

2017 Veterinary Science CDE
Written Exam

1. What is removed when “cleaning a cow”?
 - a. Retained placenta from uterus
 - b. Nail from hoof wall
 - c. Crabapple from esophagus
 - d. Feces from rectum
2. Which of the following is not a role of sodium?
 - a. Nerve transmission
 - b. Fluid regulation
 - c. Acid-base balance
 - d. Hemoglobin formation
3. Which heart chamber has the thickest wall?
 - a. Right atrium
 - b. Left atrium
 - c. Right ventricle
 - d. Left ventricle
4. Which term describes a hypersensitivity reaction involving pruritis with secondary dermatitis?
 - a. Abrasion
 - b. Abscess
 - c. Alopecia
 - d. Atopy
5. What part of the eye contains rods and cones?
 - a. Retina
 - b. Sclera
 - c. Iris
 - d. Pupil
6. A producer calls you because his cow is in labor and he can see “the bag of waters.” What is he seeing?
 - a. Umbilical cord
 - b. Chorion
 - c. Amniotic sac
 - d. Caruncles

7. Copper toxicity most affects what organ?
- a. Kidney
 - b. Liver
 - c. Intestines
 - d. Uterus
8. Which is not a characteristic of a reptile's heart?
- a. Three chambers
 - b. No atria
 - c. Associated with a low metabolic rate, so reptiles depend on their environment for warmth
 - d. Two ventricles
9. Which clinical sign is associated with diabetes mellitus?
- a. Drinking less frequently
 - b. Urinating more frequently
 - c. Gaining weight
 - d. Increased stool
10. The horse is a monogastric animal that can still digest grass. What organ makes this possible?
- a. Stomach
 - b. Salivary gland
 - c. Small intestine
 - d. Cecum
11. Which gland secretes epinephrine and norepinephrine?
- a. Adrenal gland
 - b. Thyroid gland
 - c. Sebaceous gland
 - d. Pituitary gland
12. Pacing, inability to settle, and self-mutilation are least likely to be clinical signs of what?
- a. Storm phobia
 - b. Hypothyroidism
 - c. Separation anxiety
 - d. Confinement distress
13. What is not a characteristic of periosteum?
- a. Provides cells necessary to repair damage
 - b. Found at the ends of bones in the joints
 - c. Thin layer of connective tissue
 - d. Connects tendons and ligaments to bones

14. What organ is not part of the lymphatic system?

- a. Lymph nodes
- b. Tonsils
- c. Spleen
- d. Gallbladder

15. What is another name for milk fever?

- a. Hyperkalemia
- b. Hypercalcemia
- c. Hypokalemia
- d. Hypocalcemia

16. What should an owner avoid when managing a pet with separation anxiety?

- a. Food toys
- b. Music
- c. Shock collar
- d. White noise machine

17. What hormone controls circadian rhythm?

- a. Estrogen
- b. Melatonin
- c. Thyroxine
- d. Calcitonin

18. What is the process of bringing up food material from the stomach to the mouth for further chewing?

- a. Mastication
- b. Rumination
- c. Defecation
- d. Eructation

19. Which animal is a carnivore?

- a. Cat
- b. Rabbit
- c. Horse
- d. Goat

20. Which infectious disease could be so devastating to the poultry industry that veterinarians must report suspected cases to the appropriate authorities?
- a. Newcastle disease
 - b. Trichomoniasis
 - c. Bumblefoot
 - d. Pasteurellosis
21. What is one reason why large breed puppies should eat large breed puppy food?
- a. It has a higher calcium level to reduce the risk of bone deformities.
 - b. The kibble is larger which decreases the choking hazard.
 - c. It is more energy dense to support rapid growth.
 - d. Large breed puppies require a different set of nutrients than small breed puppies.
22. Which organ is located in the retroperitoneal space?
- a. Stomach
 - b. Liver
 - c. Kidney
 - d. Pancreas
23. Cats are at risk of developing hepatic lipidosis after a prolonged period of what?
- a. Excess drinking
 - b. Restricted exercise
 - c. Antibiotic use
 - d. Anorexia
24. Which infectious disease do mosquitoes transmit to horses?
- a. West Nile virus
 - b. Potomac horse fever
 - c. Strangles
 - d. Equine protozoal myelitis
25. What is the term used to describe the birthing process in swine?
- a. Farrowing
 - b. Freshening
 - c. Kidding
 - d. Kindling

