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Question: 1

A 40 lb dog presents in shock following a car accident. The doctor orders a 20 mL/kg bolus of IV fluids be given stat. You hang a 1L bag and start it running by open flow. The doctor orders a second 20 mL/kg bolus to follow.

What line should the fluid drop to when you stop the second bolus and check with the doctor for the next instructions on what to do?

- A. Just below the 7
- B. Just above the 3
- C. Midway between the 3 and 4
- D. At the 8

Answer: A

Explanation:

Convert the patient's weight from pounds to kilograms: $40 \text{ pounds} / (2.2 \text{ pounds/kg}) = 18.2 \text{ kg}$

Calculate the volume of fluid in a 20 mL/kg bolus: $18.2 \text{ kg} \times (20 \text{ mL/kg}) = 364 \text{ mL}$

Calculate the amount given by two boluses: $364 \text{ mL for each bolus} \times 2 \text{ total boluses given} = \sim 730 \text{ mL}$

When hanging IV fluid bags, the number line marks indicate the amount already given, not the amount remaining in the bag. If 730 mL of fluid had been administered, the fluid line would be just below the 7 indicator line on a 1000 mL bag.



Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 453-454.

Question: 2

An elderly 6 pound, 4 ounce cat with chronic renal failure is estimated 8% dehydrated. What is the volume of fluid deficit for this patient?

- A. 227 mL
- B. 480 mL
- C. 23 mL
- D. 500 mL

Answer: A

Explanation:

Convert pounds and ounces to kilograms, remembering 2.2 lb per kg and 16 oz per pound: 6 pounds and 4 ounces = $6 + (4/16) = 6.25$ pounds, then $6.25 \text{ pounds} / (2.2 \text{ pounds/kg}) = 2.84 \text{ kg}$

An 8% dehydration deficit is calculated by weight in kg x % deficit x 1000mL/L = $2.84 \text{ kg} \times 0.08 \times 1000 = 227 \text{ mL}$

Be sure to note the calculation requires using 0.08 to reflect 8%, not 8.

Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 453-454.

Question: 3

Which of the following is an antimicrobial agent used to prevent infection of burns?

- A. Dimethyl sulfoxide
- B. Silver sulfadiazine
- C. Silver nitrate
- D. Potassium chloride

Answer: B

Explanation:

Silver sulfadiazine is in the class of sulfonamides, a group of medications which are effective in treating a variety of bacterial infections. The intended use of silver sulfadiazine is to prevent infection of burns, but it is often used in other topical applications requiring antimicrobial therapy.

Silver nitrate is used in animal care to stop minor bleeding.

Potassium chloride is used in animal care to treat potassium deficiency.

Dimethyl sulfoxide is used in animal care to relieve inflammation or to calm swelling.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. *McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition. Pg 961.*

Question: 4

Which term describes an endoscopic exam of the nasal cavity?

- A. Otoscopy
- B. Cystoscopy
- C. Rhinoscopy
- D. Bronchoscopy

Answer: C

Explanation:

Rhinoscopy is an endoscopic exam of the nasal cavity

Bronchoscopy is an endoscopic exam of the large airways (trachea, bronchi) and lungs

Cystoscopy is an endoscopic exam of the lower urinary tract (urethra, urinary bladder)

Otoscopy is an endoscopic exam of the external ear canal

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. *McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition*. Pg 641.
Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 187-188.

Question: 5

Leuprolide acetate is a reproductive drug used to treat an adrenal endocrinopathy in which of the following patients?

- A. Goats
- B. Cockatiels
- C. Iguanas
- D. Ferrets

Answer: D

Explanation:

Leuprolide acetate is a reproductive drug used in ferrets for the treatment of hyperadrenocorticism. Leuprolide is a synthetic analog of GnRH, which stops the production of sex hormones and symptoms associated with hyperadrenocorticism, such as pruritus and hair loss.

Leuprolide can be used to treat inappropriate egg laying in cockatiels.

Leuprolide may be helpful in treating aggression in male iguanas.

Leuprolide is not used to goats.

Question: 6

If a veterinarian asked for stitch scissors, what action would he most likely be performing?

- A. Cutting sutures
- B. Delicate dissection
- C. Cutting bandages
- D. Routine dissection

Answer: D

Explanation:

If a veterinarian asked for stitch scissors, he would most likely be cutting sutures for removal. Stitch scissors, as well as Littauer suture removal scissors, are used for cutting sutures.

Lister scissors are generally used for cutting bandages.

Mayo scissors are generally used for routine dissections, as they are better suited for cutting dense tissue.

Metzenbaum scissors are generally used for delicate dissections of thin muscle or fat tissue.



Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. *McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition*. Pg 1068.
Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 528.

Question: 7

How are samples from abscesses typically collected?

- A. Taking a blood sample from the outside edge of the abscess
- B. By aspirating fluid from the center of the abscess
- C. By swabbing the leading edge of the abscess
- D. Using a glove to collect the purulent material from the abscess

Answer: B

Explanation:

An abscess is a localized pocket of purulent discharge within an area of infected tissue. The accumulation of pus within the tissue pocket is a result of the body's inflammatory response to infection. By aspirating fluid from within the abscess, there is decreased risk of contamination from skin surface microorganisms, and the culture will reflect the pathogens more accurately.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. *McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition*. Pg 451.
Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 127.

Question: 8

Sometimes, casts are found in urine during a urinalysis. Which type of cast is considered normal?

