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NEW QUESTION: 1

A 80-kg Great Dane presents for a gastric dilatation volvulus. As part of its initial fluid resuscitation, it receives two IV boluses, each 20 mL/kg.

How many 1 liter IV fluid bags have been opened so far in its treatment?

- A. Two
- B. Five
- C. Four
- D. Three

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Total volume administered = 80 kg x (20 mL/kg) x 2 boluses = 3200 mL

Four 1 L bags have been opened, with three fully used and one with only 200 mL used so far.

NEW QUESTION: 2

Taking a good history is important in all species. When considering birds, the history may give you significant information above and beyond what the owner can contribute from physical observations. Since many of our medical concerns in exotic species arise due to poor husbandry practices, ensuring a complete history in all exotics is paramount.

When considering the diet and appetite of the bird, all of the following are key questions to ask, except:

- A. How frequently is the water changed?
- B. When did the owner first notice the appetite change?
- C. What foods are offered to the bird (quantity of formulated diet, seeds, fruits, grains, etc.)?
- D. Have there been any fecal changes?

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

When considering nutrition, we want to ask about food and water changes. Changes in water consumption can aid in differential diagnoses. Further, suppose the owner offered bottled water,

ran out, and is now offering tap water. In that case, the bird may have stopped drinking sufficiently due to impurities or taste differences. It could also speak to hydration status.

When discussing food/water concerns, we want to know the following:

- *What food do they feed? This includes the percentage of the diet that comes from commercially-prepared foods, seeds, nuts, vegetables, and/or fruits. All too commonly, we find that birds are fed seeds exclusively, increasing the risk of dietary deficiencies and potential disease states.

Have there been any changes in the foods fed in the past one to two months?

- *How often is the bird fed?

- *How much food is fed at each sitting?

- *Does the owner add any vitamins or minerals to the food?

- *How often does the water get changed? What is the water source, and has that changed?

Asking about stool/feces/droppings is also critical to a good history-taking. Feces are indirectly tied to food/appetite. With decreased appetites, we would expect a drop in fecal quantity.

However, if the bird is drinking excessively, we would expect an increase in the uric acid component of the droppings. The following information is important to know:

- *Consistency of the droppings

- *Color of the droppings

- *Number of droppings daily

- *If there is any noteworthy odor to the droppings

Other key information for avian history includes:

- *Bird's origin

- *Bird's age and related signalment information

- *Environment, including cage dimensions, perches, substrates, and more

- *Enrichment/exercise

- *Other pets and exposure to those animals

- *Sleep habits

- *Molting cycle

- *Behavior: What are normal behaviors, and how have the behaviors changed since the drop in appetite?

- *Previous pertinent medical history

- *Any medications

- *Chief complaint/presentation/reason for appointment/visit

NEW QUESTION: 3

What is anisocoria?

A. The patient's rib cage is moving in the opposite direction from the chest wall

B. A difference in the size of the patient's pupils

C. The patient's jaw is not aligned properly with the rest of the face

D. The patient's body is curled forward and stiffened

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Anisocoria is the term used to describe a difference in the size of the patient's pupils. Anisocoria may be an indication that the patient has an ocular or neurologic disease. Anisocoria can occur with one normal and one mydriatic (dilated) pupil, one normal and one miotic (constricted) pupil, or one mydriatic and one miotic pupil.

A malocclusion occurs when the jaw is not aligned properly. A flail chest occurs when a segment of the patient's rib cage moves in the opposite direction of the chest wall. Opisthotonos occurs when a patient's body is curled forward and stiffened.

NEW QUESTION: 4

You are asked to set up a diabetic dog's treatment sheet. The patient will be hospitalized overnight, at the least, because he is ketotic and not eating well. The veterinarian wrote down drug doses and frequency but not the amount of drug per dose. You are asked to complete the treatment sheet, and the veterinarian will double-check it to ensure it meets his needs. The dog's ultrasound suggested possible delayed gastric emptying, and the dog has had moderate reflux. The veterinarian will use metoclopramide and would like 0.5 mg/kg IV q 6 to 8 hours.

What is the maximum total daily mgs acceptable for this 61.6-lb patient?

- A. 122 mg
- B. 92 mg
- C. 42 mg
- D. 56 mg

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

61.6 lb = 2.2 kg/X

X= 28 kg

0.5 mg/kg x 28 kg = 14 mg per dose

If the pet receives the medication every six hours, this would be four times daily, making the total daily dose 56 mg.

If we only evaluated it every eight hours, or three times daily, the total dose would be 42 mg/day.

Forgetting to convert lbs to kg and multiplying 61.1 lbs by 0.5 mg results in 30.55 mg/dose x 3 daily doses of 91.65 mg. If dosed 4x daily, it would be 122.2 mg. However, if we used pounds, we would be overdosing the dog.

NEW QUESTION: 5

An owner presented to the hospital with her six-month-old puppy for a routine spay and retained lower canine deciduous tooth extraction. The owner wants to know all of the pain management techniques you will be using to ensure her baby remains pain-free.

You let the owner know that you will be using a combination of all of the following except:

- A. Mandibular nerve block
- B. Local line block
- C. Injectable opioid
- D. Topical analgesia

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In a routine spay and deciduous tooth removal, commonly used pain management techniques for a combined multimodal approach may include a local line block (the use of a local injectable anesthetic) along the incision line in the skin and an injectable opioid as a premedication, and then post-operatively as warranted. Additionally, a rostral mandibular (mental nerve) block may be used for tooth extraction for further pain management.

While additional pain management options may be included, topical anesthetics would not be effective for visceral or dental pain. Topical anesthetics treat pain on surface skin or mucosal pain associated with minor, short-lived painful situations such as wound suturing, venipuncture, and nasal gastric tube placement.

NEW QUESTION: 6

After pouring sterile irrigation fluids (500-ml bottles most commonly, often warmed) into a sterile basin in the sterile field, what should you do with any remaining solution in the container?

- A.** Recap the fluids and use them later in the surgery if additional irrigation is necessary
- B.** Discard the remaining fluids
- C.** Recap the fluids and use them later in the surgery
- D.** Recap the fluids and use them for a non-sterile procedure

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When pouring sterile water from an unopened (sterile) container into the irrigation basin during surgery, you must maintain aseptic technique. To do so, pour the fluid at a distance above the basin. When pouring, ideally a sterile person holds the basin away from the sterile field or places it at the field's edge to lessen the chance of strike-through (contamination that occurs as a result of liquids or moisture that goes from a sterile field to a non-sterile field or vice versa).

Once the cap has been removed from the sterile water bottle, it is no longer sterile. Thus, it must be discarded. However, this renders the water no longer sterile and it will have to be discarded or used for non-sterile purposes not pertaining to the surgical procedure. The entire contents could be poured and saved within the sterile field if another basin is available. Still, often, this much volume isn't needed, and the longer the solution sits, the more likely it is to acquire bacterial contamination.

NEW QUESTION: 7

All of the following may induce cardiac arrhythmias in an anesthetized patient except:

- A.** Hypoxia
- B.** Gastric dilatation-volvulus
- C.** Benzodiazepines
- D.** Alpha2-agonists

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

We can see a variety of causes for cardiac arrhythmias in veterinary patients under anesthesia:

- *Anesthetic agents, most commonly alpha2-agonists and dissociatives (Bradycardia)
- *Anticholinergics such as atropine (Tachycardia)
- *Hypoxia

- *Gastric dilatation-volvulus, especially when ischemia is present
- *Primary heart disease
- *Trauma
- *Hypercarbia
- *Pain (Tachycardia)
- *Anaphylaxis
- *Anemia
- *Fever

Benzodiazepines, while they may have been used as part of the anesthetic protocol, generally cause minimal to no cardiopulmonary side effects.

NEW QUESTION: 8

A 12 kg patient's orders are to receive 5 mg/kg of enrofloxacin diluted 1:1 in sterile water before giving IV. The stock vial of enrofloxacin is 22.7 mg/mL.

What is the total volume that will be administered IV to the patient?

- A. 2.6 mL
- B. 60 mL
- C. 5.2 mL
- D. 120 mL

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Calculate the dose from the dosage: $12 \text{ kg} \times 5 \text{ mg/kg} = 60 \text{ mg}$

Convert mg to mL: $60 \text{ mg} / (22.7 \text{ mg/mL}) = 2.6 \text{ mL}$ of drug from the stock vial To dilute in a 1:1 ratio, add 2.6 mL sterile water to 2.6 mL of drug = 5.2 mL total Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 453-454.

NEW QUESTION: 9

How long, if at all, should you preoxygenate avian species before anesthetic induction?

- A. Preoxygenation is not needed in this species
- B. 1 minute
- C. 4 minutes
- D. 10 minutes

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Preoxygenation should be performed for at least 2 to 5 minutes when preparing a bird for induction. The induction process in birds can take 1 to 2 minutes, and we want to ensure they have sufficient oxygenation prior to induction. Ideally, the bird should be premedicated with a sedative/analgesic such as butorphanol and an anxiolytic, midazolam, before induction. Induction in birds generally is performed using a mask or induction chamber. Using 4-5% isoflurane, for example, with premedications on board, is usually very brief. They can then be intubated and lowered to 2-3% inhalant based on their response.

NEW QUESTION: 10

In the absence of surgery or trauma, causes of pain can include all except which of the following diseases?

- A. Bone cancer
- B. Glaucoma
- C. Pancreatitis
- D. Estrus

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Certain diseases can be associated with significant levels of pain, such as cancer (especially bone tumors), pancreatitis, blood clots, infection, glaucoma, etc. Veterinary technicians often recognize physiological and behavioral signs of pain in animals and are their best advocates for care.

Estrus is not considered a painful process but, with cats especially, some animals can display behaviors that owners may confuse for pain.

NEW QUESTION: 11

When evaluating cytology and determining if a cell population is cancerous or not, we monitor for signs of malignancy. All of the following are general criteria of malignancy, except:

- A. Hypercellularity
- B. Pleomorphism
- C. Homogeneous populations of the same cell type
- D. Anisocytosis

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

We characterize benign neoplasia or hyperplasia of a homogeneous population of the same cell type that lacks criteria of malignancy. General characteristics of malignancy include anisocytosis (varying red blood cell sizes) and macrocytosis (cells that are larger than they should be), increased or hypercellularity, and pleomorphism, except when evaluating lymphoid tissue (variability in size, shape, and staining of cells and the nuclei).

Additionally, when evaluating for malignancy, we can evaluate characteristics of the nucleus, including:

- *Macrocytosis
- *Increased nucleus-to-cytoplasm ratio
- *Anisocytosis
- *Presence of multiple nuclei
- *Abnormal mitosis
- *Increased mitotic figures
- *Nuclear molding
- *Coarse chromatin, rosy or cordlike in appearance
- *Macronucleoli
- *Anisonucleosis
- *Angular nucleoli

Neoplastic cells can be epithelial in origin, spindle cell (mesenchymal) in origin, or discrete round cell tumors.

NEW QUESTION: 12

Morphine administration can result in unwanted side effects, including all of the following, with the exception of:

- A. Scratching
- B. Constipation
- C. Vomiting
- D. Increased urine production

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Morphine stimulates ADH release (antidiuretic hormone), resulting in decreased urine production. Morphine often causes vomiting through multiple neural pathways. Many opioids, including morphine, cause constipation by altering intestinal contraction patterns. Morphine can stimulate histamine release, as may be observed by the patient's scratching. In horses, opioids may cause excitement and so are usually used with additional medications.

NEW QUESTION: 13

Radiographic contrast media are used to improve visualization of specific anatomical structures on radiographs. Which of the following choices is used as a negative contrast agent?

- A. Barium sulfate
- B. Gadolinium
- C. Carbon dioxide
- D. Iohexol

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A negative contrast agent appears radiolucent (dark) on radiographs, while positive agents are radiopaque (white). Gases, such as air, carbon dioxide, and nitrous oxide, all appear dark.

Commonly applied sites include the stomach and urinary bladder.

Barium sulfate and iohexol both appear white on radiographs. There are numerous uses across organ systems.

Gadolinium is a contrast agent used for magnetic resonance imaging, not radiography.

NEW QUESTION: 14

Which component of anesthesia protocols provides pain relief?

- A. Anticholinergic
- B. Analgesia
- C. Amnesia
- D. Immobilization

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The analgesia component of anesthesia provides pain relief. Types of analgesics include opioids, local anesthetics, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, and α_2 agonists.

Amnesia is the anesthetic component that causes memory loss.

Immobilization is the anesthetic component that causes the patient's inability to move.

Anticholinergics prevent or treat bradycardia.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 1010.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 427-431.

NEW QUESTION: 15

What rule of thumb can be used to guesstimate the endotracheal tube size needed for dogs?

- A.** 25 kg dog receives 9.5 to 10 mm tube. Size increases or decreases by 1 mm for each 5-kg above and below 25 kg.
- B.** 5 kg dog receives 7.5 to 8 mm tube. Size increases or decreases by 1 mm for each 5-kg above and below 5 kg.
- C.** 10 kg dog receives 9.5 to 10 mm tube. Size increases or decreases by 1 mm for each 5-kg above and below 10 kg.
- D.** 20 kg dog receives 9.5 to 10 mm tube. Size increases or decreases by 1 mm for each 5-kg above and below 20 kg

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A general rule of thumb is that patients at ideal body weight, not exceptionally small or large, and non-brachycephalic breeds use 20 kg as the starting point. A 20 kg dog usually needs a 9.5 to 10 mm tube. For each 5 kg above and below that weight range, you go up or down in 1 mm increments.

Thus, a 10 kg patient would likely need between a 7.5 and 8 mm tube, while a 25 kg patient would require a 10.5 to 11 mm tube.

NEW QUESTION: 16

Severe sepsis may result in which of the following?

- A.** Decreased blood lactate
- B.** Hyperglycemia
- C.** Bradycardia
- D.** Hypotension

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Severe sepsis results in hypotension (low blood pressure) and poor organ perfusion. Sepsis is frequently complicated by significant whole body inflammation called systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS).

Sepsis does not result in hyperglycemia, bradycardia, or decreased blood lactate level. Instead, hypoglycemia, tachycardia, and elevated blood lactate levels are commonly observed.

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NEW QUESTION: 17

You have both sheep and goats hospitalized and are establishing protocols for options for feed. You are trying to determine the best options for each species. All of the following are preferred grazing options for goats except:

- A. Roughage
- B. Fruits
- C. Flowers
- D. Highly digestible grass parts

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Goats and sheep differ based on their oral cavity anatomy. Both species have very active mobility of the tongue and lips, allowing various foods to function in their diet. Goats thrive when grazing on areas with browse or many plant species. Goats are active foragers who eat highly digestible grass parts. Additionally, they will consume various fruits, leaves, and flowers.

Sheep are roughage grazers who will eat grass and high-quality plant parts.

Always ensure, regardless of what you provide for these species, that they have sufficient fiber to ensure normal rumination. To promote rumen health, fiber should equate to more than 50% of the dietary intake.

Ensure that a minimum particle size of 1-2.5 cm is provided to stimulate normal eructation. If you must use a pelleted feed, ensure you provide free access to hay to ensure that sheep and goats obtain sufficient fiber intake while hospitalized.

NEW QUESTION: 18

Various products in the veterinary clinic pose potential health hazards with excess exposure or accidental ingestion, eye contamination, or inhalation. Care must be taken in labeling the products, where they reside, and proper disposal. Some of these potentially harmful products include various treatments for ailments in our patients.

Where should bottles of shampoos, insecticides, and dips be stored in the veterinary clinic?

- A. Up at the front with the receptionist to dispense to clients
- B. In a heavily trafficked area
- C. Below eye level
- D. On an open shelf at or above eye level

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

We must be careful when storing potentially harmful chemicals, even with what we perceive as more benign things like shampoos. Dips and insecticides, especially shampoos and other related products, should be stored in a closed cabinet or below eye level.

Storing on an open shelf at or above eye level leaves room for the product to fall and open or spill and cause harm.

Storing them in heavily trafficked areas may be necessary, depending on your clinic's available storage space, but if this is the case, ensuring they remain below eye level and, ideally, in a closed cabinet helps protect you, your staff, and others visiting the clinic.

While some practices will have shampoos and insecticides up front with the receptionist for easy dispensing, these products still require a prescription or doctor's approval and should be unreachable by the client. Again, if on open shelves, so clients see the products and are reminded they may need more, the products should be below eye level if on an open shelf.

NEW QUESTION: 19

Which of the following complications is most serious for post-operative patients?

- A. Bruising
- B. Dehiscence
- C. Seroma
- D. Hematoma

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Dehiscence is the reopening of a surgical incision. The risks for tissue contamination and infection are very high. In cases of abdominal or thoracic surgery, dehiscence could even result in death.

A small seroma (area of serum accumulation under the incision) may not require medical attention, but a large seroma may require drainage. Typically, the fluid will resorb with restricted activity and compression.

A hematoma will usually resorb with restricted activity and compression.

Bruising can be a normal post-operative finding along the incision site. It can also be an early sign of infection, especially when accompanied by redness, heat, swelling, and pain.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 1146.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 578-580.

NEW QUESTION: 20

A veterinary technician suspects that a cow's pain is due to mastitis. Which of the following signs would suggest this cause?

- A. The cow is kicking at its udder
- B. The cow is standing with its abdomen tucked
- C. The cow is anorexic
- D. The cow is acting restless

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

When a cow kicks at its udder, it is a sign of mastitis. Other signs of mastitis include a stilted gait, unwillingness to move, and redness and swelling of the udder. NSAIDs and antibiotics are used to treat this painful condition.

The remaining answer options are incorrect, though they all may be signs of pain in cattle. Signs of general pain in a cow may include restlessness, anorexia, or standing with a tucked abdomen, but kicking at the udder is more specific to pain in that area.

NEW QUESTION: 21

A breeder has a litter of three puppies that are due for pyrantel deworming that weigh 4 pounds, 5 pounds, and 6 pounds each. Pyrantel is available in a 50 mg/mL liquid. The instructions are to give 1 teaspoon per 10 pounds of body weight. You plan to dispense the liquid in a bottle with a 1 cc syringe for dosing at home.

How many milliliters of medication should be dispensed for the three puppies to each receive one dose?

- A. 0.5 mL
- B. 75 mL
- C. 7.5 mL
- D. 1.5 mL

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 22

Which of the following devices is used to sterilize surgical equipment?

- A. An incubator
- B. An autoclave
- C. A nebulizer
- D. An ionizer

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

An autoclave is a heavy vessel that uses high pressure and extreme temperatures to sterilize instruments and equipment used in surgical procedures. Packs must be correctly prepared so that all materials are exposed to steam during the sterilization process.

An incubator is an enclosed apparatus that provides a controlled environment for temperature and humidity, often to provide support to juvenile animals. A nebulizer is a device that suspends liquid medication in a mist for inhalation. An ionizer is a device used to purify the air.

NEW QUESTION: 23

Skilled veterinary technicians should use what type of information to determine physiological function during anesthesia?

- A. Subjective assessments based on past experience
- B. Both subjective and objective information
- C. Vital signs and other objective data
- D. Information provided in the classification of stages and planes of anesthesia

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 24

A stray dog is brought in by a good samaritan with respiratory distress and neurologic signs. We are concerned the dog may have distemper. He looks cachectic, and the people say they have seen him around on and off for a few years. They do not know of any owner. This was the first time they could get near him to even bring him to a vet because he was so debilitated.

What increases a dog's chance of contracting the distemper virus?

- A. Exposure to an indoor-outdoor cat
- B. Getting a blood transfusion
- C. Exposure to wildlife
- D. An adult dog with multiple previous distemper virus vaccines (DHPP) is a few months late with the booster

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Exposure to wildlife can increase a dog's chance of contracting the distemper virus. Distemper is most commonly associated with domestic canines, but it may also affect other species. Distemper may be carried and spread by wild animals in the families Canidae, Mustelidae, Mephitidae, Hyaenidae, Ailuridae, Procyonidae, and Pinnipedia. The mode of transmission for canine distemper is the inhalation of the airborne virus or contact with urine, feces, or mucosal secretions.

Blood purchased from a blood bank is screened for various diseases and is unlikely to have the distemper virus.

An adult dog with multiple previous distemper virus vaccines (DHPP) a few months late with the booster will not increase the risk of disease. Distemper and parvovirus vaccinations have been shown with repeat bolstering, to last potentially well beyond the three-year booster window. Thus, being a few days or months late is only a theoretical concern.

Exposure to an indoor-outdoor cat will not increase a dog's risk of distemper. Distemper isn't transmissible to felids.

Note that distemper patients can mimic those with rabies, and vice versa, especially depending on what phase of rabies' clinical course manifests on presentation. Thus, even though one suspects distemper, all precautions should be taken and it should be treated as if the dog has rabies until proven otherwise.

NEW QUESTION: 25

Dental pulp consists of all of the following except:

- A. Nerves
- B. Blood vessels
- C. Periodontal ligament
- D. Connective tissue

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Dental pulp is composed of nerves, blood vessels, connective tissue, and lymphatics within the interior cavity of the tooth. It supplies nutrients needed for the deposit of secondary dentin. Dental pulp does not include the periodontal ligament, which is located on the exterior tooth surface. The periodontal ligament connects the tooth to the alveolar bone, functionally holding the tooth in the alveolus.

NEW QUESTION: 26

An elevation in total bilirubin may result in which of the following?

- A.** The patient's urine sample will have a strong odor
- B.** The patient's serum sample will have a milky appearance
- C.** The patient's breath will have a sweet smell on physical examination
- D.** The patient's serum sample will appear yellow

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The patient's serum sample will appear yellow with elevated bilirubin levels. The patient may have a generalized yellow tone of the skin, mucous membranes, sclera, and bodily fluids. This appearance is termed icterus or jaundice.

The other options are not associated with an increased bilirubin level.

NEW QUESTION: 27

The euthanasia process is hard on everyone. Emotions run higher during these appointments; people are often distraught, and no matter how much you prepare the client for what will happen, you cannot predict everything. Taking care to ensure the process runs smoothly, and that the owner is aware of how the process will work, is okay with it, and understands that the pet may take a few breaths after the heart has stopped, sigh, urinate, or defecate, helps them expect it. However, we cannot anticipate all reactions or complications.

All of the following contribute to dysthanasia or result from it, except:

- A.** Paperwork being done before euthanasia
- B.** Vocalization
- C.** Excitement phase (distress-like, swimming, activity)
- D.** Non-patent catheter either at the start or at any time during the euthanasia process

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Dysthanasia refers to suffering by either the client, pet, or both during the euthanasia process. It results from emotional trauma due to the procedure and what it represents to the client. It may also be impacted by problems such as a catheter that starts patent and no longer is or was not patent from the outset, or the extravasation of the euthanasia medication. Adverse patient responses to the medications administered (though normal), including vocalization, swimming (which owners may take to mean pain or distress), agonal breathing, and even abnormal head posture as death takes hold can contribute to dysthanasia.

Taking payment and completing all paperwork before the owners say goodbye isn't directly related to the death process. However, having them take care of the business side of things before the pet has passed permits them to say their goodbyes and then be able to depart,

hopefully with a smoother experience. Taking payment and doing paperwork ahead of time makes the whole process less traumatic.

Dysthanasia is a mean driver pushing people to leave a practice. One bad experience can lead to a client seeking a new vet. The best way to prevent this is to be open with the owner from the beginning. Tell them what you will be doing, what meds you will be using and possible reactions, and include that they may take breaths even when the heart has stopped. Some people explain this as the diaphragm relaxing. In contrast, others may say something akin to the pet's energy or soul is leaving the body. Regardless, we want to leave owners with a good feeling despite the major loss they have just suffered. Show compassion and empathy to both the owners and the pets.

NEW QUESTION: 28

To minimize environmental hazards from anesthetic equipment, technicians must be vigilant. You want to always remember to do all of the following except:

- A.** Always ensure the scavenging hose is attached
- B.** Empty the reservoir bag into room air once the procedure has finished
- C.** Check cuffed endotracheal tubes for leaks and damage ahead of time
- D.** Wear an appropriate respirator and gloves when filling vaporizers and changing CO₂ absorbers

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Minimizing hazards in the workplace always has to be one of the technician's priorities when dealing with dangerous medications and inhalant anesthetics. Proper maintenance and protocols are in place to ensure the staff and patients remain safe.

Measures to take include:

- *Never forget to attach the scavenging hose
- *Never turn the vaporizer on until the patient is fully connected to the delivery system
- *Ensure the correct sized tube for the correct species (Cuffed vs. uncuffed and the correct size for the airway)
- *Check cuffed endotracheal tubes for leaks and damage ahead of time
- *Always empty the reservoir bag into the scavenger hose, not into the room air
- *Avoid mask or chamber inductions
- *Wear a respirator and gloves when filling or emptying vaporizers and ensure other personnel are out of the room and not exposed
- *Ensure you have access to a readily accessible spill kit
- *All staff, but especially those who may be pregnant, should avoid exposure to waste anesthetic gases at all times or ensure a respirator mask is worn
- *Fill vaporizers in well-ventilated areas
- *When the patient is recovering, ensure they remain on 100% oxygen for as long as feasible and that the machine continues to scavenge any expired gases

NEW QUESTION: 29

You are assisting the veterinarian and evaluating a mare with dystocia.

a. You are asked to set up for a C-section in preparation for the mare's arrival. You are not yet sure if the fetus is viable.

You set up for the procedure and want to include which of the following instruments?

- A. Spay hook
- B. Kirschner wires (K-wires)
- C. Fetotome
- D. Cerclage wire

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

If you are preparing for a mare dystocia, we hope the fetus is alive. This would require a typical surgical pack used for any celiotomy. However, we must be ready for the potential of a deceased fetus. A fetotomy can be done on an awake horse. Because of the risks of anesthesia, an attempt to perform the fetotomy while awake may be made. Regardless, you want to be prepared for anything and don't want to have to run all over the hospital to find the right equipment. The fetotome is the implement used to dismember the fetus, already deceased, in pieces. It is used with a combination of wires, hooks, and cuts to remove the body.

Cerclage wire is used in fracture repair, such as in jaw fractures or other fractures in combination with pins/plates or alone in small animals. For a fetotomy, we would use obstetrical-specific wires, chains, and guide wires.

A spay hook may be used in small animal medicine to assist in an ovariohysterectomy, aiding in exteriorizing the uterine horn. In theory, this permits a smaller incision. However, since the incision heals side-to-side regardless of the length of the incision, it is often advised to make a larger incision to ensure proper visualization and capture of all necessary ligaments and tissue. However, it is an option if the surgeon chooses. It is not suitable for large animals.

Kirschner wires (K-wires) are also used in fracture repair. They are pieces of already-cut wire with a trocar (pointed end), which aids in bone drilling. They can be purchased in variable stiffnesses and are often combined with cerclage wire to aid in reducing fragments associated with a bone fracture.

NEW QUESTION: 30

Which of the following would be added to the intravenous fluids of a juvenile patient with hypoglycemia?

- A. Sucralose
- B. Calcium
- C. Dextrose
- D. Sucrose

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Dextrose should be added to the fluids of a juvenile patient with hypoglycemia (low blood sugar). Usually, an injection of dextrose diluted 1:1 up to 1:4 with saline is administered IV to treat the initial hypoglycemia and then dextrose is added to a balanced electrolyte solution at a 2.5% to 10% concentration. In most patients, this is effective in elevating blood sugar levels.

Calcium is a mineral used for bone development and nerve conduction, among many other functions in the body. It is not used to treat low blood sugar. Sucrose is table sugar and would not be added to intravenous fluids. Sucralose is an artificial sweetener and not appropriate for the treatment of hypoglycemia.

NEW QUESTION: 31

According to the physical status classifications published by the American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA), which of the following conditions meets an ASA I classification?

- A.** Liver and kidney failure
- B.** Heart murmur
- C.** Castration
- D.** Obesity

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Castration is acceptable under an ASA I classification. Representative conditions for an ASA I physical status classification include elective procedures. An ASA I classification requires the patient to be overtly healthy, Obesity grants the patient an ASA II classification. It represents a patient with a low risk due to mild systemic disease.

A heart murmur is an ASA III classification, representing a patient at moderate risk due to potentially severe systemic disease.

Liver and kidney failure warrant an ASA IV classification. These patients are at high risk due to severe systemic, potentially life-threatening disease.

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NEW QUESTION: 32

If a dog has diarrhea and is diagnosed with Coccidia, which medication is most commonly prescribed?

- A.** Melarsomine
- B.** Epsiprantel
- C.** Metronidazole
- D.** Sulfadimethoxine

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Sulfadimethoxine is the only medication approved for the treatment of coccidiosis in dogs. Side effects can include crystalluria, polyarthritis, bone marrow suppression, and keratoconjunctivitis sicca (dry eye).

Metronidazole is used to treat Giardia and bacterial infections. Melarsomine is used to treat adult heartworms. Epsiprantel is used to treat cestodes in dogs.

NEW QUESTION: 33

What is the appropriate endotracheal tube size range for most domestic cats?

- A. 4 to 6 mm tube
- B. 1.5 to 3.5 mm tube
- C. 2.5 to 5 mm tube
- D. 3 to 4.5 mm tube

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Generally, most adult domestic cats require a 3 to 4.5 mm tube. There are always a few outliers, especially Maine Coons, who may need a 5.0, but generally speaking, this rule of thumb works well.

Tubes smaller in size often are non-cuffed and are less effective at protecting the airway.

NEW QUESTION: 34

When preparing an endotracheal tube for a patient, besides ensuring you have the right sized cuff for the patient's size, you want to check all except which of the following occurs?

- A. Ensure that the connector correctly attaches
- B. Cuff inflates properly
- C. The intended stylet extends beyond the end of the tube to stiffen during placement
- D. No damage to the tube is readily apparent

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When checking endotracheal tubes to prepare for a surgical procedure, always make sure:

- *It is the correct length, diameter, and cuff size for the patient
- *That the size and diameter are correct and that the cuff properly inflates and remains inflated after detaching the syringe used to fill it with air
- *The connector is secured sufficiently and not loose
- *No damages to the tube are present, such as holes or blockages (which, if cleaned properly, shouldn't be an issue)
- *If planning to use a stylet, always ensure that the stylet is no longer than the tube, not extending beyond the tube's end, to prevent trauma to the airway as intubating. Stylets can be valuable tools to assist in intubation, making the tube a bit more rigid and easier to pass. Still, care needs to be taken to prevent any damage to the airway. Keeping the stylet within the tube helps minimize risk.
- *Lubricate the tube if needed with a bit of sterile water-soluble lubricant or even the patient's own saliva right before placement

NEW QUESTION: 35

One milligram is equivalent to how many micrograms?

- A. 1,000
- B. 100
- C. 10,000
- D. 10

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

One milligram is equivalent to 1,000 micrograms.

Conversion micrograms to milligrams: _____ micrograms x 1000 = _____ milligrams

NEW QUESTION: 36

Which gram-positive rod causes caseous lymphadenitis in goats and sheep?

- A. Bacillus anthracis
- B. Listeria monocytogenes
- C. Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis
- D. Trueperella pyogenes

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis is the gram-positive rod that causes caseous lymphadenitis in goats and sheep.

Bacillus anthracis is a gram-positive rod causing anthrax. Trueperella pyogenes is a gram-positive rod found in the skin and mucous membranes of cattle. Listeria monocytogenes is a gram-positive rod that causes neurologic illness in ruminants.

NEW QUESTION: 37

Which of the following medications used in sedation and anesthetic procedures must you maintain a controlled substance log for, properly recording all used and wasted volumes of the drug?

- A. Dexmedetomidine
- B. Propofol
- C. Butorphanol
- D. Etomidate

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Butorphanol is a mixed mu-opioid agonist. The most commonly used mixed opioid agonists in veterinary medicine include butorphanol (a class CIV) and buprenorphine (a class CIII), both of which are controlled. The pure mu agonists are CII (methadone, morphine, fentanyl, hydromorphone).

Etomidate and propofol are both short-acting injectable anesthetic drugs that are not federally controlled substances. However, many states or individual practices treat propofol as a controlled substance due to concerns about misuse and theft. While the drug is abused, it isn't associated with physical dependency, which is the criteria used by the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) to determine a medication's need to be controlled.

Dexmedetomidine is an alpha-2 agonist used for pain management, sedation, and other related uses. It is reversible but not a controlled substance.

NEW QUESTION: 38

A new canine osteoarthritis medication, Librela (bedinvetmab), works on what part of the pain modulation pathway?

- A. Mu opioid receptor
- B. Nerve Growth Factor (NGF)
- C. NMDA receptor
- D. Cyclooxygenase (COX2)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Librela is a monthly injectable anti-nerve growth factor (NGF) monoclonal antibody (mAB) used in the treatment of osteoarthritis (OA) in dogs. It is similar to the Solensia drug that has been out a bit longer in the U.S. for cats. Benefits include only 1x monthly administration, rather than daily, and minimal to no effects on the liver/kidneys.

NGF plays a key role in pain in animals with OA. This drug helps decrease NGF levels by binding to it, which reduces pain from OA, helps to limit further NGF release, and lessens the expression of pro-inflammatory mediators. This results in lowering the neurogenic inflammation component. COX1 and COX2 drugs are non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medications (NSAIDs), including carprofen, meloxicam, and deracoxib. They work on the inflammation portion of the pain pathway, but COX1 drugs are less selective and have more side effects than COX2 drugs.

The NMDA (N-methyl-D-aspartate) receptors are part of the pain pathway, most notably understood in cases of central sensitization. Patients with chronic pain, over-activation of C-fibers, and continuous NMDA activation can lead to wind-up. Medications like amantadine (oral) or ketamine (injectable, in hospital) may help address wind-up concerns. However, this pathway isn't a commonly addressed path in the mainstay therapy of OA treatment in dogs.

Mu receptors provide pain relief and are addressed by opioids, either as pure agonists (completely blocking the receptor), or as partial agonists +/- antagonists. This would include drugs like fentanyl and hydromorphone. However, while these drugs may be beneficial in acute pain conditions, they do not address inflammation, nor are they usually beneficial in the long-term management of OA. They may be used in the end stages of the disease as a part of multi-modal pain management. Still, due to the potential abuse on the human side, veterinarians tend not to prescribe this type of medication orally very often. It is most commonly used in the hospital.

NEW QUESTION: 39

IgE is found on the surface of which type of cell?

- A. Mast cells
- B. Leukocytes
- C. Erythrocytes
- D. Thrombocytes

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 40

When discussing proper maintenance of radiation protective equipment (PPE), which of the following is incorrect?

- A. Annually radiograph any lead protective equipment
- B. Inspect all PPE monthly for cracks or other wear and tear
- C. Hang aprons without bending
- D. Hang gloves vertically

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

All PPE should be evaluated every time it is used for wear and tear, cracks, or other defects that would negate the protective benefits of the PPE.

A more thorough inspection of any defects should occur if abnormalities are found. Even if no overt abnormalities are found, all lead PPE should be radiographed at least annually to ensure it remains protective.

Gloves should be hung vertically after each use, allowing air to flow through the inside of the gloves. When hanging isn't a feasible option, one can take a cut soup can or similar item and insert it into the glove to allow airflow when laid flat (horizontally).

Always hang aprons and prevent bending to minimize cracks and maintain durability.

NEW QUESTION: 41

You have finished prepping a surgery patient's incision with an appropriate scrub product. Next, you want to rinse with a product that effectively removes the detergent.

Why is isopropyl alcohol (70%) contraindicated on mucous membranes and open wounds?

- A. Alcohol coagulates protein
- B. Alcohol evaporates quickly
- C. Alcohol enhances the residual properties of chlorhexidine
- D. Alcohol use can enhance the risk of hypothermia

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Whether scrubbing with povidone-iodine or chlorhexidine, alcohol is a suitable rinsing agent.

Properties of alcohol include:

1. Effective against most gram-negative bacteria
2. Coagulates protein - making it contraindicated in open wounds and mucus membranes
3. Relatively cost-effective
4. Readily available
5. Enhances the residual properties of chlorhexidine, but has no effect on povidone-iodine
6. Evaporates rapidly - permits rapid prep without diluting other products
7. Extreme cooling effects as a result of rapid evaporation - negative factor
8. Too much alcohol can lead to hypothermia, especially under anesthesia
9. If alcohol reaches the ventral aspect of the patient and electrocautery is to be used, this can lead to burning, which should be avoided in those cases.

We can also use sterile saline or bottled sterile water as a rinsing agent. This has no antimicrobial characteristics, but effectively removes detergent. When considering prepping open wounds, mucus membranes, or compound fractures, it is the agent of choice.

NEW QUESTION: 42

You have treated a dog for acute collapse and diagnosed a hemoabdomen. You have reviewed surgery, complications, risks, cost, and post-op prognosis with and without adjunct care. Ultimately, due to cost concerns and declining quality of life, the owners elect humane euthanasia. They have young children with them and are so upset that they aren't even sure how to address it with them.

When talking to children about death, all of the following are true, except:

- A.** Be honest
- B.** Use euphemisms like "put to sleep"
- C.** Permit kids to be present for euthanasias, but have the freedom to leave the room if they change their minds
- D.** Provide children with books on pet loss

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

We need to be straightforward, honest, and accurate in our descriptions with kids. Do not be vague, as this could lead to confusion and misunderstanding. Do not use euphemisms like "put to sleep". Kids may fear going to sleep themselves, fearing they may never wake up. Or they may think the pet is taking a nap and will wake up and be with them again.

In addition to being honest, we want to use accurate terms such as "death" and "dying". We do not want to sugarcoat reality or lie, but we want to make our explanations simple and easy to understand. Ensure that the child comprehends the meaning of dying: that the pet will not be coming back.

Providing kids permission to be present but letting them know if they cannot be in the room and want to leave, they may do so. If the kids are young, have a staff member waiting outside in case they become uncomfortable or too emotional to remain in the room. In that case, someone is out there to watch them for the parents.

Have either books or a list of resources online to provide the pet owners that review pet loss for kids. Providing access to resources or options can help the family grieve, and help the children understand what has happened and how to move forward.

NEW QUESTION: 43

When dispensing medication to a client, you explain that the vet is prescribing it off-label. The client appears confused, so you need to explain what off-label prescription use means. Which of the following would be incorrect when discussing this with the client?

- A.** FDA-approved drug used in species other than the studied target species
- B.** FDA-approved drug that is not proven effective
- C.** FDA-approved drug used for a purpose other than that for which it is labeled

D. FDA-non-approved drug that is equivalent to or better than an approved drug for the given species

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When explaining off-label drug use to a client, one needs to ensure they understand what the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approval means. It means that the specific drug has undergone rigorous testing at specific doses, for a specific species, and for a particular disease or purpose. However, many drugs are more useful for purposes other than those for which they were originally developed. Relabeling the drug for another purpose often proves too costly and time-consuming.

Many drugs used in veterinary medicine are not labeled for the specific species of concern simply because the studies haven't been done. Much of veterinary medicine extrapolates from what is known about the anatomy and physiology of various species, including humans. We then equate that to other species and disease states.

However, regardless of whether a drug is off-label or on label when used, the FDA only approves drugs that they deem to be proven effective. Whether it is effective in the target species and for the original purpose is irrelevant. It is still an approved drug with some effectiveness.

NEW QUESTION: 44

What is the term used to describe red blood cells of varying sizes?

- A.** Thrombolysis
- B.** Erythrocytosis
- C.** Hemolysis
- D.** Anisocytosis

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Anisocytosis refers to a wide range of sizes among red blood cells in an animal. Red cell distribution width (RDW) is a statistical calculation that is considered to be an indicator of anisocytosis. Anisocytosis can indicate early iron deficiency anemia or regenerative anemia. Hemolysis refers to red blood cell destruction. Thrombolysis refers to blood clot breakdown. Erythrocytosis refers to an increase in red blood cell production.

NEW QUESTION: 45

The primary mechanism of general anesthesia affects the:

- A.** Immune system
- B.** Central nervous system
- C.** Parasympathetic nervous system
- D.** Sympathetic nervous system

Answer: **B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

General anesthesia results in loss of consciousness and the ability to feel pain, both of which are central nervous system (CNS) functions. The CNS is made up of the brain and spinal cord.

The parasympathetic nervous system controls bodily functions when at rest. The sympathetic nervous system controls the fight or flight response. The immune system is the body's defense against disease.

NEW QUESTION: 46

What side effect can diazepam cause following IM injection?

- A. Apnea
- B. Bradycardia
- C. Pain
- D. Hypotension

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Diazepam is a commonly used benzodiazepine. It is not fat-soluble because it uses propylene glycol as the carrier. Thus, when injected IM, it causes pain and is unpredictably absorbed.

Midazolam has similar intended effects to diazepam, but because it is water-soluble, IM administration is feasible without pain or absorption problems.

Bradycardia and hypotension may occur when diazepam is given rapidly IV, but this drug class is considered relatively safe. It is not associated with apnea.

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NEW QUESTION: 47

Large pulse pressure with a rapid rise and fall is often associated with which of the following conditions?

- A. Shock
- B. Hypovolemia
- C. Anemia
- D. Hypotension

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When assessing a patient's condition, the veterinary technician should pay close attention to the pressure and quality of the pulses. Anemia, a serious condition in which a patient lacks red blood cells or hemoglobin, is often associated with a large pulse pressure with a rapid rise and fall. This type of pulse is often described as snappy. It has a tall but thin pulse quality.

Hypovolemia (decreased blood volume), shock, and hypotension are all associated with weak pulses with pressures lower than normal.

NEW QUESTION: 48

What directional term refers to the portion of a tooth closest to the root tip?

- A. Coronal
- B. Palatal
- C. Apical
- D. Buccal

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Veterinary technicians must be fluent in dental terminology to complete records. Apical refers to the apex of the tooth, the portion toward the root tip.

Coronal is the portion of the tooth closest to the crown. Buccal is the portion of the tooth adjacent to the cheek mucosa. Palatal is the portion of the tooth closest to the palate (inside surface of the maxillary teeth).

NEW QUESTION: 49

What is the medical term used to describe difficulty breathing?

- A. Dysbiosis
- B. Dyspnea
- C. Dysphoria
- D. Dystocia

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Dyspnea is the medical term used to describe difficulty breathing. Dyspnea comes from the Latin word dyspnoea meaning "bad breathing". Dys means abnormal or difficult, and pneo means breathing.

Dysphoria refers to abnormal mentation associated with medications, including those used for anesthesia/sedation and pain management such as opioids. Dysbiosis is an imbalance in bacteria of the gastrointestinal tract. Dystocia refers to a difficult birth, often a result of malpositioning, large fetal size, or uterine atony/inertia.

NEW QUESTION: 50

A client is dropping off a patient for a routine canine castration. The owner is requested to sign a surgical admit form and hospitalization form. However, the veterinarian has a duty to discuss the risks and procedure with the owner ahead of time, including any post-operative expectations.

What does this verbal communication, combined with the signed forms permitting the procedure, provide?

- A. Implied consent
- B. Surgical consent
- C. Financial responsibility
- D. Informed consent

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Informed consent is necessary for human and animal healthcare. Obviously, in veterinary medicine, the pet cannot provide us with consent; that responsibility falls to the owner. However,

just because the owner signs a piece of paper that lists possible risks in small print, including death, doesn't mean we are fully protected by the law. We must not assume that all clients can read or read the language in which we practice medicine. Further, we have a duty to explain procedures and risks to clients ahead of time.

Informed consent is defined as "a person's agreement to allow something to happen, such as a medical, diagnostic, or surgical procedure, based on full disclosure of facts necessary to make an intelligent decision." In addition to routine information, they need to be apprised of the risks, benefits, current research (such as the possible risks of early spay/neutering in large breed animals compared to the benefits), and other pertinent facts. Further, they must be advised about the cost estimate and acknowledge understanding that payment is due in full at the time of services, or a pre-arranged payment plan format may be established.

Informed consent includes understanding pre-, during, and post-surgical requirements, monitoring, treatments, etc.

Ensuring informed consent is properly documented in the record is important. This includes maintaining signed copies of all forms the owner signs, noting that you discussed the procedure and what risks and studies or other factors you discussed. If you don't write it down, you fail to discuss it with the owner legally.

NEW QUESTION: 51

Which of the following describes allodynia?

- A.** Complete loss of sensation
- B.** Increased sensitivity to painful stimuli
- C.** A pain response to a stimulus that is not usually painful
- D.** Decreased sensitivity to painful stimuli

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Allodynia is a painful sensation from normally non-painful stimuli. Examples include light touch, routine movement, and mild temperatures.

Hyperalgesia is increased sensitivity to lessening painful stimuli. Hypnoanalgesia is a decreased sensitivity to painful stimuli. Anesthesia is a complete loss of sensation.

NEW QUESTION: 52

An owner comes to you and states that she has leash-walking problems with her eight-month-old MI German Shepherd puppy. She was told to send the dog to "camp" for two weeks, where a trainer will train the dog to walk on a leash properly. The owner wanted to get your opinion on the training. She tells you that they use shock and prong collars to get them to cooperate. However, you have several concerns and discuss that this training isn't recommended.

All of the following are possible problems with punishment, except:

- A.** The animal can learn to be afraid of trainers or handlers or even the leash or collar
- B.** The animal may not learn what the correct behavior is
- C.** Punishment prevents the onset of fear or aggression
- D.** Punishment teaches the animal what not to do, not what they should be doing

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Punishment training hasn't been recommended for years. Scientific research has repeatedly shown that positive reinforcement training is the most beneficial. Punishment-based training, such as the use of prong collars or other pain-inducing modalities to get animals to walk nicely on a leash can have the following effects:

- *Teach the learner what not to do (pull) but not what they should do. Many dogs will continue to pull, while others will simply freeze. We do not want them to freeze; we want them to walk nicely on a leash without pulling.
- *Thus, due to the painful stimulus, the pet may not do the undesired behavior, but doesn't learn the correct behavior, which may confuse the pet or make overall learning more difficult.
- *Punishment can cause a fearful response that could manifest as a flight or fight.
- *Punishment-based training increases anxiety and may manifest as escalating aggression.
- *Punishment-based training puts the trainer at risk of harm.
- *Punishment has been shown to slow learning and cause emotional turmoil.
- *Training camps like this, where the pet is sent to someone else for training, also do not utilize the human-animal bond and positive reinforcement. Instead, they negate the human-animal bond, and when the pet returns to the owners, it may very well not behave or do as asked.

NEW QUESTION: 53

A blood agar plate is a cultural medium used as a primary isolation medium and a streak for colony isolation. This medium contains trypticase soy agar with which of the following?

- A. 5% blood
- B. 20% blood
- C. 10% blood
- D. 25% blood

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A blood agar plate contains trypticase soy agar with 5% blood. A blood agar plate is used for organism isolation and for the subculture of organisms. Many laboratories choose to use a combination of blood agar and a selective medium split plate to allow the growth of most bacteria.

NEW QUESTION: 54

Cattle may require claw amputations when foot diseases are too severe to treat. Claw amputation is performed with which of the following techniques for anesthesia?

- A. IV antibiotic perfusion
- B. IV retrograde analgesia
- C. Bilateral internal pudendal nerve block
- D. Cornual nerve block

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 55

Which of the following would not be an indication for dental radiography?

- A. Full mouth radiographs for routine dental procedures are only warranted if extractions are likely
- B. Full-mouth radiographs as part of the comprehensive assessment with every routine dental
- C. Radiograph patients with current or historical resorptive lesions grossly evident
- D. Every 12-24 months when treating periodontal disease

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Dental radiographs should no longer be an option for pet owners. They should be part of every comprehensive dental evaluation under general anesthesia. They are relatively easy to take with digital imaging, allow the veterinary team to learn what is occurring below the gum line, and help guide current and future therapy for each patient.

Radiographs should be taken on small animals, specifically:

- *As part of the comprehensive assessment with every routine dental exam (at least annually is recommended, especially in breeds predisposed to advanced dental disease)

- *Every 12-24 months when treating periodontal disease

- *Before and after any tooth extraction

- *When evaluating chipped teeth to determine pulp exposure and the degree of dentin protecting the pulp

- *When evaluating fractured teeth with pulp exposure to determine the degree of periapical disease In addition, radiograph all teeth in patients with a history of resorptive lesions or gross evidence of current resorptive disease. Ideally, obtaining radiographs on young patients helps identify permanent dentition, especially in breeds where teeth can often be missing or fall out without the owner's knowledge, and can be helpful for reference in the future.

Regardless of species, however, dental radiography helps us plan and evaluate treatment successes and complications in dogs, cats, horses, and exotic species. They help tell the story below what the naked eye can see, below the gum line.

Radiographs help us to assess for:

- *Tooth resorption

- *Periodontal bone loss

- *Retained root tips (either left behind by previous veterinarians or as a result of teeth falling out incompletely)

- *Periapical radiolucencies (such as with tooth root abscesses)

- *Teeth that failed to erupt normally or at all

- *Bone infection

- *Cancers

- *Fractures (Teeth/jaw)

- *Foreign material or foreign bodies

- *Temporomandibular (TMJ) joint disease

NEW QUESTION: 56

When injecting sodium pentobarbital into an animal during a euthanasia procedure, what method of administration is preferred?

A. Intrahepatic

- B. Intraperitoneal
- C. Intravenous
- D. Intracardiac

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Sodium pentobarbital is commonly used during euthanasia procedures to induce unconsciousness, followed by cessation of respiration and cardiac arrest. Intravenous administration is strongly preferred because it is simple and causes death rapidly.

Intracardiac and intrahepatic administration are less preferable because the solution is injected blindly and may cause pain.

Intraperitoneal administration is only used when intravenous administration is not possible; death by this method takes much longer because of slower absorption rates.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 1298.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 588.

NEW QUESTION: 57

Hydatid cysts are associated with which parasite?

- A. Tapeworms
- B. Hookworms
- C. Roundworms
- D. Pinworms

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Hydatid cysts are a part of the tapeworm lifecycle for the species *Echinococcus granulosus* and *Echinococcus multilocularis*. These parasites are found in areas with sheep (*E. granulosus*), rodents, and foxes (*E. multilocularis*). The liver and lungs are most commonly affected by hydatid disease.

NEW QUESTION: 58

When reviewing urinalyses you may find a variety of different types of casts. Casts can be seen both in disease states as well as in normal urine.

Which type of cast is considered normal?

- A. Fatty
- B. Granular
- C. Waxy
- D. Cellular

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Casts are composed of protein and cellular debris that are trapped in the distal renal tubules.

They commonly indicate tubular kidney damage or epithelial irritation, inflammation, and deterioration. While a large number of casts implies disease, the severity or prognosis of such disease cannot be predicted solely by the sheer numbers of casts seen.

Granular casts are either coarse or fine and result from the degeneration of cellular casts. Any increase in numbers, however, speaks to specific underlying kidney damage.

Some hyaline casts (0-2/hpf) are also considered normal, found in healthy animals or those with protein leakage or protein secretions from the tubules.

Cellular casts-always considered abnormal-may indicate inflammation or hemorrhage, and contain cells trapped by the protein matrix. Waxy casts, blunt-ended but smooth, develop by the degeneration of granular casts and indicate chronic renal changes. Fatty casts are also abnormal and indicate an accumulation of lipid droplets in cells.

NEW QUESTION: 59

To ensure the surgical suite stays clean and we ensure the safety of non-sterilizable substrates, we need to understand disinfection. What disinfection category kills most vegetative bacteria except *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*?

- A. Low-level disinfection
- B. High-level disinfection
- C. Disinfectants are insufficient to kill vegetative bacteria
- D. Intermediate-level disinfection

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Disinfection aims to eliminate microorganisms from contaminated surfaces, including instruments, skin, and others. It can be achieved via chemical or physical modalities. Disinfection does more than sanitizing something but cannot effectively kill bacterial spores. Thus, it cannot be effective for sterilization. Disinfectants work by reducing the total viable number of microbes on a surface to numbers below health threat levels.

Low-level disinfection will address most vegetative bacteria, excluding *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. (M. tb) This type can also inactivate some viruses and fungi.

Intermediate-level disinfection will effectively destroy vegetative microbes and all fungi and inactivate most viruses. However, it is ineffective against most bacterial spores and only limited M. tb.

Finally, high-level disinfection describes chemical sterilization and is extremely broad spectrum. It is used on medical devices but not on environmental surfaces, and it is not considered effective for prion disease.

NEW QUESTION: 60

When using ocular signs to monitor anesthetic depth, which patient response describes a present palpebral reflex?

- A. Blinking or retraction of the globe when the corneal surface is contacted
- B. Rotation of the globes ventromedially
- C. Fixation of the pupils centrally and dilated
- D. Blinking when the canthus of the eyelid is touched

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A brisk palpebral reflex is consistent with a lighter anesthetic plane. It will progressively become slow, weak, and absent as depth increases.

The term "palpebral" refers specifically to the eyelids and does not involve the globe or cornea, as referred to in the other answer options. Tapping the skin medially or laterally by the canthus induces this response. When assessing eye position, rotation of the globes ventromedially is an indicator of intermediate anesthetic depth. Fixation of the pupils centrally and dilated indicates a deep plane. Blinking or retraction of the globe when the corneal surface is in contact is called the corneal reflex; its loss indicates a late sign shown with a deep anesthetic plane.

NEW QUESTION: 61

Captive reptiles must be kept in controlled environments since their environments control their body temperatures. What is the humidity range that is best for captive reptiles?

- A. 30% to 50%
- B. 70% to 90%
- C. 10% to 30%
- D. 50% to 70%

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The humidity range that is best for most captive reptiles is 50% to 70%.

The temperature for captive reptiles should not fall below 75 degrees Fahrenheit (23.9 degrees Celsius) or rise above 90 degrees Fahrenheit (32.2 degrees Celsius).

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 783.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 390.

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NEW QUESTION: 62

Which of the following temperatures falls outside of normal parameters for canine body temperature?

- A. 99.5 degrees Fahrenheit
- B. 102.4 degrees Fahrenheit
- C. 100.2 degrees Fahrenheit
- D. 101.2 degrees Fahrenheit

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The normal temperature for both dogs and cats is between 100 and 102.5 degrees Fahrenheit (37.8 and 39.2 degrees Celsius). Some dogs when very excited, for example when at the vet hospital, can get up to 103.5 and still be within the normal acceptable range. Anything over 103.5 would be considered a fever or elevated temperature and should be evaluated further.

NEW QUESTION: 63

You are prepping the surgical environment and are asked to get out hemostatic agents in anticipation of bleeding concerns intraoperatively. All of the following are examples of hemostatic agents except:

- A. Oxidized cellulose
- B. Bone wax
- C. N-butyl cyanoacrylate
- D. Gelatin foam

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

N-butyl cyanoacrylate makes up about 98% of many common veterinary skin glue products. Skin glue is not to be used to treat bleeding concerns. It is used to close skin incisions when intradermal layers have been placed with a suture.

Bone wax combines beeswax with paraffin and isopropyl palmitate and includes a wax-softener. This is then used to stop bleeding bone. It can stop bleeding at either medullary bone (such as with a hemilaminectomy) or cut bone. It doesn't become absorbed over time.

Gelatin foam (Gelfoam) does get absorbed in time. It often comes in a mold that can be cut or torn to provide the shape you need for the bleeding area. It provides a framework for clot formation initiation.

Surgicel or oxidized cellulose comes as a sheet that can be cut to size. It is used on organ surfaces, but once bleeding has been controlled, and before closure, it should be removed.

NEW QUESTION: 64

A newborn calf mineral supplement label states that it includes 125 mg/kg of iodine. An independent lab analysis reports the product as containing 200 ppm of iodine in the product. The producer wants to know how these compare.

Which statement is correct?

- A. The lab verifies the label as being accurate
- B. The lab says there is 8-fold too much iodine than should be in the product
- C. The label states there is 1.6 times more iodine than the lab analysis
- D. There is 1.6 times more iodine in the product per the lab than is stated on the label

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Conversion factor to remember: 1 part per million = 1 mg/kg

To re-derive this conversion factor: 1 mg/kg = 0.001g/1000g. Multiply by 1,000/1,0000 = 1g/1,000,000g. Cancel out the units to achieve 1/1,000,000 or one part per one million.

The lab testing says there is 200, when there should only be 125, so $200/125 = 1.6$ times more iodine in the product than is stated on the label.

NEW QUESTION: 65

Which type of teeth are typically absent or less developed in female horses than in males?

- A. Canine
- B. Wolf
- C. Incisor
- D. Cheek

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Canine teeth are typically absent or rudimentary in female horses and present in males. Male horses have four canine teeth that erupt between four and six years old.

Wolf teeth, cheek teeth, and incisors are similar in both sexes. Adults have three incisors, three premolars, and three molars in each quadrant. Some horses will have additional first premolars in all four quadrants called wolf teeth.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 1264.

Clinical Anatomy and Physiology for Veterinary Technicians 3rd Edition. Pg 387.

NEW QUESTION: 66

You are monitoring a puppy with parvovirus. The puppy presented with the stereotypical vomiting and hemorrhagic diarrhea commonly associated with the disease. After an initial improvement, the puppy seemed to worsen.

All of the following additional clinical signs may develop during the disease course, except:

- A. Cyanotic mucous membranes
- B. Recumbency
- C. Septic Shock
- D. Tachycardia

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Parvovirus is a highly contagious viral infection spread by fecal-oral transmission among dogs. Vomiting and diarrhea are common initial symptoms. Other clinical signs include fever, dehydration, and leukopenia.

Parvovirus enteritis can cause sequelae of signs, which can be significant because the virus replicates in the intestinal cell crypts, bone marrow, and lymphoid tissue. They can include hemorrhagic diarrhea as the intestines slough, decreased white blood cells (leukopenia), etc. When patients have no white blood cells to protect themselves, they risk secondary invaders. Secondary sepsis may commonly be seen.

Tachycardia can represent dehydration. Suppose the patient still has GI losses either via vomiting, regurgitation, or diarrhea bouts. In that case, the patient may be tachycardic to combat this fluid imbalance. Additionally, elevated heart rates are commonly seen with sepsis. Finally, abdominal pain is expected, given the virus's mechanism of action. If the puppy's pain is not properly controlled, this could also cause tachycardia.

The patient could be recumbent because of dehydration, cardiovascular shock, sepsis, weakness, hypoglycemia (another complication in puppies who aren't eating), and overall disease state.

Since sepsis is a common sequela, the risk increases as the white blood cells drop. Patients can demonstrate recumbency, tachycardia, and pale mucous membranes with weak pulses and sudden death.

However, cyanotic mucous membranes are not generally associated with parvovirus, sepsis, or hypovolemic shock. Generally, we see pallor or hyperemia, then pale gums. Unless the patient has aspiration pneumonia developing, we wouldn't expect to see blue membranes without respiratory signs of disease.

NEW QUESTION: 67

Cryotherapy and thermotherapy aid recovery after injury and prevent injury prior to exercise. Which of the following depicts a contraindication to their use?

- A.** Decreased muscle contractility
- B.** Postoperative bleeding
- C.** Areas without sensation or perfusion
- D.** Chronic arthritis

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Cryotherapy, or the application of cold via a variety of modalities, aids in decreasing pain and inflammation. Achieved via vasoconstriction, we can minimize postoperative bleeding and bruising throughout the first few hours to days post-operatively. Cold therapy helps decrease pain via slowing nerve conduction and can decrease inflammation by reducing enzyme activity.

General benefits of cryotherapy can potentially include:

- *Vasoconstriction
- *Fewer pain mediators are produced, leading to analgesia
- *Decreased edema
- *Decreased muscle spasm
- *Decreased cell metabolism (up to 50%), facilitating the diffusion of oxygen into injured areas

Thermotherapy uses heat to reduce pain, increase circulation, improve the collagen's ability to stretch, and improve contractility. We commonly use moist/wet heat to achieve therapeutic benefits. Heat can be used for 10 to 15 minutes pre-exercise, warming up the muscles and joints. Then, after exercise, using cold therapy assists in minimizing inflammation and pain. Heat can also be used for cooler areas of the body that may have decreased blood perfusion due to chronic conditions.

Thermotherapy may create:

- *Vasodilation increases local circulation
- *Increase local tissue oxygenation
- *Decrease pain
- *Relax muscle tone
- *Increase cell metabolism

*Reduce muscle spasms

*Increase tissue extensibility

However, both types of therapy are contraindicated directly over areas without appropriate perfusion or sensation, or one risks causing tissue damage.

Note that scientific studies across all literature and species are equivocal on the true benefits of these modalities. However, case studies and individual experiences with their use suggest they can be beneficial as part of a multimodal pain management plan.

NEW QUESTION: 68

In small animal medicine, euthanasia is never an easy decision for anyone to make, even if it seems to be the only obvious course of action to you. For patients with chronic conditions, those with diseases that require treatment but owners cannot afford therapy or choose not to do the long-term treatment, or generally, with an aging pet, discussing the quality of life with owners is always good before the pet is overtly suffering. Many scoring systems exist that can be used. Sometimes you can talk to owners about things like appetite, playing with their favorite toys, wagging their tail, or coming to greet you. But many owners need something measurable and tangible that helps them to truly process how their pets are doing.

When using the HHHHMM Quality of Life Scale, what score would be considered an adequate level of quality of life?

- A. 100 points
- B. 35 points
- C. 25 points
- D. 15 points

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

One Quality of Life Scale (QoL) used in veterinary medicine discusses 7 Hs and 2 Ms. Each category is scored from 0 to 10. Zero is unacceptable, and ten is excellent.

*HURT: Are pets in pain, or is pain control appropriately managed? Are the patients breathing properly?

*HUNGER: Is the pet eating enough? Is hand-feeding or tube-feeding required?

*HYDRATION: Does the pet remain hydrated or frequently become dehydrated? Does the pet require daily or twice-daily subcutaneous fluids?

*HYGIENE: Does the pet need frequent brushing? (mats regularly, not grooming appropriately for cats) Does the pet need wiping after urination/defecation? Do they have accidents?

*HAPPINESS: Does the pet express interest or joy in general activities? Does the pet engage and react to the environment? Does the pet greet you as always? Does the pet show increased levels of fear, anxiety, or restlessness?

*MOBILITY: Can the pet get up and down without aid? Do dogs want to go for walks or play ball if that is their thing? Is the pet stumbling often, falling, dragging a limb, or having seizures or collapse episodes?

*MORE GOOD THAN BAD: Do the bad days outnumber the good? When this occurs, euthanasia really needs to be considered.

Each of those categories should receive a score. Owners can do it daily, weekly, or monthly, depending on the severity of illness or cognitive decline. Each category is scored 0-10; when added together, the total available points are 70. A score of 35 is considered reasonable, and the pet can be monitored and go from there.

