

ADIS Veterinary Science CDE
Written Exam KEY

1. The cruciate ligaments are found in what joint? (L&B35)

AS.02.02.04.b Explain the relationship of animal tissues to growth, performance and health.

- a. Wrist
- b. Ankle
- c. Elbow
- d. **Knee**

2. In rodenticide toxicity the ability of blood to clot is compromised causing bruises, otherwise known as what? (R213)

AS.03.01.03.a Explain characteristics of causative agents and vectors of diseases and disorders in animals.

- a. **Ecchymoses**
- b. Eczema
- c. Erythema
- d. Eosinophilia

3. The pituitary gland is located in what part of the nervous system? (R270)

AS.02.02.04.b Explain the relationship of animal tissues to growth, performance and health.

- a. **Brain stem**
- b. Cerebellum
- c. Cerebrum
- d. Ganglion

4. What vessel does not carry oxygenated blood? (R168)

AS.02.02.03.a Describe the basic functions of animal cells in growth and reproduction.

- a. Cranial mesenteric artery
- b. Caudal mesenteric artery
- c. Axillary artery
- d. **Pulmonary artery**

5. Which of these breeds has the highest risk for tracheal collapse? (tvp.may/june2015.30)

AS.02.03.01.a Identify ways an animal's health can be affected by anatomical and physiological disorders.

- a. **Yorkshire Terrier**
- b. Labrador Retriever
- c. Siberian Husky
- d. Cocker Spaniel

6. What compartment of the ruminant stomach does grinding of the food take place? (R114)

AS.02.02.05.c Relate the importance of animal organs to the health, growth and reproduction of animals.

- a. **Omasum**
- b. Rumen
- c. Abomasum
- d. Reticulum

7. Which occurs with inflammation? (L&B177)

AS.02.03.01.a Identify ways an animal's health can be affected by anatomical and physiological disorders.

- a. Local blood vessels constrict
- b. Body temperature decreases
- c. **Fluid accumulates in the tissues**
- d. Erythrocytes are stimulated to multiply

8. What is not a component of bile? (L&B111)

AS.02.02.04.b Explain the relationship of animal tissues to growth, performance and health.

- a. Cholesterol
- b. Bilirubin
- c. Water
- d. **Amylase**

9. Which is not accurate regarding added fiber? (L&B192)

AS.02.02.05.c Relate the importance of animal organs to the health, growth and reproduction of animals.

- a. Helps with diarrhea
- b. Causes increase in flatulence
- c. Helps with constipation
- d. **Causes decrease in volume of feces**

10. Which term means "slow or painful urination"? (R147)

AS.02.03.01.a Identify ways an animal's health can be affected by anatomical and physiological disorders.

- a. Anuria
- b. **Stranguria**
- c. Oliguria
- d. Pollakiuria

11. What nutrient is not a potential source of energy? (L&B193)

AS.02.02.05.c Relate the importance of animal organs to the health, growth and reproduction of animals.

- a. Protein
- b. Fat
- c. Carbohydrate
- d. **Mineral**

12. What do snakes have that takes the place of eyelids? (R452)

AS.02.02.01.c Explain how the components and systems of animal anatomy and physiology relate to the production and use of animals.

- a. **Brille**
- b. Carapace
- c. Scute
- d. Urostyle

13. Which term describes the positioning of an animal on its back for a radiograph? (R23)

AS.02.02.01.c Explain how the components and systems of animal anatomy and physiology relate to the production and use of animals.

- a. **Dorsal recumbency**
- b. Ventral recumbency
- c. Sternal recumbency
- d. Lateral recumbency

14. In protein metabolism, ammonia is converted to urea in what organ? (L&B192)

AS.02.02.01.c Explain how the components and systems of animal anatomy and physiology relate to the production and use of animals.

- a. Kidney
- b. **Liver**
- c. Spleen
- d. Small intestine

15. In fish, what egg-layer group provides no parental care of their young? (W536)

AS.02.02.06.c Explain the impact of animal body systems on performance, health, growth and reproduction.

- a. **Egg-buriers**
- b. Egg-depositers
- c. Mouth brooders
- d. Nest-builders

16. What vitamin affects calcium and phosphorus metabolism? (L&B194)

AS.02.02.02.c Describe the molecular makeup of animal cells and its importance in animal production and management.

- a. Vitamin K
- b. Vitamin E
- c. **Vitamin D**
- d. Vitamin A

17. What exotic animal typically ingests their own feces that are high in proteins, minerals, and B vitamins? (F110)

AS.02.02.06.c Explain the impact of animal body systems on performance, health, growth and reproduction.

- a. **Rabbits**
- b. Guinea Pigs
- c. Ferrets
- d. Mice

18. What is consistent with a patient recently diagnosed with diabetes mellitus? (R231)

AS.02.03.01.a Identify ways an animal's health can be affected by anatomical and physiological disorders.

