes is characterized by the presence of:

1. 4 phases
2. 5 phases
3. 3 phases

Psoroptosis is caused by a tick belonging to the suborder:

1. Sarcoptiformes
2. Trombodiformes
3. Oribatea

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

1. Autumn
2. Winter
3. Summer
4. Early spring

The first clinical signs of psoroptosis:

1. Multiple alopecia
2. Local inflammatory reaction
3. Eczematous skin lesions
4. Itching

The main form of manifestation of psoroptosis in domestic animals:

1. Subacute
2. Acute
3. Chronic
4. Super acute

Sheep are most susceptible to psoroptosis:

1. Coarse-haired breeds
2. Fine and semi-fine wool
3. Does not depend on the breed

The disease is transmitted:

1. Mechanically from a sick animal to a susceptible one
2. Through non-sterile obstetric objects
3. During sexual intercourse using non-sterile obstetric equipment

The following are susceptible to the disease:

1. Only horses
2. Horses and other single-hoofed
3. horses, mules and donkeys only

The causative agent of the disease is:

1. *Trypanosoma equiperdum*
2. *Trychomonas phoetus*

The causative agent of trypanosomiasis belongs to:

1. Bacteria
2. The simplest
3. Viruses

Diseases caused by down, feather and hair eaters are called:

1. Hypodermatoses
2. Mallophagoses
3. Acaroses

Adult lice eaters live for:

1. 1-2 weeks
2. 5-9 months
3. 1-1.5 years
4. 20-40 days

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

1. Trichodectidae

2. Linognathidae
3. Holopiridae
4. Hippoboscidae

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

1. Hypodermatoses
2. Siphunculatoses
3. Acarose
4. Mallophagoses

Ruminants are parasitized by lice of the following families:

1. Haematopinidae and Linognathidae
2. Trichodectidae and Menopoidae
3. Philopheridae and Linognathidae
4. Holopiridae and Trichodectidae

Indicate the correct development cycle of lice:

1. Egg-larva-pupa-imago
2. Egg-larva-molt-pupa-imago
3. Egg-immobile larva-pupa-imago
4. Egg-mobile larvathree-time moult-imago

Treatment of animals used for infection with stationary cutaneous parasites:

1. Treating animals with insecticides by spraying
2. Subcutaneous injections of insecticides
3. Bathing animals in baths with insecticide solutions
4. All answers are correct

The causative agents of toxocariasis and toxascariasis are:

1. Ascaridata
2. Taeniata
3. Filariata

Toxocara larvae in puppies are localized:

1. In the liver and lungs
2. In the kidneys and liverthirty
3. In the muscles

Location of adult Toxocara specimens in an infected animal:

1. In the large intestine
2. In the small intestine, bile ducts of the liver, pancreas

3. In the lungs, kidneys, muscles and small intestine

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

1. Helminthoscopy
2. Helminthoovoscopy according to Fulleborn
3. Immunological methods

The pathogen that is dangerous to humans is:

1. Toxocariasis
2. Toxascariasis
3. Toxocariasis and toxascariasis

Trichinella larvae are localized in:

1. Liver
2. Lungs
3. Striated muscles

Sexually mature Trichinella are localized in:

1. Small intestine
2. Large intestine
3. Stomach

Trichinella by gender includes:

1. To dioecious
2. To hermaphrodites
3. To organisms with alternating generations

Susceptible to trichinosis:

1. Most species of mammals
2. All species of omnivores that consume meat
3. Carnivores

The main source of infection with trichinosis is:

1. Undercooked or undercooked meat products
2. Corpses of infested animals
3. Both options

The intermediate host of Trichinella is:

1. Rodents
2. Birds
3. The same animals that are the main host

To diagnose trichinosis use:

1. Stool analysis
2. Trichinelloscopy of carcasses and corpses
3. Blood test

Prevention of trichinosis consists of:

1. Changing pastures
2. Veterinary and sanitary examination of carcasses and their disposal
3. Drainage of reservoirs, cultivation of pastures

Trichomoniasis occurs:

1. Spicy
2. Super sharp
3. Chronically

Trichomoniasis affects:

1. Only females
2. Only males

Trichomoniasis is transmitted:

1. Aerogenically
2. Nutritional
3. During sexual contact and through care items

The sources of infection with trichomoniasis are:

1. Sick animals
2. Recovered animals
3. Both options

The causative agent of trichomoniasis is:

1. *Trypanosoma evansi*
2. *Trychomonas foetus*
3. *Trychomonas gallinae*

In cows, the causative agent of trichomoniasis is localized:

1. In the large intestine
2. On the mucous membrane of the vagina, uterus, in fetuses and amniotic fluid
3. On the mucous membrane of the mouth and nasal passages

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

1. Cestodes
2. Nematodes

### 3. Trematodes

Name the main location of the causative agent of fascioliasis in agricultural animals:

1. Small intestine
2. Bile ducts of the liver
3. Pancreas and duodenum

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

1. Cuticle, which serves to fix and touch the parasite.
2. Epithelium, which performs the protective functions of the parasite.
3. Cytoplasmic turgor performing the functions of secretion, digestion and absorption

Name the characteristic morphological feature of *Fasciola vulgaris*:

1. All internal organs are branched
2. Internal organs are poorly developed
3. All internal organs are compact and have a single system without branches

The digestive system of fasciolae includes:

1. Mouth, pharynx, esophagus, intestinal tube, anus
2. Mouth opening, pharynx, esophagus, intestinal trunks with lateral branching processes, anus
3. Oral opening, pharynx, esophagus, intestinal trunks with lateral branching processes

The pathogenicity of fasciolae is expressed by:

1. In mechanical, inoculatory (development of banal microflora) effects
2. In mechanical, toxic and antigenic effects with the subsequent development of allergic reactions
3. Only in mechanical, toxic and antigen effects

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

1. Study of feces using the method of sequential washing or the Demidov flotation-sedimentation method
2. Examination of feces using the Fulleborn, Darling or Kalantaryan methods
3. Intravital diagnosis of fascioliasis has not yet been developed

Name the causative agents of cysticercosis in cattle and pigs:

1. *Cysticercus ovis* and *Cysticercus bovis*
2. *Cysticercus cervi* and *Cysticercus suum*
3. *Cysticercus bovis* and *Cysticercus cellulosae*

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

1. Small intestine
2. Bile ducts and pancreas
3. Skeletal muscles, heart, tongue muscles

Distinctive features of bovine cysticercosis from pig cysticercosis:

1. They are no different from each other
2. Bovine cysticercus has only an unarmed scolex
3. Bovine cysticercus has an unarmed scolex, large size and a bilobed ovary

The definitive host of cysticercosis in cattle and pigs:

1. Dogs, wolves, cats, foxes
2. Humans only
3. Rodents

What is cysticercus?

1. Microscopic size of a larva, in which the front part of the body is expanded and the back is elongated
2. A complex large (sometimes as large as a human head) bladder filled with liquid and having daughter and grandchild bubbles inside
3. A thin-walled bladder the size of a pea to a chicken egg, filled with liquid and containing only a scolex inside.

Clinical signs of bovine cysticercosis:

1. Increased body temperature, tachycardia, diarrhea, appetite suppression, cirrhosis of the liver, cyanosis of the mucous membranes
2. Increase in body temperature to 40-41 C, weakness, loss of appetite, sometimes diarrhea, atony of the proventriculus, rapid breathing, enlargement of the inguinal and prescapular lymph nodes
3. Body temperature remains normal, diarrhea, vomiting, refusal to feed, anemia, yellowness of mucous membranes

Intravital diagnosis of cysticercosis in pigs is based on:

1. Fulleborn method
2. Helminthoscopy, ovoscopy, lauroscopy
3. Intravital diagnostics have not yet been developed; sometimes allergic and serological research methods are used

Postmortem diagnosis of cysticercosis is based on:

1. A thorough examination of the muscles of the tongue, heart, chewing, lumbar and other muscles
2. Examination of the liver, kidneys, heart, brain

3. Examination of the gastrointestinal tract and pancreas

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

1. Periodic deworming of the primary host
2. Carrying out complex work by veterinary and medical workers.
3. Preventive measures have not been developed.

Eimerioses are diseases whose causative agents belong to the class:

1. Entomosis
2. Acarosis
3. Protozoosis
4. Helminthiasis

In the body of animals, Eimeria parasitize (localize):

1. In cardiomyocytes
2. In blood cells
3. In epithelial cells of the intestine, liver, kidneys
4. Only in intestinal cells

Representatives of the genus Eimeria parasitize (animal species):

1. Only in birds
2. In carnivores
3. In agricultural animals and Birds
4. Only in rabbits

Representatives of the genus Isospora parasitize:

1. Only in birds
2. In carnivores
3. In agricultural animals and Birds
4. Only in rabbits

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

1. Gametogony
2. Schizogony
3. Macrogony
4. Sporogony

What stage of development of coccidia occurs in the external environment:

1. Macrogony
2. Gametogony



3. Schizogony
4. Sporogony

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

1. An oocyst of the Eimeriinae subfamily has 2 sporocysts with 4 sporozoites.
2. An oocyst of the Eimeriinae subfamily has 4 sporocysts with 2 sporozoites.
3. The presence of a polar light-refracting granule in the oocyst.
4. There are no fundamental differences.

