

**2016 Veterinary Science CDE
Written Exam KEY**

1. Cats are at risk of developing hepatic lipidosis after a prolonged period of what? (R368)
AS.02.03.01.a. Identify ways an animal's health can be affected by anatomical and physiological disorders
 - a. Excess drinking
 - b. Anorexia**
 - c. Restricted exercise
 - d. Antibiotic use

2. What is the name for the area on a ruminant between the last rib, the thigh muscles, and the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae? (R81)
AS.02.02.04.b Explain the relationship of animal tissues to growth, performance, and health
 - a. Lumbar crest
 - b. Rumen
 - c. Paralumbar fossa**
 - d. Omentum

3. What is another name for the preen gland that birds use to water proof or preen their feathers? (R424)
AS.02.02.04.b Explain the relationship of animal tissues to growth, performance, and health
 - a. Pteryla gland
 - b. Pygostyle gland
 - c. Tertiary gland
 - d. Uropygial gland**

4. The brachial plexus innervates which part of the body? (R274, L&B 149-140)
AS.02.02.04.b Explain the relationship of animal tissues to growth, performance, and health
 - a. Face
 - b. Spine
 - c. Forelimb**
 - d. Chest

5. Which term means "eating or licking abnormal substances"? (R127)
AS.02.02.05.c. Relate the importance of animal organs to the health, growth, and reproduction of animals.
 - a. Ptyalism
 - b. Quidding
 - c. Pica**
 - d. Deglutition

6. Which disease causes weight loss in cats? (R231)

AS.02.03.01.a Identify ways an animal's health can be affected by anatomical and physiological disorders

- a. **Hyperthyroidism**
- b. Hyperadrenocorticism
- c. Hypopyon
- d. Hypothyroidism

7. What vessel does not carry oxygenated blood? (R168, repeat 2015)

AS.02.02.03.a Describe the basic functions of animal cells and its importance in animal production and management

- a. Cranial mesenteric artery
- b. Caudal mesenteric artery
- c. Axillary artery
- d. **Pulmonary artery**

8. Which does not stimulate the vomiting center in the brain? (L&B 117)

AS.02.02.03.a Describe the basic functions of animal cells and its importance in animal production and management

- a. **Blepharospasm**
- b. Certain drugs
- c. Vestibular system
- d. Azotemia

9. Diabetes insipidus is caused by a deficiency of what? (L&B 163)

AS.02.03.01.a Identify ways an animal's health can be affected by anatomical and physiological disorders

- a. **Antidiuretic hormone**
- b. Glucose
- c. Vitamin D
- d. Insulin

10. Which is not true about insulin? (L&B 164)

AS.02.02.05.c. Relate the importance of animal organs to the health, growth, and reproduction of animals.

- a. The pancreas releases it.
- b. It stimulates the liver to convert glucose to glycogen and fat.
- c. **It increases glucose levels in the blood.**
- d. It increases the permeability of cells to glucose.

11. Which hormone is essential to maintaining a pregnancy? (L&B 129)
AS.05.01.01.a. Explain the male and female reproductive organs of the major animal species
- a. **Progesterone**
 - b. Luteinizing hormone
 - c. Relaxin
 - d. Oxytocin
12. Which are not aligned properly in a dog with hip dysplasia? (R56)
AS.02.02.04.b Explain the relationship of animal tissues to growth, performance, and health
- a. **Femoral head and acetabulum**
 - b. Humeral head and acetabulum
 - c. Tibial head and acetabulum
 - d. Radial head and acetabulum
13. Which term describes a cow belching to relieve gas accumulated in the rumen? (L&B 116)
AS.02.02.05.c. Relate the importance of animal organs to the health, growth, and reproduction of animals.
- a. Borborygmus
 - b. Dilatation
 - c. **Eructation**
 - d. Flatulence
14. Which term describes the cracking sensation that is felt and heard when broken bones move together? (R58)
AS.02.03.01.a Identify ways an animal's health can be affected by anatomical and physiological disorders
- a. Avulsion
 - b. **Creptitation**
 - c. Osteoplasty
 - d. Spondylosis
15. Which term means “nose bleed”? (R195)
AS.03.01.03.a. Explain characteristics of causative agents and vectors of diseases and disorders in animals.
- a. **Epistaxis**
 - b. Cyanosis
 - c. Pleuritis
 - d. Atelectasis
16. In protein metabolism, ammonia is converted to urea in what organ? (L&B192, repeat 2015)
AS.02.02.01.c. Explain how the components and systems of animal anatomy and physiology related to the production and use of animals.
- a. Kidney
 - b. **Liver**
 - c. Spleen
 - d. Small intestine

17. What is not something that occurs in cats with taurine deficiency? (F106, L&B197)

AS.03.01.03.a. Explain characteristics of causative agents and vectors of diseases and disorders in animals.

