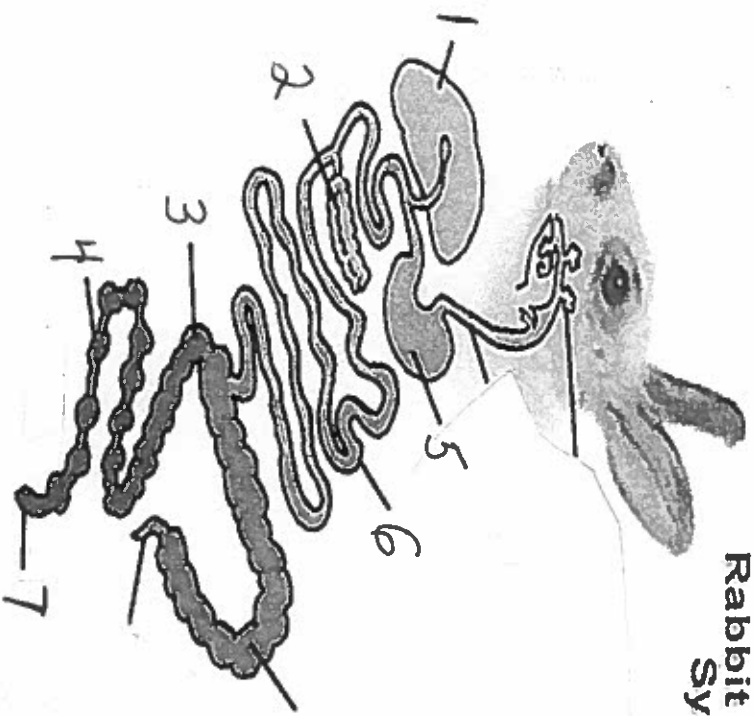


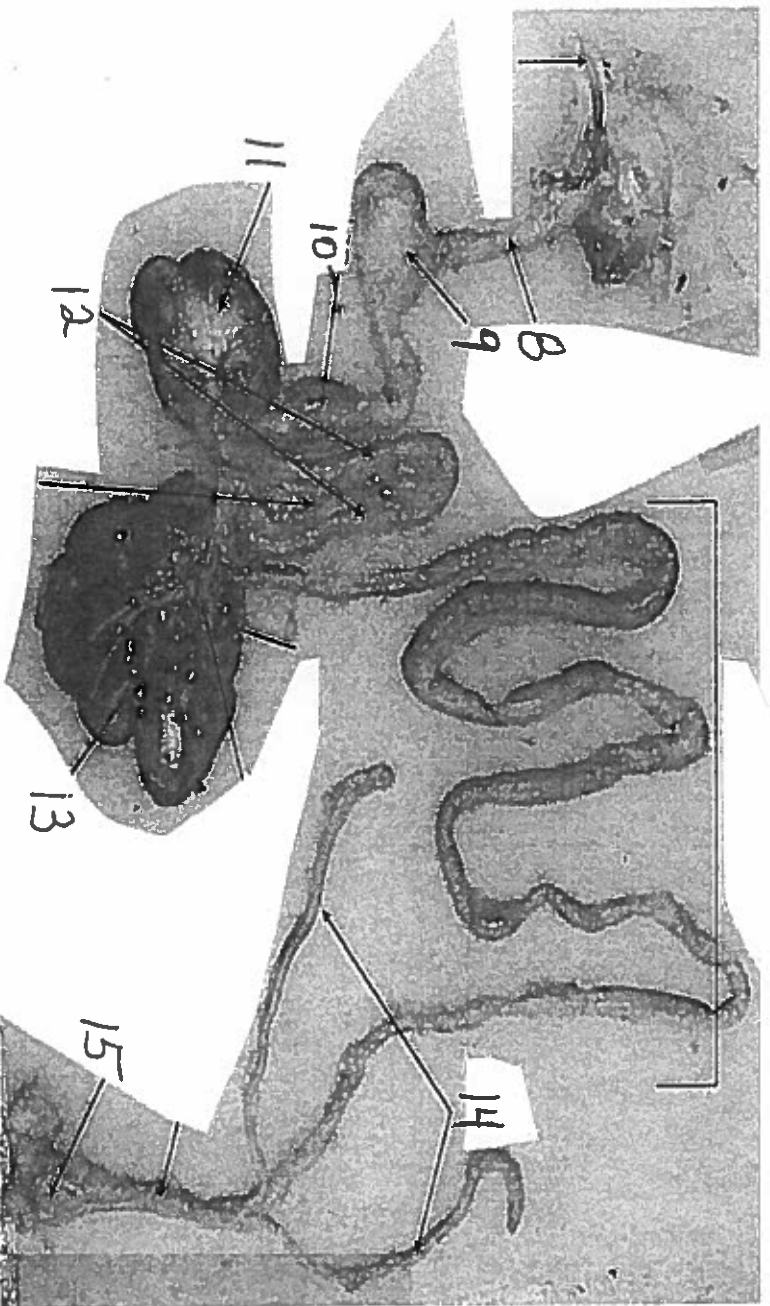
Place your three number code answers from the word bank on the bottom portion of the back of your scantron.