The disease eimeriosis is seasonal and is mainly widespread:

1. In summer
2. In winter and late autumn
3. In spring and autumn
4. Doesn't depend on the time of year

Infection with eimeriosis occurs (routes of infection):

1. Nutritional
2. Upon contact with infected animals
3. When bitten by a tick
4. In contact with infested objects

The following diseases are mainly affected by eimeriosis:

1. Highly productive animals
2. Young animals
3. Old animals
4. Animals not receiving B vitamins

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

1. Intestinal
2. Hepatic
3. Mixed
4. All listed

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

1. Balanced diet
2. Timely cleaning of premises
3. Separate keeping of young animals and adult animals
4. Timely cleaning of premises

The main intravital laboratory test for eimeriosis:

1. Scraping from perianal folds
2. Larvoscopy
3. Fecal flotation according to the Fulleborn method
4. Intravital laboratory diagnostics are not carried out

Estrosis is a disease caused by parasitism of gadfly larvae:

1. In the frontal and paranasal sinuses of the head
2. In the nasal cavity
3. Both options

Rhinestrosis is a disease caused by parasitism of the larvae of the gadfly:

1. In the nasal cavity
2. In the frontal and paranasal sinuses of the head
3. Both options

Estrose affects:

1. Sheep
2. Horses and donkeys
3. Cattle

Rhinestrosis affects:

1. Sheep
2. Horses and donkeys
3. Cattle

To achieve a sexually mature form, the larvae of the gadfly *Oestrus ovis* need to have:

1. Water
2. Soils
3. Animal

The fertility of female gadflies is:

1. Small (less than 100 larvae)
2. Medium (about 200 larvae)
3. Large (at least 300 larvae)

The lifespan of estrus and rhinestrus females is:

1. 7-15 days
2. 30-40 days
3. 90 days

One animal is parasitized by the larvae of nasopharyngeal botflies:

1. No more than 5 larvae
2. No more than 10 larvae
3. More than 10, it all depends on the epizootological situation in the area

Test tasks  
State exam on non-communicable diseases in the specialty  
"Veterinary"

Internal non-contagious animal diseases - veterinary therapy:

1. A branch of clinical veterinary medicine, a scientific discipline that studies
2. distribution, causes of occurrence, mechanism of development, diagnosis, clinical manifestation, prevention of non-communicable diseases of internal organs and treatment of animals
3. A branch of clinical veterinary medicine, a scientific discipline that studies the treatment of non-communicable diseases of the internal organs of animals
4. A branch of clinical veterinary medicine, a scientific discipline that studies the diagnosis, clinical manifestation, prevention of non-communicable diseases of internalorgans and treatment of animals
5. A 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:

1. Complete feeding
2. Quality of feed and water
3. Optimal indoor microclimate
4. Regular exercise
5. Rational use of chemical and microbiological synthesis means
6. Monitoring the state of metabolism and the health of livestock (dispensary examination)
7. Changes in climatic conditions of territories

The controlled parameters of the indoor microclimate are:

1. Temperature
2. Relative humidity
3. Content of harmful gases (carbon dioxide, ammonia, hydrogen sulfide)
4. Microbial and dust contamination
5. Air movement speed
6. Content of aromatic substances
7. Content of microelements in the air

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

1. Clinical examination
2. Clinical studies

3. Laboratory studies
4. Analysis of technology for keeping and feeding animals
5. Analysis of technical and economic indicators of the farm
6. Organoleptic evaluation of feed
7. Certification of veterinary specialists

Medical examination is:

1. A system of preventive and therapeutic measures aimed at creating healthy, highly productive herds of animals
2. A system of planned diagnostic and therapeutic measures aimed at creating healthy, highly productive herds of animals
3. A system of planned diagnostic, preventive and therapeutic measures aimed at creating healthy, highly productive herds of animals, reducing and eliminating internal non-contagious, obstetric-gynecological, surgical and other diseases
4. A system of preventive measures aimed at creating healthy, highly productive herds of animals, reducing and eliminating internal noncontagious, obstetric-gynecological, surgical and other diseases

The principle of the medical examination method:

1. Sample Population
2. Continuity
3. Sample population and continuity Variation
4. statistics

The main stages of medical examination are identified:

1. Diagnostic and therapeutic
2. Preventive and therapeutic
3. Diagnostic and preventive
4. Diagnostic, preventive and therapeutic

Based on the results of comprehensive studies during clinical examination, animals are divided into groups:

1. Clinically healthy animals without metabolic disorders and clinically healthy animals with indicators indicating the presence of metabolic disorders
2. Clinically healthy animals with indicators indicating the presence of metabolic disorders and clinically sick animals
3. Clinically healthy without metabolic disorders; clinically healthy animals with indicators indicating the presence of metabolic disorders; clinically sick animals
4. Clinically healthy without metabolic disorders and clinically sick animals

Poisoning by poisonous plants includes the following groups of poisonings:

1. With preferential photodynamic effect
2. With predominant damage to the digestive system

3. With predominant damage to the nervous system
4. With predominant damage to the hoof horn

Basic principles of modern therapy:

1. Prophylactic
2. Physiological
3. Complex
4. Active
5. Economic feasibility
6. Personal interest
7. Financial capabilities

The physiological principle of therapy is that the prescribed drugs and methods used:

1. Stimulated the body's defense mechanisms
2. Contributed to the neutralization of toxic substances and increased resistance to infection: phagocytosis, cellular and humoral immunity
3. Stimulated the body's defense mechanisms and increased resistance to infection: phagocytosis, cellular and humoral immunity
4. Stimulated the body's defense mechanisms, contributed to the neutralization of toxic substances, increased resistance to infection: phagocytosis, cellular and humoral immunity

The complex principle of therapy includes:

1. Using not just one product, but using them in combination
2. The use of not just one remedy, but their use in combination with the aim of eliminating external and internal causes of the disease, creating optimal living and feeding conditions for animals and using special therapeutic and prophylactic drugs
3. Creation of optimal conditions for keeping and feeding animals and the use of special therapeutic and prophylactic drugs
4. The use of not just one remedy, but the use of special therapeutic and prophylactic drugs

Active therapy:

1. Provides possible early treatment
2. Provides for the possible early provision of treatment when clinical symptoms of the disease have not yet appeared
3. Provides for the possible early provision of treatment when clinical symptoms of the disease have not yet appeared or have just begun to appear
4. Provides for possible early treatment when clinical symptoms of the disease have just begun to appear

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

1. Treatment of sick farm animals must be economically justified
2. Treatment of sick farm animals should be as cheap as possible

3. Treatment of sick farm animals should be cost-free
4. Treatment of sick farm animals should be carried out until complete recovery

The main purpose of diet therapy:

1. Eliminate the pathological process through special feeding (pathogenetic therapy)
2. By means of special feeding, eliminate the pathological process (pathogenetic therapy), replenish substances missing in the body (replacement therapy)
3. Replenish substances missing in the body through special feeding (replacement therapy)

In clinical veterinary medicine, treatment methods are distinguished:

1. Etiotropic
2. Pathogenetic
3. Regulating neurotrophic functions
4. Replacement
5. Symptomatic
6. Preventive
7. Hypothetical
8. Occult

Etiotropic therapy:

1. The method of using therapeutic agents aimed at eliminating or weakening the etiological factor, that is, the cause that caused the disease
2. Aimed at mobilizing and stimulating the body's defenses to eliminate the pathological process, that is, at the mechanism of disease development
3. A method of using therapy aimed at eliminating or reducing the adverse symptoms of a disease
4. A method aimed at replenishing the missing ingredients in the body for its normal functioning

Pathogenetic therapy:

1. The method of using therapeutic agents aimed at eliminating or weakening the etiological factor, that is, the cause that caused the disease
2. Aimed at mobilizing and stimulating the body's defenses to eliminate the pathological process, that is, at the mechanism of disease development
3. A method of using therapy aimed at eliminating or reducing the adverse symptoms of a disease
4. A method aimed at replenishing the missing ingredients in the body for its normal functioning

#### Nonspecific stimulating therapy:

1. Based on the parenteral introduction into the body in a sterile form of organic substances, mainly of plant and animal origin
2. Aimed at mobilizing and stimulating the body's defenses to eliminate the pathological process, that is, at the mechanism of disease development
3. A method of using therapy aimed at eliminating or reducing the adverse symptoms of a disease
4. A method aimed at replenishing the missing ingredients in the body for its normal functioning

#### Serotherapy:

1. Subcutaneous administration of blood serum for therapeutic purposes
2. Subcutaneous administration of blood serum taken from healthy animals for therapeutic purposes
3. Subcutaneous administration of sulfur preparations for therapeutic purposes
4. Subcutaneous administration of sulfur-containing amino acids for therapeutic purposes

#### Hemotherapy:

1. Intramuscular or subcutaneous administration of whole blood for therapeutic purposes
2. Subcutaneous administration of blood serum for therapeutic purposes
3. Subcutaneous administration of blood serum taken from healthy animals for therapeutic purposes
4. Intramuscular or subcutaneous administration of red blood cells for therapeutic purposes

#### Lysatotherapy (histolysate therapy)

1. A method of nonspecific stimulating therapy in which tissues lysed under the influence of acids, alkalis or enzymes are used for therapeutic purposes.
2. A method of nonspecific stimulating therapy in which tissues taken from a healthy organism, lysed under the influence of acids, alkalis or enzymes, are used for therapeutic purposes.
3. A method of nonspecific stimulating therapy, in which tissues taken from immunized organisms, lysed under the influence of acids, alkalis or enzymes, are used for therapeutic purposes.
4. A method of specific stimulating therapy in which tissues taken from a healthy organism, lysed under the influence of acids, alkalis or enzymes, are used for therapeutic purposes.

