

2013 Miniboard Exam
Large Animal Blank

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1. Which of the following is TRUE regarding pulmonary adenocarcinomas in sheep caused by Jaagsiekte sheep retrovirus?
 - a. Spontaneous regression can occur
 - b. Occur as single, well defined nodules
 - c. Most commonly located at hilus of lungs
 - d. Have mutations in p53 DNA-binding domain
 - e. Originate from type I pneumocytes

2. In quarter horses, hyperkalemic periodic paralysis is caused by which of the following?
 - a. Mutation of sodium channel α subunit
 - b. Mutation in glycogen brancher enzyme
 - c. Deficiency of arginosuccinate synthetase
 - d. Deficiency of palmitoyl protein thioesterase
 - e. Mutation of branched chain keto-acid dehydrogenase

3. In the horse, sequelae of streptococcal guttural pouch empyema include all EXCEPT:
 - a. Horner's syndrome
 - b. Laryngeal hemiplegia
 - c. Damage to laryngeal nerves
 - d. Erosion of the internal carotid artery
 - e. Damage to the pharyngeal branch of the vagus nerve

4. In the ox, the most common portal of entry for systemic zygomycosis is:
 - a. Gingival mucosa
 - b. Olfactory epithelium
 - c. Omasal mucosa
 - d. Bronchiolar epithelium
 - e. Nasopharyngeal mucosa

5. Red Angus calf hereditary osteopetrosis is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:
 - a. Deletion mutation in the SLC4A2 gene
 - b. Disease only present in homozygous calves
 - c. Compression of the cerebral cortex
 - d. Optic nerve atrophy
 - e. Dysplastic changes in molars and premolars

6. Alopecia areata in Eringer cattle primarily affects hair follicles in which stage of development?
 - a. Anagen
 - b. Early catagen
 - c. Late catagen
 - d. Telogen
 - e. Exogen

7. ALL horses with pulmonary silicosis had lesions affecting which bone?
 - a. Rib
 - b. Pelvis
 - c. Scapula
 - d. Mandible
 - e. Humerus

8. Which is the most commonly identified neoplasm in the uterus of miniature pet pigs?
 - a. Lymphoma
 - b. Uterine adenoma/adenocarcinoma
 - c. Transitional cell carcinoma
 - d. Leiomyoma/leiomyosarcoma
 - e. Hemangiosarcoma

9. Which of the following is the LEAST LIKELY causative agent in a pig with granulomatous nephritis with exudative glomerulonephritis?
 - a. *Salmonella spp.*
 - b. Porcine circovirus-2
 - c. Classical swine fever virus
 - d. Swine influenza virus
 - e. *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*

10. The most common subtype of equine lymphoma is:
 - a. Cutaneous T-cell lymphoma
 - b. Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
 - c. T-cell lymphoblastic lymphoma
 - d. T-cell-rich large B-cell lymphoma
 - e. Enteric-associated T-cell lymphoma

11. In fetal sheep infected with *Toxoplasma gondii*, lesions were present in all of the following locations EXCEPT:
- Optic tract
 - Rostral margin of the pons
 - Ibex
 - Immediately caudal to the ansate sulcus
 - Caudal cerebellum
12. Which of the following immunohistochemical stains is reported to be LEAST sensitive in identifying equine melanocytic neoplasms?
- S-100
 - MelanA
 - PNL2
 - PGP9.5
 - All are equally sensitive
13. Tropism for which cell type plays an important role in early stages of *Clostridium perfringens* type C enteritis in pigs?
- Enterocytes
 - Goblet cells
 - Endothelial cells
 - Neurons of the myenteric plexus
 - Marcophages in the lamina propria
14. What is the most commonly reported neoplasm in the adrenal gland of the ox?
- Pheochromocytoma
 - Adrenocortical adenoma
 - Adrenocortical carcinoma
 - Schwannoma
 - Ganglioneuroma
15. In a recent retrospective study of 100 goats, what was the most commonly reported neoplasm?
- Lymphoma
 - Squamous cell carcinoma
 - Thymoma
 - Mammary adenocarcinoma
 - Hemangiosarcoma

16. In calves with BVDV induced mucosal disease , which of the following is NOT involved in the pathogenesis of the resulting lesions?
- Mutation of non-cytopathic to cytopathic strain within persistently infected animal
 - Caspase 9
 - Caspase 8
 - Caspase 3
 - Bcl-x
17. Which of the following gross lesions are reported in ruminants infected with Schmallenberg virus?
- Arthrogryposis
 - Bragathia inferior
 - Hydranencephaly
 - Micromyelia
 - All of the above
18. A deficiency in which enzyme is responsible for congenital erythropoietic protoporphyria in Limousin cattle?
- Uroporphyrin III consynthetase
 - Uropophyrin I
 - Coproporphyrin
 - Ferrochelatae
 - Prolene hydroxylase
19. A mutation in which of the following genes is responsible for hereditary chondrodysplasia (spider lamb syndrome) in Suffolk sheep?
- Laminin
 - FGFR3
 - COL1A1
 - COL4A5
 - SLC4A2
20. Which of the following has been shown to be a primary cause of osteochondrosis dissecans in domestic animals?
- Microanatomic abnormalities in the growth plate
 - Fast growth rate
 - Repetitive trauma
 - Diets high in carbohydrates
 - Diets low in fiber

21. Which of the following causes of ruminant abortion is LEAST LIKELY to be associated with necrotizing placentitis with vasculitis?
- Brucella abortus*
 - Chlamydophila abortus*
 - Coxiella burnetii*
 - Toxoplasma gondii*
 - Aspergillus fumigates*
22. Myocardial adenomatoid tumors in cattle are immunopositive for ALL BUT WHICH of the following?
- Cytokeratin
 - Factor VIII related antigen
 - Vimentin
 - Calretinin
 - WT1
23. What is the most common congenital cardiac defect in neonatal foals?
- Acardia
 - Ectopia cordis
 - Ventricular septal defect
 - Tetrology of Fallot
 - Tricuspid valve atresia
24. Which muscle was most consistently damaged in rayless goldenrod associated tremetol toxicosis in goats?
- Quadriceps femoris
 - Left ventricular free wall
 - Sartorius
 - Pectoralis
 - Masseter
25. Deficiency in which of the following has been associated with ovine white liver disease?
- Cobalt
 - Selenium
 - Manganese
 - Copper
 - Iron