

Vet Tech

- 2 In canines and felines, all deciduous teeth are normally shed by:
- 6-8 months of age**
 - 4-5 months of age
 - 2-3 months of age
 - 9-12 months of age
- 3 An osteosarcoma is a:
- benign tumor originating in cartilage
 - malignant tumor originating in cartilage
 - benign tumor originating in bone
 - malignant tumor originating in bone**
- 6 A veterinarian treated a cow for milk fever last evening, but this morning the owner calls and informs the technician that the cow is down again. The veterinarian is too sick to work today. The technician should:
- inform the owner that the veterinarian is sick and try to obtain a referral**
 - obtain authorization from the veterinarian to go to the farm and treat the cow
 - supply medication for the owner to administer to the cow
 - go to the farm and treat the cow, since the condition was previously diagnosed
- 10 Which of the following tissues is most radiation sensitive?
- Muscle
 - Bone marrow**
 - Cartilage
 - Bone cortex
- 11 Which of the following is an example of a water-soluble vitamin?
- Vitamin B2**
 - Vitamin A
 - Vitamin E
 - Vitamin K
- 15 From cranial to caudal, the correct order for the segments of the spine in animals is:
- cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral, coccygeal**
 - coccygeal, sacral, lumbar, thoracic, cervical
 - cervical, sacral, lumbar, thoracic, coccygeal
 - coccygeal, thoracic, lumbar, sacral, cervical
- 16 The Coggins test is used to diagnose:
- equine encephalomyelitis
 - listeriosis
 - equine infectious anemia**

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- d. brucellosis
- 17 A disinfectant that should be used with caution around cats is:
- a. **phenol**
 - b. Zephiran
 - c. Nolvasan
 - d. alcohol
- 18 An emasculator is used in:
- a. dentistry
 - b. cardiology
 - c. **castration**
 - d. orthopedics
- 19 A correct statement regarding an onychectomy is that it involves the:
- a. **surgical removal of the nail**
 - b. amputation of the tail
 - c. excision of a cyst
 - d. excision of the testicles
- 20 A correct statement about the proper storage of whole blood is that it:
- a. **can be stored at 32.9 F to 50 F (4 C - 10 C) for up to 3 weeks**
 - b. can be frozen for up to one year
 - c. should be stored above 122 F (50 C)
- 21 In which of the following types of fracture would skin be torn, and bone and subcutaneous tissue be exposed?
- a. **compound**
 - b. impacted
 - c. greenstick
 - d. comminuted
- 23 An otoscope is an instrument primarily used for examining the:
- a. rectum
 - b. throat
 - c. **ears**
 - d. eyes
- 24 Which of the following dog breeds is classified as brachycephalic?
- a. **Pekingese**
 - b. Doberman pinscher
 - c. Springer spaniel
 - d. Chihuahua

- 26 The most important reason for polishing the teeth after ultrasonic scaling is to:
- facilitate fluoride application for prevention of dental caries
 - prevent halitosis
 - create smooth surfaces to prevent accumulation
 - create smooth surfaces to prevent accumulation**
- 31 The type of wound healing in which granulation tissue forms, filling the defect, is known as:
- first intention
 - second intention**
 - third intention
 - fourth intention
- 40 Which of the following methods would be an initial measure in providing first aid for epistaxis?
- Application of ice packs to the nasal passages**
 - Injection with vitamin K
 - Administration of a tranquilizer
 - Application of a pressure bandage to the affected area
- 41 Treatment instructions on a hospitalized dog read: "Administer chloramphenicol 500 mg b.i.d. per os." To comply with these instructions, the treatment is correctly interpreted as:
- 500 mg twice a day by mouth**
 - 500 mg three times a day in food
 - 250 mg three times a day in food
 - 250 mg twice a day by mouth
- 42 If an error is made on a medical record, the proper method for correcting the mistake is to:
- draw a single line through it and initial the correction**
 - white it out with correction fluid
 - erase it scratch it out so it cannot be read
- 43 Which of the following is commonly used for infiltration and epidural anesthesia?
- Pentobarbital
 - Lidocaine**
 - Sodium pentothal
 - Proparacaine
- 44 A bovine can be made recumbent by exerting pressure on muscles and nerves with a series of carefully placed and tightened ropes. This technique is called:
- casting**
 - tilting squeeze
 - haltering
 - hobbling

48 Both puppies and kittens can be started on heartworm-preventative therapy at the age of 6 to 8 weeks.

- a. **TRUE**
- b. FALSE

51 What precaution must be taken when dealing with goat and sheep herds affected with contagious ecthyma (also called sore mouth or orf)?

- a. Dispose of the vaccine vials in biohazard-approved containers
- b. Wear gloves when handling affected animals
- c. Wear gloves when administering the vaccine
- d. **All of these**

53 You are standing alongside the withers of a stalled horse attempting to place a rope around its neck. The best action to take if the horse moves away from you is to:

- a. **Attempt to stay with the horse by moving along side and holding onto the mane.**
- b. Let it move away, leave the stall, then try again.
- c. Yell "no!" and slap its neck quickly.
- d. Kick the horse in the belly.

58 An animal that growls or hisses, bares teeth, air snaps, and/or lunges is exhibiting _____ behavior.

- a. submissive
- b. aggressive
- c. **threatening**
- d. dominant

61 "An otherwise healthy veterinary technician, Anna, is bitten by a 2-year-old mixed-breed dog, "Tow Tow," while restraining him for a pedicure. The bite does not cause severe tissue damage, but the canine teeth penetrate her skin and she does bleed. Tow Tow is current on all of his vaccinations including rabies. He lives primarily in the backyard of his owner's suburban home. What is the best, first action Anna should take following the bite?"

- a. Place Tow Tow in the run reserved for dogs needing quarantine due to suspected rabies.
- b. Call the local county or city rabies-control department to find out how to deal with Tow Tow.
- c. **Wash the wound with soap and water, then with povidone-iodine, and follow with a thorough irrigation with water.**
- d. Administer the antidote to rabies, which should be in the clinic refrigerator, intramuscularly into her triceps muscle.

65 What is a "reportable" disease?

- a. Reportable is another term for zoonotic.
- b. **A confirmed diagnosis of a reportable disease that must be reported to local health authorities.**
- c. A reportable disease is any disease potentially fatal in humans.

- d. A reportable disease is any foreign disease not usually seen in the United States.
- 67 Which statement concerning rabies is most accurate?
- a. In the live animal, rabies is diagnosed by an in-house ELISA performed on feces.
 - b. Behavioral changes with profuse salivation, aggression, a change in voice, and/or paralysis may suggest a presumptive diagnosis of rabies.**
 - c. In the case of a dead animal, the liver is submitted to a laboratory for diagnosis.
 - d. Cattle and horses are not susceptible to rabies.
- 71 Which of the following can be used to feed an orphaned puppy?
- a. Feeding tube.
 - b. Eye dropper
 - c. Bottle and nipple
 - d. All of these can be used**
- 73 The eyes and ears of kittens open at about _____ weeks of age.
- a. 2**
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
 - d. 5
- 75 Cats have about _____ bones.
- a. 175
 - b. 250**
 - c. 300
 - d. 320
- 76 Cats whiskers are _____ hairs; they are connected to sensitive nerves that help the cat protect itself and find its way in the dark.
- a. Tactile**
 - b. Sensory
 - c. Metacarpal
 - d. Shortened
- 78 The integumentary system refers to the _____ of an animal.
- a. Lungs
 - b. Heart
 - c. Skin**
 - d. Muscles
- 80 Which of the following animals has a monogastric digestive system?
- a. Goats
 - b. Sheep
 - c. Cat**

d. Rabbit

81 Which of the following animals has a ruminant digestive system?

- a. Cat
- b. Swine
- c. Goat**
- d. Dog

84 What is the average normal rectal temperature of swine?

- a. 102.6**
- b. 104.2
- c. 109.5
- d. 107.2

87 What is the average normal rectal temperature of a cat?

- a. 106.8
- b. 96.2
- c. 103**
- d. 100.1

89 What is the average normal rectal temperature of a dog?

- a. 101.3**
- b. 107.2
- c. 105.6
- d. 98.7

91 What is the normal pulse rate of a horse in rate/min?

- a. 26-38
- b. 32-44**
- c. 45-62
- d. 55-72

92 What is the normal pulse rate of cat in rate/min?

- a. 140-240**
- b. 90-120
- c. 180-280
- d. 60-90

94 What is the normal pulse rate of a dog in rate/min?

- a. 50-75
- b. 60-120**
- c. 120-160
- d. 150-175

99 What is the normal respiration rate in rate/min of a horse?

- a. **8-16**
- b. 19-28
- c. 30-45
- d. 45-60

102 What is the normal respiration rate in rate/min of a dog?

- a. **10-30**
- b. 32-48
- c. 40-60
- d. 60-80

103 Which of the following is a sign of ill health in an animal?

- a. Weight loss
- b. Lack of appetite
- c. Discharge from the mouth or nose
- d. **All are signs of ill health.**

104 _____ is a parasitic disease caused by a protozoan that attacks red blood corpuscles. Cattle are primarily affected. Symptoms include anemia, rapid heartbeat, muscular tremors, and loss of appetite.

- a. **Anaplasmosis**
- b. Anthrax
- c. Brucellosis
- d. Blackleg

106 _____ is the leading cause of profit loss in dairy cattle. It is a bacterial disease that affects female cattle, sheep, goats, and swine. It causes inflammation in the udder that effects milk production.

