

2009 Miniboard Exam
Large Animal

1. In Aborted fetal and neonatal goats infected with BVD, BVD viral antigen was NOT found in the:
 - A. Spleen
 - B. Placenta
 - C. Thymus
 - D. Heart
 - E. Brain

2. The following peptides are increased in plasma of horses with adenoma of the pars intermedia EXCEPT:
 - A. ACTH
 - B. CLIP
 - C. α -MSH
 - D. β -MSH
 - E. β -END

3. Which of the following is the target tissue for circovirus type 2 in the pig fetus:
 - A. Liver
 - B. Spleen
 - C. Skeletal muscle
 - D. Lymph node
 - E. Heart

4. Which of the following is NOT a Cause of polioencephalomalacia in sheep:
 - A. Thiamine deficiency
 - B. Sulfur toxicosis
 - C. Lead
 - D. Acute ruminal acidosis
 - E. Fusarium moniliforme

5. The most specific diagnostic criteria for diagnosing Equine Polysaccharide Storage Myopathy is:
 - A. The presence of PAS positive inclusions in skeletal muscle
 - B. The presence of PAS positive, amylase resistant, inclusions in skeletal muscle
 - C. Marked atrophy of skeletal muscle with fibrosis
 - D. Numerous subsarcolemmal vacuoles
 - E. Skeletal muscle with marked fiber size variation and centrally located nuclei

6. The infectious agent associated with equine multinodular pulmonary fibrosis is
 - A. Equine herpesvirus-5
 - B. Equine herpesvirus-2
 - C. Streptococcus equi
 - D. Klebsiella pneumoniae
 - E. Streptococcus pneumonia

7. All of the following are characteristic lesions in Alpine goats with Johne's disease except:
 - A. Tuberculoid granulomas within the small intestine
 - B. Explosive diarrhea
 - C. Granulomas within lymph nodes
 - D. Weight loss
 - E. Tuberculoid granulomas within large intestine

8. In the sheep and goat, ingestion of fresh leaves from the avocado tree causes:
- A. Papillary endocardial hemorrhage and hydropericardium
 - B. Leukoencephalomalacia
 - C. Retinal degeneration
 - D. Ulcerative dermatitis
 - E. Fibrinous arthritis
9. A carcinogen contained in bracken fern is
- A. Thiaminase
 - B. Ptaquiloside
 - C. Bleeding factor
 - D. Uroplakin
 - E. Pteridium
10. The cause of contagious caprine pleuropneumonia in goats is:
- A. *Mycoplasma mycoides* ssp. *mycoides* large colony
 - B. *Mycoplasma mycoides* ssp. *mycoides* small colony
 - C. *Mycoplasma capricolum* ssp. *capripneumoniae*
 - D. *Mycoplasma mycoides* ssp. *capri*
 - E. *Mycoplasma meleagridis*
11. In horses, the main lesion associated with ingestion of Fall Panicum (*Panicum dichotomiflorum*) is:
- A. Cerebral laminar cortical necrosis
 - B. Renal tubular necrosis
 - C. Lymphoplasmacytic hepatitis with hepatocyte hydropic degeneration and necrosis
 - D. Skeletal and cardiac myocyte degeneration and necrosis
 - E. Acute necrotizing colitis
12. Arterial calcification in race horses most frequently involves:
- A. The tunica media of the aorta
 - B. The tunica media of large pulmonary arteries
 - C. The tunica intima of the aorta
 - D. The tunica intima of large pulmonary arteries
 - E. The tunica intima of coronary arteries
13. The most common primary renal tumor of pigs is
- A. Lymphoma
 - B. Nephroblastoma
 - C. Renal carcinoma
 - D. Transitional cell carcinoma
 - E. Renal interstitial cell tumors
14. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome in swine:
- A. Nasal, tonsillar, and pulmonary involvement
 - B. Interstitial pneumonia
 - C. Bronchiolar epithelial necrosis
 - D. Alveoli that contain necrotic cells with pyknotic nuclei or karyorrhexis
 - E. All the above are features of PRRS
15. Which of the following is NOT a histologic feature of rupture of abdominal artery aneurysm in dairy cattle:
- A. Thickening of the tunica media at the site of rupture

- B. Disrupted, fragmented, and coiled elastin
- C. Moderate hyperplasia of the tunica media adjacent to sites of rupture
- D. Mucinous change and mineralization within the tunica media within and adjacent to rupture sites
- E. Granulation tissue at the site of rupture

16. The two most important causes of omphalitis in foals are:

- A. Clostridium perfringens and Clostridium botulinum
- B. Clostridium sordelli and Clostridium perfringens
- C. Escheria coli and Streptococcus zooepidemicus
- D. Escheria coli and Clostridium sordelli
- E. Clostridium perfringens and Streptococcus zooepidemicus

17. In the affected muscle of Recurrent laryngeal neuropathy in horses, there is increased expression of:

- A. Type IIB myosin isoform
- B. Type I myosin isoform
- C. Type IIa myosin isoform
- D. Type IIx myosin isoform
- E. Type III myosin isoform

18. Hereditary ineffective hemostasis in Rambouillet sheep is due to:

- A. Factor VII deficiency
- B. Tissue factor deficiency
- C. Prothrombin deficiency
- D. Defective γ -Glutamyl Carboxylase activity
- E. Endothelin deficiency

19. Which vessels are consistently involved in vascular degenerative lesions of Göttingen minipigs with Thrombocytopenic Purpura syndrome:

- A. Pancreatic vessels and Gastric arteries
- B. Renal pelvis vessels and coronary arteries
- C. Cerebellar and cerebral vessels
- D. Pulmonary arteries and pleural vessels
- E. Testicular/ovarian arteries and colonic mesenteric vessels

20. In the pig and horse (and dog), what are the only 2 proven etiologic factors contributing to the development of osteochondrosis:

- A. Rapid growth and trauma
- B. Dietary imbalances and trauma
- C. Dietary imbalances and rapid growth
- D. Heredity and anatomic conformation
- E. Heredity and rapid growth

21. Ewes exposed to Usnic acid in the foliose lichen Xanthoparmelia chlorochroa, develop muscular lesions in the:

- A. Tongue
- B. Heart
- C. Axial skeletal muscle
- D. Appendicular skeletal muscle
- E. Diaphragm

22. Sodium fluoride/copper naphthenate toxicosis in cattle is associated with:

- A. Severe hemorrhagic gastroenteritis

- B. Extensive renal cortical tubular necrosis and renal failure
- C. Chronic hepatitis
- D. Cerebral laminar necrosis
- E. Extensive pancreatic necrosis

23. In cattle, lesions of intoxication with mesquite beans (*Prosopis juliflora*) manifest in:

- A. Cranial nerve nuclei
- B. Cerebellar Purkinje cells
- C. Hepatocytes
- D. Renal tubular epithelial cells
- E. Myocardial Purkinje cells

24. In sheep, the toxin associated with craniofacial defects in ewes ingesting *Veratrum californicum* is:

- A. Anagyrine
- B. Ammodendrine
- C. Cyclopamine
- D. Cycloposine
- E. Jervine

25. Which of the following is NOT a feature of a freemartin calf:

- A. Hypoplastic uterine horns
- B. A hypoplastic, alopecic clitoris
- C. Paired hypoplastic seminal vesicular glands
- D. A short, nonpatent vagina
- E. Ovaries partially surrounded by epididymal tissue