

2009 Miniboard Exam
Small Animal

1. What spinal cord segment exhibits the most severe axonal loss in Degenerative Myelopathy in Pembroke Welsh Corgis?
 - A. Segment T1
 - B. Segment T12
 - C. Segment C6
 - D. Segment L1
 - E. Segment L7
2. The following histologic features are consistent with Feline Gastrointestinal Eosinophilic Sclerosing Fibroplasia, EXCEPT:
 - A. Intralesional bacteria
 - B. Foci of dysplastic osteoblasts
 - C. Eosinophilic inflammation
 - D. Large reactive fibroblasts
 - E. Trabeculae of dense collagen bundles
3. Which EM finding specifically supports a diagnosis of Feline Pulmonary Langerhans Cell Histiocytosis:
 - A. Numerous undulations and interdigitations
 - B. Numerous large phagosomes and phagolysosomes
 - C. Presence of Birbeck's granules
 - D. Plasma membrane pseudopods
 - E. Numerous large Golgi complexes
4. Histologic findings in cats infected with highly pathogenic avian influenza (H5N1) include all of the following EXCEPT:
 - A. Necrotizing hepatitis
 - B. Necrohemorrhagic enteritis
 - C. Bronchointerstitial pneumonia
 - D. Splenic lymphoid necrosis
 - E. Adrenocortical necrosis
5. Microscopic features of renal dysplasia in the dog include all of the following EXCEPT:
 - A. Mature glomeruli
 - B. Persistence of metanephric ducts
 - C. Presence of primitive mesenchyme
 - D. Atypical (adenomatoid) tubular epithelium
 - E. Presence of cartilagenous and/or osseous tissue
6. Which of the following favors corneal scarring over normal corneal regeneration in cats and dogs:
 - A. TGF- β
 - B. EGF
 - C. HGF
 - D. KGF
 - E. Normal tear film production
7. The most common location of feline reactive angioendotheliomatosis is:
 - A. Liver
 - B. Spleen
 - C. Heart
 - D. Lymph nodes
 - E. Pancreas

8. In the muscle of dogs, *Hepatozoon americanum* forms "onion skin" cysts in which cell:

- A. Muscle cell
- B. Endomysial fibroblast
- C. Perimysial fibroblast
- D. Satellite cell
- E. Macrophage

9. Which of the following histologic lesions is/are associated with rapidly progressive and fatal Idiopathic Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension:

- 1. Isolated vessel medial hypertrophy
- 2. Vessel medial hypertrophy with intimal thickening
- 3. Vessel medial hypertrophy with intimal thickening and plexiform lesions
- 4. Exudative alveolitis

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 3 and 4
- D. 2
- E. 2 and 4

10. What cell phenotype is NOT expressed in Feline Large Granular Lymphocyte (LGL) Lymphoma:

- A. CD8 β
- B. CD8 $\alpha\alpha$ +
- C. CD4+CD8 $\alpha\alpha$ +
- D. CD3 ϵ +
- E. CD4+

11. All of the following are true regarding immunohistochemical findings for uveal spindle cell tumor of blue-eyed dogs EXCEPT:

- A. S-100 negative
- B. Desmin negative
- C. Melan-A negative
- D. Vimentin positive
- E. Smooth muscle actin negative

12. An antibody found to be very specific for canine plasmacytomas is:

- A. MUM/IRF4
- B. Mum-1p
- C. CD18
- D. CD68
- E. CD3

13. Melanamine and cyanuric acid crystals in the kidneys of dogs and cats are located in:

- A. Proximal convoluted tubules
- B. Distal convoluted tubules
- C. Collecting ducts
- D. Both B and C
- E. Both A and B

14. Mucopolysaccharidosis IIIA in Huntaway dogs is caused by deficient activity of:

- A. Heparin N-sulfatase
- B. β -mannosidase
- C. β -galactosidase

- D. α -neuraminidase
- E. Hexosaminidase

15. Which of the following is the most aggressive gingival neoplasm in the cat:

- A. Fibromatous epulis
- B. Acanthomatous epulis
- C. Ossifying epulis
- D. Giant cell epulis
- E. Fibromatous epulis of periodontal ligament origin

16. Which of the following is NOT a common location for Hemangiosarcoma in the cat:

- A. Liver
- B. Spleen
- C. Heart
- D. Subcutaneous
- E. Cutaneous

17. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of mammary invasive micropapillary carcinoma (IMC) in cats:

- A. Large tumor size
- B. Marked desmoplasia
- C. High histologic grade
- D. Deep muscle invasion
- E. Low survival rates

18. The most common locations of Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST) in the dog are:

- A. Stomach and small intestine
- B. Small intestine and large intestine
- C. Stomach and large intestine
- D. Small intestine and cecum
- E. Large intestine and cecum

19. The major lesion associated with Vitamin A toxicity in cats is:

- A. Squamous metaplasia of the parotid salivary duct
- B. Pulmonary hypoplasia
- C. Subcutaneous edema
- D. Deforming cervical spondylosis
- E. Hepatic cysts

20. Histologically, CNS hypomyelination in the Rat Terrier with congenital goiter primarily affects:

- A. The corpus callosum
- B. The corona radiata
- C. The longitudinal fibers of the pons
- D. The pyramids
- E. The lateral funiculi of the spinal cord

21. The histologic feature of oral melanocytic neoplasms in the dog that provides the most accurate prediction of biologic behavior (i.e. – malignant behavior) is:

- A. Mitotic index
- B. Nuclear atypia
- C. Presence of deep inflammation
- D. Presence of intralesional necrosis
- E. Presence of junctional activity

22. Screening for what substance can be used to diagnose diabetic cats with acromegaly:

- A. TSH
- B. ACTH
- C. Cortisol
- D. IGF-1
- E. PTH

23. Skin fragility syndrome in the cat is associated with all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. FIP
- B. Hypoadrenocorticism
- C. Diabetes Mellitus
- D. Hepatic lipidosis
- E. Cholangiocarcinoma

24. In cats and dogs, Nesidioblastosis is:

- A. Multifocal glial nodules in the cerebral cortex
- B. Multifocal myoblast nodules in the heart
- C. Combined ductular and islet cell proliferation in the pancreas
- D. Multiple melanocytic nevi in the dermis
- E. Formation of redundant folds of mucosa in the stomach

25. Which of the following is NOT a component of Tetralogy of Fallot in dogs:

- A. Pulmonic stenosis
- B. Aortic stenosis
- C. Ventricular septal defect
- D. Overriding aorta
- E. Right Ventricular Hypertrophy