- a. **Mastitis**
- b. Leptospirosis
- c. Coccidiosis
- d. Anaplasmosis

110 An injection made just beneath the skin is known as a _____ injection.

- a. Intradermal
- b. Intramuscular
- c. **Subcutaneous**
- d. Intraperitoneal

111 A _____ injection is made into the veins of an animal.

- a. **Intravenous**
- b. Subcutaneous

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- c. Intraperitoneal
 - d. Intramammary
- 113 An _____ injection is made into the udder through an opening in the teat.
- a. Intradermal
 - b. Intravenous
 - c. Intramammary**
 - d. Intramuscular
- 114 A _____ disease is an illness that can be transmitted from animals to humans.
- a. Contagious
 - b. Zoonotic**
 - c. Communicable
 - d. Transmittable
- 115 A _____ is an accumulation of pus in a dead space between tissues containing bacteria, white blood cells and dead tissue.
- a. Pus Pocket
 - b. Hematoma
 - c. Abscess**
 - d. Bruise
- 117 Anemia is defined as...
- a. High in red blood cells
 - b. Low in white blood cells
 - c. Low in red blood cells**
 - d. High in white blood cells
- 120 _____ is a bacterial disease resulting from a cat scratch, which causes a soreness at the inflicted site, fever, and enlarged lymph nodes
- a. Cat scratch fever**
 - b. Feline Inflammatory Disease
 - c. Meningitis
 - d. Feline Bacteriosis
- 122 A complete blood cell count measures which of the following:
- a. Red Blood Cell Count
 - b. Amount of hemoglobin
 - c. number of platelets
 - d. All of the responses**
- 123 Cyanosis is the _____ color associated with low oxygen levels in the blood.

- a. **Blue**
- b. Green
- c. Yellow
- d. Pink

125 Metastasis is the spread of _____ cells to other sites in the body.

- a. Red blood
- b. White blood
- c. **Cancer**
- d. Stem

127 Tachycardia is defined as a

- a. **Elevated heart rate**
- b. Lowered heart rate
- c. Elevated respiratory rate
- d. Lowered respiratory rate

128 Acute refers to the _____ of a symptom.

- a. Prolonged onset
- b. Long term nature
- c. **Sudden onset**
- d. Contagious nature

130 A ____ is a germicide that can be used on the skin of animals.

- a. **Antiseptic**
- b. Disinfectant
- c. Bleach
- d. Clorox

131 Atrophy is the _____ of tissue.

- a. Necrosis
- b. Swelling
- c. Inflammation
- d. **Shrinking**

133 _____ is an accumulation of gas in the rumen.

- a. **Bloat**
- b. Acid Reflux
- c. A stomach ache
- d. Colic

136 When something is congenital is....

- a. Occurs just after birth
- b. **Present at birth**

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- c. Passed down from the mother
- d. A defect in the heart.

137 Enzymes are _____ molecules that speed chemical reactions in the body.

- a. Lipid
- b. Fat
- c. Protein**
- d. Water

138 Hardware disease occurs when ruminants inadvertently consume _____, which migrates through their bodies causing infection.

- a. Wood
- b. Metal**
- c. Baling twine
- d. Rocks

139 _____ is an inflammation of a joint. Caused by abnormal stress on a normal joint, or by normal stress on an abnormal joint.

- a. Mastitis
- b. Acid Re-flux
- c. A murmur
- d. Arthritis**

140 Loss of transparency of the lens of the eye is known as _____. Can be genetic or acquired as the result of injury or diabetes, etc

- a. Cataracts**
- b. Mastitis
- c. Epilepsy
- d. Blindness

142 A _____ is an abnormal protrusion of organs through a weak spot or abnormal opening, usually in the abdominal or groin areas.

- a. Hematoma
- b. Puncture
- c. Hernia**
- d. Sarcoma

144 A _____ is an abnormal heart sound associated with the opening or closing of a heart valve.

- e. Murmur**
- f. Beat
- g. Hernia
- h. Hematoma

145 _____ is an abnormal clumping of red blood cells.

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- a. Anemia
- b. Hemophilia
- c. **Agglutination**
- d. Hematoma

146 _____ is the medical term for a loss of hair

- a. **Alopecia**
- b. Anemia
- c. Baldness
- d. Sarcoma

148 _____ are drugs that reduce the ability of the blood to clot.

- a. Analgesics
- b. **Anticoagulants**
- c. Antiemetics
- d. Antibiotics

151 _____ is a yellow fluid produced by the liver and stored in the gall bladder that helps in the digestion of fats.

- a. **Bile**
- b. Lymph
- c. Serum
- d. Semen

153 An animal who harbors an infectious agent but is not showing signs of disease is known as a _____.

- a. Immune
- b. Vector
- c. **Carrier**
- d. Rabid

155 What is the conjunctiva?

- a. The mucus membrane
- b. The white part of the eye
- c. **The pink tissues surrounding the eye.**
- d. The inner ear.

157 Dermatitis is an inflammation of the _____.

- a. Mucus membranes
- b. **Skin**
- c. Intestine
- d. Esophagus

158 Diuretics are drugs that increase the amount of _____ produced.

- a. **Urine**
- b. Blood
- c. Mucus
- d. Bile

161 Dyspnea is...

- a. Difficulty birthing
- b. Agitation or restless
- c. **Difficulty breathing**
- d. Difficulty eating

162 Dystocia is...

- a. **Difficulty birthing**
- b. Agitation or restless
- c. Difficulty breathing
- d. Difficulty eating

163 ____ refers to low blood calcium occurring in female dogs and cats at the end of gestation, or more commonly during early lactation.

- a. Alopecia
- b. Anemia
- c. Hypercalcemia
- d. **Eclampsia**

165 Encephalitis is inflammation of the _____.

- a. **Brain**
- b. Heart
- c. Liver
- d. Lungs

168 Endoparasites reside _____ the animal.

- a. On the skin of
- b. **Inside**
- c. In the hair of
- d. All answers are correct

169 A long, flexible lighted tube used to see inside structures is called a _____.

- a. Snake
- b. Exoscope
- c. **Endoscope**
- d. Stethoscope

171 Epistaxis is....

- a. **A bloody nose**

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- b. A runny nose
- c. Bleeding from the ears
- d. Blood in the urine

173 Hematuria is...

- a. Red blood cells in the urine**
- b. Blood in the stool
- c. A bloody nose
- d. Bleeding from the ears

176 Hypermagnesemia is...

- a. Low blood magnesium
- b. Low blood manganese
- c. Elevated blood manganese
- d. Elevated blood magnesium**

179 Hypocalcemia is...

- a. Low blood calcium**
- b. Elevated blood calcium
- c. Elevated blood potassium
- d. Low blood potassium

180 Hypokalemia is...

- a. Elevated blood potassium
- b. Low blood potassium**
- c. Low blood calcium
- d. Elevated blood calcium

183 _____ is an inflammation of the clear part of the eye, the cornea.

- a. Keratitis**
- b. Mastitis
- c. Metritis
- d. Myelitis

184 Leukocytosis is a _____ cell count.

- a. Low white blood
- b. High white blood**
- c. High red blood
- d. Low red blood

186 Metritis is an infection of the _____.

- a. Uterus**

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- b. Eye
- c. Nerve endings
- d. Spine

187 _____ is the pink lining of an organ, such as the lining of the nose, mouth, vagina, penis.

- a. Epidermis
- b. Epididymous
- c. Mucosa**
- d. Myelination

193 Polydipsia is....

- a. Drinking excessive amounts of water**
- b. Not drinking enough water
- c. Excessive urination
- d. Producing an abnormally low amount of urine

195 ____ are infectious proteins. Scrapie in sheep, Creutzfeldt Jakob disease in humans, and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy in cattle (Mad Cow Disease) are all caused by _____.

- a. Mites
- b. Bacteria
- c. Worms
- d. Prions**

196 Probiotics are a live microbial feed supplement which _____ affects the host animal.

- a. Adversely
- b. Beneficially**
- c. Slowly
- d. Quickly

197 The abnormal position of an organ in which the organ pouches through an opening from which it does not normally protrude is known as a _____.

- a. Puncture
- b. Hernia
- c. Prolapse**
- d. Alopecia

198 Proptosis is...

- a. A displaced abomasum
- b. A prolapsed uterus
- c. Bulging of the eye out of the eye socket**
- d. A prolapsed colon

199 Pyrexia is....

- a. A fever**

- b. The chills
- c. Abdominal pain
- d. A headache

201 _____ is the discharge of more fluid than normal fecal matter from the bowel; often more frequently than normal.

- a. Scourge
- b. Scours**
- c. Colic
- d. Mastitis

202 Sepsis is the presence of infectious organisms in the ____.

- a. Urine
- b. Feces
- c. Blood**
- d. Mucus

204 _____ is the term used to describe being free of infection or contamination by microorganisms

- a. Aseptic**
- b. Antiseptic
- c. Iodine
- d. Septic

1-100

205 Which of the following would be considered a biohazard:

- a. Scalpel Blades
- b. Needles
- c. Blood
- d. All answers are correct**

206 The _____ period is the period of time between infection and the appearance of clinical signs.

- a. **Incubation**
- b. Hibernation
- c. Infection
- d. Gestation

207 MSDS stands for:

- a. **Material Safety Data Sheet**
- b. Maternal Sinus Distress Syndrome
- c. Material Specifications Data Sheet
- d. Mastitis Symptom Data Sheet

208 A malocclusion refers to poor positioning of the _____.

- a. Teats
- b. Legs
- c. Eyes
- d. **Teeth**

211 The latin root ophthalm refers to the _____.

- a. Ears
- b. **Eyes**
- c. Nose
- d. Throat

213 The latin prefix mal means _____.

- a. **Bad, poor**
- b. Difficulty
- c. Down
- d. Excessive

217 The latin prefix hyper means _____.

- a. **Excessive, abnormally high**
- b. Bad, poor
- c. Hard, difficult
- d. Abnormally low

218 The latin prefix poly means _____.

- a. Difficulty
- b. Excessive
- c. Down
- d. **Many, multiple, much**

- 220 The latin suffix cyte means ____.
- a. **Cell**
 - b. Blood
 - c. Tumor
 - d. Study of
- 222 The latin suffix itis means ____.
- a. **Inflammation**
 - b. Cancer
 - c. Tumor
 - d. Blood
- 223 The latin suffix ology means ____.
- a. Infection of
 - b. **Study of**
 - c. Sight
 - d. Remove
- 226 The latin suffix emia means ____.
- a. **Blood**
 - b. Cell
 - c. Tumor
 - d. Bone
- 227 The latin suffix tomy means ____.
- a. **Cut, incision**
 - b. Bleed
 - c. Remove
 - d. Study of
- 229 The latin suffix penia means ____.
- a. Infection of
 - b. Excessive of
 - c. **Deficiency of**
 - d. Inflammation of
- 230 Dry hacking, coughing, not eating, and pneumonia are symptoms of ____.
- a. **Kennel Cough**
 - b. Lyme Disease
 - c. Parvo
 - d. Rabies

232

243 Read the following statement and determine which stage of grieving the owner is going through: The owner sends a card to the hospital staff thanking them for taking such good care of George in his final days and includes a picture of her new kitten.

