

Miniboard Exam 2011 Veterinary Pathology- Small Animal

1. Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 influenza virus antigen was detected in all of the following tissues in the cat EXCEPT:
 - A. Bronchial epithelium
 - B. Bronchiolar epithelium
 - C. Type II pneumocytes
 - D. Type I pneumocytes
 - E. Alveolar macrophages
2. The most common site for development of Feline cutaneous leishmaniasis is:
 - A. The periocular skin
 - B. The muzzle
 - C. The pinna
 - D. The ventral abdomen
 - E. The digits
3. The strongest predictive variable for feline mast cell tumor is:
 - A. Cytoplasmic granule density
 - B. Mitotic index
 - C. Eosinophil count
 - D. KIT pattern
 - E. Lymphocytic infiltrates
4. Which of the following is NOT a criterion for diagnosing a high grade mast cell tumor using the 2-tier histologic grading system:
 - A. Tumor depth
 - B. ≥ 3 multinucleated (3 or more nuclei) cells in 10 hpf
 - C. ≥ 3 bizarre nuclei in 10 hpf
 - D. Karyomegaly
 - E. ≥ 7 mitotic figures in 10 hpf
5. The pulmonary nematode *Aelurostrongylus abstrusus* has also been identified in the glands of which section of the gastrointestinal tract in the cat:
 - A. Stomach
 - B. Duodenum
 - C. Jejunum
 - D. Ileum
 - E. Colon
6. Using multivariate analysis, which parameter was the most effective in predicting outcome in dogs with oral melanoma:
 - A. Mitotic rate
 - B. A high Ki-67 score
 - C. Nuclear atypia
 - D. Location within the oral cavity
 - E. Amount of melanin pigment within neoplastic cells
7. In feline pulmonary Langerhans cell histiocytosis, lesional histiocytes expressed which of the following?
 - A. CD20
 - B. CD18
 - C. Vimentin
 - D. B and C
 - E. All of the above
8. Which of the following is not used to classify a lesion as Actinic Keratosis in cats?
 - A. Loss of the normal architecture confined to the basal and spinous layers
 - B. Superficial involvement of the hair follicle
 - C. Abrupt transition between the lesional and nonlesional epidermis

- D. Mild to moderate nuclear atypia
- E. Presence of apoptotic cells

9. Which of the following is FALSE in cases of feline gastrointestinal eosinophilic sclerosing fibroplasias?

- A. Vomiting was the most common presenting sign
- B. In some cases the lesions involved the pancreas
- C. The lesions most commonly involved the pyloric sphincter
- D. The fewest cases were noted in the small intestine
- E. Lymph nodes were not noted to be involved

10. Which of the following is TRUE in dogs with *Leishmania infantum* infections?

- A. Dogs with facial skin lesion showed a higher parasite load in cervical lymph nodes
- B. Dogs with facial skin lesion showed a higher parasite load in parotid lymph nodes
- C. Dogs with facial skin lesion showed a higher parasite load in mandibular lymph nodes
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

11. All are features of uveodermatologic syndrome (Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada-like syndrome) EXCEPT:

- A. Leukotrichia
- B. Pigmentary incontinence
- C. Interface dermatitis with histiocytic predominance
- D. Frequent vacuolar degeneration of basal keratinocytes
- E. Granulomatous endophthalmitis

12. When present, _____ is the pathognomonic lesion of glaucoma in the dog and cat:

- A. Goniodysgenesis
- B. Buphthalmos with corneal striae
- C. Atrophy of retinal inner nuclear cell layer
- D. Loss of retinal ganglion cell layer
- E. Excavation (“cupping”) of the optic disk

13. The intestine and the _____ are the most commonly involved sites of protothecosis in dogs:

- A. Skin
- B. Eye
- C. Liver
- D. Brain
- E. Heart

14. All of the following are causes of feline ulcerative stomatitis EXCEPT:

- A. Uremia
- B. Feline calicivirus
- C. Feline herpesvirus I
- D. Pemphigus vulgaris
- E. Diabetes insipidus

15. All of the following histologic changes were noted in dogs with congenital hepatic fibrosis EXCEPT:

- A. Severe bridging fibrosis
- B. Marked increase in numbers of bile ducts
- C. Absence or lack of portal vein profiles
- D. Nodular regeneration
- E. Mild arteriolar hyperplasia

16. All of the following are true regarding copper associated hepatitis in Labrador retrievers EXCEPT:

- A. Histologic lesions include centrilobular pigmented granulomas
- B. The identified genetic defect is in the COMD1 gene
- C. Histologic lesions include bridging fibrosis
- D. Histologic lesions include nodular regeneration
- E. Histologic lesions include pseudolobule formation

17. In an acute fatal outbreak of hemorrhagic pneumonia in intensively housed shelter dogs in California, all of the following statements are true EXCEPT:
- A. All dogs had hemothorax
 - B. The primary bacterial isolate was *Streptococcus equi subsp. zooepidemicus*
 - C. Large and medium sized airways were worst affected
 - D. Septic thromboemboli were common
 - E. Large numbers of gram-positive cocci were found with macrophages and free within alveolar spaces
18. In the feline liver, the progenitor cell compartment is easily demonstrated by immunohistochemical staining for:
- A. CK19
 - B. CK7
 - C. CK18
 - D. Hepar1
 - E. MRP2
19. In a recent review of canine synovial myxomas the most commonly affected sites were:
- A. Stifle and digit
 - B. Stifle and elbow
 - C. Stifle and shoulder
 - D. Elbow and digit
 - E. Digit and shoulder
20. All of the following are lesions associated with cocaine toxicosis in canines EXCEPT:
- A. Subepicardial and epicardial hemorrhage
 - B. Degeneration of cardiac myofibers
 - C. Pericardial effusion
 - D. Valvulopathy
 - E. Pulmonary hemorrhage
21. All of the following are histological lesions in Dalmatian dogs with familial acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) EXCEPT:
- A. Atypical hyperplasia of bronchiolar epithelium
 - B. Consistent formation of alveolar hyaline membranes
 - C. Patchy fibrosis
 - D. Squamous and myofibroblastic metaplasia
 - E. Lymphohistiocytic interstitial inflammation
22. All of the following are histologic findings of juvenile pancreatic atrophy in greyhounds EXCEPT:
- A. Only the exocrine pancreatic cells are affected
 - B. Acinar cell apoptosis
 - C. Zymogen granule loss
 - D. Lymphoplasmacytic pancreatitis
 - E. Cytoplasmic clearing or vacuolar changed
23. Which of the following is NOT true regarding Myopathy of Labrador Retrievers?
- A. Affected muscles exhibit a marked increase in fiber size variation
 - B. Variation in fiber size is most severe in older dogs
 - C. Autosomal recessive
 - D. Muscle atrophy is consistently apparent grossly
 - E. The temporalis muscles appear to be particularly prone to atrophy
24. Which of the following is NOT a histologic feature of progressive juvenile nephropathy of French mastiff dogs?
- A. Capillary wall thickening with immune complex deposition
 - B. Cystic glomerular atrophy
 - C. Glomerular hypercellularity
 - D. Tubular atrophy
 - E. Renal dysplasia

25. Degenerative polymyopathy in cats is primarily due to which of the following?
- A. Hyperkalemia
 - B. Hypocalcemia
 - C. Hypokalemia
 - D. Hypomagnesium
 - E. Hypercalcemia