

1) Which of the following is not part of an animal's signalment?

- * A. Weight
- B. Age
- C. Breed
- D. Sex

2) Which of the following is NOT sufficient to localize to an affected body systems?

- A. Lameness
- B. Regurgitation
- C. Sneezing
- * D. Mentation

3) Which of the following is not a vital sign?

- * A. Mentation
- B. Body condition
- C. Hydration
- D. Blood pressure
- E. Mucous membranes
- F. T/P/R

4) The normal temp range for a dog is:

- A. 38-39C
- * B. 37.8 - 39.3C
- C. 37-38C
- D. 38-39.2C

5) Acceptable pulse rates for a normal adult dog is

- * A. 70-160bpm
- B. 60-140bpm
- C. Up to 200bpm
- D. 120-240bpm

6) Which of the following would be a normal respiration rate for a dog or cat?

- A. >50 breaths/min
- B. 25-40 breaths/min
- C. 5-8 breaths/min
- * D. 10-30 breaths/min

7) A pale mucous membrane could be indicative of all the following <u>except</u>:

- * A. Icterus
- B. Anemia
- C. Poor perfusion
- D. All of the above

8) A cachetic animal:

- A. Is very energetic
- B. Can be inferred from blue/grey gums
- C. Is in congestive heart failure
- * D. Has general physical wasting and malnutrition usually associated with chronic disease

9) Checking the cleft palate, umbilical hernias and dew claws are common in the physical exam of:

- * A. A neonate
- B. Any animal
- C. An animal 2-6 months of age
- D. A geriatric animal

10) NSF stands for:

- * A. No significant Findings
- B. No Swelling Found
- C. Non-Sufficient Funds
- D. Non-Sense Findings

11) WNL stands for

- A. Was Normal Looking
- * B. Within Normal Limits
- C. Was Never Lost
- D. Within Normal Levels

12) Which of the following would not be part of a therapeutic plan?

- A. Specific
- B. Supportive
- C. Symptomatic
- * D. Stabilizing

13) You are treating a dog for chronic renal failure. Part of your treatment is fluid therapy. This is mainly a _____ therapy.

- A. Stabilizing
- * B. Supportive
- C. Symptomatic
- D. Specific

14) A dog come is with obvious alopecia (patchy skin loss). Based on this observation, you can localize the body system affected:

- A. Yes, you have sufficient information.
- * B. No, you do not have sufficient information - could be an endocrine problem

15) DAP stands for:

- A. Disease Assessment Plan
- B. Dose As Prescribed
- * C. Data, Assessment, Plan
- D. Do Anal Palpation

16) When evaluating large animals (more so than small) a key part of patient evaluation that is often overlooked is:

- * A. The environment
- B. The patient
- C. The owner
- D. All of the above

17) Fodder is:

- A. An old English term for father that is still used in the large animal industry
- B. Grasses and legumes cut at the proper stage of maturity and stored to preserve quality
- C. lack of rumen fill causing a ruminant to appear very thin
- * D. Coarse food for cattle or horses, such as corn stalks or straw

18) Gaunt is:

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19) Parenteral is:

- A. It is obviously a term nobody has ever heard of
- B. Is a term often used for altricial species, and must be cared for by the adults.
- * C. It is a term used when the administration of medication is via injection (i.e not through digestive tract)
- D. Is a term used for precocial species that are relatively mature and mobile from the moment of birth or hatching and require very little parental care

20) Which of the following is false?

- * A. You should not assume a herd problem until you have examined all sick animals
- B. You should speak in non-technical terms that are appropriate for the industry
- C. The signalment is equally important in large animals as it is in small
- D. Parity and production are important as part of large animal history taking

21) Which of the following is not a risk factor?

- A. Signalment
- B. Management
- C. Geographical location
- * D. None of the above

22) Can you assess body condition score from a distance in all species?

- * A. No
- B. Yes

23) The following picture is of a:

- A. A merry go round in the Chatham
- B. Round bale feeder and it is the recommended type, especially for horses as more animals can get at the feed
- * C. Round bale feeder and it is NOT the recommended type, especially for horses as the quality of feed is less than that of a square one
- D. A battery cage for miniature horses

24) <p>What do you see wrong with this picture?