- a. Anger
- b. Acceptance**
- c. Denial
- d. Guilt

290 Which of the following is not a bacterial disease?

- a. Cat Scratch Fever
- b. Anthrax
- c. Rabies**
- d. Tetanus

305 Which of the following means three times daily?

- a. sid
- b. bid
- c. tid**
- d. qid

307 _____ is the use of a stethoscope to listen to sounds produced by the functions of the respiratory, circulatory, and digestive systems

- a. lodation
- b. Auscultation**
- c. Inaction
- d. Occlusion

309 Which of the following may be the cause of a variation in an animal's body temperature?

- a. Infection, disease
- b. Excitement, stress
- c. Environment
- d. All answers are correct**

310 Which of the following may be the cause of a variation in an animal's pulse?

- a. Anxiety
- b. Exercise
- c. Shock
- d. All answers are correct**

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- 313 When taking a patient history, which question would be the best to ask?
- “How much water does Fluffy drink daily?”**
 - “Is Fluffy drinking more water now?”
 - “Is Fluffy drinking a lot of water?”
 - “Isn’t Fluffy drinking more water than normal?”
- 314 Which of the following is a vector of disease?
- Instruments
 - Utensils
 - Flea**
 - Equipment
- 315 Which of the following is a vehicle of disease?
- Fleas
 - Instruments**
 - Mosquitoes
 - Ticks
- 316 Which of the following is not a direct mode of parasite transmission?
- Animals ingest infected feces or vomit
 - Parasite enters through skin penetration
 - Transmission occurs when an animal ingests a paratenic host.**
 - Mothers pass it to offspring through transplacental or transmammary routes
- 317 The organism that causes heartworm is:
- Taenia pisiformis
 - Dirofilaria immitis**
 - Giardia protozoa
- 318 The most common endoparasite of puppies and kittens is:
- Roundworm**
 - Flea
 - Mite
 - protozoa
- 319 What parasite transmits Lyme disease?
- Tick**
 - Heartworm
 - Lice
 - Dirofilaria immitis
- 320 To remove a tick you should:
- Pour alcohol on the tick, then pull it off

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- b. Cut the tick off with a knife
 - c. **Use tweezers to grasp the head and pull straight out**
 - d. Use a match to burn the tick off
- 321 The clinical signs of heartworm are:
- a. **deep cough, irregular heart beat, exercise intolerance**
 - b. vomiting, deep cough, anemia
 - c. anemia, deep cough, irregular heart beat
 - d. irregular heart beat, anemia, exercise intolerance
- 324 When taking the temperature of an animal, use a/an _____.
- a. **rectal thermometer**
 - b. catheter
 - c. oral thermometer
 - d. syringe
- 325 Which of the following is not a means of administering drugs orally?
- a. pills
 - b. Drench
 - c. balling gun
 - d. **Infusion**
- 326 The purpose of vaccination is to _____.
- a. **prevent diseases**
 - b. prevent parasites
 - c. treat diseases
 - d. control parasites
- 327 Which of the following is not a sign of good health in animals?
- a. **increased pulse rate**
 - b. smooth hair coat
 - c. contentment
 - d. alertness
- 328 The purpose of isolating sick animals is to _____.
- a. prevent spread of contagious diseases
 - b. keep other animals from hurting the sick animal
 - c. allow for easier treatment of the problem
 - d. **all of the answers listed**
- 329 Which of the following is not an internal parasite?
- a. **mite**
 - b. fluke
 - c. protozoan

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- d. stomach worm
- 331 A twitch is used to _____.
- a. **restrain horses**
 - b. isolate infected animals
 - c. treat internal parasites
 - d. give injections
- 332 The male sex hormone is called _____.
- a. estrogen
 - b. progesterone
 - c. oxytocin
 - d. **testosterone**
- 333 The gestation period is the _____.
- a. **length of pregnancy**
 - b. time during which an animal is in heat
 - c. period when an animal is fertile
 - d. time it takes the egg to mature
- 396 _____ is a disease caused by microorganisms in cattle that is also dangerous to humans causing undulant fever.
- a. Blackleg
 - b. **Brucellosis**
 - c. Calf Enteritis
 - d. Foot and Mouth Disease
- 407 _____ is a condition caused by a lack of sugar in the diet.
- a. **Hypoglycemia**
 - b. Anemia
 - c. Parakeratosis
 - d. Rickets
- 408 _____ parasites are the most serious health problem for sheep and goats.
- a. External
 - b. **Internal**
 - c. Cow
 - d. Live
- 417 A _____ is a person who works on horses' feet.
- a. **farrier**
 - b. float
 - c. shodder
 - d. manger

- 418 _____ is a condition in which horses do not sweat normally.
- Distemper
 - Pneumonia
 - Colic
 - Anhydrosis**
- 419 _____ is a nutritional disorder that affects the respiratory system.
- Heaves**
 - Lameness
 - Founder
 - Fescue Toxicity
- 420 A disease caused by bacteria that enter the animal's body through a puncture wound is called _____.
- heaves
 - lameness
 - tetanus**
 - fescue toxicity
- 421 Parasites can be controlled by the use of _____.
- insecticides**
 - vitamins
 - pesticides
 - antibiotics
- 425 Ketosis usually occurs during the first _____ to _____ weeks after calving.
- 2; 4
 - 4; 6
 - 6; 8**
 - 8; 10
- 426 One objective of a mastitis control program is the avoidance of _____ residue in the milk.
- drug**
 - feed
 - bacteria
 - protein
- 427 _____ is using the same drug in the feed supply and then by injection.
- Triple dosing
 - Double dosing**
 - Single dosing
 - None of the answers listed

432 This system includes the stomach, intestines, and internal organs, such as the liver, pancreas, and spleen.

- a. endocrine system
- b. cardiovascular system
- c. abdominal system**
- d. non-rebreathing system

433 Movement away from midline or the axis of the body is known as _____.

- a. abduction**
- b. thymus
- c. centrifuge
- d. ventral root

437

440 The root word cardi/o- means:

- a. chemical
- b. colon
- c. heart**
- d. skin

443 The root word cutane/o- means:

- a. skin**
- b. urinary bladder
- c. teeth
- d. electricity

444 The root word cyst/o- means:

- a. teeth
- b. urinary bladder**
- c. electricity
- d. intestines

447 The root word enter/o- means:

- a. intestines**
- b. stomach
- c. blood
- d. liver

448 The root word gastr/o- means:

- a. stomach**
- b. blood
- c. liver
- d. uterus

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- 449 The root word hem/o- means:
- a. liver
 - b. blood**
 - c. uterus
 - d. abdomen
- 451 The root word hyster/o- means:
- a. uterus**
 - b. abdomen
 - c. mammary gland
 - d. nose
- 452 The root word lapar/o- means:
- a. abdomen**
 - b. mammary gland
 - c. nose
 - d. kidneys
- 455 The root word nephr/o- means:
- a. radiation
 - b. bone
 - c. ovary
 - d. kidneys**
- 456 The root word oste/o- means:
- a. bone**
 - b. ovary
 - c. radiation
 - d. rectum
- 496 The common veterinary abbreviation "NM" means:
- a. male
 - b. month
 - c. neutered male**
 - d. female
- 499 The common veterinary abbreviation "S or SF" means:
- a. suture removal
 - b. spayed or spayed female**
 - c. surgery week
- 500 The common veterinary abbreviation "S/R" means:
- a. suture removal**

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- b. surgery week
- c. year

501 The common veterinary abbreviation "Sx" means:

- a. year
- b. surgery week**
- c. spayed or spayed female

507 The term "Dysuria" when related to patient history is:

- a. difficulty or trouble with urination**
- b. disease
- c. diarrhea
- d. hit by car

508 The term "Dz" when related to patient history is:

- a. diarrhea
- b. disease difficulty or trouble with urination**
- c. bowel movement

509 The term "HBC" when related to patient history is:

- a. hit by car**
- b. blood in the urine
- c. history tired or inactive

510 The term "Hematuria" when related to patient history is:

- a. blood in the urine**
- b. history
- c. difficulty or trouble with urination
- d. diarrhea

511 The term "Hx" when related to patient history is:

- a. polydipsia (increased thirst)
- b. history tired or inactive**
- c. polyuria (increased urination)

512 The term "Lethargic" when related to patient history is:

- a. tired or inactive**
- b. polydipsia (increased thirst)
- c. polyuria (increased urination)
- d. urine

513 The term "PD" when related to patient history is:

- a. polydipsia (increased thirst)**

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- b. polyuria (increased urination)
- c. urine
- d. vomiting

514 The term "PU" when related to patient history is:

- a. urine
- b. vomiting
- c. **polyuria (increased urination)**
- d. vomiting and diarrhea

517 The term "V/D" when related to patient history is:

- a. **vomiting and diarrhea**
- b. vomiting
- c. diarrhea
- d. None of the answers listed

518 "Acute" is a term related to physical examination and means:

- a. **short term**
- b. anal glands
- c. bright, alert, responsive
- d. diagnosis