- a. High insulin levels
- b. **Increased urination**
- c. Weight gain
- d. Hypoglycemia

19. Which term describes a condition in which food is chewed but then falls from the mouth? (R128)

AS.02.03.01.a Identify ways an animal's health can be affected by anatomical and physiological disorders.

- a. Ptyalism
- b. **Quidding**
- c. Pica
- d. Deglutition

20. After delivering a calf, what is something a producer or veterinarian must remember to do? (F343)

AS.05.01.01.a Explain the male and female reproductive organs of the major animal species.

- a. Remove the placenta from the cow
- b. Give a combination of antibiotics

- c. **Re-examine the birth canal**
- d. Bleach the birthing area

21. Which is a hormone that controls blood pressure? (L&B166)

AS.02.02.06.c Explain the impact of animal body systems on performance, health, growth and reproduction.

- a. Cholecystokinin
- b. **Aldosterone**
- c. Thyroxine
- d. Calcitonin

22. Which term means, “telescoping of one part of the intestine into an adjacent part”? (used in 2013, R126)

AS.03.01.03.a Explain characteristics of causative agents and vectors of diseases and disorders in animals.

- a. Ileus
- b. Impaction
- c. Inguinal hernia
- d. **Intussusception**

23. What is the first milk produced by the mother? (W199)

AS.05.01.01.a Explain the male and female reproductive organs of the major animal species.

- a. Lactose
- b. Lactulose
- c. Casein
- d. **Colostrum**

24. When evaluating semen, what factor is most important? (F330)

CS.08.01.01.c Use tools and equipment appropriately to complete a specific task.

- a. The time of day the semen is collected
- b. The brand of equipment used for collection
- c. The magnification of the microscope
- d. **The temperature of the microscope slide**

25. What is the common term for the noisy respiration caused by equine laryngeal hemiplegia? (R279-80)

AS.02.03.01.a Identify ways an animal's health can be affected by anatomical and physiological disorders.

- a. Cribbing
- b. Wheezing
- c. **Roaring**
- d. Warbling

26. Which term describes a bone that is broken only on one side and the other side is bent? (R54)

AS.02.03.01.a Identify ways an animal's health can be affected by anatomical and physiological disorders.

- a. Simple fracture
- b. Oblique fracture
- c. **Greenstick fracture**
- d. Avulsion fracture

27. Which is a disadvantage of using a killed vaccine compared to a modified live vaccine? (last year, L&B180)

AS.03.01.03.a Explain characteristics of causative agents and vectors of diseases and disorders in animals.

- a. Has to be reconstituted
- b. **Shorter duration of protection**
- c. Easily inactivated with sunlight
- d. Not safe in pregnant animals

28. What should be avoided when preparing a safe habitat for reptiles? (W428)

AS.08.02.01.b Describe the effects of environmental conditions on animal populations and performance.

- a. UV lamp
- b. Sprinkler
- c. **Heat rock**
- d. Water heater

29. A surge in what hormone causes ovulation? (L&B129)

AS.05.03.02.a Define natural and artificial breeding methods.

- a. Prostaglandin
- b. Progesterone
- c. **Luteinizing hormone**
- d. Corpus luteum

30. In congestive heart failure, fluid can accumulate in the abdomen resulting in what? (R174)

AS.02.03.01.a Identify ways an animal's health can be affected by anatomical and physiological disorders.

- a. **Ascites**
- b. Embolus
- c. Endocarditis
- d. Inflammation

31. What does a mast cell tumor release? (R325)

AS.02.03.01.a Identify ways an animal's health can be affected by anatomical and physiological disorders.

- a. Growth hormone
- b. Serotonin

- c. Lysine
- d. **Histamine**

32. Which disease does not typically cause an animal to drink more water? (R231)

AS.02.02.05.c Relate the importance of animal organs to the health, growth and reproduction of animals.

- a. Hyperadrenocorticism (Cushing's disease)
- b. Diabetes mellitus
- c. **Hypoadrenocorticism (Addison's disease)**
- d. Hyperthyroidism

33. With a spinal cord injury, what deficit causes "knuckling" and the lack of awareness of where one's limbs are in space? (R268, 277.L&B154)

AS.02.03.01.a Identify ways an animal's health can be affected by anatomical and physiological disorders.

- a. **Conscious proprioceptive deficit**
- b. Menace reflex deficit
- c. Sciatic deficit
- d. Autonomic receptive deficit

34. Where on a horse would you find Galvayne's groove? (R381)

AS.02.02.04.b Explain the relationship of animal tissues to growth, performance and health.