- A. That fence will not keep the cow in
- B. The BCS of this animal is too low
- C. The cow is obviously too large for its enclosure
- * D. The location of the feed/water

In general, feed/water should not be placed in a corner. Timid cows may not be able to get to them.

25) Which is false?

- A. Sheep are grazers while goats are browsers
- * B. Sheep have 2 normal sebaceous glands, one beside each eye and the other between each toe.
- C. Dag scour can result from persistent diarrhea.
- D. Dentition problems are especially common in small ruminants like sheep

26) A V-trough:

- * A. Can be used as a restraint method for small-medium pigs
- B. Can be used as a restraint method for medium - large pigs
- C. Is only used for boars >300kg
- D. None of the above

27) A common injection site for pigs is:

- A. Orbital sinus
- B. Epaxial muscles just over lumbar vertebrae
- * C. Neck - triangle just like other species
- D. Rump muscles

28) Which of the following is NOT a place you can take blood from a pig?

- A. Ear
- B. Orbital sinus
- * C. Cephalic vein
- D. Cranial aspect of Vena cava

29) IV injection in pigs is done in the:

- A. Orbital sinus
- * B. Ear
- C. Cranial aspect of Vena cava
- D. Cephalic vein

30) Normal equine HR is:

- A. 60-80bpm
- B. 70-80bpm
- * C. 28-40bpm
- D. 10-20bpm

31) Normal Bovine HR is:

- A. 28-40bpm
- B. 10-20bpm
- * C. 60-80bpm
- D. 70-80bpm

32) Normal Ovine HR is:

- A. 10-20bpm
- B. 60-80bpm
- C. 28-40bpm
- * D. 70-80bpm

33) Which is false?

- * A. Grass hay has more stalk and stem and thus is more nutrient dense than legume hay like alfalfa
- B. Hay still has leaves and seeds attached to the plant
- C. Hay has less lignin than straw
- D. None of the above

34) 2nd or 3rd cuts are more nutritious because:

- A. They are fertilized more than 1st cuts
- B. They are later in the season and thus receive more sun.
- C. They have younger, less mature plants
- * D. They have more legumes in them (i.e less grass)

35) A farmer is collecting hay in the field and a rainstorm catches him. As a result of the rainstorm, the hay:

- A. Will get packed down
- B. Will have less nutrients
- C. May get mouldy/dusty when baled
- D. Can potentially spontaneously combust
- E. Only 2 of the above
- * F. All of the above

36) Balage/baled silage:

- A. is usually made with green forage, such as grass or clover.
- B. is packed or compressed to exclude air
- C. undergoes acid fermentation (lactic and acetic acids) that retards spoilage.
- * D. All of the above

37) At maintenance, horses and cattle can survive on hay alone

- A. False
- * B. True

38) Which of the following is a good protein supplement?

- * A. Soyabeans
- B. Hay silage
- C. Corn silage
- D. Cereal grain

39) Which is false?

- A. Cattle have a slightly acidic rumen
- B. Cows should be fed a few inches off the ground
- * C. If you decide to feed grains, they should be fed first, before the hay to facilitate saliva production and thus buffer the pH
- D. The TMR contains haylage, corn silage, energy and protein supplements

40) A milking cow has a feed requirement of _____ of its body weight per day and a water requiremnt of _____ for every liter of milk

- A. 2% - 3L
- * B. 4% - 3L
- C. 2% - 4L
- D. 4% - 4L

41) When using shavings as bedding for horses, you can use all the following except:

- * A. Black walnut
- B. Pine
- C. Other softwoods
- D. None of the above - they are all acceptable

42) The water intake of a horse per day is _____

- A. 10-20L/day
- B. 120+L/day
- * C. 25-50L/day
- D. 40-120L/day

43) The picture below is that of:

- A. Extruded feed
- B. Processed feed
- * C. Beet pulp
- D. Sweet feed

44) The picture below is that of:

- A. Beet pulp
- B. Sweet feed
- C. Whole oat cubes
- * D. Alfalfa cubes

45) What constitutes a good feeding management for horses

- A. Free feed
- * B. 2-3 times a day
- C. Once a day
- D. 5-6 times a day

46) <p>Based on the picture below, the arrow is pointing to:

- A. Corn
- B. Wheat
- C. Oats
- * D. Barley

47) What is a heft?

