1. Pulmonary _______ reduces the surface tension of _______.
   A hormones, receptors  
   B hormones, cytoplasmic inclusions  
   C surfactant, water  
   D edema, blood (but not plasma)  
   E edema, plasma  
   F tachycardia, exudates

2. We have a healthy blood donor horse that weighs 1000 pounds. How many pounds of blood total can that horse safely donate today?
   A 2  
   B 14  
   C 6  
   D 33  
   E 44  
   F 55

3. The term leukopenia means:
   A ovarian bleeding  
   B present at birth  
   C having an overabundance of leukocytes  
   D deficiency of white blood cells  
   E too many leukocytes within the pulmonary alveolus  
   F gastric bleeding

4. _______ is a term that means ____________.
   A dehydration, too much water  
   B retrograde, the opposite of diffusion  
   C edema, excess RBCs  
   D ectopic, more than one  
   E edema, no nerves  
   F ectopic, not in the usual position or place

5. Select the organ that makes 50% of all lymph production.
   A liver  
   B bladder  
   C pancreas  
   D heart  
   E stomach  
   F spleen

6. The canine heart at rest is under PNS influence (__________).  
   A voluntary control  
   B The fight or flight system  
   C vagal inhibition  
   D same as SNS influence  
   E lymphatic stimulation  
   F lymphatic inhibition

7. The prefix ab- means:
   A full or to capacity  
   B red cell  
   C lower than  
   D away from  
   E cell lysis  
   F muscle
8. If you wanted to collect a blood sample from a cow that had the highest possible pituitary hormone concentrations of any blood vessel in the animal, what vessel would you collect blood from?

A. pulmonary artery  
B. cephalic vein  
C. aorta  
D. carotid artery  
E. femoral artery  
F. jugular vein

9. ___________ surrounds _________ in tissues of the mare.

A. Interstitial fluid, cells  
B. Hematomas, myocytes  
C. Saline, nuclei  
D. Blood, nuclei  
E. Edema, myocytes  
F. Interstitial fluid, nuclei

10. The canine spleen is found near the

A. cranial omentum of the large colon.  
B. caudal omentum of the gut.  
C. greater curvature of the stomach.  
D. third ventricle.  
E. femur.  
F. anal opening.

11. The functional unit of the ________ is the ________.

A. endocyte, exocyte  
B. heart, septum  
C. thorax, pneumocyte  
D. lung, alveolus  
E. interstitial space, lymph node  
F. heart, coronary artery

12. Pus contains a lot of these cells:

A. neutrophils  
B. myocytes  
C. erythrocytes  
D. thrombocytes  
E. macrophages  
F. hepatocytes

13. A ________ is a collection of ________ in the ________ space.

A. polypeptide, lipids, intravascular  
B. lipid, polypeptides, extravascular  
C. hematoma, blood, extravascular  
D. ventricle, lymph, extracellular  
E. hematoma, blood, intravascular  
F. ventricle, fluid, intracellular

14. The ________________ is the main inspiratory muscle of the goat.

A. pararenal cells  
B. paracervix  
C. diaphragm  
D. parahepatic cells  
E. left apoptosis  
F. right apoptosis
15. In general, the larger the species, the slower the rate of ________________.
   A. SA node discharge   B. blood clot formation
   C. saline incorporation.   D. blood formation
   E. blood destruction   F. hemolysis

16. The buffy coat in a microhematocrit tube is mainly comprised of what 2 cell types?
   A. platelets and myocytes   B. thrombocytes and renal cells
   C. macrophages and erythrocytes   D. macrophages and alveolar cells
   E. platelets and hepatocytes   F. leukocytes and thrombocytes

17. A black lab bitch is having a very difficult time delivering her puppies at the end of pregnancy. What term comes to mind?
   A. dysuria   B. myolysis
   C. dyspnea   D. myostasis
   E. congenital   F. dystocia

18. Carbon monoxide inhalation in the dog will result in ____________.
   A. hyperglycemia   B. a lowered PCV.
   C. hypoxia   D. anemia
   E. gustation   F. hypoglycemia

19. This is the main pacemaker of the feline heart.
   A. Leydig cells   B. SA node
   C. AV node   D. PP node
   E. Z-barr cells   F. M-barr cells

20. Pulmonary interstitial edema increases the thickness of the
   A. osmotic barrier.   B. paralymphatic barrier.
   C. intercostal muscles.   D. diffusion barrier.
   E. trachea.   F. diaphragm.

21. An extremely rapid heartbeat is
   A. normal during bradycardia.   B. often followed by atresia.
   C. often followed by excessive perfusion.   D. termed-cardiogenic bradycardia.
   E. termed-tachycardia.   F. often followed by acute hypertrophy.
22. This term means "the study of structure".
A teratology  
B histology  
C biology  
D cytology  
E hematology  
F morphology

23. A blood sample from a 2,400 pound draft horse contains 8 dl of blood. That equals ________ ml of blood.
A 8  
B 800  
C 80  
D 500  
E 5,000  
F 100

24. This blood vessel carries blood away from the right canine ventricle.
A aorta  
B myocardium artery  
C jugular vein  
D pulmonary artery  
E third coronary artery  
F carotid artery

25. Select the only vein that carries oxygen-rich blood.
A vena cava  
B pulmonary vein  
C anterior vagus vein  
D peripulmonary vein  
E splenic vein  
F inferior vagus vein

26. If you collect 0.25 liters of blood from a draft horse, this is equal to ________ ml of blood.
A 25.0  
B 2.50  
C 50.0  
D 150.0  
E 250.0  
F 2500.0

27. The sense of smell can be termed ______________.
A olfaction  
B attenuation  
C gustation  
D gestation  
E salivation  
F ossification