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1. Active vitamin D is made by this organ.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| A pineal gland | B stomach |
| C kidney | D anterior pituitary gland |
| E prostate gland | F spleen |

2. Somatostatin can also be termed _____.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| A GH | B inhibin |
| C saline | D GHIH |
| E somatotropin | F prolactin |

3. Common diseases associated with hormonal overproduction are hyperthyroidism in cats and _____ (Cushings disease) in dogs.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| A pyometra | B hyperhydrosis |
| C ataxia | D hypothyroidism |
| E hyperadrenocorticism | F hydrosis |

4. _____ causes milk let-down in the mammary gland.

- | | |
|------------|---------------------|
| A IGFs | B rBST |
| C BGH | D Estradiol-17 beta |
| E Oxytocin | F Prolactin |

5. RU486 is a famous

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| A progesterone antagonist. | B catecholamine. |
| C blood thinner. | D testosterone agonist. |
| E second antibody. | F non-specific antibody. |

6. Glucocorticoids (such as _____) are commonly used therapeutic drugs, particularly because of their anti-inflammatory and anti-allergic activity.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A LH | B thyroxine |
| C T4 | D PGF-2 alpha |
| E dexamethasone | F testosterone |

7. To make 8 liters of physiological saline, you would add _____ to 8 liters of water.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| A 45 grams of KCl | B 45 grams of calcium |
| C 720 grams of NaCl | D 50 grams of heparin |
| E 120 mg of NaCl | F 72 grams of NaCl |

8. The non-gravid equine uterus will produce _____ to lyse the corpus luteum.
- A prostaglandin F2 alpha
 - B LH
 - C ACTH
 - D progesterone
 - E FSH
 - F cortisol
9. Select the one true statement.
- A The liver produces atriopeptin.
 - B The liver produces angiotensinogen.
 - C The liver produces insulin.
 - D During steroid synthesis, amino acids are used to build the various steroids.
 - E Thyroid hormones contain the element iron.
 - F Atriopeptin is a steroid.
10. Radiotherapy may be a good treatment for a cat with _____.
- A diarrhea
 - B hypothyroidism
 - C dehydration
 - D hyperthyroidism
 - E obesity
 - F a supernumerary renal gland
11. Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus is due to renal insensitivity to the actions of vasopressin (_____).
- A cortisol
 - B antidiuretic hormone
 - C GH
 - D LH
 - E aldosterone
 - F progesterone
12. After 6 half-life periods have passed, 15 mg of hormone X remain in the ewe. What initial amount of X was injected into the sheep?
- A 10.0 g
 - B 480 pg
 - C 480 ng
 - D 480 mg
 - E 960 mg
 - F 1,500 mg
13. Para- is a prefix that means
- A beside, near by
 - B after
 - C flow, discharge
 - D like, love
 - E false
 - F one-half
14. Adipose tissue may produce this hormone:
- A ACTH
 - B norepinephrine
 - C leptin
 - D somatostatins
 - E somatomedins
 - F epinephrine

15. _____ is a molecule made primarily by the canine liver.
- A Calcium
 - B Iodine
 - C Vitamin B-43
 - D Erythropoietin
 - E Angiotensinogen
 - F Somatostatin
16. Select the phrase that indicates both gonads were removed in the queen (female cat).
- A contralateral gonadectomy
 - B ipsilateral nephrectomy
 - C splenectomy
 - D bilateral ovariectomy
 - E complete nephrectomy
 - F hemi-splenectomy
17. This endocrine gland contains colloid-filled follicles.
- A pineal gland
 - B anterior pituitary gland
 - C thyroid gland
 - D pancreas
 - E adrenal medulla
 - F spleen
18. Aldosterone will promote
- A excess urination.
 - B polyuria.
 - C ovulation.
 - D conservation of water.
 - E testicular hypertrophy.
 - F milk let-down.
19. Select the tissue in the horse that produces eCG.
- A anterior pituitary
 - B fat cells
 - C thalamus
 - D posterior pituitary
 - E hypothalamus
 - F placenta
20. RBC production is directly promoted by this renal hormone.
- A glucagon
 - B calcitonin
 - C erythropoietin
 - D xylitol
 - E diethylstilbestrol
 - F pluripoietin-17 beta
21. The _____ gland is composed predominantly of cells that secrete _____.
- A adrenal, thyroxine
 - B posterior pituitary, testosterone
 - C pineal, thyroxine
 - D anterior pituitary, steroid hormones
 - E splenic, steroid hormones
 - F anterior pituitary, protein hormones

22. Nonendocrine tissues can produce and secrete hormones in sufficient amounts to cause clinical signs; eg, certain tumors (apocrine gland tumors of the anal sac in dogs, lymphoma) can manufacture PTH-related protein that can mimic PTH action, resulting in _____.
- A renal hypertrophy
 - B renal atrophy
 - C hyperglycemia
 - D hypercalcemia
 - E hypothermia
 - F ataxia
23. Hepatic is a term that means _____.
- A pancreas
 - B kidney
 - C filter
 - D death
 - E liver
 - F low levels of oxygen
24. The pineal gland is located within the _____.
- A stomach
 - B cranial thorax
 - C proximal abdominal region
 - D ipsilateral thorax
 - E brain
 - F uterine fornix
25. The adrenal _____ is _____ tissue.
- A cortex, neural
 - B fossa, epithelial
 - C cortex, necrotic
 - D medulla, neural
 - E medulla, gastric
 - F medulla, classic endocrine
26. _____, made by the feline stomach, stimulates _____ secretion.
- A Glucagon, mucus
 - B Gastrin, GHII
 - C CCK, ACTH
 - D Gastrin, gastric acid
 - E Insulin, glucagon
 - F Mucus, bicarbonate
27. Many protein hormones are synthesized as _____, and later are changed into the active hormone.
- A cholesterol
 - B steroids
 - C keto-steroids
 - D prohormones
 - E antibodies
 - F eicosanoids