NEW QUESTION: 69

Which tool is the most commonly used dental explorer in veterinary medicine, and what is it generally paired with?

- A. Pigtail or Cowshorn Explore; periodontal probe
- B. Shepherd's hook; periodontal probe
- C. Tufts explorer; subgingival curette
- D. Shepherd's hook; subgingival curette

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A variety of dental explorers are used in veterinary medicine. They include the shepherd's hook, pigtail, or Tufts explorers, among others. However, in veterinary medicine, we often use a double-sided instrument that includes a shepherd's hook on one end and a periodontal probe.

A shepherd's hook has a sharp tip, detects caries and any fractured teeth, allows excellent tactile sensitivity, and is commonly used to detect subgingival plaque and enamel defects.

NEW QUESTION: 70

Which parameter describes the percent of red blood cells found within a blood sample?

- A. Heat precipitation
- B. PT
- C. APTT
- D. PCV

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Packed cell volume (PCV) is a measurement of an animal's red blood cell count. The packed cell volume can be determined by centrifuging an animal's whole blood in a heparinized capillary tube, which causes the blood to be divided into distinct layers within the tube. The technician will measure the volume of the red blood cells in the tube and divide it by the total volume in order to arrive at packed cell volume expressed as a percentage.

Heat precipitation is used to determine plasma fibrinogen concentration. Activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) and prothrombin time (PT) help evaluate the coagulation cascade or secondary hemostasis.

NEW QUESTION: 71

What is a common side effect of middle or inner ear infections?

- A. Generalized pruritus
- B. Loss of balance
- C. Vomiting
- D. Photosensitivity

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 72

Which of the following amino acids is only essential to the feline diet?

- A. Proline
- B. Taurine
- C. Glycine
- D. Alanine

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Cats, unlike other animals, do not have the ability to synthesize enough taurine to meet nutritional requirements, so it is essential that this amino acid is included in the diet or given as a dietary supplement. Cats cannot conjugate bile acids without proper taurine levels. Cats with a taurine deficiency can develop blindness and heart disease (dilated cardiomyopathy, a rare disease in cats) at an early age.

Taurine is the amino acid that is essential to a feline diet, not alanine, glycine, or proline.

NEW QUESTION: 73

If a patient has been admitted to the emergency service for ataxia, what is the chief complaint given by the pet owner?

- A. The patient appears to be unable to see nearby objects
- B. The patient is not eating
- C. The patient is having trouble breathing
- D. The patient appears off balance when walking

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Ataxia is a loss of balance and coordination of limbs, head, and/or trunk. This is typically a clinical sign of neurologic disease and can vary in type and severity. Patients will appear to make jerky, spastic, or uncoordinated movements. They may seem wobbly or weak.

Ataxia does not affect the ability to see, breathe, or eat.

NEW QUESTION: 74

Due to underlying systemic disease, including primary advanced cardiac disease, in a dog requiring anesthesia, you are planning to induce with etomidate. The patient was premedicated with an opioid for pain management. Still, you want to minimize further respiratory compromise and do not want to compromise the cardiovascular system.

When administering this drug, all of the following can occur except:

- A. Phlebitis
- B. Decreases intracranial pressure
- C. Increases intraocular pressure
- D. Hemolysis

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Etomidate is a short-acting, sedative-hypnotic induction agent in dogs and cats. It is reserved for animals with moderate to severe cardiopulmonary dysfunction, as it is sparing to both systems. Its safety index is wider than that of propofol.

*In addition to minimal changes to the cardiopulmonary systems, it can be beneficial in patients with shock.

*While it does cross the placental barrier, effects are minimal with rapid clearance.

*It decreases both intracranial and intraocular pressures.

*It can be administered as a single dose or, similarly to propofol, can be given as a continuous infusion.

However, cost and adverse effects have limited its use in veterinary medicine.

Side effects and key information include:

*Vomiting (even diarrhea)

*May cause apnea at induction though less commonly than with propofol

*Muscle movement

*Can cause excitement upon induction or recovery

*Sneezing

*Suppression of adrenocortical function for two to three hours

*IV injections may be painful

*IV injections may cause phlebitis

*Rapid injection, as well as repeated doses, could trigger hemolysis

*If administered through an active IV fluid line, one can decrease the risk of hemolysis and reduce pain

*It is not used in horses or cattle due to seizure induction or the production of excessive muscle rigidity

*No analgesic properties

NEW QUESTION: 75

A breeder has a litter of three puppies that are due for pyrantel deworming that weigh 4 pounds, 5 pounds, and 6 pounds each. Pyrantel is available in a 50 mg/mL liquid. The instructions are to give 1 teaspoon per 10 pounds of body weight. You plan to dispense the liquid in a bottle with a 1 cc syringe for dosing at home.

How many milliliters of medication should be dispensed for the three puppies to each receive one dose?

A. 1.5 mL

B. 0.5 mL

C. 75 mL

D. 7.5 mL

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Together, the three puppies weigh 15 pounds

The dosage is 1 teaspoon per 10 pounds, so 15 pounds would need 1.5 teaspoons (1 tsp x 15/10 = 1.5) Convert 1.5 teaspoons to mL, knowing there are 5 milliliters per teaspoon: 1.5 tsp x (5 mL/tsp) = 7.5 mL

NEW QUESTION: 76

Which positive contrast medium is preferred when performing an esophagram on a dog for evaluation of dysphagia?

- A. Barium liquid by syringe
- B. Barium paste
- C. Iodinated solutions
- D. Barium liquid mixed with food

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Barium liquid mixed with food is used to evaluate dysphagia (swallowing disorders). Barium liquid by syringe flows best in cases of suspected esophageal obstructions. Barium paste is ideal for coating the esophageal mucosal lining, such as with ulcers. Most dogs will have all three barium preparations administered as part of a complete esophageal study.

Iodinated solutions have poor coating function and can cause hyperosmotic diarrhea, so are only indicated with suspected esophageal perforations. Otherwise, a barium product is preferred.

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NEW QUESTION: 77

When capturing cattle, why is it important to know where their point of balance is located?

- A. It reduces the chances of the handler getting hurt
- B. It keeps the animal from falling during the capture
- C. It helps the handler know when to call for help
- D. It helps the handler understand how to move the animal in the desired direction

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

When attempting to capture and restrain cattle, it is helpful to know the point of balance of cattle is the shoulder. This means that when the handler wants the animal to move in a certain direction, the location of the animal's shoulder is the most important factor. The handler can enter the animal's flight zone and approach the shoulder as a way of moving the animal in the opposite direction.

Knowing where an animal's point of balance is located is not important in keeping the cow from falling or ensuring the handler's physical safety.

NEW QUESTION: 78

Tidal volume (volume of air moving with a normal breath) can be estimated by which of the following calculations?

- A. 20 mL/kg of estimated ideal lean body weight
- B. 75 mL/kg of estimated ideal lean body weight
- C. 75 mL/kg of actual measured body weight
- D. 20 mL/kg of actual measured body weight

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Tidal volume is the amount of air moving in and out with a normal breath. This is an important calculation for ventilator settings and selecting reservoir bag size on anesthesia machine circuits (3-4 tidal volumes, or 75 mL/kg). This volume does not change with marked weight loss or gain, so should be calculated on the estimated ideal lean body weight.

NEW QUESTION: 79

Which of the following would likely only require local anesthesia?

- A. Skin biopsy
- B. Amputation of a limb
- C. Cesarean section
- D. Tooth extraction

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A skin biopsy can often be performed with local anesthesia alone. Local anesthesia is the use of an anesthetic drug to numb a specific area for a short period of time. Local anesthesia is ideal since a skin biopsy is generally performed at a small, specific location and is not very painful. A limb amputation, cesarean section, or tooth extraction are incorrect because they are procedures that would most likely need regional anesthesia with sedation, or general anesthesia.

NEW QUESTION: 80

The owner of a cat with a saddle thrombus had no cost concerns and hospitalized the patient until the patient was stable, pain-free, received an echocardiogram, and was ready to go home. However, the patient didn't fully regain mobility in either hind leg. You are discharging the patient and discussing signs of pain to monitor moving forward. You also discuss the use of passive range of motion (PROM) to help the patient hopefully regain some range of motion in the affected limbs.

Which of the following would be inappropriate when performing PROM?

- A. Hold the ankle joint flexed for 1-2 minutes, then in extension and repeat 3-10 times
- B. Massage the muscles being stretched
- C. For patients in lateral recumbency, the limbs should be parallel to the ground while working with them
- D. Never hyperextend joints

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Passive range of motion (PROM) helps patients who have decreased range of motion hopefully regain that motion, increase strength, and minimize muscle loss due to disuse. PROM should never be painful. Always massage the muscles being stretched to ensure they remain pain-free, stimulate blood flow, and encourage movement. Guide the limb but never pull it. Never hyperextend joints. Simply flex and relax them to prevent tendon and ligament damage. For patients lying on their side, you want to avoid any unnecessary torque to the limb and joints, so keeping the leg parallel to the ground is paramount.

Finally, exercises should include flexing the joint of focus for 10-20 seconds maximum, holding it in extension for the same duration, and then allowing the leg to relax. Then repeat 3-10 times. 1-2 minutes would be too long of a time and hence, would be inappropriate.

NEW QUESTION: 81

What laboratory procedure is performed to examine tissues removed during a biopsy?

- A. Culture and sensitivity
- B. Trichogram
- C. Histopathology
- D. Cytology

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Histopathology studies the microscopic appearance of tissues and how they interact. When tissues are removed during a biopsy procedure, histopathology is necessary to provide a definitive diagnosis.

Cytology studies the microscopic appearance of individual cells. Culture and sensitivity is a microbiology test where organisms are grown and then tested for sensitivity to different treatments. Trichogram analysis evaluates hair shafts under a microscope.

NEW QUESTION: 82

Leukopenia in puppies is concerning for which infectious disease?

- A. Distemper
- B. Parvovirus
- C. Canine adenovirus type I
- D. Leptospirosis

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Parvovirus is a viral infection that causes fever, vomiting, diarrhea, and dehydration. It causes leukopenia, a severe reduction in the total number of white blood cells. Treatment for parvovirus includes treating dehydration and malnutrition, controlling nausea and vomiting, and prescribing antibiotics for prevention of secondary infections. Additional therapies may be warranted, including plasma transfusion and other care depending on patient severity. Patients who survive will have lifetime immunity.

Distemper, leptospirosis, and adenovirus type I are not commonly associated with the profound panleukopenia of parvovirus.

NEW QUESTION: 83

A 20-pound puppy accidentally ingests an unknown amount of another pet's carprofen 25 mg tablets. Possible renal side effects begin at > 8 mg/kg.

How many tablets would the puppy have to have eaten to risk renal toxicity?

- A. Just under 3 tablets
- B. Anything over 1.5 tablets
- C. Approximately 6 tablets
- D. 4.5 tablets

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Convert the weight from pounds to kilograms: 20 pounds / (2.2 pounds/kg) = 9.1 kg Calculate the toxic dose: 9.1 kg x (8 mg/kg) = 72.8 mg Calculate number of tablets: 72.8 mg / (25 mg/tablet) = 2.9 tablets

NEW QUESTION: 84

When preparing an owner for the euthanasia and loss of a pet, we need to remember the human-animal bond. Remembering how strong this bond can be helps bring an owner's words, actions, grief, irritability, irrationality, and more into perspective. While it is never nice to be yelled at by a client because of frustrations about cost or concerns about patient care, we must remember to remain empathetic and calm.

All of the following pertain to the effects appreciated by the human-animal bond, except:

- A. Regardless of how an owner acts (frantic, irate, devastated), pet loss is traumatic for all
- B. Anthropomorphism is becoming commonplace and readily accepted
- C. Animals derive more benefits from the human-animal bond than humans
- D. Animals (regardless of species) are commonly thought of as family members, not "just pets"

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The human-animal bond is a strong entity. For some, it can be hard to define; for others, it is intuitive and easily accepted. Pets are considered family members, comparable to children. We often anthropomorphize, and people may dress their pets in clothes, expect to take them wherever they go, impart human emotions to their pets, and more. But this is becoming more accepted and understood.

Regardless of how an owner acts at the time of euthanasia or when death results, this loss process is traumatic. Some will manifest grief as anger, others denial, and others may be silent and not show emotion. Just because clients aren't crying their eyes out doesn't mean the loss isn't hard for them.

Scientific studies show that humans and animals benefit from the human-animal bond. While it is hard to say who benefits more, research shows improved parameters in people, such as lower heart rates, blood pressure, and enhanced mental parameters due to animal-human interactions. Fewer studies show the benefits of the animal's interactions with people. Thus, we cannot say animals benefit more or less than humans, simply that the relationship is mutually beneficial.

NEW QUESTION: 85

What is bile?

- A. The enzyme responsible for the digestion of lactose
- B. The first milk produced within 24 to 48 hours after birth
- C. The fluid portion of blood not containing cells or clotting proteins
- D. The alkaline fluid secreted by the liver that aids in food digestion

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 86

When patients undergo surgery and anesthetic procedures, the standard of care often dictates intravenous fluid therapy. The objectives of monitoring fluids while a patient is anesthetized include all of the following except:

- A. Replace fluid deficits
- B. Maintain patent intravenous access
- C. Ensure proper tissue perfusion
- D. Decrease cardiac output

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Reasons for fluid therapy and monitoring during anesthesia include:

- *Ensure adequate blood volume
 - *Ensure proper tissue perfusion
 - *Ensure adequate cardiac output - not decrease or increase it; simply maintain it via controlling all other parameters and related factors that go into controlling cardiac output
 - *Replace insensible losses (losses from the respiratory tract, skin, and lungs)
 - *Maintain patent IV access in case of emergency, in case additional IV medications are needed to control pain, provide additional anesthetic support, improve blood pressure, and a place to provide peri-operative antibiotics if indicated
- Fluids could be of various types, including blood products, crystalloids, or colloids to support an anesthetized patient.

Preanesthetic planning should include a discussion of fluid therapy for each individual patient. One size doesn't fit all.

NEW QUESTION: 87

Patent ductus arteriosus is the most common congenital heart defect observed in dogs. What is a patent ductus arteriosus?

- A. Narrowing of the outflow from the right ventricle to the pulmonary arteries
- B. Abnormal opening in the wall between the ventricles
- C. Failed closure of a duct between the pulmonary artery and the aorta
- D. Abnormal opening in the wall between the atria

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Patent ductus arteriosus is the failed closure of a duct between the pulmonary artery and the aorta. The ductus arteriosus is meant to be patent in the fetus and closed at birth when the lungs are used for breathing. If the duct remains patent, blood will travel through from the aorta to the

pulmonary artery, overloading the pulmonary vasculature, and pulmonary hypertension will develop.

Surgical correction of a patent ductus arteriosus involves a left-sided thoracotomy and ligation of the shunt between the aorta and pulmonary artery. It is also possible to place a coil into the duct via minimally invasive catheterization and fluoroscopy.

Pulmonic stenosis is the narrowing of the outflow from the right ventricle to the pulmonary arteries.

An abnormal opening in the wall between the ventricles is called a ventricular septal defect. When the opening is between the atria, it is an atrial septal defect.

NEW QUESTION: 88

Horses in respiratory distress may need a temporary tracheotomy to relieve upper airway obstructions. When taking care of a horse with a tracheostomy tube, all of the following must be ensured except?

- A. Monitoring for signs of infection
- B. Ensure the tube is cleaned and maintained frequently (2-12 times daily)
- C. All of these are correct
- D. Make sure the tube remains in place until the obstruction and respiratory emergency have resolved

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Tracheostomy tubes must be well maintained. The patient needs to be closely monitored while the tube is in and for the first 24 hours after removal, watching closely for dyspnea. The tracheostomy tube must be devoid of debris, mucous, or other particulate matter and should be cleaned often. How often it is cleaned depends on the state of the horse, the location of the animal, and the environment's conditions (barn vs. hospital stall). Continually monitor for signs of infection, including swelling, discharge, erythema, and even pain around the tube. If noted, alert the veterinarian ASAP.

The tube will need to be maintained until the upper airway obstruction is relieved. Once relieved, the tube may be removed.

NEW QUESTION: 89

What is the name of the numerical system that standardizes dental nomenclature across species?

- A. Quantified Dentistry System
- B. Anatomic System
- C. System of Dental Nomenclature
- D. Triadan System

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

The modified Triadan System provides consistent nomenclature for identifying tooth location across different animal species. The first digit refers to the quadrant and the second and third digits indicate specific teeth, beginning with 1 at the midline and increasing caudally.

*Right maxillary: 100s if permanent, 500s if deciduous

*Left maxillary: 200s if permanent, 600s if deciduous

*Left mandibular: 300s if permanent, 700s if deciduous

*Right mandibular: 400s if permanent, 800s if deciduous

The Anatomic System uses a combination of upper and lowercase letters, words to describe left/right and maxilla/mandible, and numbers. For example, 108 in the Modified Triadan System is equivalent to P4, right maxilla in the Anatomic System.

Quantified Dentistry System and System of Dental Nomenclature are not recognized numbering systems for teeth and are fabricated terms.

NEW QUESTION: 90

When evaluating a large animal for possible signs of head trauma when concerned with forebrain disease (cerebrum), we expect to potentially see all of the following behaviors, except:

A. Normal mentation

B. Circling

C. Head pressing

D. Pacing

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Patients with known head trauma usually have involvement of the forebrain +/- cerebellum. When the cerebrum is involved, typical behavioral changes may include:

*Blindness (running into things)

*Change in mental status (depression to comatose)

*Circling toward the injured side

*Failure or lower response to painful stimuli

*Head pressing

*Pacing

*Seizure activity

Some may have cranial nerve abnormalities, depending on the location of the damage.

The cerebellum may also be involved, and patients may demonstrate a head tilt, hypermetria, possible head tremors, ocular changes, ataxia, and other abnormalities.

Depending on severity, we may also expect physiological changes, including abnormalities in blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory pattern/rate, and heart rhythm.

Bloody discharge or cerebral spinal fluid may also be evident from various orifices, including the ears, nose, or mouth, or in wounds.

The degree of mental status alteration (mild to comatose) and the various signs will vary depending on the type of trauma, site of damage, degree of damage, and the presence or absence of intracranial hemorrhage.

NEW QUESTION: 91

When describing relative echogenicity between two structures, isoechoic refers to which of the following statements?

- A. A structure that has the same opacity as surrounding tissues
- B. A structure that appears brighter than surrounding tissues
- C. A structure that does not appear on the ultrasound
- D. A structure that appears darker than surrounding tissues

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Echogenicity describes the gray scale appearance of different tissues and structures. It is useful in interpreting normal vs. abnormal tissue appearance.

Isoechoic structures that have the same echogenicity (brightness) as surrounding tissues

Hyperechoic structures are brighter than surrounding tissues Hypoechoic structures are darker than surrounding tissues Anechoic structures appear black and do not produce echoes

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 512. Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 176.

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NEW QUESTION: 92

Which of the following would most likely be used for anesthetic maintenance of an ASA I or ASA II horse?

- A. Guaifenesin, IV CRI
- B. Ketamine, 2.2mg/kg IV
- C. Isoflurane, 1.5% to 2.5%
- D. Diazepam, 0.03 to 0.05 mg/kg IV

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Isoflurane 1.5% to 2.5% would most likely be used for anesthetic maintenance of an ASA I or ASA II horse. The MAC of isoflurane in horses is 1.31%.

Sevoflurane 3.5 to 4.5 % and "triple drip" may also be used for anesthetic maintenance of a horse. The MAC of sevoflurane in horses is 2.84%.

Ketamine 2.2 mg/kg IV, guaifenesin IV, and diazepam 0.03 to 0.05 mg/kg IV are all used for anesthetic induction of an ASA I or ASA II horse, but would be insufficient for maintenance needs.

NEW QUESTION: 93

During radiography positioning, the thickest part of the body area being imaged should be placed toward the cathode side of the tube to reduce which of the following?

- A. Heel effect

- B. Scatter radiation
- C. Collimation
- D. Focal-film distance

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The heel effect refers to the uneven photon distribution that occurs when an x-ray beam leaves the tube. Because of the rate of absorption by the anode target material, x-ray beams are more powerful at the cathode side vs. the anode. To decrease the heel effect, the technician should place the thickest part of the target area on the cathode side of the tube.

Scatter radiation occurs when the beam "bounces" off surfaces and redirects orientation. It does not change with patient positioning.

Focal-film distance is the measure between the focal point and film/sensor and does not change based on body part thickness.

Collimation is a technique of restricting the primary beam to decrease unnecessary patient exposure and scatter and does not change based on body part thickness.

NEW QUESTION: 94

Which of the following is an example of blunt force trauma?

- A. Falling from a balcony
- B. Biting an electrical cord
- C. Bite wound from another animal
- D. Gunshot wound

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Falling from a balcony is an example of blunt force trauma. Blunt force trauma is any injury resulting from significant impact sustained by the body.

A gunshot wound and a bite wound from another animal are examples of penetrating trauma.

Biting an electrical cord is dangerous, but is not an example of trauma.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 859.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 578-579.

NEW QUESTION: 95

When should a fentanyl patch be placed for a dog having surgery?

- A. Three days prior to the procedure
- B. At induction of anesthesia
- C. Twelve hours prior to the procedure
- D. At the time of patient discharge home

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Fentanyl patches require 8-12 hours following placement to reach therapeutic blood levels, so they should ideally be placed twelve hours in advance of painful stimuli.

They provide pain control for three days. If a patch were placed three days prior to the procedure, there would be subtherapeutic pain control for the procedure and recovery periods.

It is not ideal to place a patch at induction or time of discharge home, because the patch will not be effective for the first 8-12 hours at home. Note, many veterinarians do not feel that fentanyl patches alone are sufficient to provide pain management and they are usually used as part of a multi-modal pain management protocol.

NEW QUESTION: 96

You are developing an anesthetic plan for a chinchilla needing dental work. All except which of the following medications may be used alone or in various combinations to provide sedation or anesthesia and reduce anxiety and ensure a smooth induction?

- A.** Dexmedetomidine
- B.** Alfaxalone
- C.** Ketamine
- D.** Gas induction via box or mask

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Most veterinary professionals do not recommend gas induction in any species without some sort of premedication. This is especially true in many of our exotic species, including rodents. It produces high anxiety and stress and should be avoided. First, premedicate the patient (sedate) via one or more of the following medications:

- *Ketamine
- *Alfaxalone
- *Dexmedetomidine
- *Benzodiazepines

And, always remember to include analgesia in your anesthetic protocol, including narcotics, local anesthetics, and anti-inflammatories, as appropriate for the species and degree of pain expected from the planned procedure.

Note that the recommendation is to administer ketamine intramuscularly rather than subcutaneously as it may cause sloughing in many exotic species.

NEW QUESTION: 97

A patient presents with an orthopedic injury. After an appropriate assessment, the veterinarian decides a bandage is needed.

Which of the following does not describe a function bandages play in managing orthopedic injuries?

- A.** Stabilizes fractures or joints
- B.** Protects soft tissues from additional injury
- C.** Restricts a patient's range of motion
- D.** Allows weight-bearing of a limb

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Functions of a bandage in orthopedic injury management include:

- *Stabilizes fractures or joints
- *Decreases swelling

- *Prevents weight bearing - though many animals will still put weight on a bandaged limb, the added padding and exercise restriction minimizes the amount of weight able to be placed
- *Restricts a patient's range of motion
- *Maintains a splint or cast in position
- *Protects soft tissues from additional injury

NEW QUESTION: 98

What are pulmonary contusions?

- A. Negative pressure within the thoracic cavity
- B. Serum accumulation within the alveoli
- C. Blood collection between the lungs and chest wall
- D. Blood collection within alveolar spaces

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 99

Where is the umbilicus located?

- A. Ventral midline
- B. Interscapular region
- C. Dorsal midline
- D. Thoracolumbar region

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

The umbilicus or navel is located along the ventral midline and is often used as a point of reference for incisions made on the ventral abdomen.

The umbilicus is not located along the dorsal midline, the interscapular region, or the thoracolumbar region.

NEW QUESTION: 100

What is an amputation?

- A. Washing out of a body cavity with water or medicated solution
- B. Surgical closure of a vessel, duct, or tube
- C. Procedure that involves pulling or tearing away of tissue
- D. Surgical procedure that removes all or part of a body part

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Amputation is the surgical procedure that removes all or part of a body part. It is most commonly performed on limbs as surgical treatment for bone tumors on the limbs or irreparable injury.

Lavage is the washing out of a body cavity with water or medicated solution.

Avulsion is the procedure that involves pulling or tearing away of tissue.

Ligation is the surgical closure of a vessel, duct, or tube.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition.
Pg 1176.

NEW QUESTION: 101

Which type of teeth are typically absent or less developed in female vs. male horses?

- A. Canine
- B. Wolf
- C. Cheek
- D. Incisor

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Canine teeth are typically absent or rudimentary in female horses and present in males. Male horses have four canine teeth that erupt between four and six years old.

Wolf teeth, cheek teeth, and incisors are similar in both sexes. Adults have three incisors, three premolars, and three molars in each quadrant. Some horses will have additional first premolars in all four quadrants, called wolf teeth.

NEW QUESTION: 102

Veterinary theriogenology is the study of what subject?

- A. Diseases within populations
- B. Abnormal cellular growth (cancer)
- C. Heart and lungs
- D. Reproduction

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Veterinary theriogenology is the study of reproduction, including gynecology, obstetrics, and andrology.

Veterinary epidemiology is the study of diseases within populations. Veterinary oncology is the study of abnormal cellular growth (cancer). Veterinary cardiology is the study of the heart and lungs.

NEW QUESTION: 103

Regarding fluid therapy, what is an isotonic solution?

- A. A plasma expander
- B. A fluid with the same osmolality as blood
- C. A fluid with a lower osmolality than blood
- D. A fluid with a higher osmolality than blood

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Isotonic solutions have the same osmolality as the surrounding environment. Specific to fluid therapy, these solutions have the same osmolality as blood.

Isotonic solutions are not plasma expanders, as those are agents that have a high molecular weight.

NEW QUESTION: 104

Recognizing normal behaviors of various species is critical to a technician's ability to properly approach, interact with, and handle that animal. Knowing what behaviors, for example, two

horses may perform for each other may help you determine where safe handling and touching may occur.

Which of the following describes allogrooming?

- A. Licking inanimate objects
- B. Pulling back the lips and snapping the teeth quickly
- C. Two horses standing shoulder to shoulder nibbling one another at the neck, back, and withers
- D. Nose to nose greetings

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Allogrooming describes the act of two horses standing together shoulder to shoulder, each grooming the other. They may do so at the withers, back, or neck, and this means that those areas are likely acceptable places for you to pet them, since they are comfortable for other horses to groom them.

Nose-to-nose greetings allow horses to use scent and odor to evaluate other horses. They obtain a variety of clues from the scent of others. While this may not assist with touching the horse, use caution with perfumes and other strong scents, as that could offend the horse and make handling more difficult.

Some horses will use auditory signals commonly for communication. Adults may whinny, nicker, snort, or squeal. Foals will often engage in a behavior referred to as snapping, chomping, or teeth clapping. The foal will pull its lips back and quickly snap the teeth multiple times. Sometimes, they will also suck or tongue-click. Foals may use this behavior upon approaching adult horses, when an adult horse directs anger or aggression toward them, even when approached by other species, including humans. This can signal fear, or it can occur for unknown reasons. However, be aware that it can happen and use caution.

While this may be normal behavior of horses when investigating the environment, licking inanimate objects doesn't assist you with animal handling.

NEW QUESTION: 105

You will be taking radiographs of a five-year-old MN, a German Shepherd, who presented after being hit by a car. You want to use the best technique, so you do not have to repeat any views. What tissue types require the use of higher kVp?

- A. Abdomen
- B. Extremities, bone evaluation
- C. Thorax
- D. Hips

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Generally speaking, the anatomical nature of the structure desired for imaging affects the contrast desired. Contrast refers to the degrees of shades of grey. The higher the contrast, the fewer the shades of grey and the more black and white the image appears.

More contrast is needed for thicker body parts to help differentiate surrounding structures. To achieve this, one uses a higher kVp. This allows for variations in greyscale because the surrounding tissues have similar physical density, causing them to absorb similar amounts of x-

rays. While the relative thickness of the abdomen and thorax may both be relatively equal in some breeds, the correct choice here is the thorax because the breed listed is known to be a barrel-chested dog. Thus, the thorax structures will be thicker and harder to reach than that of the abdomen.

Thinner tissues, such as bone on the extremities, require a lower kVp setting. This occurs because the bone absorbs a large portion of the beam while the thinner areas adjacent to it are permeated. This results in higher contrast (or less grey variation and more white and black).

NEW QUESTION: 106

When reconciling the controlled drug log for Euthasol in your avian/exotics practice, the total volume administered to 170 patients recorded is 85 mL. Your hospital uses standard tuberculin syringes that generate 0.05 mL of hub loss per draw.

How much Euthasol should still be in the 100 mL vial accounting for the volumes recorded as administered and hub loss?

- A. 2.0 mL
- B. 1.5 mL
- C. 8.5 mL
- D. 6.5 mL

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Calculate amount of hub loss volume: $(0.05 \text{ mL/draw}) \times 170 \text{ draws} = 8.5 \text{ mL}$ Add hub loss volume to recorded volume total: $8.5 \text{ mL} + 85 \text{ mL} = 93.5 \text{ mL}$ Subtract used volume from starting volume: $100 \text{ mL} - 93.5 \text{ mL} = 6.5 \text{ mL}$

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NEW QUESTION: 107

If a cow has a grain overload, it may need its rumen contents analyzed. Rumen content analysis includes a pH test, a methylene blue reduction test, and a microscopic examination.

What should the pH of a cow's rumen content be?

- A. 6.5
- B. 7.5
- C. 5.0
- D. 8.0

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 108

Which of the following describes the intended action of chemotherapy drugs?

- A. Reverse the effect of another substance
- B. Bind to and activate a receptor to produce a response
- C. Suppress vomiting
- D. Kill cells and/or microorganisms

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A chemotherapy drug (antineoplastic agent) kills cells. The term is most commonly thought of when referring to cancer medications. They attack cells by 5 different mechanisms of action and include some antimicrobials. Examples include vincristine (cancer, plant alkaloid) and doxorubicin (antibiotic).

Antagonist drugs reverse the effects of other substances. Agonist drugs bind to and activate receptors to produce specific responses. For example, hydromorphone is an agonist at opioid receptors and naloxone is its antagonist. Antiemetic drugs suppress vomiting and can work on the nervous system (centrally) and/or gastrointestinal tract (peripherally). Examples include maropitant and metoclopramide.

NEW QUESTION: 109

In emergencies involving young puppies or kittens, which of the following locations is ideal for IV catheter placement?

- A. Lateral saphenous
- B. Medial saphenous
- C. Jugular
- D. Left cephalic

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 110

Which term describes a radiographic artifact?

- A. Summation
- B. Rectification
- C. Attenuation
- D. Ionization

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 111

Which of the following pain medications is used for transdermal administration in veterinary patients?

- A. Fentanyl
- B. Morphine
- C. Tramadol

D. Ketamine

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Fentanyl is formulated in a transdermal patch. It may be used for patients needing several days of continuous pain management.

Morphine, ketamine, and tramadol are administered either by injection or orally.

NEW QUESTION: 112

All of the following are abnormalities a veterinary technician should report to the veterinarian before beginning any anesthetic procedure except:

- A. Abnormal pupil size**
- B. Cachexia**
- C. Hunger**
- D. Irregular pulse**

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Due to the potential for serious and sometimes fatal side effects of anesthetic procedures, veterinary technicians should perform a thorough pre-anesthetic exam to determine whether the patient has any abnormal baseline findings.

Findings that should be reported to the veterinarian before beginning any anesthetic procedure include dehydration, obesity, cachexia (weight loss and muscle atrophy), abnormal pupil size or other neurological changes, irregular pulse, abnormal respiratory signs, abnormal mucous membrane color, abnormal heart rate, and hyperthermia or hypothermia.

Owners are asked to withhold food from the majority of patients for a period of time prior to an anesthetic procedure, so hunger is not an abnormal finding for a fasting animal. The duration of fasting varies with the species, age of the patient, and underlying health conditions, among other factors.

NEW QUESTION: 113

Where should a handler place his or her arms when positioning a dog for a cephalic venipuncture?

- A. One arm on the dog's neck with the hand holding the upper leg; the other arm and hand holding the upper leg at the metatarsus**
- B. One arm under the dog's neck holding the head; the other arm under the dog's chest**
- C. One arm under the dog's neck holding the head; the other arm over the dog's back holding the forearm**
- D. One arm on the dog's lower leg at the stifle; the other arm and hand holding the forelegs if necessary**

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 114

Which antifungal medication listed below is limited to topical use only with cats and dogs?

- A. Itraconazole**

- B. Fluconazole
- C. Ketoconazole
- D. Miconazole

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Miconazole is a commonly used antifungal in combination preparations for the skin and ears of cats and dogs. Under less common circumstances, it also comes in an ophthalmic formulation. Fluconazole, itraconazole, and ketoconazole are all administered orally for systemic and dermatologic infections.

NEW QUESTION: 115

The veterinary surgeon has asked you to place his patient in dorsal recumbency for an upcoming procedure. Which of the following has he or she requested?

- A. The veterinary surgeon has asked for the patient to be lying on his/her left side
- B. The veterinary surgeon has asked for the patient to be lying on his/her back with the abdomen and chest exposed
- C. The veterinary surgeon has asked for the patient to be lying on his/her right side
- D. The veterinary surgeon has asked for the patient to be lying on his/her abdomen with the back and neck exposed

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 116

Which of the following may indicate obstruction of the airways in an anesthetized patient?

- A. Pleural effusion
- B. Stridor
- C. Hypoxemia
- D. Hemoptysis

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Stridor is a high-pitched vibrating sound caused by an obstruction of airflow in the pharynx or larynx. If stridor is present in an anesthetized patient, the upper airways should be inspected, and anesthesia should be stopped if necessary. When an endotracheal tube is properly placed and functioning, there will be no stridor present.

Pleural effusion is fluid accumulation within the thoracic cavity. Hemoptysis is coughing up blood. Hypoxemia is low oxygen concentration in the bloodstream.

NEW QUESTION: 117

You are responsible for obtaining history information for appointments today with all the exotic patients. You have a reptile who presents with dysecdysis. All of the following can contribute to this condition except:

- A. Dehydration/systemic illness
- B. UVB light exposure
- C. Skin related issues such as dermatitis, external parasites, or wounds

D. Husbandry abnormalities

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Many reptile species require UVB light exposure to ensure healthy skin and physiological functions. Without it, we can see numerous abnormalities, including improper shedding, malnutrition, and metabolic bone disease. However, UVB light combined with appropriate husbandry and nutrition helps decrease the chance of dysecdysis.

Dysecdysis or improper shedding that occurs in reptiles can occur for a variety of reasons. Shedding or ecdysis happens in response to growth or skin damage. The physiologic control of the process rests with the thyroid gland. Some, like snakes, shed their entire skin as one piece, while others shed piecemeal. Any changes to their regulatory physiology can contribute to changes in the ability of the skin and body to regulate this process.

Improper husbandry, including lack of nutrients, improper temperature and humidity in the enclosure, over-supplementation, underlying diseases, dehydration, and diseases specific to the skin, can contribute to the failure to shed properly. We want to step in to treat the underlying cause. Sometimes, we must also intervene when dead skin doesn't shed properly from the eyes or around the leg joints.

NEW QUESTION: 118

You are asked to perform an ECG for your patient. A five-YO Thoroughbred stallion has been having exercise intolerance and performed poorly at his most recent race despite winning the three prior races. The vet's auscultation demonstrates tachycardia but a regular rhythm. When performing this ECG, what is a common reason for misdiagnosis?

- A. Painful animals
- B. Failing to optimize the settings for the ECG
- C. Using the base-apex configuration
- D. Not shaving the hair, fiber, or fur and using alligator clips on the skin

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When using an ECG, various settings should be optimized, varying from one patient to another. This includes the paper speed (25 mm/s or 50 mm/s paper) and the gain (increasing the gain widens the QRS complexes/makes them easier to see/read). Sometimes, lowering the gain is warranted, as may be needed with ventricular tachycardia, where the complexes are aberrant and often huge.

Causes of aberrant conduction unrelated to cardiac abnormalities include shivering, muscle fasciculations, excessive movement, and even panting in species that pant when scared or for heat exchange. While painful animals may shiver, have muscle twitching, or pant, the pain usually doesn't trigger sustained abnormal rhythms unless there is already underlying cardiac disease, or if it does cause aberrant conduction patterns, it is temporary.

Misdiagnosis of arrhythmias, either failing to catch them or calling them abnormal when they are not, often occurs secondary to a failure to optimize the settings.

In large animals, ideally, we want to shave. Still, in awake animals, we may not want to do so because of animal value or owner preference, and leads should be clipped directly to the skin (which they do not usually like).

In large animals, the base-apex configuration is often used. The positive left arm clip is placed at the cardiac apex. In contrast, the right arm negative electrode is attached two-thirds of the way down within the right jugular groove. The final electrode is simply placed somewhere remote away from the heart. Lead 1 is most commonly used when recording for horses, as there is no base-apex lead.

NEW QUESTION: 119

Which of the following is not contagious to humans?

- A. Sarcoptic mange
- B. Cryptosporidiosis
- C. Demodicosis
- D. Leptospirosis

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Demodicosis is caused by *Demodex canis*, a microscopic mite that typically overgrows on young, geriatric, or immunocompromised dogs. Demodicosis is not contagious to humans.

Sarcoptic mange is caused by *Sarcoptes scabiei*, a microscopic mite; leptospirosis is caused by *Leptospira*, a water-borne bacterium; and cryptosporidiosis is caused by *Cryptosporidium*, a protozoan parasite: these are all zoonotic, infectious to humans from animals.

NEW QUESTION: 120

What name is given to a muscle that is the primary producer of a movement?

- A. Synergist
- B. Antagonist
- C. Adductor
- D. Agonist

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A muscle that is the primary producer of a movement is known as an agonist, sometimes called the "primary mover." This is the muscle or muscle group that directly produces the desired movement.

Antagonist is the name given to the muscle that provides opposing force in order to smooth out movements.

Synergist is the name of the muscle that assists the agonist in movement.

Adductor is the name of any muscle that draws a body part toward the body's median line.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 9-10.

Clinical Anatomy and Physiology for Veterinary Technicians 3rd Edition. Pg 213.

NEW QUESTION: 121

A cat is dispensed prednisolone on a tapering schedule as follows per the notes: 5 mg PO q12h x 5d, then 2.5 mg PO qd x 10d, then 2.5 mg PO EOD x 10d.

How many 5 mg tablets should you dispense?

- A. 17.5
- B. 12
- C. 15
- D. 20

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Break up the tablets needed into three sections, then add them together at the end:

*5 mg PO q12h x 5d: 1 tablet x (2 doses/day) x (5 days) = 10 tablets

*2.5 mg PO qd x 10d: 1/2 tablet x (1 dose/day) x (10 days) = 5 tablets

*2.5 mg PO EOD x 10d: 1/2 tablet x (1 dose /2 days) x (10 days) = 2.5 tablets

*Added together: 10 + 5 + 2.5 tablets = 17.5 tablets

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NEW QUESTION: 122

What is the most common approach to the abdominal cavity when a horse is undergoing gastrointestinal tract surgery?

- A. A dorsal vulvar labia incision with the horse in a sedated, standing position
- B. A vaginal wall incision with the horse in a sedated, standing position
- C. A flank incision with the horse in a sedated, standing position
- D. A ventral midline incision with the horse anesthetized in dorsal recumbency

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

It is common for horses and foals to require abdominal surgery to treat gastrointestinal tract problems. In horses, the most common approach to the abdominal cavity is an anesthetized patient in dorsal recumbency via a ventral midline incision.

Though less common, a horse may undergo gastrointestinal tract surgery using a flank incision into the abdominal cavity. However, this approach is much less common than the ventral midline approach.

An ovariectomy is most commonly performed on a horse using a vaginal wall incision with the horse in a sedated, standing position. However, it can be performed using a ventral midline, flank, or paramedian approach.

A Caslick's procedure is performed on a horse using a dorsal vulvar labia incision with the horse in a sedated, standing position.

NEW QUESTION: 123

Vomiting usually occurs during induction and recovery, while regurgitation more commonly occurs during an anesthetic procedure. What should be done immediately if your patient regurgitates or vomits during anesthesia?

- A.** Check the positioning of the endotracheal tube
- B.** Flush the oral cavity to prevent aspiration
- C.** Quickly position the head lower than the body
- D.** Stop anesthetic gas and increase oxygen flow

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

During a surgical anesthetic plane, if a patient vomits or more likely regurgitates due to the normal relaxation of the esophageal sphincter during anesthesia, if you have properly placed your cuffed endotracheal tube, aspiration risk is minimal. If it is a patient using an uncuffed tube, the risk will be higher. However, first and foremost, take the patient's head and place it lower than the body to allow the refluxed material to flow away from the pharynx and out the mouth.

Once the patient ceases regurgitation or vomiting, you can carefully swab, suction, or gauze out the pharynx and oral cavity to remove any remaining debris. Re-evaluate vitals once the patient is no longer at risk for aspiration and adjust anesthetics and oxygen rates as needed. Discuss with your veterinarian any interventions such as injectable medications or other options as warranted by the patient's clinical signs and vital signs.

NEW QUESTION: 124

As the non-sterile surgical technician, part of your job is to ensure the surgical suite and procedure follow aseptic conditions and protocols closely. Further, you must be aware of the sterile field and ensure you and other staff do not contaminate this field, which includes those scrubbed in and actively participating in the surgical procedure.

All of the following are true when considering the sterile surgical field, except:

- A.** The sleeves of the sterile gown are sterile from one inch above the elbow to the cuff's top edge
- B.** Because areas people may commonly sweat include the shoulders, neckline, and wrists (cuff area), these areas aren't sterile
- C.** The area above and near the open sterile pack is included in the sterile field
- D.** All non-sterile personnel cannot touch or enter the sterile field

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A sterile field includes the space in and around an open sterile pack. It consists of a patient, person, or table covered with a barrier that is sterile, e.g., drape, sterile table cover, or gown. Only those scrubbed and maintaining sterility can enter the sterile field.

Suppose a non-scrubbed person inadvertently enters the sterile field. In that case, it is no longer sterile, and steps will be needed to re-achieve sterility. This may include opening a new pack,

changing surgical gloves, changing gowns, and various other measures depending on how sterility was disrupted and to what degree.

When considering a gown:

*The gown is sterile from the chest to the level of the sterile field, such as the table.

*Gown sleeves are considered sterile from two inches above the elbow to the top of the cuff's edge.

*The neckline, cuffed portion of the gown, and shoulders, because they can easily contain sweat, causing loss of sterility, are never considered sterile.

*No one can constantly watch their back; thus, the back of the gown is never considered sterile.

*Cuffs are non-sterile because hands have passed through them (even if an appropriate surgical scrub was performed).

Gloved hands can be rested on the sterile field (drape) or clasped between the shoulders and the waist/sterile field in front of the body.

Never cross one's arms while gowned because the armpits are not sterile.

The larger the sterile field, the easier it can be to maintain sterility.

NEW QUESTION: 125

What sort of diet is best suited for a patient in renal failure?

A. A diet high in fat

B. A diet low in protein

C. A grain-free diet

D. A diet low in carbohydrates

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A diet low in protein slows the progression of renal disease by reducing the amount of work the kidneys perform to process protein. Protein restriction decreases proteinuria and protects the kidney.

Veterinary patients with renal disease are not placed on a diets that are grain-free, high in fat, or low in carbohydrates.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 650.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 281.

NEW QUESTION: 126

A neonatal cat, eight weeks old, presents with slow heart rate and reduced response to environmental stimulus following a fall from a balcony onto the ground below. The kitten does not respond to noises around her, but does flinch when exposed to a painful stimulus.

This kitten's category of mentation is most likely:

A. Depressed

B. Stuporous

C. Obtunded

D. Comatose

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Mentation is divided into the categories of normal, depressed, obtunded, stuporous, and comatose. Animals in a stuporous state appear disconnected from their surroundings, but do display a response to painful stimuli.

A normal animal is alert and responsive to its environment.

A dull or depressed animal is aware and interactive of its surroundings but does not appear excited to interact.

An obtunded animal also reacts to stimuli in the environment but is slower or less intense than would be expected.

A comatose animal does not react to its environment, including painful stimuli.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 843.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 664.

NEW QUESTION: 127

Which of the following is not a limiting factor in the practicality of measuring intra-arterial blood pressure?

- A. Technical difficulty
- B. Technician time
- C. Equipment cost
- D. Iatrogenic risks

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Intra-arterial blood pressure monitoring is highly accurate and a gold standard for monitoring anesthetized patients. It can be technically difficult to perform but does not take long once proficiency develops. Specialized equipment monitoring is needed. However, most routine anesthetic monitors do not have this capability. There is a risk of causing iatrogenic injuries (hemorrhage, ischemia, infection, embolization, and vascular insufficiency), so the risks and benefits of the procedure should be weighed carefully.

NEW QUESTION: 128

What class of medication does bupivacaine fall into?

- A. Local anesthetic
- B. Anesthetic induction agent
- C. Calcium channel blocker
- D. Opioid analgesic

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Bupivacaine provides local anesthesia by blocking sodium channels needed for nerve signal transmission. It is not effective topically.

Bupivacaine is not an opioid analgesic (butorphanol and buprenorphine, for example), anesthetic induction agent (such as propofol), or calcium channel blocker (such as amlodipine).

NEW QUESTION: 129

Which of the following anesthetic agents causes cardiovascular stimulation, rather than depression?

- A. Morphine
- B. Xylazine
- C. Ketamine
- D. Isoflurane

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Animals anesthetized with ketamine may have stronger pulses or a rapid heart rate, even when under anesthesia. Adverse effects include respiratory depression, cardiac arrhythmias, and increased intracranial pressure.

Xylazine, morphine, and isoflurane cause cardiovascular depression, not stimulation.

NEW QUESTION: 130

All of the following are true when considering the dehiscence of a surgical site, except:

- A. Separation of surgical incisional layers due to suture breakage can cause dehiscence
- B. Separation of surgical incisional layers due to excess activity by the patient can cause dehiscence
- C. Dehiscence is an uncommon but potential complication of any wound repair or surgical incision
- D. Seroma formation is a precursor to dehiscence

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

A seroma is a collection of serum that accumulates under the incision, usually in the superficial skin layer. A seroma is non-painful but flocculent and must be differentiated from a hematoma or break in the body wall. It often occurs because animals are not sufficiently exercise-restricted. Still, it can also happen when surgery requires excessive dissection of the nearby tissue or if the tissue planes are not adequately and sufficiently opposed. Seromas can take time, but usually heal without intervention or with warm compresses +/- bandaging in some instances and depending on the type of surgery/location of the abnormality.

Unlike a seroma, however, an incisional dehiscence is a more major complication that warrants intervention.

Dehiscence refers to the breakdown of all surgical incisional layers (or surgically repaired wounds). It is an uncommon but potential complication of any wound repair or surgical incision. Further, it can increase the risk of developing evisceration (for abdominal surgeries) and/or sepsis. Dehiscence can result for various reasons, including:

*Separation of surgical incisional layers due to excess licking by the patient, often due to owners who fail to put the e-collar on when advised and when not with the patient. Proper education is required. No owner can watch their pet 100% of the time, and just because they do not lick in our presence doesn't mean they will not when unattended.

*Separation of surgical incisional layers due to excess activity by the patient. Failing to restrict exercise as directed by the veterinarian can lead to stretching and pulling on the incision, leading to breakdown and increasing the risk of dehiscence and other complications.

*Suture breakage, improperly tied sutures and knots that slip, or poor surgical technique.

NEW QUESTION: 131

As a cold-blooded species, a reptile's body temperature varies with the ambient temperature.

Thus, captive reptiles need to be kept in controlled environments.

What is the best humidity range for captive reptiles?

- A.** 10% to 30%
- B.** 30% to 50%
- C.** 50% to 70%
- D.** 70% to 90%

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The best humidity range for most captive reptiles is 50% to 70%. However, it is important to know that the actual temperature and humidity needs vary with each reptilian species and should not be generalized. One will need to adjust according to the individual species to ensure a healthy environment.

The temperature for captive reptiles should not fall below 75-80 degrees Fahrenheit (23.9 degrees Celsius) or rise above 98 degrees Fahrenheit (32.2 degrees Celsius). The low and high ranges will vary depending on the type of species and if they're temperate or tropical.

NEW QUESTION: 132

You are interested in specialization as a technician. While your doctors seem to be aware of pain management and various multi-modal protocols, there is still room for improvement, and you want to better yourself. You decide to become a Certified Veterinary Pain Practitioner (CVPP). This will permit you to specialize. The certification will help you utilize analgesics and other modalities to control pain and assist you and your veterinarians in developing pain management strategies and protocols for acute and chronic pain conditions. It may also help your current place of business expand its services and income.

Through what organization can you receive this certification?

- A.** NAVTA (National Association of Veterinary Technicians in America)
- B.** AAVSB (American Association of Veterinary State Boards)
- C.** AVMA (American Veterinary Medical Association)
- D.** IVAPM (International Veterinary Academy of Pain Management)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The International Veterinary Academy of Pain Management offers special certification for veterinarians and veterinary technicians. Those who earn the certificate are then noted as Certified Veterinary Pain Practitioners (CVPPs). The program emphasizes pharmaceutical pain management and a complete multi-modal approach to pain control. This encompasses analgesics, other pain modulation medications, alternative therapies, and complementary modalities, including physical therapy, massage, hydrotherapy, and acupuncture.

The checklist used to develop competency covers:

*Analgesic drug therapies

- *Analgesic adjunct medications
- *Methods of physical rehabilitation
- *Complementary/alternative therapies, as discussed above

Those with CVPP certification can perform physical evaluations assessing for pain and assist and develop pain management strategies for patients. As a technician with this added training, you can be the go-between for your veterinarian and clients, perform rechecks, and assist in therapies, freeing up the veterinarian for other duties. You can also assess patient progress and tweak a treatment plan when warranted.

The AVMA represents the veterinary profession in numerous ways and does have certifications for various things available, though not pain management.

The AAVSB is the organization that offers the VTNE (Veterinary Technician National Exam). For those who wish to become a VTS (Veterinary Technician Specialist), NAVTA oversees this process. Available specialties for technicians are increasing and include internal medicine, emergency and critical care, diagnostics, and much more.

NEW QUESTION: 133

The equine preanesthetic period is slightly different from that of a small animal. First, we catheterize, usually in the jugular vein, then we do what?

- A. Position in the induction area before premedication
- B. Wrap or remove shoes
- C. Premedicate
- D. Rinse the horse's mouth out

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Because horses may have food or other material in the mouth, we want to minimize the risk of aspiration during intubation and recovery. Thus, once an IV catheter is placed (with or without IV or IM sedation, depending on the horse's temperament), we need to take a dosing syringe between the cheek and the teeth bilaterally and flush out any debris or feed material.

Once that is done, we can clean the feet and either remove the shoes or wrap them. Generally, if not already sedated, we will premedicate them at this time. Just before or after the premed has been administered, we want to position the horse in the induction area or near a tilt table. Then, induction can take place when appropriate.

NEW QUESTION: 134

Cardiopulmonary arrest occurring secondary to hyperkalemia should be treated with what rescue drug?

- A. Atropine
- B. Epinephrine
- C. Lidocaine
- D. Calcium gluconate

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 135

A 5-kg cat will be discharged with a three-day supply of transmucosal buprenorphine, 20 mcg/kg q12h. The vials are 0.3 mg/mL. What is the total volume that will be dispensed to record in the controlled substance log?

- A. 0.33 mL
- B. 1 mL
- C. 0.6 mL
- D. 2 mL

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Calculate one dose: 5 kg x 20 mcg/kg = 100 mcg/dose

Convert units per dose: 1 mcg = 0.001 mg; multiply each side by 100 to get: 100 mcg = 0.1 mg

Convert mg to mL per dose: 0.1 mg / (0.3 mg/mL) = 0.33 mL/dose Calculate total number of doses: 0.33 mL/dose x (2 doses/day) x (3 days) = 2 mL

NEW QUESTION: 136

What type of drug is detomidine?

- A. Reversal agent
- B. Anticholinergic
- C. Antiemetic
- D. Sedative

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Detomidine is an alpha-2 agonist sedative-analgesic used with horses. Detomidine is known for its long duration and strong sedative qualities.

It is a sedative; not an antiemetic, anticholinergic, or reversal agent.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 1014.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 509-510.

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NEW QUESTION: 137

Which of the following best describes urinary incontinence?

- A. Decreased urine production
- B. Lack of control of urination

- C. Increased urine production
- D. Painful urination

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Urinary incontinence is the constant or intermittent uncontrolled leakage of urine. This is frequently seen in females after surgical sterilization and those with lower spinal cord disease. It can occur awake but is often most commonly seen when a patient is sleeping because the sphincter is the most relaxed.

Polyuria is the medical term for increased urine production. Oliguria is the medical term for decreased urine production. Stranguria is the medical term for painful urination, as evidenced by urinating in frequent, small amounts, and a patient may be seen straining to urinate.

NEW QUESTION: 138

A 1250 pound horse needs xylazine for sedation at 0.75 mg/kg. It is available in 100 mg/ml vials. What volume of medication should the horse receive?

- A. 4.26 mL
- B. 9.4 mL
- C. 12.5 mL
- D. 5.68 mL

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Convert the patient weight from pounds to kilograms: $1250 \text{ pounds} / (2.2 \text{ pounds/kg}) = 568 \text{ kg}$
Calculate the dose from the dosage: $568 \text{ kg} \times (0.75 \text{ mg/kg}) = 426 \text{ mg}$ Convert mg to mL: $426 \text{ mg} / (100 \text{ mg/mL}) = 4.26 \text{ mL}$

NEW QUESTION: 139

Directional terms almost always have a corresponding opposite. Select the correctly matched opposing pair.

- A. Proximal and distal
- B. Ventral and caudal
- C. Dorsal and medial
- D. Cranial and rostral

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The correct answer is proximal and distal. Distal means away from the body's center, and proximal means toward the body's center, which makes them an opposing pair. These terms are most commonly used when describing limbs.

Ventral means the underside of an animal and caudal means near the tail. Dorsal means the back of an animal, while medial means the middle of an animal. Cranial means toward the head and rostral means toward the nose.

NEW QUESTION: 140

A 3-pound kitten needs to be sedated with butorphanol at 0.4 mg/kg. The injectable formulation is available in 10 mg/mL concentration.

What volume should be drawn for this kitten?

- A. 0.56 mL
- B. 0.12 mL
- C. 0.055 mL
- D. 0.4 mL

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Convert pounds to kilograms: 3 pounds / (2.2 pounds/kg) = 1.36 kg

Calculate dose from dosage: 1.4 kg x (0.4 mg/kg) = 0.55 or 0.545 is correct Convert units from mg to mL: 0.56 mg / (10 mg/mL) = 0.055 mL

NEW QUESTION: 141

You are on a farm call with your veterinarian, and several animals are showing signs of lymphadenitis with closed and open swellings in areas of the lymph nodes, some with appetite changes, and others are asymptomatic. Because of concern for infectious disease-most likely caseous lymphadenitis-the farmer and manager want to establish possible routes of entry, means to properly prevent further cases, and ensure that protocols in the future lessen the risk of disease.

In discussions about disease transmission, the care of animals is, of course, paramount.

However, what do you also stress?

- A. Fomite transmission is possible, so ensuring sufficient cleanliness and disinfectant procedures on all equipment shared (e.g., shearing equipment, feeders) is crucial.
- B. There is no risk from shearing to humans, and thus, shearing can continue even in sick animals.
- C. Only ruptured lymph nodes serve as a source of infection, so isolation of affected animals is sufficient to stop disease spread.
- D. Humans are a likely direct source of infection through respiratory droplets.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Caseous lymphadenitis is a contagious disease of goats, camelids, and sheep, and though rare, it has a zoonotic potential. The causative agent is *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis*. Lymph nodes are the commonly affected organ, but passage through the lymphatics or blood system allows the organism to enter any organ. Transmission occurs by direct contact with open wounds and sores, shearing or contaminated milk (human transmission), respiratory secretions (when pulmonary abscessation is present), and via fomites, such as shearing equipment, material contaminating walls, shared feed and water items, and more. Purulent open wounds are the most commonly seen presentation.

This is the most common form of lymph node abscessation in goats and sheep. If there are young born to infected animals, remove them immediately from the dam and raise them on pasteurized goat, sheep, or cow colostrum and milk.

Thus, when educating the client about proper nursing care for the affected and exposed animals, you want to discuss all of the following before disease confirmation:

1. Isolation of affected animals
2. Separation of exposed, but not sick, animals from sick animals
3. The disease is contagious to people, so animals with lesions on the skin or otherwise overt clinical signs, even those exposed, should not be shorn until the disease resolves. If shearing continues, proper disinfectant protocols after each use must be established and continued, even after the outbreak resolves, to ensure no resurgence and that other diseases are also less likely to occur.
4. Proper cleaning and attention to feed and water distribution equipment
5. Any other shared equipment or tools used for routine procedures or actions with the animals need proper maintenance and cleaning/disinfection between each animal use to lessen the risk of disease.
6. If positive, culling is the best recommendation to remove contamination, and then repopulate with a fresh, healthy herd without disease risk. Treatment is possible, but difficult and long (up to four to six weeks). For most, this is financially not feasible, and culling will be the most economical in the long run and possibly the most humane, depending on the severity of the disease.

Once the disease is confirmed, animals are usually tested and then culled. Then, thoroughly cleaning and disinfecting all non-disposable but safely cleanable equipment should be undertaken. Further, if animals had open draining abscesses, the environment where they were housed needs to be decontaminated wherever feasible.

NEW QUESTION: 142

What is the appropriate endotracheal tube size range for sheep and goats?

- A. 7 to 12 mm tube
- B. 6 to 14 mm tube
- C. 9 to 18 mm tube
- D. 9 to 16 mm tube

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Sheep and goats utilize endotracheal tubes ranging in size from 7 to 12 mm.

Swine utilize endotracheal tubes ranging in size from 6 to 14 mm.

Foals utilize endotracheal tubes ranging in size from 9 to 16 mm.

Calves utilize endotracheal tubes ranging in size from 9 to 18 mm.

NEW QUESTION: 143

Which of the following is a potential complication of tooth extraction?

- A. Iatrogenic jaw fracture
- B. Wry bite
- C. Enamel dysplasia
- D. Dilaceration

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Iatrogenic jaw fractures can occur with extraction of any mandibular teeth and in any dog. However, it is more common with small dogs, especially those with extensive periodontal disease and alveolar bone loss.

Other common complications of tooth extraction include infection, dehiscence, prolonged bleeding, swelling, bruising, sinus exposure, nerve injury, bone fragments, and osteonecrosis. Enamel dysplasia is a developmental abnormality that can be hereditary, traumatic, or secondary to systemic disease (distemper, for example).

Wry bite is a malocclusion of the upper and lower incisors due to unilateral asymmetry of the maxilla and mandible. It is caused by one side of the jaw growing more than the other side, often due to trauma during development, but hereditary causes are possible.

Dilaceration is a developmental abnormality resulting in a sharp bend in either the crown or root.

NEW QUESTION: 144

Which of the following age ranges is considered normal eruption of permanent canine teeth in dogs?

- A. 12-16 weeks
- B. 20-24 weeks
- C. 28-32 weeks
- D. 4-8 weeks

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Each of the following are the normal ages of eruption of a dog's permanent teeth:

Canines: between 12 and 16 weeks

Incisors: between 12 and 16 weeks

Premolars: between 16 to 20 weeks

Molars: between 16 to 20 weeks

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 1219.

Clinical Anatomy and Physiology for Veterinary Technicians 3rd Edition. Pg 386.

NEW QUESTION: 145

A 3-year-old MN pug presents with stertorous breathing and an episode of collapse a few hours earlier. The temperature outside was only in the 50s yesterday but spiked to the 80s with high humidity today. He was out for about a 1-mile walk today and usually does fine with that distance. On presentation, he has a loud, low-pitched sound to his breathing, almost a snorting sound, his gums are slightly pale bluish, he's weak, and his respiratory rate is in the high 60s. He is not yet overtly dyspneic, but you provide flow-by oxygen while finishing your triage and getting the veterinarian for evaluation.

Given the history, breed, and breathing patterns, all of the following could be present in this patient, except?

- A. Stenotic nares

- B. Laryngeal collapse
- C. Tracheal hyperplasia
- D. Elongated soft palate

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Pugs represent one of the classic breeds with Brachycephalic Airway Syndrome (BAS). These dogs, while adorable, have significant anatomical abnormalities that lead to complex breathing problems and can also lead to chronic GI and other diseases. They are often obese, have stenotic nares, elongated soft palates, and many have tracheal hypoplasia, not hyperplasia. Nasal turbinates also tend to be hypoplastic or at least abnormal in composition.

The chronically increased resistance to airflow created from these malformed structures causes laryngeal sacculle eversion, tonsillar eversion, tracheal and laryngeal collapse, and even syncope. These dogs often present with clinical signs of upper airway obstructive signs by about four years of age. Signs may include stertor, heat intolerance, exercise tolerance problems, and dyspnea. Suppose there is an underlying upper laryngeal disease. In that case, they may also demonstrate stridor, a more musical, high-pitched wheeze-like sound associated with laryngeal vibrations. Some owners may even witness collapse or cyanotic gums intermittently. These dogs are at a higher risk of aspiration pneumonia than other breeds. They are also prone to obesity which, when present, only further worsens respiratory disease and complications associated with their anatomical malformations.

NEW QUESTION: 146

A 40-lb dog presents in shock following a car accident. The doctor orders a 20 mL/kg bolus of IV fluids be given stat. You hang a 1L bag and start it running by open flow. The doctor orders a second 20 mL/kg bolus to follow.

What line should the fluid drop to when you stop the second bolus and check with the doctor for the next instructions on what to do?

- A. Midway between the 3 and 4
- B. Just above the 3
- C. Just below the 7
- D. At 8

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Convert the patient's weight from pounds to kilograms: 40 pounds / (2.2 pounds/kg) = 18.2 kg
Calculate the volume of fluid in a 20 mL/kg bolus: 18.2 kg x (20 mL/kg) = 364 mL
Calculate the amount given by two boluses: 364 mL for each bolus x 2 total boluses given = ~730 mL
When hanging IV fluid bags, the number line marks indicate the amount already given, not the amount remaining in the bag. If 730 mL of fluid had been administered, the fluid line would be just below the 7 indicator line on a 1000 mL bag.

