

2018 Iowa Veterinary Science CDE

Written Scenario

Breed-specific legislation is currently being enforced in over 80 cities across Iowa, as well as in many other cities across the nation (<http://bslcensus.com/>). Breed-specific legislation applies a ban or restriction on owning certain types of dogs based on their appearance, because they are perceived as “dangerous” breeds or types of dogs. The breed most commonly legislated against is the American Pitbull Terrier and breeds related to pit bulls. For example, in Des Moines, Iowa, city ordinance 18-41 states

(https://library.municode.com/ia/des_moines/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=MUCO_CH18AN_ART18_18-41DE):

High risk dog means:

(1) Any dog which has bitten or attacked a human being or domestic animal one or more times, without provocation; (2) Any dog with a history, tendency or disposition to attack, to cause injury or to otherwise endanger the safety of human beings or domestic animals; (3) Any dog that snaps, bites, or manifests a disposition to snap or bite; (4) Any dog that has been trained for dog fighting, animal fighting or animal baiting or is owned or kept for such purposes; (5) Any dog trained to attack human beings, upon command or spontaneously in response to human activities, except dogs owned by and under the control of the police department, a law enforcement agency of the state or of the United States or a branch of the armed forces of the United States; (6) Staffordshire terrier breed of dog; (7) The American pit bull terrier breed of dog; (8) The American Staffordshire terrier breed of dog; or (9) Any dog which has the appearance and characteristics of being predominately of the breeds of Staffordshire terrier, American pit bull terrier, American Staffordshire terrier.

Research the breed specific legislation in your home town. Are certain breeds legislated against? Were you surprised by the information you found? Do you think particular breeds should be legislated against? Also visit The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals website and read their position statement: <https://www.asPCA.org/about-us/aspca-policy-and-position-statements/position-statement-breed-specific-legislation>. Do you agree? Do you disagree?

Write a letter to your legislator about the information you have researched and state whether you are in support of or against breed specific legislation. Include information about why breed specific legislation exists, and explain why you have chosen to support or not support laws related to banning or regulating certain types of dogs.

**2018 Vet Science CDE Exam**

1. What anatomical structure in horses is located behind the skull bilaterally just below the ears, is difficult to access, and is a common location for fungal and bacterial infections? (1 point)
 - a. Auditory canal
 - b. Oropharynx
 - c. Frontal Sinus
 - d. Guttural pouch

2. The _____ is usually the tallest point of a horse's body and the standard location used for measuring height. (1 point)
 - a. Point of hip
 - b. Withers
 - c. Croup
 - d. Fetlock

3. Where is the primary site of protein, soluble carbohydrate, calcium, and magnesium absorption in the equine gastrointestinal tract? (1 point)
 - a. Stomach
 - b. Small intestine
 - c. Large colon
 - d. Cecum

4. Where is the primary site of protein, soluble carbohydrate, calcium, and magnesium absorption in the equine gastrointestinal tract? (1 point)
 - a. 95-97 F
 - b. 97-99 F
 - c. 99-101 F
 - d. 101-103 F

5. What is the proper anatomical term for the V-shaped, soft area located on the bottom of a horse's hoof, in the middle of the sole as pictured? (1 point)



- a. Bar
 - b. Cricket
 - c. Heel
 - d. Frog
6. Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever, *Rickettsia rickettsia*, is a canine disease spread by _____. (1 point)
- a. Mosquitoes
 - b. Buffalo gnats
 - c. Ticks
 - d. Fleas
7. Bruxism, teeth grinding, in rabbits is usually related to _____. (1 point)
- a. Hunger
 - b. Pain
 - c. Nausea
 - d. Exhaustion
8. Identify the livestock breed pictured. (1 point)



- a. Gloucester
- b. Limousin
- c. Charolais
- d. Holstein

9. Diets high in animal protein may predispose a dog to what type of bladder stone? (1 point)

- a. Urate
- b. Oxalate
- c. Struvite
- d. Purine

10. A laboratory examination of a dog with diarrhea should always include _____ . (1 point)

- a. A stool culture and sensitivity
- b. A serum chemistry profile
- c. A thyroid function test
- d. A fecal examination

11. Identify the livestock breed pictured. (1 point)



provided by Hoard's Dairyman

- a. Belgian Red

- b. Ayrshire
- c. Danish Jersey
- d. Swedish Red & White

12. Unlike in cats and dogs, rabbit urine contains high amount of _____, which makes urine turbid. (1 point)

- a. Ammonium chloride
- b. Triple-phosphate crystals
- c. Calcium carbonate
- d. Sodium carbonate

13. What intestinal parasite common in young calves has an unusual life cycle involving penetration of the skin of the host and only the female worms embedding in the mucosa of the upper small intestine? (1 point)

- a. Strongyloides sp.
- b. Nematodirus sp.
- c. Toxocara sp.
- d. Chabertia sp.