- * A. A term used for Sheep that like to exploit the areas they live in (i.e. they do ok on different terrains)
- B. A term used for Horses that like to exploit the areas they live in (i.e. they do ok on different terrains)
- C. A term used for Cattle that like to exploit the areas they live in (i.e. they do ok on different terrains)
- D. A term used for goats that like to exploit the areas they live in (i.e. they do ok on different terrains)

48) A grave prognosis is one where the probability of achieving a specific goal is:

- A. 40-69%
- * B. 0-9%
- C. 90-100%
- D. 10-39%

49) Normal equine respiration rate is:

- * A. 8-16brpm
- B. 12-20brpm
- C. 10-30brpm
- D. 10-15brpm

50) Normal Bovine respiration rate is:

- * A. 10-30brpm
- B. 10-15brpm
- C. 12-20brpm
- D. 8-16brpm

51) Normal Ovine respiration rate is:

- A. 10-15brpm
- B. 8-16brpm
- * C. 12-20brpm
- D. 10-30brpm

52) The easiest and most common place to take a pulse for a cow is:

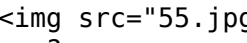
- A. Femoral
- B. Milk vein
- C. Facial
- * D. Coccygeal

53) Which of the following is not a good place to take a CRT in a cow?

- * A. Anus
- B. Gums
- C. Vulva
- D. None of the above

54) Which of the following lymph nodes are not palpable in a cow?

- * A. Axillary
- B. Prescapular
- C. Mammary/supramammary
- D. Submandibular

55) Which of the following is not normally found on this side of the cow?

- A. Liver
- B. Intestines
- C. Omasum
- * D. Reticulum

56) Which of the following is the most common place to take a pulse from a horse?

- A. Coccygeal
- B. Cephalic
- * C. Facial/Transverse facial
- D. Femoral

57) Which of the following are not normally auscultated for on the right abdomen of a horse?

- A. Ventral colon
- * B. Small intestine
- C. Dorsal colon
- D. Cecum and ileocecal valve

58) Hydration in the horse can be assessed by?

- A. Skin tent
- B. CRT
- C. Dorsal palpebrum
- D. Only 2 of the above
- * E. all of the above

59) A rectal exam is done routinely in both cows and horses

- A. True
- * B. False

60) Which of the following is not part of "normal" sheep verbal communication?

- A. Bleating
- * B. Hefting
- C. Snorting
- D. Rumbling

61) The most effective way to control a ram for examination or observation is to back him up in a corner and push on his head

- * A. False
- B. True

62) An IV injection for a sheep is often given in the:

- A. Milk vein
- B. Cephalic vein
- C. Carotid
- * D. Jugular vein

63) Which of the following is not digestible by any large animal?

- A. Hemicellulose
- B. Pectins
- C. Cellulose
- * D. Lignin

64) Dry matter intake is:

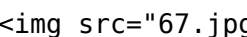
- * A. The Kg of feed ingested per day after all the water has been removed
- B. The Kg of feed ingested per day
- C. The Kg of feed ingested per day with variable water content in different feeds
- D. The Kg of feed ingested per day minus the total water intake per day

65) Which of the following is not a rule of thumb when feeding cattle?