#### Tissue therapy:



1. The method is based on the introduction into the body for medicinal purposes of drugs specially prepared by preserving animal or plant tissues
2. The method is based on the introduction into the body for prophylactic purposes of drugs specially prepared by preserving animal or plant tissues
3. The method is based on the introduction into the body of drugs specially prepared by preserving animal or plant tissue for therapeutic and prophylactic purposes.
4. The method is based on the introduction into the body for therapeutic and prophylactic purposes. preparations specially prepared by lysing animal or plant tissues

In veterinary practice, the method of therapy that regulates neurotrophic functions is conventionally divided according to its action:

1. In two directions: a predominant effect on the central nervous system and on the autonomic
2. In three directions: primary effect on the central nervous system, on the autonomic and peripheral systems
3. In two directions: a predominant effect on the central nervous system and on the peripheral
4. In two directions: predominant effect on the peripheral and autonomic systems

Treatment with vitamins (vitamin therapy) is carried out:

1. If there is a lack of vitamins in the feed
2. If they are insufficient in the body
3. If they are deficient in the body, if there is a lack of vitamins in the feed

Symptomatic therapy:

1. The method of using therapeutic agents aimed at eliminating or weakening the etiological factor, that is, the cause that caused the disease
2. Aimed at mobilizing and stimulating the body's defenses to eliminate the pathological process, that is, at the mechanism of disease development
3. A method of using therapy aimed at eliminating or reducing the adverse symptoms of a disease
4. A method aimed at replenishing the missing ingredients in the body for its normal functioning

According to the classification of diseases of the cardiovascular system, pericardial diseases include:

1. Pericarditis (traumatic and non-traumatic)
2. Hydropericardium (dropsy of the cardiac membrane)

3. Effusion pleurisy
4. Pericarditis (traumatic and non-traumatic) and hydropericardium (dropsy of the cardiac membrane)

According to the classification of diseases of the cardiovascular system, myocardial diseases include:

1. Myocarditis; myocardosis (myocardial dystrophy)
2. Myocarditis; myocardiopfibrosis and myocardiosclerosis
3. Myocarditis; myocardosis (myocardial dystrophy); myocardiopfibrosis and myocardiosclerosis
4. Thrombophlebitis; myocardosis (myocardial dystrophy); myocardiopfibrosis and myocardiosclerosis

According to the classification of diseases of the cardiovascular system, endocardial diseases include:

1. Endocarditis
2. Heart defects
3. Endocarditis and heart defects
4. Epicarditis and heart defects

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

1. Arteriosclerosis
2. Arteriosclerosis and vascular thrombosis
3. Vascular thrombosis
4. Violation of vascular porosity

The main general symptoms of cardiovascular failure include:

1. Cardiac arrhythmias and dyspnea
2. Cardiac arrhythmias and cyanosis
3. Cardiac arrhythmias; dyspnea; cyanosis; edema
4. Heart rhythm disturbances; shortness of breath; cyanosis; edema, hyperthermia

Pericarditis is:

1. Acute inflammation of the pericardium (pericardial sac, outer lining of the heart)
2. Acute or chronic inflammation of the pericardium (the pericardial sac, the outer lining of the heart)
3. Chronic inflammation of the pericardium (the sac around the heart, the outer lining of the heart)
4. Dystrophic damage to the pericardium (pericardial sac, outer lining of the heart)

According to the degree of exudation, pericarditis is:

1. Dry (fibrinous)
2. Exudative (exudative)
3. Dry (fibrinous) and effusion (exudative)

#### 4. Hemorrhagic

Dropsy of the cardiac membrane (hydropericardium), in contrast to pericarditis, is characterized by:

1. Normal body temperature
2. No pain in the heart area and normal body temperature
3. No pain in the heart area
4. Absence of pain in the heart area and low body temperature

Effusion pleurisy, in contrast to effusion pericarditis, is characterized by:

1. Vertical line of dullness on percussion
2. Horizontal line of dullness on percussion
3. Oblique line of dullness on percussion
4. Horizontal line of dullness on auscultation

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

1. Coincidence of friction noises with phases of cardiac activity
2. Coincidence of friction noises with phases of breathing
3. Coincidence of friction noises with coughing

Hydropericardium is:

1. Hydrocele of the heart, characterized by the accumulation of transudate - serous fluid containing less than 3% protein
2. Hydrocele of the heart, characterized by the accumulation of transudate - serous fluid containing more than 3% protein
3. Hydrops of the chest cavity, characterized by the accumulation of transudate - serous fluid containing less than 3% protein
4. Inflammation of the cardiac membrane, characterized by transudate - serous fluid containing less than 3% protein accumulation

Myocarditis is:

1. Acute myocardial inflammation
2. Acute or chronic inflammation of the myocardium
3. Chronic inflammation of the myocardium
4. Dystrophy of the heart muscle

In the development of myocarditis, periods are distinguished:

1. Two
2. Three
3. Four
4. Periodicity is not noted

Myocarditis with untimely and irrational treatment ends:

1. Myocardial fibrosis, which makes animals unproductive or incapacitated
2. Recovery of an animal with restrictions on use
3. Recovery of the animal with complete restoration of productivity and performance

4. Recovery of the animal with partial restoration of productivity and performance

Myocardosis is:

1. Disease processes in the heart muscle myocardium, characterized by dystrophic
2. Acute myocardial inflammation
3. Acute or chronic inflammation of the myocardium
4. Chronic inflammation of the myocardium

The following clinical forms of myocardosis are conventionally distinguished:

1. Myocardial dystrophy without pronounced destructive changes
2. Myocardial dystrophy with pronounced destructive changes in the myocardium
3. Myocardial dystrophy without pronounced destructive changes and myocardial dystrophy with pronounced destructive changes in the myocardium
4. Myocardial dystrophy with pronounced proliferative changes in the myocardium

Myocardiofibrosis and myocardiosclerosis is characterized by:

1. The proliferation of connective (fibrous) tissue in the myocardium and compacting it
2. Proliferation of adipose tissue in the myocardium
3. Proliferation of epithelial tissue in the myocardium and its compaction
4. Overgrowth of muscle tissue

The diagnosis of myocardiofibrosis is made:

1. Based on the characteristic symptoms of a functional test, which consists of driving the animal for 10 minutes
2. Based on the characteristic symptoms of a functional test, which consists of running the animal for 10 minutes and counting the pulse before and after the ride
3. Based on pulse count for 10 minutes
4. Based on the characteristic symptoms of a functional test, which consists of driving the animal for 10 minutes and thermometry before and after the test

Endocarditis is:

1. Acute inflammation of the endocardium
2. Chronic inflammation of the endocardium
3. Acute or chronic inflammation of the endocardium
4. Endocardial dystrophy

Endocarditis based on changes in the endocardium can be:

1. Warty
2. Ulcerative

3. Warty and ulcerative
4. Malignant

Endocarditis is complicated by:

1. Heart disease, characterized by insufficiency of the valves
2. Heart disease, characterized by narrowing of the openings in the heart
3. A heart defect characterized by insufficiency of the valves or narrowing of the openings in the heart
4. A heart defect characterized by dilatation of the openings in the heart

Vices hearts are characterized by:

1. Morphological changes in the valvular apparatus of the heart, leading to narrowing of the orifices or valve insufficiency
2. Functional changes in the valvular apparatus of the heart, leading to narrowing of the orifices or valve insufficiency
3. Morphological changes in the valve apparatus of the heart, leading to narrowing of the orifices
4. Morphological changes in the valvular apparatus of the heart leading to valve insufficiency

Arteriosclerosis is:

1. A disease characterized by damage to the endothelium of arterial vessels with the growth of connective tissue in their thickness
2. A disease characterized by damage to the walls of arterial vessels with the growth of connective tissue in their thickness
3. A disease characterized by damage to arterial vessels with the growth of connective tissue in their thickness muscular shell
4. A disease characterized by damage to the walls of arterial vessels with the growth of adipose tissue in their thickness

Vascular thrombosis is:

1. Partial or complete blockage of blood vessels with blood clots
2. Complete blockage of blood vessels with blood clots
3. Partial blockage of blood vessels by blood clots
4. Rupture of blood vessels

According to anatomical principles, respiratory diseases are divided into:

1. Diseases of the upper respiratory tract
2. Diseases of the trachea and bronchi
3. Lung diseases
4. Pleural diseases
5. Diseases of the nasal passages
6. Tracheal bifurcation diseases

Hyperemia and pulmonary edema are characterized by:

1. Infiltration of effusion of interlobular connective tissue
2. Overflow of pulmonary capillaries and veins with blood, followed by effusion of blood plasma into the lumen of the bronchi, bronchioles

and alveolar cavities and infiltration of effusion of interlobular connective tissue

3. Exudation of blood plasma into the lumen of the bronchi, bronchioles and alveolar cavities
4. Overflow of pulmonary capillaries and veins with blood, followed by leakage of blood plasma into the lumen of the bronchi, bronchioles and alveolar cavities

Lobar (lobar, focal) pneumonia is characterized by:

1. The relatively rapid spread of the inflammatory process in lungs, covering in typical cases already in the first hours of the disease individual lobes of the lungs or even the entire lung
2. The gradual spread of the inflammatory process in the lobes of the lungs, initially affecting individual lobules (a group of alveoli, alveolar sacs, bronchioles and small bronchi)
3. Gradual spread of the inflammatory process in the lobes of the lungs
4. Initially, individual lobules are affected (group of alveoli, alveolar sacs, bronchioles and small bronchi)

Lobular pneumonia is characterized by:

1. The gradual spread of the inflammatory process in the lobes of the lungs, initially affecting individual lobules (a group of alveoli, alveolar sacs, bronchioles and small bronchi)
2. Relatively rapid spread of the inflammatory process in the lungs, covering in typical cases already in the first hours of the disease individual lobes of the lungs or even the entire lung
3. Gradual spread of the inflammatory process in the lobes of the lungs
4. Initially, individual lobules are affected (group of alveoli, alveolar sacs, bronchioles and small bronchi)

Croupous, fibrinous pneumonia:

1. Pathological expansion of the lungs, characterized by an increase in their volume and increased air content
2. Inflammation of the bronchi and lungs, accompanied by the formation of catarrhal exudate and filling the lumen of the bronchi and alveolar cavities with it
3. A febrile disease characterized by fibrinous inflammation of the lungs of the lobar type
4. Inflammation of the lungs of a lobular nature, resulting from the formation in the lungs of insufficiently ventilated, collapsed or airless areas (hypopneumatosi and atelectasi)

In the typical course of lobar pneumonia, successive stages are distinguished:

1. Four
2. Three

3. Two
4. Five

**Bronchopneumonia (catarrhal pneumonia):**

1. Pathological expansion of the lungs, characterized by an increase in their volume and increased air content
2. Inflammation of the bronchi and lungs, accompanied by the formation of catarrhal exudate and filling the lumen of the bronchi and alveolar cavities with it
3. A febrile disease characterized by fibrinous inflammation of the lungs of the lobar type
4. Inflammation of the lungs of a lobular nature, resulting from the formation in the lungs of insufficiently ventilated, collapsed or airless areas (hypopneumatosi and atelectasi)

