### 2019 Tarleton State University Area Veterinary Science Exam

1.	What are the anatomical differences between the oviducts of most mammals and the oviducts of
	poultry?

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poultry?									
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- A. Mammals have one oviduct.
- B. Mammals do not have oviducts.
- C. Poultry have one oviduct.
- D. Poultry do not have oviducts.

2.	Which breed of swine is characterized by being black in color with four white feet and/or legs, a sho	rt
	vrinkled snout, and medium erect ears?	

- - A. Berkshire
  - B. Spots
  - C. Hampshire
  - D. Hereford
- 3. One of the fastest means of getting drugs into the bloodstream is:
  - A. Orally
  - B. Intravenously
  - C. Intranasally
  - D. Topically
- 4. Which of the following parasites is considered an endoparasite?
  - A. Ticks
  - B. Hookworms
  - C. Fleas
  - D. Mites
- 5. The soft "v" shaped tissue in the center of the bottom of the horses hoof:
  - A. Sole
  - B. Frog
  - C. White line
  - D. Wall
- 6. A mature female of the porcine species that has produced young:
  - A. Gilt
  - B. Hen
  - C. Sow
  - D. Ewe

C. Nitrogen overloadD. Magnesium deficiency

7.	Which	zoonotic disease is fatal in humans?
	A.	Parvovirus
	B.	Corona
	C.	Rabies
	D.	Scabies
8.	A vete	rinarian has diagnosed an animal with typhus, which is a zoonotic disease. Zoonotic means:
	A.	A device that measures the amount of radiation someone is exposed to when performing radiology.
	B.	Refers to the back.
	C.	Precautions taken to prevent contamination of a surgical wound.
	D.	Disease that can be transmitted between animals and humans.
9.	An ani	mal is vaccinated for rabies. Rabies is caused by:
	A.	A rhabidovirus
	B.	Fungus
	C.	Bacteria
	D.	Parvo virus
10.	In mos	st species, what are the kidneys shaped like?
	A.	Pears
	В.	Beans
	C.	Clovers
	D.	Circles
11.	What a	are the two factors that determine or influence an animal's disposition?
	A.	housing and genetic make-up
		genetic make-up and environmental situation
		nutrition and housing
	D.	environmental situation and nutrition
12.	Giving	g birth in sheep is known as
	A.	ramming
		kidding
	C.	farrowing
	D.	lambing
13.	Grass	tetany is a result of:
	A.	Phosphorous deficiency
	B.	Nitrogen deficiency

- 14. \_\_\_\_\_ is essential for organ structure, nutrient transport and energy utilization. A. Sulfur B. Protein C. Phosphorus D. Calcium 15. Anemia is: A. A single celled animal. B. A disease that can be transmitted from animals to humans. C. The study of parasites. D. A decrease in the number of red blood cells. 16. An orchiectomy: A. Removal of the testes. B. An incision into the thorax. C. Removal of a tumor. D. Removal of the ovaries and uterus. 17. When an animal is presented with an abnormality cranial to a certain body structure, the word cranial means: A. Toward the tail B. Toward the head C. Toward the nose D. Closest to the midline 18. Dystocia can be defined as: A. Abnormal or difficult birth. B. The process of giving birth. C. A birth in which the offspring enters the birth canal hind end first. D. The carrying of an embryo or fetus. 19. Symptoms of distemper include: A. Lameness B. Swollen joints C. Aggression D. Fever, vomiting, diarrhea, nasal secretions, and seizures
- 20. An example of a fungus is:
  - A. Tuberculosis
  - B. Pink Eye
  - C. Sarcoptes
  - D. Ringworm

21. The normal pulse (bpm) for a pig is:
A. 70 bpm
B. 65 bpm
C. 60 bpm
D. 75 bpm
Б. 73 орт
22. One disease that is transmitted by the tick is:
A. Ringworm
B. Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
C. Toxoplasmosis
D. Salmonella
23. $0.2 L = ml$
A. 2000
B. 200
C. 20
D. 2
24. Cole has been asked to clean the front waiting area of the clinic. With regard to the types of sanitation,
which of these best describes "cleaning"?
A. Solutions that destroy microorganisms or inhibit their growth on living tissue.
B. Destroying most microorganisms on nonliving things by physical or chemical means.
C. Destroying all microorganisms and viruses on an object using chemicals and/or heat.
D. Physically removing all visible signs of dirt and organic matter such as feces, hair, etc.
D. Thysically temoving all visible signs of thit and organic matter such as feees, half, etc.
25. An animal that is comfortable with a halter on its head and that responds to the commands of the person
who is leading it is said to be
A. halter broken
B. show ready
C. halter responsive
D. domesticated
D. domesticated
26. What is spermatogenesis?
A. Process by which sperm are produced by the male.
B. Condition in which one or both testicles remain in the body cavity.
C. Process by which ova are produced by the female.
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D. Causes destruction of the cotyledons of the uterus.
27. Referring to the lower or bottom view:
A. Ventral
B. Anterior
C. Dorsal
D. Cranial
D. Clamal