14. Identify this piece of livestock equipment. (1 point)



- a. Newberry castrating knife
- b. Emasculatome
- c. Swiss hoof knife
- d. Cattle tag applicator

15. Identify this piece of livestock equipment. (1 point)



- a. Newberry castrating knife
 - b. Emasculatome
 - c. Swiss hoof knife
 - d. Cattle tag applicator
16. Which of the following anatomical characteristics is defined as the groove that begins to show at the gumline on the upper corner incisors at about the age of 10 in horses? (1 point)
- a. Delorey's Groove
 - b. Galvayne's Groove
 - c. Griffin's Groove
 - d. Hypsodont Groove
17. Any dog having a mast cell tumor surgically removed will often be pre-medicated with _____ to block histamine released by tumor manipulation. (1 point)
- a. Tripeleannamine
 - b. Diphenhydramine
 - c. Chlorpheniramine
 - d. Trimeprazine
18. What is the average gestation period for a mare? (1 point)
- a. 245 days
 - b. 280 days
 - c. 345 days
 - d. 420 days
19. If a cat has been diagnosed with epiphora, the cat has _____. (1 point)
- a. Inflammation of the conjunctiva
 - b. Overflow of tears
 - c. Swelling of the eyelids
 - d. Eyelids that roll in against the cornea

20. The lifespan of the adult *Dilofilaria immitis* in the cat is approximately _____.
(1 point)
- a. 5 years
 - b. 10 years
 - c. 2 years
 - d. 3 years
21. Which of the following livestock breeds is known to be a high-producing dairy cow that originated in Europe? (1 point)
- a. Hereford
 - b. Angus
 - c. Holstein
 - d. Australian Braford
22. The feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV) is primarily spread between cats via _____.
(1 point)
- a. Fecal contamination
 - b. Fomite contamination
 - c. Fighting and bite wounds
 - d. Flea transmission
23. Which of the following internal organs is NOT present in a horse? (1 point)
- a. Cecum
 - b. Pylorus
 - c. Gall bladder
 - d. Ileum
24. What is the term used to describe the group of ligaments, tendons, and muscles which "lock" major joints in the limbs of horses, allowing them to remain standing while relaxed or asleep? (1 point)
- a. Stay apparatus
 - b. Suspensory apparatus
 - c. Sleep apparatus
 - d. Supporting apparatus
25. Rabbit syphilis may cause crusty eyelid lesions and is caused by _____.
(1 point)
- a. Pasteurella
 - b. Pseudomonas
 - c. Treponema
 - d. Chlamydia
26. For OFA certification, dogs should be radiographed after reaching the age of _____.
(1 point)
- a. 6 months
 - b. 1 year
 - c. 2 years

- d. 3 years

27. Canine parvovirus (CPV) is resistant and may remain viable in the environment for up to _____ . (1 point)

- a. 6 weeks
 b. 6 months
 c. 3 weeks
 d. Several years

28. Identify the livestock breed pictured. (1 point)



- a. Brahman
 b. Gloucester
 c. Charolais
 d. Limousin

29. What is the most common cause of ulcerative pododermatitis in heavy-bodied rabbits? (1 point)

- a. Constant trauma to the area
 b. Parasitic infection of the skin
 c. Neurologic disease with abnormal gait
 d. Systemic bacterial infections