**Atelectatic pneumonia:**

1. Inflammation of the lungs of a lobular nature, resulting from the formation in the lungs of insufficiently ventilated, collapsed or airless areas (hypopneumatosi and atelectasi)
2. Inflammation of the bronchi and lungs of a lobular nature, occurring against the background of weakened blood flow in the lungs and edema (state of hypostasi)
3. 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
4. Inflammation of the lungs and bronchi of a lobular nature, which occurs when foreign bodies enter the respiratory tract

**Hypostatic pneumonia:**

1. Inflammation of the lungs of a lobular nature, resulting from the formation in the lungs of insufficiently ventilated, collapsed or airless areas (hypopneumatosi and atelectasi)
2. Inflammation of the bronchi and lungs of a lobular nature, occurring against the background of weakened blood flow in the lungs and edema (state of hypostasi)
3. 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
4. Inflammation of the lungs and bronchi of a lobular nature, which occurs when foreign bodies enter the respiratory tract

**Metastatic pneumonia:**

1. Inflammation of the lungs of a lobular nature, resulting from the formation in the lungs of insufficiently ventilated, collapsed or airless areas (hypopneumatosi and atelectasi)

2. Inflammation of the bronchi and lungs of a lobular nature that occurs against the background decreased blood flow in the lungs and edema (a state of hypostasis)
3. 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
4. Inflammation of the lungs and bronchi of a lobular nature, which occurs when foreign bodies enter the respiratory tract

#### Aspiration pneumonia:

1. Inflammation of the lungs of a lobular nature, resulting from the formation in the lungs of insufficiently ventilated, collapsed or airless areas (hypopneumatosi and atelectasi)
2. Inflammation of the bronchi and lungs of a lobular nature, occurring against the background of weakened blood flow in the lungs and edema (state of hypostasi)
3. 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
4. Inflammation of the lungs and bronchi of a lobular nature, which occurs when foreign bodies enter the respiratory tract

#### Purulent-necrotic pneumonia, gangrene of the lungs

1. Inflammation of the lungs of a lobular nature, resulting from the formation in the lungs of insufficiently ventilated, collapsed or airless areas (hypopneumatosi and atelectasi)
2. Inflammation of the bronchi and lungs of a lobular nature, occurring against the background of weakened blood flow in the lungs and edema (state of hypostasi)
3. 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
4. Lobular inflammation of the lungs, characterized by the accumulation of purulent exudate in the bronchi and lungs, necrosis and melting of necrotic areas under the influence of putrefactive microflora

#### Emphysema:

1. Pathological expansion of the lungs, characterized by an increase in their volume and increased air content
2. Inflammation of the bronchi and lungs, accompanied by the formation of catarrhal exudate and filling the lumen of the bronchi and alveolar cavities with it
3. A febrile disease characterized by fibrinous inflammation of the lungs of the lobar type



4. 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)

For alveolar emphysema:

1. The lungs expand due to the alveolar tissue and air penetrates into the interlobular connective tissue
2. Air penetrates the interlobular connective tissue.
3. The lungs expand due to the alveolar tissue.

For interstitial pulmonary emphysema:

1. The lungs expand due to the alveolar tissue and air penetrates into the interlobular connective tissue
2. Air penetrates the interlobular connective tissue
3. The lungs expand due to the alveolar tissue.

Pleurisy:

1. Inflammation of the pericardium
2. Inflammation of the pectoral fascia
3. Inflammation of the pleura
4. Inflammation of the peritoneum

Pleurisy, by the nature of the inflammatory process, can be:

1. Dry
2. Exudate (wet)
3. Dry and effusion (wet)
4. Painful and painless

Pneumothorax:

1. A disease characterized by the accumulation of air or gases in the pleural cavity
2. Accumulation of transudate in the pleural cavity
3. Accumulation of blood in the pleural cavity
4. Accumulation of pus in the pleural cavity

Hydrothorax:

1. Accumulation of transudate in the pleural cavity
2. A disease characterized by the accumulation of air or gases in the pleural cavity
3. Accumulation of blood in the pleural cavity
4. Accumulation of pus in the pleural cavity

Classification diseases digestive system:

1. Diseases of the mouth, pharynx and esophagus
2. Diseases of the proventriculus of ruminants
3. Diseases of the stomach and intestines
4. Stomach diseases colic symptom complex and intestines at horses, accompanied
5. Peritoneal diseases

6. Liver diseases
7. Diseases of the gums and tongue
8. Diseases of the anus

Symptoms of diseases of the digestive system:

1. Animal anxiety
2. Forced (unnatural) positions
3. Disturbance in the intake of food and water, up to refusal of them
4. Changes in the shape of the contours and overall volume of the abdomen
5. Changes in peristaltic noises
6. Disorder of fecal excretion: straining, diarrhea, constipation, cessation of bowel movements
7. Changes in the properties of feces
8. Cough

Hypotension and atony of the forestomach:

1. Violation of the motor function of the scar, mesh, book, accompanied by digestive disorders
2. Violation of the secretory function of the rumen, mesh, book, accompanied by digestive disorders
3. Violation of the absorption function of the rumen, mesh, book, accompanied by digestive disorders
4. Shift in pH of rumen contents, mesh, book, accompanied by digestive disorders

Rumen acidosis:

1. Characterized by impaired rumen digestion, accompanied by a shift in the pH of the rumen contents to the acidic side, hypotension and atony of the rumen
2. Characterized by impaired rumen digestion, accompanied by a shift in the pH of the rumen contents to the alkaline side, hypotension and atony of the rumen
3. It is characterized by disorder, compaction and keratinization of the rumen papillae and is accompanied by a change in the structure of its mucous membrane and disruption of ruminal digestion
4. 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 passage of gases from it

Rumen alkalosis:

1. Characterized by impaired rumen digestion, accompanied by a shift in the pH of the rumen contents to the alkaline side, hypotension and atony of the rumen

2. Characterized by impaired rumen digestion, accompanied by a shift in the pH of the rumen contents to the acidic side, hypotension and atony of the rumen
3. It is characterized by disorder, compaction and keratinization of the rumen papillae and is accompanied by a change in the structure of its mucous membrane and disruption of ruminal digestion
4. 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 passage of gases from it

#### Scar parakeratosis:

1. Characterized by breakdown, induration and keratinization papillae of the rumen and is accompanied by a change in the structure of its mucous membrane and disruption of rumen digestion
2. Characterized by impaired rumen digestion, accompanied by a shift in the pH of the rumen contents to the alkaline side, hypotension and atony of the rumen
3. Characterized by impaired rumen digestion, accompanied by a shift in the pH of the rumen contents to the acidic side, hypotension and atony of the rumen
4. 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 passage of gases from it

#### Overfilling, scar paresis:

1. It is characterized by overfilling of the rumen with dense feed masses, accompanied by stretching, pain, paresis and impaired motility of the proventriculus.
2. Characterized by overflow of the rumen with dense feed masses
3. Characterized by overfilling of the rumen with dense feed masses, accompanied by its stretching
4. Characterized by overflow of the rumen with dense feed masses, accompanied by a disorder of motility of the proventriculus

#### Rumen tympany:

1. Characterized by impaired rumen digestion, accompanied by a shift in the pH of the rumen contents to the acidic side, hypotension and atony of the rumen
2. Characterized by impaired rumen digestion, accompanied by a shift in the pH of the rumen contents to the alkaline side, hypotension and atony of the rumen
3. It is characterized by disorder, compaction and keratinization of the rumen papillae and is accompanied by a change in the structure of its mucous membrane and disruption of ruminal digestion

4. 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 passage of gases from it

Traumatic reticulitis:

1. Perforation of abdominal organs with various sharp metal objects
2. Damage to the mesh and perforation of the abdominal organs with various sharp metal objects, accompanied by a putrefactive process
3. Mesh damage
4. Damage to the mesh and perforation of the abdominal organs with various sharp metal objects

Blockage (clogging) of the book:

1. Damage to the book and perforation of the abdominal organs with various sharp metal objects, accompanied by a putrefactive process
2. Overfilling of the interleaf spaces (niches) of the book with dried food masses, earth, sand, etc.
3. Increase in volume of the mesh as a result of intense gas formation, as well as the cessation of gases escaping from it
4. Compaction and keratinization of the leaflets of the book is accompanied by a change in the structure of its mucous membrane and digestive disorders

Uric acid diathesis (gout) in birds:

1. A disease in which the level of uric acid in the blood serum increases
2. A disease in which the level of uric acid in the blood serum increases and urate (uric acid salts) is deposited in organs and tissues
3. A disease in which urate (uric acid salts) is deposited in organs and tissues
4. A disease in which the level of uric acid in the blood serum decreases

Perosis in birds:

1. Bone disorder
2. Illness with limbs relaxation of the ligaments and muscle tendons
3. Illness with joint displacement disruption of bone formation, free
4. A disease with impaired bone formation, relaxation of the ligaments and tendons of the muscles of the limbs, free displacement of the joints occurs

Cannibalism:

1. Characterized by profound metabolic disorders
2. Characterized by increased excitability of the nervous system and manifested by eating soft tissues
3. Characterized by profound metabolic disorders and manifested by eating soft tissues
4. Characterized by profound metabolic disorders, increased excitability of the nervous system and manifested by eating soft tissues

Gastric dilatation (pylorospasm) in horses:

1. Characterized by an increase in stomach volume due to animals eating large quantities of feed
2. Characterized by an increase in stomach volume due to animals eating large quantities of feed, and also the subsequent formation of gases in it
3. Characterized by an increase in the volume of the stomach due to the formation of gases in it
4. Characterized by the accumulation of a large amount of feed mass in the stomach

Enteralgia in horses:

1. The disease is characterized by periodic, short-term, mild spasms of the small intestines, accompanied by colic
2. The disease is an increase in the volume of the intestines as a result of intense gas formation in them, as well as the cessation of the passage of gases from them
3. Accumulation of a large amount of feed mass in the small intestine
4. Overfilling of the large intestine or its individual sections with food mass

Flatulence (tympany) of the intestines in horses:

1. The disease is characterized by periodic, short-term, mild spasms of the small intestines, accompanied by colic
2. The disease is an increase in the volume of the intestines as a result of intense gas formation in them, as well as the cessation of the passage of gases from them
3. Accumulation of a large amount of feed mass in the small intestine
4. Overfilling of the large intestine or its individual sections with food mass

Chemostasis:

1. The disease is characterized by periodic, short-term, mild spasms of the small intestines, accompanied by colic
2. The disease is an increase in the volume of the intestines as a result of intense gas formation in them, as well as the cessation of the passage of gases from them
3. Accumulation of a large amount of feed mass in the small intestine
4. Overfilling of the large intestine or its individual sections with food mass

Coprostasis:

1. The disease is characterized by periodic, short-term, mild spasms of the small intestines, accompanied by colic

2. The disease is an increase in the volume of the intestines as a result of intense gas formation in them, as well as the cessation of the passage of gases from them
3. Accumulation of a large amount of feed mass in the small intestine
4. Overfilling of the large intestine or its individual sections with food mass

#### Intussusception:

1. Intestinal blockage can occur due to intestinal stones and calculi, as well as foreign bodies and helminth balls.
2. Displacement, twisting and strangulation of the intestines
3. Disruption (usually 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
4. Narrowing or closure of the intestinal lumen due to the entry of any segment into an adjacent one

#### Syndromes of liver and biliary tract diseases:

1. Jaundice, liver failure, portal hypertension, hepatic coma
2. Hepatolienal syndrome, liver failure, portal hypertension, hepatic colic
3. Jaundice, hepatolienal syndrome, liver failure, portal hypertension, hepatic coma, hepatic colic
4. Jaundice, hepatolienal syndrome, liver failure, portal hypertension, hepatic coma, hepatic colic, uremia

#### Jaundice:

1. Yellow skin coloring
2. Yellow coloration of the skin, mucous membranes, sclera of the eyes
3. Yellow coloration of the skin, mucous membranes, and sclera of the eyes, caused by the accumulation of bilirubin in the blood and its deposition in tissues
4. Yellow discoloration of the skin, mucous membranes, and sclera of the eyes, caused by the deposition of bilirubin in the tissues

#### Hepatitis:

1. Inflammation of the liver of a diffuse nature, accompanied by hyperemia, cellular infiltration, dystrophy, necrosis and lysis of hepatocytes and other structural elements, pronounced liver failure
2. Characterized by dystrophic changes in the liver parenchyma in the absence of pronounced signs of inflammation
3. A chronic disease characterized by extracellular deposition in the tissue of the liver and other organs of a dense protein-saccharide complex - amyloid

4. Chronic progressive disease characterized by degeneration and necrosis of the liver parenchyma, accompanied by diffuse proliferation of connective tissue

#### Hepatitis:

1. Inflammation of the liver of a diffuse nature, accompanied by hyperemia, cellular infiltration, dystrophy, necrosis and lysis of hepatocytes and other structural elements, pronounced liver failure
2. Characterized by dystrophic changes in the liver parenchyma in the absence of pronounced signs of inflammation
3. A chronic disease characterized by extracellular deposition in the tissue of the liver and other organs of a dense protein-saccharide complex - amyloid
4. Chronic progressive disease characterized by degeneration and necrosis of the liver parenchyma, accompanied by diffuse proliferation connective tissue

#### Cirrhosis of the liver:

1. Inflammation of the liver of a diffuse nature, accompanied by hyperemia, cellular infiltration, dystrophy, necrosis and lysis of hepatocytes and other structural elements, pronounced liver failure
2. Characterized by dystrophic changes in the liver parenchyma in the absence of pronounced signs of inflammation
3. A chronic disease characterized by extracellular deposition in the tissue of the liver and other organs of a dense protein-saccharide complex - amyloid
4. Chronic progressive disease characterized by degeneration and necrosis of the liver parenchyma, accompanied by diffuse proliferation of connective tissue

#### Cholecystitis:

1. Inflammation of the gallbladder
2. Inflammation of the bile ducts
3. A disease characterized by the formation of gallstones in the bladder, less commonly in the bile ducts of the liver
4. Inflammation of hepatocytes

#### Cholangitis:

1. Inflammation of the gallbladder
2. Inflammation of the bile ducts
3. A disease characterized by the formation of gallstones in the bladder, less commonly in the bile ducts of the liver
4. Inflammation of hepatocytes

#### Cholelithiasis:

1. Inflammation of the gallbladder
2. Inflammation of the bile ducts

3. A disease characterized by the formation of gallstones in the bladder, less commonly in the bile ducts of the liver
4. Inflammation of hepatocytes

#### Nephritis:

1. Inflammation of the kidneys, involving the vascular system, Malpighian glomeruli and Shumlyansky-Bowman capsule and proceeding as glomerulonephritis, or near the glomerular interstitium - interstitial nephritis, as well as nephritonephrosis developing intertubular connecting fabrics
2. Nonspecific bacterial disease of the renal pelvis, calyces, tubules, interstitium of the kidneys with subsequent damage to the blood vessels and glomeruli
3. A disease characterized by dystrophic and destructive changes in the kidneys with predominant damage to the tubular epithelium and the basement membrane of the capillary loops of the glomeruli
4. Chronic interstitial inflammation of the kidneys, renal cirrhosis, “shrunked kidney”, a disease characterized by atrophy of the renal parenchyma with its replacement by growing scar connective tissue

#### Pyelonephritis:

1. Inflammation of the kidneys, covering the vascular system, Malpighian glomeruli and Shumlyansky-Bowman capsule and occurring as glomerulonephritis, or developing in the intertubular connective tissue and periglomerular interstitium - interstitial nephritis, as well as nephritonephrosis
2. Nonspecific bacterial disease of the renal pelvis, calyces, tubules, interstitium of the kidneys with subsequent damage to the blood vessels and glomeruli
3. A disease characterized by dystrophic and destructive changes in the kidneys with predominant damage to the tubular epithelium and the basement membrane of the capillary loops of the glomeruli
4. Chronic interstitial inflammation of the kidneys, renal cirrhosis, “shrunked kidney”, a disease characterized by atrophy of the renal parenchyma with its replacement by growing scar connective tissue

#### Nephrosis:

1. Inflammation of the kidneys, covering the vascular system, Malpighian glomeruli and Shumlyansky-Bowman capsule and occurring as glomerulonephritis, or developing in the intertubular connective tissue and periglomerular interstitium - interstitial nephritis, as well as nephritonephrosis
2. Nonspecific bacterial disease of the renal pelvis, calyces, tubules, interstitium of the kidneys with subsequent damage to the blood vessels and glomeruli



3. A disease characterized by dystrophic and destructive changes in the kidneys with predominant damage to the tubular epithelium and the basement membrane of the capillary loops of the glomeruli
4. Chronic interstitial inflammation of the kidneys, renal cirrhosis, “shrunked kidney”, a disease characterized by atrophy of the renal parenchyma with its replacement by growing scar connective tissue

#### Nephrosclerosis:

1. Inflammation of the kidneys, covering the vascular system, Malpighian glomeruli and Shumlyansky-Bowman capsule and occurring as glomerulonephritis, or developing in the intertubular connective tissue and periglomerular interstitium - interstitial nephritis, as well as nephritonephrosis
2. Nonspecific bacterial disease of the renal pelvis, calyces, tubules, interstitium of the kidneys with subsequent damage to the blood vessels and glomeruli
3. A disease characterized by dystrophic and destructive changes in the kidneys with predominant damage to the tubular epithelium and the basement membrane of the capillary loops of the glomeruli
4. Chronic interstitial inflammation of the kidneys, renal cirrhosis, “shrunked kidney”, a disease characterized by atrophy of the renal parenchyma with its replacement by growing scar connective tissue

#### Chronic hematuria:

1. Acute urocystitis, characterized by bleeding into the bladder cavity from erosions, ulcers or papillomatous formations on its mucous membrane
2. Chronic urocystitis, characterized by bleeding into the bladder cavity from erosions, ulcers or papillomatous formations on its mucous membrane
3. Chronic urocystitis
4. Chronic urocystitis, characterized by bleeding from erosions, ulcers or papillomatous formations

#### Anemia:

1. Pathological condition characterized by a decrease in the content of red blood cells
2. Pathological condition characterized by a decrease in the content of red blood cells and hemoglobin per unit volume of blood<sup>63</sup>
3. Pathological condition characterized by a decrease in hemoglobin content
4. Pathological condition characterized by a decrease in the content of red blood cells and hemoglobin

#### Posthemorrhagic anemia:

1. A disease that occurs after blood loss and is manifested by a decrease in the content of red blood cells and hemoglobin in the blood
2. A group of diseases associated with increased destruction of blood, characterized by a decrease in the content of hemoglobin and red blood cells in the blood, the appearance of signs of hemolytic jaundice and, with intense hemolysis, hemoglobinuria
3. A group of diseases manifested by functional insufficiency of all hematopoietic germs, and especially erythropoiesis
4. Associated with iron deficiency and characterized by a disorder of the hematopoietic organs and metabolic disorders, which leads to stunting of young animals and reduced resistance

#### Hemolytic anemia:

1. A disease that occurs after blood loss and is manifested by a decrease in the content of red blood cells and hemoglobin in the blood
2. A group of diseases associated with increased destruction of blood, characterized by a decrease in the content of hemoglobin and red blood cells in the blood, the appearance of signs of hemolytic jaundice and, with intense hemolysis, hemoglobinuria
3. A group of diseases manifested by functional insufficiency of all hematopoietic germs, and especially erythropoiesis
4. Associated with iron deficiency and characterized by a disorder of the hematopoietic organs and metabolic disorders, which leads to stunting of young animals and reduced resistance

#### Hypoplastic and aplastic anemia:

1. A disease that occurs after blood loss and is manifested by a decrease in the content of red blood cells and hemoglobin in the blood
2. A group of diseases associated with increased destruction of blood, characterized by a decrease in the content of hemoglobin and red blood cells in the blood, the appearance of signs of hemolytic jaundice and, with intense hemolysis, hemoglobinuria
3. A group of diseases manifested by functional insufficiency of all hematopoietic germs, and especially erythropoiesis
4. Associated with iron deficiency and characterized by a disorder of the hematopoietic organs and metabolic disorders, which leads to stunting of young animals and reduced resistance