- * A. Feed at an elevated level above ground level to facilitate tracheal clearance
- B. Predict the total DMI per day and balance it with roughage and grains
- C. Provide continuous access to cool fresh water
- D. Use a free-choice feeding system where cows have access to feed 22/24 hrs per day
- E. Implement all feed changes gradually
- F. None of the above

66) The following was obtained from a standardbred horse. T = 39.4C, P=68bpm, RR=64brpm. We can say all the following except:

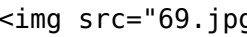
- A. The animal is Pyrexia
- B. The animal is Tachypnic
- * C. The animal is bradycardic
- D. The animal is Tachycardic

67) The following picture is of: (proper name)

- A. A modified snare
- B. A lead shank
- C. A nose twitch
- * D. A long handled twitch

68) The correct method of holding a horse hind foot, while keeping your hands free, is to make the horse comfortable while resting the foot

- * A. On the front of your thighs.
- B. Over your shoulders
- C. On the side of your thigh
- D. In between your knees

69) The diagram depicts:

- A. Food bolting - can sometimes cause choking in horses
- * B. Cribbing- a behavior done to release endorphins
- C. Bucking - - Can sometimes cause choking in horses
- D. Parrot mouthing

70) Which of the following is false

- A. A fever is a resetting of the hypothalamic set point (above 39.5C) whereas in hyperthermia, the set point is maintained
- B. Fever, pyrexia, hyperthermia : In all cases, body temperature is higher than normal
- * C. Hyperthermia is indicative of disease

71) Which of the following is not found on a typical label of a veterinary drug product?

- A. Formulation instructions
- B. Product name/active ingredient
- * C. Extra-label precautions
- D. Description of its use
- E. Withdrawal time
- F. Expiry and lot number

72) When given a choice between IM or SQ on a drug label, you should choose:

- A. IV
- * B. SQ
- C. Whichever body part you're closest to
- D. IM

73) For IM injections, you should inject no more than_____ mL per site.

- A. 20
- B. 5
- * C. 10
- D. 15

74) In horses and cattle, IM and IV injections should be done with 1.5 inch needles (16-18 gauge) while SQ should be done with a needle

- * A. <1 inch
- B. <1.5 inch
- C. 1.5 inch
- D. >1.5 inch

75) If given a choice. for sheep, one should use a ____ gauge needle

- A. 16
- B. 25
- * C. 20
- D. 18

76) Sheep have___teats normally

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 1
- * D. 2

77) If an animal has a large volume of liquidy, foul smelling explosive diarrhea, you can bet your buck the problem is with the small bowel versus the large

- * A. True
- B. False

78) For venipuncture in a dog, you would use all the following except:

- * A. Medial femoral
- B. Saphenous
- C. Cephalic
- D. Jugular

79) In the dog, you would use the _____ saphenous, while in the cat you would use the _____ saphenous

- A. Medial, lateral
- B. caudal, cranial
- C. cranial, caudal
- * D. Lateral, medial

80) The Cephalic is often called the 'In vain' while the _____ is often called the 'OUT vein' because it is used for blood sampling more often

- A. Carotid
- * B. Jugular
- C. Saphenous
- D. Medial femoral

81) What is the maximum gauge needle you would want to use in a dog (<1")?

- A. 18
- B. 20
- C. 16
- * D. 22

82) Oral meds in dogs should be administered:

- A. Directly in the back of throat
- B. With the neck overextended
- * C. Via the cheek pouch
- D. Fast and directly into pharynx

83) In the dog, one should be able to palpate:

- * A. The left kidney and possibly the caudal end of the right
- B. Both kidneys fully
- C. Neither of the kidneys
- D. The caudal end of the left and right kidneys

84) If the jugular vein is distended or there is a positive hepato-jugular reflex, you are likely dealing with a problem in :

- * A. The right side of the heart
- B. Hepatomegaly
- C. The left side of the heart
- D. The lungs

85) Pleural effusion, ascites, SQ edema, are all associated with problems in:

- * A. The right side of the heart
- B. The liver
- C. The lungs
- D. The left side of the heart

86) When the pulse rate is less than the heart rate, this is often termed:

- A. VSD
- B. A hepato-jugular reflex
- * C. A pulse deficit
- D. Bradycardia

87) The PMI is

- A. The place where the pulmonic valve is heard maximally
- B. The place where the mitral valve is heard maximally
- * C. The location where a murmur is heard loudest
- D. The point where a stethoscope should be placed when trying to hear lung sounds