Mammal digestive

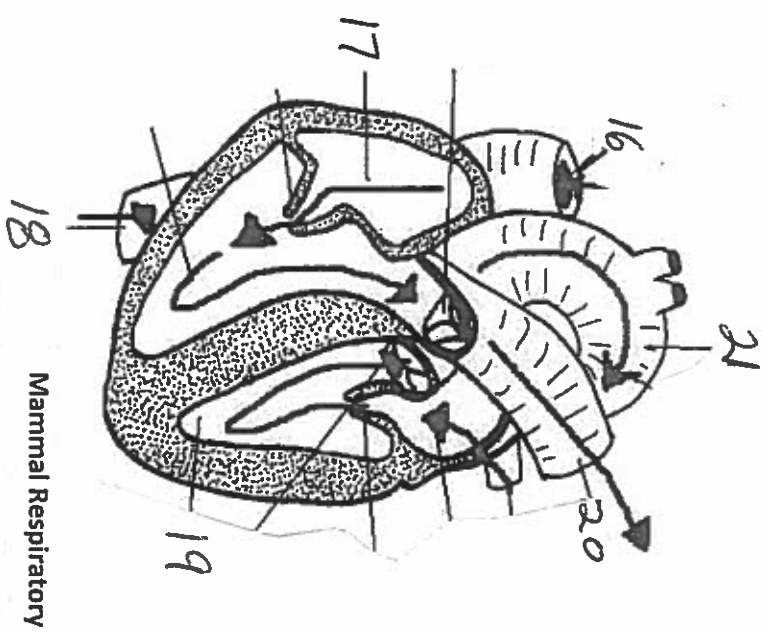
### Rabbit Digestive System



Avian digestive

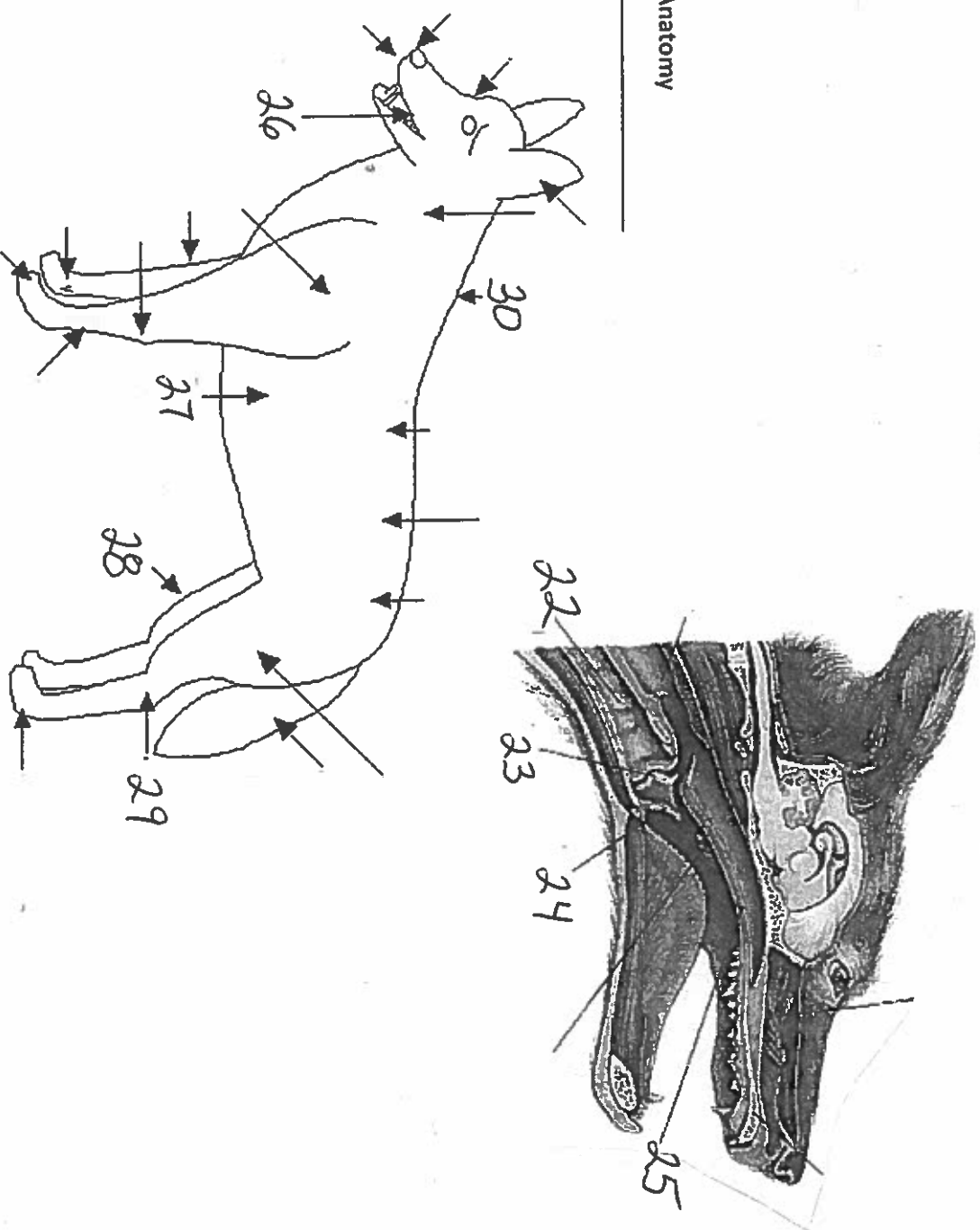


Mammal Circulatory



Mammal Respiratory

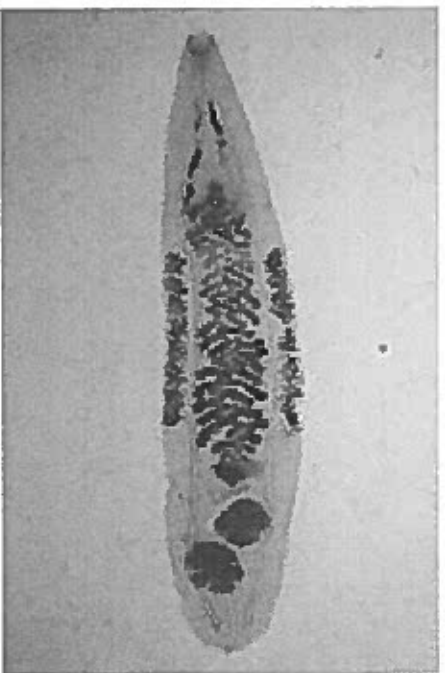
External Anatomy



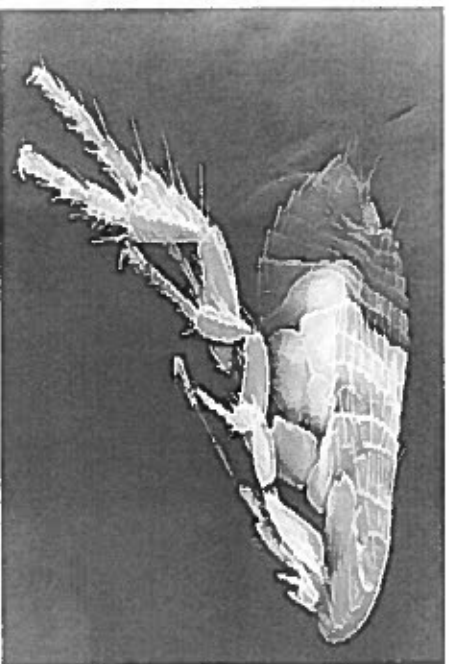
**2019 MN FFA Small Animal/Vet Science CDE Practicum 2 & 3 4 points each**

**Practicum # 2: Parasite Identification: Place the answers 31-35 on the bottom Identification section on the back side of your scantron after the Anatomy Practicum # 1. These pictures are also on the ID ppt.**

