



ABVP Sample Examination Items

The following items are examples of questions from across ABVP's various species categories that have been used in the Specialty Examinations:

- 1) A cat with chronic diarrhea tests positive for FIV by both ELISA and Western blot. These results indicate that the cat has
 - a. detectable FIV antibodies and is persistently infected with FIV.
 - b. active FIV infection and FIV related illness.
 - c. been previously exposed to FIV and may or may not be infected at this time.

- 2) A 6-year-old spayed female DSH is presented for a 3 month history of intermittent vomiting without weight loss. A complete workup ruled out all other causes of chronic inflammation of the intestinal tract. The plan for endoscopic evaluation should include biopsies from the stomach and duodenum
 - a. colon and ileum, regardless of the appearance of the mucosa.
 - b. only if the mucosa appears abnormal.
 - c. only regardless of the appearance of the mucosa.

- 3) Necropsy results following sudden death in feedlot steers reveal anemic infarcts in the liver and red urine in the renal pelvis and bladder. The cause of death is most likely
 - a. *Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae*.
 - b. *Clostridium haemolyticum*.
 - c. *Leptospira hardjo*.

- 4) Lesions caused by coronavirus in cattle differ from those caused by rotavirus in that lesions of coronavirus are
 - a. ordinarily present in both the small intestine and colon whereas those of rotavirus are limited to the small intestine.
 - b. most severe in the deep portions of intestinal crypts whereas those of rotavirus are most pronounced along the superficial surfaces of the villi.
 - c. limited to the small intestine whereas those of rotavirus are ordinarily present in both the small intestine and colon.

- 5) The bleeder syndrome in veal calves has been attributed to
 - a. nitrofurazone toxicity.
 - b. bovine virus diarrhea virus.
 - c. salmonellosis.

- 6) On a scheduled visit to Milkright farms, the dairy manager wants to talk about the routine bulk tank milk tests. Over the last few months, the Standard Plate Count and Coliform Count have been elevated, but the Laboratory Pasteurized Count has been normal. He wants to know what these values mean and what he should do. Based upon these values and the history he should check
- milking hygiene practices.
 - sanitizing procedures of his milking equipment.
 - bulk tank cooling to ensure appropriate cooling.
- 7) Which one of the following statements concerning equine fungal keratitis is correct?
- Candida* spp. and *Penicillium* spp. are the most common organisms causing equine fungal keratitis.
 - Concurrent fungal and bacterial infections are typical.
 - A major obstacle to effective topical antifungal therapy is achieving adequate penetration.
- 8) Which of the following techniques for early recognition of *Rhodococcus equi* on enzootic farms is most useful?
- White blood cell counts and fibrinogen monitoring of 25% of at risk foals at 3-4 week intervals.
 - White blood cell counts and plasma fibrinogen concentrations on all foals at 3-week intervals.
 - Periodic ultrasonographic examination of the chests of a 10% of foals beginning at 3 weeks of age.
- 9) Two 8-week-old Irish Setter puppies present with regurgitation of undigested food soon after eating. The litter was recently weaned from the mother. They had a good appetite but are underweight. These puppies were doing well until the past few days but now are less vigorous than their littermates. The most likely cause is
- patent ductus arteriosus
 - patent ductus venosus
 - persistent right aortic arch
- 10) An 8-year-old, male Irish Wolfhound is presented for evaluation of a left forelimb lameness with lateral deviation of the left forepaw. Radiographs reveal subluxation of the elbow. A likely source of the elbow lesion is
- secondary nutritional hyperparathyroidism.
 - united anconeal process.
 - premature closure of the distal radial or ulnar physis.