Chapter 1 Review questions

1. Define the terms medial, rostral, and dorsal.
2. Which is more cranial, the thoracic limb or the pelvic limb?
3. The caudal paw area on the thoracic limb is referred to as the _____ surface.
4. True or false: The stifle is caudal to the tail.
5. Define the term “topographic anatomy.”
Chapter 2 Review questions

1. An animal has a laceration that is bleeding, but the cut does not extend down to the muscle. What layers of skin are involved?

2. List three examples of sebaceous glands.

3. Do cats sweat?

4. What organism is responsible for ringworm infection?

5. Of the following areas, where would the stratum lucidum of the epidermis be the thickest?
   - Eyelid
   - Lip
   - Digital pad

6. What is laminitis?

7. What is the difference between guard hairs and tactile hairs?

8. What is the difference between horns and antlers?

9. Which of the following is not painful?
   - Laminitis
   - Cutting the quick
   - Ringworm

10. What is meant by clipping a bird's wings?
Chapter 3 Review questions

1. Give an example of a flat bone.
2. What is the proper name of the shaft of a long bone?
3. How many phalangeal bones are there in each digit?
4. What is the name of the cranial-most vertebra?
5. What type of bone is the patella?
Chapter 4 Review questions

1 List the four types of skeletal muscle.
2 What is the primary difference between smooth muscle and skeletal muscle?
3 Name two superficial muscles of the ventral thorax.
4 What is different about the origin and insertion of the latissimus dorsi, compared to other muscles of the trunk?
5 Name two superficial muscles of the ventral abdomen.
6 Name two muscles of the caudal femoral area. Why do we need to be able to identify them?
7 What is the proper name for the part of the pelvic limb between the stifle and the tarsus? Name two muscles found in that area.
8 Is the extensor carpi radialis on the dorsal or caudal surface of the antebrachium?
9 Name an intrinsic muscle of the scapula.
10 Name an extrinsic muscle of the scapula.
11 What is the linea alba?
12 Where can the muscle "serratus ventralis" be found?
Chapter 5 Review questions

1. What joint on the canine limb is analogous to the equine fetlock?
2. Name a ligament that dogs have but cats do not have.
3. Name the features of the stifle joint.
4. What are the three major categories of joints?
5. What color should the articular cartilage be?
7. What is the difference between a suture and a symphysis?
8. What is an articular labrum? Where would you find one on the dog?
9. What is the drawer test? What part of the joint does it test?
10. What joint is involved in the movement of a dog's head from side to side?
Chapter 6 Review questions

1  What are the two major nerves of the antebrachium?
2  Define the term ganglion.
3  What is the name of cranial nerve XI?
4  What gives white matter its color?
5  What is the proper name of the sciatic nerve?
6  Which layer of the meninges is present in the spinal cord but not in the brain?
7  Where does the spinal cord connect with the brain?
8  Where would you sample cerebrospinal fluid?
9  What nerve would you anesthetize before ophthalmic surgery?
10  What is a bundle of nerve fibers called?
Chapter 7 Review questions

1. Which is deeper, the renal cortex or the renal medulla?
2. What is the name of the indentation in the kidney from which the ureter comes?
3. True or false: In the dog and cat, the kidney is covered by a fibrous capsule.
4. On what surface of the urinary bladder does the ureter enter?
5. What is unusual about the structure of the feline male urethra?
Chapter 8 Review questions

1. What is the name of the layers of connective tissue that cover the heart?
2. Which chamber of the heart does the aorta come out from?
3. The coronary arteries that feed the heart come from what part of the circulatory system?
4. The vessel exiting toward the lungs from the right ventricle of the heart is the _________________.
5. What is the proximal-most branch artery of the abdominal aorta?
6. True or false: The aorta extends all the way down through the tail.
7. The smallest vessels of the arteries, just before they enter the capillaries, are called ____________.
8. The major vein that enters the right atrium from the area of the head and neck is the _____________.
9. What does the spleen have to do with the circulatory system?
10. What lymph node of the pelvic limb is readily palpable in the dog?
Chapter 9 Review questions

1. What structure marks the caudal extent of the oral vestibule?
2. Which has more teeth under normal circumstances, a cat or a dog?
3. The fundus and body of the stomach lie in which quadrant of the abdomen?
4. Which segment of the small intestine is directly distal to the pyloric sphincter?
5. The three parts of the colon, or large intestine, are ____________.
6. Inflammation of the pancreas is associated with inflammation of the small intestine because _________________.
7. What are the four parts of the bovine stomach?
8. Rabbits and horses do most of their digestion in the ________.
Chapter 10 Review questions

1. What is contained in the sella turcica?
2. What party of the body is the thyroid gland located in?
3. What does the pineal gland do?
4. What is the location of the adrenal glands?
5. Where are the insulin-producing cells located? Does this organ have any nonendocrine functions? What are they?
Chapter 11 Review questions

1. What is the tissue lining the inside of the thoracic cavity?
2. What are the rings of the trachea made of?
3. What is the groove between the nostrils on the outside of the nose called?
4. How many lobes of the lungs do dogs and cats have?
5. What is the opening between the vocal folds called?
Chapter 12 Review questions

