

Veterinary Science Fundamentals

Veterinary Science · Answer Key · 20 Questions

1. Which of the following is the primary function of the lymphatic system in veterinary medicine?

- A) Transporting oxygen to tissues
- B) Filtering waste products and supporting immune function**
- C) Regulating body temperature
- D) Breaking down food into absorbable nutrients

2. What is the term for the process of administering a weakened or inactive form of a pathogen to stimulate an animal's immune response and provide protection against disease?

- A) Antibiosis
- B) Anaphylaxis
- C) Vaccination**
- D) Parasitism

3. In veterinary anatomy, the 'carpus' refers to which part of an animal's limb?

- A) Shoulder joint
- B) Elbow joint
- C) Wrist (forelimb) or Hock (hindlimb)**
- D) Ankle joint

4. Which of the following is a zoonotic disease, meaning it can be transmitted from animals to humans?

- A) Canine distemper
- B) Feline leukemia
- C) Rabies**
- D) Avian influenza

5. What is the medical term for inflammation of the liver in animals?

- A) Nephritis
- B) Gastroenteritis
- C) Hepatitis**
- D) Pneumonia

6. Which type of bone is characterized by being longer than it is wide and forms the major supportive structures of limbs?

- A) Flat bone
- B) Irregular bone
- C) Short bone
- D) Long bone**

7. What is the primary role of an anticoagulant in veterinary laboratory diagnostics?

- A) To kill bacteria in blood samples
- B) To prevent blood from clotting**
- C) To stain blood cells for microscopic examination
- D) To increase the viscosity of blood

8. Which part of the digestive system is responsible for the majority of nutrient absorption in most mammals?

- A) Stomach
- B) Esophagus
- C) Large intestine
- D) Small intestine**

9. What is the term for a surgical procedure to remove a tumor?

- A) Biopsy
- B) Neurectomy
- C) Excision**
- D) Amputation

10. Which hormone is primarily responsible for regulating blood glucose levels?

- A) Thyroxine
- B) Adrenaline
- C) Insulin**
- D) Melatonin

11. In veterinary ophthalmology, what is 'keratitis'?

- A) Inflammation of the iris
- B) Inflammation of the cornea**
- C) Clouding of the lens
- D) Increased intraocular pressure

12. What is the scientific name for the common housefly, a potential vector for disease transmission in veterinary settings?

- A) Aedes aegypti
- B) Drosophila melanogaster
- C) Musca domestica**
- D) Ixodes scapularis

13. Which organ is responsible for producing bile, which aids in the digestion of fats?

- A) Pancreas
- B) Spleen
- C) Kidney
- D) Liver**

14. What is the term for a physical obstruction in the gastrointestinal tract of an animal?

- A) Hernia
- B) Perforation
- C) Obstipation**
- D) Intussusception

15. Which of the following is an ectoparasite that commonly affects dogs and cats, feeding on blood?

- A) Tapeworm
- B) Roundworm
- C) Flea**
- D) Giardia

16. What does the acronym 'CPR' stand for in veterinary emergency care?

- A) Cardiovascular Pulmonary Resuscitation
- B) Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation**
- C) Circulatory Pulmonary Recovery
- D) Canine Pet Revival

17. Which type of muscle tissue is voluntary and responsible for skeletal movement?

- A) Smooth muscle
- B) Cardiac muscle
- C) Striated muscle**
- D) Involuntary muscle

18. What is the primary purpose of a nebulizer in veterinary respiratory therapy?

- A) To deliver oxygen directly into the lungs
- B) To administer a general anesthetic
- C) To convert liquid medication into a fine mist for inhalation**
- D) To remove fluid from the pleural space

19. Which of the following is a common diagnostic imaging technique that uses X-rays to create cross-sectional images of the body?

- A) Ultrasound
- B) Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
- C) Computed Tomography (CT) scan**
- D) Radiography (X-ray)

20. What is the term for the average number of offspring produced by a female animal during her reproductive lifespan?

- A) Litter size
- B) Fertility rate
- C) Ovulation index
- D) Fecundity**