NEW QUESTION: 147

To prevent bite injuries to other pigs and the dam, what teeth should be clipped in neonatal pigs?

- A. Premolars

- B. Molars
- C. Incisors
- D. Needle teeth

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 148

You are explaining vaccines to a client. The client asks you the difference between a live vaccine and a bacterin or other type of killed vaccine.

Which of the following is true about a live vaccine?

- A. They are used to treat diseases that have already been contracted but have an abnormal immune reaction
- B. They are very effective but have the potential to induce disease
- C. They are the safest mechanism of action of all vaccine types
- D. They work immediately

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

We use vaccines frequently in veterinary medicine and with great success. Vaccines can prevent disease onset, even when exposed, or lessen clinical signs (lowering virulence). They do not cure diseases already present, though they may be administered after exposure and before the onset of signs to lessen the chance of developing signs and weaken the virus's ability to shed and transmit to others.

Numerous mechanisms of action have been developed for vaccines, from bacterins to live viral particles to mRNA vaccines (think COVID-19), coming in killed, modified live, attenuated, recombinant, and live varieties.

Killed vaccines are generally considered the least effective at stimulating an effective immune response, but the safest. Rabies is an example of a killed vaccine. Compare this to modified-live or live vaccines, which are more effective at inducing an immune response but are more likely to trigger clinical disease or worse side effects.

The onset of immunity varies with the vaccine type (live vs. killed), route of administration (oral, intranasal, injectable), the animal's health status, and age. Vaccines designed to protect against infectious diseases usually lead to a faster immune response than vaccines against non-infectious etiologies, such as cancer vaccines.

NEW QUESTION: 149

When performing a microscopic examination of urine sediment, a high power field is used to quantify which of the following?

- A. Microorganisms
- B. Casts
- C. Crystals
- D. Epithelial cells

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When performing a microscopic examination of urine, a high power field is used to quantify (# per hpf) epithelial cells. A high power field is also used to enumerate red blood cells and leukocytes. A high power field uses 400x magnification.

A lower power field is used to enumerate casts.

A high power field is used to identify, not enumerate, microorganisms and crystals.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 400.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 33-37.

NEW QUESTION: 150

Which of the following is an accurate description of zoonotic disease?

- A.** A zoonotic disease is any disease that may be shared between large animals (horses, cows, swine, etc.) and smaller companion animals
- B.** A zoonotic disease is any disease caused by bacteria or viruses, but not fungi or parasites
- C.** A zoonotic disease is any disease found in large animals, which results in neurotoxicity
- D.** A zoonotic disease is any infection that may be shared between humans and animals

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A zoonotic disease is any disease that may be shared between humans and animals. Zoonotic diseases may be caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi, or parasites. Severity, mode of transmission and offending organisms may vary.

Zoonotic diseases are of special concern for veterinary professionals due to the frequency of exposure.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 115.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 400.

NEW QUESTION: 151

You may be asked to prepare a patient for laparoscopic surgery. You need to be able to obtain the necessary instruments and equipment to set the patient and the surgical suite up for surgery. All of the following instruments and equipment are associated with laparoscopic surgeries except?

- A.** Insufflator
- B.** Motorized burrs
- C.** Sharp and blunt trocars
- D.** Grasping forceps

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Laparoscopic surgery uses smaller incisions and visual identification via a camera of the surgical field. Basically, a laparoscope equates to an oversized arthroscope (used for joint surgery). The laparoscope aids as a diagnostic and surgical tool in veterinary medicine to evaluate the thoracic and abdominal cavities. Gas (CO₂) is pumped into the abdomen (insufflated) to permit evaluation and visualization.

Common equipment used in laparoscopic surgery includes sharp trocars, cannulas, and blunt trocars. The insufflator helps to distend the abdominal cavity with the CO₂, which creates and helps maintain abdominal distension to permit visualization of the organs and tissues of concern. A variety of hand instruments and grabbers may be utilized. Motorized burrs, however, refer to a burr and shaft combined to debride defects in articular cartilage or subchondral bone during the removal of osteochondritic lesions or bone fragments.

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NEW QUESTION: 152

What is a Weitlaner retractor?

- A.** A self-retaining retractor with blunt, raked tips that ratchet to hold tissue apart
- B.** A handheld retractor used to lever tissue away from bone during surgery
- C.** A locking device with curved, pointed tips used to secure drapes to a patient's skin or hold tissue in place
- D.** A self-retaining retractor with single-pointed tips that ratchet to hold tissue apart

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A Weitlaner retractor is a self-retaining retractor with blunt, raked tips that ratchet to hold tissue apart. It is self-retaining, which means that it can be "set" in place and will not require the constant attention of the surgical assistant.

A Backhaus clamp is a locking device with curved, pointed tips used to secure drapes to a patient's skin or hold tissue in place. A Hohmann retractor is a handheld retractor used to lever tissue away from bone during surgery. A Gelpi retractor is a self-retaining retractor with single-pointed tips that ratchet to hold tissue apart.



NEW QUESTION: 153

Which of the following species is least frequently affected by dietary deficiencies?

- A. Turtles
- B. Crocodilians
- C. Lizards
- D. Snakes

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Snakes have a low prevalence of dietary deficiencies because they eat a whole animal diet. This type of diet provides a wide range of nutrients, which also decreases snakes' need for UVB light. Lizards, turtles, and crocodilians have a high prevalence of dietary deficiencies due to mismanagement and poor husbandry. These patients generally have low intakes of calcium, vitamin A, vitamin D3, and high intakes of phosphorus.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 779.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 393.

NEW QUESTION: 154

A farmer is having an outbreak of shipping fever in his cattle herd weighing approximately 800 pounds each. On the advice of the veterinarian, he administered Excenel (50 mg/mL ceftiofur for injection) at 1.5 mL per 100 pounds body weight once daily for three days. There is a four day meat withdrawal time with this medication. The cattle first showed signs of illness on March 1, and he first treated the herd on March 2. Some do not respond to treatment, and the farmer wants to know when is the soonest they can go for slaughter processing.

What is your response?

- A. March 10
- B. March 6
- C. March 4
- D. March 8

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Drug withdrawal times for slaughter are not dependent on dose received or body size, but by FARAD (Food Animal Residue and Avoidance Databank) for the specific drug.

If the cattle received injections on March 2, 3, and 4, they then have to wait four additional days from the final dose (March 4) for pre-slaughter withdrawal time. In this scenario, the first date available would be March 8.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 638.

NEW QUESTION: 155

When functioning as a sterile surgery technician, you may be asked to handle and retract various tissues. Assisting your surgeon using gentle muscle retraction and tissue manipulation is beneficial for all of the following, except:

- A. Assist in keeping tissues moist

- B. Minimizes excessive force or traction
- C. Stretch the muscles and other tissues to facilitate surgical actions
- D. Decreases trauma and iatrogenic bleeding

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Care is required when assisting in surgery and handling musculoskeletal structures like muscle and tendons. You want to ensure minimal handling while keeping the tissue out of the surgeon's way and facilitating surgery. Handling the tissues safely with care and gentle manipulation prevents stretching of the muscles and decreases trauma and iatrogenic bleeding.

Additionally, you minimize any excessive force or traction placed on surrounding tissue and the muscle itself. Finally, by keeping the tissues moist, you further maintain the integrity of the tissues and those surrounding them.

NEW QUESTION: 156

You have a horse client who routinely self-treats his horses without calling for an evaluation. He often retains leftover medications, and recently had a horse who was not training right. His gait was off, and he didn't seem to want to run at full gallop. The owner had Banamine at home from another horse. The previously prescribed horse was a Percheron, who stood 18 hands. Today's horse of concern, a warmblood, only stands 15.5 hands and is in an appropriate body condition. The owner finally calls you because the horse isn't eating much the past few days and seems lethargic. Additionally, today, he has been stretching out more in strange postures and grinding his teeth.

What do you discuss with the owner as a possible cause?

- A. Endocrine disease
- B. Colic
- C. Gastrointestinal parasitism
- D. Probable GI ulceration secondary to NSAID use

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Banamine (flunixin meglumine) is a common NSAID (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory) pain medication used in large animals. However, GI side effects can occur in most species. In dogs, we tend to see vomiting and/or diarrhea and, less commonly, GI ulceration. However, in horses, ulceration can occur more commonly.

While we do not know the actual weight of the current horse, just given the size measurements and breeds mentioned, the Percheron, who was originally prescribed a specific weight-based dose vs. the current smaller warm blood, should spark concern. He was likely overdosing the horse on the NSAID, increasing the risk of ulceration.

Anorexia or decreased appetite, lack of desire to run at a gallop, and lethargy are vague signs. They could suggest a lameness or other painful musculoskeletal issue or something systemic. The abnormal posturing and stretching suggest more closely and more likely abdominal disease. The patient doesn't appear to be rolling, kicking at himself, or showing other more severe signs consistent with colic. No diarrhea is described, and often GI parasites alone won't cause the other clinical signs.

Again, we are choosing the best answer given the history provided. We must consider NSAID toxicity or overdose and GI ulcerations first because it fits. We are triaging over the phone to give the owner information. A variety of endocrine diseases could be present and can manifest in many ways, including causing GI ulceration. But the key here is recognizing that the NSAIDs may be a problem and advising the owner to discontinue them and to have the horse evaluated at the clinic or via a farm visit as soon as possible.

NEW QUESTION: 157

Which of the following medications is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)?

- A. Methocarbamol
- B. Meloxicam
- C. Tramadol
- D. Gabapentin

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Meloxicam is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) with anti-inflammatory, analgesic, and antipyretic effects.

Methocarbamol is a muscle relaxer. Gabapentin is an anticonvulsant that is more commonly used to treat chronic pain and acute and chronic neuropathic pain states. Tramadol is an opioid-like analgesic. It is in its own drug class.

NEW QUESTION: 158

How is parvovirus spread from one puppy to another?

- A. Exposure to infected urine
- B. Exposure to infected feces
- C. Exposure to infected saliva
- D. Exposure to infected blood

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Parvovirus is spread through fecal-oral transmission, meaning animals lick or ingest surfaces contaminated by feces containing the virus. It can remain infectious for months in contaminated environments.

Clinical signs of parvovirus include loss of appetite, diarrhea, vomiting, fever, lethargy, abdominal pain, and septic shock.

NEW QUESTION: 159

You are reviewing with the client the veterinarian's recommendations for a patient for hydrotherapy after an injury to the forelimbs, specifically swimming vs. underwater treadmill, though you suggest both are viable options. Your client asks why this wasn't recommended in the past when her dog injured her hind leg.

What would be an appropriate response?

- A. Swimming is more ideal for acute injury, while an underwater treadmill is better aimed at osteoarthritis management.

B. Deeper water, as we would use with swimming, causes decreased buoyancy and would require too much hindlimb effort.

C. Dogs swim with greater thoracic limb muscle movement than pelvic limb movement.

D. Dogs swim with greater pelvic limb muscle movement than thoracic limb movement.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Hydrotherapy, as a broad term, simply refers to using aqua therapy to promote activity. Water improves blood circulation and increases buoyancy, ultimately decreasing the stress on joints and injured areas. Hydrostatic pressure may help decrease or eliminate any edema.

Hydrotherapy can help increase range of motion and overall mobility, thereby reducing pain.

Water viscosity and surface tension properties allow for gains in proprioception and strength.

Underwater treadmills provide a key way to increase muscle mass without pressure on the joints or bones and, therefore, can be great therapy for osteoarthritis. However, arthritis can affect any joint, and some dogs may benefit from swimming over a treadmill. Since a dog's swim stroke is stronger with the thoracic limbs than the hind end, true swimming may be more beneficial for forelimb injuries. While an underwater treadmill is more likely to strengthen pelvic limbs, both modalities provide benefits in healing, improved mobility, decreased joint swelling, and pain management. Both modalities can be used for acute and chronic injuries or pain management. Note the deeper the water, the more buoyancy the pet achieves. Thus, the workload on the muscles will lighten because the added buoyancy increases muscle strength with less pain and effort on the part of the patient.

NEW QUESTION: 160

What happens to autoclave tape after a pack has been sterilized?

A. White dots turn black

B. White dots turn blue

C. White stripes turn pink

D. White stripes turn black

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Autoclave tape indicates exposure to steam by turning black in a striped pattern, not dots or other colors. It does not verify sterility, peak temperature reached, or duration at peak temperature.

Indicator tape is typically placed on the exterior of the pack.

In contrast, chemical indicator strips are placed in the center of packs, turn black when contacted by steam for a specified time period, and indicate sterility.

NEW QUESTION: 161

Which of the following sources of pain should be treated as severe?

A. Limb amputation

B. Superficial lacerations

C. Castration

D. Osteoarthritis

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Limb amputations are associated with severe pain. Other examples of severe pain include total ear canal ablations, cervical disc herniation, bone fracture, onychectomy (declaw), and peritonitis. Castration, superficial lacerations, and osteoarthritis are generally considered mild to moderate pain stimuli.

NEW QUESTION: 162

How many major organ systems are found in an animal's body?

- A. 7
- B. 9
- C. 11
- D. 15

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

There are 11 major organ systems found in an animal's body:

- *Skeletal
- *Integumentary
- *Nervous
- *Cardiovascular
- *Respiratory
- *Digestive
- *Muscular
- *Sensory
- *Endocrine
- *Urinary
- *Reproductive

NEW QUESTION: 163

Dehorning goats causes moderate to severe pain. Which of the following pain management techniques would not be applicable for this procedure?

- A. Local anesthesia
- B. Alpha-2 agonist
- C. Epidural anesthesia
- D. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Balanced pain control for goat dehorning includes:

- *A circumferential ring block or a cornual block using lidocaine and bupivacaine for local anesthesia
- *Sedation with an alpha-2 agonist such as xylazine
- *Administration of an NSAID

An epidural is appropriate for the pain of the hindlimbs, pelvis, and perineum. It cannot be used for pain control from the mid-abdomen cranially without interfering with respiration.

NEW QUESTION: 164

When capturing cattle, why is it important to know where its point of balance is located?

- A. It helps the handler understand how to move the cow in the desired direction
- B. It reduces the chances of the handler getting hurt
- C. It helps the handler know when to call for help
- D. It keeps the cow from falling during the capture

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 165

All except which of the following documents should be completed prior to surgery or anesthesia?

- A. An owner's credit report
- B. Confirmed owner contact information
- C. Financial estimate
- D. Procedure consent form

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A procedure consent form must always be completed prior to surgery or any other anesthetized procedure. This is a way of communicating the potential risks of anesthesia and limiting legal liability.

The owner's contact information should be verified as current and accurate before admitting the patient and having the owner leave.

Veterinary practices do not typically request credit reports from pets' owners, though a financial estimate is typically provided in advance.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 79.

NEW QUESTION: 166

The owner of a five-year-old mixed-breed dog thinks she may be in pain because she has been whining for 24 hours. Which of the behaviors listed below would be suspicious for her whining due to pain?

- A. Eats all food offered quickly
- B. Maintains normal sleep-wake schedule
- C. Lameness
- D. Eager to go play outside

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Animals in pain typically display multiple behavioral signs that can be misinterpreted or dismissed.

Other symptoms consistent with pain in dogs include:

Standing posture with tail tucked between its legs and head low

Tense abdomen

Uncomfortable or restless when lying down, change in sleep/wake patterns Vocalization More or less attention seeking Reluctance to move, walk, play, and engage with owner Lameness,

guarding of a body part when touched Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 983.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 498-500.

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NEW QUESTION: 167

What correctly describes the purpose and use of a control when referring to practices to ensure laboratory instrumentation and procedures work as needed?

- A.** Used to monitor a test's performance and make sure that the procedure/test runs smoothly and correctly
- B.** Includes techniques to adjust an instrument for improving result accuracy
- C.** The process of using a preset amount of reference material to adjust an instrument
- D.** Used to allow you to set up the instrument to the desired specifications

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Controls monitor a test's performance and make sure that the procedure/test runs smoothly and correctly. They examine a machine or kit's performance to ensure the instrument or test/procedure works consistently and accurately. They are used on consistent schedules to check the instrument's performance independently or the entire analytical process. Controls should be used daily, before any patient samples are run for the day.

Controls are commercially available and may include normal and abnormal controls or, for some equipment, low, normal and high controls to ensure that the analyte's high and low values remain in proper working order.

Some point-of-care units, such as iSTAT, use a single-use cartridge. The electromechanical methods do not allow in-house calibration because the individual cartridge is calibrated at manufacture. But this means that it is even more critical that patient sampling, using the correct sample type, minimizing hemolysis on venipuncture, and cartridge loading are all done correctly to ensure accurate and consistent results.

NEW QUESTION: 168

An animal classified as monoestrous has which of the following?

- A.** Multiple estrous cycles that all occur within one season
- B.** A single estrous cycle per year
- C.** A hormonal imbalance involving the ovaries

D. A hormonal imbalance involving the adrenal glands

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Monoestrous animals have one estrous cycle per year, which occurs at a relatively predictable time each year. Monoestrous animals include dogs, bears, wolves, and foxes.

Other animals are diestrous, having two cycles per year, or polyestrous, having multiple continuous cycles throughout the year if they are not pregnant.

Clinical Anatomy and Physiology for Veterinary Technicians 3rd Edition. Pg 483.

NEW QUESTION: 169

Which of the following anesthetic agents is a controlled substance?

A. Metronidazole

B. Butorphanol

C. Etomidate

D. Propofol

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 170

Diagnostic quality radiographs typically require orthogonal views. Which of the following pairs describes orthogonal views?

A. Straight medial and dorsomedial-palmarolateral oblique views of the carpus of a horse

B. Left lateral and right lateral views of the thorax of a cat

C. Ventrodorsal and right lateral views of the abdomen of a ferret

D. Extended and deep flexed lateral views of the elbow of a dog

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

*Orthogonal views have a right-angle relationship to each other. It is important to have more than one view, ideally at a 90-degree angle, to allow for interpretation of a three-dimensional structure (the body) with two-dimensional information (radiographs).

*A ventrodorsal abdominal view is taken with the animal lying on its back and the beam directed at the ventrum (belly aspect) of the abdomen. A right lateral view is taken with the animal lying on its side, with the right side down on the table, and the left side toward the ceiling.

*Left lateral and right lateral views are 180 degrees rotated from each other. These two views have more value than one view alone but do not help with summation (overlap) artifact.

*Extended and deep flexed lateral views of the elbow of a dog show the same orientation of the same joint. They are not 90 degrees different in orientation, just in position.

*Straight medial and dorsomedial-palmarolateral oblique views are not 90 degrees apart, so not orthogonal. The DMPaLO is 20 degrees off from the midline.

NEW QUESTION: 171

On dental radiographs, what anatomical feature is commonly misinterpreted as a periapical pathological abnormality?

A. Lamina dura

- B. Middle mental foramen
- C. Apices of mandibular first molar roots
- D. Mandibular canal

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The radiolucent mandibular canal resides dorsal to most of the tooth roots of the mandible. In small-breed dogs, we can appreciate the apices of mandibular first molar roots at or sometimes below this canal, even extending into the ventral cortex.

The cribriform plate of bone that lines tooth sockets, known as the lamina dura, shows up on radiographs as a white line next to the periodontal space of a healthy tooth.

All of the incorrect answers are normal structures evident on radiographs. However, they are not periapical and usually are not mistaken for pathology. However, the middle mental foramen, which resides apical to the second premolar of the mandible in dogs, can be misinterpreted as an abnormality when superimposed over a tooth root. This helps to stress the importance of radiographic technique and ensuring superimposition doesn't occur. Knowing what normal looks like and recognizing normal structures also helps with interpretation.

NEW QUESTION: 172

What medication class is most commonly used with chronic osteoarthritis management in dogs?

- A. Anticholinergic
- B. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory
- C. Opioid
- D. Local anesthetic

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 173

Which medication is effective in the management of moderate levels of pain?

- A. Meloxicam
- B. Buprenorphine
- C. Butorphanol
- D. Ketamine

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Buprenorphine is a partial mu agonist which provides mild to moderate pain relief for six to eight hours with typical dosing.

NSAID medications, such as meloxicam, can treat low to moderate levels of pain associated with inflammation or prostaglandin production. Butorphanol is a mixed agonist-antagonist used to treat mild levels of pain of short duration and, more commonly, used for its sedative effects. Ketamine is a dissociative best used in conjunction with other analgesics to prevent wind-up (central-sensitization).

NEW QUESTION: 174

If you suspect a highly infectious dimorphic fungi infection in your patient, samples should be sent directly to the lab. The only in-house testing with minimal risk to staff would be which of the following fungal organisms?

- A. *Blastomyces dermatitidis*
- B. *Coccidioides immitis*
- C. *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*
- D. *Histoplasma capsulatum*

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Trichophyton mentagrophytes is one example of a dermatophyte species, the causative agent causing 'ringworm.' While the disease can be contagious to humans, in-house cultures can be performed safely. The samples should be in a biological safety cabinet to protect workers. However, while infectious, it is safe enough to be handled with proper precautions in the veterinary clinic setting.

The other listed organisms, however, are dimorphic fungi. The more infectious organism stage, mycelial or hyphal forms, grow at room temperatures. These organism samples should always be sent to a lab for safe evaluation and culture. Always ensure proper labeling of potential zoonotic specimens, so the lab takes precautions to protect the staff.

Dermatophyte species invade nails, hair, and superficial skin layers. Culture is achieved by gently plucking or brushing the lesions or coat with an unused, new toothbrush. A sterile nail clipper can trim nails if nail infections are suspected. First, you attempt to grow the organism using growth plates (ideally) vs. slant DTM tests. Then, a microscopic evaluation is performed to identify the type of dermatophyte present.

The dermatophyte species commonly affecting animals include *Microsporum* and *Trichophyton* spp.

NEW QUESTION: 175

Serum lipase elevations are frequently associated with inflammation of which organ?

- A. Spleen
- B. Pancreas
- C. Liver
- D. Urinary bladder

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Lipase is a pancreatic enzyme responsible for breaking down lipids into fatty acids. It is normally released into the bloodstream when the pancreas is stimulated for digestion, but if the pancreas becomes inflamed, it can secrete too much. Increases in amylase will often parallel increases in lipase, the corresponding pancreatic enzyme for digesting carbohydrates into sugars.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 89-91.

Clinical Anatomy and Physiology for Veterinary Technicians 3rd Edition. Pg 405.

NEW QUESTION: 176

A cat presents to you yellow, with the only clinical sign mentioned by the owner being that the patient is refusing to eat. You notice a two-pound weight loss from the previous visit.

What term describes a patient who has lost their appetite?

- A. Hypoxia
- B. Anorexia
- C. Hypothermia
- D. Polyphagia

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Anorexia refers to a pet's partial or complete loss of appetite (when a partial appetite still remains, it is sometimes referred to as hyporexia). The condition often results in weight loss, dehydration, and other serious complications. In animals, anorexia is a clinical sign occurring secondary to many disease states. Thus, while non-specific, it alerts us to the presence of a potentially serious condition.

Hypothermia refers to a subnormal body temperature. Hypoxia refers to insufficient oxygenation levels often occurring secondary to tissue ischemia. Polyphagia refers to excessive hunger and is commonly seen in animals with diabetes and Cushing's disease.

NEW QUESTION: 177

You call an owner the day before surgery to remind them of the procedure and protocol. While each practice and species may have different fasting requirements, it is generally agreed that for most species, fasting, to some degree, is required. The owner complains that her pet will be very hungry and wake her up overnight if she doesn't feed the pet.

You explain to the owner that the animal needs to fast for the following reasons except:

- A. Anesthetics can cause vomiting or nausea
- B. Lower esophageal sphincter tone increases
- C. Minimize the risks of aspiration of stomach contents into the lungs
- D. Anesthesia decreases the swallowing reflex

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Most species, ideally, require some degree of withholding of food. Water, most studies show, does not need to be restricted, and even restricting water can lead to an increased risk of dehydration under anesthesia. In human medicine, water is often no longer restricted until just before the procedure (or upon admission for surgical prep). The duration of fasting is based on the digestive tract of the species of concern and the patient's age. Juvenile and neonatal patients cannot go as long without eating. Some species do not need to fast at all, such as rabbits. But for most species, we recommend some degree of fasting because:

*Anesthesia decreases the swallowing reflex

*Anesthetics can cause vomiting or nausea - though most veterinarians are pre-emptive about this, combining medications that have antiemetic properties in the premedication or overall anesthetic protocol to minimize the risks of aspiration into the esophagus and pharynx and prevent lung aspiration.

*Minimize the risks of aspiration of stomach contents into the lungs

*A decrease in the tone of the lower esophageal sphincter occurs, increasing the risk of material aspirating into the esophagus and pharynx and, again, further increasing the risk of aspiration.

NEW QUESTION: 178

The presence of hemolysis can interfere with some laboratory diagnostic test results. All of the following can lead to hemolysis, except:

- A.** Difficult patient
- B.** Using butterfly needles for blood draws
- C.** Too much suction placed on the syringe
- D.** Too rough a transfer of blood from the syringe to the collection vessel

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Hemolysis refers to the destruction, lysis, and rupture of a red blood cell. This can occur for various reasons, both inside the body and outside. When it occurs outside the body, it can occur with:

*Difficult blood draws (patient is wiggly, the patient is dehydrated, the patient moves halfway through, and you need to reposition the needle, to name a few)

*Too much pressure was placed on the syringe when drawing the blood back

*Too rough of a transfer of the blood from the syringe to the collection tube

*Overly forceful mixing of the blood once collected

Using a butterfly needle, in and of itself, doesn't trigger hemolysis. However, generally, the smaller needle size may increase the risk of occurrence with a slow blood draw. On the other hand, patients (especially small ones and juveniles) sometimes tolerate them better. Hence, the risk of hemolysis drops because the patient is less likely to be wiggly, pull away, or require needle repositioning.

NEW QUESTION: 179

How are samples from abscesses typically collected?

- A.** Taking a blood sample from the outside edge of the abscess
- B.** By aspirating fluid from the center of the abscess
- C.** By swabbing the leading edge of the abscess
- D.** Using a glove to collect the purulent material from the abscess

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

An abscess is a localized pocket of purulent discharge within an area of infected tissue. The accumulation of pus within the tissue pocket is a result of the body's inflammatory response to infection. By aspirating fluid from within the abscess, there is decreased risk of contamination from skin surface microorganisms, and the culture will reflect the pathogens more accurately. Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 451.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 127.

NEW QUESTION: 180

A 12-year-old MN Westie had an anal gland saccullectomy for probable anal gland carcinoma. The mass was fully removed, and the dog had good anal tone after surgery.

All of the following would be recommended post-operatively, except:

- A. In the short-term, a diet change to a high-fiber diet may be initiated.
- B. In the short-term, a laxative like polyethylene glycol (Miralax) or lactulose may be prescribed.
- C. If diarrhea develops, flush the surgical area completely with warm water.
- D. The pet will likely strain and may vocalize - this is normal, and the patient has sufficient pain meds being sent home.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

We want to minimize anything that causes straining for pets with perianal surgery. Straining can put unnecessary tension on the sutures and pressure on the area. Further, a firm stool could compress the surgical site and make healing more difficult.

Thus, patients with this type of surgery are often sent home on a high-fiber diet to help soften the stool (as long as it doesn't cause too much bulking or too much stool production) and a laxative. Laxatives of choice include polyethylene glycol or lactulose. Fiber and laxatives are often used in the short term for the healing phases and then can be discontinued.

If the pet develops diarrhea, the office should be notified, and the laxatives and/or fiber may need to be stopped or the dose adjusted. Diarrhea can also cause straining during defecation, so we do not want the patient to feel like they constantly have to go or strain excessively. Further, the diarrhea may contaminate the perianal region. Thus, the owner should ensure the rump stays clean and dry. They can use tap water to effectively rinse off the area and dry it with a cloth (by patting it dry).

Pain is never beneficial. Pain delays healing. If the pet's stool consistency is Tootsie Roll-like (which is ideal) and the pet is going appropriately, but is having trouble sitting down or getting comfortable, goes to lick at the area as soon as the e-collar is removed, or is straining and/or vocalizing while doing so, these can all suggest pain that is improperly controlled. The hospital should be informed and the pain management protocol re-evaluated and adjusted to more adequately control the pet's pain.

NEW QUESTION: 181

You are obtaining a dairy cattle herd's history before your farm call. You want to ensure you get as much information as possible ahead of time so you can focus on animal-related specifics when on the farm. Further, you may not have access to the owner/farmer/producer when on-site, and may only be dealing with an animal handler who may not be able to answer all your questions. All of the animals in the herd are used in dairy production; thus, none are show or competition animals. They use an all-in-all-out system, so new animals are not intermittently introduced to the herd.

All of the following are key to obtaining a large animal history, except:

- A. Housing situation/set-up
- B. Overall herd health status
- C. Travel history

D. Feed and water types, sources, changes, and means of distribution

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

While travel history is a key component of an equine evaluation, food animals usually do not have a travel history unless new animals have recently been purchased or introduced into a herd. A more appropriate question for a herd of dairy cattle would be animal contact - any new animals added to the herd that have been transported recently aren't relevant.

Key history components for this herd include:

1. How are the animals housed? Are they kept in stalls, confinement, pasture, or a barn? Do they co-mingle with any other species?
2. What is the type and source of water, and has anything changed with the possible supply?
3. What food is fed, and is the source the same? Have they seen any abnormalities or changes in appetite? Have they changed any suppliers recently?
4. What is the overall herd health status? Are they tested free of certain diseases? Do they have any outstanding tests for infectious diseases currently?
5. Are there any animal contacts possible? Again, given the all-in-all-out nature of the herd's lack of animal travel, this is less of an issue, but do the animals have pasture access that abuts wildland? Could they have contact with wildlife?
6. How are the animals used? We know this is a dairy farm, but we don't yet know the ratios of animals in lactation, dry, juveniles, etc. (We may not always know an animal's purpose, especially with mixed herds or new farms. Animals can be used for meat, dairy, competition/show, fiber/wool, or as pets.) Additional questions can include herd numbers, any diseases or clinical signs currently present of concern, vaccination requests, deworming history (if unknown), and changes in production (gains/losses).

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NEW QUESTION: 182

When castrating calves using the Burdizzo method, what must be done to prevent compromising blood flow to the scrotum?

- A. Do not cut the scrotal skin
- B. Open castration technique
- C. Use an elastrator band across the scrotum
- D. Crush only one spermatic cord at a time

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The Burdizzo method of castration is used in calves older than 2 to 3 months of age. It uses an emasculator to crush and cut the spermatic cord. However, with this method, the scrotal skin is not cut itself. Instead, one spermatic cord is crushed, then the other, slightly higher up. If not performed this way and the cords are crushed straight across, blood flow to the scrotum can become compromised and lead to gangrene.

This procedure is considered bloodless and rarely leads to infection. When done incorrectly, however, it can cause damage to the urethra.

When performing an open castration, generally in calves and small ruminants, an incision is made in the lower third to half of the scrotum to expose the testicles. This incision can be done horizontally or vertically, and then the testicles are pulled until the cords rip.

Elastration, a final means to castrate that is considered bloodless, is performed by taking elastrator pliers to assist in placing a rubber elastrator band around the entire scrotum above the testicles. This band actually works by cutting off the blood supply, causing sloughing of the testicles within 2 to 3 weeks. However, this method is only appropriate for animals younger than 11 days of age.

NEW QUESTION: 183

Marijuana ingestion is commonly associated with all except which of the following clinical signs?

- A. Ataxia with dull mentation
- B. Increased appetite
- C. Overly reactive to light and sound
- D. Dribbling urine

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Patients with clinical signs secondary to marijuana ingestion have a characteristic appearance on presentation that includes ataxia, dribbling urine, overly reactive to light and sound, below normal temperatures, and when not stimulated, they can have dull mentation. Mydriasis is also commonly appreciated. Some patients may vomit but this often depends on how they got into the drug, such as brownies or other ingestions. Generally, unlike people, they do not tend to show an increased appetite.

Most clinical signs will resolve with supportive care over 24-48 hours.

NEW QUESTION: 184

All of the following may be found on a Safety Data Sheet (SDS), except:

- A. The chemical hazards specific to various workplace industries
- B. The chemical's disposal considerations
- C. The chemical's ecological information
- D. The chemical's accidental release measures

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A vast amount of information is contained in a Safety Data Sheet (SDS), including:

*Section 1: Identification - Product identifiers and contact and information related to the manufacturer; uses, restrictions of use

- *Section 2: Hazard(s) identification - Hazards of chemical and required label elements
- *Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients
- *Section 4: First aid measures
- *Section 5: Fire-fighting measures
- *Section 6: Accidental release measures
- *Section 7: Handling and storage of chemical
- *Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection - Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL); Threshold Limit Values (TLV) and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- *Section 9: Physical and chemical properties
- *Section 10: Stability and reactivity
- *Section 11: Toxicologic information - Routes of exposure, clinical signs, acute vs. chronic effects
- *Section 12: Ecological information
- *Section 13: Disposal considerations
- *Section 14: Transport information
- *Section 15: Regulatory information
- *Section 16: Other information, such as the date of preparation or the last revision of the SDS

NEW QUESTION: 185

The oxygen flush valve delivers pure oxygen at what rate directly to the breathing system? What is it bypassing when you use this?

- A.** 35 to 75 L/minute; flowmeter and vaporizer
- B.** 20 to 45 L/minute; flowmeter and vaporizer
- C.** 35 to 75 L/minute; flowmeter
- D.** 20 to 45 L/minute; flowmeter

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The oxygen flush valve delivers pure oxygen to the breathing circuit, bypassing the flowmeter and the vaporizer. It is designed to rapidly fill an empty reservoir bag with fresh oxygen. However, when doing so, this dilutes the concentration of any inhalant within the circuit. The flush valve also functions as an oxygen delivery method for a critically ill patient or to push the inhalant out of the circuit once recovery is initiated or during a crisis.

To flush the circuit properly, turn off the vaporizer, using gentle manual pressure on the reservoir bag. Then, press the valve to refill the bag. Never use more than short bursts when using the valve. You must avoid overinflation of the bag and prevent damage to the patient's lungs secondary to barotrauma (pressure buildup).

NEW QUESTION: 186

A 3% solution of hydrogen peroxide can be used as an emetic to induce vomiting in ferrets. What is the proper dosage of hydrogen peroxide when used as an emetic?

- A.** 1 teaspoon per 5 pounds of body weight, not to exceed 3 tablespoons
- B.** 1 tablespoon per 5 pounds of body weight, not to exceed 9 tablespoons
- C.** 1 teaspoon per 10 pounds of body weight, not to exceed 5 teaspoons

D. 1 tablespoon per 10 pounds of body weight, not to exceed 5 tablespoons

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The proper dosage of a 3% solution of hydrogen peroxide, when used as an emetic, is 1 teaspoon per 5 pounds of body weight, not to exceed 3 tablespoons (9 teaspoons). One teaspoon is equal to 5 mL, so the maximum dose of hydrogen peroxide is 45 mL. Hydrogen peroxide can be used to induce vomiting in dogs, pigs, and ferrets. Other emetics used in veterinary medicine include apomorphine and xylazine. Do not induce emesis in rodents, rabbits, birds, horses, or ruminants.

It should be administered undiluted-not mixed into water or food. However, it is helpful to feed a small, moist meal of either canned food or a slice of bread before inducing vomiting, as it makes emesis more productive by giving the toxicant something to adhere to. Bulb syringes, feeding syringes, or turkey basters aid in administration. Hydrogen peroxide causes vomiting through mild gastric irritation. Vomiting usually occurs within minutes and can be repeated once if not initially successful at causing emesis.

Hydrogen peroxide is generally not advised in feline patients because it is not highly effective at making them vomit in a timely manner, and cats are more prone to develop gastritis or even hemorrhagic gastritis from hydrogen peroxide than dogs are. A combination of midazolam and hydromorphone may be the best choice, particularly in feline patients who are elderly or having underlying cardiovascular disease. Not only are they easier on the cardiovascular system than xylazine and dexmedetomidine, they are both reversible if needed.

NEW QUESTION: 187

Which of the following age ranges is considered the normal eruption of permanent canine teeth in dogs?

- A.** 28-32 weeks
- B.** 20-24 weeks
- C.** 12-16 weeks
- D.** 4-8 weeks

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Each of the following are the normal ages of eruption of a dog's permanent teeth:

- *Canines: between 12 and 16 weeks
- *Incisors: between 12 and 16 weeks
- *Premolars: between 16 and 20 weeks
- *Molars: between 16 and 20 weeks

NEW QUESTION: 188

Which of the following storage conditions does not adversely affect raw (unexposed, unprocessed) x-ray film?

- A.** Placing the film in a freezer
- B.** High humidity, > 60%
- C.** Stacking boxes horizontally

D. Low humidity, < 30%

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

*Radiographic film can be stored in a refrigerator or freezer. Storing at low temperatures is helpful in slowing the aging process.

*High humidity environments can cause fogging.

*Low humidity environments can result in static electricity between sheets of film. These show as a lightning bolt artifact.

*Storing film horizontally can cause pressure and creasing artifacts on the film emulsion.

*Ideal conditions for in-use film storage are 50-60°F degrees, upright (vertically oriented), and at 40-60% humidity.

Because the film is so sensitive to light, it is most likely to be damaged after the image is taken but before the film is processed. Veterinary technicians should be very careful when handling the film to not compromise the image. After the film is exposed, it should be kept in the cassette and taken into the darkroom, where it should be carefully and slowly removed and immediately processed.

NEW QUESTION: 189

Which of the following statements about small animal dental radiography is true?

A. Radiographs should be taken of all teeth, not just those that appear diseased on a physical exam

B. Some patients will tolerate radiographs under pre-anesthetic sedation, saving general anesthesia time later

C. Radiographs are only necessary following extractions when the complete root cannot be confirmed by sight or touch

D. Most teeth are radiographed with a parallel technique

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A complete dental exam requires radiographs of all teeth and sites of suspected absent teeth. Most cats will need eight views, and dogs, ten.

Most teeth are radiographed with a bisecting technique. However, in some patients, a parallel technique for the third and fourth premolars and molars may be required. This technique only works in areas where the sensor slides easily between tongue and jaw.

Radiographs should always be performed under general anesthesia, for both the safety of the pet and staff, but also for the protection of expensive equipment.

Radiographs should be taken following all extractions to document proper technique and full removal of all roots.

NEW QUESTION: 190

A 50 lb dog needs a prescription filled for oral carprofen. The dosage is 4.4 mg/kg administered by mouth once daily. Tablets are available in 25 mg, 75 mg, and 100 mg.

What should be prepared to supply the dog with medication for one week?

A. Dispense 14 of the 25 mg tablets with instructions to give 2 tablets by mouth once daily

- B. Dispense 14 of the 100 mg tablets with instructions to administer 2 tablets by mouth once daily
- C. Dispense 10 of the 75 mg tablets with instructions to administer 1.5 tablets by mouth once daily
- D. Dispense 7 of the 100 mg tablets with instructions to administer 1 tablet by mouth once daily

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 191

Upon anesthetic recovery, patients may progress back through the various stages and planes of anesthesia. You are responsible for ensuring that the patient remains safe until fully recovered.

All the following may occur as a patient comes out of anesthesia, through stage II, except:

- A. Vocalization
- B. Paddling
- C. Hypoventilation
- D. Head thrashing

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

During the recovery phase, prior to extubation, patients may experience a variety of behaviors, including but not limited to an excitement phase, thrashing around, paddling, vocalization, and even struggling to get up. It is critical during this time that you prevent self-trauma. They may start panting or hyperventilating as they wake up, not showing signs of low ventilation.

It is at this time one begins to prepare for extubation. Depending on the species, you may or may not deflate the endotracheal tube cuff and untie it for easy and rapid removal. Always (before and after tube removal) keep the patient's head in a neutral but extended position to protect the airway. In brachycephalic breeds, delay extubation until the dog can lift its own head without assistance. In ruminants, we leave the cuff inflated to protect them from aspiration and, if needed, only slightly remove air slowly to allow removal of the tube.

Note, the reaction during recovery may be significant in horses but tends to be less exuberant in ruminants.

NEW QUESTION: 192

When helping to develop a pain management plan for a surgery or procedure, you should ask yourself all of the following questions, except:

- A. How painful will the procedure be for the patient?
- B. Does the patient have any conditions or past drug sensitivities that would preclude the use of specific drugs or drug classes?
- C. What medications were used in other patients with the same procedure?
- D. What is this patient's normal behavior and demeanor?

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When creating an initial pain management plan, you want to ask yourself several questions to help determine the level of pain control needed, the safety of various drugs in this specific patient, whether sedation and pain management will be required, and how far in advance. You want to

assess the procedure being performed and the level of pain it will provide and choose a pain management plan that will appropriately manage the level of pain expected.

You need to know if the patient is high strung, anxious, easily agitated, or aggressive ahead of time and ensure you take that into account in your premedication and post-management of the patient. Finally, if your patient has underlying contraindications for specific drug classes, this must be known upfront. For example, alpha2-agonists would be contraindicated in patients with underlying heart disease.

Treat each patient as the individual they are. While it is nice to have a baseline, knowing what protocols work for what procedures, and what each veterinarian may be most comfortable using, each patient needs their own plan.

NEW QUESTION: 193

Fluoroquinolones are commonly used for the treatment of what type of infections?

- A. Anaerobes
- B. Gram-negative, Gram-positive, and Pseudomonas
- C. Gram-negative only
- D. Gram-positive and Pseudomonas

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 194

What benefit does an edge artifact provide when performing an ultrasound?

- A. Creates acoustic shadowing
- B. Helps identify round, smooth structures
- C. Attenuates sound increasing echogenicity
- D. Results in evenly spaced parallel lines

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

An edge artifact is created by refraction leading to a hypoechoic band at the edge of a curved structure secondary to the redirection of the sound beam. It helps identify round, smooth structures such as the bladder and cystic structures.

Acoustic enhancement occurs as the beam of the ultrasound passes through a structure, like the gallbladder, that is fluid-filled. It has a low sound attenuation compared to the liver and, thus, slows the sound down. The echo that returns to the transducer is of higher intensity, causing an increased echogenicity. It creates an artifact deep to the fluid-filled structure.

Acoustic shadowing is an artifact that occurs when insufficient sound penetrates a sound-absorptive substance. It produces a dark or less echogenic area than the nearby tissue. It occurs deep to dense material like calcium or bone. Basically, most of the beam is absorbed or reflected and occurs at bone, gas, foreign body, or fecal interfaces.

Finally, evenly spaced parallel lines, or comet tails, represent reverberation artifacts. These form as the ultrasound beam reaches air or other gas. This causes the entire beam to reflect back on the transducer while some will then re-enter the patient. This then continues in a cycle, and the sound keeps bouncing from the patient to the gas to the patient. It creates two bright parallel lines

representing the distance between the transducer and the gas interface. We commonly see this in the GI tract or with metal objects. So, they may be beneficial in identifying metal objects or other foreign material, including a biopsy needle.

NEW QUESTION: 195

Which diagnostic imaging modality involves injecting radioactive substances into the body?

- A. Nuclear scintigraphy
- B. Ultrasonography
- C. Radiography
- D. Computed tomography

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Nuclear medicine includes diagnostic (nuclear scintigraphy) and therapeutic (radiopharmaceutical) procedures. Both involve the administration of radioactive material (also called radionuclides or radioisotopes) in injectable, rectal, or aerosol (inhalation) formulations. Radiography and computed tomography expose patients to radiation through external beams from radiation sources generated in the machines. Ultrasonography does not involve radiation exposure. The images are generated by sound waves.

NEW QUESTION: 196

The term "floating" refers to which procedure?

- A. Rasping teeth
- B. Scrubbing the tongue
- C. Scaling calculus
- D. Rinsing the mouth

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Floating refers to rasping down the sharp edges of teeth in horses. This means mechanically altering the occlusal tooth surface. This must be performed regularly to keep the grinding surfaces of the teeth smooth; otherwise, this can cause pain, trauma to the oral mucosa, and difficulty eating.

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NEW QUESTION: 197

Using the modified Triadan tooth numbering system, tooth number 108 in a lion represents which of the following teeth?

- A. Right maxillary fourth premolar
- B. Left maxillary canine
- C. Right maxillary canine
- D. Left maxillary fourth premolar

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In the modified Triadan System for permanent teeth, a maxillary right quadrant tooth is the 100 series, the left maxillary quadrant is the 200 series, the left mandibular quadrant is the 300 series, and the right mandibular quadrant is the 400 series. The second and third numbers refer to the specific tooth within the quadrant, beginning with 1 at midline and increasing caudally. Compared with canines, felines are missing 105, 205, 305, 306, 405, and 406.

Tooth number 108 refers to the right maxillary fourth premolar, regardless of canine or feline species. Tooth number 208 is the left maxillary fourth premolar. Tooth number 104 is the right maxillary canine. Tooth number 204 is the left maxillary canine.

NEW QUESTION: 198

Whipworms are a common parasitic infection causing diarrhea in finisher pigs. The clinical signs of whipworms include which of the following?

- A. Anorexia, mucoid or bloody diarrhea, dehydration, and death
- B. Anorexia, weight loss, melena, and anemia
- C. Vomiting, diarrhea, emaciation, and dehydration
- D. Dehydration, emaciation, septicemia, and hepatitis

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Whipworms, also called *Trichuris suis*, are a common cause of diarrhea in grower and finisher pigs. There is considerable overlap in the clinical signs of infectious diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in pigs. Clinical signs associated with whipworms include anorexia, bloody or mucoid diarrhea, dehydration, and death. Whipworms live in the large intestine, so do not produce signs associated with the liver (hepatitis) or upper gastrointestinal tract (vomiting, melena).

Whipworms can be prevented through sanitation measures and prophylactic anthelmintics.

Whipworms can sometimes be diagnosed by fecal floatation, but since clinical signs are present prior to ova shedding, necropsy may be necessary.

NEW QUESTION: 199

What is a common therapeutic use of drugs with the suffix -caine?

- A. Inhalant anesthesia
- B. Diuresis
- C. Antimicrobial
- D. Blocks nerve signal conduction

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Drugs with the suffix -caine are sodium channel blockers, commonly used for local anesthesia. Examples include lidocaine, bupivacaine, and mepivacaine. These drugs are very effective and relatively inexpensive anesthetic drugs across multiple species. These drugs are not used as inhalant anesthetics, antimicrobials, or diuretics.

NEW QUESTION: 200

What is the most commonly reached-for drug upon recognizing a patient in cardiac arrest?

- A. Epinephrine
- B. Lidocaine 2%
- C. Vasopressin
- D. Atropine

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Epinephrine, aka adrenaline, the fight-or-flight hormone, is the go-to resuscitation drug used to stimulate heart contractions. This drug is most commonly used as part of a multimodal approach to cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). It functions by acting on the sympathetic nervous system, causing vasoconstriction. This causes constriction of both veins and arteries. Indications for use include asystole and pulseless electrical activity (PEA).

Vasopressin, when used in CPR, generally at high doses, causes smooth muscle-induced vasoconstriction in the periphery.

Lidocaine 2% may be needed during an arrest situation. As a class I antiarrhythmic drug, it is used to treat various conditions including sustained premature ventricular contractions and even ventricular tachycardia. However, if the patient has already arrested, the use of this drug isn't generally beneficial.

Finally, atropine, an anticholinergic and parasympatholytic drug, acts by blocking vagus nerve effects on the heart, on the heart's conduction system, and by accelerating electrical impulse transmission through the heart. Indications for use include bradyarrhythmias, cardiac arrest secondary to vagal mediation, and AV block.

NEW QUESTION: 201

What feature makes Rochester-Carmalt forceps the clamping instrument of choice in ovariectomies?

- A. Blunt rake tips
- B. Cutting blades
- C. Longitudinal grooves
- D. Latitudinal serrations

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Rochester-Carmalt forceps have longitudinal grooves/serrations the entire jaw length, making them the crushing instrument of choice in ovariectomies for ligating the large vascular bundles. Cross-grooves at the tip of the forceps also help with the crushing and holding of the pedicles during ovariectomies. They are commonly used because of their ability to clamp large bundles of tissue.

Rochester-Carmalt forceps have longitudinal serrations and cross-serrated tips, not latitudinal serrations, blunt rake tips, or cutting blades.



NEW QUESTION: 202

When administering an epaxial injection in a dog, at what angle should the needle be directed into the muscle?

- A. 95-degree angle
- B. 150-degree angle
- C. 45- to 90-degree angle
- D. 65- to 135-degree angle

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Small volumes, about 2 mL or less, may be injected into the epaxial muscles of dogs and cats. This muscle is cranial to the ilium but lateral to the spine. Most animals have a decent muscle body, and this site is often well tolerated. Direct the needle between 45 and 90 degrees relative to the muscle belly for injection. When performing the injection, try to hold the muscle belly isolated between the fingers and thumb. Use a 22- to 25-gauge needle. Always pull back first to check for blood before injecting.

Other locations for intramuscular injections in dogs and cats include:

- *Pelvic limbs
- *Gluteals
- *Quadriceps femoris
- *Gastrocnemius
- *Hamstring group (biceps femoris, semimembranosus, and semitendinosus muscles)

NEW QUESTION: 203

When a horse's upper airway is obstructed, a temporary tracheostomy is often required. Which of the following identifies the most common and desirable location for a tracheostomy?

- A. Along the dorsal midline between the cranial and middle thirds of the neck
- B. Along the ventral midline between the cranial and middle thirds of the neck
- C. Along the ventral midline between the middle and caudal thirds of the neck
- D. Along the dorsal midline between the middle and caudal thirds of the neck

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The most common and desirable location for a tracheostomy is along the ventral midline between the cranial and middle thirds of the neck. It is important to verify the tracheostomy is performed distal to the obstruction. In emergencies, tracheostomies can be performed on standing horses following sedation and local anesthesia, ensuring proper restraint measures are in place. A tracheostomy is not performed along the dorsal midline or between the middle and caudal thirds of the neck.

NEW QUESTION: 204

What can be done to improve the contrast when performing a wet mount microscopic urine sample evaluation?

- A. Raise the condenser and fully open the iris diaphragm
- B. Raise the condenser and partially close the iris diaphragm
- C. Lower the condenser and fully open the iris diaphragm
- D. Lower the condenser and partially close the iris diaphragm

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When evaluating urine microscopically, gently mix the samples. Ideally, a minimum of 5 mL of urine is warranted. This is then spun down to obtain the pellet. Discard all but 10% of the total volume gently (0.5 mL if 5 mL total was present). Resuspend the pellet in the remaining supernatant. Then, place a drop on a slide with a coverslip with or without stain, depending on hospital protocols, comfort level, the end goal, and other factors.

If contrast is difficult to achieve, you can improve this by lowering the condenser and partially closing the iris diaphragm. By lowering the condenser, you are reducing illumination and can view:

*Use the low power field (LPF) to ID casts and look at crystals, sperm, cells, mucus, or lipid droplets.

*Use the high power field (HPF) to ID red and white blood cells, epithelial cells, crystals, and organisms.

Note that samples that are not resuspended after spinning may ultimately yield a non-representative sample.

NEW QUESTION: 205

A cat has a 250 mL bag of LRS. LRS starts with 4 mEq KCl/L, and the patient needs to receive a total of 20 mEq/L of KCl. The stock solution of KCl to use as a fluid additive is 2 mEq/mL.

What volume of the stock solution should be added to the IV fluid bag?

- A. 16 mL
- B. 8 mL
- C. 4 mL
- D. 2 mL

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Start with a per liter amount of KCl to add. The starting LRS has 4 Eq/L and the final amount needed for administration is 20 mEq/L. You need to add 16 mEq/L.

This patient's bag is 250 mL, or 1/4 of a liter. You need to add 1/4 of the KCl needed for a liter bag to bring the 250 mL bag up to the appropriate concentration: 16 mEq per liter = 4 mEq per 250 mL Convert mEq to mL: 4 mEq / (2 mEq/ml) = 2 mL

NEW QUESTION: 206

What type of drug is used to reduce gastric acid secretions?

- A. Proton pump inhibitor
- B. Selective Serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI)
- C. Alpha 2 agonist
- D. Mu agonist

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) work by reducing the production of gastric acid secretions.

Examples include pantoprazole and omeprazole. H2 blockers are another commonly used class of gastric antacid and include famotidine.

SSRI medications treat a variety of behavioral conditions such as separation anxiety. Examples include Fluoxetine, Paxil and others. Alpha 2 agonists are used for sedation and pain management. An example of this class is Dexmedetomidine. Mu agonists treat pain and are often combined with other medications in sedation/anesthesia protocols. Examples include Morphine and Fentanyl.

NEW QUESTION: 207

In small animal and exotic veterinary practice, proper handling and restraint are paramount when evaluating pet birds. Which of the following would not be considered appropriate when discussing restraint and handling of one of these birds?

- A. Darken the room, speak softly, and go slowly
- B. Hold around the sternum while holding the wings against the body
- C. Allow the bird in the carrier to step up onto your arm or a perch before just grabbing them
- D. Catch small birds from behind with a small towel or one's bare hand.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Commonly kept pet birds generally fall into the order of psittiformes (psittacines). Psittacines include cockatoos, lorries, budgies, cockatiels, and parrots, including the large macaw species.

Birds, in general, have much thinner and more delicate skin than mammals. Feather fluffing conserves heat like that of piloerection in mammalian species. Because of the ability to fly, they

have pneumatic (hollow) bones, such as the humerus and femur. These are very lightweight in nature. Additionally, they have air sacs in direct contact with proximal bones.

Further, to enable flight, birds have one coelomic cavity; thus, they have no diaphragm. The trachea has complete cartilaginous rings throughout. Knowing this helps explain why restraint can be so easily deadly and why care is needed to ensure a bird's safety.

Birds naturally use the flight component of fight or flight. Because of this, going slowly, speaking softly, and darkening the room or covering their eyes may help ease their stress. Additionally, you never want to reach into a carrier and directly grab a bird. This can easily provide stress and hurt them. You want to either allow them to fly in the room, take them from a perch, or, if trained, have them step up onto your arm so you can catch them easily and safely. With both small and larger birds, you can gently take hold from behind the head using a small towel or your bare hand. However, you never want to hold them by the sternum because of their lack of a diaphragm, respiratory oxygen exchange physiology, thinner skin, and more. You want to prevent squeezing of the coelomic cavity.

Once you have caught the bird, two hands can be used with small birds, with one restraining the head and the wings and the other hand, the legs. For larger birds, it's most common to use a towel to control the head and beak. The feet can be secured with the remaining hand, but you must ensure with all birds that the wings are restrained without restricting the keel's movement.

NEW QUESTION: 208

Which of the following will not help keep a technician safe when taking digital dental radiographs?

- A.** Standing behind a barrier at a distance
- B.** Stand at a 90-degree angle perpendicular to the beam
- C.** Stand at a 125-degree angle perpendicular to the beam
- D.** Stand at a 130-degree angle parallel to the beam

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When taking digital dental radiographs, the technician should be behind a wall or similar barrier or standing anywhere from 90- to 130-degree angles perpendicular to the x-ray beam. This allows the tech to be away from the beam's direction and in the safe zone. Many hand-held units do have leaded shields to protect the operator, but many practices will have you wear a lead apron to be safe.

Thus, while 130-degrees is correct, remember that you always want to stand perpendicular, not parallel to the beam. Always remember time, distance, and shielding. You want to be as far away as possible, exposed for as little as possible, and use proper shielding such as lead aprons or lead walls.

NEW QUESTION: 209

Doxapram stimulates observable changes in which organ system?

- A.** Urinary
- B.** Respiratory
- C.** Gastrointestinal

D. Cardiac

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Doxapram (brand name Dopram) stimulates the central nervous system, resulting in increased tidal volume and respiratory rate. It is occasionally used when assessing laryngeal function, such as with laryngeal paralysis. Its use in cardiopulmonary and neonatal resuscitation is no longer recommended due to increased cerebral oxygen needs and decreasing cerebral blood flow.

Doxapram has no therapeutic benefits for gastrointestinal, urinary, or cardiac systems.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 971.

NEW QUESTION: 210

Which of the following drug combinations is administered concurrently to provide both pain relief and sedation?

- A.** Lidocaine and bupivacaine
- B.** Dexmedetomidine and atipamezole
- C.** Carprofen and PSGAG (polysulfated glycosaminoglycan)
- D.** Acepromazine and hydromorphone

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Neuroleptanalgesia medication combinations typically contain an opioid and a tranquilizer, such as acepromazine and hydromorphone. They are useful for mild to moderate sedation, especially when a procedure may cause pain. A common indication is sedation for the radiographic positioning of an injured limb.

Lidocaine and bupivacaine are both local anesthetics. When combined, they provide short onset and long duration local anesthesia.

Dexmedetomidine and atipamezole both act at the alpha-2 adrenergic receptors.

Dexmedetomidine provides mild analgesia with moderate to marked sedation. Dexmedetomidine is an agonist, while atipamezole is an antagonist. They should not be given at the same time but staggered.

Carprofen and PSGAG (polysulfated glycosaminoglycan, such as Adequan) combine an NSAID (anti-inflammatory and analgesic) with a chondroprotectant (joint support). Neither has sedative effects.

NEW QUESTION: 211

What is the appropriate endotracheal tube size range for adult horses and cattle?

- A.** 15 to 25 mm tube
- B.** 12 to 18 mm tube
- C.** 26 to 35 mm tube
- D.** 22 to 30 mm tube

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Adult horses and cattle will need endotracheal tubes ranging in size from 22 to 30 mm.

All other ranges are too small or too large.

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NEW QUESTION: 212

Which medical term corresponds to the lay terms "baby teeth" or "milk teeth"?

- A. Deciduous teeth
- B. Unerupted teeth
- C. Supernumerary teeth
- D. Juvenile teeth

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Deciduous is the term used for "baby teeth" or "milk teeth". It is a term used in the biology of both plants and animals to describe a regularly shed structure. Deciduous teeth are normally shed during the early stages of life during the eruption of permanent teeth. Problems may arise when deciduous teeth are persistently retained.

Juvenile is not a recognized veterinary medical term. Supernumerary teeth are extra teeth, beyond what is considered normal dental formula. Unerupted teeth are those that have not penetrated the oral mucosa.

NEW QUESTION: 213

Which of the following colors is standard for a precision vaporizer designed for isoflurane?

- A. Purple
- B. Yellow
- C. Grey
- D. Green

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Inhalant anesthetics, such as isoflurane, are used with a precision vaporizer that is color-coded for each specific medication. Precision vaporizers designed for isoflurane are purple and typically read "Use Only Isoflurane" on a conspicuous label.

Precision vaporizers designed for sevoflurane are yellow. Oxygen is contained in green cylinders. Carbon dioxide is contained in grey cylinders.

NEW QUESTION: 214

Which of the following abbreviations stands for "as needed?"

- A. p.r.n

- B. b.i.d
- C. n.p.o
- D. q.h

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A collection of Latin abbreviations are commonly used as part of prescription writing, and it is important for veterinary technicians to be familiar with these. The Latin phrase pro re nata means "per required need" and is abbreviated as p.r.n.

n). p.o means "nothing per os" or nothing orally. b.i.d means "two times a day". q.h means "every hour".

NEW QUESTION: 215

Common problems of physical dysfunction may lead to a variety of pain management modalities, including the use of physical therapy. All of the following represent primary evidence of physical dysfunction except:

- A. Muscle trigger points
- B. Heat or swelling
- C. Obesity
- D. Abnormal gait

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A variety of problems indicate physical dysfunction. These include:

- *Exercise intolerance
- *Weakness
- *Abnormal gait - manifested by lameness or pacing or abnormal foot placement
- *Neurological dysfunction (proprioceptive deficits)
- *Ataxia
- *Fibrosis and scarring
- *Muscle tightness
- *Muscle atrophy
- *Muscle spasms and trigger points
- *Reduced range of motion of one or more areas
- *Hypermobility or laxity
- *Inflammation (swelling, heat, +/- redness) and, of course, pain

Obesity, in and of itself, is an inflammatory process, and added weight predisposes animals to various ailments that could lead to the aforementioned clinical signs and issues. However, obesity alone is not sufficient evidence for physical dysfunction. Obesity (weight management) is a common condition and a reason for owners to seek rehabilitation services to assist in weight management services.

NEW QUESTION: 216

You are administering a blood transfusion to an adult mare with anemia due to blood loss post-foaling. She has been stabilized, but her red blood cell count is still low, and she is clinical for

anemi a. You are asked to prepare the donor, a healthy, vaccinated gelding who lives on the farm, at the clinic for donation purposes. You need to obtain the blood before donation as you do not keep it banked. The gelding you will be drawing from is 450 kg.

What is an appropriate blood volume to take from the gelding?

- A. 5 ml/kg
- B. 35 ml/kg
- C. 20 ml/kg
- D. 16 ml/kg

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The recommended blood donation volume for equine patients is 20% or about 16 ml/kg, with replacement of the volume via crystalloids, post-venipuncture, recommended. Some texts will say up to 33% blood volume is acceptable, but that would be in dire situations, and careful monitoring of the donor animal would be warranted.

NEW QUESTION: 217

When working at a veterinary hospital, one hazard and health risk many do not often consider is noise. Noise is recognized as a health hazard. In dog wards, kennels, and similar areas, decibels (dB) may reach as high as what level?

To ensure ear protection for staff and personnel in these areas and others, the ear protection should be rated to filter noise at levels of:

- A. 75 dB; 20 dB
- B. 110 dB; ≥ 20 dB
- C. 20 dB; 110 dB
- D. 110 dB; ≥ 5 dB

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Besides the obvious hazard of hearing loss, which can occur with excessive barking and commotion, continued noise exposure can increase stress and anxiety and even lead to other health problems. Kennels are loud. Hospitals with barking dogs, equipment, people talking, and the day-to-day bustle of practice can be noisy. In areas where dogs are concentrated, such as kennels, decibels can reach as high as 110.

Staff in these situations for any duration of time should be provided with ear protection and ensure they protect their hearing. Regardless of the type of ear protection used, ensure the product filters the noise at 20 dB or more. Package inserts will let you know the sound-reduction rating and capacity of the product.

NEW QUESTION: 218

If a baby pig is infected by the pseudorabies virus, which of the following could occur?

- A. Pneumonia
- B. Flu-like clinical signs
- C. Development of neurologic signs
- D. Reproductive problems

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Pseudorabies is caused by a herpesvirus. If a baby pig is infected by the pseudorabies virus, it could develop neurologic signs and may be fatal. They may also develop vomiting and/or diarrhea. Older pigs may show signs of fever, cough, or pneumonia. The pseudorabies virus is a multisystemic disease commonly known as Aujeszky disease or mad itch.

