

Miniboard Exam 2010- Small Animal

1. Which of the following showed the highest level of RAD51 protein expression in dogs:
 - A. Cytoplasmic expression in lymph node metastases of mammary carcinoma
 - B. Nuclear expression in primary mammary carcinomas
 - C. Nuclear expression in mammary adenomas
 - D. Cytoplasmic expression in primary mammary carcinomas
 - E. Nuclear expression in non-neoplastic mammary tissue

2. Which of the following regions in the lungs of brachycephalic dogs is most affected by bronchial collapse:
 - A. Right middle bronchus
 - B. Right accessory bronchus
 - C. Left caudal lobe bronchus
 - D. Left subsegmental bronchus
 - E. Left principal bronchus

3. Which of the following feline epulides is the most common:
 - A. Giant cell
 - B. Fibromatous
 - C. Acanthomatous
 - D. Ossifying
 - E. None of above

4. Which of the following is true concerning pancreatitis in cats:
 - A. Ductal mucinous hyperplasia is a consistent feature
 - B. Numerous lymphocytes and plasma cells are a prominent feature
 - C. Fibrosis and inflammation was invariable associated with acinar cell atrophy and zymogen depletion
 - D. Fibrosis is a prominent feature in chronic pancreatitis
 - E. Is more common in the right limb of the pancreas in cats with GI related disease

5. Rat terrier dogs with mutations in the thyroid peroxidase gene have gross lesions of white matter loss in the following areas, EXCEPT:
 - A. Corpus callosum
 - B. Periventricular white matter
 - C. Terminal corona radiate
 - D. Cerebellar folia
 - E. Crus of the fornix

6. The most consistent lesion in cats with highly pathogenic avian influenza virus infection is:
 - A. Diffuse suppurative bronchopneumonia
 - B. Fibrinosuppurative pleuropneumoniae
 - C. Suppurative interstitial pneumonia
 - D. Random, sharply demarcated areas of hepatic necrosis
 - E. Marked bronchial associated lymphoid tissue (BALT) hyperplasia

7. All of the following are histologic features of canine congenital hepatic fibrosis, EXCEPT:
 - A. Portal bridging fibrosis
 - B. Nodular hepatocellular regeneration
 - C. Portal arteriolar reduplication

- D. Portal vein hypoplasia
- E. Biliary hyperplasia

8. What region of the spinal cord is most severely affected in Degenerative Myelopathy of Pembroke Welsh Corgis:

- A. Fasciculus gracilis
- B. Medial tectospinal tract
- C. Ventral spinocerebellar tract
- D. Dorsolateral fasciculus
- E. Medial tectospinal tract

9. Which of the following lesions is associated with long-term feeding of gamma-irradiated dry diets to cats:

- A. Myocardial degeneration and necrosis
- B. Bone marrow hypoplasia
- C. Leukoencephalomyelopathy
- D. Epidermal necrosis
- E. Mesenteric fat necrosis

10. All of the following are characteristics of copper-associated hepatitis in Labrador retrievers, EXCEPT:

- A. Centrilobular hepatitis
- B. Portal fibrosis
- C. Centrilobular fibrosis
- D. Pseudolobule formation
- E. Intrahepatic cholestasis

11. All of the following are characteristics of neuroaxonal dystrophy in Papillon dogs, EXCEPT:

- A. Accumulation of α -synuclein occurs in dystrophic axons
- B. Spheroids are positive for iron
- C. Spheroid formation is the prominent histologic feature
- D. Spheroids are immunopositive for calretinin and calbindin
- E. Dystrophic axons are most prominent in the nuclei of the medulla oblongata

12. The characteristic histological lesion in Fanconi syndrome in dogs is:

- A. Neutrophilic tubulitis
- B. Glomerular amyloidosis
- C. Karyomegaly of tubular cells
- D. Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis
- E. Eosinophilic intranuclear inclusions within tubular epithelium