520 "Bar" is a term related to physical examination and means:

- a. capillary refill time
- b. diagnosis
- c. **bright, alert, responsive**
- d. nothing reported

521 The common directional term for "medial" means:

- a. **inside of an area; toward the inside**
- b. the bottom of the front feet
- c. the bottom of the rear feet
- d. Away from the center of the body

524 The common directional term for "proximal" means:

- a. **closer to the center of the body**
- b. lying in position
- c. lying
- d. toward the nose

525 The common directional term for "recumbency" means:

- a. Dorsal Plane
- b. toward the nose
- c. **lying in position**

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- d. across an area dividing it into cranial and caudal sections

527 "Chronic" is a term related to physical examination and means:

- a. **long term**
- b. short term
- c. diagnosis
- d. nothing reported

528 "CRT" is a term related to physical examination and means:

- a. diagnosis
- b. feline leukemia virus
- c. **capillary refill time**
- d. heart rate

529 "Dx" is a term related to physical examination and means:

- a. **diagnosis**
- b. lymph node
- c. negative
- d. no signs found

530 "FeLV" is a term related to physical examination and means:

- a. feline infectious peritonitis
- b. feline immunodeficiency virus
- c. **feline leukemia virus**
- d. heart rate

532 "FIV" is a term related to physical examination and means:

- a. **feline immunodeficiency virus**
- b. feline infectious peritonitis
- c. feline leukemia virus
- d. prognosis

533 "HR" is a term related to physical examination and means:

- a. left
- b. lymph node
- c. mucous membranes
- d. **heart rate**

534 "L" is a term related to physical examination and means:

- a. lymph node
- b. negative
- c. **left**
- d. physical exam

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- 535 "LN" is a term related to physical examination and means:
- left
 - nothing reported
 - prognosis
 - lymph node**
- 536 "mm" is a term related to physical examination and means:
- mucous membranes**
 - negative
 - nothing reported
 - no signs found
- 539 "NSF" is a term related to physical examination and means:
- nothing reported
 - negative
 - no signs found**
 - prognosis
- 540 "PE" is a term related to physical examination and means:
- physical exam**
 - prognosis
 - quiet, alert, responsive
 - right
- 542 "QAR" is a term related to physical examination and means:
- right
 - respiratory rate
 - prescription
 - quiet, alert, responsive**
- 544 "RR" is a term related to physical examination and means:
- respiratory rate**
 - right
 - prescription
 - treatment
- 545 "SOAP" is a term related to physical examination and means:
- subjective, objective, assessment, plan**
 - temperature, pulse, respiration
 - treatment
 - upper respiratory infection
- 546 "TPR" is a term related to physical examination and means:

- a. **temperature, pulse, respiration**
- b. subjective, objective, assessment, plan
- c. positive within normal limits

547 "Tx" is a term related to physical examination and means:

- a. temperature, pulse, respiration
- b. within normal limits
- c. **treatment**
- d. positive

548 "URI" is a term related to physical examination and means:

- a. urinary tract infection
- b. within normal limits
- c. **upper respiratory infection**
- d. positive

549 "UTI" is a term related to physical examination and means:

- a. upper respiratory infection
- b. prescription
- c. prognosis
- d. **urinary tract infection**

550 "WNL" is a term related to physical examination and means:

- a. weight
- b. **within normal limits**
- c. positive respiratory rate

101-200

557 "EOD" is a pharmacy abbreviation for:

- a. **every other day**
- b. day
- c. every day
- d. every

559 "kg" is a pharmacy abbreviation for:

- a. **kilogram**
- b. milligram

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- c. milliliter
- d. nothing by mouth

560 "mg" is a pharmacy abbreviation for:

- a. milligram**
- b. milliliter
- c. kilogram
- d. by mouth

561 "ml" is a pharmacy abbreviation for:

- a. milligram
- b. milliliter**
- c. kilogram
- d. hour

562 "NPO" is a pharmacy abbreviation for:

- a. by mouth
- b. prescription
- c. nothing by mouth**
- d. tablet

563 "oz" is a pharmacy abbreviation for:

- a. milliliter
- b. ounces**
- c. milligram
- d. kilogram

564 "PO" is a pharmacy abbreviation for:

- a. nothing by mouth
- b. every day
- c. pound
- d. by mouth**

565 "prn" is a pharmacy abbreviation for:

- a. refill as needed**
- b. every other day
- c. every day
- d. hour

569 "Rx" is a pharmacy abbreviation for:

- a. three times a day
- b. once a day

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- c. tablet
- d. **prescription**

577 The laboratory abbreviation "CBC" means:

- a. **complete blood count**
- b. blood chemistry panel
- c. culture and sensitivity
- d. cystocentesis

578 The laboratory abbreviation "CHEM" means:

- a. **blood chemistry panel**
- b. complete blood count
- c. culture and sensitivity
- d. cystocentesis

579 The laboratory abbreviation "C/S or C & S" means:

- a. blood chemistry panel
- b. **culture and sensitivity**
- c. complete blood count
- d. fecal or stool sample

582 The laboratory abbreviation "HW" means:

- a. **heart worm**
- b. packed cell volume
- c. thyroid test
- d. urinalysis

583 The laboratory abbreviation "PCV" means:

- a. **packed cell volume**
- b. blood chemistry panel
- c. complete blood count
- d. culture and sensitivity

584 The laboratory abbreviation "T4" means:

- a. urinalysis
- b. biopsy
- c. **thyroid test**
- d. complete blood count

585 The laboratory abbreviation "UA" means:

- a. **urinalysis**
- b. thyroid test

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- c. packed cell volume
- d. heart worm

587 The abbreviation veterinarians use for the left ear is:

- a. **AS**
- b. AD
- c. AU
- d. OS

588 The abbreviation veterinarians use for both ears is:

- a. AS
- b. AD
- c. **AU**
- d. OU

589 The abbreviation veterinarians use for the right eye is:

- a. **OD**
- b. OS
- c. OU
- d. AD

591 The abbreviation veterinarians use for both eyes is:

- a. OS
- b. OD
- c. **OU**
- d. AU

594 In regards to route of medicinal administration, "IM" means:

- a. intranasal (into the nasal cavity)
- b. intraosseous (into the bone)
- c. **intramuscular (into the muscle)**
- d. intradermal (within the layers of skin)

595 In regards to route of medicinal administration, "IN" means:

- a. intraosseous (into the bone)
- b. intradermal (within the layers of skin)
- c. intramuscular (into the muscle)
- d. **intranasal (into the nasal cavity)**

682 Observations of the animal's appearance and behavior made by the veterinary staff is known as:

- a. **subjective information**
- b. objective information

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- c. assessment
- d. progress notes

683 The estimated time for a veterinarian to perform a yearly exam and vaccines is:

- a. 30 minutes
- b. **20 minutes**
- c. 15 minutes
- d. 10 minutes

687 The veterinarian is the only staff member qualified to perform surgery.

- a. **TRUE**
- b. FALSE

689 Client's previous invoices that can be viewed at any time to see past payments and charges is known as:

- a. computer inventory system
- b. estimate
- c. **account history**
- d. invoice

694 Rules and regulations that govern proper conduct is known as:

- a. **ethics**
- b. common laws
- c. liability
- d. moral

702 A tool used to grind nails is called a:

- a. ascarid
- b. dewclaw
- c. forcep
- d. **dremel**

703 A viral infection causing severe and bloody diarrhea and can be fatal is called:

- a. **parvovirus**
- b. protozoan
- c. rickettsial
- d. tetanus

704 Internal parasites ingested from soil is called:

- a. zoonotic

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- b. Heartworm
- c. **whipworm**
- d. giardiasis

707 This disease is also known as "feline distemper" and includes vomiting, diarrhea, depression, dehydration, anorexia, seizures and death.

- a. **Panleukopenia**
- b. Rhinotracheitis
- c. Feline Calicivirus
- d. Feline Leukemia

708 This disease in cats is also a virus that affects the upper respiratory tract of cats and is spread through direct contact of saliva and nasal discharges and symptoms include nasal discharge, ocular discharge, sneezing, drooling/salivation and anorexia.

- a. Panleukopenia
- b. Feline Calicivirus
- c. **Rhinotracheitis**
- d. Feline Leukemia

709 This virus in cats is highly contagious and cats who survive it have a permanent head tilt. Symptoms include nasal discharge, ocular discharge, oral ulcers, pneumonia and head tilt.

- a. Panleukopenia
- b. Rhinotracheitis
- c. **Feline Calicivirus**
- d. Feline Leukemia

711 This is a common avian term for an individual section that projects from the wing and forms the feather.

- a. barbule
- b. beak
- c. **barb**
- d. breast

724 Which of the following animal was used in the development of a leprosy vaccine and current research in a cure for leprosy?

