

2014 Miniboard Exam

Large Animal Blank

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1. Hydrocephalus in stillborn Friesian foals is characterized by:
 - a. Ectasia of jugular foramen
 - b. Petrosal bone malformation
 - c. Sparing of cerebellar foliar architecture
 - d. Nonsuppurative perivascular meningoencephalitis
2. In horses, the most sensitive and specific immunohistochemical marker for melanoma is:
 - a. S100
 - b. PNL2
 - c. PGP 9.5
 - d. Melan A
3. Craniofacial lesions in osteopetrosic red angus calves have been attributed to a deletion mutation in what gene?
 - a. COMM-D
 - b. SLC4LA2
 - c. XRA71
 - d. SLR-Y
4. The following changes are typical for *Lawsonia intracellularare* (proliferative enteropathy) in pigs, EXCEPT:
 - a. Crypt abscesses
 - b. Marked reduction of goblet cells
 - c. Hyperplasia of intestinal crypt cells
 - d. Marked infiltration of inflammatory cells into the lamina propria
5. Which swine respiratory pathogen is the ONLY one which induces widespread necrotizing bronchitis and bronchiolitis?
 - a. Influenza A virus
 - b. Porcine circovirus 2
 - c. *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae*
 - d. *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae*
6. Sporidesmin toxicosis causes which of the following in cows?
 - a. Myocardial necrosis
 - b. Acute renal failure
 - c. Acute laminitis
 - d. Facial eczema

7. What dendritic cell marker is the most sensitive marker for any dendritic cell of hematopoietic origin in cattle?
- CD1b
 - MHC II
 - CD 208
 - CD 205
8. The most common primary lung tumor in adult horses is:
- Lymphoma
 - Granular cell tumor
 - Bronchioalveolar adenoma
 - Bronchioalveolar carcinoma
9. Which of the following is the primary gross lesion seen with equine monocytic ehrlichiosis in horses?
- Thymic necrosis
 - Suppurative hepatitis
 - Necrotizing enterocolitis
 - Leukocytoclastic vasculitis
10. Gross lesions observed in sheep following ingestion of T-2 mycotoxin include all of the following EXCEPT:
- Rumenitis and ulcerative abomasitis
 - Exocrine pancreas necrosis
 - Lymphoid hyperplasia
 - Brain edema
11. Lethal white foal syndrome in horses is characterized by which of the following?
- Endothelin-B receptor mutation
 - Cerebellar hypoplasia
 - Hydrocephalus
 - Atresia ani
12. The following small to medium sized blood vessels are consistently involved in polyarteritis nodosa in sheep, EXCEPT:
- Skin
 - Lung
 - Uterus
 - Ovaries
13. All of the following host defense molecules act as opsonins in the bovine respiratory tract EXCEPT:
- Surfactant protein A
 - Complement

- c. Pentraxin
 - d. Lipocalin
14. Which of the following is increased in bracken-fern related bladder tumors in cattle?
- a. p53
 - b. Cyclin D1
 - c. Uroplakin III
 - d. Cytokeratin 7
15. Acute western aster (*Symphytum ascendens*) plant toxicosis in steers causes:
- a. Adrenocortical necrosis
 - b. Renal mineralization
 - c. Myocardial necrosis
 - d. Pulmonary edema
16. Recurrent uveitis in horses is associated with:
- a. *Streptococcus equi zooepidemicus*
 - b. *Borrelia burgdorferi*
 - c. *Leptospira pomona*
 - d. *Ehrlichia equi*
17. Which of the following is NOT a common gross lesion in ruminants with Schmallenburg virus?
- a. Arthrogryposis
 - b. Hydranencephaly
 - c. Bragnathia superior
 - d. Cerebellar hypoplasia
18. The Corriedale sheep is a model for Dubin-Johnson syndrome in which there is defective excretion of:
- a. Unconjugated bilirubin
 - b. Conjugated bilirubin
 - c. Copper
 - d. Iron
19. A deficiency in which of the following results in bovine leukocyte adhesion deficiency?
- a. CD18
 - b. VCAM-1
 - c. L-selectin
 - d. Sialyl-Lewis X
20. Which of the following is NOT caused by sodium fluoroacetate (1080) intoxication in selenium and copper deficient sheep?
- a. Interstitial pneumonia

- b. Pulmonary edema
 - c. Hydropericardium
 - d. Hydrothorax
21. Which of the following is NOT found in congenital hypothyroidism-dysmaturity syndrome in foals?
- a. Delayed mineralization of carpal bones
 - b. Contracted carpal flexor tendons
 - c. Mandibular prognathism
 - d. Thyroid hypoplasia
22. *Wedelia glauca* intoxication in cattle causes:
- a. Cerebral edema
 - b. Glomerulonephritis
 - c. Myocardial necrosis
 - d. Centrilobular hepatic necrosis
23. Which of the following does NOT occur in persistently infected calves with bovine pestivirus (BVDV)?
- a. Reduced mineralized surface of bones
 - b. Decreased TRAP+ osteoclasts
 - c. Impaired osteoclast function
 - d. Osteopetrosis
24. Which of the following is the ONLY papillomavirus amplified in equine penile squamous cell carcinoma?
- a. EPV1
 - b. EPV2
 - c. EPV3
 - d. EPV4
25. *Trema micrantha* toxicosis in sheep causes:
- a. Pulmonary edema
 - b. Lymphoid depletion
 - c. Adrenocortical necrosis
 - d. Renal papillary necrosis