Point of Maximum Intensity

88) A systolic murmur is often heard

- A. After S4
- B. After S2
- * C. After S1
- D. After S3

89) Dogs have ____ teeth

- A. 22
- B. 52
- C. 32
- * D. 42

90) A standard box stall is:

- * A. 5X5 m
- B. 5x10 m
- C. 10x10 m
- D. None of the above

91) The flight distance of cattle not used to people is about:

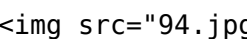
- A. 20m(64ft)
- B. 15m (48ft)
- * C. 10m(32 ft)
- D. 5m (16ft)

92) When you have to isolate a cow from the group, the best way to do it is to:

- A. Dart the animal
- B. Move the whole group to a smaller pen and then try to catch the cow
- C. Approach and catch the cow in the large herd pen
- * D. Move the group through a corral or chute and catch the specific animal as it moves through

93) Which is not a characteristic of docile behaviour?

- A. Return to previous activity
- B. Steady gaze
- * C. Snorting/bellowing
- D. Inquisitiveness

94)  This man is:

- A. Trying to lariat the cow
- B. Trying to mate the cow
- * C. Hazing the cow
- D. Trying to put on a hatler

95) Which of the following should not be used to prevent kicking?

- A. Tail jack
- B. Milking hobbles
- C. Abdominal cinch
- D. Flank clamp
- * E. Rope assist
- F. Hock twitch

96) What is this technique called?

- A. Milking hobbles
- B. Tail jack
- C. Abdominal cinch
- * D. Rope assist
- E. Hock twitch
- F. Flank clamp

97) When trying to catch a calf less than 3 days old that has been separated from it's mother in a small (1 x1 m) pen, it is best to:

- A. Enter the pen and haze the animal into a headgate
- * B. Enter the pen and corner the animal
- C. Tranquilize the animal first
- D. Work from outside the pen

98) Generally speaking, when working with a dam and calf, it is best to:

- A. Catch the dam first and tie her securely to one side of the pen
- B. Separate the mother and calf so they can't see each other
- C. Corner the calf in the opposite corner so that the dam can see her calf
- D. Tranquilize both
- * E. A and C
- F. A and B

99) When a rope is held in this position, it is called a

- A. Thumb knot
- B. Loop
- C. Standing rope
- * D. Bight

100) <p>This is an example of:

- A. Loop
- * B. Thumb knot
- C. Bight
- D. Standing rope

101) <p>The following is a _ used to tie ends of suture together.

- A. Quick release reef knot
- * B. Reef/square knot
- C. Thumb knot
- D. Surgeon's knot

102) <p>The following is a __ and is a variation of the one above to overcome surface tension during surgery on distended surfaces such as an abdomen

- A. Thumb knot
- B. Reef/square knot
- C. Quick release reef knot
- * D. Surgeon's knot

103) <p>The following is a

- * A. Quick release reef knot
- B. Surgeon's knot
- C. Thumb knot
- D. Reef/square knot

104) The knot that will hold 2 ropes of different diameter together best is called the:

- * A. Weaver's knot
- B. Reef knot
- C. Single non-sliding loop
- D. Tom fool knot

105) <p>If you want to tie both cow's legs together, you can use this knot (also called a double sliding loop):

- A. Weaver's knot
- * B. Tom fool knot
- C. Reef knot
- D. Single non-sliding loop

106) <p>A tail tie knot is a quick release knot

- * A. True
- B. False

107) <p>This cat has all the characteristics of:

- A. Vestibular disease
- * B. Horner's syndrome
- C. Neoplasia
- D. Hydrocephalus

108) <p>The above condition, Horner's syndrome, results from:

- A. Interruption of parasympathetic innervation to the eye
- B. Interruption of sympathetic innervation to the eye
- C. UMN, preganglionic, postganglionic or idiopathic causes
- * D. Both b and c

109) When referring to signalment, one refers to which of the following

- A. Body condition
- B. Weight
- * C. Age
- D. Temperature
- * E. Sex
- * F. Breed

A typical signalment: 7 year old castrated male, short-haired domestic cat.