- a. **armadillo**
- b. cat
- c. dog
- d. horse

751 A process in which smaller particles combine to form larger particles is known as:

- a. catabolism

- b. anabolism**
- c. diffusion
- d. endocytosis

757 The movement of a substance through and across cell membranes is known as:

- a. phagocytosis
- b. osmosis**
- c. active transport
- d. anabolism

761 The stage when a spindle forms at the center of a cell is known as:

- a. metaphase**
- b. anaphase
- c. telophase
- d. interphase

763 The stage when cells divide to create two or four new cells is called:

- a. interphase
- b. prophase
- c. telophase**
- d. metaphase

765 Bone cells that begin to develop mature bone is called:

- a. osteocyte**
- b. osteocast
- c. periosteum
- d. endosteum

766 Mature bone particles that form minerals and compact bone is called:

- a. periosteum
- b. endosteum
- c. osteocast**
- d. osteoblast

773 Where would you find the synovial joint (ball and socket)?

- a. hip**
- b. vertebrae
- c. elbow
- d. skull

775 Which of the following dog breeds have a genetic disposition to hip dysplasia?

- a. German Shepherd

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- b. Rottweiler
- c. Labrador Retriever
- d. All of the answers listed**

788 The normal heart rate (beats per minute) for a chicken is:

- a. 240 - 250 bpm
- b. 200 - 300 bpm**
- c. 160 - 240 bpm
- d. 130 - 325 bpm

790 Which of the following are considered endocrine glands?

- a. pituitary
- b. thyroid
- c. thymus
- d. All of the answers listed**

792 Which of the following are signs of Cushing's disease?

- a. increased appetite
- b. thin skin and hair coat
- c. panting
- d. All of the answers listed**

793 The gestation length for a dog averages:

- a. 330 days
- b. 63 days**
- c. 50 days
- d. 30 days

809 What is the name of cranial nerve I that conducts sensory impulses from the nose to the brain (smell)?

- a. olfactory**
- b. optic
- c. oculomotor
- d. trochlear

812 What is the name of cranial nerve IV that sends motor impulses to one external eye muscle (dorsal oblique)?

- a. oculomotor
- b. trigeminal
- c. optic
- d. trochlear**

816 What is the name of cranial nerve VIII which has two branches: cochlear = sense of hearing; and vestibular = sense of balance?

- a. **acoustic or vestibule cochlear**
- b. glossopharyngeal
- c. vagus
- d. accessory

819 What is the name of cranial nerve XI which is the accessory motor to shoulder muscles?

- a. hypoglossal
- b. olfactory
- c. **accessory**
- d. vagus

822 Which of the following diseases is bacterial?

- a. Brucellosis
- b. Lyme Disease
- c. Tetanus
- d. **All of the answers listed**

824 Which of the following diseases is fungal?

- a. **Ringworm**
- b. Rabies
- c. Lyme Disease
- d. Tetanus

828 An instrument used to examine the ears is a/an:

- a. stethoscope
- b. **otoscope**
- c. scale
- d. thermometer

829 An instrument used to examine the eyes is a/an:

- a. **ophthalmoscope**
- b. otoscope
- c. stethoscope
- d. thermometer

830 An instrument used to tap areas of the body to test the animal's reflex responses is called a/an:

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- a. ophthalmoscope
- b. otoscope
- c. **reflex hammer**
- d. stethoscope

834 If an animal is to receive 9,000 ml of fluids in a 24 hour period, how many ml per hour does it get?

- a. 400
- b. 425
- c. **375**
- d. 350

839 The iodine tincture solution applied to fecal smears to determine parasites, commonly oocysts and single-celled organisms is called:

- a. **Lugol's solution**
- b. New Methylene Blue
- c. Saline
- d. Sodium nitrate

841 Saltwater solution used in fecal smears to determine ova is called:

- a. **Saline**
- b. Sodium nitrate
- c. Zinc sulfate
- d. Sucrose

849 Which blood collection tube is sterile, contains EDTA as the anticoagulant and is primarily for the collection of hematology studies, blood bank procedures, and certain chemistries with whole blood?

- a. Green top tube
- b. Light blue top tube
- c. **Lavender top tube**
- d. Gray top tube

850 Which blood collection tube is sterile, contains lithium heparin as the anticoagulant and is for the collection of other miscellaneous studies?

Electrolytes, glucose, blood urea nitrogen (BUN) can be performed more quickly than from a red top.

- a. **Green top tube**
- b. Light blue top tube
- c. Gray top tube
- d. Lavender top tube

860 Your chicken has a heart rate of 275 beats per minute. Is that something to be worried about?

- a. **No, that is normal**
- b. No, that is below normal

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- c. Yes, that is below normal
- d. Yes, that is above normal

864 "Max" needs 30 mg. Gentocin IV. Gentocin comes in two different concentrations; 50 mg/ml or 100 mg/ml. Using 50 mg/ml, how many ml would you draw up? AND Using 100 mg/ml, how many ml would you draw up?

- a. 0.3 ml; 0.6 ml
- b. 0.6 ml; 0.3 ml**
- c. 3 ml; 6 ml
- d. 6 ml; 3 ml

867 If Sammy had noticed an increased specific gravity, it could indicate all of the following EXCEPT

- a. decreased water intake
- b. acute renal disease
- c. chronic renal disease**
- d. dehydration

872 A set of signs that occur together is called a/an

- a. sign
- b. endemic
- c. syndrome**
- d. symptom

874 Which of the following hormones is the most primary hormone produced by the testes?

- a. progesterone
- b. oxytocin
- c. estrogen
- d. testosterone**

877 Fran is doing research on pathogens. A pathogen is

- a. a microorganism that produces disease refers to the path**
- b. disease that can be transmitted between animals and humans
- c. precautions taken to prevent contamination of a surgical wound

878 The capillary refill time (CRT) for Buddy is 1 second. In the patient chart, the CVA records that the CRT for Buddy is

- a. not enough information to record
- b. abnormally high
- c. normal**
- d. abnormally low

879 Determine the number of pounds in 10.5 kilograms

- a. 25.5
- b. 24.6

- c. **23.1**
- d. 21.9

883 You are restraining a Besenji dog for cephalic venipuncture. When the person performing the injection has placed the needle and is ready to inject the drug, he says to you, "okay." He is most likely asking you to

- a. release the animal from restraint
- b. roll the vein in the opposite direction
- c. verbally indicate that he has made contact with the vein
- d. **lift the thumb that is occluding the vein**

887 Which of these is NOT a disease-causing agent for zoonotic diseases?

- a. **Biologics**
- b. Parasites
- c. Fungi
- d. Viruses

890 In most species, the kidneys are shaped like

- a. clovers
- b. pears
- c. **beans**
- d. circles

891 When in the heart, heartworms congregate in the

- a. **right ventricle**
- b. left atrium
- c. left ventricle
- d. right atrium

892 The things that ONLY a veterinarian may do are

- a. prescribe medications
- b. provide a diagnosis and a prognosis
- c. perform surgery
- d. **All of the answers listed**

895 If you are bitten, scratched or cut when working around animals, you should

- a. quickly rinse out the area
- b. just wipe the blood off and bandage if needed
- c. **wash thoroughly with water and a disinfecting soap, then notify your supervisor**
- d. none of the answers listed

896 1000 mg = 1 .001 .01 10

897 Leptospirosis is caused by

- a. DNA virus
- b. Leptospira bacteria**
- c. Borrelia burgdorferi bacteria
- d. none of the answers listed

902 Kyra, a 7-year-old, F/S mixed breed dog (107 lb) is presented to the clinic with signs of increase vocalization and urine leaking. She does not appear to be PU/PD (increased urination/increased drinking) or having accidents due to lack of training. She usually leaks urine after she has lain down (her bed if damp). The U/A (urinalysis) is WNL as the PE. Scout radiographs of the urinary bladder are unremarkable. Based on her history and pattern of urine leaking, the vet determines that she might have estrogen responsiveness incontinence. She is prescribed DES (diethylstilbestrol) at a dosage of 1 mg po sid for 3 days, followed by maintenance therapy of 1 mg po per week. DES comes in 1-mg and 5-mg tablets. How many mg does this dog receive for 3 weeks of treatment?

- a. 3
- b. 5**
- c. 7
- d. 9

903 A good rule to follow when restraining animals for veterinary care is

- a. apply the minimum effective amount of restraint that will keep the animal and personnel safe**
- b. apply the maximum amount of restraint possible to ensure the safety of all involved
- c. never use ropes when restraining animals
- d. always apply the same amount of restraint; that which is usually tolerated by a member of the species being handled

907 Indicate the minimum amount of tablets/capsules prescribed for the following order: Rx: Ascriptin tables Sig: 1 tab P.O., BID x 14 days then 1 tab BID prn

- a.
- b. 16 tablets
- c. 20 tablets
- d. 24 tablets
- e. 28 tablets**

910 The cardiovascular system is composed of _____.

- a. heart and blood vessel**
- b. heart, lungs and kidneys
- c. heart and lungs
- d. lungs and trachea

912 A kennel cough vaccination is recommended before a dog is admitted into a _____.

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- a. human hospital
- b. veterinary hospital
- c. nursing home
- d. **boarding kennel**

914 What blood test evaluates the red blood cell (RBC) count, the size of the RBCs, amount of hemoglobin, number of platelets, total white blood cell (WBC) count and a breakdown of the types of cells present?

- a. **complete blood cell count**
- b. chemistry profile
- c. serology
- d. packed cell volume

916 What type of connective tissue connects muscles to bones?

- a. ligament
- b. cartilage
- c. **tendon**
- d. blood

919 What arteries supply blood to the head?

- a. **carotid arteries**
- b. renal arteries
- c. mesenteric arteries
- d. iliac arteries

920 The term used to describe a heart rate that is faster than normal is _____.

- a. bradycardia
- b. arrhythmia
- c. **tachycardia**
- d. atrial fibrillation

922 The types of animal restraint are _____.

- a. **chemical, psychological and physical**
- b. physical, psychological and hypnotic
- c. traumatic, chemical and physical
- d. chemical, hypnotic and psychological

924 Ovariohysterectomy is the technical term for which procedure?

- a. removal of uterus
- b. removal of fetus
- c. **removal of ovaries and uterus**
- d. removal of testicles

- 926 When a vessel is said to constrict, what has it done?
- a. **decreased in diameter**
 - b. expanded in length
 - c. decreased in length
 - d. expanded in diameter
- 930 The medical term for inflammation of the urinary bladder is _____.
- a. **cystitis**
 - b. peritonitis
 - c. dystocia
 - d. uremia
- 932 A benefit of rehabilitation for veterinary patients is _____.
- a. weight gain
 - b. loss of all acute pain
 - c. **increased mobility**
 - d. loss of all chronic pain
- 936 The decision to prescribe medications to a patient is the responsibility of the _____.
- a. **veterinarian**
 - b. credentialed veterinary technician
 - c. veterinary assistant
 - d. owner
- 938 Which organ is most involved in the excretion of drugs?
- a. stomach
 - b. brain
 - c. **liver and kidney**
 - d. none of the answers listed
- 940 Which disease is caused by a virus?
- a. tetanus
 - b. ringworm
 - c. **rabies**
 - d. salmonellosis
- 943 Hip dysplasia is the developmental problem of the _____.
- a. tibiotarsal joint
 - b. sacroiliac joint
 - c. carpal joint
 - d. **coxofemoral joint**

