Multiple Choice Mock Exam (2019-2021)

# of Questions: 25
Total Exam Points: 25.00

Question #: 1

Which of the following skin barrier defects have been identified in atopic dogs as well as atopic humans?

A. Alteration in expression of filaggrin
B. Point mutation of SPINK-5
C. Increased expression of cathepsin S
D. Decreased expression of Kallikrein-7

Question #: 2

Which of the following defects associated with canine atopic dermatitis accounts for the physical distribution of lesions on the dog?

A. Binding of IL-31 to cutaneous neurons
B. Loss of T regulatory cell activity
C. Dysfunction of the skin barrier
D. Increased production of IL-17

Question #: 3

Which of the following cytokines is upregulated by the application of imiquimod to the skin?
A. Interferon gamma
B. Interleukin 4
C. Interleukin 10
D. Interleukin 9

Question #: 4

Which of the following clinical signs is considered pathognomonic for a diagnosis of Chiari-like malformation and syringomyelia in a Cavalier King Charles spaniel?

A. Tetraparesis
B. Neck pain
C. Loss of hearing
D. Scratching at the anterior part of the body without contacting the skin.

Question #: 5

Severe keratinous proliferations on the surfaces of all footpads developing in an otherwise healthy two-month old Dogues de Bordeaux is most likely _____.

A. Familial paw pad hyperkeratosis
B. Syndrome II zinc-responsive dermatosis
C. Exfoliative cutaneous lupus erythematosus
D. Canine distemper

Question #: 6

A 9 yr female intact English Cocker spaniel is presented with the complaints of obesity, lethargy, and recurrent staphylococcal pyoderma. She comes from a kennel with a high prevalence of immune-mediated diseases, including immune mediated anemias and thrombocytopenias, as well as polyarthropathies. Her PCV is 30 and RBC morphology is normal. Chemistries are normal except for elevated cholesterol. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis for this dog?

A. Lymphocytic thyroiditis
B. Immune mediated hemolytic anemia
C. Immune mediated thrombocytopenia
D. Canine ehrlichiosis

Question #: 7

Recently a study showed an inverse correlation between the levels of endotoxin in the coat of Labrador retrievers and their severity of atopic disease. What is the immunologic mechanism by which endotoxin would suppress atopic disease?

A. Endotoxins bind to toll receptors which upregulate T helper 1 responses and repress T helper 2 responses.
B. Endotoxins stimulate epithelial cells to make ceramides thus improving skin barrier function.
C. Endotoxins block the binding of allergens to allergen-specific IgE, inhibiting mast cell degranulation.
D. Endotoxins stimulate the production of T regulatory cells which produce TGFbeta.

Question #: 8

Which of the following sampling approaches would maximize your chances of rapidly identifying potential genes involved in canine atopic dermatitis?

A. Several individuals of one breed in a limited geographic area.
B. 10 different breeds from one geographic area.
C. 20 different breeds from multiple geographic areas.

D. All pruritic dogs from shelters in multiple geographic areas.

Question #: 9

Which oral antibiotic has the potential to result in keratoconjunctivitis sicca, relative hypothyroidism, and vomiting?

A. Trimethoprim sulfa
B. Marbofloxacin
C. Azithromycin
D. Chloramphenicol

Question #: 10

You are presented with a 1 year old intact male mixed breed dog with vesicles, bullae, and ulcers on the buccal mucosa, concave pinnae, axillae, inguinal skin, and scrotum. Ulcers of the pawpads are also noted. Histopathology of intact vesicles shows subepidermal clefting. An enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) demonstrates circulating IgG autoantibodies to the NC1 domain of collagen VII. What is this dog's diagnosis?

A. Mucous membrane pemphigoid
B. Epidermolysis bullosa acquisita
C. Bullous pemphigoid
D. Pemphigus vulgaris

Question #: 11

A four year old black female spayed domestic shorthair cat presents for her annual well pet exam. Owners have noticed over the past six months that her coat color is changing to a copper-brown color. Ten months prior the owners began feeding a home prepared diet. This diet is likely deficient in which amino acid necessary for melanogenesis?