26. Which of the following terms will turn a buck into a wether?

- a. Ostectomy
- b. Oophorectomy
- c. Orchidectomy
- d. Ovariohysterectomy

27. What does a mast cell tumor produce?

- a. Antioxidant
- b. Histamine
- c. Struvite
- d. Chloride

28. Floating the teeth should be part of a wellness plan for which animal?

- a. Cattle
- b. Goats
- c. Horses
- d. Swine

29. What is the gelatinous center of an intervertebral disc?

- a. Nucleus pulposus
- b. Cauda equine
- c. Annulus fibrosis
- d. Transverse process

30. What is another name for a blood clot?

- a. Fibroid
- b. Neoplasia
- c. Lipoma
- d. Thrombus

31. Hand raising this male animal can lead to dangerously aggressive behavior known as Berserk Male Syndrome.

- a. Goat
- b. Parrot
- c. Hamster
- d. Llama

32. Which birthing presentation is generally considered “normal” in swine but not cattle?

- a. Cranial
- b. Caudal
- c. Transverse
- d. Breech

33. Which diagnostic test is used to determine the presence of mange mites?

- a. Skin scraping
- b. Fluorescein dye
- c. Excisional biopsy
- d. Intradermal skin testing

34. Which term means a slower than normal heart rate but normal rhythm?

- a. Bradycardia
- b. Tachycardia
- c. Myocardia
- d. Pericardia

35. Which illness causes the body to destroy its own cells?

- a. Cystitis
- b. Pneumonia
- c. Autoimmune disease
- d. Pyoderma

36. Which disease is zoonotic and transmitted via direct contact of contaminated water and soil?

- a. Parvovirus
- b. Q Fever
- c. Brucellosis
- d. Leptospirosis

37. Which procedure can help determine whether or not an animal has glaucoma?

- a. Fluorescein stain
- b. Tonometry
- c. Conjunctival scrape
- d. Schirmer tear test

38. Enteritis is probably the most common cause of death in rabbits. What part of the body is inflamed with this group of diseases?

- a. Upper respiratory tract
- b. Urinary tract
- c. Intestinal tract
- d. Reproductive tract

39. A difficult birth is called

- a. Dysplasia
- b. Dementia
- c. Diestrus
- d. Dystocia

40. Hyperventilation may lead to a decrease in what?

- a. Respiratory rate
- b. Blood pH
- c. Carbon dioxide levels in blood
- d. Metabolism

41. A producer vaccinates his sheep with tetanus antitoxin at the time of banding. What is true about the protection of an antitoxin?

- a. The animal develops an active immunity against the bacterium.
- b. It provides long-term protection.
- c. It requires a booster vaccine in a month.
- d. The benefit starts immediately after the injection.

42. Which bacterium is the causative agent for “over-eating disease”?

- a. *Clostridium chauvoei*
- b. *Clostridium perfringens*
- c. *Clostridium septicum*
- d. *Clostridium tetani*

43. Which clinical sign is associated with congestive heart failure?

- a. Ascites
- b. Halitosis
- c. Hyperthermia
- d. Stranguria

44. What would be given to help kill roundworms in a puppy?

- a. Anthelmintic
- b. Antiemetic
- c. Antipruritic
- d. Antiseptic

45. Minimizing stress, especially in production animals, can help prevent disease. Which is the least likely to cause an animal enough stress to cause disease?
- a. Warm and humid barn
 - b. Transport to a livestock show
 - c. Moving animals from feedlot to pasture
 - d. Feeding twice the normal grain ration
46. What is true about a cutting needle?
- a. It pierces, not cuts, through tissue.
 - b. It should be used for delicate tissue.
 - c. It doesn't come in swaged form.
 - d. There are typically 2-3 sharp edges.
47. Which is a tick-borne disease that causes a "bull's-eye" skin lesion, flu-like symptoms, and potentially organ damage?
- a. Anaplasmosis
 - b. Lyme disease
 - c. Erlichiosis
 - d. Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
48. An equine patient is undergoing surgery for an intestinal volvulus. Which of the following will the surgeon perform after removing a section of dead bowel?
- a. Cystocentesis
 - b. Abomasopexy
 - c. Anastomosis
 - d. Castration
49. A nephrolith is a stone located in which organ?
- a. Gallbladder
 - b. Pancreas
 - c. Duodenum
 - d. Kidney
50. Which treatment would not be considered when first managing feline hyperthyroidism?
- a. Thyroid supplementation
 - b. Radioactive iodine
 - c. Surgical excision
 - d. Thyroxine blocker