

**2014 Miniboard Exam**

**Candidate**

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**Small Animal Blank**

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Small Animal**

1. Dogs with congenital portosystemic shunts have which of the following?
  - a. Hepatic lipid depletion
  - b. Increased microvesicular lipidosis
  - c. Increased macrovesicular lipidosis
  - d. Intralobular differences in lipid distribution
  
2. Which of the following is true in toy Manchester terriers with cardiomyopathy?
  - a. Protracted clinical course
  - b. Clinical onset is in middle age
  - c. Right ventricle more severely affected than the left ventricle
  - d. Replacement of lost cardiomyocytes by abundant adipose tissue
  
3. In GM1 gangliosidosis, the accumulation of GM1 ganglioside is due to deficiency in which of the following?
  - a. Hexosaminidase
  - b. Beta-galactosidase
  - c. Alpha-L-fucosidase
  - d. Glucocerebrosidase
  
4. In cats with chronic renal disease, what histologic feature best correlates with severity of azotemia, hyperphosphatemia, and anemia?
  - a. Interstitial fibrosis
  - b. Glomerulosclerosis
  - c. Hyperplastic arteriosclerosis
  - d. Interstitial leukocytic inflammation
  
5. Which of the following describes the mechanism of heritable CNS hypomyelination in Springer spaniels?
  - a. Retardation of gliogenesis
  - b. Delay in oligodendrocyte maturation
  - c. Decreased numbers of oligodendrocytes
  - d. Gene mutation in myelin proteolipid protein production
  
6. Which of the following was decreased in feline myocardial fibrosis?
  - a. MMP2
  - b. TIMP2
  - c. TIMP3
  - d. TGF beta2
  
7. What is the cell of origin in canine peripheral giant cell granuloma (giant cell epulis)?

- a. Fibroblast
  - b. Osteoclast
  - c. Osteoblast
  - d. Macrophage
8. What did Cairn terriers develop as a sequela to Menetrier disease?
- a. Gastric ulcer
  - b. Gastric leiomyosarcoma
  - c. Gastric adenocarcinoma
  - d. Gastrointestinal stromal tumor
9. Which of the following is NOT associated with hepatosplenic lymphoma in dogs?
- a. Emperopolesis
  - b. Thrombocytopenia
  - c. Regenerative anemia
  - d. CD11D+ neoplastic cells
10. Canine perivascular wall tumors express:
- a. GFAP
  - b. Vimentin
  - c. Caldesmon
  - d. Smoothelin
11. Which of the following is negative for Bcl2 and BclxL in dogs?
- a. Neuroblastoma
  - b. Gliomatosis cerebri
  - c. Choroid plexus tumor
  - d. Primitive neuroectodermal tumor
12. Which of the following is NOT predictive for invasion and regional lymph node metastasis in canine mammary tumors?
- a. Micropapillary pattern
  - b. Peripheral infiltration
  - c. Vasculogenic mimicry
  - d. Histologic grade
13. Which of the following is NOT found in feline adenosquamous pulmonary carcinoma?
- a. Surfactant A
  - b. EGFR
  - c. TTF1
  - d. p53
14. Which of the following is the receptor for feline calicivirus?
- a. JAMA

- b. JAMB
  - c. SLAM
  - d. Nectin 4
15. Neoplastic cells in feline restrictive orbital myofibroblastic sarcoma are negative for:
- a. Smooth muscle actin
  - b. Vimentin
  - c. S100
  - d. CD18
16. Which of the following is NOT seen in Chinese shar-peis with renal amyloidosis?
- a. Increased urine protein-creatinine ratio
  - b. Increased serum creatinine
  - c. Nephrotic syndrome
  - d. Hypoalbuminemia
17. In feline amyloid-producing odontogenic tumors, neoplastic cells AND amyloid material were immunohistochemically positive for which of the following?
- a. S-100
  - b. Calretinin
  - c. Amelogenin
  - d. Ameloblastin
18. Which of the following is localized in normal collecting duct epithelium in dogs?
- a. Aqp1
  - b. Aqp2
  - c. Tamm-Horsfall protein
  - d. Glutathione-S-transferase
19. Which of the following is a clinical pathology finding in Alaskan malamutes with chondrodysplasia?
- a. Hypoproteinemia
  - b. Hemolytic anemia
  - c. Hypophosphatemia
  - d. Hypergammaglobulinemia
20. Lymphocytic myositis in cats has been associated with which of the following?
- a. *Streptococcus* spp.
  - b. *Bartonella henselae*
  - c. Feline leukemia virus
  - d. Feline immunodeficiency virus
21. Which of the following is NOT a feature of collie eye anomaly?
- a. Diffuse choroidal hypoplasia

- b. Posterior staphyloma
  - c. Always unilateral
  - d. Retinal rosettes
22. Which of the following is NOT a common finding in canine hypothyroidism?
- a. Myxedema
  - b. Glomerular lipidosis
  - c. Hypcholesterolemia
  - d. Normocytic, normochromic anemia
23. A histologic lesion characterized by individual keratinocyte apoptosis in all layers of the epidermis accompanied by lymphocyte satellitosis is most consistent with a diagnosis of:
- a. Systemic lupus erythematosus
  - b. Stevens-Johnson syndrome
  - c. Exfoliative canine lupus erythematosus
  - d. Vesicular cutaneous lupus erythematosus
24. Which of the following lesions was NOT found in the elbow joints of adult domestic cats?
- a. Cartilage ulceration with exposure of the subchondral bone
  - b. Intra-articular osteochondral fragments
  - c. Cartilage erosion with mild fibrillation
  - d. Fragmented medial coronoid process
25. Which of the following is NOT a common finding in canine hypercortisolism?
- a. Cutaneous mineralization
  - b. Muscular hypertrophy
  - c. Epidermal atrophy
  - d. Lymphopenia