Veterinary Science Proficiency

Veterinary Science · Answer Key · 18 Questions

1. Which specialized leukocyte is primarily responsible for the production of immunoglobulins in the humoral immune response?

A) Neutrophil
B) B-lymphocyte
C) Eosinophil
D) Monocyte

2. In bovine anatomy, which of the four stomach compartments is considered the 'true' glandular stomach equivalent to the human stomach?

A) Rumen
B) Reticulum
C) Omasum
D) Abomasum

3. What is the primary function of the hormone erythropoietin, released by the kidneys in most domestic mammals?

A) Regulating blood calcium levels
B) Stimulating red blood cell production
C) Reducing systemic blood pressure
D) Controlling insulin secretion

4. Which phase of the cardiac cycle involves the contraction of the ventricles and the closing of the atrioventricular valves?

A) Ventricular systole
B) Atrial diastole
C) Ventricular diastole
D) Isovolumetric relaxation

5. Which vitamin is essential for the activation of clotting factors II, VII, IX, and X in the liver?

A) Vitamin A
B) Vitamin B12
C) Vitamin K
D) Vitamin D3

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6. What term describes the condition in which a dog's stomach becomes distended and rotates on its mesenteric axis?

A) Gastric ulceration
B) Gastric dilatation-volvulus
C) Pyloric stenosis
D) Enteritis

7. In veterinary pharmacology, what is the 'therapeutic index' a measure of?

A) Drug half-life
B) Metabolic rate
C) Safety margin of a drug
D) Absorption efficiency

8. Which structure in the avian respiratory system allows for unidirectional airflow during both inhalation and exhalation?

A) Diaphragm
B) Air sacs
C) Tracheal rings
D) Bronchioles

9. What is the causative agent of 'Strangles' in equines?

A) Streptococcus equi
B) Rhodococcus equi
C) Equine herpesvirus 1
D) Clostridium tetani

10. Which mineral deficiency is most commonly associated with 'white muscle disease' in livestock?

A) Copper
B) Iron
C) Selenium
D) Zinc

11. What is the primary nitrogenous waste product excreted by mammals?

A) Ammonia
B) Uric acid
C) Urea
D) Creatinine

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12. Which canine tooth is characterized by having three roots in the upper jaw?

A) Incisors
B) Premolar 4 (Carnassial)
C) Canine tooth
D) First molar

13. In terms of animal genetics, what does the term 'phenotype' specifically refer to?

A) The complete genetic blueprint of an organism
B) The observable physical or biochemical characteristics
C) The recessive alleles present in a population
D) The rate of mutation in germ cells

14. Which cranial nerve is responsible for the motor control of the muscles of mastication?

A) Trigeminal nerve
B) Facial nerve
C) Vagus nerve
D) Glossopharyngeal nerve

15. What is the function of the 'tapetum lucidum' in the eyes of nocturnal animals?

A) Filtering harmful UV rays
B) Regulating pupil dilation
C) Reflecting light to enhance night vision
D) Producing aqueous humor

16. Which cell type is responsible for the formation of bone matrix (osteoid)?

A) Osteoclast
B) Osteoblast
C) Chondrocyte
D) Fibroblast

17. What is the primary role of the 'corpus luteum' in the female reproductive cycle?

A) Production of follicle-stimulating hormone
B) Production of progesterone
C) Maturation of the oocyte
D) Degradation of the endometrium

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18. Which zoonotic disease is commonly transmitted to humans through the ingestion of unpasteurized milk from infected cattle?

A) Brucellosis

B) Rabies

C) Parvovirus

D) Distemper

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