13. The histological lesion of alopecia areata in dogs is:

- A. Miniaturization of hair follicles
- B. Peribulbar lymphocytic folliculitis
- C. Granulomatous inflammation targeted on sebaceous glands
- D. Follicular atrophy with abundant tricholemmal keratinization
- E. Follicular atrophy with distension of follicular infundibula with keratin

14. Which ocular tissue is most frequently affected in canine leishmaniasis:
- A. Ciliary body
 - B. Iris
 - C. Cornea
 - D. Conjunctiva
 - E. Sclera
15. All of the following are common histopathologic findings in melamine associated renal failure (MARF) in dogs and cats EXCEPT:
- A. Tubular degeneration and necrosis
 - B. Interstitial nephritis and fibrosis
 - C. Proximal tubules containing polarizable round, green crystals with striations
 - D. Neutrophilic tubulitis and tubular rupture
 - E. Tubular epithelial regeneration
16. Which of the following is NOT characteristic of canine granulocytic anaplasmosis:
- A. Self-limiting
 - B. *Anaplasma phagocytophilum* infects neutrophils
 - C. *A. phagocytophilum* infects eosinophils
 - D. Organisms cause increased neutrophil apoptosis
 - E. Thrombocytopenia
17. Which of the following is proapoptotic and whose deletion is associated with canine hemangiosarcoma:
- A. PIP3
 - B. PI3K
 - C. AKT
 - D. PTEN
 - E. VEGF
18. Lesions of hypertensive encephalopathy in cats with renal disease/failure are most commonly found in the:
- A. Cerebral white matter
 - B. Cerebellar white matter
 - C. Cerebral grey matter
 - D. Cerebellar grey matter
 - E. Brain stem nuclei
19. Which of the below histologic findings is observed in Golden Retrievers with Nonepidermolytic Ichthyosis:
- A. Moderate parakeratotic hyperkeratosis
 - B. Moderate epidermal hyperplasia
 - C. Moderate dermal inflammation
 - D. Vacuolated keratinocytes in the stratum granulosum/spinosum
 - E. Moderate numbers of transmigrating lymphocytes in epidermis
20. Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors (GISTs) in dogs tend to develop in the:
- i. Stomach
 - ii. Small intestine
 - iii. Large intestine
 - iv. Cecum
- A. i, ii
 - B. i, iii

- C. ii, iii
- D. ii, iv
- E. iii, iv

21. Interstitial lung disease in West Highland White Terriers is associated with increased:

- A. Type II collagen
- B. Type III collagen
- C. Type IV collagen
- D. Type VI collagen
- E. Elastin

22. The following lesions are noted in the lungs of a dog: pyogranulomatous and eosinophilic pneumonia with arterial thrombi and intravascular nematodes with small amounts of coelomyarian musculature, a large gastrointestinal tract; and uteri containing eggs. What is the most likely diagnosis:

- A. *Pneumonyssoides caninum*
- B. *Dirofilaria immitis*
- C. *Angiostrongylus vasorum*
- D. *Linguatula serrata*
- E. *Eucoleus aerophilus*

23. Mucopolysaccharidosis IIIa in dogs is due to deficient activity of which enzyme:

- A. Hexosaminidase
- B. Heparin-N-Sulfatase
- C. Beta1- Galactosidase
- D. Alpha-Neuraminidase
- E. Glucocerebrosidase

24. The 2 most common diagnoses in the amputated digits of felines are:

- i. Squamous Cell Carcinoma
- ii. Osteosarcoma
- iii. Mast cell tumor
- iv. Fibrosarcoma

- A. i, ii
- B. i, iii
- C. i, iv
- D. ii, iii
- E. ii, iv

25. Polymyositis/Degenerative polymyopathy in cats is due to:

- A. Hypernatremia
- B. Hyperphosphatemia
- C. Hyperkalemia
- D. Hypophosphatemia
- E. Hypokalemia