- a. Heart muscle degeneration
- b. Poor reproductive performance
- c. Blindness
- d. **Deafness**

18. Which species has lobulated kidneys, rather than bean shaped? (R143)

AS.02.03.01.a Identify ways an animal's health can be affected by anatomical and physiological disorders

- a. Horses
- b. **Cattle**
- c. Dogs
- d. Cats

19. What mineral most affects thyroid hormone? (L&B195)

A.S.02.02.02.c. Describe the molecular makeup of animal cells and its importance in animal production and management

- a. Copper
- b. Zinc
- c. **Iodine**
- d. Iron

20. What does not contribute to dehiscence? (L&B 298)

AS.02.02.03.a. Describe the basic functions of animal cells in growth and reproduction

- a. Improper suture placement
- b. **Length of incision**
- c. Infection at incision site
- d. Licking the incision

21. Which should be avoided when choosing treats for a rabbit? (L&B264)

AS.02.02.06.c. Explain the impact of animal body systems on performance, health, growth, and reproduction

- a. **Lettuce**
- b. Carrots
- c. Apple
- d. Grass hay

22. Which would be used to prevent a thrombus? (R177)

A.S.02.02.02.c. Describe the molecular makeup of animal cells and its importance in animal production and management

- a. **Anticoagulant**
- b. Non steroidal anti-inflammatory
- c. ACE inhibitor
- d. Antibiotic

23. Which hormone stimulates uterine contractions AND promotes milk “let down”? (L&B 161,163) AS.05.01.01.a.
Explain the male and female reproductive organs of the major animal species
- a. Luteinizing hormone
 - b. Oxytocin**
 - c. Prolactin
 - d. Somatotropin
24. Which animal is a short-day breeder? (L&B129)
AS.02.02.06.c. Explain the impact of animal body systems on performance, health, growth, and reproduction
- a. Horse
 - b. Goat**
 - c. Cow
 - d. Pig
25. What word describes the uterus shrinking back to its normal size after parturition? (L&B132)
AS.05.01.01.a. Explain the male and female reproductive organs of the major animal species
- a. Anestrus
 - b. Prolapse
 - c. Involution**
 - d. Pyometra
26. If a cat is described as “ataxic,” what is the cat doing? (repeat 2015, R276)
AS.02.02.06.c. Explain the impact of animal body systems on performance, health, growth, and reproduction
- a. Hissing and growling
 - b. Urinating outside the litter box
 - c. Stumbling and falling over**
 - d. Refusing to eat
27. What is the term used to describe the birth process in rabbits? (W273)
AS.05.01.01.a. Explain the male and female reproductive organs of the major animal species
- a. Farrow
 - b. Freshen
 - c. Kidding
 - d. Kindling**
28. A producer vaccinates his sheep with tetanus antitoxin at the time of banding. What is true about the protection of an antitoxin? (L&B 182)
AS.03.01.03.a. Explain characteristics of causative agents and vectors of diseases and disorders in animals.
- 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.**

29. What should be avoided when preparing a safe habitat for reptiles? (W428, repeat 2015)

AS.08.02.01.b. Describe the effects of environmental conditions on animal populations and performance

- a. UV lamp
- b. Sprinkler
- c. **Heat rock**
- d. Water heater

30. "Floating" is a word used to describe a procedure horses need done routinely to maintain good health. What part of the body does this involve? (L&B 208)

AS.02.02.01.c. Explain how the components and systems of animal anatomy and physiology related to the production and use of animals.

- a. **Teeth**
- b. Cecum
- c. Hooves
- d. Pastern

31. Which term means "scant or little urine"? (R147)

AS.02.03.01.a Identify ways an animal's health can be affected by anatomical and physiological disorders

- a. Anuria
- b. Stranguria
- c. **Oliguria**
- d. Pollakiuria

32. Grass tetany in cattle is caused by a deficiency of what? (F243)

A.S.02.02.02.c. Describe the molecular makeup of animal cells and its importance in animal production and management

- a. Calcium
- b. Potassium
- c. Iron
- d. **Magnesium**

33. Dogs at high risk for developing gastric dilatation volvulus typically share what characteristic? (R126)

AS.03.01.03.a. Explain characteristics of causative agents and vectors of diseases and disorders in animals.