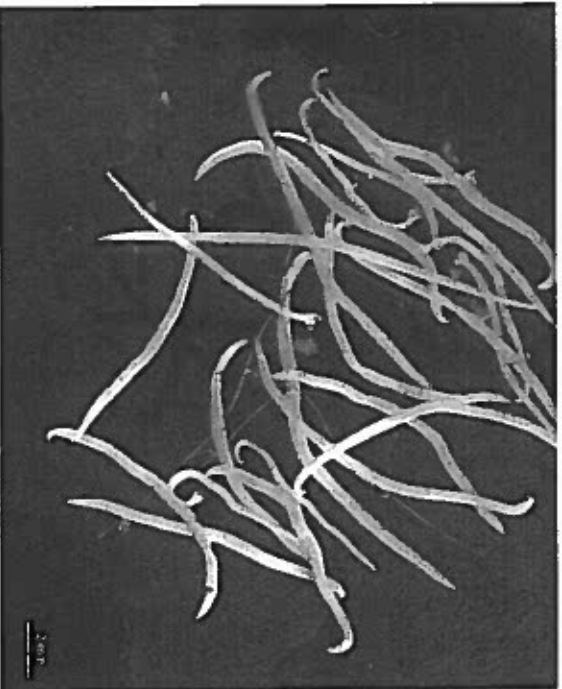
**31.**



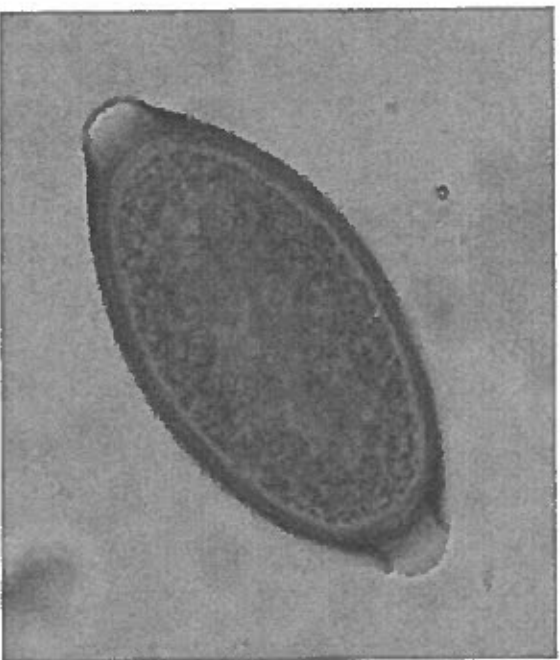
**32.**



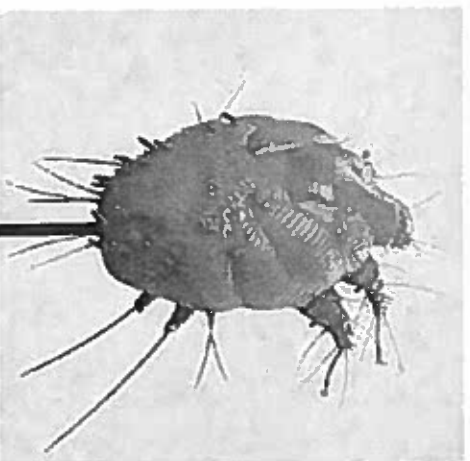
**33.**



**34.**



**35.**



**2019 MIN FFA Small Animal/Vet Science CDE Practicums 2 & 3 4 points each**

**Put your answers on the Exam 2/Team section on the front of your scantron.**

**Practicum # 2: Parasite Identification. Diagnosis & Treatment**

1. What is the common name for Dermatophytosis?
  - A. Pyoderma
  - B. Ringworm
  - C. Demodectic mange
  - D. Louse
2. An infestation of which parasite may lead to "wry neck" in rabbits?
  - A. Fur mites
  - B. Ear mites
  - C. Ringworm
  - D. Pinworm
3. Which diagnostic test is used to determine the presence of mange mites?
  - A. Skin scraping
  - B. Fluorescien dye
  - C. Excisional biopsy
  - D. Intradermal skin testing
4. What would be given to help kill roundworms in a puppy?
  - A. Anthelmintic
  - B. Antiemetic
  - C. Antipruritic
  - D. Antiseptic
5. The most common ear mite of cats and dogs is:
  - A. *Otodectes*
  - B. *Ixodes*
  - C. *Demodex*
  - D. *Cheyletiella*
6. Heartworm congregate in the:
  - A. left ventricle
  - B. right ventricle
  - C. left atrium
  - D. right atrium
7. Fleas can be carriers of tapeworm eggs and your dog can be infested by tapeworms that can lead to:
  - A. anemia
  - B. mange
  - C. hair loss
  - D. Lyme's disease
8. Your dog can pick up Giardia from contaminated water or the soil. The parasite is a:
  - A. mite
  - B. worm
  - C. protozoa
  - D. fluke