- a. Ear
- b. Eye
- c. **Tooth**
- d. Hoof

35. Which bacterium is the causative agent for enterotoxemia and diarrhea, otherwise known as "overeating disease"? (F235)

AS.03.01.03.a Explain characteristics of causative agents and vectors of diseases and disorders in animals.

- a. ***Clostridium perfringens***
- b. *Clostridium tetani*
- c. *Clostridium septicum*
- d. *Clostridium chauvoei*

36. What pathogen does not cause respiratory disease? (L&B 220-221)

AS.03.01.03.a Explain characteristics of causative agents and vectors of diseases and disorders in animals.

- a. *Bordetella bronchiseptica*
- b. *Mannheimia haemolytica*
- c. *Rhodococcus equi*
- d. ***Mycobacterium paratuberculosis***

37. In what species does transmissible gastroenteritis or TGE occur? (R415)

AS.03.01.03.a Explain characteristics of causative agents and vectors of diseases and disorders in animals.

- a. Bovine
- b. Caprine
- c. **Swine**
- d. Equine

38. Which disease can cause significant immune suppression in cats? (R371)

AS.03.01.03.a Explain characteristics of causative agents and vectors of diseases and disorders in animals.

- a. Feline calcivirus
- b. Feline chlamydia
- c. Feline infectious peritonitis
- d. **Feline leukemia**

39. Which infectious disease is zoonotic? (W183)

AS.03.01.03.a Explain characteristics of causative agents and vectors of diseases and disorders in animals.

- a. Parvovirus
- b. **Leptospirosis**
- c. Blastomycosis
- d. Coronavirus

40. Which of the following is not a condition diagnosed with dental radiography? (tvp.May/June2015)

AS.02.03.01.a Identify ways an animal's health can be affected by anatomical and physiological disorders.

- a. Feline tooth resorption
- b. Dentigerous cyst
- c. Periodontal pocket
- d. **Dental calculus**

41. When does hepatic lipidosis, or excess fat accumulation in the liver, typically occur in cats? (R368)

AS.02.03.01.a Identify ways an animal's health can be affected by anatomical and physiological disorders.

- a. **After a period of anorexia**
- b. After an abrupt diet change
- c. After a cat becomes obese
- d. After a meal high in starch

42. Proper sanitation of a birdcage is important in preventing all of the following diseases except what? (W479)

AS.08.02.01.b Describe the effects of environmental conditions on animal populations and performance.

- a. **Rickets**
- b. Colibacillosis
- c. Bumblefoot
- d. Intestinal parasitism

43. If a cat is described as “ataxic,” what is the cat doing? (R276)

AS.02.03.01.a Identify ways an animal's health can be affected by anatomical and physiological disorders.

- a. Hissing and growling
- b. **Stumbling and falling over**
- c. Urinating outside the litter box
- d. Refusing to eat

44. An aural hematoma is a pocket of blood in what part of the body? (R301)

AS.02.03.01.a Identify ways an animal's health can be affected by anatomical and physiological disorders.

- a. Mouth
- b. **Ear**
- c. Abdomen
- d. Lung

45. Which of the following might a cow ingest to cause traumatic reticuloperitonitis? (R398)

AS.02.03.01.a Identify ways an animal's health can be affected by anatomical and physiological disorders.

- a. Sand
- b. Twine
- c. Gravel
- d. **Wire**

46. Which test is used to evaluate corneal injury? (used in 2013, R293)

AS.03.01.03.a Explain characteristics of causative agents and vectors of diseases and disorders in animals.

- a. Schirmer tear test
- b. **Fluorescein dye**
- c. Menace response
- d. Palpebral reflex

47. IBR, PI-3, BVD, and BRSV are abbreviations of diseases that make up what? (L&B223)

AS.03.01.03.a Explain characteristics of causative agents and vectors of diseases and disorders in animals.

- a. Kennel Cough complex
- b. **Shipping Fever complex**
- c. Swine Flu complex
- d. Shelter Cat complex

48. Where do the ureters enter the urinary bladder? (R144)

AS.02.02.04.b Explain the relationship of animal tissues to growth, performance and health.

- a. Urinary Sphincter
- b. Urethral meatus
- c. **Trigone**
- d. Calyx

49. What is not a sign of Horner's syndrome in a dog or cat? (R278)

AS.02.02.04.b Explain the relationship of animal tissues to growth, performance and health.

- a. **Bulging of the eyeball**
- b. Drooping of the upper eyelid
- c. Constricting of the pupil
- d. Prolapse of the 3rd eyelid

50. What clinical sign might you see in a dog with atopy? (R211, 216)

AS.02.02.04.b Explain the relationship of animal tissues to growth, performance and health.

- a. **Pruritis**
- b. Emesis
- c. Petechia
- d. Polydipsia