#### Nutritional (iron deficiency) anemia:

1. A disease that occurs after blood loss and is manifested by a decrease in the content of red blood cells and hemoglobin in the blood
2. A group of diseases associated with increased destruction of blood, characterized by a decrease in the content of hemoglobin and red blood cells in the blood, the appearance of signs of hemolytic jaundice and, with intense hemolysis, hemoglobinuria

3. A group of diseases manifested by functional insufficiency of all hematopoietic germs, and especially erythropoiesis
4. Associated with iron deficiency and characterized by a disorder of the hematopoietic organs and metabolic disorders, which leads to stunting of young animals and reduced resistance

Hemophilia:

1. Hereditary disease characterized by a pronounced tendency to bleeding and hemorrhage
2. A disease of an allergic nature, manifested by extensive symmetrical swelling and hemorrhages in the mucous membranes, skin, subcutaneous tissue, muscles and internal organs
3. Disease caused by platelet deficiency, manifested by many small hemorrhages, nosebleeds, decreased blood clot retraction
4. Hereditary disease characterized by a pronounced tendency to form blood clots

Thrombocytopenia:

1. Disease caused by platelet deficiency, manifested by many small hemorrhages, nosebleeds, decreased blood clot retraction
2. A disease of an allergic nature, manifested by extensive symmetrical swelling and hemorrhages in the mucous membranes, skin, subcutaneous tissue, muscles and internal organs
3. Hereditary disease characterized by a pronounced tendency to bleeding and hemorrhage
4. Hereditary disease characterized by a pronounced tendency to form blood clots

Bloodspot disease:

1. A disease of an allergic nature, manifested by extensive symmetrical swelling and hemorrhages in the mucous membranes, skin, subcutaneous tissue, muscles and internal organs
2. A disease of an allergic nature, manifested by extensive symmetrical swelling and hemorrhages in the mucous membranes and skin
3. Hereditary disease, characterized by a pronounced tendency to bleeding and hemorrhage, is a classic form of hemorrhagic diathesis
4. Hereditary disease characterized by a pronounced tendency to form blood clots

A-hypovitaminosis is clinically manifested:

1. Retarded growth, development, decreased natural resistance and local immune defense, peeling of the epidermis and dermatitis, metaplasia and keratinization of the epithelium of the mucous membranes and glands, impaired vision and reproductive function.

2. Disorder of the function of the central nervous system, disturbance of carbohydrate metabolism and accumulation of incomplete oxidation products in tissues
3. Development of animal dermatitis and skin ulcers
4. Development of hypochromic anemia and seizures

B1-hypovitaminosis is characterized by:

1. Retarded growth, development, decreased natural resistance and local immune defense, peeling of the epidermis and dermatitis, metaplasia and keratinization of the epithelium of the mucous membranes and glands, impaired vision and reproductive function.
2. Disorder of the function of the central nervous system, disturbance of carbohydrate metabolism and accumulation of incomplete oxidation products in tissues
3. Development of animal dermatitis and skin ulcers
4. Development of hypochromic anemia and seizures

B2-hypovitaminosis is characterized by:

1. Retarded growth, development, decreased natural resistance and local immune defense, peeling of the epidermis and dermatitis, metaplasia and keratinization of the epithelium of the mucous membranes and glands, impaired vision and reproductive function.
2. Disorder of the function of the central nervous system, disturbance of carbohydrate metabolism and accumulation of incomplete oxidation products in tissues
3. Development of animal dermatitis and skin ulcers
4. Development of hypochromic anemia and seizures

B6-hypovitaminosis is characterized by:

1. Retarded growth, development, decreased natural resistance and local immune defense, peeling of the epidermis and dermatitis, metaplasia and keratinization of the epithelium of the mucous membranes and glands, impaired vision and reproductive function
2. Disorder of the function of the central nervous system, disturbance of carbohydrate metabolism and accumulation of incomplete oxidation products in tissues
3. Development of animal dermatitis and skin ulcers
4. Development of hypochromic anemia and seizures

B12 hypovitaminosis is characterized by:

1. Violation of all types of metabolism and manifested by progressive anemia, delayed growth, development, decreased resistance of the body
2. Retarded growth, development, decreased natural resistance and local immune defense, peeling of the epidermis and dermatitis, metaplasia

and keratinization of the epithelium of the mucous membranes and glands, impaired vision and reproductive function

3. Disorder of the function of the central nervous system, disturbance of carbohydrate metabolism and accumulation of incomplete oxidation products in tissues
4. In adults there is a dysfunction of reproduction, and in young animals it is manifested by developmental delay, growth, muscular dystrophy, toxic hepatodystrophy, encephalopathy, anemia and hemorrhagic diathesis

C-hypovitaminosis is characterized by:

1. Violation of redox processes with the development of skeletal changes, anemia and hemorrhagic diathesis
2. Retarded growth, development, decreased natural resistance and local immune defense, peeling of the epidermis and dermatitis, metaplasia and keratinization of the epithelium of the mucous membranes and glands, impaired vision and reproductive function
3. Disorder of the function of the central nervous system, disturbance of carbohydrate metabolism and accumulation of incomplete oxidation products in tissues
4. In adults there is a dysfunction of reproduction, and in young animals it is manifested by developmental delay, growth, muscular dystrophy, toxic hepatodystrophy, encephalopathy, anemia and hemorrhagic diathesis

E-hypovitaminosis is characterized by:

1. Violation of redox processes with the development skeletal changes, anemia and bleeding diathesis
2. Retarded growth, development, decreased natural resistance and local immune defense, peeling of the epidermis and dermatitis, metaplasia and keratinization of the epithelium of the mucous membranes and glands, impaired vision and reproductive function
3. Disorder of the function of the central nervous system, disturbance of carbohydrate metabolism and accumulation of incomplete oxidation products in tissues
4. In adults there is a dysfunction of reproduction, and in young animals it is manifested by developmental delay, growth, muscular dystrophy, toxic hepatodystrophy, encephalopathy, anemia and hemorrhagic diathesis

Rickets:

1. Chronic disease of young animals caused by vitamin D deficiency
2. A chronic disease of young animals that occurs due to vitamin D deficiency and disturbances in the metabolism of calcium and

phosphorus in the body, the formation of bone tissue and deforming changes in the skeleton (skeleton)

3. A chronic disease of young animals that occurs when there is a disturbance in the metabolism of calcium and phosphorus in the body, the formation of bone tissue and deforming changes in the bones (skeleton)
4. A chronic disease of young animals that occurs when the formation of bone tissue is disrupted and deforming changes in the bones (skeleton)

Sunstroke, hyperinsolation, heliosis:

1. A disease characterized by overheating of the cerebral cortex due to exposure of the skull to direct sunlight, mainly in the infrared spectrum
2. A disease characterized by dysfunction of the central nervous system due to general overheating of the body
3. A disease characterized by dysfunction of the brain centers due to overflow of the cortex and membranes with blood
4. A disease characterized by weakening of the function of the cerebral cortex due to insufficient blood supply

Heat stroke, hyperthermia:

1. A disease characterized by overheating of the cerebral cortex due to exposure of the skull to direct sunlight, mainly in the infrared spectrum
2. A disease characterized by dysfunction of the central nervous system due to general overheating of the body
3. A disease characterized by dysfunction of brain centers due to overflow of the cortex and membranes with blood
4. A disease characterized by weakening of the function of the cerebral cortex due to insufficient blood supply

Epilepsy:

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

Eclampsia:

1. Toxicosis of pregnancy, characterized by the appearance of tonic-clonic seizures

2. A disease characterized by seizures of tonic-clonic convulsions with complete or partial loss of reflexes (consciousness)
3. A disease characterized by dysfunction of the brain centers due to overflow of the cortex and membranes with blood
4. A disease characterized by weakening of the function of the cerebral cortex due to insufficient blood supply

The main syndromes for diseases associated with metabolic disorders are:

1. Syndrome of retarded growth and development of young animals
2. Decreased productivity and reproductive function
3. Birth of defective offspring
4. Lesions of the skin and coat (hair)
5. Lesions of the bones
6. Damage to the liver and other organs
7. Dilation or constriction of the pupils
8. Weakening or strengthening of tactile or pain sensitivity of the skin

Ketosis:

1. Excessive fat deposition in subcutaneous tissue and other body tissues associated with metabolic disorders
2. Characterized by general exhaustion, metabolic disorders, dystrophic and atrophic processes in parenchymal and other organs
3. A disease of ruminant animals, 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
4. A severe, acute disease, accompanied by the accumulation of lactic acid and other acids in the muscles, their peculiar changes, paresis of the posterior part of the body, and the release of myoglobin in the urine

Nutritional osteodystrophy:

1. A chronic disease characterized by degenerative changes in bone tissue in the form of osteomalacia, osteoporosis, osteofibrosis and possibly osteosclerosis
2. Characterized by general exhaustion, metabolic disorders, dystrophic and atrophic processes in parenchymal and other organs
3. A chronic disease characterized by systemic bone dystrophy, metabolic disorders, dysfunction of the thyroid, parathyroid glands, liver and other organs due to ketosis
4. Chronic disease caused by an imbalance of macro- and microelements in soil, water and feed; characterized by bone tissue degeneration, decreased productivity, and slower growth in young animals

Gastritis:

1. Inflammation of the mucous membrane and other layers of the stomach wall, accompanied by functional and morphological disturbances of its activity
2. 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
3. Inflammation of the stomach and small intestine, accompanied by functional disorders, as well as to varying degrees structural (morphological) disorders of the stomach and small intestine
4. Inflammation of the small and large intestines, accompanied by functional disorders, as well as to varying degrees structural (morphological) disorders of the stomach and small intestine

Specify the stages of the surgical operation:

