PART - A

1. Briefly describe the functions of golgi apparatus, mitochondria and endoplasmic reticulum. Enlist various types of placentation in domestic animals with suitable examples. Write a note on male gametogenesis. (9+3+8=20)

2. What is pharmacodynamics? Describe various physiologic, pharmacologic, pathologic factors affecting drug action. What are antimicrobials? Write a note on bacterial resistance to antimicrobials. (2+10+2+6=20)

3. Describe the etiology, transmission, symptom, pathogenesis, clinical findings, lesions, diagnosis, treatment and control of Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory syndrome. (20)

4. Enumerate the common metabolic disorder and production diseases of dairy cattle. Explain the etiology, symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of Milk fever in dairy cattle. (5+15=20)

PART - B

5. Define the term ‘epidemiology’. Enlist the differences between cohort studies and case control studies. Describe the importance of sanitary and phytosanitary measures in international trade of animal product. (2+8+10=20)

6. Why is meat inspection important for hygienic meat production? Briefly describe the procedure for antemortem inspection of food animals. What is rigor mortis? Why is early onset of rigor in slaughtered carcasses not desirable? Tabulate the postmortem judgements for the following conditions in cattle carcasses along with rationale for the judgements – mastitis, foot-and-mouth disease, rabies, haemorrhagic septicaemia, fracture. (3+8+2+2+5=20)

7. Discuss various methods of preservation of meat. Enlist five economically important by-products of cattle slaughter and also enlist their uses. Enlist various grades of market eggs and describe characteristics of various grades. (10+5+5=20)

8. Write a brief note on common milk and milk products in India and its importance. (5+10+5=20)