946 A special dietary component that is needed by some birds to aid in digestion is called _____.

- a. **grit**
- b. cuttle
- c. mash
- d. goat

950 The most common cause of viral enteritis in the canine is _____.

- a. **parvo virus**
- b. herpes virus
- c. hepatitis virus
- d. rabies virus

952 Drugs that have the greatest potential for being abused or addictive are classified by the DEA as _____.

- a. **Schedule I**
- b. Schedule II
- c. Schedule III
- d. Schedule IV

954 Strangles, a common, highly contagious bacterial respiratory disease in the horse is caused by _____.

- a. equine encephalitis virus
- b. aspergillus fungus
- c. **streptococcus equi bacterium**
- d. equine herpes virus

956 What is the function of the red blood cell (RBC)?

- a. **transport oxygen throughout the body**
- b. help to maintain pH and temperature
- c. hemostasis or clotting
- d. body defense

201-300

958 Name the four stomach compartments of a ruminant in the correct order.

- a. Reticulum, rumen, omasum, abomasum
- b. Rumen, reticulum, abomasum, omasum
- c. Rumen, reticulum, omasum, abomasum
- d. Reticulum, rumen, abomasum, omasum

959 Which is not typically observed with a patient in shock?

- a. **Capillary refill time of 1 second**
- b. Rapid heart rate
- c. Pale gums
- d. Weak pulse

961 Which bacterium is the causative agent for blackleg disease?

- a. Clostridium perfringens
- b. Clostridium tetani
- c. **Clostridium chauvoei**
- d. Clostridium hemolyticum

964 Which organ is not part of the endocrine system?

- a. Pancreas
- b. **Kidney**
- c. Ovaries
- d. Thyroid gland

965 Which compartment of the heart forces the blood into the systemic circulation?

- a. Right ventricle
- b. Right atrium
- c. Left atrium
- d. **Left ventricle**

966 What value would be elevated in a serum chemistry panel for an animal with azotemia?

- a. Albumin
- b. Glucose
- c. **Creatinine**
- d. Alkaline phosphatase

967 Which is a function of the pancreas?

- a. **Fat digestion**
- b. Fiber degradation
- c. Bile production
- d. HCl production

981 Which animal is an induced ovulator?

- a. Horse
- b. Dog
- c. Goat
- d. **Cat**

982 Which animal is a long-day breeder?

- a. Goat
- b. Cat

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- c. Dog
 - d. **Horse**
- 983 Which pair of genes may cause various genetic abnormalities or even death when expressed?
- a. Homozygous dominant
 - b. **Homozygous recessive**
 - c. Heterozygous
 - d. Codominant
- 984 Which is not a task that can legally be performed by a paraprofessional?
- a. Apply a bandage to a patient's leg
 - b. Administer a feline leukemia vaccine
 - c. **Write a prescription for a patient**
 - d. Administer medication to a boarding animal
- 985 Which prepares calves for shipment to a feedlot?
- a. **Pre-conditioning and backgrounding**
 - b. Pre-breeding and sorting
 - c. Pre-harvesting and pre-conditioning
 - d. Breeding and harvesting
- 986 Reptiles need _____ for calcium metabolism, Vitamin D synthesis and metabolic bone disease prevention.
- a. Live insects to feed on
 - b. **Ultraviolet light**
 - c. Phosphorus
 - d. Cool temperatures
- 987 In which situation would the animal's energy requirement generally be the lowest?
- a. Lactating dairy cow in April
 - b. Feedlot steer in February
 - c. Pregnant mare in November
 - d. **Buck in July**
- 988 Which of the following is an example of passive immunity?
- a. **A foal drinking colostrum**
 - b. A kitten drinking milk replacer
 - c. A dog vaccinated subcutaneously against rabies
 - d. A dog vaccinated intranasally against Bordetella
- 989 Which of the following is not a characteristic of a malignant neoplasm?
- a. Invades surrounding tissue
 - b. Potential for metastasis
 - c. **Clearly defined edges**

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- d. Grows quickly
- 990 Which is a sign of submission, fear or illness?
- a. **Tucked tail**
 - b. Making eye contact
 - c. Ears up and forward
 - d. Laying down on the exam table
- 991 Ethylene glycol can cause severe damage to which organ?
- a. Pancreas
 - b. **Kidney**
 - c. Ovary
 - d. Liver
- 992 What is generally not considered a congenital anomaly?
- a. Cleft palate
 - b. Umbilical hernia
 - c. Six toes on both front paws
 - d. **Arthritis**
- 993 Which of the following is not toxic to animals?
- a. **Roses**
 - b. Onions
 - c. Red maple
 - d. Japanese Yew
- 994 Which disease does not cause abortion?
- a. Brucellosis
 - b. Bovine trichomoniasis
 - c. **Coccidiosis**
 - d. Bovine viral diarrhea
- 995 Which test is used to evaluate corneal injury?
- a. Schirmer tear test
 - b. Intraocular pressure
 - c. Menace response
 - d. **Fluorescein dye**
- 996 What is the common name for Dermatophytosis?
- a. **Ringworm**
 - b. Demodectic mange
 - c. Louse
 - d. Pyoderma

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- 997 Which is not an example of a fomite?
- Water bowl
 - Rope toy
 - Face fly**
 - Bottle nipple
- 998 Which infectious disease causes diamond-shaped skin lesions in pigs?
- Swine dysentery
 - Erysipelas**
 - Botulism
 - Leptospirosis
- 999 To properly apply a splint for a radial/ulnar fracture in a dog, which joints must be immobilized to provide fracture stability?
- Carpus and elbow**
 - Shoulder and elbow
 - Metacarpus and elbow
 - Tarsus and elbow
- 1000 Which term describes the telescoping of the bowel onto itself?
- Intussusception**
 - Inception
 - Impaction
 - Inguinal hernia
- 1001 Which is/are not included in the six major classifications of diseases?
- Mutations**
 - Toxins, Trauma
 - Nutrition, Neoplasm
 - Degenerative
- 1002 What are the five stages of density on a radiograph in order from most radiopaque to most radiolucent?
- Bone, organs, muscles, fat and air
 - Air, fat, muscles, organs and bone
 - Mineral, bone, soft tissue, fat and air**
 - Air, fat, soft tissue, bone and mineral
- 1003 Which instrument is used to measure urine-specific gravity?
- Tonometer
 - Sphygmomanometer
 - Centrifuge
 - Refractometer**

1004 Which instrument is used to measure blood pressure?

- a. Centrifuge
- b. **Sphygmomanometer**
- c. Refractometer
- d. Tonometer

1005 Which vaccine may be given intranasally?

- a. Lyme disease vaccine
- b. Rabies vaccine
- c. Parvovirus/distemper vaccine
- d. **Bordetella vaccine**

1006 The prefix _____ means away from.

- a. **ab-**
- b. ex-
- c. endo-
- d. ad-

1007 The suffix _____ means an instrument to visually examine.

- a. **-scope**
- b. -scopy
- c. -graphy
- d. -ectomy

1008 The prefix _____ means elevated, while the prefix _____ means depressed.

- a. inter-; intra-
- b. pre-; post-
- c. **hyper-; hypo-**
- d. endo-; exo-

1009 The suffix _____ means pertaining to.

- a. -al
- b. -ary or -ar
- c. -ic
- d. **All of the answers listed**

1010

1011 The suffix _____ means abnormal condition.

- a. -rrhea
- b. **-osis**
- c. -rrhagia
- d. -uria

- 1012 The suffix _____ means separation or breaking into parts.
- a. -pexy
 - b. -gram
 - c. **-lysis**
 - d. -um
- 1013 The prefix _____ means below.
- a. inter-
 - b. supra-
 - c. super-
 - d. **sub-**
- 1014
- 1015 The prefix(es) _____ mean(s) without or no.
- a. hyper
 - b. olig-
 - c. dys-
 - d. **a-; an--**
- 1016 The suffix -algia means _____.
- a. liver
 - b. excessive
 - c. **pain**
 - d. abnormal condition
- 1017 The prefix pre- means _____.
- a. during
 - b. **before**
 - c. after
 - d. around
- 1018 Which suffix may be part of the term meaning a procedure to visually examine?
- a. **-scopy**
 - b. -rrhexis
 - c. -scope
 - d. -lysis
- 1019 Which type of word part is always placed at the end of a term?
- a. root
 - b. **suffix**
 - c. combining form
 - d. prefix

- 1020 Which type of word part is always placed at the beginning of a term?
- a. suffix
 - b. **prefix**
 - c. root
 - d. combining form
- 1021 Which word part gives the essential meaning of a term?
- a. suffix
 - b. combining form
 - c. prefix
 - d. **root**
- 1022 Which word association is incorrect?
- a. inter- means between
 - b. sub- means below, under or less
 - c. **ad- means away from**
 - d. an- means without or no
- 1023 Which suffix means to rupture?
- a. **-rrhexis**
 - b. -rrhage
 - c. -rrhaphy
 - d. -rrhea
- 1024 Which prefix means around?
- a. supra-
 - b. **peri-**
 - c. hyper-
 - d. hypo-
- 1025 In the term panleukopenia, the o between leuk and penia is called a _____.
- a. suffix
 - b. combining form
 - c. **combining vowel**
 - d. root
- 1026 The term cardiomyopathy has a suffix meaning _____.
- a. pertaining to
 - b. action
 - c. condition
 - d. **Disease**
- 1027 Which term has the suffix meaning study of?

