

American College of Veterinary Dermatology Mock Exam (2024)

This mock exam intends to familiarize ACVD board exam candidates with the nature and style of questions that may be asked on the ACVD board-certifying exam. ACVD board exam candidates are referred to the "ACVD Program and Study Guide" for an accurate and up-to-date breakdown of species- and knowledge domain-specific questions that can be expected on the ACVD board-certifying exam.

Number of Questions: 10

Total Exam Points: 10

Question 1

A two-year-old intact male English springer spaniel is presented with the skin lesions shown in Figures A, B, C, and D. The veterinarian performs skin biopsies from the skin lesions in Figures B and C. Histopathology shows a normal epidermal architecture with loss of epidermal melanocytes with some of the keratinocytes lacking melanosomes. There is pigmentary incontinence with a mild number of lymphocytes at the basal cell layers, especially near the junction of pigmented and non-pigmented epidermis.

Which of the following treatments may be beneficial in treating the skin disease this dog has?



- A Copper
- B β -carotene
- C Thyroprotein
- D L-phenylalanine

Question 2

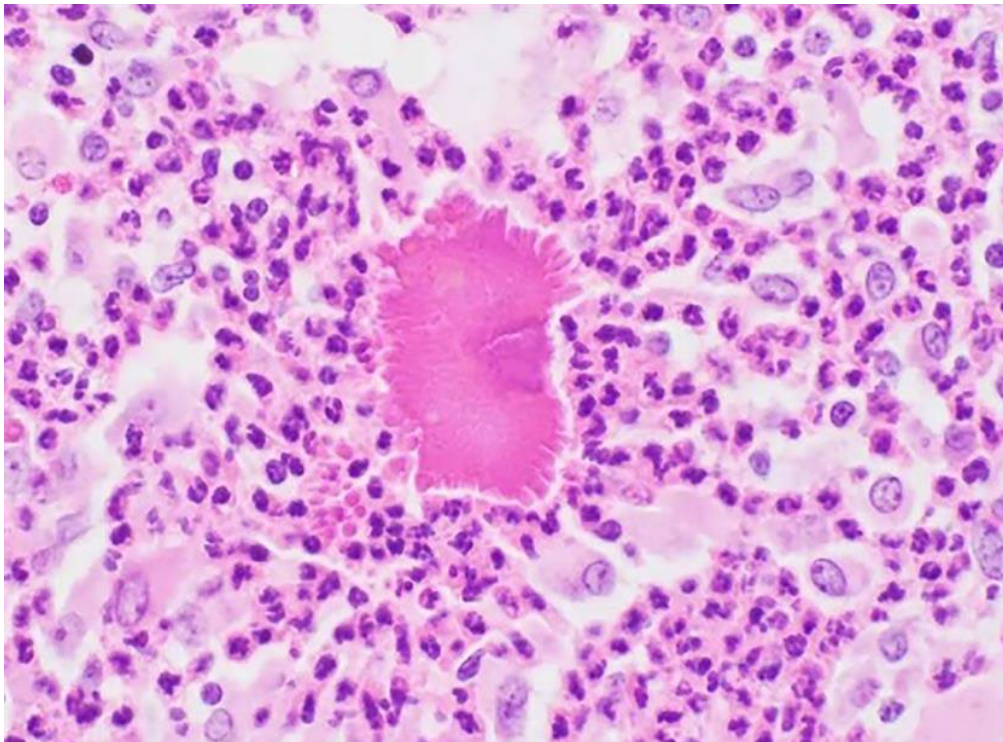
An Italian draft foal started to exhibit bullae and ulcers in its oral cavity, muzzle, distal limbs and hoof sloughing shortly after birth.

What is the most likely histopathological finding?

