1. The target tissue for ACTH is the:
   A  spleen          B  liver
   C  pancreas        D  adrenal cortex
   E  adrenal medulla F  kidney

2. Rod used a laparoscope to examine 100's of gilt's ________________.
   A  fecal samples  B  ovaries
   C  pituitary glands D  urine samples
   E  pineal glands  F  blood samples

3. This hormone promotes loss of calcium in the urine.
   A  LH               B  5 alpha-reductase
   C  aromatase        D  atriopeptin
   E  testosterone     F  calcitonin

4. __________, made by the feline stomach, stimulates __________ secretion.
   A  Insulin, gallbladder B  Gastrin, aromatase
   C  Gastrin, HCl        D  Gastrin, enzyme
   E  CCK, NaOH           F  CCK, insulin

5. This term means the study of structure.
   A  morphology        B  theriogenology
   C  cytology          D  pathology
   E  necropsy          F  histology

6. After 4 half-life periods have passed, 15 mg of equine hormone X remain in the mare. What initial amount of X was injected into the horse?
   A  480 mg              B  240 mg
   C  480 ng              D  1.0 g
   E  15 mg               F  correct answer not given

7. The family of catecholamines includes this molecule ____________.
   A  testosterone       B  hemoglobin
   C  cholesterol        D  epinephrine
   E  insulin            F  cortisol
8. A 2,400 pound bull will have approximately _______ pints of total blood volume.
   A 120  B 45
   C 162  D 90
   E 500  F 200

9. Morbidity is a term that refers to:
   A the rate of disease or proportion of diseased animals in a given locality, nation, etc.
   B degree of muscle stiffness.
   C the study of structure.
   D degree of hypertonic extension.
   E how many animals died of a specific disease.
   F degree of hypotonic extension.

10. Gastric glands in the wall of the porcine stomach are an example of a(n)
    A exocrine glands
    B bifunctional glands
    C pancreatic glands
    D endocrine glands
    E exudative glands
    F sebaceous glands

11. Melatonin is ________________.
    A made by the parathyroid gland during darkness.
    B orally active
    C a 3-ring steroid
    D a steroid
    E only produced by males
    F made by the thyroid gland

12. Active vitamin D is made by this organ.
    A parathyroid
    B pineal
    C pancreas
    D bone marrow
    E thyroid
    F kidney

13. This well-known drug acts as a progesterone antagonist.
    A RU486
    B PG50 beta
    C PG25 alpha
    D GnRH
    E luteinizing hormone
    F testosterone

14. One cause of goiter in dogs could be a lack of ____________.
    A calcium
    B oxytocin
    C testosterone
    D PDA
    E lead
    F iodine
15. Endocrine is the antonym of ___________.
   A endogenous
   B exocytosis
   C endocytosis
   D exocrine
   E exogenous
   F hemolysis

16. RBC production by bone marrow is directly promoted by this renal hormone.
   A LH
   B PGF-2 alpha
   C calcitonin
   D erythropoietin
   E xylitol
   F atriopeptin

17. Calcitonin injected into a sow would promote ____________.
   A increased ovulation rate
   B increased gut absorption of calcium
   C decreased urine production
   D increased urine production
   E decreased gut absorption of calcium.
   F increased gastric absorption of calcium

18. Elevation of blood glucose concentration stimulates endocrine cells in the ________ to release _________.
   A liver, renin
   B hypothalamus, renin
   C liver, insulin
   D hypothalamus, growth hormone
   E kidney, renin
   F pancreas, insulin

19. A depot tissue can
   A release CO.
   B store a chemical and give it up later (when needed).
   C release many hormones.
   D store oxygen.
   E store carbon dioxide.
   F release water.

20. The enzyme ____________ converts ____________ to estradiol.
   A renin, cholesterol
   B 5 alpha reductase, testosterone
   C atriopeptin, progesterone
   D rennin, testosterone
   E renin, RU486
   F aromatase, testosterone

21. Neurons in the ____________ secrete TRH, which stimulates the ________ to secrete TSH.
   A hypothalamus, anterior pituitary
   B thyroid gland, gonads
   C hypothalamus, posterior pituitary
   D anterior pituitary, posterior pituitary
   E gonads, thymus
   F posterior pituitary, anterior pituitary
22. Many protein hormones are synthesized as __________, and later are changed into the active hormone.
   A  eicosanoids  B  steroids
   C  antagonists  D  prohormones
   E  keto-steroids  F  agonists

23. Angiotensinogen is a molecule made by the ____________.
   A  ovary  B  testis
   C  adipose tissue  D  pineal gland
   E  spleen  F  liver

24. To make 5 liters of physiological saline, you would add __________ to 5 liters of water.
   A  5 grams of heparin  B  45 grams of NaCl
   C  4.5 grams of KCl  D  4.5 grams of NaCl
   E  5 grams of EDTA  F  45 grams of KCl

25. Select the major target tissue for corticotropin releasing factor.
   A  pineal gland  B  anterior pituitary gland
   C  adrenal cortex  D  spleen
   E  posterior pituitary gland  F  liver

26. The ________ gland is located in the ________.
   A  adrenal, region near the kidney  B  pituitary, region near the kidney
   C  pineal, thorax  D  pineal, gastric lumen
   E  pituitary, thorax  F  pineal, stomach