28. Formalin is most commonly used for
A. Disinfecting
B. Flea prevention
C. Tissue biopsy
D. Copy machine toner
29. While cleaning an exam room, Abby uses a disinfectant. This is:
A. something that contaminates surfaces
B. A chemical agent that kills, or inhibits the growth of microorganisms on inanimate objects.
C. a washcloth and hot water
D. a chemical agent that allows that growth of microorganisms on inanimate objects
30. Nebulized is defined as:
A. Turned into a liquid
B. Turned into molecules
C. Turned into oxygen
D. Turned into a fine mist
31. With your veterinarian's permission, what medication can you give your dog if they have an allergic
reaction?
A. Benadryl
B. Frontline
C. Advil
D. Pepto-Bismol
32. Which of the following is most important to schedule first when making appointments?
A. Heartworm Checks
B. Customer Preference
C. Annual Appointments
D. Emergencies
D. Emergeneres
33. A compound fracture is one in which:
A. The break is on one side of the bone.
B. The bone shatters in the many pieces.
C. The break is along the axis of a bone.
D. The bone breaks through the skin.

- 34. After autoclaving a surgical pack, you notice that the autoclave tape looks the same as it did when you placed it in the autoclave. What should you do now?
  - A. Just hide the pack so you do not get in trouble for it not being sterilized.
  - B. Place the pack with the others there is no reason to be concerned about the sterility of the instruments.
  - C. Place the pack to the side and do not allow it to be used because the sterility of the pack is questionable.
  - D. Open the pack to check the instruments for sterility. If they look clean, they can be used.
- 35. The clinical signs of heartworm are:
  - A. vomiting, deep cough, anemia
  - B. deep cough, irregular heart beat, exercise intolerance
  - C. irregular heart beat, anemia, exercise intolerance
  - D. anemia, deep cough, irregular heart beat
- 36. Adam has just assisted in restraining a Lhasa Apso for an IM injection. The RVT that gave the injection must now dispose of the needle and syringe. Where must all needles and syringes be disposed of?
  - A. A dumpster
  - B. A trashcan
  - C. A bottle
  - D. A sharps container
- 37. What does Brucellosis cause?
  - A. Respiratory viral disease that causes infertility.
  - B. A sterile female calf born twin to a male calf.
  - C. A decrease in the production of sperm in the male.
  - D. Abortions typically in the second half of pregnancy.
- 38. The study of disease causes:
  - A. Pathology
  - B. Etiology
  - C. Caudal
  - D. Anatomy
- 39. What is the purpose of the infundibulum?
  - A. To contract during labor.
  - B. To expel the fetus.
  - C. To transport the egg from the ovary to the oviduct.
  - D. To give nourishment to the fetus.

40. Anthrax is adisease of livestock.
A. Zoonotic
B. Fungal
C. Bacterial
D. Parasitic
41. Which internal parasite is the most common in puppies and kittens?
A. Hookworm
B. Whipworm
C. Roundworm
D. Giardia
42. What is the vector for heartworms?
A. Flea
B. Tick
C. Lice
D. Mosquito
43. Immunity is defined as:
A. Slow and painful abscess
B. Rhabidovirus
C. Not being able to tolerate disease
D. Having resistance to a disease due to the formation of antibodies.
44. An animal is being given a vaccine. Vaccine is defined as
A. A suspension of killed or modified microorganisms that stimulate an immune response when
introduced into the body
B. Swelling and inflammation
C. Having no resistance to disease
D. More susceptible to disease
D. More susceptible to discuse
45. Luke, a border collie, has a problem in the left side of the heart. What other problem will likely occur?
A. Nerve Degeneration
B. Lung congestion
C. Osteoporosis
D. Ascites
46. Aseptic technique is:
To. Asophe hollingue is.

A. Precautions taken to prevent contamination of a surgical wound.

D. A chemical agent that kills of prevents to growth of microorganisms

B. Swabbing for a bacteria cultureC. Cleaning surfaces with bleach

- 47. What parasite transmits Lyme disease?
  - A. Dirofilaria immitis
  - B. Heartworm
  - C. Lice
  - D. Tick
- 48. Mary is studying the physiology of the body systems. Which of these is a function of the circulatory system?
  - A. Respiration for the body
  - B. Transportation of nutrients, blood cells, gases, etc.
  - C. Urination of waste products
  - D. Protection of the body
- 49. Cat litter pans and gardening are the most common sources for which protozoan?
  - A. Ancyloplasma
  - B. Toxoplasma
  - C. Coccidia
  - D. Giardia
- 50. Fran is doing research on pathogens. A pathogen is:
  - A. Precautions taken to prevent contamination of a surgical wound.
  - B. Refers to the back.
  - C. Disease that can be transmitted between animals and humans.
  - D. A microorganism that produces disease.

# 2019 Tarleton State University Area Veterinary Science Written Test

### KEY

1. C	26. A
2. A	27. A
3. B	28. C
4. B	29. B
5. B	30. D
6. C	31. A
7. C	32. D
8. D	33. D
9. A	34. C
10. B	35. B
11. B	36. D
12. D	37. D
13. D	38. B
14. C	39. C
15. D	40. C
16. A	41. C
17. B	42. D
18. A	43. D
19. D	44. A
20. D	45. B
21. A	46. A
22. B	47. D
23. B	48. B
24. D	49. B
25. A	50. D
25.71	30. D