Flu-like clinical signs and pneumonia could occur in growing pigs infected by the pseudorabies virus. Reproductive problems may develop in adult pigs infected by the pseudorabies virus.

NEW QUESTION: 219

You must know your diagnostic lab equipment inside and out. In addition to learning how to perform proper quality control, including calibration of the machines, you need to recognize the machine's limitations.

All of the following may be limitations of the instrumentation used for laboratory diagnostics except:

- A. Susceptibility to common interferences
- B. Following the manufacturer's maintenance protocols ensures accurate results
- C. Ability to distinguish between cell types
- D. Species specificity

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Various types of equipment and multiple modalities of analysis occur with these machines. Some use flow cytometry (optics and light), while others use electrical currents passed through cells. Limitations vary with each specific technique as well as the individual machine. If the machine has not been specifically programmed for a species, results are likely not validated.

Possible limitations include the following:

Species specificity:

- *Cell behavior (such as the normal presence of Rouleaux formation in cats or horses)
- *Presence of nucleated red blood cells (NRBCs) interfering with the machine's ability to accurately assess platelets
- *Cell size variations

Limitations with extremes - extremely low and high counts of cells may be inaccurate

Susceptibility to interferences:

- *The presence of micro-clots falsely may lower the platelet count
 - *Aggregation of white cells may confuse the reader
 - *Aberrant cells such as immature cells or cancerous cells may be misclassified as another cell, causing false counts
- Ensure that instrument selection is based on the appropriate species and test parameters.

In theory, when the machine is working correctly, results will usually be more accurate than a manual count; however, just because you follow the standard operating and maintenance guidelines of the manufacturer doesn't mean that you won't have concerns or issues pop up. The frequency at which you perform quality control may vary depending on your caseload. Suppose you work at a 24/7 practice that runs bloodwork all day long. In that case, you will likely need to

do more quality control and pay careful attention to faulty results more often than the manufacturer recommends. But, as a general rule, following instructions shouldn't be a limitation.

NEW QUESTION: 220

When considering surgery in zoo animals, the same principles apply as with other animals. All of the following are key in ensuring improved postoperative outcomes, except:

- A.** Cyanoacrylate tissue adhesive is preferable to buried suture techniques
- B.** Multimodal and preemptive pain management protocols
- C.** Minimal tissue trauma
- D.** Aseptic surgical site preparation

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

When considering zoo animal medicine, follow-up care (especially hands-on) may not be able to happen with these animals, so it is important to ensure that, from start to finish, all techniques used will:

1. Encourage and ensure aseptic techniques - from pre-op, to prep, to intraop, to post-op when warranted
2. Maintain sterility throughout all procedures
3. Ensure equipment is maintained properly
4. Minimize any and all possible means for an animal post-op to go after an incision and/or interfere with healing. This includes the use of buried (absorbable) sutures, as even skin glue- though not overtly stimulating or an issue to many animals-could represent enough of an irritant or distractor that the animal will go after it and lead to dehiscence.

NEW QUESTION: 221

When thinking about feeding cattle and overall nutrition, what key ingredient is needed to keep their gut flora alive?

- A.** Water
- B.** Maintain an alkaline rumen
- C.** Dietary fiber
- D.** Maintain an acidic rumen

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Dietary fiber is the critical nutrient responsible for maintaining the health of the ruminant digestive tract. Fiber provides the nutrition needed to maintain the necessary microorganisms that permit rumen microbial digestion, allow fermentation of poor quality forage, convert to usable energy, and release unwanted byproducts.

The pH of the rumen should ideally be kept between 6.2 and 7.2. Livestock that are fed high-grain diets may be more acidic than ideal. Regardless, fiber is the key nutrient responsible for regular rumination.

While water is a required nutrient for all mammals, it doesn't directly affect the health of the GI tract's microbiome.

NEW QUESTION: 222

Which of the following conditions affects a pig's nervous system?

- A. Erysipelas
- B. Leptospirosis
- C. Salt poisoning
- D. Porcine stress syndrome

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Salt poisoning, known as sodium ion toxicosis or water deprivation, is a condition that affects a pig's nervous system. It may cause restlessness, pruritus, depression, constipation, and thirst, followed by blindness, convulsions, and death. Direct salt poisoning occurs when a pig consumes too much sodium, and indirectly, it will occur when a pig does not consume enough water. Porcine stress syndrome, or malignant hyperthermia, affects a pig's musculoskeletal system. Leptospirosis affects a pig's reproductive system. Erysipelas is a multisystemic disease affecting pigs.

NEW QUESTION: 223

The owner of a five-year-old mixed-breed dog thinks her pet may be in pain due to vocalization for the past 24 hours. Which of the following clinical signs further suggests the pet's whining occurred secondarily to pain?

- A. Eager to go play outside
- B. Intermittently not bearing full weight on one or more legs
- C. Eats all food offered quickly
- D. Maintains normal sleep/wake schedule

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Animals in pain typically display multiple behavioral signs that can be misinterpreted or dismissed. Vocalization doesn't frequently occur with many pets. Unlike humans, an animal instinctually may hide overt signs of pain and many dogs seem to have a higher tolerance for pain as well. Vocalization may be a late sign, but some pets simply do not cry out or whine when in pain. With acute trauma such as jumping off the bed and breaking a leg, a dog may cry out but often does not continue to vocalize.

Signs consistent with pain in dogs include:

- *Standing with the tail tucked between the legs and head held low
- *Tense abdomen
- *Uncomfortable or restless when lying down; changing positions frequently; unable to get comfortable
- *Change in sleep/wake patterns
- *Vocalization (such as whining, yelping, screaming, or barking incessantly)
- *More or less attention-seeking behaviors
- *Reluctance to move, walk, play, and engage with the owner
- *Lameness, actually standing on 3 of the 4 legs, or refusing to walk at all
- *Guarding of a body part when touched

*Decreased appetite, or slower to eat than normal

*Hiding

*No signs of pain - an animal can still be in pain even without outward signs of pain

NEW QUESTION: 224

Diazepam is a medication often prescribed for sedation and tranquilization. How should diazepam be stored?

A. Room temperature

B. Freezer

C. Refrigerator

D. Plastic syringes

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Diazepam is a benzodiazepine commonly used for tranquilization and sedation in veterinary patients. It should be stored at room temperature and protected from light exposure for best use. Diazepam should not be stored in the refrigerator or freezer. Diazepam can bind to the plastic of syringes and IV bags, so it should be stored in plastic-free containers.

NEW QUESTION: 225

Before using steroids for chronic disease, you need to provide your client with appropriate client education as to the possible long-term side effects. A dog with intervertebral disc disease (IVDD) has neurologic deficits that warrant surgery. However, the owner declines surgery due to financial concerns. The pet receives prednisone, gabapentin, and amantadine daily for pain management among non-medical modalities to support him.

Which of the following would not occur with long-term steroid use in a dog with intervertebral disc disease?

A. Immunosuppression

B. Thin skin and hair loss

C. Delayed wound healing

D. Hypoadrenocorticism

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Addison's or hypoadrenocorticism is the lack of steroid production by the adrenal glands.

Typically, this is the immune-mediated destruction of some or all of the adrenal glands. This can cause increased drinking, urination, waxing and waning GI signs, weakness, exercise intolerance, collapse, etc. However, there is no need for the adrenal glands to produce more steroids when we administer steroids exogenously. Therefore, the body's natural production slows or stops.

Thus, we would not induce this by giving steroids daily. However, we would induce this iatrogenically if we abruptly stopped the steroids in this dog without weaning them slowly to allow the adrenals time to start producing the hormones again in sufficient amounts.

When vets discuss pain management, steroids aren't the first type of drug to come to mind. We think of opioids, NSAIDs (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs), gabapentin, tramadol, amantadine, and non-drug modalities. However, we often forget that steroids do provide pain

relief. They provide pain relief similar to an NSAID by inhibiting phospholipase action. However, corticosteroids mimic natural glucocorticoid hormones produced by the body. As a result, many adverse effects may occur, making steroids poor choices in most pain management cases. Given these negative effects, one has to pause before reaching for them.

Steroids cause immunosuppression, making a pet more susceptible to infection the longer they remain on the drug. Delayed wound healing occurs due to the inhibition of scar tissue-producing fibroblasts preventing healing. Steroids exert a catabolic effect. This causes protein breakdown resulting in the thinning of the skin, hair loss, and generalized muscle mass decrease.

NEW QUESTION: 226

You are caring for a 6-year-old MN DSH post-op foreign body and intestinal biopsy patient. He had been doing well and was receiving doses of buprenorphine every eight hours. However, he is now 36 hours post-op and still isn't eating. The vet is talking with the owner about a feeding tube. Still, you wonder if it is just because the buprenorphine isn't sufficient for pain management and discuss with the vet possibly adding or changing the pain management protocol.

All of the following may be appropriate, except:

- A. Intermittent methadone IV injections
- B. Zorbium and oral gabapentin
- C. Fentanyl CRI
- D. Lidocaine CRI

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Buprenorphine isn't a great pain medication for moderate to severe pain. It is sufficient for some cats, but for others, it may not be. This patient may not be eating because of pain, or it could be related to the underlying disease, problems with the incision, dehiscence, or other abnormalities. Surgical troubles from intestinal surgery can take three to five days to declare themselves, and it may be too soon to know if that is a contributing factor. However, to rule out incomplete pain management, altering the pain protocol can help rule that in or out.

We could add oral gabapentin to the current protocol and see if that is sufficient. (Gabapentin may even boost appetite slightly, as increased appetite is a recognized side effect in people.) Alternatively, we could switch to transdermal long-acting (five days) buprenorphine (Zorbium) and add oral gabapentin every eight hours. This would decrease the cost to the client, and cutting out the buprenorphine injections may make for a more steady state of the drug. However, would it be sufficient for visceral pain?

A fentanyl CRI is never incorrect, as it is a strong mu-agonist opioid and short-acting. Thus, if the patient was too sedated, had too much ileus or GI upset, or started eating well, it can be easily titrated to the lowest effective dose and, after stopping, easily permits transition to oral pain management.

Intermittent methadone injections may also be feasible. It is a stronger opioid than buprenorphine, though it has to be dosed more frequently. However, a medication shortage in 2023, for example, makes obtaining the medication challenging.

Lidocaine CRIs, commonly used in dogs, are not recommended in our feline patients due to toxicity risks. Lidocaine in cats can lead to cardiovascular compromise/depression, and the species is sensitive to the neurological effects. Many references, including Plumb's, state that it shouldn't be used for pain management in the species. However, as an anti-arrhythmic, it can be used cautiously and closely monitored.

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NEW QUESTION: 227

All of the following are rules of passive range of motion (PROM) except:

- A. PROM should not be painful
- B. Never hyperextend the carpus or tarsus
- C. Pull the limb, do not guide it
- D. Massage the muscles that are being stretched

Answer: ([**SHOW ANSWER**](#)**)**

Passive range of motion (PROM) consists of the technician moving an animal's joints rather than the animal moving them voluntarily. PROM aims to return to a normal range of motion, encourage cartilage regeneration, and increase cartilage health in the joint. When moving an animal's limb or joint, the technician should always guide it, never pull it. The technician should also massage the stretched muscles to ensure appropriate blood flow and minimize soreness after exercise.

Though there may be mild discomfort, PROM should never be painful.

Neither the carpus nor tarsus should be hyperextended, as this can cause permanent damage to the tendon and/or ligament. The movement should involve flexion and relaxation of the joint and limb being exercised.

NEW QUESTION: 228

With Cushing's disease, which of the following substances will be elevated in the blood?

- A. Thyroxine
- B. Glucose
- C. Cortisol
- D. Luteinizing hormone

Answer: ([**SHOW ANSWER**](#)**)**

Cushing's syndrome, or hyperadrenocorticism, is caused by elevated cortisol produced by the pituitary or adrenal gland tumors. Cushing's disease has a higher incidence in dogs than in cats.

Clinical signs include weight gain, a pot-bellied appearance, increased drinking and urination, lethargy, and muscle weakness.

High levels of glucose may indicate diabetes mellitus. High levels of thyroxine may indicate hyperthyroidism. High levels of luteinizing hormone occur prior to ovulation in intact female dogs.

NEW QUESTION: 229

You are getting the surgery suite ready for an orthopedic procedure. You want to prepare all the equipment ahead of time and anticipate what the surgeon may need. You know you will need surgical wire for the upcoming procedure.

Which of the following would not be a commonly used size in small animal orthopedics?

- A. 22 gauge
- B. 18 gauge
- C. 25 gauge
- D. 20 gauge

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Cerclage wires are used in fracture repair. Cerclage wire helps approximate bone fragments back into place. Using this wire is a form of fixation. The wire helps both align the fragments and reduce the fracture. The lower the gauge, the thicker the wire is. So an 18 gauge wire (0.040 inches, 1.02 mm) is larger than a 22 gauge wire (0.025 inches, 0.64 mm). In horses, 18 gauge wire is commonly used; 18-22 gauge is usually used in small animals.

Wire selection size is based on the patient's size and the location of the fracture. The wire needs to be of sufficient gauge to permit weight-bearing; however, 25 gauge would be too small for most species but may be used for exotics.

NEW QUESTION: 230

You are performing a dental cleaning and prophylaxis. When using a curette in a pocket, what angulation of the face of the instrument should you use?

- A. 10 to 25 degrees
- B. 60 to 80 degrees
- C. 45 to 90 degrees
- D. As close to zero as possible

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Angulation refers to the instrument's face-to-tooth relationship. When placing the curette into a pocket, you want the angulation of that face to be close to zero. This puts the instrument's face parallel to the tooth root's surface, while putting the back of the blade against the soft tissue of the tooth's pocket.

Suppose the calculus is at the bottom of the pocket below the targeted calculus piece. In that case, one will open the angle and root planning at an angle of 45 to 90 degrees (most commonly really between 60 and 80 degrees).

Too closed of an angle causes burnishing or smoothing of the calculus into the surface, rather than allowing for easy removal.

Too open of an angle will place the non-cutting edge sharply against the pocket lining when using a curette.

NEW QUESTION: 231

Which of the following should be used during dental procedures to protect patients' airways from fluids and debris?

- A. Cuffless endotracheal tube
- B. Mouth gag
- C. Ambu bag
- D. Cuffed endotracheal tube

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A cuffed endotracheal tube should be used during any dental procedure to form a seal between the cuff and the trachea lumen. This functions to prevent fluids and debris from contaminating a patient's lower airway.

A cuffless endotracheal tube does not create a seal on the trachea, allowing fluid and debris to move from the oral cavity into the trachea.

A mouth gag may be used briefly for positioning the mouth open, but does not have any function related to airway protection. Additionally, these need to be used with caution due to risks of iatrogenic jaw fracture and related trauma.

An Ambu bag is used to generate positive air pressure to the nasopharyngeal cavities but has no protective benefit to the lower airways. Additionally, an Ambu bag would have limited use during a dental procedure, since it would physically impede visualization and intervention to structures within the oral cavity.

NEW QUESTION: 232

When preparing to run a blood sample, what may you want to do to allow easier serum collection after centrifugation?

- A. Test the firmness of the clot before spinning
- B. Nothing is needed with current blood tubes available
- C. Shake the sample
- D. Perform rimming using a wooden applicator stick

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When preparing a sample to obtain serum from a serum separator tube, one may perform rimming with a wooden applicator stick. This allows the clot to be loosened from the side of the tube and allows easier collection after the sample has been spun down. Then the serum can be safely and carefully removed via a pipette or poured into a separate tube without additives for use at the lab, for freezing to save for later use, or for further in-house testing.

NEW QUESTION: 233

Pinkeye in sheep and goats is caused by bacterial infection. Blindness can result with severe cases. Which treatment is commonly administered to both species?

- A. Propylene glycol
- B. Oxytetracycline
- C. Thiamine
- D. Dextrose

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 234

When clipping an animal and prepping for aural surgery, such as for an aural hematoma repair, all of the following describe clipping sites, except:

- A. Ventrally to the ventral midline
- B. The lateral aspect of the nasal planum on the affected side
- C. Laterally to the ocular canthus
- D. The dorsal midline of the head and neck

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When clipping for aural surgery, you want to include sufficient area, not just the pinnae. This includes clipping ventrally to the ventral midline. You want to use the dorsal midline on the head and neck as another landmark and, finally, the lateral canthus of the eye.

NEW QUESTION: 235

Horses can be dangerous to work with, partly because of their normal behaviors and flight response, prey species mentality, and sheer size and strength. However, when approached carefully and confidently, they can be easily and safely restrained for evaluation.

Which of the following is inappropriate when discussing approaching and restraining an equine patient?

- A. Hold the head above the withers
- B. Never stand directly in front of a horse
- C. Move slowly and deliberately, and do not chase if the horse turns away from you
- D. Always approach a horse from the front but slightly to the side

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Horses are a prey species. They are nervous, untrusting, and flighty by nature. When scared, they may simply flee. However, others may strike, rear, bite, or kick, and do so without warning. Being alert when working with horses helps your chances of remaining free of injury. Monitor a horse's body language for cues signaling that they are fearful.

Always approach a horse from the front but slightly offside and to the left; most horses are handled on the left and familiar with this. Always move slowly and with purpose, but without sudden jerking movements or changes in direction. Softly talk to the horse. If you must approach the horse from the rear, speak to them before you reach them to prevent startling them; then, as soon as feasible, reach out from a safe distance and off to the side of the hind end and place a gentle hand on the horse, so they know that you are there.

Once restraining the horse, do not stand directly in front of them. Like with prey species in general, a horse's eyes are positioned farther apart than predators. Thus, they cannot see you

completely when you stand directly in front of them. Additionally, you want to be out of the way if the horse rears, and far enough to the side that you are safely out of the way if they kick out. When holding the head, you want to keep it at the level of the withers, not above. If you give them their head, they have the advantage and could flee much easier.

Regardless of how you approach, where you stand, or how you hold the head, avoid blind spots. Additionally, try to always keep one hand in contact with the horse if feasible. This allows the animal to know where you are at all times and may help you identify if and when the animal will move suddenly.

NEW QUESTION: 236

Tissue damage and exposure occur from several sources. Which of the following correctly describes the primary beam?

- A.** The useful portion of the x-ray beam, the lower third of the beam
- B.** Radiation that goes in various directions but can be protected via lead shielding
- C.** The lower one-third energy portion of the beam, protected via lead shielding or distance
- D.** High energy x-ray beam, not protected by lead shielding

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The primary beam is the main focused beam that comes directly from the machine tube. This high-energy beam cannot be absorbed even by lead, and thus, it will always penetrate what it is aimed at and pass through objects causing exposure. Therefore, collimation of this primary beam, ensuring the technician isn't within the primary beam, and filtering out soft x-rays help lessen exposure.

The useful portion of the x-ray beam refers to that portion of the beam that passes through the patient to the x-ray screen, film, and media to take the image and occupies the upper two-thirds of the energy levels.

Radiation that goes in various directions but is easily protected against by proper shielding refers to the secondary beam or scatter radiation. The primary beam produces scatter when it interacts with an object. The amount of scatter varies with the size of tissue exposed, field size (collimation limits this), and the type of tissue exposed.

Finally, the lower 1/3 of the energy beam represents weak energy, too little to pass through tissue. Referred to as soft radiation, it has no bearing on image quality. A simple aluminum 2.5 mm filter on the window of the x-ray tube amply blocks this type of radiation.

NEW QUESTION: 237

Which of the following is the most invasive means of monitoring a patient under anesthesia?

- A.** Doppler ultrasound monitor
- B.** Electrocardiography monitor
- C.** Esophageal stethoscope
- D.** Oscillometric blood pressure monitor

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

An esophageal stethoscope, while easy to operate and relatively inexpensive, is an invasive method of measuring heart rate since it penetrates the body. A catheter is inserted into the esophagus, adjacent to the heart, with the opposite end attached to an electronic base or stethoscope earpiece.

The remaining options are types of noninvasive methods of monitoring patients under general anesthesia. They contact the skin surface only.

NEW QUESTION: 238

During which phase of nociception does the "pain message" move to the cerebral cortex, which registers the exact location of the pain?

- A. Modulation
- B. Transmission
- C. Perception
- D. Transduction

Answer: [\(SHOW ANSWER\)](#)

Nociception is the sensory pathway for painful stimuli such as injury, physical pressure, or inflammation in the body. When nociceptors detect damage, they create electrical signals that travel along nerves to the spinal cord, and then to the brain.

This process involves four rapid steps:

1. Transduction: Tissue injury triggers the release of chemicals that excite nociceptive nerve fibers.
2. Transmission: The pain signal moves from the body, along peripheral nerves, toward the spinal cord, and into the brain. Once in the brainstem, it is processed in the thalamus and cerebral cortex to "map" the location of the pain.
3. Modulation: The brain interacts with nerves to modulate the pain intensity and duration.
4. Perception: The patient becomes aware of pain

NEW QUESTION: 239

Which type of solution has an osmotic pressure higher than plasma?

- A. Osmotic
- B. Hypertonic
- C. Isotonic
- D. Hypotonic

Answer: [B \(LEAVE A REPLY\)](#)

A hypertonic solution has an osmolality higher than plasma. Examples of hypertonic solutions include 3% and 7% hypertonic saline (NaCl). They aid in resuscitation by the expansion of vascular volume. Hypertonic saline can also be used to treat traumatic brain injuries due to its ability to decrease intracranial pressure while increasing blood volume and blood pressure. Isotonic refers to an osmolality that is the same as plasma. Hypotonic refers to an osmolality lower than plasma. Osmotic refers to the concentration of a solution and does not describe the solution's pressure.

NEW QUESTION: 240

A cat presents to you with a history of straining to defecate and is hospitalized with constipation. The pet receives IV fluids and two enemas before being sent home on a wet food diet, a plan for weight loss, pain medication for arthritis, lactulose, and directions for the owner to purchase Miralax (polyethelene glycol). As part of your discharge, you explain how lactulose and Miralax work and why Miralax is often preferred by many veterinarians and cats alike.

You discuss with your client that Miralax may be more preferred over lactulose for all of the following reasons except?

- A. Miralax is more likely to cause dehydration than lactulose
- B. Miralax has minimal to no taste
- C. Miralax is easily hidden in food
- D. Miralax is more well-tolerated in kidney patients

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Miralax is an osmotic-laxative. It works by holding water in the feces, softening it, and easing defecation. Lactulose, a more powerful osmotic-laxative, draws more water into the colon and can be dehydrating. Lactulose must be administered orally as a liquid, and cats aren't fans of the taste, while Miralax is a powder that is tasteless and can easily be mixed into a small tbsp of wet food.

Lactulose must be used with caution in patients with underlying kidney disease. It can cause significant fluid shifts and electrolyte imbalance and is more likely to cause clinical dehydration than Miralax. Miralax directions include a dose as well as titrating to effect. You want the cat's stool to have a tootsie-roll-like consistency. If diarrhea occurs, dehydration can occur as well, even with Miralax.

NEW QUESTION: 241

Which of the following pain medications is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)?

- A. Meloxicam
- B. Nocita
- C. Butorphanol
- D. Gabapentin

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Meloxicam belongs to the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug class. Other drugs include carprofen, robenacoxib, grapiprant, firocoxib, phenylbutazone, flunixin meglumine, and diclofenac sodium.

Butorphanol is commonly used for sedation in combination with other drugs. It is a partial mu agonist opioid with weak pain management properties.

Nocita (active ingredient, bupivacaine) is a long-acting local anesthetic. It provides 72 hours of relief. It is injected intra-operatively and requires training before one is qualified to administer it.

Gabapentin is an anticonvulsant that is rather ineffective for seizure control as a sole agent.

However, it is beneficial for neuropathic pain, wind-up (central sensitization), and chronic pain, and is found commonly as part of multimodal pain therapy in small animal medicine.

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NEW QUESTION: 242

You are evaluating a PCV (packed cell volume). This value is similar to the HCT (hematocrit). What percentage of cells settle to the bottom of a centrifuged microhematocrit tube used to determine the PCV/TS? What part of the blood does this represent?

- A. 1%; red blood cells
- B. 28% to 55%; red blood cells
- C. 28% to 55%; plasma
- D. 1%; buffy coat

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

PCV and HCT represent an evaluation of red cell mass in combination with hemoglobin levels. The packed cell volume, or PCV, is the percentage of red blood cells in a known blood volume. You fill an EDTA anticoagulated microhematocrit tube 2/3 to 3/4 of the way full using whole blood. Then, seal one end with clay and centrifuge per manufacturer's recommendations. When spinning the blood in a microhematocrit centrifuge tube, the clay plug will be at the bottom, the red blood cells next, then the buffy coat (white blood cells and platelets) and, finally, the plasma is on top. The plasma has the lowest specific gravity or weight of the fluid relative to that of water. In contrast, the red blood cells have the highest, thus settling toward the bottom, the heaviest.

The red blood cell portion usually consists of between 28 to 55% of the volume. However, reference ranges and what is excepted vary, depending on the species, animal's age, underlying disease, and more.

When evaluating a PCV, we assess the height of the column of the red portion, excluding the buffy coat and plasma, and report this as a percent. This value is similar to that of the HCT, but HCT is a calculated value vs. a measured value. Hematocrit consists of the number of red blood cells per volume of whole blood evaluated. Because one value is calculated and the other manually determined, there may be some variation in the numbers. However, suppose your PCV value is not within 3 to 5% of the calculated HCT. In that case, there may be a problem with the machine, the blood (clot perhaps), or how the PCV was read or centrifuged. Thus, quality control will be warranted to determine where the discrepancy lies.

Generally, buffy coats are $\leq 1\%$ of the tube when spun, and the serum varies.

NEW QUESTION: 243

What term is used to describe breathing characterized by inhaling and holding the breath before forcibly exhaling?

- A. Dyspnea
- B. Orthopneic
- C. Hypoxia
- D. Apneustic

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Apneustic breathing is characterized by inhaling and holding a breath before exhaling rapidly and forcibly. Apnea is when breathing pauses or stops.

Dyspnea describes difficulty breathing.

Hypoxia is a condition of low oxygen level throughout the body.

Orthopneic is a body posture of standing with elbows out, struggling to breathe.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 1306.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 654.

NEW QUESTION: 244

When thinking about your preanesthetic plan, you need to consider the benefits of selected agents and any contraindications to their use. What condition in your patient would prevent you from using an anticholinergic as part of your premedication protocol?

- A. Diarrhea
- B. Bradycardia
- C. Decreased gastric motility
- D. Ptyalism

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Anticholinergics are not true anesthetics, and these drugs are, instead, used to thwart the effects of parasympathetic nervous system stimulation. Anticholinergics are used to prevent or treat vagally stimulated bradycardia, such as may occur with surgical manipulation or secondary to specific medications, such as alpha2-agonists or opioids. They work by increasing the heart rate through the antagonistic action against acetylcholine. As a result, this increases blood pressure, cardiac output, and heart rate. They can be given as part of the premedication but may not be warranted in many cases.

Additional benefits and/or negative effects of anticholinergics include:

*Decreased secretions

*Bronchodilation - This can cause a significant increase in anatomical dead space, increasing the risk of hypoxemia and decreased ventilation

*Mydriasis (especially in cats)

*May create thicker mucus within the airways in horses, ruminants, and cats - caution with dosing

*Decreases GI activity through the ability to inhibit peristalsis

However, contraindications, regardless of benefit, include:

- *Patients with underlying tachyarrhythmias and primary cardiac disease
- *Patients with concurrent diseases that cannot tolerate tachycardia
- *Geriatric patients without complete workups - a decreased function of organ systems in general with age +/- any underlying disease
- *Patients with constipation or ileus - could be made much worse by the use of anticholinergics
- *Can induce colic in horses or bloat in ruminants
- *Not recommended for rabbits. Part of this recommendation pertains to concerns for ileus. However, many rabbits produce atropine esterase, which causes the breakdown of atropine, rendering it ineffective.

Examples of anticholinergics include atropine and glycopyrrolate.

Because these drugs decrease gastric motility and can worsen ileus and constipation, these drugs should be avoided in patients with underlying conditions or species like rabbits, horses, and ruminants that may be predisposed to severe disease if peristalsis is decreased.

Anticholinergics treat bradycardia and slow down the gut, likely improving diarrhea and drying up secretions, so patients with excessive ptialism would benefit from their use.

NEW QUESTION: 245

For what purpose may capnography be used during veterinary surgical procedures?

- A. Measuring cardiac function
- B. Monitoring thermoregulation
- C. Monitoring ventilation
- D. Monitoring neurologic impulses

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Capnography may be used during veterinary surgical procedures for monitoring ventilation. A capnograph measures the amount of CO₂ in the air expelled by the patient upon exhalation. Capnography is often used in conjunction with pulse oximetry to monitor ventilation and perfusion. It is an indirect monitor of cardiac function and it is not its primary use. It does not monitor neurologic impulses or thermoregulation.

NEW QUESTION: 246

A 4-year-old Portuguese water dog was hospitalized for an Addisonian crisis. The patient is now stable and heading home with medication. You are discharging the patient and going over their medications, including fludrocortisone. You discuss the medication and explain that at-home monitoring is critical.

They should be on the lookout and let the vet know as soon as possible if they notice all of the following clinical signs, except:

- A. Sensitive stomach (waxing and waning GI upset)
- B. Polyuria and polydipsia
- C. Waxing and waning appetite
- D. Polyphagia

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Addison's disease, or hypoadrenocorticism, is an uncommon condition in dogs. It is caused by atrophy of the adrenal glands, resulting in a severe electrolyte imbalance and shock. Addison's disease is considered a medical emergency and often presents in animals as weakness, vomiting, loss of appetite, and altered mentation. Patients in acute crisis have elevated potassium (K) and low sodium (NA) levels, with a very low NA to K ratio of < 23 .

Fludrocortisone, a synthetic steroid, has both mineralocorticoid (aldosterone) and glucocorticoid (cortisol/prednisone) activity. The drug provides the hormones a dog's body needs to restore electrolyte imbalances to normal by signaling the kidneys to retain sodium and excrete potassium. It also provides the physiological dose of glucocorticoids needed to maintain various normal physiologic processes in the body.

It is critical to monitor for signs of reoccurrence of clinical signs. Signs of Addison's disease often mimic other diseases and include increased drinking and urination, decreased appetite, vomiting or diarrhea, lethargy, exercise intolerance, and even collapse. Signs may often wax and wane and are often brought on by stressful events such as boarding, grooming, or other alterations in normal routines. If any of these signs start to reoccur, it could mean that the dose of Fludrocortisone is insufficient or another underlying disease may be present. Regardless, owners need to be educated to monitor for these signs. If they notice a slight decrease in appetite or even a single episode of vomiting, they should alert the veterinarian as soon as possible. Addison's disease can cause life-threatening crises, and any change from normal needs to be taken seriously.

Addisonian patients often have decreased or waxing and waning appetites (not polyphagia), increased drinking and urination, and intermittent GI upset that owners often pass off as the pet having a sensitive stomach.

NEW QUESTION: 247

Cats are at higher risk of toxicosis than dogs, secondary to which of the following medications?

- A. Pyrantel
- B. Cefazolin
- C. Acetaminophen
- D. Propofol

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Correct answer: Acetaminophen

Acetaminophen, a pain medication, can be toxic to all species. However, because cats lack a metabolic enzyme (glucuronidase), acetaminophen is particularly dangerous in this species. Clinical signs of acetaminophen toxicosis include vomiting, depression, tachypnea, dyspnea, methemoglobinemia, edema, and possibly death.

Cats and dogs have generally equivalent dosing on a mg/kg basis to the other medications listed.

NEW QUESTION: 248

A 60-lb dog needs a 22 mg/kg dose of cefazolin. The technician has a 1g vial to reconstitute with 9.8 mL of sterile water to produce 10 mL of total volume.

What volume of reconstituted cefazolin will be administered for one dose?

- A. 13.2 mL
- B. 27 mL
- C. 6 mL
- D. 2.7 mL

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Convert patient weight from pounds to kilograms: $60 \text{ lbs} / (2.2 \text{ lbs/kg}) = 27.27 \text{ kg}$ Calculate the patient dose in mg: $27.27 \text{ kg} \times (22 \text{ mg/kg}) = 600 \text{ mg}$ Calculate the concentration of drug: 1 g (or 1000 mg) in 10 mL volume = 100 mg/mL Convert mg of drug to mL: $600 \text{ mg} / (100 \text{ mg/mL}) = 6 \text{ mL}$

NEW QUESTION: 249

Tidal volume (volume of air moving with a normal breath) can be estimated as which of the following calculations?

- A. 75 mL/kg of estimated ideal lean body weight
- B. 20 mL/kg of actual measured body weight
- C. 75 mL/kg of actual measured body weight
- D. 20 mL/kg of estimated ideal lean body weight

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 250

You are placing a jugular catheter in a male dog who has been hospitalized for several days. The dog still remains critical, but the peripheral vessels have been used. He needs additional IV therapy that warrants a jugular catheter. He is stable for the procedure.

Which of the following represents an incorrect statement regarding small animal multilumen jugular catheter placement?

- A. Drape the insertion site and wear sterile gloves, hat, and mask +/- gown
- B. Shave the insertion site and prep it using appropriate aseptic techniques
- C. Measure the appropriate required distance for insertion before starting
- D. Identify the proximal port of the multilumen catheter as that which terminates at the catheter tip, where the guidewire will thread through

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Identifying the proximal port of the multilumen catheter as that which terminates at the catheter tip, where the guidewire will thread through, is incorrect. You need to identify the distal port, as that is the port used for the wire.

All other options describe valid steps in the process of the Seldinger guidewire technique that aids in the placement of a multilumen jugular catheter.

NEW QUESTION: 251

In order to ensure that an intravenous catheter remains patent, it should be flushed regularly with which of the following solutions?

- A. Sterile water
- B. 5% dextrose solution

C. Heparinized saline

D. EDTA

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To ensure intravenous catheters remain patent, they should be flushed regularly with heparinized saline. Heparin is an anticoagulant agent that helps prevent clots. The use of heparinized saline will prevent blood clots from forming in intravenous catheters so they remain open and free-flowing. Normal saline can also be used to flush catheters.

EDTA, 5% dextrose solution, and sterile water are not used to maintain catheter patency.

NEW QUESTION: 252

You are tasked with educating a new client about a zoonotic disease found in lambs and kids. You arrive on the farm to find several small ruminants with crusty lesions that are proliferative around the nose and mouth. Similar lesions have been found on nursing does and ewes on their teats and udders.

What disease are you seeing, and what is the treatment?

A. Erysipelas; Penicillin

B. Contagious ecthyma (orf); Self-limiting

C. Dermatophytosis; Self-limiting or treatment with antifungals depending on the use of the animals

D. Cutaneous papillomas; Self-limiting

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Orf represents a common small ruminant viral disease. It is zoonotic and caused by a poxvirus. Clinical signs are classic, with crusty proliferative lesions around the noses and mouths of nursing juveniles and the udders and teats of the dams. Older animals may also have lesions on the coronary bands, conjunctiva, or eyelids. Typically, it will resolve without intervention in about 3-6 weeks. However, secondary bacterial infections need to be addressed if present, and supportive nutritional care may be required if the dams are too painful to nurse. Care must be taken to wear protective gloves and minimize the risk of transmission from animal to animal and from animal to person. Vaccination is available and is modified-live. Thus, gloves should be worn when vaccinating animals.

Cutaneous papillomas are also seen in young cattle and are generally self-limiting, but are benign neoplasia caused by the papillomavirus. The lesions appear tan, gray, or white, and are protruding masses with a horny, dry surface. Since it is self-limiting, treatment isn't needed. However, long-standing cases may warrant therapy.

Dermatophytosis, or ringworm, in cattle is caused by *Trichophyton verrucosum*. Calves housed in crowded areas, especially in winter, are prone to this fungal disease. They can get multiple circular head and neck lesions that usually resolve within 2-3 months without intervention. If needed, treatment can occur, such as for show animals with topical agents. However, the owner needs to realize that the spores will remain in a dry environment, dormant, for years, so barns and areas where grooming equipment resides can remain sources of infection.

Finally, erysipelas, or diamond skin disease, is a multisystemic disease seen in pigs. The causative agent is *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*, normally found in soil and heavily contaminated areas with a lot of feces. The organism enters the body via breaks in the skin or lymphoid tissues. The organisms localize the skin, heart, and joints, and cause a gamut of clinical signs. Treatment is with penicillin, but there is a chronic form for which there is no remedy. Vaccination is effective at prevention. This, too, is a zoonotic disease, and farmers/owners should wear appropriate protective gear when working with affected pigs.

NEW QUESTION: 253

What is the name of mineralized debris that builds up on teeth over time?

- A. Dentin
- B. Calculus
- C. Cementum
- D. Enamel

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Calculus is mineralized plaque that coats the tooth surface and is difficult to remove by brushing alone.

Enamel is the outer surface layer of a tooth's crown. Dentin composes the majority of the tooth and is located beneath the enamel and cementum. Cementum is the calcified substance that covers a tooth's roots.

NEW QUESTION: 254

When performing a urinary catheterization in a male horse (castrated or uncastrated), what chemical restraint may aid in a successful urine collection?

- A. Xylazine
- B. Butorphanol
- C. Detomidine
- D. Acepromazine

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Caution should be used in a urinary catheterization, as there is a rare risk of penile paralysis. However, acepromazine is often beneficial when catheterizing male animals as it may facilitate penile relaxation. This relaxation is dose-dependent, and duration may last $\geq$ two hours. To prevent penile dysfunction post-use, make sure that the penile retraction occurs within an hour of use and of protrusion.

The other medications are used alone or in combination with other medications for chemical restraint and pre-anesthetic medications. However, they do not have the same side effect.

NEW QUESTION: 255

A 20-kg patient received 3 mL of hydromorphone. The stock vial label indicates the concentration is 2 mg/mL. There is concern that this was an overdose, so you are asked to calculate what dosage this patient received.

Which of the following doses administered is correct?

- A. 0.3 mg/kg
- B. 3 mg/kg
- C. 2 mg/kg
- D. 0.1mg/kg

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Dosage is the quantity (either mL or mg) per body weight (kg).

3 mL of hydromorphone at 2 mg/mL concentration = 3 mL x 2 mg/mL = 6 mg

The patient weighs 20 kg, so the dosage would be: 6 mg/20 kg = 0.3 mg/kg

NEW QUESTION: 256

When is it safe to bring metal items close to an MRI machine?

- A. There is an anesthetic emergency
- B. The patient has a microchip
- C. Items are kept at least six feet from the gantry
- D. There are no images being acquired

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Microchips will produce an artifact, but are safe within the MRI.

The magnetic field is always on, so it is never safe to take metal objects into the room unless they are specifically designed for MRI use (rare).

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 517.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 185.

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NEW QUESTION: 257

Which of the following best describes the term uroabdomen?

- A. Accumulation of urine in the intestine
- B. Overdistension of the urinary bladder due to obstructed outflow
- C. Accumulation of urine in the peritoneal space
- D. Back pressure accumulation of urine in the kidneys

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Uroabdomen is a result of leakage of urine from the bladder, ureters, or urethra into the abdominal cavity (also called peritoneal cavity or space).

Uroabdomen quickly leads to illness due to retention of metabolic byproducts that are normally excreted, such as post-renal azotemia and hyperkalemia. Uroabdomen is considered an emergency and requires urgent surgical correction.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 567.

Clinical Anatomy and Physiology for Veterinary Technicians 3rd Edition. Pg 133.

NEW QUESTION: 258

What is opisthotonus?

- A.** The patient's body is stiff and unresponsive
- B.** The patient's body and neck are hyperextended backward and stiffened
- C.** The patient's body is flexed forward and stiffened
- D.** The patient's body is limp and unresponsive

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Opisthotonus is a severe spasm causing the patient's body to hyperextend backward and stiffen. In cats and dogs, the body is bowed so forcefully that the top of the head will often touch the spine of the lower back.

Opisthotonus is a clinical sign of neurologic disease and carries a grave prognosis.

NEW QUESTION: 259

Prior to any anesthetic procedure, how long should food be withheld from a cow?

- A.** 8 to 12 hours
- B.** 24 to 48 hours
- C.** 2 to 4 hours
- D.** 12 to 18 hours

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

NEW QUESTION: 260

Which of the following bandage care instructions is not correct?

- A.** The bandage needs to stay clean and dry
- B.** An e-collar may be necessary to prevent licking and chewing at the bandage
- C.** The bandage needs to be changed immediately if any swelling or odor occurs
- D.** When placed correctly, the bandage will protect the injury so that exercise does not need to be restricted

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Exercise should always be limited when a bandage is in place to help the injury heal faster and decrease the chances that the bandage becomes displaced.

Bandages are not fully waterproof, so it's important that they stay clean and dry to prevent moisture wicking to the skin surface.

Most animals are uncomfortable with the restrictions a bandage places on their mobility and will lick and chew to get it off. When not under direct supervision, an e-collar is often recommended to prevent the patient from prematurely removing the bandage.

Bandage complications can be serious, especially with risk of infection or restrictions on circulation. Odor and swelling are problems that should be addressed immediately.

NEW QUESTION: 261

In cattle, the preferred location for intramuscular injections is which of the following?

- A. Semitendinosus
- B. IM injections are highly discouraged in meat-producing species
- C. Semimembranosus
- D. Shoulder muscles

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Because cattle ultimately end up in the food chain, intramuscular injections are not recommended. However, now and again, we do need to administer medications in this fashion. If so, cervical muscles are the preferred site. We try to avoid using the gluteals, shoulder, semimembranosus, and semitendinosus muscles because any damage caused by the injection would lead to the carcass being condemned and economic loss to the farmer. Ideally, if any intramuscular injection is needed, ensure that you place it cranial to the shoulder in the neck where blemished tissue can easily be discarded without causing the whole carcass to be condemned at slaughter inspection.

The landmark for cervical injections in cattle would be the triangle created by the shoulder, spinal column, and nuchal ligament in the lateral cervical muscles. Note that when giving intramuscular injections in cattle, it is commonplace to place the needle without the syringe and then attach it after the fact.

However, if injections are needed, and concern for future use in the food chain is not present, pelvic limb muscles, including the gluteals and hamstring groups, can be used. In the thoracic limbs, the triceps brachii can be used. Finally, as above, the cervical muscles, such as the trapezius muscle, can receive intramuscular injections.

NEW QUESTION: 262

You will be anesthetizing a cow, and the animal will need to be recumbent. What is the position of choice to minimize the risk of aspiration and bloat?

- A. Dorsal recumbency
- B. Right lateral or sternal recumbency
- C. Sternal recumbency
- D. Left lateral recumbency

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Surgical position depends in part on the type of surgery being performed. Instances for a sternal recumbency position during surgery are unlikely. However, we want to get a bovine patient into this position as soon as possible after surgery to minimize the risk of aspiration/bloat.

Keeping a patient in right lateral vs. left lateral lessens the risk of complications because it places the rumen up. While dorsal recumbency may be used, it doesn't put the rumen in a position less likely to cause bloat or regurgitation of rumen contents.

NEW QUESTION: 263

Which cell type would new methylene blue help best identify on cytology?

- A. Neutrophil
- B. Lymphocyte
- C. Mast cell
- D. Plasma cell

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Mast cells, round to oval cells with round to oval nuclei, often contain numerous blue to dark purple granules within the cytoplasm. New methylene blue effectively stains nuclei, mast cells, and many infectious agents. Typically, mast cells are found near blood vessels, allowing them to quickly release the contents of the granules (histamine and heparin). This allows them to be protective and guard against infection and abnormal proteins. When stimulated, they burst open, releasing the granules. When they proliferate in other places, however, they can become neoplastic. Knowing how to identify these cells is paramount. They can be identified with other stains such as Diff-Quik, but the granules stain much darker and clearer with new methylene blue. The remaining cells can be identified by a variety of stains, most commonly, Diff-Quik.

NEW QUESTION: 264

When evaluating equine limbs radiographically, which of the following describes the common views used to assess the stifle?

- A. Lateromedial and craniocaudal
- B. Lateromedial and caudocranial
- C. Lateromedial and oblique views
- D. Caudocranial and oblique views

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When evaluating an equine stifle, the common views taken include lateromedial and caudocranial, with ancillary views being craniocaudal and obliques.

Routine views for the radius and elbow are craniocaudal and lateromedial views, with ancillary views being caudocranial and obliques.

The routine view for the shoulder is lateromedial, while obliques provide additional information. When evaluating the carpus/tarsus and lower limb, the views commonly used include the dorsopalmar or dorsoplantar views and the lateromedial views. Ancillary views include specific key areas flexed, extended, or obliqued as needed.

NEW QUESTION: 265

In the nonpharmacologic management of pain, which choice is not a benefit of electrical stimulation devices such as TENS and NMES?

- A. Enhanced lymphatic flow
- B. Reduced edema
- C. Provides pain control
- D. Improved wound healing

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Examples of electrical stimulation devices include TENS (transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation) and NMES (neuromuscular electrical stimulation). Benefits include reduced edema, pain control, and improved wound healing. Electrical stimulation works by stimulation of the motor and sensory nerves.

Massage stimulates vessels to improve lymphatic flow.

NEW QUESTION: 266

Which of the following scenarios does not describe neuropathic pain?

- A. Brachial plexus avulsion
- B. Acute cruciate ligament rupture
- C. Hypersensitivity from a brain injury
- D. Compression of a peripheral nerve from severe degenerative joint disease

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 267

During arthroscopic surgery, a blunt-tipped obturator is commonly used. What is the purpose of its use?

- A. For penetrating synovial membranes
- B. For advancing the arthroscopic cannula
- C. For debriding diseased cartilage
- D. For removing osteochondral fragments

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A blunt probe, or obturator, is used during arthroscopic surgery to penetrate the joint capsule's synovial membranes after the fibrous joint capsule has been penetrated by the sharp trocar. By using an obturator, surgeons decrease the risk of damaging cartilage when entering the joint. Rongeurs are instruments used for removing osteochondral fragments. Curettes, when used in arthroscopic surgery, are instruments used for debriding diseased cartilage. Sharp trocars are sharp-tipped instruments used for advancing arthroscopic cannulas.

NEW QUESTION: 268

What causes the presence of red urine?

- A. Hemoglobin
- B. Myoglobin
- C. All of these cause red urine
- D. Pure (frank) blood

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Frank red blood suggests a possible urinary tract infection or abnormality within the urinary/renal system. Hemoglobin occurs when hemolytic anemia is present, causing the lysis of red blood cells and pigmentation to be deposited in the urine. Myoglobinuria occurs with the excess breakdown of muscle as may occur in a myositis.

The three are not easily distinguishable and specific tests need to be evaluated to help differentiate them, including urine and serum testing.

NEW QUESTION: 269

Mandibular brachygnathism is also known as which of the following?

- A. Maxillomandibular asymmetry
- B. Neutroclusion
- C. Mandibular distocclusion
- D. Mandibular mesiocclusion

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Class I malocclusions (neutroclusion) occur when one or more teeth are in an abnormal position (misaligned). The maxilla and mandible develop a normal relationship to each other. A Class I tooth may be pointing in the wrong direction or rotated. Common examples include rostral crossbites and linguoversion (also called base-narrow canines).

Class II-III malocclusions affect jaw length rather than tooth position alone.

Class II malocclusions (distocclusion) occur when the maxilla is forward (maxillary prognathism) and the mandible develops caudally (mandibular retrognathism). Other names include brachygnathism, overbite, and parrot mouth. These are most commonly observed in dolichocephalic dogs (long maxilla and narrow skulls).

Class III malocclusions (mesiocclusion) occur when the mandible is forward (mandibular prognathism) relative to the maxilla (maxillary retrognathism). Other names include prognathism and underbite. These are commonly observed in brachycephalic dogs.

Additional malocclusions may be described, such as those created by an abnormal number of teeth in the mouth and other abnormalities that are non-specific, such as wry mouth. This simply pertains to various occlusal abnormalities that occur unilaterally.

NEW QUESTION: 270

When large species such as cattle are down for even relatively short periods and unable to get up, serious complications can occur. When down for only 24 hours, complications including secondary skin, muscle, and nerve damage can occur. Regardless of the underlying cause, your job as the nurse caring for that down cow or horse is paramount. Ensuring the animal has supportive care, physical rehabilitation, and receives proper nutrition defines your role in the hospitalized down patient.

Additionally, unless medically contraindicated, assisting these animals to stand regularly is paramount to preventing further damage, injury, or loss of life.

All of the following can be used to assist cattle to stand except?

- A. Hip lifter
- B. Hydroflotation
- C. Slings

D. Hip clamps

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Hip clamps are described in the Merck Manual as a means in combination with a sling to allow lifting a cow via a forklift. However, in general, in a hospital setting, one may use:

*A hip lifter: A lightweight, easy-to-apply device. However, the animal can easily slip out and only lift the hind end. If the animal can only bear weight on the forelimbs, a hip lifter is not beneficial and may cause further harm. It should not be used for extended periods to prevent skin sores and muscle trauma over the hips.

*Slings: These can be used to lift the animal more evenly, and they can better distribute the weight once standing. However, as they are designed to help raise the animal only, they should not be used for animals who can not support any of their own weight.

*Hydroflotation: This is the best option for long-term support. It requires special equipment and expertise but causes the least amount of trauma. There are risks as well, including drowning and infection via dirty water.

NEW QUESTION: 271

Your practice software permits text messaging. Your client service representatives send reminder messages about appointments via text. Surgery texts are sending text messages with patient updates. This lets the owners get updates before the veterinarian can talk with them. Updates can also be sent about hospitalized patients.

Regardless, you want to ensure that when using text messaging for communication, you do all of the following, except:

- A. Always assume that text messages are not private and can be shared with others
- B. Be brief and concise
- C. Give bad news
- D. Do not use acronyms

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Remember that any form of communication should be professional, documented in the client's record, accurate, and respectful of the client and the pet.

Text messages can lead to misinterpretation; thus, you want to be succinct and accurate. Make sure you are clear and concise and provide valid information. However, you never want to give bad news via text. Bad news, such as complications in surgery, decline in hospital patient status, or changes in bloodwork, should always be given on the phone or in person.

When using text messaging, do not use emoticons that are ambiguous or can be misread. Do not use acronyms unless you spell them out first.

Remember that text messages can be forwarded and shared with others and are not considered a private means of communication.

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NEW QUESTION: 272

Which of the following is not considered medical waste?

- A. A used scalpel blade
- B. A needle used to inject insulin into a cat
- C. An empty vial that contained chemotherapy
- D. A vial containing blood from a dog

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Many materials are considered medical waste in a veterinary practice. Usually, vials and other medical devices that contain or have come in contact with animal blood can be disposed of in normal trash.

Devices contaminated with primate blood or human pathogens, or those used for chemotherapy, are considered medical waste. Any used needles or scalpel blades are considered to be medical waste and should be properly disposed of in a sharps container.

NEW QUESTION: 273

You are submitting a bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) sample from an equine patient with a history of recurrent respiratory tract infections. The horse is sedated, and the veterinarian collects a 30-50 ml sample. The veterinarian will be submitting the samples to the lab for evaluation.

Why should the sample be centrifuged prior to submission?

- A. To better identify mast cells or pulmonary macrophages
- B. Because of the low cellularity of BAL samples
- C. To better permit PCR for respiratory organisms
- D. Because of the presence of mucus from the airways in the sample

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

BAL samples generally have low cellularity but should contain little to no mucus. They will commonly have columnar epithelial cells, lymphocytes, and pulmonary macrophages. In some instances, neutrophils, mast cells, or eosinophils may also be found. Because of the low cellularity, centrifugation will remove excess fluid and pellet down the cellular material, making it easier to identify and evaluate.

NEW QUESTION: 274

Conflict is bound to happen when you have multiple people, different personalities, and a high-stress job. Clients can be unpredictable, home lives cause emotional turmoil and stress, and life

happens while we do not mean for it to creep into our workday. Further, not all personalities mesh. Conflict can arise because of personality differences, different opinions about a specific case, miscommunications, and other reasons. Knowing how to resolve disputes can improve overall morale and resolve issues peacefully.

All of the following permit respectful conflict resolution, except:

- A. Approach the situation calmly
- B. Go to a superior, boss, or human resources rather than directly speaking with the person(s) of concern
- C. Ask for solutions and come to a decision as a group
- D. Acknowledge feelings

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When considering conflict resolution, we should look at it as a process. This process helps us understand both sides and come up with a solution that meets the needs of all.

1. First, we want to speak with the individual of direct concern, instead of avoiding them and escalating to the manager or human resources (if the company has one). While this is the hardest part and seems to be the opposite of what we may want to do, this is the most respectful place to start. If you go above the individual or talk with someone outside of the conflict, you could upset the other person(s), escalate the situation, or create unnecessary turmoil. Look at it as a problem-solving process and have an open mind.
2. Secondly, we may need a cooling-off period before coming together. Sometimes, after confronting an individual with whom you have a problem, being calm and reaching a solution may require a period to cool off. Allow people to deal with the situation themselves, see how they feel, get their ideas in order, and come together at a time and place agreed to by all parties. Saying something like, "I have a concern and am wondering if we could discuss it and approach it jointly."
3. Thirdly, acknowledging feelings and understanding the intensity of the other's point of view and where they are coming from can make it easier to move forward.
4. Fourth, gather data by giving each individual time to speak and relay their concerns.
5. Fifth, together, discuss possible solutions to the problem at hand and agree on the chosen resolution.
6. Finally, after implementing the chosen solution, meet again to assess how things are going and, if necessary, discuss additional steps to improve the relationship, concern, and communications.

NEW QUESTION: 275

To convert pounds to kilograms:

- A. Divide weight in pounds by 3.14
- B. Divide weight in pounds by 2.2
- C. Multiply weight in pounds by 2.2
- D. Multiply weight in pounds by 3.14

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

To convert pounds to kilograms, divide weight in pounds by 2.2 since one kilogram is equal to 2.2 pounds. Kilograms are the most commonly used unit in dosage calculations. 1 kg = 1,000 g = 2.2 lb Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 978.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 453.

NEW QUESTION: 276

A dopamine CRI (continuous rate infusion) dosage is 5 mcg/kg/min. What is this dosage in mg/kg/hr?

- A. 0.8 mg/kg/hr
- B. 0.08 mg/kg/hr
- C. 0.3 mg/kg/hr
- D. 3 mg/kg/hr

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

It's best to convert units one step at a time:

*5 mcg/kg/min changed for time (60 minutes per hour) = 300 mcg/kg/hr

*Changing 1000 mcg per 1 mg: 300 mcg/kg/hr = 0.3 mg/kg/hr

NEW QUESTION: 277

Surgery involving an incision into the urinary bladder is referred to as what?

- A. Gastropexy
- B. Urethrostomy
- C. Cystotomy
- D. Orchidectomy

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Surgery involving an incision into the urinary bladder is referred to as a cystotomy. The prefix cysto is derived from the Greek word, kustis, meaning bladder. The suffix otomy is a term used to describe the act of cutting into something. Cystotomies are often used to remove bladder stones, place a cystostomy tube, and remove tumors.

A urethrostomy is the process of cutting into the urethra. A gastropexy is the tacking of the stomach to the body wall to prevent rotation (volvulus). An orchidectomy is the removal of a male animal's testicles, also known as castration.

NEW QUESTION: 278

After obtaining a urine's specific gravity, what should you use to clean the refractometer?

- A. Alcohol
- B. Saline
- C. Hand soap
- D. Distilled water

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

One obtains a urine specific gravity by measuring the urine's density as compared to that of distilled water. Thus, to maintain the refractometer and, just as important, reset it to baseline, clean it gently with distilled water. Avoid the use of abrasive cloths when wiping dry. After cleaning with distilled water, ensure that the specific gravity resets back to 1.000.

The other options are simply not used nor recommended and could harm the instrumentation.

NEW QUESTION: 279

You are treating an iguana showing palpebral edema, dysecydsis, URI signs, and decreased appetite. Based on the diet discussed by the owner and the clinical signs, you suspect the patient will need an injection of what vitamin and via what method of administration?

- A. Vitamin D, Orally
- B. Vitamin A, Subcutaneously
- C. Vitamin C, Subcutaneously
- D. Vitamin E, Intramuscularly

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The history and clinical signs of this iguana are consistent with low levels of vitamin A. This often happens due to husbandry issues and poor nutrition. Treatment consists of subcutaneous injections of vitamin A and increasing consumption of vitamin A-containing foods. Care is needed with injections as overdosing may occur.

Vitamin E is used to treat hypovitaminosis E, another deficiency that can lead to steatitis in some carnivorous reptiles when fed fatty prey or fatty fish. Injections are given intramuscularly in the front half of the body to ensure avoiding the renal portal system. If given in the hind half of the body, they are more prone to nephrotoxicity, or the drug is eliminated too quickly, negating the positive benefits of the therapy. In lizards, such as an iguana, this would be in the front legs or epaxial muscles.

Vitamin D would be used orally to supplement in the face of metabolic bone disease when they are not obtaining sufficient calcium in the diet or enough exposure to UVB light. However, it is not commonly done. Usually, by providing UVB light and calcium-dusted or rich foods, this isn't needed, and care must be used as over-supplementation can easily occur.

Vitamin C is not an essential vitamin in most species as they can produce it on their own. Primates, including humans and guinea pigs, require supplementation or sufficient dietary quantities to ensure they do not develop deficiencies. We would not expect an issue in a reptile.

NEW QUESTION: 280

All of the following supplies should be available during an equine colic assessment except which item?

- A. 25g needles and mepivacaine
- B. Nasogastric tube, pump, buckets
- C. Rectal exam sleeves
- D. Pain medication, such as flunixin, butorphanol, or xylazine

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Small needles and local anesthetic drugs are needed for nerve blocks during lameness assessments, not colics.

Equine colic patients routinely receive rectal exams, analgesia, and nasogastric tubing as part of their initial assessment. Vacutainer tubes for blood and abdominocentesis samples are indicated on a case by case basis.

NEW QUESTION: 281

Which term describes a radiographic contrast study of the kidneys?

- A. Excretory urogram
- B. Retrograde cystourethrogram
- C. Double contrast cystogram
- D. Voiding urethrogram

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

An excretory urogram is obtained by taking a series of abdominal radiographs following the intravenous administration of a water-soluble organic iodide. This study will help outline the kidneys, ureters, and urinary bladder. Previously used terms to describe this study include intravenous pyelogram and intravenous urogram.

A voiding urethrogram is obtained by taking the radiographic exposure over the pelvic region during urinary voiding. The contrast agent in the urine may have been excreted following intravenous administration or placed in retrograde fashion via a urinary catheter. This study evaluates the urethra.

A retrograde cystourethrogram evaluates the urinary bladder and urethra following retrograde contrast administration by a urinary catheter.

A double-contrast cystogram evaluates the urinary bladder following administration of both negative and positive contrast agents into the bladder via a urinary catheter.

NEW QUESTION: 282

How many days should a bacterial culture plate be held before reporting a "no growth" result?

- A. 7 days
- B. 4 days
- C. 3 days
- D. 10 days

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Typically, bacteria will have visible growth on inoculated plates after 24 to 48 hours. If there is no bacteria growth after three days, the final result of "no growth" should be reported. Cultures from patients who are receiving antimicrobial medication may be held for an additional one to two days, but the risk of contamination increases dramatically after this period.

NEW QUESTION: 283

Your veterinarian requested that direct fecal smears be performed on a dog, cat, and rat from the same household. The rat shows no clinical signs of disease, but because it resides in the same

household, a sample was brought for the rat. The dog, a four-month-old puppy, and the cat show watery, mucoid diarrhea that isn't going away. When performing this fecal smear, you suspect a zoonotic disease and alert your veterinarian to the concern.

You suspect which of the following diseases?

- A. *Cryptosporidium parvum*
- B. *Fasciola hepatica*
- C. *Giardia psittaci*
- D. *Toxoplasmosis gondii*

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Cryptosporidium species can infect all domestic animals. It is more commonly seen in dogs and cats, calves, rodents, and humans. It is found on the villi of the small intestines. We commonly see it in dogs less than six-months of age, though they can get it at any age.

Clinical signs for most species may include:

*Asymptomatic

*Acute, watery, mucoid diarrhea - can last several weeks, though it can be self-limiting in some species

*Dehydration with chronicity and severity

This organism can be identified via direct fecal smears (usually with special staining), fecal flotation, sedimentation, ELISA, and other modalities.

This disease is concerning for its zoonotic potential. We have no right to ask an owner if they are immunocompromised, such as because of cancer or HIV/AIDs. If this disease were identified on a smear, then confirmed via a second testing method, we have an ethical and moral obligation to educate the owner about the condition, how it is transmitted, and the risks it may pose, especially to the immunocompromised. Information on proper prevention and control methods and disinfection in the home will be paramount. Ensuring proper hygiene practices for kids, children, and other pets will also be discussed.

Giardia psittaci is a protozoal giardia infection in birds, and it does not tend to have zoonotic potential.

Toxoplasmosis gondii is a protozoal infection for which cats are the definitive host. Cats are generally asymptomatic, but we may see lethargy, depression, effusions, fever, or death, not diarrhea, if clinical signs occur. There is a zoonotic potential with disease, secondary to the ingestion of oocysts from the environment or raw or undercooked meat.

Fasciola hepatica is a type of fluke commonly seen in sheep, cattle, horses, goats, llamas, deer, and pigs. It is also zoonotic, causing fascioliasis affecting close to 50 million people globally. Ingestion occurs via eating the intermediary host, the snails, generally.

NEW QUESTION: 284

You are preparing the OR for colic surgery. Which of the following would you want to ensure is easily accessible above and beyond the standard routine celiotomy needs?

- A. Doyen intestinal forceps
- B. Laparoscope

C. Fetotome

D. Carboxymethylcellulose

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Standard equipment for an equine celiotomy would include:

- *Sterile protective clothing for the surgical team
- *Scrubbing products for the surgical team
- *Prep materials for the patient
- *Towel clamps
- *Draping materials
- *Scalpel blades and handles
- *Various tissue forceps, tissue clamps, needle drivers, and scissors
- *Multiple sizes and types of sutures
- *Ample sterile bowls
- *Sterile suction and related supplies
- *Monopolar cautery, including grounding pad
- *A stock of sterile needles in case gas decompression of the intestines is warranted
- *Sterile syringes for aspiration of fluids from various organs
- *Extra drapes and duplicate instrumentation (for soiled, contaminated, or dropped instruments)

Additionally, we need to ensure that the surgery team has ready access to a sterile lavage and sterile lubricant such as carboxymethylcellulose. These products help easily break down any adhesions and, hopefully, prevent their formation moving forward.

