

TVET NATIONAL EXAMINATION, RTQF LEVEL 5, 2020-2021

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES: PART I (Answer Booklet)

1. A candidate should fill in the actual names and the index number on the cover of this questions and answer booklet on the provided place (Black Box).
2. It is illegal for a candidate to write any of his/her names, index number or a school name inside the answer booklet.
3. A candidate should check if all pages of the answer booklet are complete. No candidate should remove or tear any pages or part of it from the answer booklet.
4. A candidate should answer in the language in which the examination is set. (See page **(ii)**)
5. A candidate should sign on the sitting plan when submitting the answer booklet. He/she has also to check if the answer booklet is well sealed.
6. No extra paper is allowed in the examinations room. If a candidate is caught with it his/her results will be nullified.
7. No candidate is allowed to write answers not related to the subject being sat for, otherwise it will be considered as a cheating case.
8. Write your answers on the 12 lined pages (From page 1 of 12 to page 12 of 12).
9. Use the last non-lined pages as draft.
10. Results for any candidate who is caught in examination malpractices are nullified. The cheating can be recognized during examinations administration, marking exercise or even thereafter.

TVET NATIONAL EXAMINATION, RTQF LEVEL 5, 2020-2021

OPTION/TRADE: ANIMAL HEALTH

SUBJECT: Surgery and veterinary interventions

DURATION: 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:PART II (Question Paper)

The paper is composed of two (2) main Sections as follows:

Section I: Attempt all the Twelve (12) questions (60 marks)

Section II: Attempt any Four (4) questions out of Six (6) (40 marks)

Allowed materials:

- Ruler and square
- Calculator

Note:

Every candidate is required to carefully comply with the provided assessment instructions.

Section I: Attempt all the Twelve (12) questions

(60 marks)

1. Define the following terms:

(5marks)

- a. Drug
- b. Dosage
- c. Pharmacology
- d. Toxicology
- e. Bactericidal

2. Differentiate antiseptic from disinfectant.

(5marks)

3. Cleaning is a process which will remove soil and prevent accumulation of residues which may decompose or support the growth of diseases causing organisms or the production of toxins. Explain cleaning operations.

(5marks)

4. Wounds can be classified according to different criteria and types.

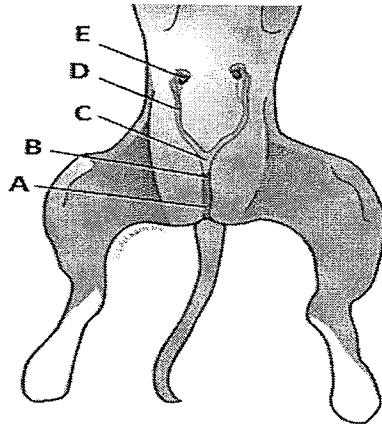
Choose the best word from the list to complete the following sentences:

(Hematoma, Puncture, Perforating wound, Intentional wounds, Chronic wounds).

- a) are wounds created for therapy.
- b)are those that do not heal easily
- c)occurs when the skin is penetrated by a pointed object.
- d)is collection of blood under the skin and tissue.
- e)when it is entrance and exit wound.

(5marks)

5. Bearing in mind the reproductive structure of a bitch. Replace the letter by corresponding word from A up to E. **(5marks)**



6. Removal or division of certain parts of foetus to reduce the size of the foetus is called foetotomy. Give at least three (3) advantages and two (2) disadvantages of this procedure. **(5marks)**
7. a) Define the term hernia as used in abdominal surgery.
b) During the Pathogeny of hernia, what do the sequelae of hernia depend on? **(5marks)**
8. What are the five (5) main complications should occur after caesarian section in dairy cows? **(5marks)**
9. List and explain at least five (5) complications encountered when a poor injection is performed. **(5marks)**
10. Classify the open wound according to the depth or losses of substances. **(5marks)**
11. Hemostasis techniques comprise the different methods used to manage bleeding. Write down three means (methods) to use during mechanical hemostasis and two drugs to use during chemical hemostasis. **(5marks)**
12. Differentiate “closed” from “open” fracture types. **(5marks)**

Section II: Attempt any Four (4) questions out of Six (6) (40 marks)

13. a. What does “ovariectomy” mean?

b. Give at least four (4) indications which may influence a veterinarian to perform this procedure.

c. Some post-operatives’ complications may arise. Mention only four (4) on your choice. **(10marks)**

14. When a surgeon is performing the caesarean section in cow, there are different available surgical approaches that can be used and each of them has its own advantages and disadvantages.

a) What are factors to consider before selecting any approach for bovine caesarean section? **(5marks)**

b) What are the possible approaches to be used in bovine caesarean section? **(5marks)**

15. a) Bleeding and bloodless methods are the most common methods performed during tail docking of the lambs. State at least five (5) tools (instruments) needed during operation. **(5marks)**

b) Tail docking in lambs remains an important husbandry practice for sheep healthy, welfare and management reasons. Outline the indications of tail docking. **(5marks)**

16. Wound healing is a complex and dynamic process with the wound environment changing with the changing health status of the individual.

a) Describe three (3) phases of wound healing

b) Discuss the wound healing by secondary intention. **(10marks)**

17. The classification of haemorrhage is based on different criteria such as the amount of blood lost, origin of blood and type of involved blood vessel, pace at which the blood is lost and whether blood is coming out or not. Discuss the classification of haemorrhage according to the amount of blood lost, and according to the type of blood vessel involved.

(10marks)

18. A steakhouse syndrome (oesophagus obstruction) is a condition which causes narrowing or obstruction of oesophagus.

a. State only four (4) symptoms and four (4) clinical signs of steak house syndrome.

b. Give two (2) methods a veterinarian should use to diagnose those conditions.

(10marks)

