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1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a device for gradual occlusion of blood flow used on extrahepatic portosystemic vascular shunts.
  - A endoscope
  - B ameroid constrictor
  - C trocar
  - D Raymond band
  - E Johnson constrictor
  - F laparoscope
2. Select the substance that is not produced by bovine hepatic tissue.
  - A IGFs
  - B complement proteins
  - C albumin
  - D blood clotting factors
  - E bile
  - F IgG
3. Diabetes mellitus is common in cats and dogs (especially if they are overweight). It is caused by:
  - A the adrenal cortex releasing too little ADH.
  - B the posterior pituitary releasing too little ADH.
  - C the pancreas secreting too little insulin.
  - D the posterior pituitary releasing too much ADH.
  - E the pancreas secreting too much insulin.
  - F the adrenal medulla releasing too much aldosterone.
4. In the proper sequence (start to finish), which 3 tissues are involved in endogenous vitamin D synthesis?
  - A enteric, liver, skin
  - B skin, intestine, liver
  - C hepatic, pancreatic, enteric
  - D renal, thymus, parathyroid
  - E integument, hepatic, renal
  - F parathyroid, thyroid, skin
5. Polydipsia is a term that means:
  - A having an elevated hematocrit
  - B eating more food than normal
  - C having an elevated PCV
  - D drinking much water
  - E producing much urine
  - F producing more fecal matter than normal
6. Select the neurotransmitter released at the motor end-plate.
  - A acetylcholine
  - B melatonin
  - C Sarin
  - D ACE
  - E acetylcholinesterase
  - F renin
7. Mucus is a normal component of this domestic animal's urine.
  - A goat
  - B rabbit
  - C ferret
  - D pig
  - E horse
  - F sheep

8. If you have 7.6 liter of blood, how many dl of blood does that equal?
- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| A 35.0 dl | B 3.60 dl |
| C 760 dl  | D 76.0 dl |
| E 100 dl  | F 0.76 dl |
9. In the normal sow, glucose in crude urine undergoes extensive \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| A excretion      | B mastication    |
| C sanguification | D emulsification |
| E reabsorption   | F secretion      |
10. The chicken has
- |                       |                                      |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A no urinary bladder. | B two bladders (dorsal/ventral).     |
| C no kidneys.         | D two bladders (anterior/posterior). |
| E no gallbladder.     | F no liver.                          |
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is made by the liver and is the substrate for \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| A glucose, lipase  | B myoglobin, lipase      |
| C rennin, renin    | D angiotensinogen, renin |
| E albumin, glucose | F insulin, glucose       |
12. This mineral may accumulate in the ovine liver and cause problems.
- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| A glucose | B chloride |
| C albumin | D iodine   |
| E sodium  | F copper   |
13. ADH targets the \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ to promote water conservation by the body
- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| A collecting ducts, kidney | B Kupffer cells, liver |
| C pineal gland, brain      | D ventricles, brain    |
| E glomerulus, kidney       | F hypothalamus, brain  |
14. This blood vessel brings nutrient-rich, oxygen-poor blood to the liver.
- |                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| A vena cava      | B hepatic portal vein |
| C vena cordis    | D renal vein          |
| E hepatic artery | F renal artery        |

15. Select the substance or cells that are a nephrotoxin.
- |                |                        |
|----------------|------------------------|
| A ADH          | B physiological saline |
| C myoglobin    | D lymph                |
| E thrombocytes | F lipocytes            |
16. Liver \_\_\_\_\_ in puppies allow portal blood to by-pass the \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A arteries, enteric system    | B lobules, renal sinuses |
| C lobules, gastric epithelium | D shunts, stomach        |
| E ventricles, lobules         | F shunts, liver          |
17. \_\_\_\_\_ is a condition in which excess fluid collects in the feline abdominal cavity.
- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A Edema                    | B Idiopathic hypothyroidism |
| C Unilateral renal aplasia | D Idiopathic aplasia        |
| E Jaundice                 | F Ascites                   |
18. \_\_\_\_\_ such as \_\_\_\_\_ increase urine production.
- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| A Chemicals, EPO         | B Diuretics, renin      |
| C Diuretics, atriopeptin | D Hormones, aldosterone |
| E Hormones, ADH          | F Acids, ACTH           |
19. This cell is a fixed macrophage located within the liver.
- |                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| A Sertoli cell | B Kupffer cell     |
| C Schwann cell | D Leydig cell      |
| E Hepatocyte   | F Endothelial cell |
20. One human kidney would contain \_\_\_\_\_ nephrons.
- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| A 1,000  | B 10        |
| C 5,000  | D 1,000,000 |
| E 10,000 | F 100       |
21. Ectopic is a term that means:
- |                          |                                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A infected with viruses  | B caused by a genetic mutation |
| C not in the usual place | D infected with bacteria       |
| E very large             | F very small                   |

22. Portal vascular systems can be found in these tissues:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A hypothalamus/pituitary and gut/liver            | B kidney/adrenal gland and adrenal gland/pancreas              |
| C testis/epididymis and pancreas/gallbladder      | D brain/pineal gland and thalamus/hypothalamus                 |
| E hypothalamus/pituitary and pancreas/gallbladder | F thyroid gland/parathyroid gland and glomerulus/loop of Henle |

23. Hemolytic anemia in the dog may cause \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A hydrocephalus      | B pyometra          |
| C bloat              | D hypobilirubinemia |
| E hyperbilirubinemia | F dehydration       |

24. \_\_\_\_\_ is released by the renal gland when it senses hypotension.

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| A Glucose         | B Acid           |
| C Promegapoinetin | D Erythropoietin |
| E Insulin         | F Renin          |

25. During icterus in the dog, this structure (\_\_\_\_\_) becomes \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                            |                                  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A gut, closed              | B pancreas, inflamed             |
| C liver, shunted           | D popliteal lymph node, isotonic |
| E nutrient foramen, closed | F sclera, yellow-colored         |

26. This hormone is produced by the bovine liver.

- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| A oxytocin  | B growth hormone |
| C ADH       | D Sarin          |
| E melatonin | F IGF-1          |

27. First-calf dairy heifers often experience this water imbalance near the time of parturition.

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| A udder edema       | B pyometra      |
| C retained placenta | D hydrocephalus |
| E brisket disease   | F hydrosalpinx  |