Doyen intestinal forceps are non-traumatic, non-crushing intestinal forceps used to grasp the bowel and likely would be included as part of the regular celiotomy preparation equipment regardless of the surgery. Additionally, they may be needed when performing an umbilical hernia repair.

A fetotome is used during dystocias when the fetus is no longer viable to help remove the fetus and preserve the mare's health. It is needed with fetal death and fetal malposition that cannot be adjusted to allow healthy vaginal delivery.

Finally, with laparoscopic surgery, one uses instrumentation and a camera to make small incisions and perform abdominal and other procedures. However, it is often insufficient for colic, and the surgeon needs to fully visualize, handle, and manipulate the GI tract. Thus, a celiotomy is the preferred mode of surgical evaluation for the colic patient.

NEW QUESTION: 285

You are getting venipuncture equipment ready for your exotic appointments of the day. You will be seeing several reptiles. What anticoagulant is typically used in birds and reptiles?

- A. Sodium citrate**
- B. Sodium fluoride**
- C. Heparin**
- D. EDTA**

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In reptiles and avian species, lithium or sodium heparin are the most commonly used anticoagulants for venipuncture and blood storage. Though some platelet clumping can occur and some cell distortion with this anticoagulant.

EDTA, found in purple top tubes, can lyse various cells in reptiles and birds.

Sodium fluoride (grey top tubes) is not usually used in routine veterinary medicine.

Sodium citrate (blue top tubes) is used for coagulation testing.

NEW QUESTION: 286

A veterinarian is treating a horse diagnosed with an advanced flexural deformity of the distal interphalangeal joint. How will the veterinarian most likely treat this horse?

- A. Controlled exercise with application of splints
- B. A combination of Phenylbutazone, shoeing, and exercise therapy
- C. Surgical transection of the inferior check ligament
- D. Corrective lower heel trimming with application of an extended toe shoe

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

If a horse has a severe flexural deformity of the distal interphalangeal joint that fails to respond to conservative management, the veterinarian will likely perform a surgical transection of the inferior check ligament (desmotomy). Some flexural deformities cause the horse to have a clubfoot-shaped hoof.

A mild to moderate case of a carpal flexural deformity can be treated with controlled exercise and splint application. A mild to moderate case of flexural deformity of the distal interphalangeal joint can be corrected with lower heel trimming by using an extended toe shoe. A combination of Phenylbutazone, shoeing, and exercise therapy may precede surgical transection of the ligament, but if that combination fails, then a desmotomy is indicated.

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NEW QUESTION: 287

In small animal radiography, what is the most commonly used milliamperage (mA) setting?

- A. 300 mA
- B. 20 mA
- C. 1000 mA
- D. 48 mA

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Milliamperage (mA) is a measure of the amount of electrons emitted from an x-ray tube-based on filament and anode activity. Most x-ray machines are set at 300 mA in small animal radiology, but can range from 25 to 400.

Large animal portable units may use settings as low as 10 mA, while some stationary units at larger veterinary hospitals can be set up to 1000 mA.

NEW QUESTION: 288

Which of the following medications is a controlled drug?

- A. Dexmedetomidine
- B. Propofol
- C. Butorphanol
- D. Acepromazine
- E. Gabapentin

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) has grouped controlled substances into five categories based on the potential for abuse:

*I: No acceptable medical use in the USA; high abuse potential. Example: heroin

*II: High abuse potential, severe dependence liability. Examples: hydromorphone, morphine, fentanyl

*III: Moderate to low dependence liability. Examples: ketamine, buprenorphine, acetaminophen with codeine combo

*IV: Limited dependence liability. Examples: butorphanol, midazolam, tramadol, alfaxalone

*V: Limited abuse potential; no prescribing limitations. Examples: Lomotil (diphenoxylate), codeine (antiitussive meds) Dexmedetomidine, propofol, and acepromazine are all commonly used for sedation, tranquilization, analgesia, and anesthesia, but are not controlled substances. Gabapentin, while not controlled, may become so in the future.

NEW QUESTION: 289

What is the surgery of choice for prostatitis?

- A. Anal sac removal
- B. Castration
- C. Purse string
- D. Intestinal resection

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Castration is the surgery of choice for prostatitis. The prostate is an accessory sex gland, so it is heavily affected by the hormones produced by the testicles.

Anal sac removal, placement of a purse string, or an intestinal resection would not benefit patients with prostatitis.

NEW QUESTION: 290

A bird is coming in for a beak trim that you will be performing. This bird seems to need beak trims often, which concerns you. When obtaining the history, you ask the owner if the bird feaks often. What behavior does this describe?

- A. Rubbing of the beak on rough surfaces
- B. Pawing at the beak after eating
- C. Having trouble eating or dropping food often
- D. Feather picking

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

To feak means to rub (the beak) on rough surfaces, allowing them to properly clean the beak and maintain the appropriate shape. Birds in the wild perform natural daily activities that provide proper shaping and wear and tear to beaks and claws. However, in captivity, some birds, especially birds of prey and psittacines, have limited access to appropriate surfaces to achieve this wearing down and maintenance behavior. As a result, some birds may develop the need for frequent coping (trimming and reshaping) of the beak and or nails.

Birds who develop issues with their beaks may have trouble eating, paw at the mouth or drop food, and could potentially feather pick due to pain or inability to eat properly. But feak means rubbing the beak or claws on rough surfaces to help shape and maintain them.

Remember that beak trimming should never be done without a veterinarian first evaluating the bird. While birds may develop issues due to improper rubbing of the beak, overgrown beaks can also be secondary to trauma, infection, or metabolic disturbances. Simply trimming the beak will not address any underlying health concerns. Only technicians properly trained in beak trimming should be performing it, or permanent malocclusion could result.

NEW QUESTION: 291

Diclofenac sodium is a topical nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) used in horses. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved this drug for which of the following purposes?

- A. Spasmodic, flatulent, or impaction colic in horses
- B. Pain associated with equine osteoarthritis
- C. Joint pain and inflammation
- D. Pain associated with colic

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Diclofenac sodium is an FDA-approved NSAID for joint pain and inflammation in horses. This drug may be administered every 12 hours, no more than a 5-inch ribbon of cream, for up to ten days.

Firocoxib is an FDA-approved NSAID for pain associated with equine osteoarthritis. Butorphanol is used in horses for pain associated with colic and is an opioid. Ketamine is a dissociative drug used for spasmodic, flatulent, or impaction colic in horses.

NEW QUESTION: 292

A large animal species presents with trouble delivering the young; however, she manages to deliver without intervention in the hospital. You monitor the newborn to make sure it stands and

suckles in an appropriate timeframe, keep a close eye on the mom and baby to ensure they are doing well, and make sure you do not need to intervene and administer colostrum.

Which of the following species is most likely to be standing and suckling within 2-3 hours of delivery?

- A. Equine
- B. Bovine
- C. Ovine
- D. Caprine

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Foals are usually up and standing and should be suckling within 3 hours of delivery. If they still haven't shown signs of successful suckling by 4 hours, colostrum needs to be administered (250-500ml).

Calves should be suckling within the first 2-5 hours after delivery. If, after that time, they still haven't nursed, colostrum (5-8% of their body weight) should be administered. Kids typically stand within 15 minutes and are nursing by 1-hour post parturition. Finally, lambs normally suckle within 2 hours of delivery. If needed, administer 30 ml of colostrum.

NEW QUESTION: 293

Which term describes a malocclusion of the incisors due to right-left asymmetry of the jaws?

- A. Anterior crossbite
- B. Brachygnathia
- C. Propy angle
- D. Wry bite

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 294

You are educating a new client on pet psittacine diet recommendations. What percentage of the bird's diet should come from vegetables?

- A. 15%
- B. 20-30%
- C. 40-50%
- D. 5%

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

When considering a psittacine's diet, we want to divide it up into four food groups:

1. 40-50% should be derived from cereals and whole grains. This is generally obtained using a properly formulated, reputable commercial pelleted diet. These are usually fortified with vitamins and minerals. They provide proteins, fiber, B vitamins, and fat. However, if fed non-commercial grains and cereals, this diet portion will lack calcium and vitamins K, D, and A. This does not include human foods like pizza (crust), chips, or sweets.
2. 20-30% of the diet is derived from vegetables. These include broccoli, winter squash, dark, leafy greens, and sweet potatoes. This portion provides necessary fiber, vitamins A and K, and

carbohydrates, and may help with calcium. It lacks fats, proteins, and vitamin D3. Ensure owners know that avocado is toxic.

3. 15-20% of the diet should be derived from fruits such as pomegranate, berries, and papaya.

4. The final 5% should come from meats, insects, and fish. Yes, psittacines require protein. This part of the diet aids with fat, protein, calcium, and omega fatty acids. However, it lacks vitamins, antioxidants, and fiber. Cooked eggs, legumes, lean meats, and fish can be fun to share with our feathered friends when not fed in excess.

Stress that while fruits and veggies can sound healthy, birds don't necessarily gravitate to those that are the most healthy. We can see obesity and nutritional deficiencies in birds fed good quality fruits and veggies if the rest of the diet isn't complete.

Contrary to popular belief, seeds have no place in a bird's diet. They are nutrient-deficient in vitamins (especially A), amino acids, trace macro and micro minerals, and very fatty. Birds who eat seeds primarily are nutrient-deprived and prone to various underlying diseases. If you see a client feeding seeds, you want to discuss how to improve the diet with them. This will include warning them that it may be hard to switch to a more complete and balanced diet. While changing the diet, they need to pay extra close attention to the droppings for changes and signs of insufficient oral intake, including darker feces or decreased quantity.

Thus, a psittacine's diet should be primarily a commercially-prepared balanced diet, supplemented with some fruits, veggies, and proteins.

NEW QUESTION: 295

What is the medical term used to describe a patient with a broad, short skull?

- A. Hydrocephalic
- B. Brachycephalic
- C. Dolichocephalic
- D. Mesaticephalic

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Brachycephalic is used to describe a patient with a broad, short skull with triangular nasal bones. The prefix brachy- is derived from the Greek root form for "short". Examples of brachycephalic dog breeds include the English bulldog, pug, Boston terrier, and Pekingese.

Hydrocephalic is a descriptive term for the diagnosis of hydrocephalus (excessive fluid accumulation deep within the brain). Dolichocephalic is used to describe a facial anatomy that is long and narrow. Examples of long-faced breeds include collies and German shepherds.

Mesaticephalic is used to describe a head shape with balanced proportions.

NEW QUESTION: 296

After inoculation, how should bacterial culture plates be incubated?

- A. With lids set slightly ajar, facing up, at 50 degrees Celsius
- B. In an inverted position, no warmer than 30 degrees Celsius
- C. With lids on top and closed, between 35 to 40 degrees Celsius
- D. In an inverted position, between 35 and 37.5 degrees Celsius

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The best condition for bacterial growth is to store inoculated plates with the lid down, between 35 and 37.5 degrees Celsius.

If the lid is not facing downward, moisture can collect on the plate lid and fall onto the culture.

Organisms on plates kept at temperatures lower than 35 degrees or higher than 37.5 degrees Celsius may not grow at optimal rates.

NEW QUESTION: 297

Which type of scissors should be used to remove a bandage from a canine patient?

- A. Littauer scissors
- B. Metzenbaum scissors
- C. Mayo scissors
- D. Lister scissors

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Lister scissors are generally used to cut bandages. The tip of the lower blade features a flattened blunt nodule intended to slide between bandages and skin without cutting the skin.

Littauer scissors are a form of suture removal scissor, used to cut all types of sutures except wire sutures. Mayo scissors are used for dense soft tissues. Metzenbaum scissors are used for delicate dissections.

NEW QUESTION: 298

You perform your pre-dental evaluation and record your notes and findings in the medical record when you bring the pet in for the procedure. On physical exam, you notice swelling in the area ventral to the medial canthus of the right eye.

What commonly causes swelling in this area?

- A. Carnassial tooth root abscess
- B. Lacrimal duct blockage
- C. Neoplasia
- D. Fourth maxillary premolar tooth root abscess

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Often, owners do not appreciate the presence of dental disease but bring the pet in for discharge near or below the eye. They often incorrectly presume it to be an issue with the eye itself.

However, the number one reason we will see swelling and sometimes discharge in the area ventral to the medial canthus of the right eye is a fourth maxillary premolar tooth root abscess.

We can see carnassial abscessation, but do not tend to see it tract beneath the eye. Neoplasia and lacrimal duct blockage may cause ocular discharge, but usually do not cause swelling in the area described above.

NEW QUESTION: 299

What is a Mayo-Hegar?

- A. A handheld retractor used to lever tissue away from bone during surgery

- B. A self-retaining retractor with blunt raked tips that ratchet to hold tissue apart
- C. A heavy, hinged instrument with no cutting blades used to hold a needle while suturing tissue
- D. A locking device with curved pointed tips used to secure drapes to a patient's skin or hold tissue in place

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 300

Ketamine is a medication that is used to induce and maintain anesthesia, primarily in large animal species. What drug schedule does ketamine fall within?

- A. Schedule III
- B. Schedule I
- C. Schedule II
- D. Schedule IV

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Ketamine is a dissociative anesthetic and NMDA receptor antagonist. It has moderate to low physical and psychological abuse potential.

NEW QUESTION: 301

What is the general term used to describe a substance that prevents growth and development of all types of microorganisms?

- A. Antibacterial
- B. Sterile agent
- C. Antiseptic
- D. Virucidal

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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NEW QUESTION: 302

You are checking in a patient for a routine physical exam. The owner doesn't note any concerns but you notice an erythematous spot.

What does erythema mean?

- A. Redness of the skin
- B. Hair loss

- C. Semicircular or circular scale accumulation on the skin's surface
- D. Itchiness

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Erythema describes red skin, usually the result of engorged capillaries beneath the skin's surface. Erythema can be concentrated in one area or diffuse. It can occur secondary to skin allergies, skin infection or inflammation, or a more serious systemic disease.

Semicircular or circular scale accumulation on the skin describes an epidermal collarette, a type of skin lesion common in dermatological conditions.

The medical term for itchiness is pruritus.

Hair loss, or alopecia, is another commonly seen problem with dermatologic diseases and many endocrine diseases.

NEW QUESTION: 303

When moving around in a sterile surgical field, all of the following are true, except:

- A. Minimize movement in the room to decrease air current disruption
- B. Remain aware of sterile and non-sterile areas at all times
- C. Do not change positions from sitting to standing or vice versa intraop
- D. When sterile individuals change positions, they must do so face-to-back or back-to-face

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When moving in the surgical suite or anywhere that a sterile field is being maintained, we want to minimize movement of any kind. Movement disrupts air currents, which can cause dust and other particles to move into or out of the surgical field.

Sterile personnel should not walk away from the sterile field; if they must change positions, they should do so slowly and carefully. When sterile personnel must shift, they want to do so at a safe distance and back-to-back (unsterile to unsterile) or face-to-face (sterile side to sterile side).

All personnel must be cognizant of what constitutes the sterile field, the boundaries, and who can be within those boundaries and who cannot. Those who are not sterile need to monitor those who are for breaches in sterility and properly notify them of those breaches.

You should not change your position intraoperatively - if you start the surgery sitting, you must remain seated for the duration. You should not sit or stand while the procedure is ongoing. When seated, the lower portion of the gown is not sterile. If a seated person were to stand, a large portion of the gown would be contaminated, and the field would no longer be sterile.

If more than one sterile field exists, unscrubbed personnel should not cross between them.

NEW QUESTION: 304

Which organ produces cortisol?

- A. Parathyroid glands
- B. Pancreas
- C. Pineal body
- D. Adrenal glands

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Cortisol is a hormone produced by the adrenal glands. Hyperadrenocorticism, or Cushing's disease, is caused by elevated cortisol levels. Hypoadrenocorticism, or Addison's disease, is caused by decreased production of cortisol by adrenal glands.

The pineal body produces melatonin. The pancreas produces insulin and glucagon. The parathyroid produces the parathyroid hormone (PTH), which helps in the body's calcium homeostasis.

NEW QUESTION: 305

You notice that your patient's heart rate has slowed down. You continue monitoring it but become concerned when it drops below the normal, acceptable range. You need to take action but want to ensure that your response addresses the cause of the bradycardia. You evaluate the patient further, auscultating the heart, obtaining a pulse rate, and obtaining blood pressure before deciding on a course of action. You assess reflexes and determine that the patient's anesthetic plane is still appropriate and that it is not related to the anesthetic depth.

All of the following factors may induce bradycardia in an anesthetized patient except:

- A. Hypercarbia
- B. Fluid overload
- C. Vagal nerve stimulation
- D. Hypothermia

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Causes of a decreasing heart rate under anesthesia may include:

*Medication effects used in pre-and induction protocols such as opioids or alpha2-agonists

*Anesthetic depth (ruled out in this patient)

*End-stage hypoxia as seen with a respiratory obstruction

*Intermittent-positive pressure ventilation

*Vagal nerve stimulation such as the surgeon may induce ocular pressure being applied (during ophthalmologic surgery, for example)

*Myocardial ischemia

*Hypothermia

*Hyperkalemia

*Hypertension (ruled out in this patient)

*Hypoxemia - late sign

*Fluid overload

Signs often associated with tachycardia and anesthesia include:

*Pain

*Hypoxemia (early sign)

*Ischemia

*Anaphylaxis

*Anemia

*Hypovolemia

*Fever

*Medication effects (dissociatives, thiopental)

*Hypercarbia

NEW QUESTION: 306

An oxidase test is used to determine if bacteria contains cytochrome oxidase, a respiratory enzyme. If an oxidase test is positive, what color does it turn?

- A. Blue
- B. Pink
- C. Colorless
- D. Green

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Cytochrome oxidase is a naturally occurring respiratory enzyme. Oxidase tests are used to identify gram-negative bacteria. If an oxidase test is positive, it turns blue. Results can be seen in less than 30 to 60 seconds after adding reagent.

If an oxidase test is negative, it remains colorless. An oxidase test does not turn green or pink.

NEW QUESTION: 307

What is the term used to describe incidental laboratory findings that are often a result of the laboratory technique itself?

- A. Artifact
- B. Detritus
- C. Contamination
- D. By-product

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The term used to describe incidental and irrelevant clinical laboratory findings is an artifact. These may be due to technical error, but can also be due to limitations of the procedures. Artifacts are commonly found in diagnostic imaging techniques, such as radiography and ultrasonography, and can sometimes be used to better understand parts of the image.

A by-product is a term used to refer to a secondary or incidental product. Contamination is a term used to refer to an impurity or an unwanted constituent. Detritus is a term used to refer to refuse or debris.

NEW QUESTION: 308

A client brings her dog, guinea pig, and rabbit in for a joint appointment. What do you want to ensure you ask specifically about the guinea pig?

- A. How much exercise does the pet get?
- B. What brand of food do you feed?
- C. Do you have any health concerns about the pet?
- D. Are you providing vitamin C supplementation?

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Guinea pigs and primates cannot synthesize vitamin C and require supplementation. Guinea pigs lack the enzyme that converts glucose to ascorbic acid. While guinea pig pellets may be "supplemented" with vitamin C, vitamins degrade in this format; you have no idea how much the pet is getting daily. Ideally, we do not recommend pellet feeding this species at all. If guinea pigs eat sufficient amounts of fruits and vegetables containing vitamin C, they do not need extra supplementation. However, those fed pellets or insufficient fruit and vegetables should be given 50 mg of a vitamin C treat per day.

Questions to ask of all pets, but especially of guinea pigs, include:

- *What they feed - including all fruits and vegetables, feeding frequency, and quantities. If pellets are fed, we want to know the brand and the amount fed.
- *Inquire about exercise - rodents need exercise to maintain healthy digestion like other species.
- *Do they have any questions or concerns? Does the pet have any abnormalities?
- *What does the enclosure look like?
- *What do the feces look like?

Plenty of other questions can be asked and should be asked, especially with our small herbivorous animals. Remember that many health issues, including dental disease and obesity, occur in guinea pigs, secondary to improper husbandry. Getting a good history up front is crucial to allowing you to provide the owner with the best information possible for the pet.

NEW QUESTION: 309

In brachycephalic dogs, extubation should not occur until what action can occur?

- A. The dog's head is flexed forward
- B. The cuff is fully inflated
- C. The cuff is partially deflated
- D. The dog lifts its head without help

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Due to their unique anatomy and increased likelihood of respiratory problems, extubation should not occur in brachycephalic breeds until the dog is able to lift its head on its own. If the tube is removed before this, it could increase the risk of damaging the dog's airway (aspiration) or cause an upper airway obstruction (elongated soft palate).

The remaining options are incorrect (with rare exceptions). Extubation should occur after the cuff is fully deflated, not before. The neck should be in an extended, not bent, position. If the cuff is left fully inflated or the neck is not extended, the patient's larynx or tracheal mucosa could be damaged.

NEW QUESTION: 310

What is the most commonly used scalpel blade in small animal surgery?

- A. #10
- B. #15
- C. #20
- D. #22

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The #10 blade, which fits the Bard-Parker #3 scalpel handle, has a traditional curved shape with an unsharpened backside. It is most widely used in veterinary small animal surgery due to its versatility in making incisions in both skin and muscle tissue.

The #15 blade is used on the #3 handle and is used during small animal surgeries, but is more specific to delicate cuts and does not have the general use of the #10. The #20 and #22 blades are used on the #4 handle and are used for large animal surgery.



NEW QUESTION: 311

What is extra-label drug use?

- A. The use of drugs that have not been approved by the FDA
- B. The administration of several medications in combination
- C. The compounding of a number of substances in order to arrive at a single therapeutic compound otherwise unavailable
- D. Use of a drug in ways other than those listed on an FDA-approved label

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Extra-label drug use, sometimes referred to as "off-label drug use", is the use of a drug in ways other than those listed on an FDA-approved label. This could include use for a different species, other disease states, different dosages, or even another mode of administration. Extra-label drug use is often advantageous, even necessary. It allows veterinarians to use medications in ways that have not yet been thoroughly tested or approved for a specific species, but may still be helpful. This practice is regulated by the Animal Medicinal Drug Use Clarification Act and is not permitted in food-producing animals.

The administration of several medications in combination could involve extra-label use of one or more of the drugs. However, generally, extra-label use refers to the administration of one drug. The use of drugs that have not been approved by the FDA is incorrect because extra-label drug use involves an FDA-approved drug, but it is used in a manner not listed on the FDA-approved

label. The compounding of a number of substances to arrive at a single therapeutic compound otherwise unavailable is incorrect because extra-label drug use does not require the compounding of several substances.

NEW QUESTION: 312

What dietary supplement is often administered to promote joint health?

- A. Potassium
- B. Taurine
- C. Lysine
- D. Glucosamine

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Glucosamine is a nutraceutical, often given in conjunction with chondroitin, promoting cartilage formation and maintenance. This reportedly provides support for joint mobility.

Potassium, an electrolyte, promotes acid-base regulation, nerve transmission, and metabolic reactions. Taurine is an essential amino acid for a cat's diet. Lysine is an amino acid that may suppress feline herpesvirus infections, though studies are equivocal.

NEW QUESTION: 313

A full E-size oxygen tank contains 2200 psi and 660 L. An E tank volume in liters can be estimated by multiplying the psi by 0.3.

If the psi is 500, and a patient is under anesthesia at 2 L/min fresh gas flow, how much time is left before the tank runs out (not figuring in any safety margin)?

- A. 75 minutes
- B. 7.5 minutes
- C. 150 minutes
- D. 250 minutes

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Estimate the volume based on psi:

500 psi x 0.3 conversion factor = 150 liters left in the tank

Calculate time remaining:

150 liters / (2 L/min flow) = approximately 75 minutes

NEW QUESTION: 314

A veterinarian asks you to dispense Clavamox. These tablets are scored, suggesting halving the tablet is okay.

However, you must be sure to advise your client of all of the following, except:

- A. Make sure to use the remaining half of the tablet for the next dose
- B. Wrap the unused half of the tablet in the blister pack and put in a closed pill container
- C. Storage of the tablets should be below a maximum of 77°F (25°C)
- D. Clavamox is light-sensitive and must be kept in the blister pack until use

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Because the tablets are scored, the drug amount is uniformly contained within each half, permitting splitting. Thus, if giving half of a tablet, we can feel comfortable that the pet is getting the correct mg per dose. However, upon opening the blister pack, the medication can degrade easily, meaning drug stability may be negatively affected by halving the tablet. We want to protect the tablet from the air and moisture to minimize this degradation.

Therefore, the best practice recommendation is to have the client put the unused portion back into the blister wrapping and put it in a sealed pill container. This will protect it from the air.

Further, ensure clients are storing the tablets appropriately. They should not be refrigerated but should also not be kept in conditions at temperatures exceeding 77°F (25°C), such as outside, in a warm car, in a warm house, etc.

NEW QUESTION: 315

Which of the following post-op complications causes the most concern?

- A. Seroma
- B. Incisional erythema
- C. Dehiscence
- D. Hematoma

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Dehiscence is the opening of a surgical incision. The risks for tissue contamination and infection are very high locally and could lead to systemic infection. In abdominal or thoracic surgery cases, dehiscence could even result in death.

A small seroma (area of serum accumulation under the incision) may not require medical attention, but a large seroma may require drainage. Typically, the fluid will resorb with restricted activity and compression.

Incisional erythema, or redness around the incision, can be a normal post-op finding due to mild skin irritation from fur clipping or tissue handling. However, if the redness progresses or worsens, it could suggest infection and warrants doctor evaluation.

Bruising can be a normal post-operative finding along the incision site. But when larger blood vessels are damaged during surgery, a hematoma can develop. A hematoma will usually resorb with restricted activity and compression. Bruising or a hematoma may be early signs of infection, especially when accompanied by redness, heat, swelling, and pain, but usually bruising and hematomas resolve without intervention.

NEW QUESTION: 316

All of the following pain scales have been validated for use in small animals. All are approved for use by the American Animal Hospital Association (AAHA's 2022 Pain Management Guidelines for Dogs and Cats), except:

- A. Feline Musculoskeletal Pain Index (FMPI)
- B. UNESP-Botucatu Multidimensional Composite Pain Scale
- C. Feline Grimace Scale
- D. Colorado Feline Acute Pain Scale

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

According to the 2020 AAHA Pain Management Guidelines, a veterinarian or vet technician can use the Colorado Feline Acute Pain Scale to monitor acute pain. It provides a means to monitor pain and is easy to use. However, it has yet to be validated scientifically. It is a commonly-used scale, however, upon which other pain scales have been based.

The UNESP-Botucatu Multidimensional Composite Pain Scale is also used to monitor acute pain, is moderately easy to use, can be used by vets and techs, and has been scientifically validated.

The Feline Grimace Scale is also used by vets and techs for monitoring acute pain. It is simple to use and has been scientifically validated. It can be used for screening or monitoring for pain.

Finally, the FMPI is used to evaluate cats for chronic pain and osteoarthritis specifically, and is performed by an owner, simple to use, and validated.

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NEW QUESTION: 317

A patient's orders are to receive a fentanyl CRI at 5 mcg/kg/hr. Fentanyl comes in a 50 mcg/mL vial. The patient weighs 40 kg. The fentanyl will be administered via syringe pump and piggy-backed on crystalloid fluids.

What volume of fentanyl should be drawn into the syringe to provide the patient with a 6-hour supply?

- A. 24 mL
- B. 6 mL
- C. 12 mL
- D. 4 mL

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Calculate the mcg the patient will need per hour: $40 \text{ kg} \times (5 \text{ mcg/kg/hr}) = 200 \text{ mcg/hr}$ Multiply to calculate a 6-hour supply: $200 \text{ mcg/hr} \times 6 \text{ hrs} = 1200 \text{ mcg}$ per 6 hours Convert mcg to mL: $1200 \text{ mcg} / (50 \text{ mcg/mL}) = 24 \text{ mL}$

NEW QUESTION: 318

While digitalized radiography is the wave of today, some people may still maintain x-ray film and a darkroom. To preserve film, which of the following must occur?

- A. The safelight must have a proper filter
- B. All of these are correct

C. The safelight should be 2 feet or more from the workstation

D. The safelight bulb should be no more than 25 watts

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In a darkroom with x-ray film, one needs to ensure the unused film remains unexposed and, when processing, that the exposed film doesn't get damaged. To do so, one needs to see properly but safely to prevent film fogging.

Safelight has 3 characteristics to ensure fogging doesn't occur:

1. The bulb is no more than 15 watts
2. The safelight is mounted 4 feet or higher from the workstation. Light that is closer and higher intensity is more likely to cause film exposure.
3. The safelight must be properly filtered with a color, usually dark red, to ensure proper removal of the wavelength of light that the film is sensitive to.

NEW QUESTION: 319

You are asked to assist in managing a wound sustained by a hit by a car. The dog was stabilized overnight, and a light bandage was placed over the wound until the pet was stable enough to address the wound fully. The veterinarian advises that because the wound is open, contaminated, and happened over six hours ago, they plan to allow it to heal by second intention, at least initially, to permit debridement before attempting a primary closure.

All of the following are appropriate indications for using medicinal honey (Manuka honey) on the wound, except:

- A.** Bandages should remain in place for a minimum of 48 hours to permit effect
- B.** Creates a hypertonic environment
- C.** Provides an energy source for the healing cells
- D.** The inflammatory phase of wound healing

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Research shows that medicinal honey confers several benefits when applied to bandages for wound healing via second intention (non-surgical closure). These include:

- *It creates a hypertonic environment.
- *It provides energy sources for any healing cells.
- *It aids in debridement.
- *It aids in granulation formation. However, once granulation is present (no longer the inflammatory phase), discontinue use as it may permit desiccation or traumatize the newly growing tissue.
- *It is beneficial in burn healing.
- *It can be placed directly on the wound or impregnated/placed onto the bandage material.
- *It has a low pH.
- *It has hydrogen peroxide activity.
- *Its methylglyoxal component aids in antibacterial activity.
- *It has antiinflammatory activity.
- *It has antioxidant properties.

*It promotes debridement.

Please do not use medicinal honey on clean, granulating wounds. Because honey is acidic, once the inflammatory phase has ended and the granulation phase is ongoing, using honey could lead to overgranulation.

Make sure only medical-grade honey is used, as store-bought commercial honey could have bacterial contamination.

When using honey with a bandage, bandage changes must take place every 24 hours.

NEW QUESTION: 320

Pulmonary edema is classified into what two categories?

- A. Hypovolemic and hypervolemic
- B. Cardiogenic and noncardiogenic
- C. Peripheral and central
- D. Invasive and noninvasive

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Pulmonary edema is classified as either cardiogenic or noncardiogenic, based on the underlying cause. Cardiogenic pulmonary edema is caused by an increase in hydrostatic pulmonary pressure from heart failure. Noncardiogenic pulmonary edema is caused by a decrease in plasma oncotic pressure or altered capillary membrane permeability. Causes of non-cardiogenic pulmonary edema include electrocution and choking.

NEW QUESTION: 321

The veterinary surgeon has asked you to place their patient in dorsal recumbency for an upcoming procedure. Which of the following have they requested?

- A. The veterinary surgeon has asked for the patient to lay on their back with the abdomen and chest exposed
- B. The veterinary surgeon has asked for the patient to lay on their left side
- C. The veterinary surgeon has asked for the patient to lay on their right side
- D. The veterinary surgeon has asked for the patient to lay on their abdomen with the back and neck exposed

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

The dorsal recumbent position calls for the patient to lay on their back. This position is ideal for surgical procedures that require access to the abdominal and thoracic cavities.

The right lateral recumbency position calls for the patient to lay on their side with the right side down. The left lateral recumbency position calls for the patient to lay on their side with the left side down. The prone position calls for the patient to lay on their abdomen with the back and neck exposed.

NEW QUESTION: 322

What is the term used to describe an antiseptic agent that works by inhibiting the growth cycle of bacteria?

- A. Bactericidal
- B. Sterileagent
- C. Bacteriostatic
- D. Antibiotic

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 323

Which of the following drug combinations are administered concurrently to provide both pain relief and sedation?

- A. Acepromazine and hydromorphone
- B. Dexmedetomidine and atipamezole
- C. Lidocaine and bupivacaine
- D. Carprofen and PSGAG (polysulfated glycosaminoglycan)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 324

All of the following are true about using scruffing as a feline restraint except:

- A. Scruffing is less effective in overweight cats
- B. If a scruffed cat's behavior worsens, the handler should lift the cat off the surface for a few seconds by the scruff
- C. A cat's rear legs can be restrained while it is scruffed
- D. The handler should use a minimum amount of force when scruffing

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Scruffing is used when towels or other stress-free techniques have failed and sedation is not an option. To scruff a cat, hold the cat by the skin on the back of the neck using minimal force. For some cats, this is enough of a restraint to allow the procedure or exam to take place; for others, scruffing only worsens the cat's behavior. If the cat uses its rear legs to fight while being scruffed, they can be restrained as well.

Scruffing overweight and intact male cats can be difficult due to the smaller amount of loose skin over the neck, but it can still be fully effective.

Scruffed cats should never be lifted off the table or floor as it escalates fear, anxiety, and stress.

NEW QUESTION: 325

Opioids are combined with all except which of the following drug classes to produce neuroleptanalgesia?

- A. Anticholinergics
- B. Alpha2-adrenergic agonists
- C. Benzodiazepines
- D. Phenothiazines

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Opioids are combined with tranquilizers to produce neuroleptanalgesia. Opioids provide analgesia and sedation. Tranquilizers provide patient sedation and restraint.

Drug classes that can be used for sedation include alpha-2 adrenergic agonists, benzodiazepines, and phenothiazines.

Anticholinergic drugs are not anesthetics or sedatives but are instead used to manage bradycardia, excess salivation, and other negative parasympathetic effects from medications used to induce sedation or anesthesia.

NEW QUESTION: 326

How do surgical incisions for laparoscopic procedures compare to those for traditional surgical techniques?

- A. Longer
- B. More shallow
- C. Greater tissue dissection
- D. Smaller

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

NEW QUESTION: 327

The majority of scalpel blades have curved cutting surfaces. Which blade has a triangular shape and pointed tip that is best suited for stabbing incisions and tiny cuts?

- A. #10
- B. #11
- C. #12
- D. #15

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

A #11 blade is best used when severing ligaments. It has a triangular shape and a pointed tip. A #10 blade has a long, convex cutting edge and is used for large soft tissue incisions, most commonly for the skin.

A #12 blade has a sickle-shaped blade with the cutting surface on the concave interior aspect. It is used when incising along periosteal surfaces (for example, onychectomy and gingival flap elevation). Additionally, this type of blade works well when lancing abscesses.

A #15 blade has a similar shape but with a smaller cutting edge than a #10. It aids with smaller, precise incisions.

NEW QUESTION: 328

Radiation safety practices remain paramount. All of the following properties of ionizing radiation require this due diligence, except which of the following?

- A. Deterministic effects
- B. Stochastic effects
- C. Increases in red or white blood cells
- D. Create cellular damage

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Ionizing radiation poses risks to any tissue exposed. Effects can be stochastic, resulting from dose accumulation over time. Deterministic effects are also feasible, though rarely appreciated, but can include immediate effects such as burns, like sunburn. This is primarily a concern with oncologic uses of radiation. Finally, genetic effects occur due to cellular damage, negatively affecting the DNA of reproductive tissues. However, these effects may not manifest for generations to come.

Thus, radiation's effects can be immediate, over a lifetime, or even impact future generations. While dividing tissues, especially younger tissues and organs, suffer the most damage, those with high turnover and growth rates or those with high metabolic activity also may be negatively impacted. We can see anemias (low red blood cell counts), neoplasias, permanent reproductive damage, even corneal damage such as cataracts.

We would not expect to see an elevated white or red blood cell count.

NEW QUESTION: 329

According to the AVMA, all of the following are appropriate criteria in the provision of humane euthanasia, except:

- A. Ability to induce a loss of consciousness and, ultimately, death without fear, pain, or anxiety
- B. Humane killing
- C. Personnel safety
- D. Irreversibility

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The AVMA lists 12 criteria for humane euthanasia:

1. Ability to induce a loss of consciousness and, ultimately, death without triggering pain, distress, or fear
2. A reasonable time (short) to induce a loss of consciousness
3. Safety for staff and owners
4. Irreversibility
5. Reliability
6. The emotional effect on those present, including providers and owners
7. Compatibility with future examination (necropsy) - won't cause significant damage to the body
8. Drug availability, taking into consideration the potential for human drug abuse risk
9. Ability to maintain equipment (since we usually simply use an IV catheter and one-use syringes +/- extension sets, this is easily met in small animal medicine)
10. Safety for predators/scavengers when private burial is utilized and animals have been euthanized with lethal drugs
11. Compatibility with the individual animal, species, health status, and age of the patient
12. Compatibility with requirement and purpose

When referring to humane killing, think about hunters or sharpshooters used to cull deer when the herds exceed carrying capacity or use snap traps for rodent control. While these methods are humane, usually creating a rapid death, death may not be instantaneous, permitting a period of

stress, distress, or brief pain. Compare this to euthanasia methods that aim to be painless and distress-free.

NEW QUESTION: 330

Which route of administration describes the application to surfaces of the skin?

- A. Topical
- B. Subcutaneous
- C. Parenteral
- D. Intramuscular

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

*Topical: Applied to body surfaces; includes gels, foams, liquids, sprays, creams, powders, and ointments. Note: Transmucosal is the topical administration to the mucous membranes (gums).

*Parenteral: Non-orally administered medications, via injection (can be IM, IO, IV, or SQ)

*Subcutaneous (SQ or SC): Injected within the fat layer just below the skin

*Intramuscular (IM): Injected into a muscle

NEW QUESTION: 331

You have a small animal patient you classify as ASA III to V. Which of the following drugs should be avoided in the face of liver disease?

- A. Hydromorphone
- B. Propofol
- C. Acepromazine
- D. Etomidate

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In patients with significant liver disease to warrant an ASA III-V rating, acepromazine should not be utilized as it is metabolized via the liver and excreted via the kidneys.

When anesthetizing a patient with significant liver disease, recommendations include:

*Use reversible drugs whenever feasible

*Maintain with sevo or isoflurane

*Maintain blood pressure and fluid balance

*No premedication or use of an opioid, if needed

*Preoxygenation pre-induction is a must

*For mild to moderate disease, consider propofol, etomidate, or alfaxalone induction

*For severe disease, consider mask induction (however, many patients do not tolerate this stressor without premedication)

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NEW QUESTION: 332

What is the purpose of maintaining asepsis in surgery?

- A. Reduce surgical procedure time
- B. Decrease pain during the procedure
- C. Decrease microbial contamination
- D. Control bleeding

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Asepsis is the state in which no living organisms survive. Thus, no infectious particulates exist. Asepsis (also called aseptic technique) minimizes microbial contamination, decreasing surgical site infections. These principles apply to the surgeon (for example, scrubbing hands before gloving), the patient (clipping and scrubbing the surgical site), and supplies/equipment (using a designated room for surgery exclusively).

Using aseptic techniques increases preparation time before and after surgical procedures, but does not affect the actual procedure time and is not the purpose of asepsis. Hemostasis describes the control of bleeding. Analgesia and anesthesia are methods to decrease pain.

NEW QUESTION: 333

You are performing a dog dental cleaning, and you are concerned that there is gingival recession and want to measure the depth. What instrument will you reach for to measure the sulcus?

- A. Curette
- B. Periodontal probe
- C. Shepherd's hook
- D. Scaler

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Periodontal probes examine periodontal tissues for pocket depth, recession, and hyperplasia. They are smooth on all sides with a blunt tip. The normal sulcus depth in dogs is up to 3 mm, while in cats, up to 1 mm represents a healthy mouth.

Curettes have a cutting edge and rounded tip, so they can be used both above (supragingivally) and below (subgingivally) the gum line. Scalers, while similar to curettes, have a cutting edge and a sharp tip that can damage delicate gingiva, so they should only be used supragingivally.

Shepherd's hooks, or explorers, have smooth sides with a sharp tip. They can be used to detect subgingival calculus but do not have a sharp edge for removal.

NEW QUESTION: 334

Camelids can be classified as "Old World" or "New World." Which of the following is an example of an "Old World" camelid?

- A. Guanaco

- B. Camel
- C. Alpaca
- D. Llama

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Camels are an example of "Old World" camelids. Camels are either dromedary (one-humped) or Bactrian (two-humped). Camelids can live to be 20 years old, and they have three-compartment stomachs, which is similar to ruminants.

Llamas, alpacas, and guanacos are all classified as "New World" camelids.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition.
Pg 717.

NEW QUESTION: 335

You are a non-sterile technician assisting in surgery, and you are asked to pass something to the surgeon. You must move past the sterile technician or surgeon to do so. What is the safest way to do so, ensuring you maintain sterility?

- A. Your back to the surgeon's front
- B. Your front to the surgeon's back
- C. Front to front
- D. Back to back

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When passing by a sterile person intraoperatively, you want to ensure that you do not disrupt the sterile field. This means not brushing up against the instrument tray, patient drapes, or sterile personnel. You want to face back to back with whomever you must pass to do so. Remember, the back of the gown is not considered sterile.

The sterile area for scrubbed-in personnel would include the front of the gown extending below the shoulders to the waist or table level. The neckline, remember, is not sterile. So, even though the gown is tied in the back and covers the person, the back is not considered sterile. Thus, going back to back ensures you will not touch any portion of the sterile field.

All other responses would cause contamination.

NEW QUESTION: 336

Which wing trimming technique will completely prevent a bird from flight?

- A. Primary flight feathers
- B. Primary and secondary flight feathers
- C. Primary flight feathers on one wing only
- D. No technique is fully effective

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

No wing trimming technique will completely prevent a bird from flight. Permitting birds to fly gives them sufficient exercise and allows for healthy psychological development.

Trimming the primary and secondary flight feathers will provide the maximal flight restriction in birds, especially lighter birds. People often clip the primary feathers bilaterally, starting from the outside inwards. No more than 10 need be cut to minimize the risk of effective flight. Trimming just the primary flight feathers will help restrict the flight of large, heavier birds. Trimming the primary flight feathers on only one wing is not recommended, since it may injure the bird due to improper flight with the imbalance and possible circling or crashing.

NEW QUESTION: 337

The fallopian tubes are included in which of the major organ systems?

- A. Muscular
- B. Reproductive
- C. Integumentary
- D. Cardiovascular

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 338

A veterinarian orders tramadol (50 mg tablets): 100 mg PO BID PRN pain, #20. How would you explain these instructions to a pet owner?

- A. Give two tablets orally every 12 hours (twice daily) as needed for pain
- B. Give one tablet every 12 hours (twice daily) by mouth as needed until gone
- C. Give one tablet every 12 hours
- D. This is a pain medication that should be given twice a day for five days

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

It is essential to review every aspect of a prescription drug label when dispensing medication to a pet owner. Common terms should be used, not medical abbreviations.

Since the medication is a 50 mg tablet, two tablets are needed to achieve each full dose of 100 mg. The medical abbreviation "BID" means "two times a day," or every 12 hours. PO (Per Os) means "by mouth," which most owners will better understand as "orally." PRN (Per Required Need) indicates on an as-needed basis for pain. #20 indicates the total number of tablets dispensed.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 977.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 456-457.

NEW QUESTION: 339

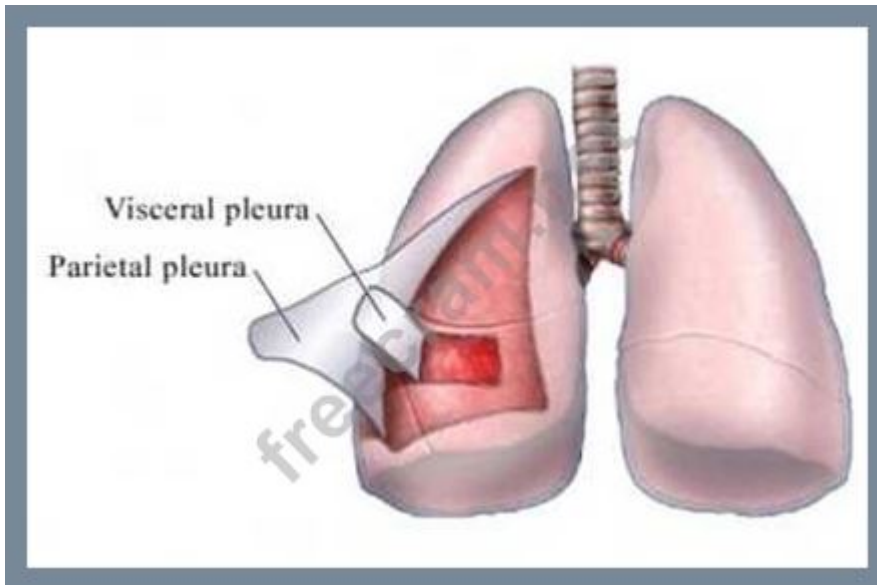
Where is the visceral pleura found?

- A. Covering the lungs
- B. Lining the abdominal cavity
- C. Covering the heart
- D. Lining the thoracic cavity

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The visceral pleura is the protective membrane covering the lungs.

The parietal pleura is attached to the inner wall of the thorax. The space between the visceral and parietal pleura is called the pleural space. The pericardium is the membrane that covers the heart. The peritoneum is the membrane that lines the abdomen.



NEW QUESTION: 340

Your veterinarian has just finished a new puppy visit with a five-month-old, recently adopted, male intact Labrador retriever. The veterinarian was rushing, having to cover all information on heartworm prevention, vaccines, and more. She casually mentions to the owner that the dog is unilaterally cryptorchid and that he should be neutered between 6 to 12 months of age. The owner tells you she was planning to breed him, and the vet states that is against medical advice. The veterinarian leaves the room for an emergency, leaving you with the owner. The owner asks why she shouldn't breed the dog.

All of the following would be correct, except:

- A. Testosterone is still produced, regardless of the presence of testicles in the scrotum or abdomen
- B. Testicles retained in the abdomen are at risk for cancer
- C. There is no genetic link to cryptorchidism
- D. Testicles retained in the abdomen are generally not fertile

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

There is, in fact, a genetic link to cryptorchidism, commonly seen in family lines, though a genetic test to identify possible candidates has not yet been elucidated. It is thought to be a sex-linked autosomal recessive trait.

All other statements are factual. The temperature within the abdomen is too high, and spermatogenesis does not occur unless the testicle has descended. Testicles retained in the abdomen are at higher risk for neoplasia. The retained testicle produces testosterone despite the undescended location. Thus, animals bilaterally cryptorchid will display secondary male sex characteristics despite no exterior testicles.

NEW QUESTION: 341

In pharmacology, what is an agonist?

- A. A drug used to kill cells and/or microorganisms
- B. A drug that binds to and activates a receptor
- C. A drug that counters the effect of another substance
- D. A drug used to alter how the kidneys balance body water

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

An agonist is a drug that binds to and activates a receptor, exerting an effect.

An antagonist is a drug that counters the effect of another substance, the agonist. A chemotherapy agent is a drug used to kill cells and/or microorganisms. A diuretic drug is used to alter how the kidneys balance body water.

NEW QUESTION: 342

What is surfactant?

- A. The substance that reduces surface tension in alveoli
- B. The enzyme responsible for the digestion of lactose
- C. The first milk secreted in the 0-48 hours following parturition
- D. The alkaline fluid secreted by the liver to aid in food digestion

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Surfactant is a lipoprotein produced by alveolar epithelial cells. This substance reduces the surface tension of water molecules within the alveoli (small sacs in the lungs), thereby preventing alveoli collapse..

Bile is an alkaline fluid secreted by the liver that aids in food digestion. Colostrum is the first milk produced in the first 0-48 hours following parturition. Lactase is the enzyme responsible for the digestion of lactose.

NEW QUESTION: 343

Which choice correctly describes a therapeutic use for albuterol?

- A. Antiemetic
- B. Antimicrobial
- C. Increase in gastrointestinal absorption
- D. Bronchodilation

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Albuterol is a bronchodilator (dilates the airways), used most commonly to treat cough, asthma, and bronchospasm. It is typically administered by inhalation, but oral formulations are available. Albuterol does not increase gastrointestinal absorption, work as an antiemetic (decrease nausea), or have antimicrobial (treats infections) properties.

NEW QUESTION: 344

Which of the following is performed first when dehorning a five-day-old doe kid?

- A. Administration of local anesthesia via a ring block
- B. The horn bud should be burned with a dehorning iron

- C. The surface surrounding the horn bud should be numbed with a topical ointment
- D. The horn bud should be clamped with mosquito forceps for 30 seconds

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Since dehorning is a painful procedure that causes stress, local anesthesia should be administered first. Young goats are very sensitive to pain and analgesia is paramount to ensure shock prevention. Ring blocks are most commonly performed, but it is also possible to block both the cornual zygomatic temporal and infratrochlear nerve branches.

Following anesthesia, the horn bud is burned with a dehorning gun. This process should be repeated until a copper-colored skin ring appears around the base of the horn bud. Buck kids should be dehorned between 3 to 5 days, and doe kids should be dehorned between 5 to 7 days. Mosquito forceps and topical ointments are not used for the dehorning process.

NEW QUESTION: 345

When a bird owner needs to bring their bird into the veterinary office for examination, the owner should be told all except which of the following?

- A. Secure the bird in its cage to bring it in
- B. Bring a sample of the bird's food
- C. Clean the cage prior to bringing in the bird
- D. Cover the cage with a blanket to protect the bird from the weather during transportation

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When transporting a bird to a vet's office, owners should be told to bring the bird in a secured carrier or its cage. If the cage itself doesn't accompany the bird, a picture of the set-up at home helps the vet determine any deficiencies or cause for concern for safety. A sample of the bird's droppings is necessary for a full examination, and it is easy for a vet tech to collect this from the cage. If the owner chooses to bring the bird in a carrier, they should also bring a sample of the bird's droppings.

Both cages and carriers should be well-secured to prevent harm and escape.

The owner should bring a blanket to cover the cage or carrier to protect the bird from precipitation and cold temperatures. Additionally, covering their eyes and ensuring darkness helps lessen stress and anxiety.

The veterinarian will also want to assess a sample of the bird's food.

NEW QUESTION: 346

Which type of disorders are evaluated for by testing synovial fluid?

- A. Hepatic dysfunction
- B. Joint disorders
- C. Brain disorders
- D. Hypoadrenocorticism (Addison's disease)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Synovial fluid is a viscous fluid found in the joint spaces. This fluid is analyzed for color, clarity, thickness, and content in the diagnosis of various joint disorders. A synovial fluid analysis is conducted when a patient shows indications of joint injury, redness, inflammation, or swelling. Synovial fluid sampling (arthrocentesis) and analysis would not be indicated for the diagnosis of intracranial disease, hepatic dysfunction, or hypoadrenocorticism.

Clinical Anatomy and Physiology for Veterinary Technicians 3rd Edition. Pg 205.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 118.

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NEW QUESTION: 347

At what approximate angle should the sharpening stone and the blade's face be when sharpening instruments?

- A. 150 degrees
- B. 110 degrees
- C. 75 degrees
- D. 210 degrees

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

When sharpening any instrument, always ensure you are close to a 110-degree angle. With curettes, remember to sharpen the toe area. Sharpening guides help explain this clearly and should be followed until you become a pro at instrument sharpening.

Thus, 75, 150, and 210 degrees would be incorrect and insufficiently sharpen an instrument.

NEW QUESTION: 348

When hauling a horse with a limb injury, the trailer should be equipped with partitions to provide the horse with additional support. If the horse has a front limb injury, how should the horse be transported?

- A. With its head tied tightly toward the front of the trailer
- B. With its head tied loosely toward the front of the trailer
- C. With its head tied tightly toward the rear of the trailer
- D. With its head tied loosely toward the rear of the trailer

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 349

When a horse cannot stand or ambulate, it is at risk for all except which of the following?

- A. Muscle damage
- B. Decubital ulcers
- C. Urinary tract infection
- D. Ileus

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 350

What type of cleaning and sterilization is recommended for use with endoscopes?

- A. Flash sterilization
- B. High-level disinfection (HLD)
- C. Cold sterilization
- D. Ethylene oxide (gas) sterilization

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

To answer this question, you want to think about what you are trying to accomplish and if it is feasible. Endoscopes are manually cleaned after disassembly. An enzymatic cleaner should be used to break up organic matter and remove debris (many products are inactivated by organic matter). Always use products approved for use on the endoscope and its working parts. Once sufficient time has passed, rinsing the scope and components with distilled water is appropriate. Purging the channels without caps is also warranted before embarking on the disinfection process to help lessen contamination and dilution of the disinfection process.

High-level disinfection (HDL) is then recommended. The endoscopy cannot tolerate sterilization via ethylene oxide (gas) or steam-type sterilization methods. HDL is a cleaning modality that can eliminate all microorganisms except bacterial spores present in high numbers. Since endoscopes are semicritical items and not likely to contact nonintact skin, these spores are likely inconsequential in most circumstances.

The most commonly used FDA-approved product is Cidex OPA, an alkylating agent. Submerging the unit in this product for 40-60 minutes (and no longer) is sufficient. Once removed, all components must be flushed and rinsed with sterile or filtered water. If the only available option is tap water, it is recommended to have a final rinse with 70% alcohol. Purge the unit with air and hang it to dry or mount it in a well-ventilated area.

Cold sterilization is, in a way, a somewhat high-level disinfection process rather than true sterilization. Still, it is not acceptable for endoscopic instruments and the unit itself. Cold sterilization occurs when instruments are immersed in a disinfectant, thereby reducing contamination. This may be performed on instruments that cannot have repeated exposure to steam, or for which steam sterilization is contraindicated. Alcohol or glutaraldehyde is often used for this type of sterilization.

Flash sterilization is a variation on standard steam methods. The item being flashed is placed in an open tray or rigid container that permits rapid steam penetration. It lacks protective packaging and doesn't provide a means for biological indicators to tell effectiveness. This is often used for

items that cannot be packaged and then stored. We may use this for orthopedic scores or plates, but it is not acceptable for use with endoscopic equipment.

NEW QUESTION: 351

What concern may we have with ruminants and similar GI tracts like those found in camelids when administering pain medications?

- A.** Clinical studies do not show the clinical efficacy of most pain medications in these species
- B.** Alpha2-agonists and butorphanol, commonly used in horses, do not cause sufficient sedation in ruminants/camelids
- C.** Oral drugs may be inactivated in the rumen (ruminants) or third compartment (camelids)
- D.** The economic cost of pain management is high in these species

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Correct answer: Oral drugs may be inactivated in the rumen (ruminants) or third compartment (camelids) Because of the rumen or similar structures, oral drugs may become inactivated. Thus, using medications intravenously or ensuring the drugs have been studied in at least one species with similar GI tracts may help to ensure adequate pain management.

The economic cost of pain management being high in these species is not generally the issue. While economics plays a significant role in herd management in various production animals, drug costs are based on the total dose given (mg/kg) and vary with the patient's dosage range. Cost can be a limiting factor, but providing pain management shouldn't be compromised or sacrificed. Clinical studies do not show the clinical efficacy of most pain medications in these species. While it is true that many drug studies have not been done on all ruminants and camelid species, enough studies have been done to show that drug absorption and activation differ across various metabolic pathways and with varying GI tracts. Thus, information can be extrapolated for similar species. Additionally, trial and error and case reports become paramount in developing clinical evidence supporting or against various pain management options. Some drugs may need to be dosed at higher rates to ensure the effect, while others may warrant different choices altogether. Alpha2-agonists and butorphanol, commonly used in horses, do not cause sufficient sedation in ruminants/camelids is not valid. Actually, one needs to be more careful with dosing these drugs because they can cause profound sedation in camelids and should be reserved for camelids primarily when sedation is warranted.

NEW QUESTION: 352

What factor makes mask inductions impractical?

- A.** Financially prohibitive
- B.** Equipment is not readily available
- C.** Able to be used with only one type of inhalant
- D.** Struggling patients

Answer: **D** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

When mask inductions are performed, it is common for patients to struggle. Other concerns include waste anesthetic gas exposure, inability to protect the patient's airway, and difficulty

quickly transitioning to a smooth anesthetic plane. Patients struggle due to anxiety, stress, and fear. In patients that are conscious, it is not recommended to use masks or box inductions without injectable medications on board.

The remaining options are incorrect: mask inductions are not financially prohibitive, they are able to be used with several different inhalants, and equipment is readily available.

NEW QUESTION: 353

The lengths of gestation for animals vary widely. What is the usual length of gestation for swine?

- A. 150 days
- B. 340 days
- C. 114 days
- D. 283 days

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The usual length of gestation for swine is 114 days, better known and more easily remembered as 3 months, 3 weeks, and 3 days.

The usual length of gestation for cows is 283 days or 9 months. The usual length of gestation for sheep and goats is 150 days or 5 months. The usual length of gestation for llamas is 340 days or 11.5 months, with a wider variation accepted compared to other species.

NEW QUESTION: 354

In veterinary medicine, what is a commonly used colloid?

- A. Dextrose
- B. Potassium chloride
- C. Hypertonic saline
- D. VetStarch

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

VetStarch is a synthetic colloid frequently used in resuscitation during veterinary emergencies. It is a newer colloid with minimal coagulation impact, unlike hydroxyethyl starch and other older colloids.

Dextrose is sugar, commonly added to crystalloid fluids, thus, not a colloid. Hypertonic saline has many similar uses in emergency situations as colloids, but it is a crystalloid. Potassium chloride is a fluid additive, not a colloid.

NEW QUESTION: 355

What would not be needed to ensure your chemistry and CBC machines are appropriately cared for and running smoothly?

- A. Run regular quality control testing
- B. Ensure you have enough supplies to run the typical caseload needed for the week ahead
- C. Follow the manufacturer's operating instructions at all times
- D. Turn them off every night to allow them to power down

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The machines do not have to be powered down at night, and as many practices run 24/7, there is no reason they cannot run 24/7. The reason for shutting them down when a practice closes overnight would simply be to conserve the light source.

All of the other listed options describe machine care and maintenance. You want to ensure that quality control occurs regularly and per manufacturer specs. You may need to run it if you get errors or funky results.

You always want to ensure you have enough supplies for quality control and testing. You never know what your caseload will be, so anticipating the load and preparing may be the difference between life and death.

Of course, always follow the proper operating instructions to ensure accurate, timely, and consistent results.

NEW QUESTION: 356

You have a five-year-old FS Dachsund presenting with proprioceptive deficits. When talking with the owner, you discuss signs of these deficits and how to interpret if the pet is in pain. What statement would be correct for you to inform your client?

- A.** Even though your dog cannot move the back leg, she is likely in pain
- B.** Even if the dog has lameness in addition to the walking or standing changes, she is not likely in pain
- C.** Even though your dog cannot use the back leg properly, she is not likely in pain
- D.** Dragging a limb, wobbliness, or crossing a limb over another while standing, doesn't mean your dog is in pain

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Proprioception refers to your brain's primarily subconscious awareness about where your body is in space. This ability helps the patient stand upright and have one's feet in the right place, underneath them, but without crossing the limbs or losing their balance. It helps to allow one to remain steady when standing.

To assess proprioception, you would want to assess the patient's ability to correct where the foot is in space. If you knuckle a foot over, the pet should immediately return the foot to the normal position (palmar or plantar surface flat on the ground). When there is a disconnect between the brain and the spinal column, this correction may be sluggish or not occur at all.

Proprioception occurs thanks to a variety of stretch receptors in the various skeletal muscles, ligaments, joint capsules, and tendons that help inform the central nervous system about various body states. This includes limb movement, joint position, muscle contraction, flexion, and the amount of tension applied to the various parts of the body. This allows the brain to send proper signals to the different body parts to maintain normal movement, posture, and stability.

When discussing signs of loss of proprioception with the owner, you would discuss the following clinical signs:

- *Ataxia
- *Dragging a limb
- *Crossing one limb in front of the other

*Paresis (decreased ability to move the limb, weaker muscle contractions and movement)

*Paralysis (complete inability to move the muscles of the limb at all)

These signs by themselves do not demonstrate pain. However, it is your job to discuss with the owner that when these signs are present, they suggest a problem such as intervertebral disc disease (IVDD), another neurological or musculoskeletal problem, or both. Given the breed, IVDD is the most commonly seen disease, and pain is expected.

Once you have evaluated the dog, you likely find signs of back pain and the aforementioned possible proprioceptive abnormalities.

Signs of pain associated with IVDD in dogs may include:

*Restlessness

*Inability to get comfortable

*Lameness in one or more legs

*Reluctance to move

*Abnormal gait

*Turning and looking at a painful area

*Stretching more than normal

*Hesitancy in jumping up on the couch or going upstairs

*Not wanting to play or not playing as often or as long as normal

*Abnormal posture in the hind/along the back

*Hiding

*Behavioral changes such as intolerance with brushing or grooming

*Looking awkward or uncomfortable when sitting/trying to rest

Patients with IVDD may react in a variety of ways when palpated, including ventroflexion in areas of pain when deep palpation is applied, referred abdominal pain, collapse, or weakness in the limb(s). They may flinch more easily, turn to look at you, or nip when feeling along with painful areas.

Thus, even paralyzed dogs can be painful in non-paralyzed limbs, along the spine, or in other areas. While sometimes balance changes may not be associated with pain, generally speaking, one should assume they are painful until proven otherwise.

NEW QUESTION: 357

A dog with methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus pyoderma* has been prescribed dilute bleach sprays topically. Instructions are to make a 1:32 dilution. The owner wants to prepare this in an empty gallon jug. There are 16 cups in a gallon.

How much bleach should she put in the jug before then filling it to the top with water?

A. 1/2 cup

B. 1 cup

C. 1/4 cup

D. 1/8 cup (1 ounce)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Most households in the United States use ounces and gallons, but most medical calculations are performed with the metric system. It's important to be familiar with these conversions.

To make a 1:32 dilution in a container holding 16 cups, the owner would add 1/2 cup of bleach to the jug, then fill it with 15.5 cups of water to make 16 cups total.

NEW QUESTION: 358

What is the most effective treatment for recurrent cases of feline chronic gingivostomatitis?

- A. Corticosteroids
- B. Antibiotics
- C. Full-mouth extractions
- D. Cyclosporine

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Feline chronic gingivostomatitis is a condition in which excessive inflammation appears in the presence of minimal and often no calculus. While the cause is not fully understood, it is believed to be a hypersensitivity reaction to plaque, potentially in combination with another immune system disorder (FeLV and FIV, for example). This condition was previously called lymphocytic plasmacytic stomatitis.

