

2014 Miniboard Exam

Candidate

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 osteopetrotic 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 intracellulare* (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. Sporodesmin 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?
 - a. CD1b
 - b. MHC II
 - c. CD 208
 - d. CD 205

8. The most common primary lung tumor in adult horses is:
 - a. Lymphoma
 - b. Granular cell tumor
 - c. Bronchioalveolar adenoma
 - d. Bronchioalveolar carcinoma

9. Which of the following is the primary gross lesion seen with equine monocytic ehrlichiosis in horses?
 - a. Thymic necrosis
 - b. Suppurative hepatitis
 - c. Necrotizing enterocolitis
 - d. Leukocytoclastic vasculitis

10. Gross lesions observed in sheep following ingestion of T-2 mycotoxin include all of the following EXCEPT:
 - a. Rumenitis and ulcerative abomasitis
 - b. Exocrine pancreas necrosis
 - c. Lymphoid hyperplasia
 - d. Brain edema

11. Lethal white foal syndrome in horses is characterized by which of the following?
 - a. Endothelin-B receptor mutation
 - b. Cerebellar hypoplasia
 - c. Hydrocephalus
 - d. Atresia ani

12. The following small to medium sized blood vessels are consistently involved in polyarteritis nodosa in sheep, EXCEPT:
 - a. Skin
 - b. Lung
 - c. Uterus
 - d. Ovaries

13. All of the following host defense molecules act as opsonins in the bovine respiratory tract EXCEPT:
 - a. Surfactant protein A
 - b. 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 (*Symphytichum 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