110) When referring to vital signs, which of the following are NOT included?

- * A. Sex
- B. Mucous membranes
- C. TPR
- D. Hydration
- * E. Age
- F. Body weight/condition
- G. Blood pressure

Age, sex and breed are part of signalment. Vital signs include Temperature, Pulse, Respiration, Mucous membranes, Hydration, Body weight / Body condition and Blood pressure.

111) Which of the following is the presenting complaint?

- * A. Complaint that reflects what is most important to the owner
- B. Your conclusion after conducting a general physical examination
- C. Your conclusion after the physical and blood work
- D. The obvious signs during the physical

The presenting complaint may reflect what is most important to the owner, not to the patient or your diagnostic investigation.

112) The <u>distant examination</u> would NOT involve which of the following

- A. Body condition
- B. Thorax and respiration
- C. Behaviour / Mentation
- * D. Pulse
- E. Posture / Gait

The distant examination is done when the animal is first approached. It consists of looking for signs involvingBehaviour / Mentation Posture / Gait Body condition Head and neck Thorax and respiration Abdomen

113) The 'essential' requirements for a close examination include :

- * A. Good stethoscope
- * B. Quiet room
- C. Auscultation skills
- * D. Calm demeanor
- E. Palpation skills

Without the essentials of a quiet room, calm demeanor and good equipment, your technical skills with respect to general inspection, palpation and auscultation would be measurably affected.

114) A fever in a cat/dog is generally indicated if temperature is above

- * A. 39.5 C
- B. 38 C
- C. 41.5 C
- D. 40.5 C

Normal temperature for a cat is 38 - 39.2 C while for a dog it is 37.8 to 39.3 C

115) Normal heart rate and respiration for adult dogs can vary between

- * A. 60-180 bpm, 18-34 breaths/minute
- B. 120-240 bpm, 16-40 breaths/minute
- C. upto 200 bpm, 16-40 breaths/minute
- D. 60-140 bpm, 16-40 breaths/minute

With respect to heart rate, the following ranges apply :Adult dog : 70-160Giant breed : 60-140Toy breed : upto 180Puppies : upto 200Cat : 120-240Normal respiratory rates areDogs : 18-34Cats - 16-40

116) A close physical examination for a neonate would include which of the following?

- A. Dentition
- * B. Dew claws
- C. Cryptorchid
- D. Heart murmur
- * E. Cleft palate
- * F. Umbilical hernia

117) A close physical examination for a <u>2-6 month old</u> puppy would include which of the following?

- * A. Cryptorchid
- * B. Dentition
- * C. Heart murmur
- D. Dew claws
- E. Cleft palate
- F. Umbilical hernia

118) A close physical examination for a geriatric dog is likely to focus on which of the following?

- * A. Lumps/bumps
- B. Dew claws
- C. Anal sacs
- D. Umbilical hernia
- * E. Cataracts
- * F. Prostatic disease

Additionally, one would pay particular attention to body condition, dental disease and the thyroid (esp. cats)

119) An 'assessment' of an animal has the following characteristics

- A. Presenting complaint
- * B. Localization
- * C. Differential diagnoses
- * D. Extenuating circumstances
- * E. Immediacy
- F. Body condition

Using the problem-oriented approach, for each problem identified, an assessment is generated that would describeImmediacy (e.g. emergency, stable, etc) Localizati (to a body system, if possible) Differential diagnoses (to establish rule-outs) Extenuating circumstances (owner concerns, nature of the animal)

120) Morbidity is defined as

- A. The % of the herd that is affected OR died of the disease
- * B. The % of the herd affected by the disease
- C. The % of the herd that died of the disease
- D. The % of treated animals that died

Case fatality rate is the % of treated animals that died.