Corticosteroids, cyclosporine, and antibiotics often temporarily improve the clinical signs of inflammation and infection, but signs return once these treatments are discontinued. Treating the primary problem, the presence of plaque, is essential for long-term resolution. Even with meticulous daily home dental care, clinical signs typically persist to some extent. Full mouth extractions provide up to 80% of patients with a lifetime cure. Teeth removal alleviates chronic pain and inflammation and improves the overall quality of life.

NEW QUESTION: 359

Calcium hydroxide appears as what color when fully saturated with carbon dioxide?

- A. Orange
- B. Purple
- C. Pink
- D. Black

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The CO₂-absorbent canister of the rebreathing circuit holds granules that absorb carbon dioxide. This prevents the patient from inhaling dangerous levels of carbon dioxide gas. When granules of calcium hydroxide are fully saturated with carbon dioxide, they become hard and turn progressively blue or purple, indicating the need to change the granules. This reaction only lasts a few hours before the granules return to off-white.

The other options are incorrect because calcium hydroxide appears blue to purple when fully saturated with carbon dioxide, not pink, black, or orange.

NEW QUESTION: 360

Which of the following is most commonly used for the induction of anesthesia in avian patients?

- A. Dexmedetomidine
- B. Butorphanol
- C. Midazolam
- D. Isoflurane

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Inhalants, such as isoflurane and sevoflurane, combined with oxygen, are most commonly used for anesthetic inductions in avian patients.

Prior to induction, patients should be premeditated with a sedative to prevent stress prior to induction. Gas induction without pain medication and sedation is extremely anxiety-inducing and against medical advice. Commonly, avian patients will receive anti-anxiety medications such as a benzodiazepine like midazolam and a pain med/sedative like butorphanol. Other sedatives used in mammalian species, such as dexmedetomidine, are not currently recommended for use in birds, due to cardiac side effects and lack of scientific evidence-based support for their use.

The recommended protocol for gas induction is to preoxygenate avian patients for 2 to 5 minutes, then slowly increase the inhalant concentration until an appropriate anesthetic plane is reached and intubation can occur with ease.

Both butorphanol, while a great sedative with mild analgesic properties, and midazolam, an anti-anxiety medication, would not be sufficient alone to induce an anesthetic plane.

Dexmedetomidine, as stated above, is contraindicated in the species.

NEW QUESTION: 361

All of the following may be signs of nervousness, aggression, or fear in a rabbit except:

- A. Ears down
- B. High-pitched scream
- C. Stomping or kicking of the hind feet
- D. Urine spraying

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Rabbits, when stressed, may simply freeze. However, many will stomp their back legs or kick outward/backward with them. Some rabbits may spray urine when scared, while others may vocalize with a high-pitched eerie scream. When stressed, rabbits hold their ears standing up and alert.

Knowing this helps you recognize when the patient is stressed and on alert. Always remember to protect the rabbit and hold it in a way that prevents them from using those forceful legs to kick out and risk fracturing their spine.

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NEW QUESTION: 362

The transport and shipping of specimens occurs daily in veterinary medicine. Which of the following should not be done when preparing and shipping a wide variety of samples to the appropriate laboratories for evaluation?

- A. Place all samples into appropriately labeled, zip-locked bags, and place in a courier box or hand them directly to the courier
- B. Ensure any commercial transport medium (i.e., culterettes) are sealed properly
- C. Refrigerate or freeze all samples
- D. Label specimens with the client's name, date, pet, sample type, test desired

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When shipping samples to an outside lab, one must ensure that the samples remain viable. Thus, most specimens benefit from refrigeration, which helps organisms stay viable. However, tests that are not looking for organisms, like some blood samples, may need to be frozen or kept at room temperature. As a general rule, it is safe to refrigerate unless told otherwise.

For any commercial carriers and outside lab pick-ups, place all samples into appropriately labeled, zip-locked bags and place them in a courier box or hand them directly to the courier.

Always label specimens with the client's name, date, pet, sample type, and the desired test. Make sure that information aligns with any paperwork that accompanies the bloodwork.

Ensure any commercial transport medium (i.e., culterettes) are adequately sealed. Some of the various containers may have a bit of liquid in them. One needs to ensure any culture tubes, blood tubes, and other samples have the lids tightly secured and are placed in an appropriate bag in case of spillage.

NEW QUESTION: 363

You are asked to set up the endoscopy for a moderate-sized reptile. What size of rigid endoscope would be appropriate?

- A. 1.9-cm zero-degree rigid scope
- B. 1.9-mm zero-degree rigid scope
- C. 5-mm zero-degree rigid scope
- D. 3.5-mm 30-degree rigid scope

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The standard rigid endoscope most commonly used in small animals for laparoscopy and thoracoscopy is a 5-mm zero-degree rigid scope. For most of our pet exotics, including small reptiles, ferrets, rabbits, guinea pigs, and most birds, a scope of 1.9- or 2.7-mm diameter and zero- or 30-degree lenses are recommended.

NEW QUESTION: 364

All of the following questions should be asked when triaging a canine patient presenting with an acute abdomen except?

- A. Does your dog have diarrhea?
- B. Is your dog vomiting or regurgitating?
- C. When were your dog's vaccines administered?
- D. Is your dog spayed or neutered?

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Specifically for an acute abdomen, we want to know if the patient is vomiting or regurgitating. Often, this requires further inquiry of the owner because they usually don't know. They either didn't witness the event but said they were vomiting because they found the vomitus or didn't understand the difference. Vomiting is an active process where abdominal action/pumping is often seen, whereas regurgitation passively occurs. Dogs who regurge often simply open their mouths, and fluid, food, or material comes out.

It is important to know if the patient has diarrhea as well. Many dogs with acute foreign bodies have not yet developed diarrhea because the GI tract has slowed down or the stool has yet to be evacuated. Others may have infectious causes for the disease and thus, may start with diarrhea and progress to vomiting. Therefore, timing is relevant.

It is also important to know if the dog is spayed or neutered because, in intact females, the number one differential for a dog who is vomiting and/or has diarrhea has to be a pyometra (deadly uterine infection). If they are not spayed, ask follow-up questions such as: When was the last heat? Have they seen any vaginal discharge? Make sure to then ask if they are drinking excessively. In unneutered males or males presumed neutered but neutered at a shelter, retained testicles causing illness could be possible.

Thus, because history is also a necessary component, asking about when the dog's vaccines were administered is the least important question. This becomes an issue if parvovirus or distemper may be suspected. If vaccines are up to date in an adult dog, these are highly unlikely. But if the dog was recently adopted, even if over 1 year of age, but never got vaccines, infectious diseases have to be included on the differential lists. However, relative to the other three options, asking this question is the least important.

NEW QUESTION: 365

All of the following are crystalloid fluids, except:

- A. Normosol R
- B. Hydroxyethyl starch
- C. 0.9% NaCl
- D. Plasmalyte 148

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Crystalloids and colloids are two classes of intravenous fluids. Hydroxyethyl starch (hestastarch) is a synthetic colloid fluid, not a crystalloid. Recently, concern has been raised about the safety of hydroxyethyl starch and the increased risk of renal injury and coagulopathies.

Examples of crystalloid solutions are 0.9% NaCl, Plasmalyte 148, and Normosol R.

NEW QUESTION: 366

Propofol is ideal in which of the following surgical situations?

- A. Very brief and very invasive procedure
- B. Extended duration, but minimally invasive procedure
- C. Extended duration and invasive procedure
- D. Very brief and minimally invasive procedure

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Propofol is a nonbarbiturate hypnotic agent. For very short-term anesthesia as a sole agent, a single intravenous bolus of propofol generally only lasts 2 to 5 minutes. It is most commonly used as an anesthetic induction agent.

Propofol provides poor analgesia and is not appropriate for invasive procedures alone.

NEW QUESTION: 367

Which of the following hand instruments is used to remove subgingival dental calculus?

- A. Probe
- B. Curette
- C. Scaler
- D. Explorer

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Curettes have a cutting edge and rounded tip, so can be used both above (supragingivally) and below the gumline (subgingivally). Scalers are similar to curettes in that they have also have a cutting edge. In contrast to curettes, they have a sharp tip that can damage delicate gingiva, so should only be used supragingivally.

Probes are used to examine the periodontal tissues for pocket depth, recession, and hyperplasia. They are smooth on all sides with a blunt tip.

Explorers have smooth sides with a sharp tip. They can be used to detect subgingival calculus, but do not have a sharp edge for removal.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 682-684.

NEW QUESTION: 368

If a veterinarian was performing a routine dissection of fibrous tissue (for example, the linea alba), which type of scissors would most likely be used?

- A. Iris scissors
- B. Metzenbaum scissors
- C. Mayo scissors
- D. Lister scissors

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Mayo scissors are most often used for routine dissections. Mayo scissors are heavy-duty scissors, used to cut fascia tissue and other dense tissues.

Metzenbaum scissors are used for delicate dissections, such as cutting through thin muscle and fat tissue. Iris scissors are used for fine detailed ophthalmic work. Lister scissors are used for cutting bandages.

NEW QUESTION: 369

What is the name of the surgery that involves cutting into the chest wall?

- A. Thoracoplasty
- B. Thoracotomy
- C. Thoracectomy
- D. Thoracostomy

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Thoracotomy is the name of the surgery that involves cutting into the chest wall. A thoracotomy is a surgical incision (-otomy) into the chest wall (thorax).

Thoracectomy is the name of the surgery that involves cutting into the ribs.

Thoracostomy is the term used when a small incision is made into the chest wall, such as when placing a thoracostomy tube.

Thoracoplasty is the surgical removal of the ribs.

Clinical Anatomy and Physiology for Veterinary Technicians 3rd Edition. Pg 371.

NEW QUESTION: 370

Chlorpromazine has all of the following effects except

- A. Antiemetic
- B. Sedation
- C. Antihistamine
- D. Analgesic

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Chlorpromazine, a phenothiazine tranquilizer, works by blocking dopamine receptors, leading to tranquilization and sedation. There are several effects beyond the typical sedation purposes, including antihistamine and antiemetic benefits.

Chlorpromazine does not have any analgesic properties.

NEW QUESTION: 371

Which method should be used to obtain a sterile urine sample?

- A. Urethral catheterization
- B. Cystocentesis
- C. Abdominocentesis
- D. Voided catch

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Cystocentesis is the preferred method of urine collection. Urine is aspirated from the bladder with a needle inserted through the abdominal wall and into the bladder. Cystocentesis is least likely to produce a contaminated sample.

A voided sample (i.e., a urine sample collected first thing in the morning using a midstream free catch method) is an alternative choice after cystocentesis. This technique is used in humans, because a human can be directed to get a midstream sample without contamination. This is not recommended for animals.

Urethral catheterization may be preferred after the cystocentesis method of obtaining sterile urine samples in limited instances.

Abdominocentesis is a procedure in which fluid is aspirated from the abdominal cavity, not the urinary bladder.

NEW QUESTION: 372

What is Etomidate and when would it be used?

- A.** Barbiturate
- B.** Short-acting, injectable hypnotic-sedative
- C.** Dissociative
- D.** Ultra-short acting injectable anesthetic

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Etomidate is a short-acting, injectable hypnotic-sedative used for the induction phase of anesthesia in dogs and cats. The benefits include cardiovascular and respiratory sparing effects. Additionally, it can decrease increased ocular pressure and intracranial pressure. Its margin of safety is much higher than propofol and other drugs. Often, it is reserved for patients with heart or lung disease. By administering multi-modal premeditation, side effects are minimized with this drug.

Barbiturates used to be commonly used in anesthesia, pentobarbital sodium. They are most commonly used for euthanasia at this time.

Alfaxalone is a controlled, ultra-short acting injectable anesthetic comparable to propofol in effect. Side effect risks include CNS and respiratory depression and low blood pressure.

Dissociatives are commonly used in anesthesia or to provide sedation, but are commonly used in combination with tranquilizers and/or opioids for a variety of benefits and effects. These types of medications can cause normal to increased muscular tone. Additionally, they may increase heart rate and blood pressure. Lastly, they can cause sensitivity to light and sound.

NEW QUESTION: 373

When storing a urine sample to be sent to the lab, which of the following is not critical?

- A.** The pet's current diet
- B.** Note the method of urine collection and time collected
- C.** Ensure the sample is in a leak-proof, non-breakable container with a tight lid to prevent spillage
- D.** Time and date of urine collection

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

While it is important to note the pet's current diet, as it can affect properties in the urine, it isn't key to urinalysis evaluation unless the sample is specifically post-prandial, but then just the time is important, exactly what it ate is not critical to evaluation.

Factors that are critical include:

1. No exposure to light
2. Proper storage - refrigerate if not being used immediately and return to room temperature before evaluating
3. Store a maximum of 24 hours
4. Ensure leak-proof containers and non-breakable containers with tight lids to prevent spillage
5. Note the time of urine collection: this includes first-urine of the morning, post-prandial sample (3-6 hours post may be more reflective of diet, while immediately after eating, the urine is usually more acidic)
6. Note if the urine timing was random vs. timed, or singular vs. serial
7. Ensure proper tube labeling with patient's name, unique identifier, and if being sent to an outside lab, clinic information

NEW QUESTION: 374

Which of the following is true regarding drug disposal?

- A. Storage and disposal recommendations are established by the drug manufacturer
- B. Pesticides and rodenticides should be disposed of after 10 years
- C. Unused drugs should never be flushed, thrown in the trash, or dumped down the drain
- D. Standard expiration dates are not required to be included on drug products

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Due to both known and unknown effects that pharmacological agents can have on the environment, animals, and humans, unused drugs should never be flushed, thrown in the trash, or dumped down the drain. Expired and unused drugs should be returned to the drug manufacturer or to a reverse distribution company (RDC) that can dispose of or destroy drugs effectively.

Pesticides, including rodenticides and insecticides, are regulated by the EPA. They should be disposed of after 5 years, not 10 years.

While storage recommendations are established by the drug manufacturer and are included in package inserts, disposal is governed by the FDA, EPA, the Department of Environmental Quality, and local pharmacy boards.

The FDA requires that standard expiration dates, including the day, month, and year, are included on drug products.

NEW QUESTION: 375

Opioids are commonly used for analgesia in veterinary medicine, more commonly in the hospital setting than at home. This is partly due to the risk of abuse by the pet parent or family, as well as restrictions with prescribing and side effects in our patients.

Opioids can make patient pain assessment more difficult when used for pain management in post-op patients. This can commonly occur for all of the following reasons except?

- A. Excess sedation
- B. Constipation
- C. Respiratory depression
- D. Hyperactivity

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Hyperactivity is not a common side effect of opioids, though all individuals react differently.

Therefore, some patients may be dysphoric and seem overly active, unable to settle, rammy, or more. They may seem to be in pain but are, in fact, on too high of a dose of the opioids or reacting poorly to the drug administered. This could be the current pain med or even anesthetic drugs still in the system.

Opioids vary in their effects on respiration. Morphine tends to have the most significant impact. At the same time, fentanyl seems well-tolerated and least likely to cause changes in breathing.

Usually, this isn't a concern unless the patient has an underlying disease.

Many patients on opioids post-op may be sleepy. That is a normal effect of opioids as well as post-anesthesia. Patients who are dysphoric, on too high of a drug dose, or have an underlying disease, may need dose adjustments to prevent excess sedation. For others, our goal may be to keep the pet sedated to avoid high levels of anxiety, avoid trauma to the incision as they recover, or because of their uncooperative normal disposition. It is not always an undesirable effect but can make monitoring for the presence of pain challenging.

If a patient has had GI surgery of some kind, we do not want to decrease GI motility and want to encourage both eating and defecation. However, because opioids can cause ileus, we may mask GI complications by their administration. On the other hand, pain delays healing, and without opioids, most patients would fare much worse. We can always improve motility with medications and IV fluids.

NEW QUESTION: 376

What is a Gelpi retractor?

- A. A self-retaining retractor with single-pointed tips that ratchet to hold tissues apart
- B. A handheld retractor used to lever tissue away from bone during surgery
- C. A locking device with curved, pointed tips used to secure drapes to a patient's skin or hold tissue in place
- D. A self-retaining retractor with blunt raked tips that ratchets to hold tissue apart

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

A Gelpi retractor is a self-retaining retractor with single-pointed tips that ratchets to hold tissue apart. Gelpi retractors are used to expand tissue during surgery to grant the surgeon access to the desired organ or location. It is self-retaining, which means that it can be "set" in place and will not require the constant attention of the surgical assistant.

A Backhaus clamp is a locking device with curved, pointed tips used to secure drapes to a patient's skin or hold tissue in place. A Hohmann retractor is a handheld retractor used to lever

tissue away from bone during surgery. A Weitlaner retractor is a self-retaining retractor with blunt raked tips that ratchets to hold tissue apart.

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NEW QUESTION: 377

Approximately what amount of the cutting edge of the tip of a scaler should remain in contact with a tooth when performing hand scaling?

- A. 1/3 of the cutting edge of the tip
- B. 2/3 of the cutting edge of the tip
- C. 1/2 of the cutting edge of the tip
- D. The entire cutting edge of the tip

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

When correctly hand scaling a patient's teeth, you always want to ensure that about 1/3 of the cutting edge of the tip remains in direct contact with the tooth. This helps prevent damage to the underlying soft tissues from the remaining instrument and the tip. As you are scaling, though, and the tooth's curvature changes, you will need to constantly adjust the scaler to maintain the same amount in contact with the tooth at all times.

Note that hand scalers will be used to remove the supragingival disease. This includes removing areas with overtly visible calculus above the gum line.

NEW QUESTION: 378

A very long-term horse client calls the office and states that he is out of town, but his trainer said his horse is limping a bit. The horse is eating well and is still eager to exercise and train despite the lameness. The owner has various medications at home, both previously prescribed and self-purchased. The vet cannot get out to the farm to evaluate the horse for 2 days.

You give your client all of the following recommendations in the meantime, except:

- A. Place him out to pasture with other horses
- B. Keep him calm and minimize stress
- C. If he continues to eat, give the labeled dose of Banamine
- D. Do not exercise the horse until he can be evaluated by the veterinarian

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Ideally, the horse should be stall-rested and separated from other horses to prevent him from running and jumping or playing on the injured limb. Lameness in a horse could represent a

plethora of injuries or causes, from musculoskeletal to systemic to infectious and more. Thus, we want to restrict exercise, including routine training, until he can be evaluated. Additionally, we want to keep him calm and minimize stress. Painful horses can become agitated more easily, and we risk them hurting themselves further.

Finally, as long as the patient is eating well and otherwise appears healthy, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medications (NSAIDs) labeled for horses, such as Banamine (or flunixin meglumine), may be given at the labeled dose. If he were to stop eating, have bloody stool, or have other signs of systemic illness, it should be discontinued immediately. However, to minimize the negative consequences to the body that can be triggered by pain, treating pain preemptively and quickly may make the difference between a horse that can recover and get back to full work and one that cannot.

NEW QUESTION: 379

Anticholinergics, such as atropine and glycopyrrolate, are primarily used to prevent or treat which of the following?

- A. Cardiac tachyarrhythmias
- B. Bradycardia
- C. Mydriasis
- D. Bronchodilation

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Anticholinergics, such as atropine and glycopyrrolate, are primarily used to prevent or treat bradycardia and excess salivation.

Mydriasis, bronchodilation, and cardiac tachyarrhythmias are potential side effects of anticholinergic administration.

NEW QUESTION: 380

Sick, large animal neonates require a lot of nursing care. Ideally, the animal is housed with the dam, and if necessary, a small area is accessible for the neonate if procedures or care is necessary without the mother's presence. Ensuring that the neonate remains clean and dry is paramount to preventing complications.

All of the following factors play a role in bedding used to care for neonates, except:

- A. Cost
- B. Substrate absorbency
- C. Durability
- D. Availability

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When considering substrates for neonates (large animals), we consider the cost, dustiness, absorbency, and availability of various options. Possible options include shredded paper, straw, wood shavings, and hemp. We want to choose things that are unlikely to be ingested, non-irritating to the species' skin/fur/hair, are easy to clean up, and permit layering to provide padding and lessen the risk of decubital ulcers.

We want to change bedding regularly and anytime it becomes wet/soiled to further minimize the risk of wounds and infection. This includes preventing fecal and urine scalding.

Durability isn't usually a priority, considering we change bedding frequently and know it will become soiled easily.

NEW QUESTION: 381

Which species listed is most sensitive to acetaminophen toxicity?

- A. Cats
- B. Dogs
- C. Guinea pigs
- D. Rabbits

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Cats have a genetic deficiency in the metabolic pathway (glucuronyl transferase) to process acetaminophen when compared to other species. The primary adverse effect is red blood cell damage, specifically methemoglobinemia. Clinical signs of toxicity include abnormal mucous membrane color, salivation, depression, weakness, tachypnea, hypothermia, edema of the face and paws, and, in some cases, death.

NEW QUESTION: 382

What is the shorthand pharmacy abbreviation used to direct the caretaker that a medication should be given by mouth?

- A. h.s.
- B. b.i.d.
- C. p.r.n.
- D. p.o.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Veterinary technicians should be familiar with the most commonly used Latin terms in prescription writing. The Latin term "p.o." stands for "per os", meaning by mouth.

The abbreviation "b.i.d." means give two times daily (or every 12 hours). The abbreviation "p.r.n." means per required need, or give as needed. The abbreviation "h.s." means to give medication at the hour of sleep, or bedtime.

NEW QUESTION: 383

Which of the following adjunctive therapies would have the least benefit in treating pain in a Dachshund with thoracolumbar IVDD and paraplegia that is currently receiving opioids and anti-inflammatory medications?

- A. Anticonvulsant
- B. Antihistamine
- C. Sedative
- D. Muscle relaxer

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Anticonvulsant medications, such as gabapentin, are often used in conjunction with other analgesics for improved pain management. They block the flow of pain signals through the central nervous system. Muscle relaxers and tranquilizers can help treat fear, anxiety, and stress associated with painful stimuli.

Antihistamines are not commonly used in the treatment of neuropathic pain.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 996.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 506-513.

NEW QUESTION: 384

Which type of medication is docusate?

- A. Anthelmintic
- B. Vasodilator
- C. Laxative
- D. Anti-inflammatory

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Docusate increases the amount of water absorbed into stool, making it softer and easier to pass. It belongs to the laxative drug class, not the anti-inflammatory (decreases inflammation, fever, and pain), anthelmintic (treats parasitic infections), or vasodilator (decrease blood pressure) drug classes.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 968.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 439.

NEW QUESTION: 385

Which venipuncture site is recommended in avian patients?

- A. Basilic vein
- B. Left jugular vein
- C. Right jugular vein
- D. Medial metatarsal vein

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

The right jugular vein sits on the dorsolateral right area of the neck and is the recommended venipuncture site in most, if not all, avian patients. This vein is the most commonly utilized because it is slightly larger than the left side and can be more easily identified as it sits in a featherless tract.

The medial metatarsal vein, basilic vein, and left jugular vein are all veins that can be used as venipuncture sites in avian patients; however, there are more risks associated with using the medial metatarsal vein and basilic vein. The left jugular vein is smaller than the right jugular vein and is more difficult to puncture due to size.

NEW QUESTION: 386

A 14-lb cat has treatment instructions to receive intravenous fluids at 20 mL/hr for 48 hours. In preparing a treatment plan estimate for the owner, what supplies should be listed in anticipation of this treatment plan?

- A. One 250 mL bag of fluids
- B. Two 1000 mL bags of fluids
- C. One 100 mL bag of fluids
- D. One 1000 mL bag of fluids

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Calculate the total volume of IV fluids anticipated to be administered: $20 \text{ mL/hr} \times 48 \text{ hrs} = 960 \text{ mL}$
The best fit for this patient's needs would be a 1000 mL bag of fluids.

NEW QUESTION: 387

Which of the following defines anesthetic dead space?

- A. Breathing tubes and passages that convey fresh oxygen to the alveoli but where no gas exchange occurs
- B. Mouth, nasal passages, trachea, bronchi, and pharynx
- C. Produced by the Y-piece, the endotracheal tube, and anything between
- D. The efficiency of the lung in removing carbon dioxide

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Anesthetic dead space describes the breathing tubes and passages that convey fresh oxygen to the alveoli but where no gas exchange occurs.

Deadspace, in general as pertaining to the airways, refers to the efficiency of the lung in removing carbon dioxide.

Mechanical dead space occurs due to the Y-piece and what lays between it and the portion of the endotracheal tube outside of the mouth. Sensors for apnea and the capnograph monitor also contribute to this type of dead space.

Anatomical dead space includes the mouth, nasal passages, trachea, bronchi, and pharynx. The goal is always to minimize the patient's dead space as much as possible to improve air exchange.

NEW QUESTION: 388

Horses who have just recovered from colic should be fed which of the following?

- A. Grain exclusive diet fed twice daily
- B. Withhold all food and water for 48 hours
- C. Parenteral nutrition should be administered exclusively for the first 48 hours.
- D. Small, frequent meals of soft feed and grass hay

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Horses who have just recovered from colic should be fed small, frequent meals consisting of soft feed and grass hay. Returning to larger meals and rich grain should be gradually reintroduced over several days.

Parenteral nutrition is used in limited critical care settings for horses unable or unwilling to eat for short-term episodes. It is not a treatment used routinely.

Maintaining hydration through water intake is important to prevent recurrence.

NEW QUESTION: 389

Always ensure you check the vaporizer level prior to each procedure, filling it when necessary. At what level should the liquid anesthetic be at a minimum at all times?

- A. One-half full
- B. 100% full
- C. Two-thirds full
- D. One-quarter full

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Check your vaporizer liquid level before each procedure and note where you are when starting. To ensure proper function, the level must be between the lower and upper lines of the window. Overfilling the vaporizer leads to an overdose of anesthetic, and underfilling will prohibit the ability to maintain a surgical anesthetic plane.

NEW QUESTION: 390

You have a patient just diagnosed with immune-mediated thrombocytopenia (ITP). The platelet count is just above 10,000. Despite the dog being at high risk for spontaneous bleeding, the owner cannot afford hospitalization, and the emergency veterinarian wants to give the pet the best chance of improving. The dog will go home with prednisone, omeprazole, and doxycycline. The owner cannot afford the tick-testing panel. Thus, the dog will be treated prophylactically for possible tick-borne disease as an underlying cause. The vet plans to give a single injection of vincristine.

All of the following are true about the handling and safety/storage of this chemotherapeutic, except:

- A. Once diluted, it remains stable for only 24 hours at room temperature
- B. Store vials upright between 36-46°F (2-8°C)
- C. Once diluted, it remains stable for seven days when refrigerated
- D. Protect from light

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Studies show that dogs given a single dose of vincristine at 0.02 mg/kg IV bolus, in addition to starting steroids and doxycycline, have a faster increase in platelet levels than those who do not receive the injection. While it is often given to all patients with ITP, a dog who cannot be hospitalized should definitely receive it. However, it is a chemotherapeutic, and all care should be taken when handling, storing, and disposing of this drug. All staff should be properly trained on handling and disposing of this drug before being permitted to administer it.

The product needs to be protected from light and stored upright between 36-46°F (2-8°C). Once diluted, vincristine remains stable for two days at room temperature or seven days in the refrigerator.

NEW QUESTION: 391

You are working with a veterinarian concerned about ascites in a foal. The vet is doing an abdominocentesis and would like to collect the sample. He wants you to collect samples in a serum separator and EDTA tubes.

What should be done to ensure the sample has the most accurate sample-to-EDTA ratio?

- A. Rapidly shake the EDTA tube once the sample has been collected
- B. Shake out the EDTA from the tube pre-collection
- C. Fill the EDTA tube a maximum of 75% of the way up
- D. Fill the EDTA tube only 50% of the way up

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Abdominocentesis can be used in numerous species to obtain samples. In large animals, variables-including the size and species of the animal-will dictate the equipment used and the technique. Samples are often collected into various tubes to ensure that multiple evaluations can be performed. Usually, at least one to two serum separator tube(s) and purple top(s) (with EDTA) are used. Sometimes, depending on the end goals, a sterile empty tube without material in the bottom is also warranted.

If the sample obtained is less than 1 ml in volume when using the EDTA tube, shaking out the EDTA from the tube before collection may be beneficial. This will help yield a more accurate ratio of sample to EDTA, but check with your lab/veterinarian to ensure this is per their wishes. Ideally, you want to fill the tube as full as you can via gravity flow to ensure the correct ratio of abdominal fluid to EDTA.

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NEW QUESTION: 392

A preanesthetic patient assessment includes many factors. It starts with admitting the patient into the hospital. Owners need to be properly prepared for what is to come. This includes financial expectations, wishes in the case of adverse events, and post-op plans. Failing to present this information to your owners upfront, the staff and hospital fail to provide what to their client?

- A. Implied consent
- B. Explicit consent
- C. Active consent
- D. Informed consent

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Informed consent allows pet parents to understand what will occur with their pet and any potential risks of diagnostics, anesthesia, or surgical procedures. Additionally, providing an estimate upfront permits owners to be prepared for the financial aspect prior to picking up the pet and prepare accordingly. Another key component of informed consent involves limiting legal liability. By providing your clients with upfront information about cost, procedural, anesthetic, and other risks, recovery, and more, you are doing your due diligence and keeping with the standard of veterinary care.

However, informed consent doesn't stop when the patient enters the building; it continues through to treatment and includes discharge. Providing discharge instructions both verbally and in writing and having owners sign a copy you keep at the hospital ensures that all parties are on the same page regarding findings on diagnostics, surgical procedures, and on post-op care, restrictions, and recheck evaluation recommendations.

Explicit consent is a form of consent related to personal information data collection and providing permission for this type of collection.

Implied consent, sadly, is what many people assume. The act of participating in an event or dropping a pet off for a procedure suggests implied consent. However, unless they sign a document discussing what will/may be done while the pet is under your care, including financial authorization and other forms, then it was not informed consent. We can not assume the client understands what we have verbally discussed with them and if it wasn't in writing, there is no legal standing to demonstrate the owner knew what was going to happen and the risks.

Active consent is similar to explicit consent and is more of a verbal acknowledgment. However, it is not considered sufficient in veterinary medicine.

NEW QUESTION: 393

Intravenous fluid therapy can provide several therapeutic benefits. Which of the following is not a potential benefit of intravenous fluid therapy?

- A.** Nutrition for the intestinal microbiome
- B.** Electrolytes
- C.** Diuresis
- D.** Calories

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The most common indication for intravenous fluid therapy is the expansion of total body water within the intravascular and interstitial fluid spaces. Diuresis occurs when the volume of fluid administered exceeds the maintenance needs of the patient.

Animals are typically administered a crystalloid fluid containing electrolytes. Exceptions to this include continuous medication rate infusions, colloids, and animals with a free water deficit (for example, a dehydrated dog in congestive heart failure receiving 5% dextrose in water).

Intravenous fluids can provide calories through the addition of dextrose, or via partial or total parenteral nutrition with the addition of amino acids and lipids.

The intestinal microbiome needs to receive nutrients directly through enteral feedings. This cannot be accomplished through intravenous administration of fluids.

NEW QUESTION: 394

What causes mucous membranes to appear cyanotic?

- A. Lack of adequate oxygenation
- B. Hypovolemia
- C. Dehydration
- D. Anemia

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Cyanotic is an adjective describing purple to blue-tinged mucous membranes. It results from inadequate oxygenation. However, the patient is likely critical by the time the mucous membranes show signs of purple to blue undertones, as it is a late sign of poor respiratory function. Cyanosis is not related to dehydration, hypovolemia, or anemia.

NEW QUESTION: 395

You are scrubbed in for surgery and may need to perform all the following functions except?

- A. Receive sterile equipment by a non-sterile technician
- B. Maintain an organized surgical table
- C. You may need to perform all of these functions
- D. Anticipate needed equipment and instrumentation, passing them to the vet when required

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Functions a sterile surgery technician may need to perform include:

1. Receive sterile equipment by a non-sterile technician
2. Maintain an organized surgical table and ensure instruments remain clean and the sterile field remains uncontaminated
3. Know your doctor, and when the procedure is done. Understand the surgery's key steps to help you anticipate needed equipment and instrumentation, passing them to the vet when required.
 - o This means passing properly, firmly placing an instrument into the vet's hand with the sharp edge away from their hand
 - o Ensure the vet knows you will hand them an instrument and ensure they have full control of it before letting go.
4. Retract muscles and tissues, gently limiting any trauma to the tissues to aid in surgical exposure

NEW QUESTION: 396

You have a patient coming to you because you carry bisphosphonates in your practice. The client wants to know how the drug works and why it may benefit the pet. You explain to the client that this type of drug may be used to treat pain in pets with which of the following conditions?

- A. Bone cancer
- B. Transitional cell carcinoma
- C. Severe arthritis
- D. Squamous cell carcinoma

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Bisphosphonates belong to one class of drugs commonly used to treat osteoporosis/osteopenia in humans. However, primarily in dogs, they may be used to treat bone cancers, most commonly as an adjunct therapy in managing osteosarcomas (OSA), and to address any bony metastases or osteolytic lesions secondary to OSA or other cancers. These drugs accumulate on a bone's surface and inhibit osteoclastic resorption, leading to bony formation. Increasing bone density and formation would improve stability and lessen pain in the affected areas. Additionally, strengthening the bone can minimize the risk of pathological fractures, common with OSA and similar cancers.

It would not be beneficial in arthritis, where the loss of bone isn't the problem (osteopenia or osteoporosis). Squamous cell carcinoma and transitional cell carcinomas do metastasize, but not usually to bony lesions. Thus, bisphosphonates would not be indicated.

These medications are costly, and studies have shown mixed results with their use. However, it is worth knowing about them and being able to educate your clients appropriately on all options available to them.

NEW QUESTION: 397

When evaluating the head, face, and neck before a dental procedure, you assess the patient for all of the following, except:

- A. Palpate the mandible for pain, symmetry, swelling
- B. Assess cranial nerves
- C. Check below the eyes for any swelling, pain, discharge
- D. Assess for asymmetry of the temporal and masseter muscles

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

When evaluating the head, neck, and face of a pet prior to a dental procedure, you are assessing the muscles of the jaw and face for changes in muscle tone; note the presence of atrophy, the presence of pain on palpation, and any asymmetry, swelling, or discharge. Sometimes the asymmetry is subtle and may not be appreciated until you open the pet's mouth. Assess non-oral related muscles and structures and assess for any additional swelling, masses, or other abnormalities.

While assessing cranial nerves is never wrong and may help identify any asymmetry present with atrophy, it doesn't directly pertain to a pre-dental evaluation.

NEW QUESTION: 398

All of the following define strike-through contamination when referring to a sterile surgical field, except:

- A. Moisture contaminating the sterile field surface originating from a non-sterile area
- B. Liquids soaking through a non-sterile site onto a sterile field
- C. Contamination of the sterile field when a non-sterile person reaches over the sterile field
- D. Liquids soaking through a drape from a sterile to a non-sterile area

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Strike-through refers to any liquid or moisture of any kind that soaks through a sterile surface onto a non-sterile one, or vice versa. This could be water, blood, or other materials used during surgery (perspiration, etc.).

A non-sterile person should never reach over a sterile field. However, the act of doing so alone doesn't cause strike-through contamination unless they are actively sweating and this reaches the drape or other portion of the sterile field.

NEW QUESTION: 399

What type of infection is distemper in dogs?

- A. Bacterial
- B. Viral
- C. Fungal
- D. Protozoal

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Distemper is a morbillivirus that can affect multiple areas of the body, including the respiratory, gastrointestinal, and central nervous systems.

It is not bacterial, fungal, or protozoal.

NEW QUESTION: 400

While it is always important to ensure proper signalment regardless of the species being evaluated, when assessing whole herds, it is paramount that we identify individual animals. All of the following refer to a dairy cow's signalment, except:

- A. Reproductive status
- B. Breed/species
- C. Intended animal use
- D. Physical exam findings

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The signalment, or the S in SOAP (signalment, objective, assessment, plan), refers to specific animal descriptors. This signalment helps us identify individual animals within a larger group. In food animals, this is especially critical when we have concerns about illness and need to perform traceback, or when attempting to identify the source of an infectious disease outbreak on a farm. In large animals, characteristics that make up the signalment include the species of the animal as well as the animal's age, breed, sex (calf, heifer, multiparous, adult cow), reproductive status (lactation, pregnant, dry), color/markings and other descriptors including any tattoos, ear tags, microchips, or brands. We want to include the animal's weight (if obtainable) and name or number identifier, and assign a body condition score (BCS). The BCS helps monitor animals being treated and evaluated on multiple occasions to assess their response to therapy, among other benefits. Physical exam findings, however, are part of the objective evaluation of the animal and not included in the signalment. Depending on the situation, BCS could be considered a part of either the signalment or the objective evaluation.

Further, in large animals, we must include the purpose/use of the animal. A dairy cow, for example, tells us the value of the animal and permits an estimate of the conditions we want to look for regarding possible disease concerns and other factors. If an animal is being used for breeding versus as an athlete, this, too, tells us a lot and needs to be noted.

NEW QUESTION: 401

When monitoring vital signs, the American College of Veterinary Anesthesia and Analgesia's (ACVAA) Recommendations for Monitoring Anesthetized Veterinary Patients group vital signs into three classifications, including all of the following except:

- A.** Indicators of circulation
- B.** Intact reflexes and changes in muscle tone
- C.** Indicators of oxygenation
- D.** Indicators of ventilation

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The ACVAA's group on monitoring anesthesia discusses vital signs as only loosely correlated with anesthetic depth. However, knowing when a patient's heart rate, rhythm, respiratory rate and depth, capillary refill time, temperature, blood pressure, and mucous membrane colors are abnormal may help you determine what surgical plane of anesthesia you should be in time. Various factors affect the surgical plane and the body's response to surgery, anesthesia, pain, and other stimuli. Thus, we cannot solely rely on the classic vital signs to determine if a patient is stable and in the correct surgical anesthetic plane.

The ACVAA classifies vital signs into 3 groups.

Indicators of circulation. These include:

- *Heart rate
 - *Blood pressure (Indirect measure via Doppler or oscillometric monitor or directly via an arterial catheter)
 - *Capillary refill time
 - *Mucous membrane color
 - *Pulse strength (determined by palpation of a peripheral artery such as the femoral, carotid, lingual, or in small animals, the dorsal pedal, and in large animals, the facial, digital, dorsal pedal, or auricular arteries)
- Indicators of oxygenation. These include:

- *Pulse oximetry
- *Measuring dissolved blood oxygen via a blood gas
- *Mucous membrane color, the only physical indicator of oxygenation, will change, but once the change is visibly evident (cyanosis), intervention is often too late, and it is not accurate in the presence of anemia; thus, just a crude indicator of oxygenation.

Indicators of ventilation. These include:

- *Respiratory rate
- *Respiratory effort
- *Tidal Volume
- *Capnography

*Blood gas analysis

The first of these three is visually monitoring the expansion and contraction of the reservoir bag, unidirectional flow through the valves, via monitoring equipment, or simply by watching the chest wall rise and fall.

Ideally, you will have evaluated the animal's normal quality and depth of respiration when awake to determine if there is a significant change from normal once anesthetized.

The above three indicators are what the ACVAA classifies as the three key vital sign classifications. However, there are other indicators of anesthetic depth, including reflexes.

Reflexes, involuntary, protective responses by the body can further assess anesthetic depth based on the procedure being performed. These include:

*Palpebral reflex

*Swallowing reflex

*Pedal reflex

*Corneal reflex

*Muscle jaw tone

*Eye position and pupil size

Most patients' eye position and pupil size for a proper surgical anesthetic plane will have ventromedial deviation. For some horses, the eyes may change from ventromedial to central and revert back. On the other hand, nystagmus often signifies a light plane of anesthesia.

Finally, a response to surgical stimuli can also help determine the anesthetic depth, and monitoring key parameters at times when you know there will be an increase in noxious stimuli is paramount and part of your job as a technician monitoring anesthesia and the patient's overall well-being and safety during the procedure.

NEW QUESTION: 402

You are asked to give a SQ Librela injection to a dog weighing 20.1-30 kg (44.2-66.1 lbs). The recommended dose is 0.5 mg/kg.

How many mg would you administer?

A. 25 mg

B. 9 mg

C. 6 mg

D. 10 mg

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The recommended Librela dose is a minimum of 0.23 mg/lb OR 0.5 mg/kg of body weight once monthly. Thus, 0.5 mg/kg would be 10-15 mg given subcutaneously once a month.

This is an anti-nerve growth factor monoclonal antibody used to treat osteoarthritis in dogs. It has recently been approved for use in the U.S., though it has been used in other countries for much longer. It can be used as a first-line drug before NSAIDs. It is not labeled for dogs less than 12 months of age, or those lactating, pregnant, or breeding. A dosing chart is available that shows how much of a bottle/how many bottles should be used when certain weight ranges are present to limit the need for calculation. However, we want to ensure we know the correct dosing. The drug

comes in various concentrations, and the size of the dog and the mg dose needed help determine which concentration is utilized.

NEW QUESTION: 403

Quality assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) combine with equipment calibration to ensure that test results remain reliable and diagnostic. Which of the following does not describe a QA practice?

- A.** Education and ongoing training of personnel
- B.** Minimization of errors in sample testing
- C.** Technique to test instrumentation and diagnostic test kits for result reliability
- D.** Development of standard operating procedures (SOPs)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Quality assurance (QA) involves minimizing errors in all stages of sample testing, from pre-analytic to analytic to post-analytic phases.

A quality control (QC) program helps detect problems before a test result is reported. Quality control (QC) refers to techniques that test the instrumentation, the ability of personnel to perform tests, and the actual diagnostic test kits. The goal of this testing is to maintain result reliability. Thus, this would be an incorrect response when describing a QA practice.

Examples of QA practices include:

- *Development of standard operating procedures (SOPs)
- *Minimization of errors in sample testing
- *Education and ongoing training of personnel
- *Appropriate record keeping, which includes:
 - o Labeling sample containers properly
 - o Informing clinicians of the test results
 - o Ensuring data and results make it into the correct patient's medical records
- *Ensuring the use of appropriate collection devices and diagnostic machines
- *Ensure proper maintenance logs
- *Always ensure proper QC practices
- *Always follow the manufacturer's instructions for use

NEW QUESTION: 404

A client with a five-year-old Shih Tzu calls because the pet has no change in blepharospasm or epiphora since starting the medications less than 24 hours ago. The patient was sent home on topical medications, including atropine, an antibiotic, and an e-collar. She reports that she is not using the cone provided. The owner is concerned that the current therapy for a superficial corneal ulcer is failing. She wants to know what else she can do for the pet.

You talk with the veterinarian and advise her to do all of the following, except:

- A.** Decrease the frequency of medication administration
- B.** Keep an e-collar on at all times
- C.** Make an appointment with the ophthalmologist

D. Pick up oral pain medication to assist with the care

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The patient has not been on the medications for a significant enough amount of time to determine if they will be effective. The client admits to not using the e-collar as prescribed. Thus, the patient is likely rubbing their eyes/face on furniture/paws and may be causing irritation. The most ideal plan would be to ensure 24-hour use of the e-collar to prevent self-trauma and see if the medications work.

Medications are prescribed based on the duration of action and mode of action. Thus, decreasing the frequency would not improve the patient's condition unless an allergic reaction to them has developed. While this can happen, it is uncommon.

It is never wrong to make an appointment with an ophthalmologist. However, getting an appointment with a specialist, especially post-COVID-19, can be difficult, and wait times may be upwards of one to three months. Thus, the owner needs to ensure that she continues to treat the dog as prescribed. If the dog is not improving or worsening, the owners should recheck at an emergency clinic or by appointment with the primary care veterinarian as soon as possible.

The dog may not be thoroughly improving because they are in pain. Blepharospasm is a sign of pain, and the dog would definitely benefit from oral pain medications. Though they should have been included from the beginning, it is never wrong to start them now. Treating pain will allow for improved healing. If the dog doesn't start to improve after a day or so of pain management, they should recheck as soon as possible. It could be that the medications are not sufficient or that the disease has progressed and additional treatment may be warranted.

NEW QUESTION: 405

How are rapid-acting anesthetic drugs appropriately administered for induction?

- A.** Constant rate infusion
- B.** Repeated small boluses
- C.** One large bolus
- D.** Oral administration

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Rapid-acting anesthetic drugs such as propofol, alfaxalone, or etomidate should be given in repeated small boluses to titrate to effect.

Usually these drugs have a small therapeutic index, meaning the safety range is low, so only the amount needed should be given. It is incorrect to give a predetermined amount with no patient status or response assessment. For similar reasons, one large bolus is not safe to administer. Short-acting anesthetic drugs are not metabolized appropriately for use via the oral route of administration.

NEW QUESTION: 406

A 15-kg anorexic dog had a nasoesophageal feeding tube placed for liquid enteral nutrition. The liquid diet formulation is 1 kcal/mL. The dog's caloric need at rest is 66 kcal/kg/day.

What should the fluid administration pump rate be set at to administer 1/3 of the caloric needed on the first day?

- A. 7 mL/hr
- B. 22 mL/hr
- C. 42 mL/hr
- D. 14 mL/hr

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Calculate the caloric need per day: $15 \text{ kg} \times (66 \text{ kcal/kg/d}) = 990 \text{ kcal/day}$ Calculate 1/3 of the caloric need for the first day: $990 \text{ kcal} / 3 = 330 \text{ kcal for day 1}$ Convert concentration units: $330 \text{ kcal} / (1 \text{ kcal/mL}) = 330 \text{ mL/day}$ Convert to mL/hr rate to set on the pump: $(330 \text{ mL/day}) / (24 \text{ hours/day}) = \text{Approximately } 14 \text{ mL/hr}$

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NEW QUESTION: 407

When viewing an ultrasound image of the liver, the veterinarian comments that a circular structure appears anechoic. What does this term mean?

- A. The structure is a darker shade of gray when compared to the surrounding liver
- B. The structure appears black
- C. The structure is a lighter shade of gray when compared to the surrounding liver
- D. The structure is the same shade of gray as the surrounding liver

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Echogenicity is a term describing the gray scale observed with B-mode (brightness-mode) ultrasound. It is typically expressed in statements comparing echogenicity of one tissue to another. For example, "The liver mass is hyperechoic" (assumed as compared to the surrounding liver and usually not stated specifically), or, "The spleen is hyperechoic to the liver." The following terms are used when describing echogenicity:

*Anechoic: The image is completely black and does not need a comparative tissue

*Hypoechoic: The structure is a lighter shade of gray than X tissue

*Hyperechoic: The structure is a darker shade of gray than X tissue

*Isoechoic: The structure is an equivalent shade of gray to X tissue

In increasing levels of echogenicity from least to most of normal tissues/fluids: Urine, bile, and minimally cellular fluids < renal medulla < renal cortex < liver < prostate < spleen When

comparing echogenicities of one tissue or fluid to another, organs need to be compared at the same control settings.

NEW QUESTION: 408

If an emergency patient is experiencing acute sinus bradycardia, which of the following is the most likely potential cause?

- A. Drug intoxication
- B. Internal bleeding
- C. Gastrointestinal perforation
- D. Vehicular trauma

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Sinus bradycardia is often seen with certain drug intoxication and overdose patients. Sinus bradycardia occurs when the sinus node's heart rhythm is lower than normal. This often occurs secondary to an increase in vagal tone, medications, or overall systemic disease, such as hypothermia or hypothyroidism. Sinus bradycardia causes weakness, hypotension, or collapse. As in the provided examples, sinus tachycardia would be expected with problems causing shock, pain, and systemic inflammation. Many animals may have no clinical signs.

NEW QUESTION: 409

If a veterinarian asked for stitch scissors, what action would he most likely be performing?

- A. Cutting sutures
- B. Delicate dissection
- C. Cutting bandages
- D. Routine dissection

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

If a veterinarian asked for stitch scissors, he would most likely be cutting sutures for removal.

Stitch scissors, as well as Littauer suture removal scissors, are used for cutting sutures.

Lister scissors are generally used for cutting bandages.

Mayo scissors are generally used for routine dissections, as they are better suited for cutting dense tissue.

Metzenbaum scissors are generally used for delicate dissections of thin muscle or fat tissue.



NEW QUESTION: 410

Dohle bodies seen in large numbers on a blood smear are a sign of:

- A. Toxic change
- B. Autoagglutination
- C. Hypersegmented nuclei
- D. Hemolysis

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Large numbers of Dohle bodies on a blood smear are suggestive of toxic change associated with neutrophils and, when present in large numbers, may suggest a robust stimulation of production with a shortened maturation time. Excess Dohle bodies can be associated with toxins or may also be due to certain inherited conditions.

Large numbers of Dohle bodies are not a sign of hypersegmented neutrophil nuclei, autoagglutination, or hemolysis.

Small Dohle bodies may normally be seen in some species but are more commonly seen in horses and cats vs. other species.

NEW QUESTION: 411

Which of the following describes the best approach to pain management in veterinary patients?

- A. Proactive
- B. Based on behavioral signs
- C. Decided by the technician
- D. Reactive

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Pain management in veterinary patients should be proactive, rather than reactive. Proactive pain management avoids unnecessary pain and hastens recovery. Waiting for the patient to show signs of pain often necessitates higher analgesic dosing, leading to higher risk of side effects. Due to a natural instinct to hide clinical signs of pain, animals often do not outwardly show behavioral signs until pain is severe.

While technicians can give feedback and make observations about the need for pain management, other hospital team members can lead this effort as well.

Technicians play a pivotal role in the care team, alongside veterinarians, assistants, and pet owners. Veterinarians are required to make final treatment decisions.

NEW QUESTION: 412

All of the following represent examples of non-rebreathing circuits you may need to be familiar with and use in anesthesia in your practice, except:

- A. Jackson-Rees Circuit
- B. Ayre's T-piece
- C. Bain coaxial circuit
- D. Closed system

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Rebreathing systems, called circle systems, allow breathing a mixture of expired and fresh gases. Closed systems (total rebreathing of expired gases) or semiclosed (partial rebreathing of expired gas) may be used. Semiclosed systems allow gas to escape through the pop-off valve to be removed by the scavenging system or remove CO₂ using soda-lime and then allow it to recirculate mixed with fresh gases. Higher flow rates can be used with semiclosed vs. closed systems.

Non-rebreathing systems allow no mixing of inhaled and exhaled gases. All expired gas is removed by the scavenging system, and no CO₂ absorber is necessary. This type of system is reserved for patients 7kg and lighter because these systems do not resist air movement and minimize the work of breathing.

NEW QUESTION: 413

The integumentary system includes which of the following?

- A. Brain
- B. Stomach
- C. Skin
- D. Bones

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 414

Neuroleptanalgesic drug combinations are generally used for their sedation and analgesia properties. Which of the following drug classes, when combined with an opioid, would not describe neuroleptanalgesia?

- A. Alpha-2 agonist
- B. Benzodiazepine
- C. Phenothiazine
- D. Dissociative

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

An example of a dissociative drug would be ketamine. These drugs work by interrupting neural transmission, affecting one's consciousness level.

Neuroleptanalgesic drugs consist of an opioid and a sedative/tranquilizer. Possible drug classes for sedatives/tranquilizers include:

- *Phenothiazines: Acepromazine
- *Benzodiazepines: Diazepam, midazolam
- *Alpha-2 agonists: Dexmedetomidine

NEW QUESTION: 415

Which of the following diseases is not a major risk factor for pulmonary thromboembolism?

- A. Obesity
- B. Immune mediated hemolytic anemia

C. Pancreatitis

D. Hyperadrenocorticism

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

There are several mechanisms that predispose animals to pulmonary thromboembolism:

Damage to blood vessel lining: Intravenous catheters, sepsis, inflammatory conditions Venous

stasis (slowed circulation of blood from veins back to the heart): Trauma, cancer, heart failure

Increased blood coagulability: Immune mediated hemolytic anemia, surgery, heartworm disease, hyperadrenocorticism Obesity does not appear to statistically increase the risk of thromboembolic disease in veterinary patients.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition.

Pg 855.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 663.

NEW QUESTION: 416

On dental radiographs, which tissue appears as a white line surrounding a healthy tooth root?

A. Lamina dura

B. Dentin

C. Trabecular bone

D. Enamel

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Lamina dura is a dense alveolar bone lining the tooth socket. It appears as a thin white line adjacent to the periodontal ligament.

Dentin forms a broad line with mid-gray opacity. It is located within both the root and crown.

Enamel appears as a thin white line on radiographs, but on the crown only. Trabecular bone, also called cancellous bone, has a mesh pattern on radiographs, not distinct lines.

NEW QUESTION: 417

Horses that have been administered benzodiazepine tranquilizers may experience all except which of the following?

A. Mild ataxia

B. Weakness

C. Muscle fasciculations

D. CNS excitement

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

While benzodiazepines reduce anxiety and sedate patients, negative side effects vary across species. Horses that have been administered benzodiazepine tranquilizers may experience mild ataxia, muscle fasciculations, and weakness, but, typically, they do not experience CNS excitement. Still, these drugs are not generally used in horses without a secondary medication, such as an alpha-2 agonist, because of ataxia and other signs.

Dogs tend to experience CNS excitement, fear, and anxiety when administered benzodiazepine tranquilizers alone.

NEW QUESTION: 418

You will be going on a farm call with your veterinarian for a group of sheep you will need to evaluate, vaccinate, and deworm. The farmer doesn't have a chute system, and manual restraint will be required.

All of the following are critical when considering restraint/movement of this species, except:

- A.** The use of cattle dogs or guard llamas/alpacas can be beneficial when working with the species
- B.** If you want to get the animal to move, prevent shadows, dead ends, or sharp corners from being directly in front of them
- C.** Use the least amount of restraint necessary at all times
- D.** Enter the flight zone before attempting to catch the animal

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Sheep can be flighty and may not always be amenable to restraint. Without a chute system, you have to manually hold/touch the sheep to be able to deliver vaccines and other care and permit the veterinarian to complete the physical exam.

You want to use minimal restraint whenever possible. The more restraint you use, the more the animal will resist.

You always want to keep them calm and to do so, stay just on the edge of the flight zone. Do not enter it too deeply or quickly. Since prey species instinctively move away from a threat, you need to be aware of their flight zone. This is the spatial distance an animal maintains between itself and a perceived danger before initiating movement. However, you do not want to enter the flight zone to get them to move where you want. Instead, approach its edge calmly, slowly, and deliberately. If you enter the flight zone, chances are high they will bolt. You want them to see you, but not as a threat.

Using an animal's strong flocking instincts, like in sheep, camelids, and goats, can come in handy. You can often move an entire group of animals from a larger space to a smaller one by taking advantage of this instinct. This can be done using animals, such as a lead llama or alpaca or herding dogs, or with slow, calm movements directing them in a specific direction. If you want to get the animal(s) to move, prevent shadows, dead ends, or sharp corners (and people) from being directly in front of them.

Ideally, have at least one sheep with you along with the animal being evaluated, as sheep are often calmer in pairs/groups.

NEW QUESTION: 419

The veterinary surgeon has asked you to place their patient in the prone position for an upcoming procedure. Which of the following has been requested?

- A.** The veterinary surgeon has asked for the patient to lay on their back with the abdomen and chest exposed
- B.** The veterinary surgeon has asked for the patient to lay on their left side
- C.** The veterinary surgeon has asked for the patient to lay on their right side

D. The veterinary surgeon has asked for the patient to lay on their abdomen with the back and neck exposed

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The prone position calls for the patient to lay on their abdomen with the back and neck exposed. The right lateral recumbency position calls for the patient to lay on their side with the right side down. The left lateral recumbency position calls for the patient to lay on their side with the left side down. The dorsal recumbent position calls for the patient to lay on their back. This position is ideal for surgical procedures that require access to the abdominal and thoracic cavities.

NEW QUESTION: 420

It is essential for you to understand what pH represents physiologically in the body. You have obtained the patient's arterial blood gas. After doing this, you evaluate the results and present them to the veterinarian. When discussing what you are finding, you assess the patient's blood pH, determining it to be 7.165.

You have determined that the pH is, in fact, what?

- A.** Alkaline and normal
- B.** Acidic and normal
- C.** Acidic and abnormal
- D.** Neutral

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

pH simply means the relative acidity or alkalinity of a specific thing, such as blood. A normal pH ranges from 0 to 14.

A pH level above 7.0 is alkaline, not acidic. A pH level below 7.0 is acidic, and a pH level of 7.0 is neutral. However, it is critical to know that the normal blood pH is 7.4 and the significance of acidic vs. alkaline blood in the body.

The respiratory system partially regulates acid-base balance through its influence on the levels of CO₂ in the blood. The higher the CO₂, the more acidic and lower the pH will become. The rate of breathing adjusts CO₂ levels. If a patient is in respiratory distress, has a metabolic disease, or a combination of factors, this can prevent the body from maintaining homeostasis and lower or elevate the pH. Other mediators of pH include chemical buffers, including bicarbonate, hemoglobin, phosphate, and the renal system.

The lower the blood pH, the worse the prognosis may become. Values under 7.0 are extremely dangerous and not normally compatible with life.

This patient has acidic blood, which is lower than normal blood. All other responses are, thus, incorrect.

NEW QUESTION: 421

During which stage is a patient considered to be in the early stages of overdose?

- A.** Stage V
- B.** Stage IV
- C.** Stage II
- D.** Stage III

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Stage IV is the deepest stage of anesthesia and the period at which breathing stops, muscles lose strength, and no reflexes are present. Cardiovascular responses are depressed and the heart stops, leading to death.

There are four stages and planes of general anesthesia:

Stage I is the stage when the patient gradually loses consciousness.

Stage II is the excitement stage, in which patients lose voluntary control and begin breathing irregularly.

Stage III is the optimal stage for general anesthesia, and patients usually move from light to deep stage III anesthesia.

Stage IV, as stated above, is considered a period of anesthetic overdose.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 1034.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 489-490.

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NEW QUESTION: 422

During arthroscopic surgery, a blunt probe is commonly used. What is the purpose of its use?

- A.** For removing osteochondral fragments
- B.** For debriding diseased cartilage
- C.** For penetrating synovial membranes
- D.** For advancing the arthroscopic cannula

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 423

What medication is the most widely used drug in situations of cardiac arrest?

- A.** Potassium chloride
- B.** Epinephrine
- C.** Mannitol
- D.** Enoxaparin

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 424

What is ethylene oxide?

- A. A colorless gas used for sterilization
- B. An odorless gas used for sterilization
- C. A gas that appears blue in color and is used for sterilization
- D. A gas that smells like sulfur and is used for inhalant anesthesia

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Ethylene oxide is a toxic, flammable, explosive, colorless gas used for sterilization. It is capable of killing all microorganisms, making it an effective chemical to use for sterilization. However, because of its high toxicity, ethylene oxide is being replaced with hydrogen peroxide gas plasma, which is less toxic to humans, not considered carcinogenic, and safer for the environment. Ethylene oxide is not an odorless gas, a gas that appears blue in color, or a gas that smells like sulfur.

NEW QUESTION: 425

Modified Knott's technique tests for which of the following infectious diseases?

- A. Brucellosis
- B. Aspergillosis
- C. Heartworm disease
- D. Cutaneous larva migrans

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The modified Knott's technique stains microfilariae, while red blood cells disintegrate, increasing visibility of the microfilariae. Due to similar appearances between *Dirofilaria immitis*, the etiologic agent of heartworm disease, and *Dipetalonema recondite*, a relatively innocuous parasite, this concentration step helps distinguish between the two.

Filter techniques may also be used to detect microfilaria, though it is difficult to differentiate between *D. immitis* and *Dipetalonema* using only the filter technique.

NEW QUESTION: 426

A 37-lb dog is being prescribed carprofen at a dosage of 2.2 mg/kg PO q12h. The owner has medication left from other dogs and would like to use them first. She has tablets available in 25, 75, and 100 mg sizes. They are formulated as chewable squares that are scored into quarters. Which of the following dosing options would not meet the patient's needs?

- A. Split the 100 mg into thirds and give one fragment per dose
- B. Administer 1/2 of a 75 mg tablet per dose
- C. Administer 1/4 of a 100 mg and 1/2 of a 25 mg per dose
- D. Administer 1.5 of the 25 mg tablets per dose

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

This dog needs 37 mg per dose. There are several ways to accomplish this mg size safely and accurately, including 1.5 of 25 mg tablets, 1/2 of a 75 mg tablet, or a combination of a 1/4 of a 100 mg tablet and 1/2 of a 25 mg tablet.

Owners will often ask to share medications with multiple pets in a household and splitting tablets or combining smaller-sized tablets may make sense to them, despite seeming cumbersome or labor-intensive.

Medications that have been scored for splitting demonstrate that the medication is equally distributed within these fragments of a whole. There is an increased risk of splitting tablets that are not scored and that dosing will not be accurate. Some medications have a low margin of safety where splitting cannot be done safely. Splitting into thirds is always more uncertain than halves and rarely indicated.

NEW QUESTION: 427

Which culture media would you use to determine if a bacterial organism has the ability to utilize glucose, sucrose, and lactose?

- A.** Triple sugar iron agar slant
- B.** Christensen's urea agar slant
- C.** Motility media
- D.** Indole test media

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The culture medium used to determine if an organism has the ability to utilize glucose, sucrose, and lactose is the triple sugar iron agar slant. Glucose fermentation can be detected in the butt of the tube, and the slant indicates the utilization of lactose and sucrose. Based on pH levels, the medium will turn yellow or red.

Christensen's urea agar slant is a culture medium used to determine urease production. The motility medium is used to determine bacterial motility (flagella use). The indole test medium determines an organism's ability to split indole from tryptophan.

NEW QUESTION: 428

Some species are very stoic, hiding pain at all cost. Prey species such as rabbits, hoofstock, and others are notorious for hiding pain, and their instinct says they must. But when they show pain, some species are apt to show overt signs of pain more than others.

If you are on a farm call and about to evaluate a horse that the owner feels is painful but gives you no other information, what must you be concerned about first and foremost?

- A.** The horse may need assistance getting up and around
- B.** Your staff and your safety
- C.** The horse will need pain medications immediately before handling
- D.** The horse may not show overt signs of pain when you are there because of the prey mentality

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Horses may be subtle with lameness and orthopedic injuries. Often, they are noticed due to exercise intolerances, or riders appreciate a gait imbalance. Sometimes, they may go slightly off feed. However, horses, especially with colic or other significant GI pain, can become violent and very dangerous.

It is important to get as much information as possible from the owner before you go in with the horse. Knowing what type of pain the horse may have, and what signs manifested that prompted the phone call to obtain your services, may be paramount to ensuring your safety. Knowing the horse was showing signs of colic may help you not only identify where to focus your attention and alert you to the possible urgency of the situation, but also should warn you to be even more on guard than you normally would be around a species of great size and strength.