- A. Granular
- B. Fatty
- C. Waxy
- D. Cellular

Answer: A

Explanation:

either coarse or fine, and result from degeneration of cellular casts. Some hyaline casts, which sometimes dissolve in urine that is dilute or alkaline, are also considered normal. Cellular casts are abnormal and may indicate inflammation or hemorrhage. Waxy casts are abnormal and indicate chronic renal lesions. Fatty casts are abnormal and indicate an accumulation of lipid droplets in cells.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. *McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition*. Pg 402.
Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 35.

Question: 9

When possible, which of the following items can be used to protect veterinary care professionals from injured or fearful animals?

- A. Muzzle
- B. Splint
- C. Choke collar
- D. Elizabethan collar

Answer: A

Explanation:

Muzzles are harmless to the animal and can protect veterinary professionals from bites. Muzzles may not be an option for brachycephalic facial structures, those with craniofacial injury, or those with tachypnea that need to open mouth breathe.

Choke collars, Elizabethan collars, and splints do not protect veterinary care professionals from animal-related injuries. Choke collars are a type of pressure collar used when training dogs to walk on a leash. Elizabethan collars prevent animals from turning to bite or lick other body parts. Splints are used to support musculoskeletal injuries.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. *McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition*. Pg 172.
Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 241-242.

Question: 10

Which of the following is not a typical symptom of a maxillary carnassial root abscess in dogs?

- A. Droopy tongue
- B. Firm swelling below the eye
- C. A bleb or blister on the gingiva overlying the apical root region
- D. Ocular discharge

Answer: A

Explanation:

With maxillary carnassial root abscesses, there is usually regional cellulitis and fistula formation. If this forms at the root apex, a firm swelling or draining tract below the eye is typically observed. The nasolacrimal duct passes through this region so when externally compressed from swelling, can result in ocular discharge. Depending on the direction a fistulous tract extends from the root tip, it is also possible to see a bleb or hole near the mucogingival junction inside the mouth. Innervation to the tongue does not course in this area, so there should be no neurologic symptoms such as droopy or flaccid tongue.

Joanna M. Bassert, VMD. *McCurnin's Clinical Textbook for Veterinary Technicians, 9th Edition*. Pg 1227.
Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 695.

Question: 11

What symptom can diazepam cause following IM injection?

- A. Apnea
- B. Pain
- C. Bradycardia
- D. Hypotension

Answer: B

Explanation:

Diazepam is a commonly used benzodiazepine. It is not water soluble, instead, using propylene glycol as the carrier, so when injected IM, it causes pain and is erratically absorbed. Midazolam has similar intended effects to diazepam, but, since water soluble, can be given IM without pain or absorption problems.

Bradycardia and hypotension may occur when diazepam is given rapidly IV, but this drug class is considered relatively safe. It is not associated with apnea.

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Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 464.

Question: 12

Radiographic film badges are used to measure radiation exposure to which of the following?

- A. All of the choices are correct
- B. Film or sensor plate
- C. Technician
- D. Patient

Answer: C

Explanation:

Ionizing radiation is one of the largest occupational safety risks in veterinary medicine. Consistent and appropriate use of a radiographic monitoring badge (also called dosimeter) is important to monitor cumulative radiation exposure to an individual at a specific work site. There is no protective benefit at the time of radiation exposure; the badges are protective in knowing when procedural corrections need to be made for future safety, such as retraining on ALARA principles.

Radiographic film badges should be worn by every staff member that may encounter radiation exposure in the workplace. A control badge is typically placed in the room with the x-ray equipment to measure background exposure, such as may occur with scatter or broken equipment.

In veterinary medicine, patient radiation exposure is not routinely monitored.

Digital radiography systems have their own internal calibration systems to coordinate appropriate radiation exposure to the sensor plate.

Film based radiography systems do not have any way to measure radiation exposure.

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Question: 13

Which of the following can increase a dog's chance of contracting the distemper virus?

- A. Exposure to wildlife
- B. Getting a blood transfusion
- C. Having long hair
- D. Living with an animal with diabetes mellitus

Answer: A

Explanation:

Exposure to wildlife can increase a dog's chance of contracting the distemper virus. Distemper is most commonly associated with domestic canines, but it may also affect other species. Distemper may be carried and spread by wild animals in the families Canidae, Mustelidae, Mephitidae, Hyaenidae, Ailuridae, Procyonidae, and Pinnipedia. The mode of transmission for canine distemper is inhalation of the airborne virus or contact with urine, feces, or mucosal secretions.

Long-haired dogs, dogs that get blood transfusions, and dogs that live with an animal with diabetes mellitus are not at increased risk for contracting distemper.

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Question: 14

Which of the following pain medications is a salicylate?

- A. Gabapentin
- B. Lidocaine patch
- C. Butorphanol
- D. Meloxicam

Answer: D

Explanation:

Salicylates belong to the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug class. Aspirin and meloxicam both belong to this drug class.

Butorphanol is an opioid.

Lidocaine patches are local anesthetics.

Gabapentin is an anticonvulsant.

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Mosby's Comprehensive Review for Veterinary Technicians 5th Edition. Pg 506-512.

Question: 15

Which of the following is an accurate description of zoonotic disease?

- A. A zoonotic disease is any disease that may be shared between large animals (horses, cows, swine, etc.) and smaller companion animals
- B. A zoonotic disease is any disease caused by bacteria or viruses, but not fungi or parasites
- C. A zoonotic disease is any disease found in large animals, which results in neurotoxicity
- D. A zoonotic disease is any infection that may be shared between humans and animals

Answer: D

Explanation:

A zoonotic disease is any disease that may be shared between humans and animals. Zoonotic diseases may be caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi, or parasites. Severity, mode of transmission and offending organisms may vary.

Zoonotic diseases are of special concern for veterinary professionals due to the frequency of exposure.

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