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. camassial
   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:
   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:
    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.
    A onions  
    B bovine pancreas  
    C carrots  
    D kelp  
    E spinach  
    F cranberries

12. An antiemetic, when given to a dog, will
    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
    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.
    A adapozyme  
    B renin  
    C lysozyme  
    D apozyme  
    E rennin  
    F rumenase
16. There are two main types of bloat in cattle. These are:
   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.
   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 _________.
   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 ________________.
   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 ____________.
   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