Signs of colic in horses may include general symptoms of pain, including:

- *Changes in appetite

- *Weakness or lethargy

- *Hyperactivity

- *Restlessness

- *Teeth grinding (Bruxism)

- *Laying down frequently and getting back up; lying down more often than normal or for longer durations of time than is normal for that individual horse

- *Specifically, signs of abdominal pain may also be present: looking back at the belly or kicking at it, rolling violently, abnormal stretching out, tucked abdomen, or foals may even "dog sit." The other answers, while not false statements, would not be the first and foremost concern. Your safety and that of your staff are always the number one thing you must consider. This goes for police, fire, and other emergency personnel as well. You may need to provide sedation, pain management, or both, before adequately assessing the horse. The horse may be unwilling or unable to assist you in moving around and may need help, including slings or other assistance devices. Once you arrive, the horse may remain stoic, but most horses with acute abdominal pain overtly demonstrate signs of pain.

NEW QUESTION: 429

Your doctor has just handed you a bone marrow aspirate sample that she obtained. You should do all of the following, except:

- A.** Make one or more smears with a slide-to-slide smearing (or pull slide) technique

- B.** Place a portion of the sample in a red-top vacutainer tube

- C.** While simultaneously making an aspirate smear, place a portion of the sample in an EDTA vacutainer tube

- D.** After removing the bone marrow aspiration needle, take a pull slide and drop methylene blue on it with a cover slip to let it dry

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When doing a bone needle aspirate, the sample is precious. The veterinarian doesn't want to remove the bone needle until they are sure a sufficient sample has been obtained. Thus, before removing the needle, take a pull-slide sample, place a drop of methylene blue and a cover slip, and ensure sufficient bone marrow cells are present. Only once confirmed can you then remove the bone needle.

Once you obtain a sufficient sample, immediately place it in the EDTA vacutainer to prevent clotting or have your collection syringe primed with an anticoagulant. Ideally, one person puts the sample in the EDTA tube, and another starts making a few pull slides (slide-to-slide smears). Once the EDTA tube is filled, sufficient slides have been made, and the methylene blue slide evaluated confirms bone marrow cells are present, place any remaining sample into a red-top tube, and the veterinarian can safely remove the needle.

NEW QUESTION: 430

Glargine is a long-acting insulin used to treat diabetes mellitus (DM). How should glargine be administered?

- A. Subcutaneously
- B. Intravenously
- C. Orally
- D. Intramuscularly

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Regular insulin, NPH, glargine, and PZI are all types of insulin that can be injected subcutaneously into the layer of fat just beneath the skin.

Regular insulin is the only type of insulin that may also be delivered intravenously or intramuscularly, depending on the individual patient's needs. Insulin is not delivered orally to animals.

NEW QUESTION: 431

Acepromazine should be used with caution in patients with which of the following conditions?

- A. Hypertension
- B. Hypothyroidism
- C. Hyperadrenocorticism
- D. Hypothermia

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Acepromazine depresses the brain's thermoregulatory center. It can also produce hypotension by peripheral vasodilation. In a patient that is already hypothermic, acepromazine could complicate the patient's condition and secondary side effects further.

There are no contraindications for patients receiving acepromazine with hypertension, hypothyroidism, or hyperadrenocorticism.

NEW QUESTION: 432

Properly draping a patient at the start of surgery ensures the patient and surgical field remain sterile. The veterinarian will be performing an abdominal exploratory.

Of the following equipment, what will you not need to drape the patient?

- A. A stockinette
- B. Quarter drapes
- C. Large surgical drape

D. Towel clamps

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The equipment needed to use the quarter drape technique includes 4 quarter drapes, appropriately sterilized towel clamps, such as Backhaus clamps, and a large surgical drape. When draping the body using this technique, they create a window where the incision will be made, and they are then secured by the clamps. The veterinarian will then take a large surgical drape and make a fenestration to provide access to the surgical field, thereby covering the clamps, so they are not in the way.

A stockinette may be needed, but it is not equipment used in draping. However, we know that this is abdominal surgery, not a limb surgery or a surgery where the limb may be in the way and would need to be manipulated during surgery (which is where a stockinette would be used). Knowing what surgery will be performed helps you anticipate what will be required and the type of services you may provide either as a sterile or non-sterile surgery technician.

NEW QUESTION: 433

What is the active ingredient in chocolate that is toxic to animals?

- A. Xylitol**
- B. Allium**
- C. Tremorgenic mycotoxins**
- D. Theobromine**

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Chocolate contains theobromine, a stimulant that can be toxic to pets. Bakers and dark chocolate has more theobromine than milk chocolate. White chocolate is not toxic. Clinical signs of an overdose include gastrointestinal upset, cardiovascular stimulation (hypertension, tachyarrhythmias), and seizures.

Xylitol is most commonly found in sugar-free candies and gum. It causes hypoglycemia and liver failure.

Tremorgenic mycotoxins are found on moldy food and are neurotoxins, leading to tremors and convulsions.

Members of the allium family include onions, garlic, shallots, leeks, and chives. They cause red blood cell damage and hemolysis.

NEW QUESTION: 434

Which of the following is measured by a dosimeter?

- A. Steps taken**
- B. Radiation exposure**
- C. Temperature**
- D. Blood glucose**

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A dosimeter badge is a device that measures an individual's personal exposure to radiation. Everyone exposed to radiation should have an individual monitor assigned to them for each specific work site. There is no protective benefit to the user.

A glucometer measures blood glucose, a pedometer measures steps taken as an estimate of distance traveled, and a thermometer measures temperature.

NEW QUESTION: 435

What is the name of the surgery in which a surgeon changes the way a male cat urinates by modifying the urethra?

- A. Cystotomy
- B. Gastrotomy
- C. Thoracectomy
- D. Perineal Urethrostomy

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A Perineal Urethrostomy (PU) is commonly explained to clients as a surgery that causes a male cat to urinate more like a female. In other words, the surgeon makes an external urethral opening in the perineum that allows urine, debris, mucous, and small crystals to pass more easily.

Bypassing the penile urethra usually prevents obstruction. Complications are rare and can include stricture formation. Additional locations may be used for the urethrostomy (urethral opening), such as in male dogs with stones.

Thoracotomy is the opening of the chest (thorax). Gastrotomy is creating a surgical incision into the stomach. Cystotomy is an incision into the bladder.

NEW QUESTION: 436

MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) and CT (computed tomography) are advanced imaging techniques that produce "slice-like" images of the body. Which of the following statements comparing these techniques is true?

- A. CT requires no contrast agent while MRI always does
- B. CT requires radiation; MRI does not
- C. CT scans usually take longer than MRI
- D. CT scans of the lungs are less informative than MRI

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

CT requires radiation exposure similar to numerous x-rays from different angles, that are then computer-processed to form the CT images. MRI uses a magnetic field and radio waves to generate computer-processed images, but no radiation.

Both CT and MRI studies may involve the administration of contrast agents to increase image detail. CT typically uses an iodinated material such as iohexol, while MRI uses gadolinium.

MRI provides less detail for imaging air-filled structures such as the nasal cavity, ears, airways, and lungs when compared with CT.

While the number of slices and techniques requested by a radiologist may differ for particular sites and patients, generally, MRI is several-fold longer than CT for equivalent studies. For example, a brain MRI usually has an hour of scan time, while a skull CT will take 5-20 minutes.

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NEW QUESTION: 437

During surgery, an Esmarch bandage and a tourniquet are used to provide which of the following?

- A. A padded area to prevent muscle damage
- B. A sterile environment to prevent infection
- C. A numbing effect to prevent the feeling of pain
- D. A bloodless field for the surgeon to operate in

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

During surgery, particularly on horses, an Esmarch bandage and a tourniquet are used to allow a bloodless field for the surgeon to operate in. The bandage is used to force blood out of the patient's limb, and the tourniquet is used to prevent blood from entering the limb.

An Esmarch bandage and a tourniquet are not used to produce a numbing effect, a sterile environment, or a padded area.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 1185.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 624-625.

NEW QUESTION: 438

When would a veterinarian most likely use an Ehmer sling style bandage?

- A. When the patient has a fractured distal limb
- B. When the patient has a fractured proximal limb
- C. When the patient has a fractured toe
- D. Following reduction of a coxofemoral luxation

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

An Ehmer sling holds a hindlimb flexed and non-weight-bearing following a closed reduction of a craniodorsal coxofemoral luxation. It is not appropriate for fractures.

A Robert Jones, modified Robert Jones, or splint style bandage is appropriate for stabilization of most limb fractures.

NEW QUESTION: 439

Which of the following does not play a role in patient preparation nor aid in good image production with ultrasound when evaluating the urinary tract system?

- A. Clip any fur or hair
- B. Allow the pet to urinate before the procedure, so they remain calm and collected
- C. Ensure sedation or anxiolytic administration when needed
- D. Remove any dirt, as it can decrease image quality

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Fur or hair traps air, and since air reflects the beam before reaching the pet, the image quality is poor. We want to ideally shave a patient prior to imaging and use alcohol or ultrasound gel to improve the conduction of the sound waves. Dirt can impede the beam and also decrease image quality. Finally, suppose a patient is too hyper or stressed or aggressive, or simply moving too much. In that case, we may need to calm them down and administer pain meds or a combination thereof to ensure patient safety, patient comfort, and technician and ultrasonographer safety. However, suppose we are imaging the urinary bladder and related structures. In that case, we do not want the pet to urinate before evaluation. The presence of urine in the bladder helps provide contrast between the hypoechoic urine (fluid) and its structures. If the patient were to urinate, the bladder would no longer be fluid-filled. This may make identifying the structure, no longer anechoic, difficult.

NEW QUESTION: 440

You are asked to assist in managing a 6-YO MN Doberman. He presented as a GDV and had surgery 24 hours prior. He is not yet eating and, despite a Nocita incisional block, remains painful on abdominal palpation. You alert the overnight emergency doctor. He has orders for hydromorphone as needed, but you feel this wouldn't be a good idea for all of the following reasons, except:

- A. It can cause vomiting
- B. It lasts six hours or less
- C. It can cause GI upset, and the patient is already not eating
- D. It speeds up the GI tract and may lead to diarrhea

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In healthy animals, hydromorphone can cause GI upset and vomiting. It is a pure mu-agonist opioid and, like all opioids, can cause significant ileus (gut stops moving or dramatically slows down). This can lead to further GI upset and constipation. It may not be the best option for a patient when getting him to eat is paramount to healing the stomach/GI tract. Further, while it is a reversible drug, it does remain in the system for up to six hours or more, depending on the patient. Many vets also feel that for visceral pain, it is less effective than other pain medication options.

Most likely, this patient received Cerenia, either on presentation or as part of the surgical pre-op protocol. However, vomiting with hydromorphone is common (more so with IM than IV administration). Still, a fentanyl CRI (which can be easily stopped, and any slowing of the GI tract

or other abnormalities can be easily resolved) may be a better option. Many feel it is better at controlling visceral pain. Additional options would be dexmedetomidine, lidocaine, or ketamine CRI. All potential options come with their own side effects. Further, depending on the severity of pain, a combination of an opioid and lidocaine +/- ketamine (FLK, for example) may be used to ensure adequate pain supply yet lessen the amount of each drug needed, thereby hopefully improving quality of life and encouraging eating.

If CRIs are not an option, choosing methadone over hydromorphone for intermittent injections may be beneficial, as we see less GI upset (anti-emetic properties). However, it can be costlier and needs to be dosed more frequently. Further, a shortage is ongoing as of October 2023 and, thus, it may not be a viable option.

NEW QUESTION: 441

Which of the following basic media tubes, when positive, indicates the presence of a phenol red indicator?

- A. Mycosal agar
- B. Urea agar slant (UREA)
- C. Brain-heart infusion (BHI)
- D. Bile-esculin agar (BE)

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The urea agar slant is used to determine the presence of urease-producing bacteria such as *Klebsiella pneumoniae* or *Proteus mirabilis*. A positive test is indicated by a pink color change resulting from the phenol indicator present.

BE is a slanted medium that identifies esculin hydrolyzing bacteria, such as enterococci. A positive reaction with this test uses a ferric citrate indicator, producing a dark brown color.

Mycosal agar, a fungal medium, contains cycloheximide and chloramphenicol to prevent bacterial growth. Growth is evident visually.

Finally, BHI is an enriched broth that helps bring bacteria to a turbidity level useable with the Kirby-Bauer sensitivity testing, usually for staph species and gram-negative rods.

NEW QUESTION: 442

A 10-lb cat has treatment orders for Clavamox at 12.5 mg/kg administered twice daily for 7 days. The Clavamox drops are reconstituted at 62.5 mg/mL and the bottle contains 10 mL.

How much should be administered at each dose?

- A. 2.0 mL
- B. 1.8 mL
- C. 0.45 mL
- D. 0.9 mL

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Convert patient body weight from pounds to kilograms: $10 \text{ lb} / (2.2 \text{ lb/kg}) = 4.55 \text{ kg}$ Calculate dose in mg: $4.55 \text{ kg} \times (12.5 \text{ mg/kg}) = 56.8 \text{ mg}$ per dose Convert dose from mg to mL: $56.8 \text{ mg} / (62.5 \text{ mg/mL}) = 0.9 \text{ mL}$ per dose

NEW QUESTION: 443

Anesthetic agents are classified as agonists, partial agonists, mixed agonist-antagonists, and antagonists. Which of the following best describes an agonist anesthetic agent?

- A. An agent that binds to a receptor to exert a mild effect
- B. An agent that binds to a receptor to exert an effect
- C. An agent that partially blocks the effect of another agent
- D. An agent that blocks the effect of another agent

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

An agonist is an agent that binds to a receptor to exert an effect. Most of the anesthetic agents used in veterinary medicine are agonists.

An antagonist is an agent that blocks the effect of another agent (agonist).

A partial agonist is an agent that binds to a receptor to exert a mild effect.

A mixed agonist-antagonist is an agent that partially blocks the effect of another agent (agonist).

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 1012.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 476.

NEW QUESTION: 444

You are discharging a patient with a broken leg. The owner had financial concerns, and the several non-displaced metatarsal fractures were managed with a splint and bandage rather than surgery. You will review bandage and splint care, confinement restrictions, and other related information. The owner was provided with an e-collar and advised to always have it on the pet when unsupervised. The owner should check certain things daily or more than once a day.

All of the following may require immediate re-evaluation, except:

- A. Cast padding is popping through at the top of the bandage
- B. The bandage has gotten wet
- C. The bandage has shifted/slipped
- D. There is an odor to the bandage

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The owner was discharged with an e-collar for a reason. Owners always think their pet will not go after the bandage and do not realize that if they leave the room for a second and return, that can be enough time for them to do serious damage. If cast padding is popping up through the top of the bandage, this could be poor bandaging technique, insufficient elastics at the top, or because the pet was chewing. As long as the bandage remains dry and clean, they do not need to bring the pet in, but the pet should always have the cone on. Be sure to explain to the owner that the pet should wear the e-collar when they leave a room, are asleep, or are out of sight for any reason, especially when left alone for any time. We do not want the pet to go after the cast padding, as it could become a foreign body hazard, cause GI upset, damage the bandage, and cause moisture to build up.

There are six key things to have the owner monitor while the pet is wearing a bandage:

1. Bandage positioning: The owner should evaluate the bandage and note any slippage or looseness of the bandage/splint. If it has slipped significantly, the bandage must be replaced to prevent the splint from shifting. If this shifts, it could prevent fracture union and cause additional complications.
 2. Skin irritation around the bandage edge: If noted, while it may not need to be evaluated right away, it could suggest the splint is too long or too sharp and needs to be cut - the pet is licking because it is uncomfortable or other there are other abnormalities, and thus, the pet should be re-evaluated.
 3. Bandage discoloration: Staining may occur, changing the color of the bandage. This can be concerning and suggestive of possible wetness on the outside of the bandage or from strike-through if there is interior discharge. This patient should be seen immediately. The bandage must be removed, and the fracture site and skin should be evaluated.
 4. Moisture: Anytime a bandage, splint, or cast becomes wet, it must be changed immediately. The risk of bacteria whicking into the area is high. Further, moisture can lead to sores and delay healing.
 5. Odor. We all know that bad smell that arises from a wet or infected area. Why owners do not comprehend that this is not normal is hard to say. But if they know from the beginning to look for it and pay attention to the lack of smell regularly, they will be more likely to recognize it when it arises. This can signify infection and should be immediately evaluated.
 6. Bandage chewing: We all know the telltale signs of chewing - torn tape, wet areas of the bandage where the pet can reach, or discoloration from moisture. If the owner sees this and the pet hasn't been wearing a cone, the owner should always be advised to keep the cone on at all times. But, the bandage should be assessed and changed as needed. This can be a sign of pain, and the pet's pain protocol may also need to be re-evaluated.
- Owners should also be advised to look for signs of pain. If the patient is fully weight-bearing, albeit awkwardly, once the splint and bandage are in place and suddenly stops putting weight on it, or if the patient was not going after the bandage with the e-collar off but suddenly starts to, this could be a sign of pain and the pet should be re-evaluated.
- Remind the owner to always have the bandage covered while the pet is outside, regardless of whether the ground is wet. But ensure the owner removes the covering upon returning inside.

NEW QUESTION: 445

Which medication is most often used in a circumferential ring block in combination with lidocaine?

- A. Epinephrine
- B. Benzocaine
- C. Tetracaine
- D. Bupivacaine

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Bupivacaine is most often used in circumferential ring blocks along with lidocaine. Lidocaine has a rapid onset, but short duration, while bupivacaine has a longer onset with a long duration, so they complement each other. They are typically mixed in the same syringe prior to injection.

Tetracaine and benzocaine are local anesthetics limited to topical use.

Epinephrine can be purchased in the same vial as lidocaine, but this formulation can increase the risk of complications and should not be used routinely.

NEW QUESTION: 446

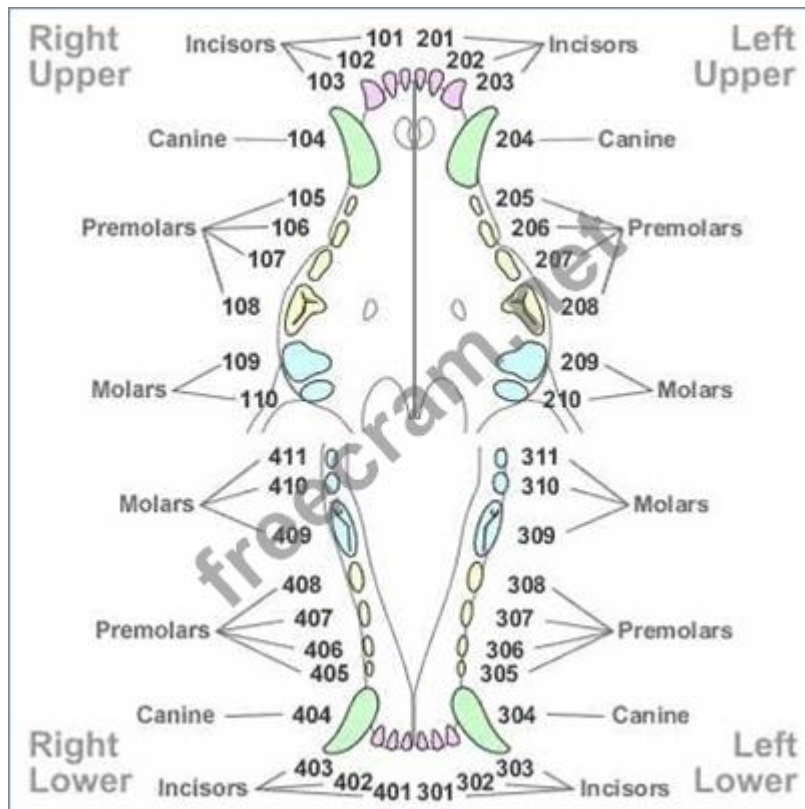
Which teeth are used for grinding food in dogs and cats?

- A. Premolars
- B. Molars
- C. Canines
- D. Incisors

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Molars are used for grinding and crushing hard food; they are the most caudal of all teeth.

Incisors are located in the rostral jaw and are used to cut or nibble on food or to groom. Canines are located caudal to the incisors and are used to hold, grip, or tear food. Premolars are located between the canines and molars and are used to hold or crush food.



NEW QUESTION: 447

When preparing samples for parasitic evaluation by the outside lab, all of the following are correct except:

- A. Send whole parasites or segments in alcohol or formalin
- B. Send fresh feces or mixed at a ratio of 1:4 with formalin 10%
- C. Packaged in leak-proof containers, sealed, and labeled
- D. Send a mixed ratio of feces with 10% formalin in a ratio of 1:3

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

For fecal samples, we ideally want them as fresh as possible. Have owners or farm hands collect them right before an appointment if feasible. Alternatively, the veterinary staff can also collect a sample directly from the patient.

Samples that cannot be immediately evaluated should be refrigerated or preserved in a 10% formalin solution at a ratio of 1:3 feces to formalin.

Feces can be sent to the lab fresh or in formalin as above. Whole parasites or partial pieces of a parasite can also be submitted for identification. These should be preserved in 10% formalin or alcohol.

Always ensure samples are packaged in leak-proof containers, properly labeled with clinic and pet and owner identifiers, and sealed properly.

NEW QUESTION: 448

Where is the parietal pleura found?

- A. Covering the lungs
- B. Lining the abdominal cavity
- C. Covering the heart
- D. Lining the thoracic cavity

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The parietal pleura is the membrane lining the thoracic cavity.

The visceral pleura covers the lungs and other organs within the thorax and abdomen. The space between the two is known as the pleural space. The pericardium is the membrane that covers the heart. The peritoneum is the membrane that lines the abdominal cavity.

NEW QUESTION: 449

Which of the following identifies a primary benefit of local anesthetic drugs in pain management?

- A. Injectable nerve blocks can be easily re-dosed for long term pain management
- B. They can reduce the dosing needs of other medications, helping to limit adverse effects
- C. They treat severe pain and have sedative side effects
- D. They reduce pain and improve joint health

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Local anesthetic drugs are effective, relatively inexpensive, and can be used safely in most animals. They can reduce the dosing needs of other medications that have more adverse effects. Examples include lidocaine, mepivacaine, and bupivacaine.

Local anesthetic drugs do not directly improve joint health or have sedative side effects, and they sting on administration, so continued use of injectable nerve blocks is limited.

NEW QUESTION: 450

Which suture material has the least potential for adverse tissue reactivity?

- A. Chromic gut
- B. Stainless steel
- C. Polyglactin

D. Polydioxanone

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Stainless steel wire used in surgical suturing has almost no potential for tissue reactions. The difficulty in handling is the only disadvantage of using this material.

Natural sutures (silk, cotton, or chromic gut) and absorbable synthetics (polyglactin 910, polyglycolic, polydioxanone) are more likely to cause tissue reactions than nonabsorbable.

Braided or multifilament sutures are more likely to cause tissue reactions than monofilament sutures.

NEW QUESTION: 451

Which of the following would indicate an ethylene oxide leak inside the veterinary hospital?

- A.** A blue haze in the air of the surgery suite
- B.** A smell similar to ether
- C.** A strong smell similar to rotten eggs
- D.** Moisture gathering on the floor of the surgery suite

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Ethylene oxide (ETO) is a colorless gas with a slight odor similar to ether. If veterinary professionals suspect there has been an ETO leak, they should evacuate the premises and contact emergency personnel. ETO is thought to be carcinogenic, so precautions need to be taken when used.

Ethylene oxide does not smell like rotten eggs. As a gas, ETO would not cause moisture to gather on the floor. It is colorless, so a blue haze would not appear in the air.

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NEW QUESTION: 452

A dog presents with a history of unspecified trauma three months prior, for which he was not evaluated by his primary care veterinarian. He seemed fine until he started having some mild respiratory changes at home the past few days. However, this morning, the owners noticed a "tucked up" abdominal appearance, and he showed no interest in his food. His respiratory rate was elevated for a few hours. He became acutely short of breath, so they brought him into your emergency room. On triage, you auscult decreased lung sounds and muffled heart sounds. He is provided oxygen by mask as you get the veterinarian ASAP to evaluate the dog.

What do you suspect may be going on at this time?

- A. Pneumonia
- B. Diaphragmatic hernia
- C. Pleural effusion
- D. Pericardial effusion

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A diaphragmatic hernia is a tear in the diaphragm which can allow abdominal organs to herniate into the chest cavity. Clinical signs include lack of appetite, lethargy, muffled heart and lung sounds, dyspnea, and tachypnea. Sometimes, gut sounds can be auscultated in the thoracic cavity if a portion of the GI tract has herniated. Herniated organs can be any, not limited to the stomach, intestines, and liver.

Diaphragmatic hernias can be diagnosed with radiographs or an ultrasound if abdominal contents have herniated into the thoracic cavity. Emergency therapy includes stabilizing and treating dyspnea with oxygen therapy, sedation/anxiolytic (butorphanol), and stress-free handling until surgery can be performed. Corrective surgery to repair the rent is warranted once stable.

Pneumonia often presents with coughing, fever, anorexia, crackles, or harsh lung sounds on auscultation. However, patients won't have the "tucked up" appearance seen when the abdominal cavity is devoid of some or all of its digestive system or other organs.

Pleural effusion can also cause respiratory difficulties, with ventral lung sound muffling, mucous membrane color changes, and weakness. Still, it would not have a tucked-in abdominal appearance.

Finally, pericardial effusion, or fluid between the exterior wall of the heart and the heart itself, puts pressure on the heart and prevents it from fully completing asystole and diastole (cannot fill or pump effectively). The most common cause of this disease is secondary to cancer, hemangiosarcoma, and the presence of either a splenic mass or right atrial mass, or both.

However, it can occur for other reasons. Patients are often large breed dogs with a history of acute collapse, weakness, exercise intolerance, shortness of breath, and eventual dyspnea. This must always be ruled out in cases of decreased lung sounds, though often the heart sounds will be muffled or impossible to hear. Radiographs help differentiate it from other diseases.

NEW QUESTION: 453

You perform your oral examination on the intake of a dog or cat before a dental procedure. When evaluating the pet during the pre-dental extraoral exam, which of the four major salivary glands is easily palpable?

- A. Zygomatic salivary gland
- B. Mandibular salivary gland
- C. Parotid salivary gland
- D. Sublingual salivary gland

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In dogs and cats, the left and right mandibular salivary glands can be easily palpated beneath the skin on the pet's ventral neck.

The parotid and sublingual glands are often too diffuse to palpate easily. The zygomatic gland generally isn't superficial enough to appreciate.

NEW QUESTION: 454

Which of the following choices is the radionuclide used for treatment of feline hyperthyroidism?

- A. ^{18}F -FDG
- B. ^{131}I
- C. $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$
- D. $\text{T} 4$

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 455

Dexmedetomidine has which of the following properties?

- A. Anti-inflammatory
- B. Antiemetic
- C. Sedation
- D. Antihistamine

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Dexmedetomidine is an α_2 agonist used primarily for sedation. Other properties include moderate analgesia and muscle relaxation.

Dexmedetomidine does not have any anti-inflammatory, antiemetic, or antihistamine effects.

NEW QUESTION: 456

Anisocoria may be a symptom of which of the following?

- A. Pulmonary contusions
- B. Neurologic diseases
- C. Hypovolemia
- D. Renal failure

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 457

What is the first thing a veterinary technician should do after administering medications?

- A. Record the usage in inventory
- B. Charge the medication to the patient's bill
- C. Record it in the patient's chart
- D. Deliver a verbal report to the attending veterinarian

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 458

What do neonatal pigs require during the first few weeks of their lives due to their lack of fat stores?

- A. Milk replacer
- B. Supplemental heat
- C. Iron dextran injections
- D. Dextrose injections

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Neonatal pigs require supplemental heat during the first few weeks of their lives due to their lack of fat stores.

The temperature of the supplemental heat should be between 92 - 95 degrees Fahrenheit (33.3 - 35 degrees Celsius) for seven days, 89 - 92 degrees Fahrenheit (31.6 - 33.3 degrees Celsius) for the next seven days, and 86 - 89 degrees Fahrenheit (30 - 31.6 degrees Celsius) for the last seven days. But it is also important to monitor the sow to ensure she doesn't become overheated. Neonatal pigs do not routinely require dextrose injections or milk replacer. They require iron dextran injections when they are three days old if raised in confinement.

NEW QUESTION: 459

You have a new porcine client who has just started having offspring. What is something that you need to ensure occurs within the first three days after a piglet is born?

- A. Receive colostrum
- B. Iron dextran injection in the hindquarters
- C. Iron dextran injection in the neck
- D. Glucose 5-10 mL intraperitoneally

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Piglets are born with low iron reserves. Piglets raised in confinement without access to dirt require an iron dextran injection within 3 days of birth to prevent iron deficiency anemia. In the wild, or when kept free-roaming, pigs will often ingest sufficient amounts of dirt to obtain needed iron amounts. However, in confinement, this isn't the case. Injections should be given in the neck, not the hindquarters, to prevent damage to potential future meat. Commonly, 200 mg is used per piglet.

Pigs are prone to hypoglycemia, and they can be given 5-10 mL of 5% dextrose injected directly into the intraperitoneal space aseptically. However, this isn't required and only becomes necessary in orphaned young or young with abnormal nursing behaviors or sows with mastitis or insufficient milk production.

Colostrum is required immediately after birth. The piglets cannot wait up to three days before receiving this antibody-rich milk as their bodies only accept it for a short time. It is needed shortly after birth to help improve chances of survival.

NEW QUESTION: 460

When monitoring the vital signs of a hospitalized patient, which of the following would be an indicator of poor perfusion?

- A. Prolonged capillary refill time
- B. Tachycardia

C. Weak pulse

D. Tachypnea

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Perfusion is the process by which the body delivers blood to peripheral capillary beds to deliver nutrients and oxygen. A delayed capillary refill time indicates that the body's ability to deliver blood into the capillary beds after blanching is diminished. This occurs due to poor perfusion as well as secondary to vasoconstriction, as may occur with medication administration or toxins.

Perfusion involves cardiac output, hemoglobin, and oxygen consumption.

Tachypnea refers to an elevated breathing rate. This can occur for a variety of reasons, including fever, pain, medications such as opioids, or primary respiratory or cardiac disease, for example.

Thus, it is also a non-specific finding not directly related to perfusion.

Tachycardia describes an increased heart rate. It may indicate a compensatory change to maintain cardiac output, but can also occur with pain, stress, or a variety of primary heart diseases or secondary disease states including dehydration, anemia, medications, hypoxemia, hypercarbia, and more.

A weak pulse may indicate a variety of things, from decreased cardiac output to low blood pressure and more. It doesn't specifically indicate poor perfusion, though it can be present when decreased perfusion occurs.

NEW QUESTION: 461

A patient presents after a short-distance fall with evidence of bleeding from the mouth. You will need to understand how this patient is managed surgically so that you can properly assess how they do post-op, ensure they eat properly, and more. The doctor diagnosed the most commonly seen jaw trauma, a symphyseal separation.

Most cases of a simple separation can be repaired using what method?

A. A cerclage wire

B. Interdental wire

C. External fixation

D. Anchor fracture with adjacent teeth

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

One of the most common traumas seen with the jaw in dogs and cats occurs secondary to falls and is referred to as a symphyseal separation. This occurs when the left and right mandibles separate at the fibrous union, rostrally. It is often easily repaired with a simple cerclage wire, positioned behind the canine teeth. This provides stability as the symphysis repairs itself. Often, this occurs rapidly, in about a month.

More involved fractures may require additional intervention. These may include interdental wire placement, external fixation, and/or the anchoring of a fracture using adjacent teeth to help brace. Teeth that are diseased, however, should be removed before any fracture repair.

NEW QUESTION: 462

If a veterinary patient has a severe head injury, what is its anesthetic risk according to the American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA)?

- A. Moderate
- B. Low
- C. Extreme
- D. High

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The ASA (American Society of Anesthesiologists) categories a head injury as ASA V or extreme risk. Other conditions listed as extreme include pulmonary embolism, gastric dilatation-volvulus, and end-stage major organ failure. Additionally, patients not expected to live without surgery are normally classified as ASA V with extreme risk.

High (ASA IV) is used for life-threatening conditions. Moderate (ASA III) is used for severe systemic diseases. Low (ASA II) is used for mild systemic diseases.

NEW QUESTION: 463

A 12-kg patient's orders are to receive 5 mg/kg of enrofloxacin diluted 1:1 in sterile water before giving IV. The stock vial of enrofloxacin is 22.7 mg/mL.

What is the total fluid volume to be administered IV to the patient?

- A. 120 mL
- B. 2.6 mL
- C. 5.2 mL
- D. 60 mL

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Calculate the dose from the dosage: $12 \text{ kg} \times 5 \text{ mg/kg} = 60 \text{ mg}$

Convert mg to mL: $60 \text{ mg} / (22.7 \text{ mg/mL}) = 2.6 \text{ mL}$ of drug from the stock vial To dilute in a 1:1 ratio, add 2.6 mL of sterile water to 2.6 mL of drug = 5.2 mL total

NEW QUESTION: 464

Evaluating juvenile patients for orthopedic trauma using radiographs poses unique challenges when compared to adults. Which of the following statements is false?

- A. Small, squirmy patients are more difficult to position correctly
- B. The small thickness of juvenile limbs can make exposure settings less tolerant of small changes
- C. Physes may be confused with fractures
- D. Juveniles are growing, so can't be exposed to the radiation from x-rays

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 465

Which of the following anesthetic monitoring parameters suggests hypoxemia?

- A. $\text{SpO}_2 = 87\%$
- B. $\text{EtCO}_2 = 45$

C. EtCO₂ = 60

D. SpO₂ = 98%

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A pulse oximeter can estimate hypoxemia or low levels of oxygen in the blood. When a patient is on 100% oxygen on an anesthetic circuit, the SpO₂ should not decrease below 97%. When breathing room air, this may decrease to 95%. Because of the oxygen-hemoglobin dissociation curve, subtle changes in SpO₂ will occur despite prominent decreases in blood oxygen levels. A saturation level of less than 90% suggests hypoxemia.

A more accurate, though technically challenging and more expensive, way to monitor blood oxygen levels is via arterial blood gas analysis.

End tidal carbon dioxide (EtCO₂) reflects hyper- and hypocapnia, which are measures of carbon dioxide and not oxygen.

NEW QUESTION: 466

As a non-sterile surgical technician, you are often asked to get extra sterile instruments, suture material, and other miscellaneous items. You are asked to grab a 4-ought, non-absorbable, nylon suture.

Who establishes suture size, and what is the difference between 4-ought and 4 sutures?

A. FDA; 4 is thinner than 4.0

B. USP; 4 is thicker than 4.0

C. USP; 4 is thinner than 4.0

D. FDA; 4 is thicker than 4.0

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The United States Pharmacopeia (USP) establishes the general sizing of suture materials. When discussing suture size, the nomenclature refers to the USP size. This size correlates with the suture diameter in millimeters. They range from as small as 11.0 (thinnest) to 7.0 (thickest). Thus, as numbers increase above size 0 (no ought), the material becomes thicker, so the size 4 suture is larger than size 2. Compare this to the number to the left of the ought (.0), and the sizes get thinner. So 1.0 is thicker than 4.0.

The FDA represents the Federal Drug Administration, and they have no say on the sizes or development of suture material.

A commonly used 4.0, non-absorbable, nylon suture is Ethicon, widely used for simple interrupted closures of the skin.

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NEW QUESTION: 467

When considering blood sampling in large animals, what species is appropriate for collection from the anterior (cranial) vena cava?

- A. Camelids
- B. Swine
- C. Cattle
- D. Equids

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The anterior (cranial) vena cava is only used in pigs. Large pigs who remain standing for restraint tolerate this location more than any other. When using this technique, take the needle along the breastbone. Direct it upward slightly towards the spine and inwards. Use caution when redirecting to avoid the jugular.

The coccygeal or tail vein is a common option in cattle, but rarely tolerated in swine.

The jugular vein is most commonly used in adult equine patients, llamas, and alpacas. For small volumes, the right is recommended over the left if used in pigs. Still, the cranial vena cava is preferred, especially for large-volume samples.

The transverse facial venous sinus is another option in horses, while the saphenous and cephalic veins can be used in juvenile sheep and crias.

Additional options vary with each species, size of the animal, temperament of the animal, the volume of blood needed, and more.

NEW QUESTION: 468

Which of the following is an example of an objective means of monitoring a patient under anesthesia?

- A. Auscultation of heart sounds
- B. Palpation of peripheral pulse strength
- C. Measurement of systolic blood pressure
- D. Mucous membrane color

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The measurement of systolic blood pressure is an objective means of observation since it provides quantifiable data. It is not subject to opinion. Objective measurements often use mechanical devices to measure physiological signs that humans cannot easily discern, but this is not necessary. For example, counting heart rate beats per minute is verifiable and not subject to opinion.

The other options are incorrect because they are all sensory observations that are based on subjectivity.

NEW QUESTION: 469

Why should noncuffed endotracheal tubes be used in birds?

- A. Less dead space in their airway, so cuffed is not needed
- B. Complete cartilaginous tracheal rings
- C. Proportionally smaller trachea than other species
- D. Due to such a small tube size, they do not come with cuffs

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Birds have complete, 100% closed, cartilaginous tracheal rings. Avian species' tracheas consist of fibrous connective tissue that completely connects the cartilaginous rings of the trachea. Pressure from a cuffed endotracheal tube could cause pressure necrosis leading to the structure of the mucosal layer.

To expose the glottis, use a cotton swab and gently push the tongue down, exposing the glottis. Lacking an epiglottis once visualized, a properly sized tube (1.0 to 5.5 mm diameter tubes) easily slides into the trachea with visualization of successful placement. It can then be secured to the mandible gently with tape.

While birds may need very small tubes, some of which do not come with cuffs, generally in the 1 to 2 mm ranges, larger sizes do.

Finally, the complete tracheal rings, proportionally larger than mammalian species, create increased dead space.

NEW QUESTION: 470

You are given a sample of semen to evaluate. All of the following are correct, except:

- A. Evaluate at least 100 sperm for relative speed and direction
- B. We want to see $\geq 50\%$ progressively motile sperm
- C. Check the slide immediately at x200 or x400 magnification
- D. The rapid forward progressive movement demonstrates great motility

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

When evaluating a slide with a drop of semen, we want to look at it immediately. Consider these factors:

- *As the temperature of the sperm cools, the motility will reduce rapidly
 - *Sperm movement, speed, and direction should be evaluated individually
 - *Dilution of the sample may be needed if you cannot separately identify sperm and there are too many bunched together
 - *Evaluate at least 100 sperm for relative direction and speed
 - *Determine the percentage of normal mobility: A finding of $\geq 70\%$, not 50%, of progressively motile sperm, is what we want to see
 - *Most species' sperm moves in a straight line; however, stallions' often move with a circular pattern
- Additional factors to consider include:
- *Live to dead ratio
 - *Sperm morphology
 - *Semen opacity and color
 - *Avoid exposure to variations in temperature, pH changes, water, or disinfectants

NEW QUESTION: 471

What is flail chest?

- A. A condition in which a portion of the abdominal organs have penetrated the chest cavity
- B. A condition in which fluid has accumulated within the chest cavity
- C. A condition in which a segment of the rib cage separates from the remainder of the chest wall
- D. A procedure where adhesions have built up between the chest wall and lungs

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NEW QUESTION: 472

When interpreting dental radiography, which of the following structures would not be considered radiodense?

- A. Pulp cavity
- B. Dentin
- C. Bone
- D. Cementum

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Radiodense, also known as radiopaque, structures seen on dental radiographs, include cementum, dentin, and bone.

Cementum is a calcified, specialized substance that covers the roots of some teeth and most of the tooth surface superficial to the enamel in some teeth.

As hard as bone, dentin forms the bulk of the tooth but still remains softer than enamel, the hardest substance in the body. The dentin surrounds the pulp cavity, found inside the tooth. This cavity houses the tooth's nerve supply and blood vessels. On radiographs, the pulp cavity appears dark, blackish, or radiolucent. This occurs because the x-rays easily pass through the tissue to the sensor.

The most radiopaque structure of the tooth is a thin layer of enamel overlying the tooth's crown.

NEW QUESTION: 473

Which diagnostic imaging modality is best for evaluating the brain and spinal cord?

- A. Nuclear scintigraphy
- B. Ultrasonography
- C. Computed tomography
- D. Magnetic resonance imaging

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) provides the most sensitive and detailed images of the brain and spinal cord when compared to other modalities. It is superior for soft tissues and less useful for most bone and air-filled structures.

Computed tomography (CT) is most sensitive for bone and air-filled structures, such as the nasal cavity and middle ear. Since CT images are formulated by computer processing numerous

radiographs, it is more detailed than routine survey radiography at all tissue types. CT can provide some information about the brain and spinal cord, but is limited when compared to MRI. Ultrasound waves cannot penetrate through mineralized bone, making ultrasound a modality reserved for soft tissue only.

Nuclear scintigraphy is most commonly used for bone, thyroid, portal vessels, and lymph node tissues.

NEW QUESTION: 474

We know that we need the image to be diagnostic when taking any type of radiograph. Thus, of good quality and not too light or too dark. When radiographing the teeth and associated structures, we need to include enough supporting structure to properly assess the entire tooth and related areas.

To do so, how much bone around the apex of the tooth and level of alveolar bone should be included in the image?

- A.** 3 to 5 mm of bone
- B.** 0.5 to 1.5 mm of bone
- C.** 2 to 3 mm of bone
- D.** 1 to 2 mm of bone

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

To correctly evaluate individual teeth, surrounding alveolar bone, and the tooth apex, radiographs must include 2 to 3 mm of bone for proper interpretation.

Thus, all other answers would be incorrect.

NEW QUESTION: 475

What does post cibum (p.c.) mean?

- A.** At bedtime
- B.** After meals
- C.** A sufficient amount
- D.** Before meals

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Post cibum (p.c.) means after meals. This Latin abbreviation is commonly used in prescription writing and should be explained in detail to the pet owner.

Ante cibum (a.c.) means before meals. Hora somni (h.s.) means at bedtime. Quantum satis (q.s.) means a sufficient amount, or amount to be determined by a pharmacist or person filling the script (not commonly used in veterinary medicine).

NEW QUESTION: 476

A technician certified in physical rehabilitation is performing an assessment on a new patient, a 10-year-old dog. After explaining the components of the examination, the technician uses a Gulick tape to measure the dog's:

- A.** Range of motion

- B. Blood sugar
- C. Muscle mass
- D. Gait

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A Gulick tape is a tool used to measure muscle mass. It provides objective data about muscle atrophy and weight loss around the abdominal area and limbs. It is a calibrated tape measure that causes no pain or discomfort to the animal and can take measurements quickly.

Blood sugar is measured using a glucometer and is not part of a rehabilitation examination.

Range of motion (ROM) is measured using a goniometer. Gait weight-bearing is measured by force plate or pressure mat analysis.

NEW QUESTION: 477

A 40-kg dog needs to receive IV fluids at 66 mL/kg/d. There are no fluid pumps available so the drip rate needs to be calculated using a 10 drops/mL administration set.

How many drops should there be per 15 seconds?

- A. 18-20
- B. 2
- C. 4-5
- D. 44

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Calculate the administration rate in mL/d: $40 \text{ kg} \times (66 \text{ mL/kg/d}) = 2640 \text{ mL/d}$ Convert time downward in steps: $(2640 \text{ mL/d}) / (24 \text{ hr/d}) / (60 \text{ min/hr}) / 4$ (there are 4 periods of 15 seconds per minute) = 0.458 mL per 15 sec Convert mL to drops: $0.458 \text{ mL} \times (10 \text{ drops/mL}) = 4.6 \text{ drops}$ should be counted per 15 sec

NEW QUESTION: 478

When monitoring patients during anesthetic events, you need to be cognizant of the advantages and disadvantages of the breathing system and circuit you are using to properly troubleshoot it in the event of a problem.

All of the following represent disadvantages of a non-rebreathing anesthesia system except:

- A. Fail to conserve body heat
- B. Conserve moisture
- C. Fail to conserve gas
- D. Manual ventilation is more difficult

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Non-rebreathing system disadvantages include:

- *A failure to conserve gases
- *A failure to conserve moisture
- *An inability to conserve body heat
- *Waste scavenging is more difficult with some of the systems

*Manual ventilation is more challenging because many do not have an adjustable pop-off valve or a pressure manometer to know how much pressure you are applying. As a result, if your patient requires mechanical ventilation, this may be more challenging and ineffective and more likely to cause harm to the patient's airway. Additionally, close monitoring of patient temperature regulation throughout the entire procedure is even more critical than with closed or semi-closed systems.

NEW QUESTION: 479

You are asked to set up surgery and attend to a patient during prep. The patient, a cow, will be placed in lateral recumbency. You want to ensure sufficient padding is present under the point of the animal's down shoulder while pulling the distal forelimb cranially. The hindlimbs should also be properly separated and padded.

Failing to provide the padding and positioning of the patient in this way could lead to what complication(s)?

- A. Myocarditis
- B. Obturator nerve paralysis
- C. Myocarditis or radial nerve paralysis
- D. Radial nerve paralysis

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Proper positioning of large animals, regardless of species, is paramount to ensure minimal trauma and improve the chances of a speedy recovery. Many food animals have surgeries performed in standing due to the inherent risks of having such a heavy animal (on relatively short legs) recumbent for a period of time. Pressure sores, pressure injuries, and damage can occur due to restricted blood flow and compression of nerves and vessels.

Always ensure appropriate padding between the front and hind limbs and at the point of the down shoulder. Monitor these animals closely upon recovery and ensure they can stand rapidly after waking to minimize damage and chances of problems.

Vascular compromise and nerve impingement can lead to either radial nerve paralysis or myocarditis. Though other injuries are also possible, these are the most commonly appreciated complications.

NEW QUESTION: 480

As a non-sterile circulating surgery technician, your job is to open packs, suture material, and obtain other necessities during surgery. However, you are also the main surveyor and observer to permit that sterility is maintained. Thus, the non-sterile tech is responsible for minimizing and, ideally, preventing all exogenous contamination.

All of the following would constitute exogenous contamination, except:

- A. Contamination from the surgical suite, e.g., heating/air conditioning vents
- B. Contamination from the patient
- C. Contamination from the surgical team
- D. Contamination from non-surgical staff entering/exiting the surgical suite

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Anything that contaminates the surgical suite and the surgical sterile field is considered an exogenous source of contamination. This could be a wide array of things, from the surgical staff themselves to the environment (e.g., poor filtration in the heating/air conditioning vents, dirt/dust) to sterile surgical personnel contaminating the surgical field (e.g., touching a non-sterile portion of the gown to the sterile area), to non-surgical personnel entering and exiting the surgical suite. Even if these individuals are properly attired in surgical caps, masks, and booties, the act of opening the door alone can increase the risk of contamination. The more personnel, activity, and movement in a surgical suite, the higher the risk of contamination.

Endogenous contamination refers to contamination that arises directly as a result of the patient. This could come from the patient's fur or skin. Further, if they have an asymptomatic infection unbeknown to the staff, this could be a source of contamination.

NEW QUESTION: 481

In an ideal preanesthetic period scenario (shortly before induction), which of the following would we want to do with every patient when feasible?

- A.** Assemble and test the anesthetic machine
- B.** Provide preoxygenation
- C.** Calculate out drug dosages and emergency drug calculations
- D.** Administer premedications 30 to 60 minutes before surgical start time

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Ideally, the beginning of a surgical technician's day should include obtaining patient information on all surgical patients, including BCS, weights, underlying conditions, and assigning an ASA risk score. From there, an anesthetic plan should be developed in conjunction with the veterinarian. Drug calculations should be performed, including emergency drug calculations, well before you plan to premedicate the patient. All equipment should be ready, and the anesthetic machine, monitoring equipment, and endotracheal tubes should be checked for leaks, damage, or other concerns and addressed if needed. The premedication should be administered about 15 to 20 minutes before the intended induction time. When given IM, most drugs or drug combinations take about that time to take effect, with the animal in a dark, quiet room.

Once you are about to induce the patient, it is ideal to provide preoxygenation. This delivers oxygen via a tightly fitting mask and can increase lung oxygen concentrations close to 100%. Ideally, we should do this for every patient via a mask or, if not tolerated, a nasal cannula for 5 to 10 minutes. However, this isn't well-tolerated by every patient. But it increases the body's oxygen storage and ability to tolerate postinduction apnea that may occur secondary to drugs like propofol. When feasible, this should be standard procedure for all brachycephalic dog and cat breeds and exotic species, especially birds.

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NEW QUESTION: 482

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory medications should not be administered concurrent with which of the following drug classes?

- A.** Corticosteroids
- B.** Antibiotics
- C.** Sedatives
- D.** Opioids

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are known to carry the risk of adverse gastrointestinal side effects. When given concurrently with a corticosteroid, the risk of GI bleeding, ulceration, and/or perforation is significantly increased.

NSAIDs are frequently administered with opioids, sedatives, and antibiotics, especially in the perioperative period.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 972.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 430, 463-469.

NEW QUESTION: 483

What is a potentially significant side effect of acepromazine?

- A.** Hypoxia
- B.** Hypovolemia
- C.** Hyperventilation
- D.** Hypotension

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Acepromazine is a tranquilizer that blocks alpha-1 adrenergic receptors, leading to peripheral vasodilation and hypotension. This is normally manageable in otherwise healthy patients.

Acepromazine does not change intravascular volume status to cause hypovolemia, depress respiration to cause hypoxemia, or increase the respiratory rate sufficiently to cause hyperventilation. However, horses may develop tachypnea secondarily to excitement, commonly seen in the species.

NEW QUESTION: 484

"Tablespoon" is commonly used in dosing over-the-counter medications. How many milliliters are in one tablespoon?

- A.** 500 mL
- B.** 5 mL

C. 50 mL

D. 15 mL

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

One tablespoon is equal to 15 milliliters. To convert tablespoons into milliliters, multiply the dose in tablespoons by 15.

There are 3 teaspoons in 1 tablespoon. One teaspoon is equal to 5 milliliters.

NEW QUESTION: 485

Stains are commonly used to evaluate various laboratory specimens. Proper storage is essential because many contain various dangerous components, including:

A. Aluminum cations

B. Alcohol

C. Various compounds with a neutral pH

D. Acidic dyes

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

There are numerous stains used in cytology, with multiple components. Some solutions are acidic, while others may be neutral or basic. Some contain aluminum cations, while others contain alcohol. The concern is alcohol, a highly flammable liquid, and other flammable liquids may also be present. Thus, proper storage in a flammable safe cabinet, with MSDS sheets for each stain type readily available in case of injury or exposure, is essential.

NEW QUESTION: 486

All except which of the following are causes of sudden death in cattle?

A. Anthrax

B. Anaplasmosis

C. Metritis

D. Bloat

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Metritis, a uterine infection that occurs after a cow has given birth to a calf, is not generally a cause of sudden death in cattle. Usually, signs include anorexia, lethargy/depression, fever, and decreased milk production. Metritis treatment includes the use of anti-inflammatories and antibiotic therapy.

Anaplasmosis, anthrax, and bloat are all causes of sudden death in cattle. Clostridial disease and lightning are also causes of sudden death.

NEW QUESTION: 487

While monitoring anesthesia, you notice an elevated inspired carbon dioxide (CO₂) level on the ETCO₂ monitor. What could be wrong with the machine leading to this elevation?

A. Stuck unidirectional valve

B. Information provided in the classification of stages and planes of anesthesia

C. Closed pop-off valve

D. Malfunction of the scavenging system

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Unidirectional valves, or AKA inhalation/exhalation flutter valves, normally move up and down, allowing gas in and out. They help monitor the breathing rate, but deadly consequences can result when they malfunction.

Unidirectional flow valves help keep the gas flow in a rebreathing system going one way. This valve allows the anesthetic machine to send oxygen and anesthetic gas to the patient on one end while expired CO₂ goes out the other.

A stuck unidirectional flow valve can prevent the escape of CO₂ and lead to rebreathing of CO₂. This causes a very dangerous condition and must be corrected and recognized immediately, and failure to do so could have fatal consequences.

These valves should be regularly disassembled and cleaned with a mild disinfectant or 70% isopropyl alcohol. They should then be dried and, prior to reassembly, evaluated for warping or other damage. If the valve is defective, warped, or otherwise fails to function properly, the improperly working valve will allow the patient to rebreathe their expired CO₂.

NEW QUESTION: 488

What nutritional factor may lead to an increased risk of obesity in horses?

- A.** Diets with fat contents of 3-4%
- B.** Soluble carbohydrates in excess of normal energy requirements
- C.** Poor-quality protein diets
- D.** High protein levels in the diet

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Horses have adapted to a diet high in carbohydrates (about 80%), serving as their main energy source. The remaining portion of the diet usually consists of about 5% fat and 7-12% protein. All three are required to meet the overall needs of the species. However, a horse who does not get much exercise and is fed excessive grains and sugary carbohydrates like molasses, as well as any animal who consumes more soluble carbohydrates than are their energy requirements, can have an increased risk of obesity due to their body storing the excess as either fat or glycogen. The quality of the protein may affect some nutrients and overall health, but will not lead to obesity. High protein levels can negatively affect digestion and metabolism, since horses aren't designed to digest these levels, but they will not lead to obesity.

Diets high in fat (> 5% fat content) may lead to weight gain or weight maldistribution, especially when combined with lower carbohydrate amounts. Further, this can lead to poor overall gut health, creating additional health concerns.

NEW QUESTION: 489

In food animal medicine, veterinarians prefer vaginal delivery over a C-section as it produces fewer post-parturient complications. Additionally, vaginal deliveries are faster with a more rapid recovery of the dam. Sometimes, the fetus may present in a breech position, which requires the veterinarian to physically reposition the fetus to permit vaginal delivery.

Which of the following describes the breech position?

- A. The fetus is in an anterior position with its head and front legs presented first
- B. The fetus is in a posterior position with its hind legs presented first
- C. The fetus is in an anterior position with its head presented first
- D. The fetus is in a posterior position with its hind legs retained, causing the rump to be presented first

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A breech fetus is in a posterior position with the hind legs retained and the rump presented first. When a fetus presents breech, it must be repositioned so either the head or the hind legs are presented first before a vaginal delivery can successfully occur.

The other options are incorrect because they are birthing positions that allow a vaginal delivery without intervention.

NEW QUESTION: 490

You are taking a bird's history and realize that this may be a more critical patient than the owner led you to believe. The owner tells you that the bird is falling off the perch and fluffed up standing on the floor. The owner did appreciate his tail bobbing while standing on the floor but didn't think anything of it. You hear increased respiratory sounds audible while weighing the bird and suspect the bird is actually in respiratory distress. You run the bird to the emergency team. The owner hadn't appreciated the abnormal breathing but did say that he is a relatively new bird owner and had been painting in another room the past few hours.

All of the following explain the avian respiratory tract's predisposition to issues with toxic fumes, except:

- A. The large volume of space in the avian respiratory tract
- B. Ability to pull air into their lungs
- C. Unidirectional airflow
- D. The highly efficient gas exchange system

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A bird's airway's spatial relationship between the blood capillaries and the air produces a highly effective and sensitive means of gas exchange with molecules of any kind in the air. The lungs in birds are small, making up only about 2% of the body's volume. They house the network of air and blood capillaries that exchange gas and are attached to the thoracic vertebrae and ribs. However, unlike mammals, birds also have air sacs. These slightly vascularized, thin-walled membranes encompass up to 80% of the respiratory volume. Nine sacs exist, four of which are paired. They connect to the primary bronchi and ventrobronchi and act as reservoirs for air. They also aid in buoyancy and thermoregulation. Air is first taken into the air sacs, and here it is both humidified and warmed. Thus, overall, birds have a large overall respiratory tract capacity.

Paired air sacs include:

- *Cranial thoracic
- *Caudal thoracic
- *Cervical
- *Abdominal air sacs

The unpaired air sac is called the interclavicular air sac. It resides within the thoracic inlet between the collar bones (clavicles).

A bird's expiration pushes air into the lungs, where the gas exchange can occur. Thus, birds do not pull air into the lungs. Rather, it is pushed into the lungs, suggesting birds, over other species, really can get a 'breath of fresh air.' Their airways are inelastic and do not deflate or inflate like mammalian lungs.

Fresh air flows in one direction, continuously in the lungs, and doesn't mix with dirty air containing any waste, leaving no residual air in the airways.

The avian air system is also very efficient at gas exchange. The high efficiency is achieved due to the design of airflow between the air itself and the blood capillaries. These air capillaries sit at right angles to the blood capillaries, so carbon dioxide is constantly removed from the blood while oxygen is added.

Because of this sensitive system, toxic fumes are also easily taken in and displace oxygen.

Commonly seen toxic fumes include:

- *Heated Teflon-coated pans or covers of light bulbs
- *Concentrated bleach and other disinfectants
- *Oil-based paints
- *Varnishes
- *Exhaust fumes

Symptoms of toxicity include:

- *Loss of balance
- *Standing fluffed up on the floor
- *Respiratory rales
- *Raspy breathing sounds
- *Tail bobbing with obvious respiratory dyspnea
- *Severe respiratory distress
- *Death

Treatment requires oxygen therapy, but the prognosis is poor. Proper education to new and potential bird owners and, ultimately, prevention is key.

NEW QUESTION: 491

What is the best treatment option for severe, life-threatening anemia?

- A.** Synthetic colloid administration
- B.** Crystalloid administration
- C.** Packed red blood cell transfusion
- D.** Plasma transfusion

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

In cases of severe, life-threatening anemia, a packed red blood cell transfusion is the most effective option to correct the red blood cell deficiency. Whole blood can also be transfused but replaces approximately 50% of the red blood cell mass with the same fluid volume administered.

Generally speaking, patients with hemolytic anemias or chronic anemias are generally not dehydrated (normovolemic), thus, PRBCs are our first choice.

Red blood cells and oxygen-carrying capacity are not provided by the administration of plasma or crystalloids. Plasma transfusions are generally given for hypoalbuminemia, failure of passive transfer, or coagulopathies.

While blood transfusions are technically colloids, synthetic colloids such as Vetstarch and Hetastarch do not correct anemia.

NEW QUESTION: 492

Which of the following terms describes the lack of urine production?

- A. Anuria
- B. Stranguria
- C. Oliguria
- D. Polyuria

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Anuria describes absent urine production. An- is a prefix indicating no, not, or without. This condition is caused by kidney failure, profound dehydration, hypovolemic shock, or bilateral ureteral obstruction.

Oliguria describes decreased urine production. Etiologies are similar to anuria.

Stranguria describes painful, spasmodic urination occurring in small volumes. Often, bacterial cystitis and urolithiasis are common causes.

Polyuria describes increased production of urine volume. Causes include hormonal diseases (diabetes mellitus, hyperadrenocorticism) and acute and chronic renal disease.

NEW QUESTION: 493

Though not currently controlled by the DEA, which of the following medications may likely become controlled soon?

- A. Xylazine
- B. Dexmedetomidine
- C. Ketamine
- D. Gabapentin

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Xylazine, an alpha-2 agonist, is used in animal medicine for sedation and analgesia, often in short procedures. It is reversible and commonly combined with additional drugs for multi-modal anesthesia/sedation and pain management. However, recently, it has shown up in the illicit drug market in combination with opioids such as fentanyl. It is not a drug approved for human use and is not currently scheduled under the DEA controlled substances regulations. Various states have passed regulations to control it, recognizing concerns for abuse and illicit use. It has been in the news since early 2023, and discussions are ongoing at the congressional level about controlling it.

Dexmedetomidine, also an alpha-2 agonist, is not controlled and is commonly used in small animal medicine. It hasn't to date been seen in the illicit drug market and remains non-controlled. Gabapentin, a neuropathic pain management medication originally developed as an anti-seizure drug, is regulated by individual practices and in some states, but is not federally controlled by the DEA.

Ketamine, an NMDA receptor antagonist, is used for pain management, wound prevention/treatment, sedation, and as part of a multi-modal pain management/anesthetic protocol. It has been a controlled drug for years because of its use in the illicit drug field and its abuse potential. It is a Schedule III drug that has been regulated since 1999.

NEW QUESTION: 494

When assisting a surgeon in surgery, what part of the scissors should you focus on using when cutting sutures?

- A. Use the entire blade of the Metzenbaum scissors
- B. The entire cutting surface of the suture scissors
- C. Use the cutting surface of Mayo scissors to cut the suture
- D. Tips of the suture scissors

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When cutting sutures, you want to ensure you are using appropriate delicate scissors, so you cut only what is needed and do not pull too hard on the tissue. Using the tips only, you help to minimize accidental trauma to nearby tissue. Additionally, it allows caution to prevent cutting previously placed sutures.

Again, we use the tips, not the entire cutting portion of the blade, to minimize trauma and prevent the removal of unwanted materials.

Mayo scissors are dissecting scissors, considered heavy-duty, and primarily cut fascia and denser tissue.

Metzenbaum dissecting scissors, unlike Mayos, are fine and used for cutting muscle or other delicate tissue types. They should never be used to cut sutures as this will dull their edges and make soft tissue dissection more traumatic and less precise.

NEW QUESTION: 495

When considering the safety and comfort of a recumbent equine patient, all of the following are true about the use of slings, except:

- A. They are used in patients with zero mobility for long durations
- B. They relieve dependent muscle strain
- C. They improve limb mobility
- D. They assist patients with some ability to stand and maintain standing for short or longer durations

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Slings like the Anderson sling are commonly used in down large animal patients. The sling can:

*Assist those patients who are recumbent but retain some ability to stand, just for short durations, or with limb injuries who aren't fully weight-bearing on one limb.

*Assist recumbent or weak patients with underlying illness to provide relief of muscles on the down side and improve circulation while relieving the weight-bearing load.

*Be used short term in a patient who cannot support any of their weight, because it can cause respiratory compromise over time if they heavily rely on the sling to maintain an upright position.

*In the short term, provide a patient with improved limb mobility and relieve muscle soreness/tension on dependent sides, regardless of the degree of recumbency.

*Be most useful in patients who still retain the ability to stand and support at least a portion of their own weight. In these patients, they can be used longer term, because respiratory compromise isn't usually of concern.

*Assist a patient in standing, stabilize once they are up, and aid in supporting body weight.

*Be primarily used to assess neurological and orthopedic status and disease progression and to improve circulation in the short term in fully recumbent animals who cannot stand at all in a sling. (Ideally, only 25% of an animal's weight should be supported for any duration.)

