

2015 Miniboard Exam
Lab Animal Blank

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1. Which RNA virus in C58 mice is a potential model for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)?
 - a. Murid herpes virus 3
 - b. Pneumonia virus of mice
 - c. Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus
 - d. Lactate dehydrogenase-elevating virus

2. The common marmoset (*Callithrix jacchus*) can be a model for which of the following?
 - a. Congenital ventricular septal defect
 - b. Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis
 - c. Gallbladder mucocele
 - d. Urolithiasis

3. Which of the following is seen in Dutch belted rabbits following administration of the alpha2 agonist detomidine?
 - a. Gastric ulceration
 - b. Cecal tonsil necrosis
 - c. Renal mineralization
 - d. Myocardial degeneration

4. Which of the following is NOT found in spontaneous lymphoma in Japanese macaques (*Macaca fuscata*)?
 - a. Splenomegaly
 - b. CD3 positive tumor cells
 - c. CD20 positive tumor cells
 - d. Lymphocryptovirus-2 associated tumor cells

5. Which of the following is NOT a virulence factor that interferes with actin polymerization in non-human primates infected with *Yersinia pestis*?
 - a. YopE
 - b. YopH
 - c. YopJ
 - d. YopT

6. *Mycoplasma coccoides* is transmitted by which of the following in mice?
 - a. *Polypax serrata*
 - b. *Demodex musculi*
 - c. *Ornityssus bacoti*
 - d. *Trichoecius romboutsii*

7. Which of the following developmental abnormalities are found in *Cyp1b1*^{-/-} mice?
 - a. Left ventricular myocardiocyte degeneration
 - b. Loss of ocular trabecular meshwork collagen
 - c. Cerebellar Purkinje cell degeneration
 - d. Erythrocyte aplasia

8. Which strains of mice commonly have forebrain commissure defects with aplasia of the corpus callosum?
 - a. C57BL/6 and C3H
 - b. 129 and C57BL/6
 - c. BALB/c and 129
 - d. C3H and FBV/N

9. Which of the following are found in bromodichloroacetic acid (BDCA)-exposed F344/NTac rats?
 - a. Hepatic centrilobular necrosis
 - b. Mammary adenocarcinoma
 - c. Necrotizing pancreatitis
 - d. Myocardial fibrosis

10. Which of the following causes transmissible murine colonic hyperplasia?
 - a. Murine rotavirus
 - b. Murine norovirus-1
 - c. *Citrobacter rodentium*
 - d. *Lawsonia intracellularis*

11. Which of the following is NOT seen in ovariectomized cynomolgus monkeys with chronic cadmium treatment?
 - a. Normocytic-normochromic anemia
 - b. Renal proximal tubular atrophy
 - c. Increased blood vitamin D₃
 - d. Osteomalacic osteopenia

12. Which of the following produce pathognomonic intranuclear inclusions in the apical portion of murine intestinal epithelial cells?
 - a. Mouse cytomegalovirus
 - b. Murine adenovirus-2
 - c. Murid herpesvirus-3
 - d. K virus

13. Which of the following experimentally causes malignant catarrhal fever in rabbits?
 - a. Ovine herpesvirus-2
 - b. Caprine herpesvirus-2

- c. Hippotragine herpesvirus-2
 - d. Alacephaline herpesvirus-2
14. Which of the following is a cause of rat bite fever in humans?
- a. *Streptobacillus moniliformis*
 - b. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
 - c. *Streptococcus equisimilis*
 - d. *Enterococcus faecalis*
15. Which of the following is NOT important in susceptibility to polyomavirus-associated oncogenesis in mice?
- a. VP1
 - b. Mtv-7
 - c. MuERV
 - d. PyV-MT
16. Mice minute virus is dependent upon which phase of the cell cycle for virus replication?
- a. S
 - b. M
 - c. G₁
 - d. G₂
17. A common lesion in KK/IHJ mice is:
- a. Cataract
 - b. Vibrissa mineralization
 - c. Nasal cavity amyloidosis
 - d. Pancreatic islet hypoplasia
18. Tg.rasH2 mice are genetically modified to express which human protein?
- a. p3
 - b. p16
 - c. p21
 - d. p63
19. In common marmosets (*Callithrix jacchus*) with chronic progressive glomerulonephropathy, the earliest ultrastructural glomerular lesion is:
- a. Peripheral mesangial proliferation
 - b. Podocyte foot process effacement
 - c. Paramesangial electron dense deposits
 - d. Irregular glomerular basement membranes
20. In female Tg.rasH2 mice, increased body weight gain is correlated with increased incidence of:

- a. Hemangiosarcoma
 - b. Pulmonary adenoma
 - c. Harderian gland tumors
 - d. Alveolar-bronchiolar carcinoma
21. Which of the following lesions are not seen in hamsters infected with parvovirus?
- a. Cerebellar hypoplasia
 - b. Cerebral hemorrhage
 - c. Testicular atrophy
 - d. Missing incisors
22. In stressed rhesus monkeys (*Macaca mulatta*), the most likely cause of sclerosing cholangiohepatitis is:
- a. Hepatitis A virus
 - b. *Toxoplasma gondii*
 - c. *Cryptosporidium* sp.
 - d. *Francisella tularensis*
23. In Göttingen minipigs, examination of which organ is most useful for determining estrous cycle stage?
- a. Cervix
 - b. Uterus
 - c. Vagina
 - d. Mammary gland
24. In rats, pyruvate dehydrogenase kinase inhibitors cause steatosis and necrosis in the:
- a. Liver
 - b. Heart
 - c. Kidney
 - d. Adrenal cortex
25. In Fischer 344 rats, peritoneal mesotheliomas arise most commonly from the:
- a. Omentum
 - b. Parovarian tissue
 - c. Testicular tunica vaginalis
 - d. Serosa of the epididymal caput

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Lab Animal Key

1. D P&B:30
2. B VetPath 2015;52(2):404
3. D P&B:301
4. C VetPath 23 Sep 2014 online
5. C R&C:370
6. A P&B:87
7. B VetPath 2015;52(2):397
8. C P&B:101
9. B VetPath 02 Mar 2015 online
10. C P&B:55
11. C VetPath 2014;51(5):919
12. B P&B:19
13. C VetPath 2014;51(2):439
14. A P&B:71
15. C P&B:22
16. A P&B:24
17. B VetPath 2014;51(4):846
18. C ToxPath 2013;41(8):1058
19. B ToxPath 2013;41(8):1106
20. A ToxPath 2014;42(7):1143
21. A P&B:181
22. C VetPath 2014;51(4):121
23. B ToxPath 2014;42(8):1197
24. B ToxPath 2014;42(8):1250
25. C ToxPath 2014;42(5):863