- A Basal keratinocyte vacuolation and PAS-positive staining on the roof of the blister
- B An absence of basal keratinocyte vacuolation and PAS-positive staining on the roof of the blister
- C Vacuolation of basal keratinocytes and PAS-positive staining on the floor of the blister
- D An absence of basal keratinocyte vacuolation and PAS-positive staining on the floor of the blister

Question 3

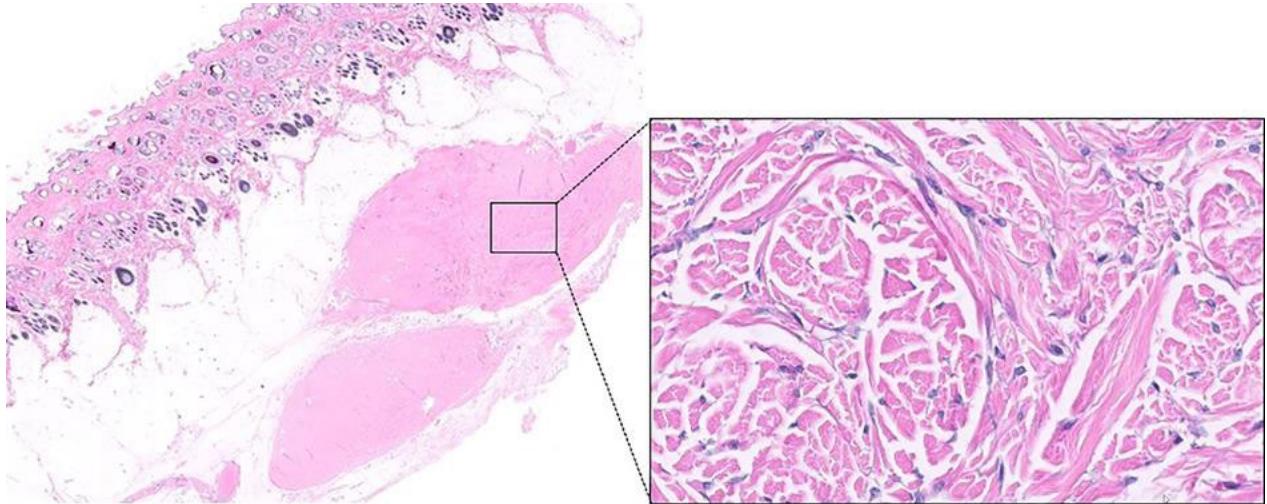
An adult cow presents with a nodular skin lesion. A biopsy is performed, and the attached image shows the histopathology of the skin biopsy. The pathologist reports that Gram-, periodic acid-Schiff (PAS)- and Fite-Faraco stains are negative. What is the most likely diagnosis?



- A *Actinobacillus* spp.
- B *Actinomyces* spp.
- C *Nocardia* spp.
- D *Staphylococcus* spp.

Question 4

The attached image depicts histopathology findings of one of multiple dermal masses on the distal limbs of a 3-year-old intact female German shepherd dog. Considering the histological features, what other non-cutaneous lesions would the veterinarian expect to find in this patient?



- A Uterine carcinoma
- B Pancreatic carcinoma
- C Ovarian cystadenocarcinoma
- D Renal cystadenocarcinomas**

Question 5

A veterinary scientist intends to develop a novel monoclonal antibody for cats to prevent the formation of eosinophilic granulomas. Which of the following interleukins would most likely be the most suitable target to increase the chance of a successful treatment outcome?

- A Interleukin-3
- B Interleukin-5**
- C Interleukin-10
- D Interleukin-31

Question 6

An atopic dog is treated with a novel otic solution that contains aluminum acetate, nystatin, thiostrepton, and propylene glycol. After 14 days of twice daily application of this solution to the ears, both pinnae developed moderate, diffuse erythema along with a large number of papules. Cytology of the pinnae and ear canals showed numerous neutrophils with no infectious organisms present. Pinnal lesions were not present before treatment.

Which of the following ingredients should be avoided when selecting treatments for this patient in the future?