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- a. myocardium
- b. **neurology**
- c. cardiologist
- d. intravenous

1028 Which set contains prefixes that have opposite meaning?

- a. hyper- and hypo-
- b. micro- and macro-
- c. dys- and eu-
- d. **All of the answers listed**

1029 Which of the following terms is an adjective?

- a. **anemic**
- b. cyanosis
- c. mucus
- d. ilium

1030 Which term does not contain a prefix?

- a. intercostal
- b. polyuria
- c. **Gastritis**
- d. transfusion

1031 -itis means _____.

- a. treatment
- b. **inflammation**
- c. incision or cutting into
- d. excision or surgical removal

1032 -gram means _____.

- a. **Record**
- b. after
- c. around
- d. enlargement

1033 post- means _____.

- a. none of the answers listed
- b. before
- c. around
- d. **after**

1034

1035 pre- means _____.

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- a. after
- b. before**
- c. around
- d. none of the answers listed

1036 -centesis means _____.

- a. surgical puncture to remove fluid or gas excision or surgical removal**
- b. treatment
- c. incision or cutting into

1037 -therapy means _____.

- a. pain
- b. inflammation
- c. enlargement
- d. treatment**

1038 dys- means _____.

- a. excessive, increased
- b. inflammation
- c. difficult, painful or bad**
- d. record

1039 peri- means _____.

- a. before
- b. Around**
- c. after
- d. record

1040 ren/o means _____.

- a. liver
- b. Kidney**
- c. pain
- d. around

1041 hepat/o means _____.

- a. liver**
- b. kidney
- c. liver and kidney inflammation

1042 -megaly means _____.

- a. treatment
- b. pain
- c. enlargement**
- d. difficult, painful or bad

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- 1043 -ectomy means _____.
- surgical puncture to remove fluid or gas incision or cutting into
 - excision or surgical removal**
 - excessive, increased
- 1046 Abnormal condition or disease
- stomy
 - pan-
 - lysis
 - osis**
- 1058 Separation or breakdown
- stomy
 - pexy
 - osis
 - lysis**
- 1062 Inflammation of the liver _____
- gastric
 - hepatitis**
 - osteomalacia
 - gastropexy
- 1064 Joint pain _____
- hemorrhage
 - osteomalacia
 - arthrodynia or arthralgia**
 - endoscopy
- 1068 Bursting forth of blood from vessels _____
- hemorrhage**
 - gastropexy
 - gastric
 - hepatitis
- 1070 Treatment with chemicals or drugs _____
- cardiomegaly
 - endoscopy
 - gastropexy
 - chemotherapy**
- 1076 "Replace the misspelled word(s).

The medical term meaning disease of the small intestine is interopathy."

- a. **enteropathy**
- b. intropathy
- c. entropathy
- d. entheropahy

1085 The lining of the abdominal cavity and some of its organ is called the _____.

- a. thoracum
- b. **peritoneum**
- c. membrane
- d. mesentery

1086 The study of structure, composition and function of tissues is called _____.

- a. organology
- b. pathology
- c. **histology**
- d. cytology

1089 The medical term for increase in size of an organ, tissue or cell is _____.

- a. atrophy
- b. dystrophy
- c. hyperplasia
- d. **hypertrophy**

1090 The medical term for the caudal surface of the rear paw, hoof or foot is _____.

- a. **plantar**
- b. ventral
- c. dorsal
- d. palmar

1092 The term for nearest the midline or the beginning of a structure is _____.

- a. **proximal**
- b. distal
- c. medial
- d. lateral

1094 The term for farthest from the midline or beginning of a structure is _____.

- a. medial
- b. lateral
- c. **distal**
- d. proximal

1096 The term that means toward the tail is _____.

- a. ventral
- b. **caudal**

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- c. dorsal
- d. cranial

1099 Which type of tissue covers internal and external body surfaces?

- a. adipose
- b. connective
- c. cytoplasm
- d. **epithelial**

1101 Which of the following is the only horizontal plane in quadrupeds?

- a. sagittal
- b. midsagittal
- c. dorsal
- d. **transverse**

1112 "Name the prefix that matches the number:Seven:"

- a. duo-
- b. **hept-**
- c. penta-
- d. quadro-

1116 Abnormal growth or development of an organ or a tissue or a cell?

- a. **dysplasia**
- b. hyperplasia
- c. hypoplasia
- d. anaplasia

1118 An abnormal increase in the number of normal cells in normal arrangement in an organ, a tissue or a cell?

- a. anaplasia
- b. hypoplasia
- c. **hyperplasia**
- d. aplasia

1125 "Name the word part with the definition: Cell:"

- a. **cyt/o**
- b. cephal/o
- c. hist/o
- d. path/o

1127 "Name the word part with the definition:

Rear of the body:"

- a. **posteri/o**

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- b. -plasia
- c. prot/o
- d. aden/o

1130 "Name the word part with the definition: Mouth:"

- a. posteri/o
- b. -plasia**
- c. **or/o**
- d. prot/o

1131 "Name the word part with the definition: Formation of cell number:"

- a. aden/o
- b. prot/o**
- c. adip/o
- d. anteri/o

1133 "Name the word part with the definition: Disease:"

- a. -trophy
- b. -oma
- c. or/o
- d. path/o**

1134 "Name the word part with the definition: Tissue:"

- a. path/o
- b. -trophy**
- c. **hist/o**
- d. -oma

1136 Branch of biological science that studies the structure of body parts.

- a. Pathophysiology
- b. Anatomy**
- c. Etiology
- d. Physiology

1137 Branch of biological science that studies how disease changes the function of the body.

- a. Pathophysiology**
- b. Etiology
- c. Physiology
- d. Pathology

1138 Branch of biological science that studies the causes of disease.

- a. Pathology**
- b. Pathophysiology
- c. Physiology

d. **Etiology**

1141 _____ glands secrete chemical substances directly into the bloodstream.

- a. Inguinal
- b. Hyperflexion
- c. **Endocrine**
- d. Thoracic

1151 The _____ is a layer of the peritoneum that suspends parts of the intestine in the abdominal cavity.

- a. midsagittal
- b. **mesentery**
- c. neoplasm
- d. umbilicus

1162 Movement away from the midline is known as _____.

- a. neoplasm
- b. adduction
- c. palmar
- d. **abduction**

1163 Groups of specialized cells that secrete material used elsewhere in the body are known as _____.

- a. **Glands**
- b. organs
- c. cells
- d. anomalies

1164 A part of the body that performs a special function or functions is known as a/an _____.

- a. **organ**
- b. gland
- c. cell
- d. anomaly

1175 A common name for the tarsus is the _____.

- a. wrist
- b. **hock**
- c. elbow
- d. calcaneus

301-400

- 1177 The correct order of the vertebral segments is:
- cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral and coccygeal**
 - cervical, lumbar, thoracic, coccygeal and sacral
 - thoracic, lumbar, cervical, sacral and coccygeal
 - thoracic, cervical, lumbar, sacral and coccygeal
- 1178 A _____ is a fibrous band of connective tissue that connects bone to bone.
- tendon
 - fascia
 - tendon
 - ligament**
- 1187 A term for when a muscle becomes shorter and thicker is _____.
- depression
 - rotation
 - contraction**
 - relaxation
- 1189 A fibrous band of connective tissue that connects muscle to bone is _____.
- ligament
 - tendon**
 - aponeurosis
 - cartilage
- 1191 Protrusion of a body part through tissues that normally contain it is called a _____.
- hernia**
 - prominence
 - myotonia
 - projection
- 1192 A muscle that forms a tight band is called a/an _____.
- sartorius
 - oblique purse-string
 - sphincter**
- 1194 Abnormal condition or disease of muscle is called _____.
- myopathy**
 - myodynia
 - myography
 - myasthenia
- 1199 The opening in a bone through which blood vessels, nerves and ligaments pass is a/an _____.

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- a. meatus
- b. foramen**
- c. lamina
- d. fontanel

1202 Muscles under voluntary control are known as _____.

- a. skeletal**
- b. visceral
- c. involuntary
- d. nonstriated

1204 A muscle that bends a limb at its joint or decreases the joint angle is called a/an _____.

- a. extensor
- b. supinator
- c. flexor**
- d. pronator

1218 "Name the common name to the bone or joint:

Sternum:"

- a. collarbone**
- b. breastbone
- c. coffin bone
- d. none of the answers listed

1231 The _____ is the tough, fibrous tissue that forms the outermost covering of bone.

- a. meniscus
- b. periosteum**
- c. varus
- d. extensor

1235 A/An _____ is removal of all or part of a limb or body part.

- a. adhesion
- b. crepitation
- c. flexion
- d. amputation**

1241 A muscle that straightens a limb at a joint is called a/an _____.

- a. flexion
- b. extensor**
- c. adhesion
- d. crepitation

1242 Straightening of a limb beyond its normal limits is called _____.

- a. **hyperextension**
- b. adhesion
- c. superior
- d. sequestrum

1245 Involuntary muscle is also called _____, _____ or _____.

- a. articulate; adhesive; varus
- b. open; compound; fracture
- c. **smooth; nonstriated (unstriated); visceral**
- d. comminuted; oblique; transverse

1246 Surgical removal of a claw is _____.

- a. arthroscopy
- b. **onychectomy**
- c. brachycephalic
- d. crepitation

1247 A/An _____ is a broken bone in which there is an open wound in the skin.

- a. **open or compound fracture**
- b. dislocation
- c. luxation
- d. crepitation

1251 The opposite of extension is _____.

- a. relaxation
- b. crepitation
- c. **flexion**
- d. extensor

1252 The opposite of contraction is _____.

- a. flexion
- b. **relaxation**
- c. crepitation
- d. extensor

1254 The opposite of inferior is _____.

- a. transverse
- b. **superior**
- c. oblique
- d. varus

1255 The term for crosswise is _____.

- a. superior
- b. **transverse**

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- c. crepitation
- d. extensor

1256 The term for slanted is _____.

- a. transverse
- b. superior
- c. flexion
- d. **Oblique**

1258 Broken bones that are splintered or crushed into multiple pieces are called _____.

- a. dysplasia
- b. comminuted fractures
- c. **sequestrum**
- d. varus

1259 Abnormal development of the pelvic joint causing the head of the femur and the acetabulum not to be aligned properly is called _____.