121) When comparing grazing behaviour of Merino sheep to that of Scottish Blackface

- * A. Merino are more gregarious, tending to stay together
- B. Scottish Blackface are more gregarious
- C. Merino are more independent than Scottish Blackface
- D. There is no discernible behaviour difference between the two breeds

Merinos are merrier (i.e. more gregarious). In general, normal grazing behaviour of sheep include

- Eat close to the ground (low lying plants)
- Grass is torn sideways
- Can nibble leaves off shrubs
- Dig through snow to eat stockpiled feed

Goats, on the other hand

- are primarily browsers
- regularly browse shrubs
- may climb small trees
- can also graze

122) A "Heft" is

- * A. A preferred sheep grazing and lambing site
- B. A particular hold on a sheep when shearing it
- C. A type of shears
- D. A place where lambs can eat undisturbed by larger sheep

Sheep have a natural sense of place that they learn from early days with the flock. It's called a **heft**. A hefted flock will never willingly leave its land. In the fell country, hefted sheep are left to roam without fences in the certainty that they will not wander beyond the frontiers of their hereditary mental map. Take them where they cannot wander home, and they are utterly lost.

123) What signals a sheep to get moving

- A. A loud yell from the shepherd
- B. The front of another sheep
- C. The side of a sheep moving
- * D. The back of another sheep moving

As a general rule : "Back of sheep - follow; Front or side of sheep - stop"

124) The dominant animal in a herd of goats is usually

- A. Sheep dog
- B. Male
- C. One of each sex
- D. Shepherd
- * E. Female

Goats have a very strong hierarchical system, following the dominant doe. However, their curiosity is immense : they will investigate the unknown (face danger, nibble new objects - hair, stethoscope, papers, etc)

125) When a small ruminant is snorting, it is usually a sign of

- A. an attempt to contact its flockmates
- * B. aggression
- C. bonding between mother and newborn lamb
- D. distress

Typical verbal communication between small ruminants are :

- Snort - aggressionR
- courting or mother/newborn bondingBleating - distress call, contact flockmatesOther signs of aggressive behaviour :Threat : Kick or stamp front foot
- : back up 3 to 10 metres before charging. [Don't push on head!]Bucks : rear
- up and head clash (however, usually don't win fight with ram)

126) To handle <u>sheep</u> successfully, which of its following characteristics cannot be used to advantage?

- * A. Curiosity
- B. Dominant role of vision
- C. Strong flight reaction
- D. Flocking and following behaviour

As for goats, do not rely on flocking behaviour. However, one can use their natural curiosity.

127) To get a urine sample from a sheep, one of the easiest ways is to :

- A. Tip over
- B. Catheterize
- C. Gently tickle the wall of the rectum
- D. Catch when it squats
- * E. Hold mouth and nose so it can't breathe

2 people can easily get a urine sample of a sheep. One person holds off mouth and nose so it can breathe. It will struggle, then urinate, in less than one minute. The second person hold urine cup below tip of vulva<p>This may not work in goats - catheterize or catch when squat.

128) The best way to get a fecal sample from a goat is

- A. Tip over
- B. Hold mouth and nose so it can't breathe
- * C. Get fecal pellets that are just inside the anus
- D. Wait for it to defecate

With somebody restraining the sheep or goat, use a lubricated glove to gently retrieve fecal pellets from just inside the anus. If none found, gently tickle the wall of the rectum to induce a peristaltic wave. 6-10 pellets are usually enough.

129) To get a blood sample from an adult sheep, one generally uses

- A. The jugular and a 16 gauge needle
- B. The cephalic and a 22 gauge needle
- C. The cephalic and a 20 gauge needle
- * D. The jugular and a 20 gauge needle

Push the animal into a corner and turn head about 30 degrees. Hold of vein at the jugular groove. You should be able to feel it enlarge - it will bounce if stroked. Use a 20 gauge needle going in at about 45 degrees. <p>If the sheep has wool between 2-4 cms long, one can usually visualize the vein but may not be able to feel it. With longer wool, part it to feel skin and vein. If burred, clip the neck.

