

**2012 Miniboard Exam**  
**Large Animal Blank**

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### Large Animal

1. Regarding valvular endocarditis of slaughter-age pigs, which is NOT a finding consistent with a diagnosis of *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*?
  - a. Affects older pigs
  - b. Contains large, deeply rooted colonies
  - c. Lacks mineralization
  - d. Multiple valves are affected
  - e. Granulomatous inflammation predominates
2. Myocardial adenomatoid tumors in cattle are immunopositive for ALL BUT WHICH of the following?
  - a. Keratin
  - b. Factor VIII
  - c. Vimentin
  - d. Calretinin
  - e. WT1
3. What is the most common cardiac defect in neonatal foals?
  - a. Acardia
  - b. Ectopia cordis
  - c. Ventricular septal defect
  - d. Tetralogy of fallot
  - e. Tricuspid valve atresia
4. In which of the following areas of the ovine fetal brain are lesions present following infection of pregnant ewes with *Toxoplasma gondii*?
  - i. Level of the optic tract
  - ii. Rostral margin of the pons
  - iii. 4 mm caudal to the ansate sulcus
  - iv. Caudal cerebellum
  - a. i. and ii.
  - b. i., ii., and iii
  - c. i., ii., iii., and iv.
  - d. i. and iv.
5. In pigs infected with *Lawsonia intracellularis*, which of the following is the first site of colonization by the bacteria?
  - a. Villar tips
  - b. Crypts
  - c. Lacteals
  - d. Lamina propria
  - e. Submucosa

6. What is the primary site of infection in cattle with foot and mouth disease following aerosol inoculation?
  - a. Bronchiolar associated lymphoid tissue
  - b. Type I pneumocytes
  - c. Respiratory epithelium
  - d. Lymphocytes of the tonsils
  - e. Epithelium of tonsillar crypts
7. What is the most common site of arterial calcification in race horses?
  - a. Tunica intima of the left branchial arch
  - b. Tunica media of the left branchial arch
  - c. Tunica intima of the pulmonary arterial bifurcation
  - d. Tunica media of the pulmonary artery bifurcation
  - e. Tunica media of the descending aorta
8. Where is the principle site of AA amyloid deposition in sheep?
  - a. Lung
  - b. Duodenum
  - c. Liver
  - d. Kidney
  - e. Spleen
9. In which of the following sites are protozoal cysts found in experimental caprine besnoitiosis?
  - a. Testicle
  - b. Lung
  - c. Liver
  - d. Kidney
  - e. Spleen
10. In equine sarcoids, binding of the bovine papillomavirus E5 oncoprotein to which of the following results in progression from G1 to S phase of the cell cycle?
  - a. PI3K-Akt
  - b. D cyclin
  - c. T cell receptor
  - d. PDGF $\beta$  receptor
  - e. Retinoblastoma (Rb)
11. ALL BUT WHICH of the following findings are seen in horses with pulmonary silicosis and bone fragility syndrome?
  - a. Elevated serum phosphorus
  - b. Elevated serum ionized calcium
  - c. Elevated PTH
  - d. Decreased serum vitamin D levels
  - e. Increased RANK ligand expression by T-cells
12. Which muscle was most consistently damaged in rayless goldenrod associated tremetol toxicosis in goats?
  - a. Quadriceps femoris

- b. Left ventricular free wall
  - c. Sartorius
  - d. Pectoralis
  - e. Masseter
13. Usnic acid toxicity in monogastrics causes which of the following?
- a. Hepatotoxicity
  - b. Myonecrosis in the heart
  - c. Myonecrosis in appendicular skeleton
  - d. Myonecrosis in axial skeleton
  - e. Demyelination in all segments of spinal cord
14. For which of the following species is ryanodine receptor mutation inherited as an autosomal recessive trait?
- a. Horse
  - b. Dog
  - c. Pig
  - d. Ox
  - e. Cat
15. Which statement is false regarding atypical transmissible spongiform encephalopathy with relation to classical BSE in cattle?
- a. Clinical signs less prominent
  - b. Younger animals are affected
  - c. Lesions are NOT found in the obex
  - d. Amyloid production is more common
  - e. Targets the thalamus and olfactory bulb
16. What is the major virulence factor in *Streptococcus suis* type 2?
- a. LPS
  - b. Capsular protein F
  - c. Suilysin
  - d. Necrolysin
  - e. Lipoarabanomanin
17. Which of the following was NOT an age related change in horse brains?
- a. Perivascular lymphoid cuffs
  - b. Hemosiderin deposits
  - c. Lipofuscin deposits
  - d. Calcium deposits in vessels
  - e. Spheroids
18. Which of the following is NOT a feature of somatic cell nuclear transfer clone pregnancies which reach term in cattle, sheep, and mice?
- a. Hydroallantois
  - b. Increased birth weights
  - c. Stromal fibrosis of the placenta
  - d. Dermal hemorrhage

- e. Hydrocephalus
19. Which vessels are most affected by veno-occlusive lesions in equine exercise induced pulmonary hemorrhage?
- a. Alveolar capillaries
  - b. Pulmonary arteries
  - c. Pulmonary veins
  - d. Intralobular veins
  - e. Intralobular arteries
20. Which layer of the retina is most severely affected in horses with Borna virus infection?
- a. Outer nuclear layer
  - b. Outer plexiform layer
  - c. Inner nuclear layer
  - d. Inner plexiform layer
  - e. Nerve fiber layer
21. What is the most common primary ocular neoplasm in the horse?
- a. Iridociliary adenoma
  - b. Medulloepithelioma
  - c. Diffuse iris melanoma
  - d. Anterior uveal melanocytoma
  - e. Lymphoma
22. Which of the following chondrodysplastic syndromes is inherited as an incompletely dominant genetic trait?
- a. Holstein bulldog
  - b. Dexter bulldog
  - c. Hereford snorter
  - d. Telemark lethal
  - e. All of the above
23. Deficiency in which of the following has been associated with ovine white liver disease?
- a. Cobalt
  - b. Selenium
  - c. Manganese
  - d. Copper
  - e. Iron
24. Maple syrup urine disease of Hereford and shorthorn cattle is caused by which of the following?
- a. Arginosuccinate synthetase deficiency
  - b. Mutation in gene encoding glycogen branching enzyme 1
  - c. Halogenated salicylanilide toxicosis
  - d. Branched chain  $\alpha$ -ketoacid decarboxylase deficiency
  - e. Red maple toxicosis
25. What is the cell of origin for equine pulmonary granular cell tumors?
- a. Smooth muscle
  - b. Skeletal muscle

- c. Schwann cell
- d. Neuroendocrine cell
- e. Histiocyte