- a) comminuted fractures
- b) **hip dysplasia**
- c) linea alba
- d) ankylosis

1261 _____ is lack of voluntary control of muscle movement.

- a) Arthrodesis
- b) Crepitation
- c) Tendinitis
- d) **Ataxia**

1264 What does M/N mean?

- a) **male/neutered**
- b) mean/nice
- c) none of the answers listed
- d) morning/night

1266 What does PE mean?

- a) proper etiquette
- b) **physical examination**
- c) pale equine
- d) press enter

1267 _____ is the closing of a joint angle.

- a) Crepitus
- b) Flexion
- c) **Flexed**

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d) Laxity

1312 The dock is the solid part of the _____.

- a) foot
- b) tail**
- c) neck
- d) side

1314 A sexually imperfect, usually sterile female calf born as a twin with a male calf is a _____.

- a) filly
- b) gilt
- c) freemartin**
- d) heifer

1315 A cross between a stallion and a jenny is a _____.

- a) hinny**
- b) donkey
- c) mule
- d) jenny

1318 In canines, the act of giving birth is _____.

- a) packing
- b) pupping
- c) whelping**
- d) gestation

1321 Freshening is a term that means _____.

- a) the act of mating in cattle
- b) removing the horns of a bovine to enhance mating
- c) giving birth to a dairy animal**
- d) cleaning an animal to make it smell fresh

1322 Giving birth to swine is called _____.

- a) tugging
- b) farrowing**
- c) barrowing
- d) queening

1325 A young female bovine that has not given birth is called a _____.

- a) heifer**
- b) cow
- c) stag
- d) calf

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- 1328 The symbol for female is _____.
- a) ♀
 - b) ♂
 - c) f
 - d) l
- 1329 A ram is to a wether as a bull is to a _____.
- a) gelding
 - b) **steer**
 - c) gib
 - d) barrow
- 1330 A mule is an offspring of a _____.
- a) **male donkey and a female horse**
 - b) male donkey and a female pony
 - c) male pony and a female horse
 - d) male horse and a female donkey
- 1331 Giving birth to rabbits is known as _____.
- a) whelping
 - b) farrowing
 - c) Kindling
 - d) **freshening**
- 1334 A bitch is an intact _____.
- a) female cat
 - b) female ferret
 - c) female rat
 - d) **female dog**
- 1337 An intact female sheep is a/an _____.
- a) doe
 - b) **ewe**
 - c) cow
 - d) lamb
- 1338 A young dog is called a/an _____ or _____.
- a) **whelp; pup**
 - b) kitten; kit
 - c) kit; capon
 - d) kid; lamb
- 1339 A young cat is called a/an _____.

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- a) whelp
- b) kitten**
- c) capon
- d) lamb

1340 A young horse is called a/an _____.

- a) pup
- b) foal**
- c) whelp
- d) doe

1341 A young bovine is called a/an _____.

- a) foal
- b) pup
- c) calf**
- d) capon

1342 A young goat is called a/an _____.

- a) calf
- b) kid**
- c) foal
- d) pup

1343 A young sheep is called a/an _____.

- a) lamb**
- b) kid
- c) calf
- d) foal

1363 Marked wasting or excessive leanness is _____.

- a) elimination
- b) evaluation
- c) emaciation**
- d) emesis

1364 Forced feeding or irrigation through a tube passed into the stomach is called _____.

- a) drench
- b) bolus
- c) gavage
- d) cachexia**

1366 The muscular, wavelike movement used to transport food through the digestive system is _____.

- a) mastication

- b) anastomosis
- c) regurgitation
- d) peristalsis**

1368 Buccal means _____.

- a) pertaining to the cheek**
- b) pertaining to the tongue
- c) pertaining to the throat
- d) pertaining to the palate

1369 Stomat/o means _____.

- a) cheek
- b) mouth**
- c) stomach
- d) intestine

1370 The term for erosion of tissue is _____.

- a) melena
- b) plaque
- c) ulcer**
- d) shunt

1372 Incontinence means _____.

- a) inability to control**
- b) prolonged transit time
- c) dribbling urine
- d) loose stool

1374 The formation of a new opening from the large intestine to the surface of the body is known as a/an _____.

- a) enterostomy
- b) colectomy
- c) enterotomy
- d) colostomy**

1380 Gloss/o and lingu/o mean _____.

- a) mouth
- b) tongue**
- c) lips
- d) teeth

1381 Or/o and stomat/o mean _____.

- a) lips
- b) abdomen

- c) **mouth**
- d) teeth

1382 Cheil/o and labi/o mean _____.

- a) abdomen
- b) **lips**
- c) teeth
- d) gingivitis

1383 Abdomin/o, celi/o and lapar/o mean _____.

- a) regurgitation
- b) teeth
- c) gingivitis
- d) **abdomen**

1384 Dent/o, dent/l and odont/o mean _____.

- a) gingivitis
- b) **teeth**
- c) regurgitation
- d) volvulus

1386 The return of swallowed food into the mouth is known as _____.

- a) torsion
- b) volvulus
- c) **regurgitation**
- d) ulcer

1388 Twisting around the long axis of the gut is _____.

- a) volvulus
- b) **Torsion**
- c) ulcer
- d) gingivitis

1390 The combining forms for kidney are _____.

- a) **ren/o and nephr/o**
- b) ren/o and cyst/o
- c) ren/o and periren/o
- d) ren/o and ureter/o

1391 Inflammation of the kidney is _____.

- a) nephrosis
- b) nephropathy
- c) **nephritis**
- d) nephroptosis

1395 Examination of the components of urine is a _____.

- a) cystoscopy
- b) cystolysis
- c) urinoscopy
- d) urinalysis**

1398 Stable internal environment is _____.

- a) homeostasis**
- b) isostatic
- c) stricture
- d) status

1401 The term for production of urine is _____.

- a) turbidity
- b) uropoiesis**
- c) renogenesis
- d) urinogenesis

1403 The medical term for excessive urination is _____.

- a) pyuria
- b) polydipsia
- c) pollakiuria
- d) polyuria**

1405 The term for frequent urination is _____.

- a) pollakiuria**
- b) scanty or little urine
- c) dysuria
- d) stranguria

1407 The presence of urea or other nitrogenous elements in the blood is called _____.

- a) diuresis
- b) uremia**
- c) azotemia
- d) proteinuria

1409 The term that means no urine production is _____.

- a) Anuria**
- b) nocturia
- c) hematuria
- d) diuresis

1411 Renal calculus is another term for _____.

- a) **kidney stone**
- b) cystitis
- c) azotemia
- d) bladder crystals

1415 Urin/o and ur/o mean _____.

- a) **urine or pertaining to urinary organs**
- b) kidneys glucose in the urine
- c) urinary bladder stone

1416 Ren/o and nephr/o mean _____.

- a) glucose in the urine
- b) **kidney**
- c) urinary bladder stone
- d) elimination of a substance

1417 Glycosuria and glucosuria mean _____.

- a) urinary bladder stone
- b) **glucose in the urine**
- c) elimination of a substance
- d) urine or pertaining to urinary organs

1418 Cystolith and urolith mean _____.

- a) elimination of a substance
- b) **urinary bladder stone**
- c) urine or pertaining to urinary organs
- d) kidney

1419 Excretion, elimination and voiding mean _____.

- a) urine or pertaining to urinary organs
- b) **elimination of a substance**
- c) kidney
- d) glucose in the urine

1424 Introduction of whole blood or blood components into the bloodstream of the recipient is a/an _____.

- a) **transfusion**
- b) stent
- c) embolism
- d) thrombus

1427 Disease of heart muscle is _____.

- a) **cardiomyopathy**
- b) cardiopathy
- c) cor pulmonale c

d) ardiovalvopathy

1428 Heart enlargement is _____.

- a) cardiac swelling
- b) cardiac augmentation
- c) cardiomegaly**
- d) cardiac dilation

1429 Blood flow through tissue is _____.

- a) ischemia
- b) perfusion**
- c) infarct
- d) auscultation

1430 The blood vessels that carry blood from the heart to the lungs are the _____.

- a. aorta
- b. vena cava
- c. pulmonary arteries**
- d. pulmonary veins

1431 The contraction phase of the heartbeat is the _____.

- a. tachycardia
- b. septum
- c. systole**
- d. diastole

1432 A disease produced by treatment is known as _____.

- a. congenital
- b. iatrogenic**
- c. hereditary
- d. idiopathic

1434 The myocardium receives its blood supply from the _____.

- a. vena cava
- b. coronary arteries**
- c. subclavian artery
- d. aorta

1436 Which heart chamber pumps blood to the lungs?

- a. right ventricle**
- b. left atrium
- c. left ventricle
- d. right atrium

- 1438 A deficiency in blood supply is called _____.
- a. prophylaxis
 - b. ischemia**
 - c. dilation
 - d. infarct
- 1440 Which two terms refer to chambers of the heart?
- a. tricuspid and pulmonic
 - b. apex and myocardium
 - c. atrium and ventricle**
 - d. aortic and mitral
- 1443 An instrument for measuring blood pressure is a/an _____.
- a. sphygmomanometer**
 - b. angiogram
 - c. echocardiograph
 - d. stethoscope
- 1445 Single-cell-thick vessels that connect the arterial and venous systems are _____.
- a. veins
 - b. capillaries**
 - c. arteries
 - d. occlusions
- 1446 Abnormal sound associated with the turbulent flow of blood is _____.
- a. a heart murmur**
 - b. a constriction
 - c. vasculitis
 - d. dilation