9. This internal worm parasite of dogs or cats attach themselves to the walls of the large intestine, feeding on blood.
- A. heartworm
  - B. whipworm
  - C. ring worm
  - D. giardia
10. The vector for heartworm is a:
- A. tick
  - B. flea
  - C. lice
  - D. mosquito

**Practicum 3: Evaluations: Procedures & practices, Interpretation and selection scenarios**

11. Which is not typically observed with a patient in shock?
- A. pale gums
  - B. weak pulse
  - C. capillary refill time of 1 second
  - D. rapid heart rate
12. Which is not a parenteral route of administering medication?
- A. Intravenous
  - B. Subcutaneous
  - C. Intranasal
  - D. Oral
13. What does MSDS stand for?
- A. Material Safety Data Sheet
  - B. Molecular Surface of Disease Substitution
  - C. Material Score & Data Sheet
  - D. Mean State of Disease Submission
14. What are the three types of animal restraint?
- A. Physical, psychological, and hypnotic
  - B. Traumatic, chemical, and physical
  - C. Chemical, hypnotic, and psychological
  - D. Chemical, psychological, and physical
15. Which is not a physiological response to pain?
- A. Elevated blood sugar
  - B. Dilated pupils
  - C. Shallow breathing
  - D. Muscle rigidity
16. What are the five stages of density on a radiograph, in order from most radiopaque to most radiolucent?
- A. air, fat, muscles, organs, and bone
  - B. air, fat soft tissue, bone and mineral
  - C. mineral, bone soft tissue, fat and air
  - D. bone, organs, muscles, fat, and air

17. Which occurs with inflammation?  
A. local blood vessels constrict  
B. body temperature decreases  
C. fluid accumulates in the tissues  
D. erythrocytes are stimulated to multiply
18. Which term describes the positioning of an animal on its back for a radiograph?  
A. dorsal recumbency  
B. ventral recumbency  
C. sternal recumbency  
D. lateral recumbency
19. If a cat is described as "ataxic", what is the cat doing?  
A. hissing and growling  
B. stumbling and falling over  
C. urinating outside the litter box  
D. refusing to eat
20. An aural hematoma is a pocket of blood in what part of the body?  
A. mouth  
B. ear  
C. abdomen  
D. lung
21. What clinical sign might you see in a dog with atopy?  
A. Pruritis  
B. Emesis  
C. Petechia  
D. Polydipsia
22. Which diagnostic test is used to help determine whether or not an animal is blind?  
A. Menace response  
B. Palpebral reflex  
C. Conjunctival scrape  
D. Schirmer tear test
23. What would be given to help prevent vomiting in a canine patient?  
A. Anthelmintic  
B. Antiemetic  
C. Antipruritic  
D. Antiseptic
24. Which clinical sign is associated with diabetes mellitus?  
A. drinking less frequently  
B. urinating more frequently  
C. gaining weight  
D. increased stool
25. Which term means a slower than normal heart rate but normal rhythm?  
A. Bradycardia  
B. Tachycardia  
C. Myocardia  
D. Pericardia

## 2019 MN FFA Small Animal/ Veterinary Science Anatomy Practicum #1 Key

1. 108	Liver
2. 110	Pancreas
3. 104	Colon
4. 111	Rectum
5. 114	Stomach
6. 112	Small intestine
7. 101	Anus
8. 205	Esophagus
9. 203	Crop
10. 211	Proventriculus
11. 214	Ventriculus
12. 204	Duodenum loop
13. 208	Liver
14. 201	Ceca
15. 202	Cloaca
16. 304	Cranial vena cava
17. 310	Right atrium
18. 303	Caudal vena cava
19. 306	Left ventricle
20. 307	Pulmonary artery
21. 301	Aortic arch
22. 417	Trachea
23. 407	Larynx
24. 405	Epiglottis
25. 416	Soft palate
26. 508	Flew
27. 501	Brisket
28. 515	Stifle
29. 509	Hock
30. 516	Withers

## 2019 MN FFA Small Animal/Vet Science CDE Practicums 2 & 3 Key

### Practicum # 2 Parasite ID

- 31. 109
- 32. 108
- 33. 111
- 34. 124
- 35. 121

### Practicum #2 Questions

- 1. B
- 2. B
- 3. A
- 4. A
- 5. A
- 6. B
- 7. A
- 8. C
- 9. B
- 10. D

### Practicum #3 Questions

- 11. C
- 12. D
- 13. A
- 14. D
- 15. D
- 16. C
- 17. C
- 18. A
- 19. B
- 20. B
- 21. A
- 22. A
- 23. B
- 24. B
- 25. A