

2015 Miniboard Exam
Small Animal Blank

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1. Which of the following is associated with decreased survival time in dogs with osteosarcoma of extracranial flat and irregular bones?
 - a. Mitotic index
 - b. Tumor location
 - c. Histologic grade
 - d. Percent decrease of ALP above normal blood levels

2. Which of the following is NOT expressed in canine orbital hibernomas?
 - a. Uncoupling protein-1
 - b. Smooth muscle actin
 - c. Myogenin
 - d. MyoD

3. Which of the following is NOT seen in Pembroke Welsh corgis with canine degenerative myelopathy?
 - a. Decreased expression of glutamate/aspartate transporter (GLAST)
 - b. Decreased numbers of neurons in the spinal ventral horns
 - c. Decreased expression of glutamate transporter-1 (GLT-1)
 - d. Lipofuscin-laden neurons

4. Which of the following is NOT associated with tumor classification or grade in canine proliferative urothelial lesions of the urinary bladder?
 - a. COX-2
 - b. Uroplakin III
 - c. Cytokeratin-7
 - d. Activated caspase 3

5. In cats, feline hypertrophic muscular dystrophy is caused by deficiency of:
 - a. Dysferlin
 - b. Carnitine
 - c. Myostatin
 - d. Dystrophin

6. In dogs, mammary tumor epithelial cells are most consistently immunohistochemically positive for:
 - a. p63
 - b. CD10
 - c. Calponin
 - d. Smooth muscle actin

7. In dogs, histiocytic sarcomas in the brain of microglial origin are immunohistochemically positive for:
 - a. Iba1
 - b. S100
 - c. CD204
 - d. HLA-DR

8. In dogs, the immunohistochemical stain most helpful in distinguishing malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumors from perivascular wall tumors is:
 - a. Olig2
 - b. CD57
 - c. Nestin
 - d. Claudin-1

9. In cats, superficial necrolytic dermatitis is associated with:
 - a. Hypoinsulinism
 - b. Hypoalbuminemia
 - c. Hypoglucagonemia
 - d. Hypoaminoacidemia

10. All of the following are causes of acquired secondary megaesophagus in the dog EXCEPT:
 - a. Lapland dog glycogen storage disease
 - b. Canine morbillivirus
 - c. Hypovitaminosis A
 - d. Chagas disease

11. Lymphocytic thyroiditis in dogs is due to autoantibody production against all of the following EXCEPT:
 - a. Thyroxine
 - b. Thyroglobulin
 - c. Thyroperoxidase
 - d. Thyroid stimulating hormone receptor

12. Which of the following is NOT a histologic finding in canine toxic epidermal necrolysis?
 - a. Hydropic degeneration of keratinocytes
 - b. Apoptosis at multiple epidermal levels
 - c. Lymphocytic interface dermatitis
 - d. Dermal necrosis

13. Which of the following canine renal cell carcinoma variants commonly express strong CD117 immunoreactivity?

- a. Papillary
 - b. Clear cell
 - c. Chromophobe
 - d. Multilocular cystic
14. Which of the following does NOT show immunohistochemical reactivity in normal canine prostate gland?
- a. Androgen receptor
 - b. CK8/18
 - c. CK14
 - d. CK5
15. Autosomal recessive congenital ichthyosis in American bulldogs is associated with a deficiency in which of the following?
- a. AQP1
 - b. NIPAL4
 - c. SLC4LA2
 - d. Nectin-4
16. Which of the following accumulates in glomeruli in dogs with collagenofibrotic glomerulopathy?
- a. Collagen I
 - b. Collagen II
 - c. Collagen III
 - d. Collagen IV
17. Which of the following was NOT found in a recent study of feline upper respiratory tract lymphoma?
- a. Nasopharyngeal lymphoma is always of B cell origin
 - b. Epitheliotropism is correlated with a negative prognosis
 - c. Upper respiratory tract lymphoma is more common in male cats
 - d. Combined nasal and nasopharyngeal lymphoma does not express FeLV antigen
18. Which of the following are positive in normal and hyperplastic prostatic epithelial cells in dogs?
- a. PECAM-1
 - b. FGF-2
 - c. VEGF
 - d. Tie-2
19. Canine lingual granular cell tumors are negative for which of the following?
- a. Smooth muscle actin
 - b. Ubiquitin
 - c. CD133

- d. S100
20. Renal tubulointerstitial fibrosis is associated with an increase in which of the following in cats?
- a. Glyoxalase-1
 - b. Transglutaminase-2
 - c. Tyrosine hydroxylase
 - d. Dopamine beta-hydroxylase
21. Which of the following is the only histiocytic disease of dogs that has been shown to originate in macrophages?
- a. Hemophagocytic histiocytic sarcoma
 - b. Cutaneous histiocytosis
 - c. Systemic histiocytosis
 - d. Histiocytic sarcoma
22. Interstitial dendritic cells occur in all of the following tissues EXCEPT:
- a. Lung
 - b. Brain
 - c. Heart
 - d. Spleen
23. Which of the following is a lesion found in Budd-Chiari-like syndrome in cats?
- a. Pancytopenia
 - b. Hepatomegaly
 - c. Telogen effluvium
 - d. Aortic mineralization
24. Which of the following is NOT a cause of secondary insulin antagonism in dogs and cats?
- a. Pseudopregnancy
 - b. Hypoadrenocorticism
 - c. Pituitary acidophil tumor
 - d. Synthetic progestagen administration
25. Which of the following is a lesion found in fibrinoid leukodystrophy (Alexander-like disease) in dogs?
- a. Cervical ventral horn demyelination
 - b. Rosenthal fiber accumulation
 - c. Syringomyelia
 - d. Porencephaly

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Small Animal Key

1. B VetPath 2013;50(4):704
2. B VetPath 2014;51(3):563
3. A VetPath 2014;51(3):591
4. A VetPath 2015;52(1):79
5. D VetPath 2015;52(1):187
6. B VetPath 2014;51(1):131
7. C VetPath 2014;51(1):149
8. A VetPath 2014;51(4):722
9. D VetPath 2014;51(4):805
10. C JKP Vol.2:39
11. A JKP Vol.3:386
12. D VetPath 2015;52(2):321
13. C VetPath 2015;52(2):260
14. C VetPath 09 Mar 2015 online
15. B VetPath 16 Oct 2014 online
16. C VetPath 08 Dec 2014 online
17. B Vet Path 2015;52(2):250
18. B VetPath 03 Oct 2014 online
19. A VetPath 26 Aug 2014 online
20. B VetPath 21 Jul 2014 online
21. A Vet Path 2014;51(1):167
22. B Vet Path 2014;51(1):174
23. B JKP Vol.2:335
24. B JKP Vol.2:419
25. B JKP Vol.1:383