A. Taurine
B. Tyrosine
C. Glycine
D. Histidine

Question #: 12

A ferret presents for facial and perineal dermatitis and pruritus. On physical examination there is a hyperkeratotic and crusting dermatitis of the lips, periocular areas, nasal planum and footpads. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Canine distemper
B. Feline panleukopenia

C. Canine parvovirus
D. Aleutian mink disease

Question #: 13

Which of the following statements is FALSE in regards to Treponema paraluiscuniculi (T. cuniculi) infection in rabbits?

A. It is a contagious disease among rabbits.
B. It is zoonotic.
C. It can be diagnosed on serology.
D. It can be treated successfully with chloramphenicol.

Question #: 14

The most common cause of otitis externa in domestic rabbits is:

A. Pasturella multocida
B. Treponema paraluiscuniculi
C. Otobius megnini
D. Psoroptes cuniculi

Question #: 15

Which antibiotic is specifically contraindicated for concurrent administration with ketoconazole?

A. Pradofloxacin
B. Rifampin
C. Cephalexin
D. Doxycycline

Question #: 16

A 12 year old neutered male West Highland White Terrier presents with a one month history of pruritus and seborrheic dermatitis on the dorsum and flanks. The dog has no prior history of pruritus or skin disease. Alkaline phosphatase has been persistently elevated for the past 6 months and the owner reports polyuria and polydipsia. The rest of the serum chemistry profile is normal. On deep skin scrape you find numerous Demodex mites. What is the next step in diagnosing the underlying systemic disease?

A. Perform a skin biopsy for histopathology.
B. Perform a low-dose dexamethasone suppression test or ACTH stimulation test.
C. Submit blood for a thyroid profile.
D. Perform a bile acid test to assess liver function.

Question #: 17

Microscopic examination of a fungal culture reveals macroconidia that are ellipsoidal, thin-walled with 4-6 cells and rounded ends. This dermatophyte is identified as:

A. Microsporum gypseum
B. Microsporum canis
C. Trichophyton mentagrophytes
D. Microsporum nanum

Question #: 18

An increase in the ratio of IFN-γ to _____ has been reported to occur in atopic dogs undergoing allergen-specific immunotherapy.

A. IL-5
B. IL-10
C. IL-4
D. IL-13

Question #: 19

Which of the following shampoo ingredients has been shown to be superior to the others in killing Staphylococcal species?

A. 2.5% benzoyl peroxide
B. 3% chlorhexidine
C. 10% ethyl lactate
D. 2% boric acid/2%acetic acid

Question #: 20

Which of the following mediators has a proven role in the induction of itch in canine atopic dermatitis?

A. IL-31
B. IL-23
C. IL-1
D. IL-17

Question #: 21

A Shar Pei presents for assessment of multiple epidermal vesicles and moist dermatitis. Clear, sticky, mucoid material is liberated upon rupture of the vesicles. The patient also has a chronic history of periodic lethargy, anorexia, hock swelling, hock pain, and pyrexia lasting for 24-48 hours occurring every 14-28 days. These episodes are treated

by his primary care veterinarian with carprofen. This patient is at increased risk of which one of the following conditions:

A. Uveitis
B. Renal amyloidosis
C. Pancreatitis
D. Hepatic cirrhosis

Question #: 22

Which of the following is an accepted mechanism for the efficacy of allergen specific immunotherapy:

A. Promotion of IL-23 production by T helper 17 lymphocytes
B. Induction of allergen specific T regulatory lymphocytes
C. Direct blockade of polymorphonuclear cells into the dermis
D. Downregulation of IL-31 receptors on cutaneous neurons

Question #: 23

Atrichial (merocrine) sweat glands are found only in what region of the dog?
A. External ear canal
B. Nasal planum
C. Footpads
D. Perianal region

Question #: 24

Which of the following species is considered to be the most common cause for Cheyletiellosis in dogs?
A. Cheyletiella canis
B. Cheyletiella yasguri
C. Cheyletiella blakei
D. Cheyletiella parasitovorax

Question #: 25

Feline paraneoplastic alopecia is characterized by nonpruritic, progressive symmetrical alopecia. With which neoplasia is this syndrome associated?

A. Pancreatic carcinoma
B. Thymoma
C. Lymphoma
D. Squamous cell carcinoma