

1233

1. This substance is a famous acetylcholine antagonist.
 - A atropine
 - B GnRH
 - C erythropoietin
 - D PGF-2 alpha
 - E IL-1
 - F atriopeptin
2. This condition in dogs is when the immune system produces auto Abs against acetylcholine receptors.
 - A chronic bilateral stenosis
 - B myasthenia gravis
 - C autometra
 - D acute infectious ataxia
 - E lupus
 - F pyometra
3. The _____ nervous system is associated with decreased heart rate, pupil constriction and increased gut activity.
 - A reflective
 - B splenic
 - C parasympathetic
 - D olfactory
 - E gustatory
 - F sympathetic
4. Tissue in a(n) _____ state will not respond to the normal _____.
 - A dehydrated, saline solution
 - B atopic, releasing factor
 - C static, chemicals
 - D hypertropic, releasing factor
 - E dehydrated, hypotonic solution
 - F refractory, stimulus
5. The list of reflex ovulators include:
 - A ferrets, rabbits, and domestic cats
 - B dogs and cats
 - C cows, pigs, and mink
 - D domestic cats, sheep, and highland cattle
 - E pigs, ferrets, and domestic cats
 - F llamas, horses, and African swine
6. In the nervous system, _____ matter contains mostly _____ axons.
 - A gray, refractory
 - B white, refractory
 - C white, atopic
 - D gray, myelinated
 - E white, myelinated
 - F gray, atopic
7. On any given sensory nerve, intensity of stimulus is coded by the
 - A resting potential value.
 - B frequency of action potentials.
 - C amplitude of action potentials.
 - D amount of K⁺ efflux.
 - E resting threshold value.
 - F amount of K⁺ influx.

8. Feline taste buds can be thought of as _____.
- A capacitors
 - B specialized depot tissues
 - C nociceptors
 - D biological transducers
 - E specialized all-or-none emulators
 - F graded simulators
9. This is a possible 6th sense of a migratory bird.
- A olfactory reception
 - B ipsilateral chemoreceptors
 - C lateral radio-reception
 - D magnetoreception
 - E isotonic chemoreceptors
 - F gustation by convection
10. _____ nerves can also be termed _____ nerves.
- A Peripheral, branched
 - B Efferent, sensory
 - C Peripheral, gustatory
 - D Fast-acting, hypertropic
 - E Sensory, afferent
 - F Central, peripheral
11. Biological rhythms that involve the 24-hour cycle of the day are termed _____ rhythms.
- A nocturnal
 - B seasonal
 - C circadian
 - D exogenous
 - E effector
 - F aseptic
12. An inhibitory neurotransmitter causes
- A hydrocephalus.
 - B muscle contraction at the motor end-plate.
 - C depolarization of the neural membrane.
 - D shrinkage of the dorsal root.
 - E shrinkage of the corpus callosum.
 - F hyperpolarization of the neural membrane.
13. All peripheral sensory information in the horse enters the spinal cord at the _____.
- A ipsilateral foramen
 - B dorsal root
 - C tympanic membrane
 - D efferent root
 - E ventral root
 - F contralateral foramen
14. A horse with a total blood volume of 20 gallons will weigh approx. _____ pounds.
- A 1855
 - B 2008
 - C 1599
 - D 875
 - E 2370
 - F 1250

15. This is one characteristic trait of most EIAs.
- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| A | Abs are used to convert substrate into product. | B | Must be conducted at 200 degrees C. |
| C | They all involve volumes of fluid in the range of 2 liters | D | No enzymes are involved. |
| E | Must be conducted at 100 degrees C. | F | A colorless substrate is converted into a colored product. |
16. Dogs with CLAD lack adhesion molecules on their _____.
- | | | | |
|---|--------------|---|--------------------|
| A | NK cells | B | bursa of Fabricius |
| C | Leydig cells | D | mast cells |
| E | neutrophils | F | hepatocytes |
17. This is another name for a neuromuscular junction.
- | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|--------------------|
| A | syssarcosis | B | synapse |
| C | synsacrum | D | motor end-plate |
| E | motor coupling | F | electrical synapse |
18. As described in class, a milk progesterone assay (performed in a microtiter plate) would come from the selling company with:
- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| A | a strong acid solution in every well. | B | substrate (for aromatase) coated on the inner walls of the wells. |
| C | aromatase enzyme floating free in the wells. | D | progesterone Ab coated on the inner walls of the wells. |
| E | progesterone coated on the inner walls of the wells. | F | colostrum in every well. |
19. The brain and spinal cord are surrounded by protective membranes termed _____.
- | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| A | meninges | B | peridontal membranes |
| C | synapses | D | pericardium |
| E | periplasmic system | F | pericytes |
20. Some insecticides inactivate _____.
- | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|---------------|
| A | the BBB | B | acetylcholine |
| C | RU486 | D | atropine |
| E | acetylcholinesterase | F | myocytes |
21. Osmosis is often termed the _____.
- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| A | transport of hormone molecules | B | diffusion of water |
| C | active transport of saline | D | passive transport of saline |
| E | facilitated transport of molecules | F | diffusion of saline |

22. The rest and digest nervous system is better termed the
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| A default N.S. | B parasympathetic N.S. |
| C central N.S. | D peripheral N.S. |
| E sympathetic N.S. | F active N.S. |
23. The eardrum can also be termed the _____
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A major ossicle | B minor ossicle |
| C foramen magnum | D bruch's membrane |
| E articular membrane | F tympanic membrane |
24. The normal _____ potential of an axon is -70 _____.
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A peak, seconds | B duration, seconds |
| C starting, uV | D resting, mV |
| E starting, seconds | F peak, volts |
25. The equine Vestibular System is involved with _____.
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| A balance | B osteogenesis |
| C renal functions | D hepatic functions |
| E taste | F digestive functions |
26. The _____ nerve (a cranial nerve) is a(n) _____ nerve.
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| A vagus, motor | B vagus, mixed function |
| C olfactory, motor | D olfactory, mixed function |
| E hepatic, class IV | F vagus, sensory |
27. The efferent arm of a neuroendocrine reflex involves
- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| A a vitamin. | B the adrenal cortex. |
| C many hypertropic neurons. | D the adrenal medulla. |
| E a hormone. | F the myelinated axon. |
28. This chemical plays an important role in the release of neurotransmitters.
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| A saline | B oxygen |
| C selenium | D calcium |
| E iodine | F NO |