OLD QUESTION

Which culture medium is preferred when trying to grow the feline leprosy mycobacterium (Mycobacterium lepraemurium)?

a. Ogawa egg yolk medium
b. blood agar
c. Lowenstein-Jensen medium
d. Stonebrink medium

NEW QUESTION

A 4-year-old neutered male, indoor/outdoor cat is referred for evaluation of multiple, 0.5-4cm, fleshy, moveable, painless nodules of the forelimbs and the labial commissures. The cat is reported to hunt rodents. The remainder of the physical examination is normal. Aspiration of the nodules reveals neutrophils and foamy macrophages with a Romanowsky stain. Subsequent Ziehl Neelsen staining reveals abundant, well-stained, NON-filamentous bacilli within the macrophages. Which of the following will identify the genus and species of the etiologic agent?

a. Positive culture on Lowenstein-Jensen medium
b. Histopathology with immunohistochemistry
c. Polymerase chain reaction and sequencing
d. Enzyme- linked immunosorbent assay

References

OLD QUESTION

Which of the following diseases in cattle is caused by bovine herpes virus 2?

a. mammary pustular dermatitis
b. pseudolumpy skin disease
c. contagious viral pustular dermatitis
d. foot and mouth disease

References:

NEW QUESTION

A herd of African Holstein cows are affected with two lesion types. Some of the cows exhibit multifocal, circular, raised lesions 2-3 cm in diameter in the perineal and trunk areas; some of these lesions are alopecic, and clinically resemble dermatophytosis. Other cows in the herd have focal, painful, ulcerated, necrotic lesions of the udders.

Bacterial cultures and fungal cultures were negative. Histopathology of the raised lesions revealed severe orthokeratotic hyperkeratosis. Lymphocytes and macrophages diffusely infiltrated the dermis and adnexa. No sequestra were seen.

A PCR was negative for Lumpy Skin Disease Virus.

Which of the following viruses the most likely cause for these two distinct clinical presentations?

1. Bovine herpesvirus -2
2. Capripoxvirus
3. Orbivirus
4. Porcine herpesvirus-1

References:
OLD QUESTION

Which life stage of *Leishmania* is ingested by sand flies when they take a blood meal from a host with leishmaniasis?

a. paramastigote  
b. procyclic promastigote  
c. metacyclic promastigote  
d. amastigote

Parasitology Small Animal (category)

References:
2. Greene; Infectious Disease of the Dog and Cat, 3rd p685-689.  

NEW QUESTION

If you would like to develop a treatment that disrupts only the promastigote stage of leishmania, which of the following would you consider interfering with?

a. Transmission of the parasite from an infected dog to the vector  
b. Transmission of the parasite vertically  
c. Replication in the vector’s gut  
d. Replication inside macrophages

References:
3. Paltrinieri S. Guidelines for diagnosis and clinical classification of leishmaniasis in dogs. JAVMA, Vol 236, No. 11, June 1, 2010  