NEW QUESTION: 496

Intraoral dental evaluations consist of all of the following, except:

- A. Evaluating soft tissue structures of the oral cavity
- B. Before anesthesia, evaluating the periodontium
- C. General anesthesia
- D. Evaluating all dental structures

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

We perform an extraoral evaluation on awake patients, evaluating for facial asymmetry, muscle atrophy, ocular and nasal discharge, a superficial assessment, and grading of the visible dental disease. We note halitosis and palpate for normal and abnormal lymph nodes and salivary glands.

Once the pet is under general anesthesia, we then need to ensure we fully evaluate:

*The soft tissue structures of the oral cavity

*The periodontium

*All dental structures

The pet needs to be fully anesthetized and intubated using a cuffed endotracheal tube to evaluate these structures thoroughly, accurately, and safely. We assess the soft tissues, including the soft and hard palates, the mucosa, the gingiva, and other structures. The periodontium, which describes the structures that support the teeth, is further evaluated. We need to take a detailed look at the teeth and related structures, sulci, and more.

The periodontium cannot be assessed accurately in the awake patient because we can not fully see this area nor manipulate it or use tools such as a periodontal probe to assess for below the surface disease.

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NEW QUESTION: 497

One gray is equal to how many joules per kilogram?

- A. 1,000
- B. 100
- C. 1
- D. 10

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Gray (Gy) is a unit of measure for an ionizing radiation dose. One gray is equal to one joule of ionizing radiation absorbed per kilogram of body part.

Grays are large amounts, so when discussing radiation exposure from routine diagnostic imaging, usually milligrays (mGy) or even micrograys (uGy) are used. Another application of this value is radiation therapy for cancer treatment.

NEW QUESTION: 498

Acepromazine belongs to which drug class?

- A. Anticholinergic
- B. Benzodiazepine
- C. Phenothiazine
- D. Dissociative

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Acepromazine is a phenothiazine, most often used for preanesthetic sedation.

Examples of benzodiazepines include midazolam (Versed), diazepam (Valium), and alprazolam (Xanax).

The most commonly used anticholinergic drugs in veterinary medicine are atropine and glycopyrrolate.

Ketamine and tiletamine are dissociative anesthetics.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 462-471.

NEW QUESTION: 499

Guinea pigs and chinchillas can pose anesthetic challenges due to their small size. Intubation is further hindered by which one of the following?

- A. Palatal ostium
- B. Laryngospasm

- C. Can vomit easily
- D. Lack of IV catheter placement

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Guinea pigs and chinchillas are small in size and stature but also have a limited range of motion of the mouth, making visualization difficult. Additionally, the presence of the palatal ostium, a tiny donut-shaped opening that exists between the posterior and anterior oropharynx. This makes visualization of their glottis physically impossible. Blind intubation can be both challenging and cause damage to the surrounding tissue. Additionally, if too many attempts are made, hypoxia can result.

Rodents cannot vomit, so this is not a concern while intubating rabbits or performing anesthesia. Other rodents are often not intubated simply due to such small size (hamsters, gerbils). Laryngospasm isn't appreciated in these species. The complications arise due to the inability to visualize the area and the need to do blind intubations unless visualization cameras are readily available and a skilled user intubates rapidly.

Finally, these species are large enough for catheterization; often, the cephalic vein is used. Interosseous needles can be used if needed if IV access isn't feasible and IV fluid support or additional medications are warranted.

NEW QUESTION: 500

As an anticonvulsant, phenobarbital may be used for the treatment of which condition?

- A. Seizures
- B. Coughing
- C. Intestinal worms
- D. Vomiting

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Anticonvulsant medications, including phenobarbital, are used to treat and prevent seizures.

Antitussive medications, such as hydrocodone, treat coughing.

Antiemetic medications treat nausea and vomiting. Maropitant is a commonly used example in small animal patients.

Anthelmintic medications treat gastrointestinal worms. Drugs in this class include pyrantel and fenbendazole.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 971.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 412, 436-438.

NEW QUESTION: 501

What is the optimal level of anesthesia for most invasive surgical procedures?

- A. Stage III: surgical anesthesia
- B. Stage II: medium plane
- C. Stage II: excitement stage
- D. Stage III: deep stage anesthesia

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

During stage III, the animal loses pain sensations. Some reflexes are inhibited, while necessary bodily functions continue. Stage III is divided into light stage III, surgical, and deep stage III.

These planes correspond to inadequate, optimal, and excessive depth of anesthesia.

Stage II, the excitement stage, refers to the point at which the animal begins breathing irregularly and no longer has voluntary control. Here we may see vocalization or paddling. Stage II, medium plane, is an incorrectly used combination of terms. Stage III, deep stage anesthesia, is incorrect because this level of anesthesia is where the patient is almost at the point of not breathing and should be avoided.

NEW QUESTION: 502

Which of the following is a normal urine pH for a dog?

- A. 5.0 to 7.5
- B. 7.5 to 8.5
- C. 3.5 to 6.2
- D. 7.8 to 9.3

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The normal urine pH of dogs, cats, and other carnivores is 5.0 to 7.5. If a dog's urine pH is below 6.0, it is said to be acidic. If the urine pH is above 7.0, it is said to be alkaline.

The normal pH range for herbivores, such as horses and cows, is 7.5 to 8.5. The other options do not represent normal urine pH levels in companion animal species.

NEW QUESTION: 503

All of the following elements are needed to create an x-ray beam except:

- A. Vacuum environment
- B. Radioactive isotope
- C. A cathode source and anode target
- D. A filament to accelerate electrons

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

There are several components of an x-ray tube:

*The cathode provides the source of electrons, while the anode receives them.

*An electrified wire filament to accelerate electrons

*A vacuum within the tube envelope

Gamma rays are produced by radioactive isotopes and used in nuclear scintigraphy studies, not radiography. Both x-rays and gamma rays generate ionizing radiation but differ in their energy level and part of the atom from which they originate. X-rays come from outside the nucleus, and gamma rays from inside the nucleus.

NEW QUESTION: 504

Which of the following correctly describes the paralleling technique of dental radiography?

- A. Ensure teeth are placed on the sensor's center, having the rest in the mouth

- B.** Beam projected at an imaginary right line which cuts in half the angle the sensor plane and long tooth axis form
- C.** Requires the sensor parallel to the long axis of the tooth
- D.** Keep the patient in sternal recumbency to achieve the appropriate images for the mandibular views

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The parallel imaging technique allows imaging of all mandibular teeth distal to and including the 3rd or 4th premolar, depending on the pet's size. The film is placed parallel to the tooth's long axis. You want to ensure that the film remains below the mandible's ventral border to ensure you image the entire tooth. The beam is perpendicular to the teeth, while the film is parallel, and you position it to aim for the center of the sensor.

However, the anatomical features of the maxilla prevent using the parallel technique because it leads to distortion. For the bisecting angle technique, the beam is projected at an imaginary right line which cuts in half (bisects) the angle that the sensor plane and long tooth axis form. When performing this technique, the teeth are placed on the very edge of the sensor, with the rest of the sensor entirely in the mouth.

Finally, most dental imaging can be performed in lateral recumbency. For some views with extreme-sized patients, sternal recumbency may be needed.

NEW QUESTION: 505

Which of the following terms describes a patient who is not producing urine?

- A.** Stranguria
- B.** Anuria
- C.** Polyuria
- D.** Oliguria

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Anuria describes absent or negligible urine production. An- is a prefix indicating no, not, or without. This condition is caused by kidney failure, profound dehydration and hypovolemic shock, or bilateral ureteral obstruction.

Oliguria describes decreased production of urine volume. Etiologies are similar to anuria.

Stranguria describes painful urination in small, frequent amounts. Bacterial cystitis and urolithiasis are common causes.

Polyuria describes increased production of urine volume. Causes include hormonal diseases (diabetes mellitus, hyperadrenocorticism) and chronic renal disease.

Clinical Anatomy and Physiology for Veterinary Technicians 3rd Edition. Pg 449, 454-459.

NEW QUESTION: 506

Alpha2-adrenergic drugs are sedatives used in small and large animals. All except which of the following alpha2-adrenergic agonists are commonly used in large animal patients?

- A.** Romifidine
- B.** Xylazine

C. Dexmedetomidine

D. Detomidine

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Dexmedetomidine is an alpha2-adrenergic drug commonly used in small and exotic animal patients, not large animal patients. There are two concentration formulations depending on the weight of the dog or cat.

Xylazine, detomidine, and romifidine are all alpha2-adrenergic drugs commonly used in large animal patients to provide sedation. Xylazine is available in short-acting (20 mg/mL) and long-acting (100 mg/mL) concentrations.

NEW QUESTION: 507

A valuable high-producing cow presents 26 hours after parturition. The farmer noticed that the cow was still intermittently showing signs of uterine contraction once the calf was delivered. He then saw that tissue was everting through the cervix and knew that there was a problem. He witnessed the calf nursing and called the hospital immediately. You take the call and are concerned the cow may have a uterine prolapse. You advise the client that the uterus needs to be placed back into the proper position and head to the farm with the veterinarian. Upon arrival, the veterinarian confirms uterine prolapse and requests you get her ready for surgical intervention. You start to prepare the cow for surgery and place her in what position?

A. Dorsal recumbency

B. Sternal recumbency

C. Left lateral recumbency

D. Any of these

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Cows needing uterine replacement can be placed either in sternal recumbency with the hind legs stretched behind them, which cranioventrally tilts the pelvis, making replacement easier, or left standing. Regardless, they will receive epidural anesthesia to control pain and relax the musculature in the area of concern.

Once in position, the uterus is cleaned with water and a mild aseptic solution. This removes debris and contamination. Any edema (swelling) can be reduced via manual massage during the initial attempts to replace the tissue.

Suppose the uterus is manually restored to the physiologic position. In that case, oxytocin should be administered to assist in the process of uterine involution. If the cow is ambulatory and remains so, this may be all that she needs. However, if she was recumbent on presentation or compromised in other ways, a vulvar retention suture may be warranted.

Prognosis depends on how quickly the problem is detected, the degree of contamination and damage, and the state of the dam at presentation.

NEW QUESTION: 508

Snakes are carnivores, and they generally eat entire rodents such as mice and rabbits. How often should a captive snake be fed?

- A. Twice a week
- B. Once daily
- C. Once every 1 to 2 weeks
- D. Once a month

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Captive snakes should be fed once every 1 to 2 weeks. The length of time between feedings depends on the size of the prey that they were previously fed and the time of year. When feeding a captive snake, the size of its prey should be appropriate to the age of the snake and the time of year.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 779.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 393.

NEW QUESTION: 509

What is a Hohmann retractor?

- A. A self-retaining retractor with blunt, raked tips that ratchet to hold tissue apart
- B. A handheld retractor used to lever tissue away from bone during surgery
- C. A self-retaining retractor with a single-pointed tip that ratchets to hold muscle apart
- D. A handheld, double-handed retractor for skin, muscle, or fat

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

A Hohmann retractor is a handheld retractor with a single blade. It is primarily used in orthopedic surgery to lever tissue out of the way for better visibility. Any surgical instrument described as "handheld" requires a surgical assistant to hold it in place during the procedure.

A Weitlaner retractor is a self-retaining retractor with blunt, raked tips that ratchet to hold tissue apart. A Gelpi retractor is a self-retaining retractor with a single tip, commonly used to retract muscles during orthopedic or neurosurgery. A Senn retractor is a commonly used handheld, double-handed retractor for skin, muscle, or fat. One blade is smooth while the other has three blunt or sharp prongs.

NEW QUESTION: 510

You are asked to calculate drug dosages for an MLK CRI for a post-op hit-by-car patient with multiple fracture repairs. The patient is stable coming out of surgery, but you want to ensure the pet remains both stable and pain-free.

All of the following explain why CRIs may be beneficial to patients, except:

- A. A lower dosage is delivered at any given time, resulting in fewer dose-related side effects
- B. They prevent peaks and valleys seen with the administration of some medications, such as opioids
- C. The use of two or more drugs from different drug classes provides additive or synergistic benefits
- D. A higher dose of analgesia is achieved over a shorter period

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

CRIs use one or more drugs from various drug classes to provide continuous pain management. By giving the medication(s) in this fashion, lower dosages of medications are needed, resulting in fewer side effects. Additionally, if side effects develop, the medication(s) can easily be titrated to lessen the impact. When combined, the use of opioids +/- alpha2-agonists +/- local anesthetics provide synergistic benefits. Each drug works on a different aspect of the pain pathway. Thus, CRIs help address more than one factor contributing to a patient's pain.

A CRI does not provide higher doses over a shorter period of time. In fact, lower doses spread out incrementally over a longer period of time than with intermittent injections, creating a more predictable and uniform pain management means of delivery.

NEW QUESTION: 511

Which of the following will appear as a mid-shade of gray on a radiograph?

- A. Bone
- B. Positive contrast media
- C. Metal
- D. Muscle

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The radiodensity of different objects and tissue types, from most radiolucent to most radiopaque:

- *Air and negative contrast media (black)
- *Fat (dark gray)
- *Other soft tissues (mid-gray)
- *Bone (light gray to white)
- *Metal and positive contrast media (bright white)

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NEW QUESTION: 512

When used during cardiopulmonary resuscitation, what is an anticipated benefit of administering epinephrine?

- A. Decreasing metabolic needs of heart muscle
- B. Slowing heart rate
- C. Increase myocardial contractility
- D. Peripheral vasodilation

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Epinephrine is a catecholamine, or a sympathomimetic drug, meaning its actions mimic those of the sympathetic nervous system. It has both alpha- and beta-adrenergic agonist effects. During CPR, epinephrine is administered to increase myocardial contractility, or the strength of the heartbeats when contracting.

Other benefits include vasoconstriction, increasing heart rate, and increasing AV node conduction.

NEW QUESTION: 513

If a patient's anesthetic depth seems too deep, all of the following could help to explain this except:

- A. The vaporizer setting is too high
- B. Hypercapnia
- C. CO2 absorbent exhausted
- D. Hypotension

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Signs of deepening anesthetic depth include increased abdominal respiration, intercostal paralysis, decreased respiratory rate, weak but fast pulse, pupils fixed and centrally rotated, reduced blood pressure, and no response to surgical stimuli. It can easily progress to respiratory paralysis, lack of neurological reflexes, bradycardia, and eventual apnea, without intervention. If the CO2 absorbent is exhausted, we expect a patient to be too light under anesthesia. This means they are rebreathing the CO2, leading to respiratory acidosis and failure to obtain sufficient gas anesthetic to provide adequate anesthesia.

Common reasons for excessive anesthetic depth include:

- *The vaporizer is malfunctioning, overfilled, or no longer properly calibrated
 - *Equipment malfunction
 - *Underlying pre-existing medical conditions that could be interfering with proper gas exchange or proper metabolism of the drugs used
- Additional causes for increased anesthetic depth include hypotension and hypercapnia.

NEW QUESTION: 514

A teaspoon is a common unit of volume for human over-the-counter packaging of medications. How many milliliters are equivalent to one teaspoon?

- A. 5 mL
- B. 1 mL
- C. 15 mL
- D. 30 mL

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

One teaspoon is equivalent to 5 milliliters. Conversion: Multiply the number of teaspoons by 5 to obtain the number of milliliters.

One tablespoon is equivalent to 15 milliliters. One ounce is 29.6 milliliters.

NEW QUESTION: 515

Which of the following is not a typical clinical sign of a maxillary carnassial root abscess in dogs?

- A. Firm swelling below the eye
- B. Droopy tongue
- C. A bleb or blister on the gingiva overlying the apical root region
- D. Ocular discharge

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

There is usually regional cellulitis and fistula formation with maxillary carnassial root abscesses. If this forms at the root apex, a firm swelling or drainage tract below the eye is typically observed. The nasolacrimal duct passes through this region and, when externally compressed from swelling, this can result in ocular discharge. Depending on the direction a fistulous tract extends from the root tip, it is also possible to see a bleb or hole near the mucogingival junction inside the mouth.

Nerve innervation to the tongue does not course in this area, so there should be no neurologic clinical signs such as a droopy or flaccid tongue.

NEW QUESTION: 516

You are asked to ensure proper access to hemostasis management equipment for an upcoming surgery. Various options are available to help the surgeon in the face of bleeding. All of the following are available, but which allows for the cutting and coagulation via the same tool?

- A. Vascular clips
- B. Hemostat
- C. Monopolar electrocautery
- D. Bipolar electrocautery

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Mechanical actions, tools, energy, and hemostatic agents can all be used to control bleeding. From simply putting pressure on the bleeder with gauze to electrocautery and everything in between, we have a lot of tools at our fingertips.

Electrocautery, in general, makes use of electrical current. It conducts heat via a metal probe, instantly destroying any bleeding tissue and controlling blood loss. These units can be both monopolar and bipolar. Monopolar cautery passes the current through the tissue of concern. This energy then disperses through the patient to a ground pad, placed underneath the patient. The patient functions as part of the circuit. These types of handpieces often possess both a cutting and a coagulation setting, best used in dry surgical sites.

Bipolar cautery units pass a current between the two tips of a forceps. This current, controlled by a foot pedal, is reserved for precisely targeted cauterization, which may be needed with ophthalmologic or neurological procedures.

Vascular clips are simply clips placed onto a vessel that is bleeding via a clip applicator. There is no electrical current, and no ability to cut along with controlling bleeding exists.

A hemostat is another simple instrument that includes a ratchet. This allows placement onto a larger vessel. It can be left in position for some time, allowing hemostasis of a vessel that will be removed.

NEW QUESTION: 517

Dohle bodies seen in large numbers on a blood smear are a sign of:

- A. Appropriate granulation
- B. Toxic granulation
- C. Autoagglutination
- D. Hemolysis

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Large numbers of Dohle bodies on a blood smear are suggestive of toxic granulation and toxemia. Excess Dohle bodies may also be due to certain inherited conditions.

Large numbers of Dohle bodies are not a sign of appropriate granulation, autoagglutination, or hemolysis.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 383.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 50.

NEW QUESTION: 518

You are monitoring a patient with an arterial catheter in the left dorsal metatarsal artery. The catheter was placed 24 hours ago.

All of the following instances require replacing an arterial catheter, except:

- A. The catheter has been in for 24 hours
- B. The catheter has been in for two hours, and the digits are cool to the touch
- C. The catheter is no longer patent
- D. The catheter has remained in place for 48 hours

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Peripheral venous catheters are often left in for no more than 72 hours if patent and the insertion site looks healthy.

For arterial catheters, however, recommendations for replacement are triggered at 48 hours.

Any catheter, regardless of the location and type of catheter, should be replaced or at least removed if no longer patent, as this can be an entry point for infection.

Assess the digits of any patient with an arterial line in place every two hours. The catheter should be removed if the toes are cool to the touch.

NEW QUESTION: 519

Which of the following represents the minimum pressure needed to effectively sterilize instruments in an autoclave?

- A. 10 kPA
- B. 15 psi

- C. 103 psi
- D. 15 kPa

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When autoclaving via gravity displacement, steam displaces air within the chamber and is then forced out through a vent. The cycle begins when a minimum of 250°F or 121°C and 15 psi (103 kPa) are reached. 30 minutes is usually recommended for textile items and those that are wrapped.

NEW QUESTION: 520

A thoracotomy will be performed, and you are asked to ensure that the TA 90 internal stapler is ready. What does the number 90 refer to?

- A. The size of the individual staple
- B. The strength of the staple
- C. The number of staples placed
- D. The length of the row of staples

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

TA stapler refers to a thoracabdominal stapler (TA). A GIA, or a gastrointestinal anastomosis stapler, is another type of internal stapler commonly used in abdominal surgeries. A GIA or a TA stapler can both include a number. This number refers to the length of the row of staples it will place in a line - in this case, 90 mm long. The TA stapler usually fires two rows of staples that are staggered.

NEW QUESTION: 521

Internal fixation implants are utilized in large, small, and exotic species of all shapes and sizes. All of the following are indications for use, except:

- A. Compound fracture repair
- B. Correction of angular limb deformities
- C. Curative modality for traumatic abnormalities
- D. Internal bone fracture fixation

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Internal fixation implants are tools used to internally correct angular limb deformities and traumatic abnormalities, e.g., cranial cruciate ligament repair, and for bone fractures, generally non-complicated.

External fixation is used on the skin's outside surface to stabilize fractures, usually compound in nature. This complicated fracture repair method utilizes clamps, rods +/- rings, and standard orthopedic fare.

NEW QUESTION: 522

What is the term used to describe an agent that works by inhibiting the growth cycle of bacteria?

- A. Antibiotic
- B. Bactericidal

C. Bacteriostatic

D. Sterility

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A bacteriostatic agent is a biological or chemical antiseptic agent or antimicrobial that works by inhibiting the growth cycle of bacteria. Bacteriostatic agents prevent the development of bacteria by interrupting their life cycle, rather than destroying them. Bacteriostatic antibiotics limit the growth of bacteria by interfering with bacterial protein production, DNA replication, or other aspects of bacterial cellular metabolism. They must work together with the immune system to remove microorganisms from the body.

"Bacteriostatic" means that the agent prevents the growth of bacteria (i.e., it keeps them in the stationary phase of growth), and "bactericidal" means that it kills bacteria.

Sterility refers to the absence of microorganisms. We achieve sterility using sterilization practices for surgical instruments, when prepping for surgery, and in other ways.

Antibiotics are medications that treat bacterial infections. They can be bacteriostatic or bacteriocidal.

NEW QUESTION: 523

You bring your cat in to see the veterinarian because Fiesty, a 6-year-old MN DMH, hesitates to jump on the counters and even the bed. He still eats and drinks normally but seems to be playing a bit less with his toys. Radiographs are performed, and hip arthritis is evident on radiographs. You want to start pain management, but have tried everything from pilling Fiesty to using Churu to grinding meds up in food and flavoring them. He absolutely will not take oral medications. You request an injectable option. Your cat weighs 6.5 kg. Your veterinarian discusses Solensia with you, and you feel it will be worthwhile.

Which of the following is false about frunevetmab?

A. The labeled FDA dose for a cat weighing 6.5 kg is one vial (7 mg) SC, once monthly

B. The target dose range is 1-2.8 mg/kg

C. Do not administer concurrently with a vaccination on the same day

D. The drug must be protected from light and refrigerated

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Solensia, or frunevetmab, is a monoclonal antibody that binds to nerve growth factor (NGF), a key modulator of pain in the pain pathway in adult animals. NGF is released in the presence of noxious stimuli, leading to worsening pain, neurogenic inflammation, and peripheral sensitization. NGF levels are elevated in osteoarthritic patients within the affected joint(s). By binding to NGF, this antibody prevents it from accessing its receptors and, thus, decreases the release of downstream chemical pain mediators and dampens the inflammatory cascade.

The drug is currently only labeled for use in osteoarthritis, which has been documented in this patient radiographically and clinically.

The labeled FDA dose for a cat weighing 6.5 kg is one vial (7 mg) SC, once monthly (Q 28 days).

The FDA dosing is based on a target dose range of 1-2.8 mg/kg. For cats who are 2.5-7 kg (5.5-15.4 lb), the dose is one vial of 7 mg (1 ml) subcutaneously every month. For cats who are

7.1-14 kg, two vials are to be used (14 mg, a total of 2 ml). Regardless of the cat's weight, one or two vials are used completely.

The drug must be protected from light and refrigerated.

Side effects may include injection site reactions such as alopecia, swelling, scabbing, or itchiness, with possible dermatitis. GI signs may also occur (vomiting, diarrhea, or anorexia). Long-term safety has not yet been evaluated.

Concurrent use with NSAIDs or other pain modulators can be done off-label when needed. Still, studies have not yet been completed to elucidate possible drug interactions.

Vaccines can be administered on the same day as this medication. Still, it is recommended to administer them in different locations.

NEW QUESTION: 524

What substance is typically found in a lavender-top specimen tube?

- A. Sodium citrate
- B. Sodium heparin
- C. Acid citrate dextrose
- D. Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) is the additive in lavender-top sample collection tubes. It is used for preservation of hematology samples.

Sodium citrate is found in light blue-top tubes. Acid citrate dextrose is found in yellow-top tubes. Sodium heparin is found in green-top tubes.

NEW QUESTION: 525

Veterinary nurses/technicians play vital roles in veterinary pain management. All of the following discuss key responsibilities that help develop and administer a pain management plan except:

- A. Inform clinicians of patient pain scores and inappropriate pain management
- B. Allow the veterinarian to determine the appropriate pain management protocol
- C. Routinely assess post-op patients for pain
- D. Log controlled drugs properly

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Of course, ultimately, the veterinarian must decide upon the appropriate pain management plan for each individual patient. Each veterinarian often has their own preferences and choices for certain cases. However, a veterinarian who ignores a technician's suggestions or observations about a patient's anxiety level before surgery, previous experience with pain management with the pet, and other factors may not be in the pet's best interest.

Technicians interact with the pets before the vets. They see how anxious the pet is on arrival and how painful they may be before, say, a cranial cruciate surgery. They may know the pet, have previously given them medications, and have seen that the pet became very dysphoric on a certain drug dose. Thus, both technicians and veterinarians should design the pain management plan when warranted.

A technician's role is to assess patients and identify or anticipate pain. Techs should be able to provide comfort and care to patients, both pharmacologically and via other methods, such as calming them down, providing extra padding, massage, or other modalities. They need to be able to differentiate stress from pain from dysphoria. They need to be able to properly assess for drug side effects and report them promptly to the veterinarian. They must communicate well with clients to explain signs of pain in animals and much more. They must be comfortable evaluating pets postoperatively and reporting any concerns to the veterinarian. Finally, they must ensure all drugs are logged properly, including maintaining controlled drug logs as the law requires.

NEW QUESTION: 526

When diagnosing a canine patient with heartworms, what does an ELISA antigen test detect in the patient's sample?

- A. Female adult heartworm antigen
- B. Patient antibodies to heartworm
- C. Male adult heartworm antigen
- D. Microfilariae

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Commercially available ELISA antigen methodology tests look for antigens to the adult female heartworm. Worm maturation time accounts for the lag between infection and a positive test. One cause of false negatives is single-sex (male only) infections.

Microfilarial tests can be performed through a direct microscopic exam, or with concentration test kits.

A diagnosis of canine heartworm disease is relatively simple and requires only a positive serum test for the heartworm antigen and the identification of microfilaria. Feline heartworm disease is more complicated, however, and a diagnosis requires several positive tests. These include a positive heartworm antibody titer, basophilia and eosinophilia in the blood, enlarged pulmonary vessels, and an EKG showing a worm's presence.

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NEW QUESTION: 527

A client doesn't comprehend what cancer truly is, and along with discussing the medications going home with the pet, you go over the fundamental characteristics of cancer, in other words, what cancer does in the body that allows it to take hold.

All of the following are characteristics of cancer cells, except:

- A. They stimulate their own growth
- B. They evade the body's normal immune system
- C. The cells can multiply indefinitely
- D. They follow normal metabolic pathways

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In layman's terms, you will need to discuss the following with the client. As you discuss each point, make sure they understand your meaning before moving on to the next characteristic. Any cell in the body could become cancerous and divide unchecked. What causes these cells to become cancerous is multifactorial.

Cancer cells:

- *Stimulate their own growth
- *They are insensitive to normal inhibitory cell signals that could help to stop their growth
- *Evade the cell's own programmed cell death (apoptosis)
- *They can multiply without letting up
- *They invade local tissues but can also spread to faraway sites
- *They can stimulate blood vessel growth from which the cells gain further nutrition to continue growing
- *They follow abnormal metabolic pathways
- *They elude the body's standard defense mechanisms (immune system)

By understanding what is occurring in the animal's body to cause this cancer, the client may better understand therapy, recommendations for treatment, and other factors associated with the pet's care moving forward.

NEW QUESTION: 528

When considering which inhalant anesthetic to use for your patient, all the following factors affect the concentration of the inhalant anesthetics except:

- A. Anesthetic's volatility
- B. Inhalant's potency
- C. Inhalant's boiling point
- D. Uptake from the lungs into the bloodstream

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Factors that affect the concentration of gas anesthetics include

1. Vapor pressure - how volatile the liquid is, how readily it can be changed from a liquid to a gaseous state
2. Boiling point - temperature where atmospheric pressure = vapor pressure (Generally, 80.6.F or 27.C)
3. Types of anesthetic systems, including:
 - *Anesthetic circuit
 - *Fresh gas flow rate
 - *Vaporizer

*Careful, diligent, regular inspection for leaks

4. Ventilation - this refers to the gradient between the alveolar and inhalant partial pressures

5. Solubility - This is how easily the gas is taken up into the lungs and able to enter the bloodstream. The inhalant's potency refers to the drug's minimum alveolar concentration or MAC. This is the concentration at which the drug produces no response in 50% of exposed patients to a noxious stimulus. A low MAC means the more potent the drug will be.

Potency varies with a patient's:

*Age

*Disease state

*Additional CNS-depressant drugs on board

*Pregnancy

*Temperature

NEW QUESTION: 529

A veterinary technician can monitor a pet for behavior and determine a behavior modification plan for that pet and the owner. For example, an owner brings a dog into the clinic. The dog has started to lick itself on the forepaw anytime someone pets it, including two of the three family members. The dog has already seen the veterinarian, and no medical reason for the behavior has been determined. Thus, you are doing a behavior consult with the owner. You want to study what occurs right before and after the animal does the licking behavior. Your goal will be to teach the pet a different response to the stimulus causing the licking that will not cause harm to the pet. You establish a retraining plan based on the Applied Behavior Analysis (ABC) model of behavior. You will develop desirable motivators and outcomes that give the pet an alternative behavioral response.

What does the A stand for in this model?

A. Antecedent

B. Association

C. Analysis

D. Acceptability

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In the ABC behavior model, the A refers to an antecedent or the stimulus preceding an unwanted behavior. These may be location-based, contextual, or sensory, such as tactile, visual, or auditory. It could be any given item in the environment that is predictive. An example would be the cat carrier coming out, and the cat runs because every time they see the carrier, they are shoved into it and taken to a place where they get poked and prodded.

The B refers to behavior. This is the actual behavioral response the pet gives. In this example, someone pets the dog, and the dog starts licking their forepaw.

The C refers to consequence, which is what happens to the dog directly after the event. What does the owner do every time the dog starts licking? Does the owner give it affection/attention/a treat to dissuade it from doing so?

An example of an ABC is:

*Antecedent: Food on the counter

*Behavior: Dog jumps up and looks at the food on the counter

*Consequence: Dog is directed away from the counter

Once we have established the ABCs, we can develop a plan to adapt the pet's behavior to a more appropriate response and learn why the pet acts that way.

NEW QUESTION: 530

Which of the following is most commonly associated with atopy?

- A. Weight gain
- B. Lethargy
- C. Excessive energy
- D. Pruritus

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Atopy is a hypersensitivity response to a variety of allergens. Pruritus (itchy skin) is a common clinical sign.

Atopy is not typically associated with weight gain, excessive energy, or lethargy.

NEW QUESTION: 531

As a technician, you will be interacting with a variety of pets, some who will want to engage, others who want to eat you, and still others who are not yet sure what they want from you. Reading patient behavior is key to ensuring all parties, human and animal alike, remain safe. When referring to Fear Free practices, what does a touch gradient imply?

- A. Determining the animal's FAS score before engaging with the pet
- B. Provides a method whereby you systematically but sensitively acclimate the patient to increased touch levels and then maintain continuous hands-on contact
- C. Alerting the patient that you are there with the gentle placement of your hand on the animal before speaking with it
- D. A method of evaluating the pet by starting at the head and working your way down to the hind end to acclimate the animal to your touch

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In Fear Free handling, a lot goes into evaluating the patient's behavior and ensuring we deescalate and not escalate stress factors. We want to go slowly and acknowledge that fear, anxiety, and stress (which make up the FAS score) can be a part of veterinary team interaction. While the FAS score is a way to both communicate and measure a patient's emotional state during the time in the veterinary setting, it doesn't help us understand the touch gradient. The touch gradient is a method that allows systematic but sensitive acclimation of the patient to increasing levels of touch and contact. We use increasing levels of touch intensity, while continuously assessing the patient's stress and comfort level. Once feasible, we can maintain constant hands-on contact during the procedure or examination to provide reassurance and security, if acceptable to the patient. Repeatedly removing and re-petting the patient can amplify touch receptor sensitivity. The patient is likelier to startle with each new touch or shy away.

Studies have shown that touch receptors in animals are not evenly distributed across their bodies.

Sensitive areas include:

- *Face (nose, tips of ears, lips, eyelids, tongue)

- *Legs, with the feet being the most sensitive moving proximally

- *Anal and genital regions, for obvious reasons

- *Tail

While you can start at the head and work your way to the hind end, you aren't actually acclimating the animal to touch. In fact, you are starting with one of the more sensitive areas of the body, the face, and this is not likely to keep the pet calm and at ease. This should be closer to the last area touched for many pets. Instead, the use of the touch gradient may improve overall physical exams and handling. Evaluate known sensitive trigger areas last.

We always want to speak to the animal before touching it to ensure they know we are there and acknowledge our presence.

NEW QUESTION: 532

Which of the following statements about fentanyl is true?

- A.** It is an ideal choice for pre-anesthetic IM sedation for elective ovariohysterectomies

- B.** It is a partial mu-agonist

- C.** It is a C-III controlled substance

- D.** It can be administered as a CRI

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Fentanyl is a quick onset, short duration drug, making it ideal for titration in a CRI. It is a full mu-agonist, similar to morphine and hydromorphone, but much more potent.

It is not an ideal choice for pre-anesthetic sedation due to the 30-60 minute duration with a single dose. Used alone as a single injection, fentanyl would be unable to provide effective sedation and analgesia in the pre-and intra-operative periods for elective ovariohysterectomies. Long-acting options include buprenorphine, morphine, and hydromorphone.

Due to the high abuse and diversion potential, fentanyl is a C-II drug.

Fentanyl may be used as a transdermal patch for more long-term pain management.

NEW QUESTION: 533

Opioid agonists affect various species differently. Large animals tend to experience which of the following when an opioid agonist is administered?

- A.** Anxiety

- B.** Sedation

- C.** Miosis

- D.** Hypothermia

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Large animals tend to experience anxiety when an opioid agonist is administered due to their mu-receptor activity. In addition to excitement, large animals and cats may develop hyperthermia and mydriasis when administered an opioid agonist.

Opioids cause sedation, hypothermia, and miosis for dogs and primates, not large animals.

NEW QUESTION: 534

Furosemide belongs to which class of drugs?

- A. ACE (angiotensin converting enzyme) inhibitor
- B. Diuretic
- C. Calcium channel blocker
- D. Beta blocker

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Furosemide is a diuretic used to reduce fluid retention in patients with congestive heart failure.

Other diuretics include spironolactone and hydrochlorothiazide.

Beta-blockers slow conduction signals through the heart to slow heart rhythm. Drugs in this class include atenolol and propranolol.

Calcium channel blockers also slow conduction signals through the heart to slow rhythm.

Amlodipine and diltiazem are two examples of this class.

ACE inhibitors modify RAAS (renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system) and produce vasodilation.

They are commonly used to treat patients with congestive heart failure or high blood pressure (hypertension). Common examples include benazepril and enalapril.

NEW QUESTION: 535

When diagnosing a canine patient with heartworms, what is an ELISA antigen test detecting in the patient's sample?

- A. Female adult heartworm antigen
- B. Patient antibodies to heartworm
- C. Male adult heartworm antigen
- D. Microfilariae

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Commercially available ELISA antigen methodology tests look for the adult female heartworm.

Worm maturation time accounts for the lag between infection and a positive test. One cause of false negatives is single sex (male only) infections.

Microfilaria tests can be performed through direct microscopic exam, or with concentration test kits.

A diagnosis of canine heartworm disease is relatively simple and requires only a positive serum test for the heartworm antigen. Feline heartworm disease is more complicated, however, and a diagnosis requires several positive tests. These include a positive heartworm antibody titer, basophilia and eosinophilia in the blood, enlarged pulmonary vessels, and an EKG that shows the presence of a worm.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 644.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 62.

NEW QUESTION: 536

Which of the following is a non-rebreathing circuit?

- A. Circle
- B. Universal F-circuit
- C. Bain coaxial
- D. Ambu

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

With non-rebreathing systems, expired gases go into a scavenger rather than redelivering the gases to the patient. A Bain coaxial circuit is a type of non-rebreathing ventilation system. Other non-rebreathing circuits include the Ayre's T-piece, the Jackson-Rees, or the Norman elbow. Ambu is a type of positive pressure manual ventilator bag. Both circles and Universal F-circuits (modified circles) are rebreathing systems.

NEW QUESTION: 537

Many camelids are raised in zoos or used for fiber production for clothing, most commonly alpacas. You are responding to a farm call with your veterinarian during the warm months for a new owner just starting out with alpacas. You need to educate them on various common medical concerns in these new world camelids.

Which of the following would you not need to discuss with them?

- A. Abortion in the second trimester
- B. Hepatic lipidosis
- C. *Paralephosstrongylus tenius*
- D. Heat-related illness

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Camelids describe a group of animals with three-compartment stomachs, similar to ruminants, classified as functional ruminants. While camels are an example of "old world" camelids, either dromedary (one-humped) or Bactrian (two-humped), llamas, alpacas, and guanacos are all classified as "new world" camelids.

Why this is relevant stems from the natural habitats that they were designed to inhabit. Llamas and alpacas originate in the South American Andes mountains. As a result, they are not well-adapted to the high heat and humidity in much of the United States, especially in the warmer months. As a result, they are susceptible to heat stress and related sequelae. Advise your client that they need to provide appropriate shelter with appropriate fans and ventilation to allow cooling. They need access to clean and fresh water at all times, ideally located in various shade areas to encourage learning where those cooler areas of refuge may lie. Another important means to keep them cool relies on prompt shearing of the fiber from head to toe, being careful not to remove the last 1-3 inches.

Hepatic lipidosis is commonly seen in alpacas, domestic cats, cows, ponies, goats, sheep, and humans. The disease typically occurs in middle-aged, lactating, or pregnant camelids in the presence of anorexia or significant weight loss. Fatty liver results in times of negative energy balance, causing fat to build up in the liver. Thus, ensure your client knows to offer a variety of

foliage and feed to supplement and increase the energy available to the animals. Have them let you know ASAP if an animal isn't eating so that you can intervene and offer oral supplementation when needed. Some require hospitalization and supportive care. The disease can be life-threatening, and any non-eating alpaca should be promptly evaluated.

A parasite commonly seen in camelids, *Paralephosstrongylus tenius*, a meningeal worm, causes significant neurological disease. Signs may include ataxia, weight loss, and even death. Llamas, alpacas, and other small domestic ruminants become infected accidentally or with incidental hosts. White-tailed deer, though asymptomatic, provide the reservoir for this disease. Thus, advise your client to minimize exposure to wildlife as best as feasible. This may include fencing and other barriers to prevent contact with deer and other species.

The only condition mentioned that, while possible, commonly doesn't need intervention is parturition and reproductive emergencies. While twins may be feasible, they usually do not deliver to term. Abortion most commonly occurs within the first two months, after which abortion rates drop to < 2% of the time. Note, llama and alpaca gestation lasts 340-350 days. The process of parturition is known as 'unpacking.'

NEW QUESTION: 538

Pyrethrins are a class of contact parasiticide commonly used on cattle, swine, and dogs to prevent host-parasite interaction against which of the following parasites?

- A. Mosquitos
- B. Fleas
- C. Heartworms
- D. Ticks, mosquitos, and fleas

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Pyrethrins are a family of contact insecticides that target mosquitoes, ticks, fleas, and mites. Permethrin, phenothrin, and etofenprox are in the pyrethrin family and are not safe for use in cats. Pyrethrins are not effective against heartworms.

NEW QUESTION: 539

A five-year-old FS mixed-breed 20-kg dog, Akira, presents after being attacked on a walk by a German Shepherd and its housemate, a Schipperke. The other dogs were up to date on rabies, and on presentation, Akira is bright, alert, and responsive. You see the following puncture wounds all over the dog.

Until the wounds can be addressed and while waiting for bloodwork results and starting fluid resuscitation, which of the following is an appropriate pain medication to give the patient upon presentation to the hospital?



- A. Carprofen 2.2 mg/kg SQ
- B. Butorphanol 0.2 mg/kg IV
- C. Methadone 0.25 mg/kg IV
- D. Dexmedetomidine 375 mcg/m2

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Methadone is a pure mu-opioid agonist. Of the options given, it is the most potent pain medication and will have some sedating properties. It is safe to use while stabilizing and fluid resuscitating the patient.

Butorphanol is a mixed opioid agonist-antagonist. While it may have some mild pain management properties, this component lasts a very minimal amount of time and is inferior to a pure mu-agonist. Further, suppose the veterinarian wants to do a pain CRI during surgery, for example, with fentanyl. In that case, this makes it more challenging as it will partly reverse the effects of the drugs. This medication is more commonly used for its antitussive and sedative properties, especially in patients with respiratory distress or in combination with an alpha-2-agonist, like dexmedetomidine, for sedation in simple, non-painful or minimally painful procedures, such as taking radiographs.

Dexmedetomidine is an alpha-2 agonist. It is used in microdoses for dysphoria post-operatively, combined with other drugs for sedation and pre-operative protocols. It can be used in a CRI for pain management. However, it can cause cardiac compromise and should not be used in patients who may be in shock or hemodynamically unstable, as this patient likely is on presentation.

Carprofen is an anti-inflammatory pain medication. While this patient will benefit from the pain modality support it provides, it should not be used in patients who are not well-hydrated or in shock. Further, it is not an immediate-acting medication and will not provide immediate pain relief to the patient. (Even if they cannot get IV access and the medicine must be administered IM or subcutaneously, the other drugs will still be on board much faster.) The doses listed in all of the questions are starting points. Ranges are noted in various PDRs and vary depending on patient age, stability, underlying diseases, and clinician preferences.



NEW QUESTION: 540

With film radiography, what is the purpose of using grids?

- A. Exposure settings can be reduced
- B. Decrease scatter radiation from reaching the film
- C. Two exposures can be taken on one piece of film, but positioning it in half
- D. Increase safety of the patient

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Grids decrease scatter radiation from reaching the film. They are made of alternating strips of lead and radiolucent spacers and allow only the primary x-ray beam to pass through the spacer channels.

Grids absorb some of the primary beam, so exposure settings will need to be increased slightly. The orientation of grid lines is angled to match up with the divergence of the primary beam from the focal point, so it's important that the beam be collimated to the center of the grid and not divided into sections.

The patient has no safety benefit, as the grid is not placed between the animal and the radiation source, but between the animal and the film.

NEW QUESTION: 541

Which of the following clinical signs describes no or mild levels of pain in a dog?

- A. Vocalization when touched
- B. Licking a surgical incision or wound
- C. Curious to look outside while sitting on a blanket
- D. General anxiety and restlessness

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The Colorado Acute Pain Scale is a useful system for grading pain in dogs.

*0: Comfortable, happy, non-tender wound site (Example: Curious to look outside while sitting on a blanket)

*1: Mild pain, distraction, unsettled behavior

*2: Wimpers, prefers to remain recumbent, resists palpation of the wound site

*3: Crying, guarding, tense, does not want to move, variable response when touched

*4: Groaning or screaming, potentially unresponsive

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NEW QUESTION: 542

Which of the following best defines the term ligation?

- A. A procedure that involves the pulling or tearing away of tissue
- B. Washing out of a body cavity with sterile water or medicated solution (typically saline)
- C. Surgical closure of a vessel, duct, or tube
- D. Surgical procedure that removes all or part of a body part

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Ligation is the surgical closure of a vessel, duct, or tube. Ligation is usually performed using a suture or a clip, with or without the use of cautery.

Lavage is washing a body cavity with sterile water or medicated solution (typically saline).

Avulsion is a procedure that involves pulling or tearing away tissue. Amputation is the surgical procedure that removes all or a portion of a body part.

NEW QUESTION: 543

If a cow has a mandibular fracture, dysphagia and salivation are often present. Mandibular fractures can be surgically repaired using all except which of the following options?

- A. Application of an acrylic block
- B. Application of an external fixation device
- C. Screw fixation
- D. Figure-eight wiring with orthopedic cerclage wire

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NEW QUESTION: 544

The veterinarian will perform a fracture repair on an 8-MO MI Rottweiler with a spiral fracture of the right radius and ulna. You are prepping the patient for surgery and want to ensure you clip a sufficient area to permit surgery and prevent contamination.

Which of the following areas best describes where you need to shave?

- A. Nails to midhumerus
- B. Caudally to the tenth rib

C. Midmetacarpals to the shoulder

D. Carpus to the dorsal midline

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When considering clipping for various forelimb procedures, it is imperative that you know the proper landmarks to include in the surgical site and preparation area.

*For surgery of a digit or the metacarpus, using a towel clamp through the nail will suspend the limb, and clip the nails to the midhumerus level.

*For surgery of the carpus, clip from the second metacarpal to the mid-humeral level.

*For radius/ulna surgery, clip midmetacarpals to the shoulder region, cranially to the thoracic inlet, caudally to the seventh rib, and ventrally to the midline.

*For the elbow, clipping should include the carpus up to the dorsal midline, ventrally up to the ventral midline, caudally to the seventh rib, and cranially to the thoracic inlet.

*For the humerus, clip carpus to the dorsal midline, caudally to the seventh rib, cranially to the base of the neck, and ventrally to the ventral midline.

*Finally, for the scapula, clip midradius to two clipper-widths past the dorsal midline. Additionally, we clip caudally to the tenth rib and cranially to the neck's base.

NEW QUESTION: 545

Sterile surgical technicians provide critical roles in patient management and surgeon assistance intraoperatively. One function, essential in abdominal surgeries, is frequently moistening exteriorized organs.

We do this for all of the following reasons except:

A. To decrease adhesion formation

B. To prevent tissue desiccation

C. To ensure atraumatic handling of tissue

D. To lubricate the tissue

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

In abdominal surgeries, intestinal organs are often exteriorized, which can be for long periods. When exposed to air, tissue can quickly desiccate. To prevent the viscera from drying out, the surgery tech should frequently apply moist warm laparotomy sponges both along the incisional edge and then as needed to cover any viscera exposed and not being currently worked on. By keeping the tissue moist, we can more easily handle the tissue, minimizing unnecessary trauma.

Finally, by keeping the tissue moist, we may decrease the formation of adhesions.

We do not perform this to lubricate the tissue. Our moistening of the viscera helps protect it from trauma and drying out and may minimize complications in the future.

NEW QUESTION: 546

Uterine biopsy specimens in mares and cows can easily be obtained via what method?

A. Paralumbar fossal incision

B. Left flank incision

- C. Ventral midline incision
- D. Standing and biopsy forceps

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

One can use biopsy forceps to obtain a uterine biopsy in standing mares and cows. Uterine biopsies are truly endometrial biopsies. In other species, the procedure requires a ventral midline incision.

Once the sample has been collected, it can be teased out of the forceps with a small-gauge needle. This prevents the crushing of the sample. Once removed, it is placed in fixative for the lab to evaluate. Indications of severity include inflammation and fibrosis. This evaluation is done commonly as part of breeding soundness exams in the face of subfertility or infertility.

NEW QUESTION: 547

Intubation procedures differ, depending on the animal species. When intubating an adult cow, what is the first step in the intubation procedure?

- A. Extension of the head and neck
- B. Placement of a mouth gag
- C. Extension of the head for alignment of the mouth, oropharynx, and larynx
- D. Placement of the patient in sternal recumbency

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Adult bovine: The larynx cannot be directly visualized, so intubation is performed blindly. A mouth gag must be placed to allow for intubation to proceed, and is then followed by extension of the head and neck.

Young bovine: Extension of the head and neck.

Canine/feline: Placement of the patient in a sternal recumbency.

Equine: Extension of the head for alignment of the mouth, oropharynx, and larynx.

NEW QUESTION: 548

Domestic dogs bark for numerous reasons. However, it can be a common cause of concern for owners. Dogs may bark when left at home alone. For those who live in single-family homes, this may go unrealized. However, for those who live in apartment buildings, for example, neighbor complaints may alert the owner to a problem. The issue, however, isn't the dog's barking, but what it represents.

All of the following are normal reasons for barking in a dog, except:

- A. Separation anxiety
- B. Defending territory
- C. Boredom
- D. Play solicitation/social interaction

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

A dog that barks incessantly from the moment an owner leaves the house to the moment they return likely has a degree of separation anxiety. They may not be destructive or soil the house, so it may go unnoticed until a neighbor complains. This type of barking is unwarranted and

undesirable because it may disturb others. Still, more than that, the underlying anxiety can lead to illness and new abnormal behaviors over time, and this should be addressed.

Normal reasons for dogs to engage in barking include:

1. Territorial defense - They are protecting their property (or their person)
2. Social interactions with other animals and people; soliciting play (may be accompanied by the adorable play bow)
3. Boredom - insufficient mental stimulation and physical stimulation can lead to boredom and acting out or means to demand attention.
4. Requesting food - Dogs can tell time; many will know when dinnertime is. They may signal their hunger to you by barking if you are a few minutes late.
5. Barking can also be a response to anxiety, stress, or fear. It is often a different tone/sounding bark. It is accompanied by other signs of anxiety, such as lip licking, change in tail carriage, and ear position changes.

It is paramount that owners understand that barking is a normal behavior for the species. While it may disturb people and, if incessant, cause trouble, it in and of itself isn't a behavior problem unless it accompanies separation anxiety, generalized anxiety, or signifies a medical condition.

NEW QUESTION: 549

Ensuring dental instruments are sharp helps ensure you prevent trauma to the mucosal tissue and that you can do your job effectively and efficiently. How often should you sharpen hand instruments used in veterinary dentistry? And, what is the preferred method to test the sharpness of the sharpened instrument?

- A. After each use; acrylic stick
- B. Weekly; sharpening stone
- C. After each use; assess the cutting edge for light reflection
- D. After 10 procedures, regardless of time; acrylic stick

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Keeping instruments sharp helps minimize the number of times you need to swipe the tooth to remove calculus buildup. Each time you swipe the tooth, you can cause micro-abrasions in the enamel, so you want to minimize any excess wear and tear. Simply put, sharp instruments work well; dull blades do not. You are less likely to fatigue with sharper instruments as well.

Additionally, dull surfaces can burnish the calculus, almost rubbing into the nooks and crannies, making it much harder to remove and even detect.

Thus, instruments should be sharpened before sterilization, after each use. We can test the sharpness of an instrument using an acrylic stick. If this instrument "bites" into the stick, it is considered sharp. Additionally, if the instrument's cutting edge reflects light, it is deemed dull. However, this method is less accurate than the sticks.

Sharpening stones are a means to sharpen a dull instrument, not a way to determine if the instrument is sharp. They can be human or synthetically made. They can be coarse to fine in texture, and most require a form of lubrication, sharpening oil, to reduce friction.

NEW QUESTION: 550

When thinking about anesthetizing pigs, we have several concerns. All of the following give you pause when creating your anesthetic plan, except:

- A. Laryngospasms
- B. Short and immobile larynx
- C. Difficult tracheal intubation
- D. Increased risk of malignant hyperthermia

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Swine can be challenging to work with both behaviorally and anatomically. They have fewer superficial vessels, making catheter placement and arterial blood sampling more difficult. Tracheal intubation can be tricky due to a pig's small oral cavity, yet long and mobile larynx. Laryngospasms frequently occur, further complicating intubation. Finally, they may have pharyngeal diverticula develop (a pouch where the upper esophagus intersects with the lower portion of the throat).

Always ensure to use a cuffed endotracheal tube for swine. Withhold food for 8 to 12 hours, but do not restrict water.

Remember, swine generally are at risk for malignant hyperthermia or Porcine Stress Syndrome (PSS). Some pigs have a single autosomal recessive gene that predisposes them to this syndrome. Stress, gas anesthetics, and other medications can lead to disease manifestation. It can cause:

- *Muscle and tail tremors
- *Dyspnea
- *Blanching alternating with reddening of the skin
- *Hyperthermia
- *Cyanosis
- *Muscle rigidity
- *Death

Careful monitoring of a pig's temperature intraop and any changes suggestive of this disease are crucial for any technician monitoring anesthesia.

NEW QUESTION: 551

What material should not be sterilized using dry heat?

- A. Powder
- B. Rubber
- C. Fabric
- D. Petroleum

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Heat sterilization is an effective way of sterilizing certain surgical products. Dry heat can reach extremely high temperatures and is most often used to sterilize rubber, petroleum products, and powders. Some metals can be sterilized using dry heat, though most require moist heat.

Moist heat is easier to control than dry heat and is used to sterilize most metals, fabrics, rubber, and glass.

Though heat in general is the most commonly used sterilization method in veterinary medicine, dry heat is rarely used due to high-temperature needs (360 degrees F) and time (1 hour of exposure). Moist (heat) sterilization is most commonly utilized.

NEW QUESTION: 552

Which of the following x-ray machine settings affects image radiodensity the most?

- A.** Focal-film distance (FFD)
- B.** Collimation
- C.** Milliamperage (mA)
- D.** Kilovoltage (kV)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Radiodensity refers to how dark or light different structures appear on radiographs. It is influenced by several factors:

*Milliamperes and seconds (mAs) have the greatest influence, with mAs being directly proportional to the density.

*kV changes affect contrast (grayscale), not density.

*Focal-film distance: With greater distance, the beam intensity reaching the film or sensor plate decreases, but these changes have a lesser effect than changes in mAs.

*With tighter collimation, there will be less scatter. This does affect density to a degree, but not as significantly as mAs.

NEW QUESTION: 553

A patient presents with soft tissue wounds. After appropriate wound management, the veterinarian asks you to place a bandage.

Which of the following does not describe a function bandages play in soft tissue wound management?

- A.** Protects the wound from the patient and the environment
- B.** Increases hematoma/seroma formation
- C.** Provides homeostasis
- D.** Manages exudate

Answer: **B** ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Functions of a bandage in soft tissue wounds include:

*Protects the wound from both the patient's surroundings and the animal itself

*Aids in surface wound debridement

*Manages exudate

*Helps deliver topical agents such as topical antibiotics impregnated within the bandage material

*Creates an environment suitable for wound healing

*Provides homeostasis

*Decreases hematoma or seroma formation by providing gentle pressure and promoting draining of any exudate towards the appropriate lymph nodes

*Provides support and comfort

NEW QUESTION: 554

Which of the following sedatives is reversed by yohimbine?

- A. Diazepam
- B. Morphine
- C. Xylazine
- D. Dopram

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Yohimbine is an antagonist for xylazine and reverses its effects. Xylazine is an alpha-2 agonist primarily used for sedation in large animals.

Yohimbine also has some antagonist effects on dexmedetomidine (another alpha-2 agonist), but atipamezole is the specifically intended reversal agent.

NEW QUESTION: 555

Surgery involving an incision into the urinary bladder is referred to as what?

- A. Pyometra
- B. Urethrostomy
- C. Cystotomy
- D. Orchiectomy

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Surgery involving an incision into the urinary bladder is referred to as a cystotomy. The prefix cysto is derived from the Greek word, kustis, meaning bladder. The suffix otomy is a term used to describe the act of cutting into something. Cystotomies are often used to remove bladder stones, place a cystostomy tube, and to remove tumors.

A urethrostomy is the process of cutting into the urethra.

Pyometra is a condition in which the uterus has become infected and distended with pus.

An orchiectomy is the removal of a male animal's testicles, also known as castration.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 1168.

NEW QUESTION: 556

You are preparing fecals for evaluation to send to the lab but want to ensure you submit the proper test request to the lab so that they use the correct fecal solution. You want to test for protozoal infections in the sample you are preparing now.

What fecal solution do you need to ensure the lab uses for a fecal flotation test?

- A. Zinc sulfate solution
- B. Sodium nitrate solution
- C. Saturated sodium chloride solution

D. Saturated sugar solution

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Various solutions can be used to evaluate feces for parasites. Fecal flotation tests are based on the solution's ability to float parasite eggs to the surface. This depends on the specific gravity of the eggs (1.100 to 1.200 g/mL) relative to that of water, 1.000 g/mL. To allow eggs to float, the specific gravity of the solution must be higher than the parasitic material and water. Most solutions we use in veterinary medicine have specific gravities ranging from 1.200 to 1.250 g/mL. This allows fecal debris to sink and parasitic material to float to the surface.

Zinc sulfate solution is most commonly used by outside labs to identify protozoal infections. It is highly effective at floating protozoal parasites and causing minimal distortion. It will usually be used in conjunction with another solution such as sodium nitrate solution or the saturated sugar solution to help identify nematodes and other common parasites. Note that not all protozoal infections will produce cysts that can be detected via flotation methods. A direct fecal smear is warranted, using saline and a stain.

Sodium nitrate solution is the most common solution used in veterinary medicine. It works well for eggs, larvae, and oocysts but forms crystals and will distort the eggs if it sits too long (> 20 minutes). It can be costly.

Another option that is more economical and doesn't crystallize nor distort eggs is that of a saturated salt solution. It is very sticky.

Finally, and least desired, is saturated sodium chloride solution, and it can corrode lab equipment, crystallize, and distort eggs. Additionally, the specific gravity is at a maximum of 1.200, so heavier eggs will not float and may be missed.

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NEW QUESTION: 557

You are prepping a cow for a rumenotomy. What area will you need to clip and aseptically prep?

- A. Left paralumbar region
- B. Right paralumbar fossa region
- C. Ventral midline from xiphoid to the pubis
- D. Left flank

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

When working with ruminants, knowing their anatomy and physiology and how organs sit helps you determine what approach is best and where best to prepare the animal for surgery. Most

ruminants with rumen bloat or rumen stasis have either engorged in too much feed or ingested a foreign body, preventing gas eructation. Knowing that the rumen resides against the left body wall makes the left flank the natural way to approach a rumenotomy. Local anesthetic via an inverted L block is commonly used before incising this area.

The left paralumbar region is the most used location to surgically treat traumatic reticuloperitonitis. This approach allows access to the reticulum, diaphragmatic area, and other vital organs.

A right paralumbar fossa region incision would provide easy access to a vast array of structures. These include but are not limited to the greater omentum and mesoduodenum and some of the duodenum, the pyloric area, omasum, and even the kidneys, bladder, and uterus. This approach may be used commonly for abomasal volvulus or intussusception.

For cattle, laparotomies often use a standing approach. This most easily facilitates the exploration of the abdominal cavities with manipulation, and standing helps minimize the risk of evisceration. Thus, approaches common in small animal medicine would not generally be considered when discussing cattle. Therefore, a ventral midline incision from the xiphoid to the pubis would not be practical or necessary in this species.

NEW QUESTION: 558

Which of the following is most commonly used for anesthesia in avian patients?

- A. Isoflurane
- B. Butorphanol
- C. Hydromorphone
- D. Midazolam

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Inhalants, such as isoflurane and sevoflurane, are most commonly used for anesthesia in avian patients. The recommended protocol for gas induction is to preoxygenate avian patients for 3 to 5 minutes, then slowly increase the inhalant concentration until an appropriate plane is reached. Butorphanol, hydromorphone, or midazolam alone would provide analgesia or sedation, but not anesthesia.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 771.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 385-386.

NEW QUESTION: 559

A new cat client comes to you, and you review the patient's history. The owner mentions that she used to feed a cat food formulated for cats but decided to feed a home-cooked vegetarian diet in the past few months. She says it is well-rounded with vegetables, grains, and protein, though she doesn't specify the ingredients. She is not supplementing the food. However, she never thought to have it balanced by a veterinarian. You explain that cats are obligate carnivores and require meat to ensure they receive all the needed nutrients. Without judgment, you let the owner know

that the veterinarian will want to discuss home-cooked diet recommendations in cats, and that the vet will discuss any possible deficiencies that need to be addressed.

As a result, you have concerns that the cat may be deficient in which amino acid?

- A. Thiamine
- B. Carnitine
- C. Taurine
- D. Lysine

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Taurine, an amino acid key in the function of the ocular, platelet, neurological, myocardial, immune, and reproductive systems, used to be lacking in commercial cat diets. As a result, we would see ocular damage and dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM), a normally dog-associated disease. Since commercial diets became fortified with taurine, DCM in cats is rare. Diets without taurine will include grain/cereal-based diets, vegetarian diets, and dog food. Certain foods may also bind to the amino acid, making it less or less bioavailable.

Further, cats have a low production of taurine when compared to other species. It takes about five months to two years to develop disease. Therefore, if this cat's diet is adjusted now, there shouldn't be any residual issues.

Meat, seafood, and fish have high taurine levels, while plants have none. Eggs and dairy have some taurine.

The other listed amino acids should be obtained sufficiently from the diet or produced by the cat naturally. However, they may also need to be supplemented depending on the overall diet analysis by a board-certified veterinary nutritionist.

NEW QUESTION: 560

What is the preferred method for sterilizing arthroscopic and laparoscopic equipment, and what is the alternative?

- A. Gas sterilization; cold sterilization
- B. Steam sterilization; gas sterilization
- C. Chemical sterilization; cold sterilization
- D. Cold sterilization; gas sterilization

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#)**)**

Specialized equipment, like arthroscopes and laparoscopes, requires careful maintenance and care when handling and is very costly to replace. Proper sterilization remains paramount to maintain the patient's safety and ensure the equipment remains in working order. Gas sterilization supersedes that of other methods, though cold sterilization does have the advantage of permitting more than one use per day.

Remember that the scopes, the cameras, and fiberoptic light cables should never be steam sterilized but can be gas or cold sterilized. The cannulas and hand instruments associated with this type of equipment can be sterilized via steam, gas, or cold sterilization.

NEW QUESTION: 561

Horses may demonstrate severe pain by rolling and thrashing violently on the ground. Which of the following conditions is most commonly associated with this behavior?

- A. Sole abscess
- B. Colic
- C. Laminitis
- D. Osteoarthritis

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Colic is a common term used to describe multiple painful gastrointestinal problems in the equine patient, including ulcers, displacement, and obstruction.

Painful musculoskeletal conditions such as sole abscesses, laminitis, and osteoarthritis, usually cause lameness and decreased mobility behaviors, even when severe.

NEW QUESTION: 562

Refractometers are used to measure which of the following?

- A. Red blood cell indices and hemoglobin concentration
- B. Red blood cell indices and plasma protein concentration
- C. Urine specific gravity and serum protein concentration
- D. Urine specific gravity and hemoglobin concentration

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Refractometers are used to measure urine specific gravity and plasma/serum protein concentration. These two measurement scales are listed separately on the refractometer.

Automated analyzers are used to measure red blood cell indices and hemoglobin concentration.

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