- A Nystatin
- B Thiostrepton
- C Propylene glycol
- D Aluminum acetate

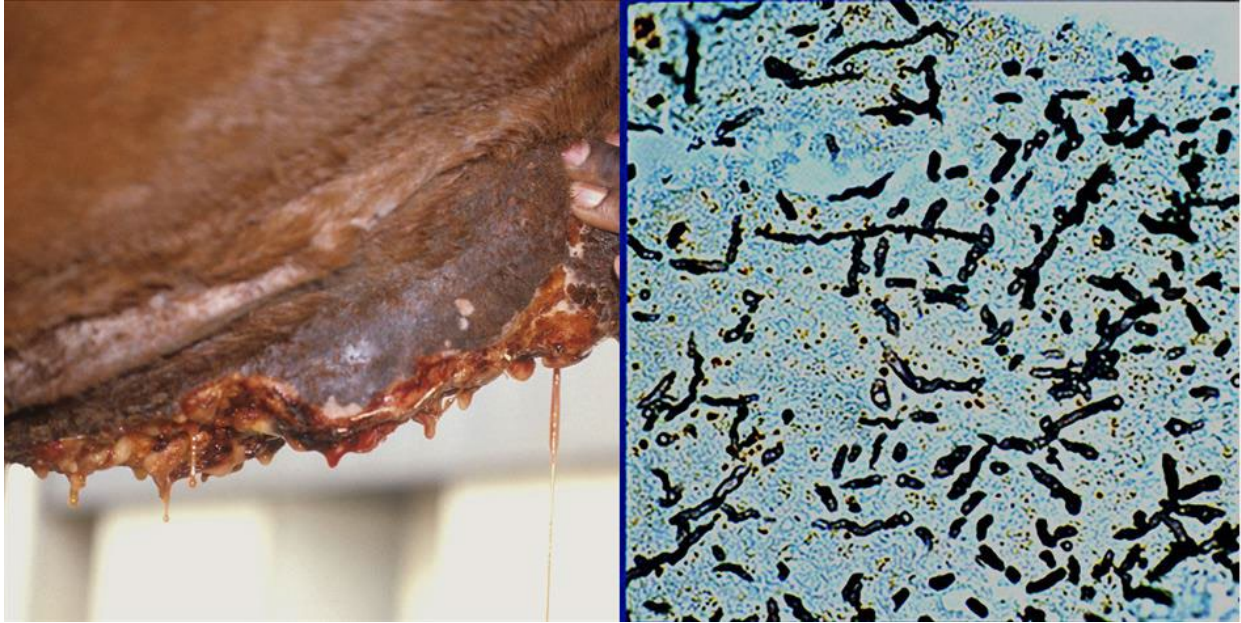
Question 7

When utilizing serum allergen-specific Immunoglobulin E (IgE) test to formulate allergen-specific immunotherapy (ASIT) in dogs with atopic dermatitis, cross-reactive carbohydrate determinants (CCD):

- A are associated with positive reactions to pollen but not mite allergens.
- B increase the agreement between serum and intradermal test when blocked.
- C indicate a positive hypersensitivity reaction to plant and insect allergens when detected.
- D are only present in atopic dogs and, therefore, its detection increases the specificity of the test.

Question 8

The lesion shown in the attached image was present on the ventral abdomen of a 14-year-old Quarter Horse mare. On the right is a representative histologic section of the lesion. What special stain was used to identify the pathogen?



- A Periodic acid-Schiff (PAS)
- B Voerhoeff-Van Gieson
- C Mayer's mucicarmine
- D Gomori methenamine silver (GMS)

Question 9

A 22-year-old male African grey parrot presents for alopecia and shifting weight lameness. He is otherwise healthy with a body condition score of 5/5. His diet consists of commercial bird pellets and mixed vegetables and nuts. The parrot was recently adopted, and the previous owners reported he has plucked his feathers since young adulthood. The plucking has significantly increased since his recent adoption.



What is the most likely contributing factor to the lameness?

- A** Obesity
- B** *Knemidokoptes* sp.
- C** Hypervitaminosis A
- D** Obsessive-compulsive disorder

Question 10

A veterinarian recommends the use of a compounded topical amikacin in TrizEDTA solution. Which of the following mechanisms is responsible for hearing loss associated with amikacin?

- A** Occlusion of the ear canal by residual medication leads to conductive hearing loss in the ear
- B** Overproduction of reactive oxygen species leading to oxidative stress and apoptosis of sensory cells
- C** Inhibition of prostaglandin-forming cyclooxygenase enzymes resulting in vasoconstriction
- D** Targeting ion-transport mechanisms in the epithelia of the internal ear, leading to shifts in the endocochlear potential