1. Surgical access, revision of the surgical wound, surgical technique, stopping bleeding, closing the surgical wound
2. Surgical procedure, revision of the surgical wound, suturing of the surgical wound
3. Preparation of the surgical field, surgical access, surgical technique, closure of the surgical wound

Name the main tasks of the preoperative period:

1. Clarification of the diagnosis and indications for surgery
2. Clarification of the nature and scope of the operation
3. Preparing the patient for surgery

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

1. treatment of all chronic purulent-inflammatory diseases;
2. treatment of the surgical field;
3. compliance with all basic aseptic and antiseptic regimens;

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

1. respiratory arrest;
2. purulent complications;
3. infiltration and suture dehiscence in the area of the surgical wound;

Name the purpose of premedication:

1. therapy for concomitant diseases
2. prevention of infectious postoperative complications
3. removing the negative effects of drugs used in anesthesia;

For what purpose does an anesthesiologist use muscle relaxants:

1. to immobilize an animal;
2. to stabilize hemodynamics;



3. to block vegetative reactions;

Name the types of local anesthesia:

1. infiltration anesthesia;
2. combined anesthesia;
3. combined anesthesia;

Duration of treatment of surgeon's hands with chlorhexidine bigluconate:

1. 2 minutes;
2. 3 min;
3. 4 min;

List methods for preventing contact infection:

1. sterilization of linen and sterilization of instruments;
2. cleaning the surgeon's hands;
3. wet cleaning of the premises;

List the substances used to treat the surgeon's hands:

1. chloramine;
2. ethanol;
3. dioxidine;

High-quality sterilization of instruments is ensured by:

1. adding alkalis;
2. adding antiseptics;
3. adding acids;

Which method refers to mechanical antiseptics:

1. vacuum wound drainage; primary
2. surgical treatment of the wound;
3. flow enzymatic dialysis;

Methods of physical antiseptics include:

1. wound drainage;
2. washing the wound with chlorhexidine solution;
3. necrectomy;

Biological antiseptic methods include:

1. washing the wound with chlorhexidine
2. solution; use of alcohols;
3. use of proteolytic enzymes;

Water used to boil surgical instruments:

1. aq. destillata;
2. aq. fontana;
3. aq. coctae;

Name antiseptics related to oxidizing agents:

1. potassium permanganate;
2. carbolic acid;
3. silver nitrate;

What drugs are classified as chemical antiseptics:

1. nystatin;
2. formalin;
3. furatsilin;

List the mechanisms of action of proteolytic enzymes during purulent processes:

1. lysis of necrotic tissue; increased
2. blood clotting;
3. bactericidal effect;

Characteristics of the Schmieden seam:

1. seromuscular;
2. submucosal-muscular-serous;
3. continuous, through, screwing in;

Characteristics of the Lambert seam:

1. seromuscular;
2. submucosal-muscular-serous;
3. serous-muscular-submucosal;

Sutures are placed on the skin:

1. interrupted suture;
2. continuous seam;
3. furrier's stitch;

The chest is formed by:

1. ribs and costal cartilages, sternum, spinal column, diaphragm; muscles
2. of the chest wall and diaphragm;
3. costal pleura mediastinal pleura and bony base;

Holes in the diaphragm:

1. esophageal, inferior vena cava and aortic;
2. abdominal;
3. tracheal;

The head area is divided into the following sections:

1. facial and brain;
2. nasal, buccal, frontal, mandibular; front
3. and back;

Decoronation refers to the operations:

1. cosmetic;
2. economic;
3. preventive;

Surgical interventions for surgical correction of the lower and upper eyelids are carried out according to the following indicators:

1. entry of a foreign object;
2. pathological deformations leading to corneal injury;
3. purulent processes in the eyelid area;

Indications for tracheostomy:

1. swelling of the larynx;
2. breathing disorder in diseases and pathological conditions;
3. bronchopneumonia;

Novocaine concentration for infiltration anesthesia:

1. 2% solution;
2. 1% solution;
3. 0.25% solution;

Concentration of novocaine for conduction anesthesia:

1. 2% solution;
2. 1% solution;
3. 0.5% solution;

Type of lameness due to joint damage:

1. intermittent claudication;
2. operating limb;
3. suspended limb;

Representative of aerobic surgical infection:

1. *Cl. oedematiens*
2. *St. aureus*
3. *Er. erisopathy*

Representative of anaerobic surgical infection:

1. *Cl. perfringens*
2. *St. lisodecticus*
3. *E. coli*;

Inflammatory exudate is:

1. the liquid portion of the blood that has escaped from the vessel;
2. the liquid part of the blood that has come out of the vessel with a protein content of 1.5%; the
3. liquid part of the blood that has escaped from the vessel with a protein content of 3%;

Inflammatory infiltrate is:

1. release of cells of vasogenic origin;
2. the liquid part of the blood, with a protein content of more than 5%;
3. impregnation of tissues with exudate;

Lymphatic extravasates are most often localized on:

1. dense bone or aponeurotic tissue; muscles
2. of the gluteal group;
3. deep digital flexor tendons;

An abscess is:

1. a cavity filled with pus;
2. opened carbuncle in the healing stage;
3. sebaceous gland cyst;

Hematoma of the auricle is formed on:

1. outer surface of the sink;
2. on the inner surface of the auricle;
3. at the base of the ear canal;

A furuncle is an acute purulent:

1. inflammation of the hair follicles;
2. inflammation of hair follicles, sebaceous glands and surrounding tissues;
3. inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue and dermis;

Phlegmon is:

1. diffuse acute purulent inflammation of the sebaceous glands;
2. diffuse acute purulent inflammation of connective tissue with a predominance of necrotic processes over suppurative ones;
3. inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue with the formation of suffusions, petechiae and the formation of connective tissue proliferation;

Depending on the source, bleeding is classified:

1. arterial, venous, capillary, parenchymal;
2. arterial, venous;
3. arterial, capillary, parenchymal.

The term bursitis means:

1. inflammation of the hock joint;
2. inflammation of the navicular bone;
3. inflammation of the mucous membrane;

A 2nd degree bruise is characterized by:

1. suppuration;
2. crushing;
3. formation of hematomas;

Veterinary obstetrics is:

1. Science that studies pathological processes in the genital organs of female animals that occur outside of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period
2. The 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 techniques, diseases of the newborn and breast
3. Science that studies pathological processes in the genital organs of female animals that occur outside of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, as well as diseases of newborns and the mammary gland

Veterinary gynecology is:

1. The 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 techniques, diseases of the newborn and mammary glands
2. Science that studies pathological processes in the female genital organs animals arising outside of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period
3. The 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:

1. Study of diseases of the female genital organs and development of methods for their prevention and therapy in order to prevent infertility
2. Study of diseases of the male genital organs and development of methods for their prevention and therapy in order to prevent infertility
3. 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 female external genitalia include:

1. Labia, vagina and clitoris
2. Vestibule of the vagina, vagina and clitoris
3. Labia, vestibule of the vagina, clitoris

The internal genital organs of the female include:

1. Clitoris, vagina, uterus, oviduct and ovaries
2. Vaginal vestibule, vagina, uterus, oviduct and ovaries
3. Vagina, uterus, oviduct, ovaries

The uterus is:

1. A thick-walled hollow organ intended for the development of fruits
2. A muscular sac intended for insemination of a female
3. A thick-walled hollow organ intended for fertilization

The uterus of farm animals consists of:

1. Head, neck, body and horns
2. Body, neck and horns
3. Necks and horns

The bifurcation of the uterus is called:

1. The septum between the horns of the uterus.
2. The place where the horns of the uterus diverge.
3. The place where the body of the uterus passes into the cervix.

In cattle, the fruit repository is:

1. Body of the uterus
2. Cervix

### 3. Horns of the uterus

Caruncles or uterine warts are:

1. Special formations of the uterine mucosa, which are round, convex, glandless formations
2. Special formations of the muscular lining of the uterus, which are round, convex, glandless formations
3. Special formations of the serous membrane of the uterus, which are the rudiments of maternal placentas

What do caruncles look like in a horse's uterus?

1. Just like cattle, sheep and goats
2. Have a different appearance
3. None

Ovaries are:

1. Paired organs in which female and male reproductive cells develop and mature
2. An unpaired organ necessary for the development and maturation of eggs and the production of sex hormones
3. Paired organs in which female reproductive cells develop and mature and produce sex hormones

The ovaries have the following layers:

1. Cortical, medullary and vascular
2. Cortical, follicular, medullary and vascular
3. Cortical and medullary

Where are the ovaries of a cow located?

1. In the pelvic cavity
2. In the abdominal cavity
3. In the ovarian bursa in fat deposits

The structural feature of the horse ovary is:

1. The presence of a depression in the lesser curvature of the ovary
2. The existence of an ovulation fossa
3. Lumpy surface reminiscent of mulberries or blackberries

What causes the tuberos surface of the pig's ovaries?

1. Formation of follicles or corpus luteum protruding from the surface of the organ
2. Features of the structure of the serous membrane
3. Obstetric and gynecological pathology

What are fallopian tubes?

1. Horns of the uterus
2. Oviducts
3. Sperm ducts

Paired organs, which are thin, highly convoluted the tubules through which the main movement of eggs occurs are:

1. Horns of the uterus
2. Sperm ducts
3. Oviducts

Where are the Bartholin's glands located?

1. In the vagina
2. In the uterus
3. In anticipation of the vagina

What is the boundary between the vagina and the vestibule of the vagina?

1. Constrictor of the vestibule of the vagina
2. External opening of the urethra
3. Clitoris

The clitoris is:

1. Rudiment of the penis
2. Compressor of the vestibule of the vagina
3. Perineum

What is a commissure?

1. Place of transition of the vestibule of the vagina into the vagina
2. Perineum
3. The junction of the labia

In which animals is the commissure directed upward?

1. In ruminants
2. In pigs and carnivores
3. In horses

The scrotum is:

1. An auxiliary organ that houses the testes
2. A fold of skin that hides the end of the penis
3. An unpaired organ designed to regulate the temperature of the testes

Under what conditions does the muscular-elastic membrane of the scrotum contract?