- a. Long body
- b. **Deep chest**
- c. Short legs
- d. Pendulous abdomen

34. What is one reason why large breed puppies should eat large breed puppy food? (F108)
AS.02.02.06.c. Explain the impact of animal body systems on performance, health, growth, and reproduction
- a. The kibble is larger which decreases the choking hazard.
 - b. It is more energy dense to support rapid growth.
 - c. It has a higher calcium level to reduce the risk of bone deformities.**
 - d. Large breed puppies require a different set of nutrients than small breed puppies.
35. Which diagnostic test is not used to assess early renal disease? (tvp March/April 2016)
AS.03.01.03.a. Explain characteristics of causative agents and vectors of diseases and disorders in animals.
- a. Blood pressure
 - b. ALP**
 - c. Urine protein: creatinine ratio
 - d. SDMA
36. What condition causes severe conjunctivitis because the eyelid is turned inward? (R296)
AS.02.03.01.a Identify ways an animal's health can be affected by anatomical and physiological disorders
- a. Ectropion
 - b. Hypopyon
 - c. Entropion**
 - d. Hypertropion
37. Which clinical sign is not characteristic of Listeriosis? (L&B 155)
AS.02.03.01.a Identify ways an animal's health can be affected by anatomical and physiological disorders
- a. Head tilt
 - b. Drooped ear or eyelid
 - c. Circling
 - d. Hyperexcitability**
38. Which describes a purulent skin disease? (R216)
AS.02.02.04.b. Explain the relationship of animal tissues to growth, performance, and health
- a. Seborrhea
 - b. Parakeratosis
 - c. Pyoderma**
 - d. Pyrexia
39. Which disease causes vomiting, diarrhea, dehydration, and leukopenia that unvaccinated puppies are at high risk to contract? (R371)
AS.03.01.03.a. Explain characteristics of causative agents and vectors of diseases and disorders in animals.
- a. Kennel Cough
 - b. Distemper
 - c. Hepatitis
 - d. Parvovirus**

40. Which infectious agent does not cause scours in young calves? (R404-405)

AS.02.02.06.c. Explain the impact of animal body systems on performance, health, growth, and reproduction

- a. ***Pasteurella multocida***
- b. Rotovirus
- c. *Eschericia coli*
- d. Coronavirus

41. Which infectious disease causes abortion in pregnant animals? (R404)

AS.02.02.06.c. Explain the impact of animal body systems on performance, health, growth, and reproduction

- a. Soremouth
- b. **Brucellosis**
- c. Tetanus
- d. Parainfluenza

42. What is true about SPF (specific pathogen free) pigs? (R412)

AS.05.03.02.a. Define natural and artificial breeding methods

- a. They are disease free.
- b. Certification is done locally.
- c. They are housed in large groups.
- d. **They are delivered via c-section.**

43. Which term is not directly associated with pruritus? (R215-217)

AS.02.02.06.c. Explain the impact of animal body systems on performance, health, growth, and reproduction

- a. Wheal
- b. Urticaria
- c. **Ecchymosis**
- d. Pediculosis

44. When using an ophthalmoscope, what part of the eye is brightly colored and reflective? (R291) AS.02.02.01.c.

Explain how the components and systems of animal anatomy and physiology related to the production and use of animals.

- a. Sclera
- b. Vitreous humor
- c. Descemet's membrane
- d. **Tapetum lucidum**

45. Which diagnostic test is used to help determine whether or not an animal is blind? (R293) A.S.02.02.02.c.

Describe the molecular makeup of animal cells and its importance in animal production and management

- a. **Menace response**
- b. Palpebral reflex
- c. Conjunctival scrape
- d. Schirmer tear test

46. What is the common term for the noisy respiration caused by equine laryngeal hemiplegia? (repeat 2015, R279-80) AS.02.03.01.a Identify ways an animal's health can be affected by anatomical and physiological disorders

- a. Wheezing
- b. Warbling
- c. Cribbing
- d. **Roaring**

47. What would be given to help prevent vomiting in a canine patient? (R354)

AS.02.02.05.c. Relate the importance of animal organs to the health, growth, and reproduction of animals.

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

48. What is true about a taper needle? (R361)

A.S.02.02.02.c. Describe the molecular makeup of animal cells and its importance in animal production and management

- a. It cannot be used for delicate tissue.
- b. There are typically 2-3 sharp edges.
- c. **It pierces, not cuts, through tissue.**
- d. It doesn't come in swaged form.

49. When expressing anal glands, in what position would you place your fingers on either side of the rectum?

(R368) AS.02.02.01.c. Explain how the components and systems of animal anatomy and physiology related to the production and use of animals.

- a. Twelve o'clock & six o'clock
- b. Two o'clock & ten o'clock
- c. Three o'clock & nine o'clock
- d. **Five o'clock & seven o'clock**

50. To be classified as a Salter-Harris fracture, where must a bone be broken? (R59)

AS.02.03.01.a Identify ways an animal's health can be affected by anatomical and physiological disorders

- a. **At the growth plate**
- b. At the joint surface
- c. Where a ligament attaches
- d. At the center of a long bone