30. Identify the muscle as indicated by the red arrow in the following picture. (1 point)

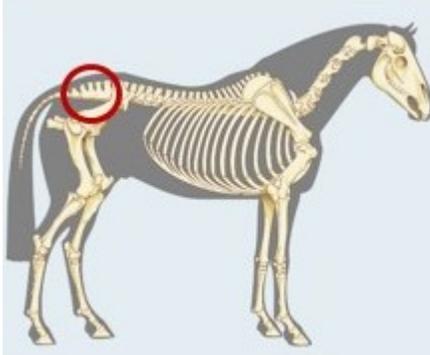


- a. Trapezius
 b. Latissimus dorsi
 c. Intercostal
 d. Abdominal oblique

31. Why are many oral antibiotics not recommended for use in rabbits? (1 point)

- a. The bacteria of the rabbits are not susceptible to most oral antibiotics.
- b. Most rabbit disease are caused by viruses and not bacteria.
- c. Rabbits break down oral antibiotics before they can enter the circulation.
- d. The microflora in the rabbit gastrointestinal tract is sensitive to oral antibiotics.

32. Identify the circled vertebral section in the following picture. (1 point)



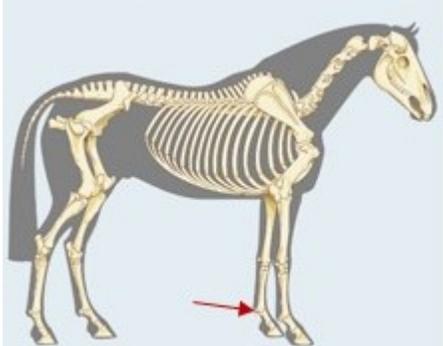
- a. Cervical
 - b. Lumbar
 - c. Sacral
 - d. Caudal
33. The best way to prevent male reproductive system problems in dogs, such as prostatic abscess or testicular tumors, is to _____. (1 point)
- a. Remove the prostate
 - b. Castrate the dog at an early age
 - c. Prevent mating
 - d. Use hormone therapy
34. An English bulldog with entropion will have eyelids that tend to _____. (1 point)
- a. Roll inward toward the cornea
 - b. Roll outward away from the cornea
 - c. Contain excess cilia
 - d. Lack meibomian glands
35. In cats that present with the gait disturbance of cervical retroflexion, which electrolyte needs to be checked? (1 point)
- a. Sodium
 - b. Potassium
 - c. Calcium
 - d. Magnesium
36. Rabbits with Encephalitozoon cuniculi infection might present with _____. (1 point)
- a. Vomiting
 - b. Lameness
 - c. Diarrhea
 - d. Head tilt

37. Damage to which of the following nerves causes Sweeney or "wasting away" in horses? (1 point)
- a. Sciatic
 - b. Suprascapular
 - c. Trigeminal
 - d. Hypoglossal

38. The choice of antibiotic for treatment of a prostatic abscess should be based on _____. (1 point)
- a. Blood cultures
 - b. Semen cultures
 - c. Culture and sensitivity of prostatic fluid
 - d. Urine culture and sensitivity

39. What is the most frequently diagnosed primary bone tumor in pet dogs? (1 point)
- a. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - b. Fibrosarcoma
 - c. Osteosarcoma
 - d. Chondrosarcoma

40. What is the correct term for the two small bones that lie at the back of the fetlock joint as indicated by the red arrow in the following picture? (1 point)



- a. Coffin bones
 - b. Sesamoid bones
 - c. Cannon bones
 - d. Carpal bones
41. Which of the following rabbit diseases affects the central nervous system and is the result of infection by a microsporidian parasite? (1 point)
- a. Encephalitozoonosis
 - b. Intervertebral Disk Disease
 - c. Pasteurellosis
 - d. Granulomatosis
42. Which of the following anatomic locations are NOT used as a triangular border for performing an intramuscular injection in the neck of a horse? (1 point)
- a. Nuchal ligament

- b. Cranial border of the scapula
- c. Masseter muscle
- d. Cervical vertebrae

43. Identify the muscle as indicated by the red arrow in the following picture. (1 point)



- a. Trapezius
 - b. Latissimus dorsi
 - c. Intercostal
 - d. Abdominal oblique
44. Which of the following diagnostic procedures might be of use in diagnosing nasal tumors or masses in a German Shepard? (1 point)
- a. Serum chemistry
 - b. Ultrasound
 - c. Endoscopy
 - d. Culture and Sensitivity
45. To transmit *Borrelia burgdorferi*, how long must a tick remain attached to the canine host? (1 point)
- a. Longer than 48 hours
 - b. No longer than 12 hours
 - c. Longer than 3 days
 - d. No longer than 1 hour
46. Which of the following cattle parasites have a life cycle that depends on an intermediate host of snails to become cysts attached to plants that are then ingested by cattle? (1 point)
- a. Whipworms
 - b. Roundworms
 - c. Liver Flukes
 - d. Tapeworms
47. Identify this piece of livestock equipment. (1 point)