1. In windy weather
2. In danger
3. During the cold season

What can a violation of the thermoregulatory function of the scrotum lead to?

1. To infertility
2. To impaired fertility
3. To overheating of the testes
4. To lameness of the pelvic limbs

Testicles are:

1. Paired organs performing reproductive and endocrine functions
2. Paired organs that produce male reproductive cells and testosterone
3. Testes
4. Ovaries

What does the testis lobule consist of?

1. Made of 2-3 convoluted tubules and loose connective tissue
2. Made up of 4-5 convoluted tubules, interstitial cells and loose connective tissue
3. Made of 5-8 convoluted tubules and loose connective tissue

What do the interstitial cells of the testis lobules produce?

1. Progesterone
2. Testosterone
3. Sinestrol

What do convoluted tubules become in the center of the testis?

1. Into the sperm ducts
2. Into the network of the epididymis
3. In straight tubules

How is the head of the epididymis formed?

1. 10-30 convoluted spermatic tubules
2. 10-30 convoluted tubules
3. 10-30 writhing sperm ducts of the epididymis

What anatomical parts does the epididymis consist of?

1. Head, body, tail
2. Head, neck, tail
3. Head, neck, body, tail

Where does sperm ripening and storage occur?

1. In the testis
2. In the appendage
3. In the penis

What happens to sperm in the epididymis?

1. Covered with fat-like substances and acquire a negative charge
2. Are in a state of suspended animation;
3. undergo spermagglutination

What is the spermatic cord?

1. Elevator testis, blood and lymphatic vessels, nerves, vas deferens
2. Blood and lymphatic vessels, nerves, vas deferens
3. Elevator testis and vas deferens

Which animals have well-developed sperm duct ampoules?

1. In bulls, rams, stallions
2. In males and boars
3. In bulls, rams and boars

Name the unpaired accessory sex glands:



1. Vesicular, Cooper's, urethral
2. Prostate gland
3. Bubble-shaped

Describe the structure of the prostate:

1. Body and scattered part
2. Body and tail
3. Head and body

Which animals have the most developed body of the prostate gland?

1. For males and stallions
2. For bulls and boars
3. In rams and goats

Which animals have only a scattered part of the prostate? glands?

1. For males and stallions
2. For rams and goats
3. For bulls and boars

Which animals lack bulbous glands?

1. For males and stallions
2. For males
3. In bulls and boars

The secretion of the urethral glands is necessary:

1. To enhance sperm movement
2. To clear the lumen of the urethra from urine residues, and after ejaculation from sperm residues
3. To dilute sperm

The penis of farm animals consists of:

1. Heads, bodies and roots
2. Heads, bodies and tails
3. Heads and bodies

Which agricultural and small domestic animals do not have an S-shaped bend penis?

1. In carnivores
2. In horses
3. In ruminants and boars

Which agricultural animals have a process of the urogenital canal 3-4 cm long?

1. Stallion and male
2. Boar and male
3. Ram and goat

Which agricultural animals have testes located vertically?

1. Male, ram, goat, bull
2. Stallion, boar

### 3. Rabbit, boar

In which animals does the head of the penis in a state of erection represent a mushroom-like formation?

1. In ruminants
2. In carnivores
3. In single-hoofed animals

Purpose of artificial vagina:

1. Device for insemination of female farm animals
2. A device consisting of a metal, rubber or ebonite cylinder, in the middle of which is an elastic rubber tube, used to obtain sperm from males
3. Sperm storage device

A complex neurohumoral process, accompanied by a complex of physiological and morphological changes in the genital organ and throughout the female's body from one stage of arousal to another is called:

1. Sexual cycle
2. Pregnancy
3. Puberty

Anaphrodisia is:

1. Disruption of the sexual cycle
2. Absence of sexual cycles
3. Infertility

The sexual cycle manifests itself:

1. Excitement, estrus, heat, follicle maturation and ovulation
2. Excitement, estrus, heat and inhibition stage
3. Excitation stage, inhibition stage and balancing stage

The stage of excitement of animals is manifested by the following phenomena:

1. Excitement, estrus, heat, follicle maturation and ovulation
2. Excitement, estrus, heat, balancing stage
3. Excitement, heat and ovulation

Which farm animals are classified as polycyclic:

1. Artiodactyls, ruminants and ungulates
2. Ungulates, cattle, pigs
3. Sheep and pigs

What sexual cycles do different animals have?

1. Complete and incomplete
2. Full and defective
3. Normal and pathological

Cattle are classified as:

1. Polycyclic animals
2. Monocyclic animals

3. Monocyclic animals with sexual seasonality

Dogs are:

1. Monocyclic animals with sexual seasonality
2. Monocyclic animals with a long sexual cycle
3. Polycyclic animals

What stimulates ovulation in a rabbit?

1. Presence of a male
2. Coitus
3. Estrus

The period during which sexual activity occurs or is more intense is called:

1. Puberty period
2. Sexual cycle
3. Sexual season

Ovulation is the process of:

1. Atresia
2. Formation of the corpus luteum
3. Rupture of the wall of the follicle 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:

1. The ability of animals to produce offspring upon reaching a certain degree of development of the genital organs
2. Completion of the formation of the body, acquisition of the exterior and 65-70% of live weight inherent in adult animals of a given breed and sex
3. The degree of development of an organism at which it becomes capable of reproducing its own kind

Sexual maturity of an organism is:

1. The degree of development of the organism at which the animal acquires an exterior and weight that is 65-70% of the live weight inherent in adult animals of a given breed and sex
2. The degree of development of an organism at which it becomes capable of reproducing its own kind
3. Complex morphofunctional restructuring leading to a new physiological state, caused by the production of sex hormones that stimulate the development of secondary sexual characteristics

Timing for the onset of physiological maturity in cows:

1. 16-18 months
2. 6-9 months
3. 10-12 months

Mares reach puberty at:

1. 3 years
2. 18 months

3. 6-9 months

Pigs are ready for mating at the age of:

1. 9-12 months
2. 5-8 months
3. 4-8 months

List the reasons for preventing early insemination of females:

1. The offspring obtained from such a female is small, weak, unproductive, the reproductive system, bone pelvis and mammary gland are underdeveloped
2. Complications during childbirth, pathology of the birth period, fetal development abnormalities
3. Traumatization of the female genital tract during mating, resistance to coitus in heifers, difficulty in bearing a fetus

Oogenesis is the process of:

1. Opening a mature follicle and isolating an egg cell from it
2. Formation, development and maturation of female germ cells in the ovaries
3. Formation, development and maturation of male germ cells

Atresia is:

1. Reduction in size and resorption of primordial follicles
2. Luteinization
3. Intensive increase in cell size

Sexual instinct is:

1. The set of unconditioned sexual reflexes
2. The set of unconditioned and conditioned sexual reflexes
3. The set of conditioned sexual reflexes

What are the characteristics of coitus in animals with vaginal insemination?

1. Coitus is short, ejaculation is asynchronous, sperm enters the uterus
2. Coitus is long, ejaculation is asynchronous, sperm enters the cervix
3. Coitus is short, ejaculation is synchronous, sperm enters the cervix

What are the features of coitus in animals with uterine insemination?

1. Coitus is prolonged, ejaculation is asynchronous, sperm ends up on the cervix
2. Coitus is much longer, ejaculation occurs asynchronously, sperm is poured into the uterus
3. Coitus is short, ejaculation is asynchronous, sperm enters the uterus

The egg cell consists of:

1. Nucleus, corona radiata, vitelline and transparent membranes
2. Nuclei, protoplasm, cells of the corona radiata, vitelline and transparent membranes
3. Nucleus, nucleolus, vitelline and transparent membranes

Spermatogenesis is the process of:

1. Formation, development and maturation of female germ cells
2. Formation, development and maturation of male germ cells
3. Puberty of a male

What is sperm?

1. Mixture of sperm and plasma
2. Ejaculate
3. Sperm and the secretion of the accessory sex glands

What is the duration of pregnancy in farmed animals?

1. In cows - 9 months, in sheep and goats - 5 months, in mare - 11 months, in pigs - 114 days, in rabbits - 30 days
2. For sheep and goats - 7 months, for cows - 11 months, for a mare - 12 months, for a pig - 144 days, for a rabbit - 60 days
3. For cows - 11 months, for sheep and goats - 5 months, for mare - 14 months, for pigs - 5 months, for rabbits - 70 days.

The birth canal consists of:

1. Bone base - the bones of the pelvis and spine and soft parts - the muscles of the peritoneum, cervix, vagina and vulva
2. Bone base - the pelvic bones and its ligaments (the ischial and pubic bones form the pelvic floor, the ilium - the pelvic arch) and soft parts - the cervix, vagina and vulva
3. Pelvic bones and muscles of the uterus, vagina and vulva

What are contractions and pushing?

1. Contractions are contractions of the uterine muscles, pushing are contractions of the abdominal muscles
2. Pushing is a contraction of the muscles of the uterus, contractions are a contraction of the abdominal muscles
3. Pushing is a contraction of the gluteal muscles, contractions are contractions of the cervix.

Abortion is:

1. Termination of pregnancy at any stage due to a violation of the physiological connection between the fetus and the mother, accompanied by the resorption of the embryo, mummification, maceration or expulsion from the uterus of a dead (miscarriage) or immature fetus (premature)
2. The physiological process of excretion from the mother's body mature living fetus with expulsion of membranes and amniotic fluid
3. Termination of pregnancy at any stage, accompanied by the removal from the mother's body of a mature living fetus with the expulsion of membranes and amniotic fluid

Classification of abortions:

1. Non-contagious abortions, infectious abortions, invasive abortions
2. Traumatic, surgical, viral, nutritional

3. Habitual, nutritional, symptomatic, climatic

Deliveries operations:

1. Fetotomy, caesarean section, hysterectomy
2. Ovariohysterectomy, fetotomy
3. Hysterectomy, fetotomy and oophorectomy

Caesarean section is:

1. Uterus removal
2. An operation that involves cutting the abdominal wall and uterus to extract the fetus.
3. Dissection of the fetus for easier removal from the uterus