130) The ideal location(s) for an <u>intramuscular</u> injection into a sheep or goat is

- A. jugular vein
- * B. neck
- C. semitendinosus/semimembranosus
- D. neck and axilla

SubQ - neck, axilla. Intravenous - jugular

131) If permanent Incisor 1 and 2 have erupted, but incisor 3 has not, the sheep or goat is most probably how old

- A. 30-42 months
- * B. 18-30 months
- C. over 48 months
- D. 12-18 months

Permanent incisors of sheep or goats erupt at approximately the following ages
 1 : 12-18 mos2 : 18-24 mos3 : 2.5 - 3 yrs4 : 3.5-4 yrs

132) TPR for a normal adult sheep is

- A. 38-38.5, 70-80, 16-20
- B. 39-40, 70-90, 15-30
- C. 39-40, 60-80, 15-20
- * D. 39-39.5, 70-80, 12-20

Goats' TPR is 39-40, 70-90, 15-30. Birth weights are about 3.5-5 kgs. A mature female sheep is between 60 and 90 kgs depending on breed while a mature female goat can be between 45 and 80 kgs.

133) A routine clinical examination of a lactating ewe or doe usually involves carrying out the California mastitis test

- * A. True
- B. False

Routine CEsLactating ewes/does : Palpate udder, California mastitis test of milk sample. Also observe the milk qualitatively.Late gestation ewes/does : Urine ketonesBreeding age rams/bucks : Palpate/inspect scrotum, testicles, prepuce

134) The approximate volume of the average horse's gut is

- A. 350 L
- B. 150 L
- * C. 200 L
- D. 100 L

The average cow's digestive system has a volume of 350 L while that of medium-breed dog is just about 7 L.<p>Both ruminants and horses use microflora to help with digestion. However, while ruminants are foregut fermenters (rumen), horses are hindgut fermenters (cecum and colon)

135) Which of these complex carbohydrates <u>cannot</u> be digested by a ruminant or equid?

- A. Cellulose
- B. Hemicellulose
- C. Starch
- * D. Lignin
- E. Pectin

136) The approximate <u>maintenance</u> requirement for dry matter intake (DMI) of a large animal (ruminant or equid) as a proportion of body weight is about

- A. 5-10%
- * B. 1.5-2%
- C. 3.5-5.0%
- D. 0.5-1.0%

Consequently a mature horse (weight of about 500 kg) would require 10 kg. <p>Water consumption is 2-4 litres per kg of DMI per day.

137) When lactating, a cow needs a DMI (Dry matter intake) <u>increase</u> (beyond maintenance) of approximately

- A. 2-4%
- * B. 1-2%
- C. 4-6%
- D. 3-5%

The normal maintenance DMI/Water for a ruminant/equid is 1.5-2% DMI and 2-4 litres of water per kg of DMI.<p>A low-producing cow (25 kg/day) would require a 1% increase in DMI while a high-producing cow (40 kg/day) would require DMI to go up to 4% (increase of 2%). In addition, water lost through milk needs to be catered for. <p>Thus, a 600 kg cow producing 40 kg/day would need $(4\% \text{ of } 600 * 4) + 40 = 132$ liters.

138) Which of the following statements about cattle feeding is FALSE?

- A. Modern high producing dairy cows usually lose weight during the first few months of lactation
- B. More frequent feeding buffers rumen pH through increased saliva production and because the rumen contents tends to have a more consistent composition
- * C. Grains in the feed tend to stabilize rumen pH because they are digested quickly
- D. While grains primarily provide energy, roughage provides both energy and protein

Roughage, digested slowly, tends to stabilize the pH of rumen thus maintaining consistent microflora. Grains, easily digested, tend to cause fluctuations in pH which resultant in varying microflora. <p> Modern high producing dairy cows cannot consume enough feed energy to meet the metabolic demands of production in the first 1/3 of lactation. <p>When feeding cattle, the general rules of thumb are as follows :Don't feed more than 1-2% of DMI through roughage because the cow will not be able to digest it quickly enough. Provide the difference by feeding supplements.Provide continuous access to adequate cool fresh waterUse a free-choice feeding system that allows access to feed 22/24 hours per day. Feed concentrates must be provided in small amounts many times a day.Feed at ground level (head down position) Maximizes time eatingOptimizes saliva production Reduces feed wastage Facilitates tracheal clearance Reduces time with muzzle