- a. Newberry castrating knife
- b. Emasculatome
- c. Allflex ear tagger
- d. Tattoo pliers

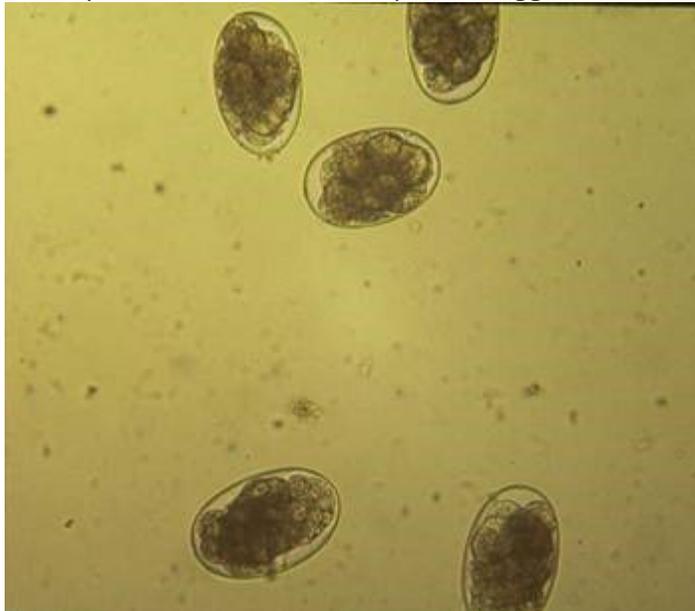
48. What is the term used to identify the distal phalanx, or third phalanx, in the equine leg? (1 point)

- a. Coffin bone
- b. Short pastern bone
- c. Navicular bone
- d. Long pastern bone

49. Which of the following options most likely describes a dog that presents with a Bordetella bronchiseptica infection? (1 point)

- a. Serous, mucoid, or mucopurulent nasal discharge
- b. A dry, hacking cough, otherwise a healthy-looking dog
- c. Acute onset of labored breathing accompanied by wheezing and lethargy
- d. Sneezing and fever

50. Identify the ruminant intestinal parasite eggs in the following picture. (1 point)



- a. Tapeworm eggs

- b. Strongyloid eggs
- c. Whipworm eggs
- d. Haemonchus eggs

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1. d. Guttural pouch
2. b. Withers
3. b. Small intestine
4. c. 99-101 F
5. d. Frog
6. c. Ticks
7. b. Pain
8. b. Limousin
9. b. Oxalate
10. d. A fecal examination
11. b. Ayrshire
12. c. Calcium carbonate
13. a. Strongyloides sp.
14. c. Swiss hoof knife
15. d. Cattle tag applicator
16. b. Galvayne's Groove
17. b. Diphenhydramine
18. c. 345 days
19. b. Overflow of tears
20. c. 2 years
21. c. Holstein
22. c. Fighting and bite wounds
23. c. Gall bladder
24. a. Stay apparatus
25. c. Treponema
26. c. 2 years
27. d. Several years
28. a. Brahman
29. a. Constant trauma to the area
30. b. Latissimus dorsi
31. d. The microflora in the rabbit gastrointestinal tract is sensitive to oral antibiotics.
32. c. Sacral
33. b. Castrate the dog at an early age
34. a. Roll inward toward the cornea
35. b. Potassium

36. d. Head tilt
37. b. Suprascapular
38. c. Culture and sensitivity of prostatic fluid
39. c. Osteosarcoma
40. b. Sesamoid bones
41. a. Encephalitozoonosis
42. c. Masseter muscle
43. a. Trapezius
44. c. Endoscopy
45. a. Longer than 48 hours
46. c. Liver Flukes
47. a. Newberry castrating knife
48. a. Coffin bone
49. b. A dry, hacking cough, otherwise a healthy-looking dog
50. b. Strongyloid eggs