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1. Obstipation in a dog is:
  - A the lack of digestive enzymes.
  - B always fatal.
  - C a condition similar to dystocia.
  - D when dead fetuses are present in the uterus.
  - E a condition when the kidneys cannot make urine.
  - F inability to evacuate the colon due to impacted feces.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ teeth are made for shearing flesh and bone.
  - A carnassial
  - B dental
  - C focal
  - D supernumerary
  - E redacted
  - F redundant
3. During digestion in the dog, fats (lipids) need to be split into \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A fatty acids and glycerol
  - B monosaccharides
  - C proteins then amino acids
  - D monomers of glucose
  - E dimers of glucose
  - F units of amino acids
4. Dogs that consume a lot of fatty material at once, may acutely develop \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A icterus
  - B jaundice
  - C constipation
  - D hepatitis
  - E heaves
  - F pancreatitis
5. Bloat in the cow often causes death by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A pulmonary edema
  - B asphyxiation
  - C rupture of renal and hepatic arteries
  - D necrotic lysis of rumenal tissue
  - E septic shock
  - F rupture of cecal veins
6. One possible treatment for bovine Hardware Disease involves placement of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A trocar
  - B mid-ventral laparotomy
  - C gastropexy
  - D prophylactic gastropexy
  - E reticular magnet
  - F group of sutures in the left paralumbar fossa
7. Select the animal that is a hind-gut fermentor.
  - A goat
  - B sheep
  - C cat
  - D cow
  - E pig
  - F dog

8. In the world of dairy cattle nutrition and physiology, LDA stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                             |                                 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A limiting dietary albumins | B limiting dietary acids        |
| C left displaced abomasum   | D lethal dose of administration |
| E left displaced appendix   | F lowest dietary additions      |
9. Prognosis is a term that means:
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|--|--|
| A These factors lead to the current disease state. | B Give medication s.c.   |
| C What is causing the current disease state.       | D Cause of animal's death.   |
| E Give medication per os.                          | F The forecast of the probable outcome or course of a disease; the patient's chance of recovery. |
10. Mal- is a prefix that means:
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|-----------|--------------------|
| A protein | B bad              |
| C feces   | D normal direction |
| E proper  | F acid-like        |
11. This ingredient should never be put into home-made dog food.
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|-----------|-------------------|
| A onions  | B bovine pancreas |
| C carrots | D kelp            |
| E spinach | F cranberries     |
12. An antiemetic, when given to a dog, will
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|--|--|
| A increase heart rate.                       | B decrease heart rate.                 |
| C decrease the vomiting reflex.              | D increase the rate of vomiting.       |
| E reduce the bacterial population of wounds. | F help make a greater immune response. |
13. Dogs with EPI are given dietary supplements that contain
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|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A vitamin D and calcium.          | B beta-carotene and IGF-1.      |
| C complete minerals and vitamins. | D iodine and calcium.           |
| E insulin and bile.               | F amylase, lipase and protease. |
14. In some mammals, salivary \_\_\_\_\_ starts the digestion of starch.
- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| A amylase | B base         |
| C saline  | D contractions |
| E acid    | F microbes     |
15. The bovine abomasum secretes \_\_\_\_\_, an enzyme that digests bacterial cell walls.
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|-------------|------------|
| A adapozyme | B renin    |
| C lysozyme  | D apozyme  |
| E rennin    | F rumenase |

16. There are two main types of bloat in cattle. These are:
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|--|-----------------------------------|
| A lateral bloat and bilateral bloat    | B rumen bloat and reticulum bloat |
| C acute bloat and distal bloat         | D cranial bloat and caudal bloat  |
| E roughage bloat and concentrate bloat | F gassy bloat and frothy bloat    |
17. During swallowing in the sheep, the \_\_\_\_\_ prevents food from entering the trachea.
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|----------------------------|-------------------|
| A external auditory meatus | B epiglottis      |
| C meatus maximus           | D pyloric valve   |
| E internal meatus          | F reticular valve |
18. The first feces of the calf is termed \_\_\_\_\_.
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|---------------|-----------------|
| A meconium    | B zoosporangium |
| C osmium      | D dentalium     |
| E clostridium | F megatherium   |
19. During canine bloat, the stomach twists around the longitudinal axis of the digestive tract, this twisting is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
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|---------------|---------------|
| A dilatation  | B ischemia    |
| C gastropexy  | D volvulus    |
| E peritonitis | F anastomosis |
20. In dogs, \_\_\_\_\_ breeds are overrepresented when discussing cleft palate and cleft lip, with up to 30% risk factor.
- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A deep-chested | B large           |
| C herding      | D dolichocephalic |
| E mesocephalic | F brachycephalic  |
21. Cells that produce and release \_\_\_\_\_ are found \_\_\_\_\_.
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|---|--|
| A GIP, within the hepatic central vein    | B secretin, dispersed within the gut wall            |
| C GIP, in the distal gallbladder          | D PPK, within the exocrine pancreas                  |
| E lipase, dispersed within adrenal glands | F CCK, as islands of tissue within the thyroid gland |
22. This bovine digestive structure is the "true stomach".
- |            |                   |
|------------|-------------------|
| A rumen    | B cecum           |
| C abomasum | D reticulum       |
| E omasum   | F small intestine |

23. A rumen \_\_\_\_\_ is placed in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A trocar, rear right flank
  - B fistula, left paralumbar fossa
  - C cannula, right caudal foramen
  - D trocar, right brisket fossa
  - E cannula, right distal foramen
  - F fistula, right brisket fossa
24. \_\_\_\_\_ in Belgian Blue cattle neonates can often inhibit proper nursing behavior.
- A Unilateral renal aplasia
  - B Megacolon
  - C Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency (EPI)
  - D Alimentary lymphoma
  - E Macroglossia
  - F Anal imperfecta
25. \_\_\_\_\_ promotes \_\_\_\_\_ contraction.
- A Kininogen, gallbladder
  - B CCK, spleen
  - C Kininogen, cecal
  - D Gastrin, spleen
  - E Angiotensinogen, gut
  - F Cholecystokinin, gallbladder
26. Mammals are not able to make enzymes that catalyze \_\_\_\_\_.
- A peptides
  - B cellulose
  - C proteins
  - D lipids
  - E glycogen
  - F polysaccharides
27. In some cases of ingestive poisoning, this material is given per os to help decrease toxicosis.
- A activated charcoal
  - B tincture of mercury
  - C ricin
  - D heparin
  - E ethylene glycol
  - F aflatoxin