1. What is the general term for a female cat?
2. What is the cranial-most part of the female reproductive tract?
3. What is the space between the ovary and the oviduct called (through which the ovum travels)?
4. The fetus develops in the __________ during pregnancy.
5. Do male dogs and cats have a prostate gland?
6. True or false: The male reproductive tract runs dorsal to the rectum in dogs.
7. What is a sigmoid flexure?
Chapter 13 Review questions

1. What is the mammalian cell membrane mainly composed of?
2. Does diffusion into the cell require energy?
3. How does ATP relate to energy production in the cell?
4. True or false: The use of glucose for energy in a cell can only be accomplished if oxygen is present.
5. Can the brain use anything other than glucose for cell activity?
6. What does “redox” mean in relation to cell metabolism?
Chapter 14 Review questions

1. What is convection (in the context used here)?
2. Define poikilotherm.
3. What are the muscles that control the hair follicles?
4. What is the proper name for the whiskers?
5. The mammary glands fall into what category of glands?
6. Define pheromone.
7. What is the difference between horns and antlers?
8. Name a species that has digitigrade stance.
Chapter 15 Review questions

1. True or false: We can only sample bone marrow from long bones and not flat or irregular bones.
2. If a year-old animal suffered a wound from buckshot and a pellet remained in the center of the femur after the injury, would it still be in the same position (if it was not surgically removed) in 5 years? Why?
3. What is the epiphyseal plate composed of in the newborn puppy or kitten?
4. The outermost fibrous layer of a long bone is called the ____________________.
5. What is compact bone?
6. What does an osteoclast do?
7. Do ligaments and tendons have blood vessels in them?
8. What type of cartilaginous material covers the articular surfaces of most bones connected by joints?
9. True or false: The temporomandibular joint does have a meniscus, but only one for each joint.
Chapter 16 Review questions

1. True or false: Actin and myosin are types of proteins.
2. The main neurotransmitter associated with the neuromuscular junction in skeletal muscle is _________________.
3. While waiting to be used, calcium is stored within a muscle fiber in the _________________.
4. Smooth muscle is governed mostly by the ______ nervous system, and its main neurotransmitter is _________.
5. Is it more important for skeletal muscle or smooth muscle to maintain a continuous level of activity?
6. Would the administration of epinephrine have more of an effect on the skeletal muscle or on the smooth muscle?
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter 17 Review questions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. What is the proper adjective for the sense of taste?</td>
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<td>2. Define proprioceptive.</td>
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<td>3. True or false: The semicircular canals are structures involved in both hearing and balance.</td>
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<td>4. The ossicles are contained within the outer, middle, or inner ear?</td>
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<td>5. What is the tapetum lucidum?</td>
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<td>6. What is the name of the fibrous white part of the eye just deep to the cornea?</td>
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<td>7. True or false: Some fibers of the optic nerve cross to the other side of the brain, and some stay on the same side.</td>
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<td>8. What is the vomeronasal organ?</td>
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</tbody>
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Chapter 18 Review questions

1. What is cerebellar hypoplasia?
2. What is the resting voltage of the mammalian neuron?
3. What does a node of Ranvier have to do with the transmission of an axon potential?
4. Depolarization of a neuron means that ________________________.
5. What is a synapse?
6. What would happen if the neurotransmitter were to stay in the synapse after it has contacted the receptor?
7. What is the difference between a ligand-gated and a voltage-gated channel?
8. What effect does the sympathetic nervous system have on heart rate and respiratory rate?
9. What constitutes the CNS?
10. What is the myotactic reflex?
Chapter 19 Review questions

1. Name the parts of the nephron, starting with where it receives blood from the arterioles.
2. What can be inferred about the function of the nephron if the urine matches the glomerular filtrate?
3. True or false: All parts of the nephron are permeable to water.
4. Renal failure can be associated with anemia. Why?
5. What does aldosterone do to the nephron?
6. True or false: As water is being absorbed or excreted by the nephron, it will tend to follow absorption or excretion of calcium but not sodium.
7. True or false: An animal that has not had anything to drink all day will still urinate.
Chapter 20 Review questions

1. Define cardiac output.
2. What would happen if a heartbeat was triggered by the AV node rather than the SA node?
3. Define Starling's law.
4. The term systole refers to simultaneous contraction of the ________ of the heart.
5. Increased pressure or valve stiffness in the aorta can increase its resistance to blood flow. This resistance is referred to as ____________.
6. The baroreceptors respond to _____________.
7. Define pulse deficit.
8. What is the effect of increasing the diameter of the blood vessels on blood pressure?
9. Does contractility affect cardiac output?
10. When lymphatic fluid exits the lymph node, it returns to the circulatory system by way of the arteries or the veins?
Chapter 21 Review questions

1. List three functions of the oral cavity not associated with digestion.
2. What is the purpose of the rugae?
3. Where does bile enter the intestinal tract? What does bile do?
4. What is the main digestive activity that occurs in the colon?
5. Does pH rise or fall as a dog or cat is digesting?
6. What is the name of the “true stomach” in the bovine?
Chapter 22 Review questions

1. When calcitonin is active, would you expect blood levels of calcium to rise or fall?
2. What does oxytocin do? What particular type of muscle does it affect?
3. What is a negative feedback loop?
4. Would the administration of steroid-based drugs interfere with wound healing? Why?
5. What are the islets of Langerhans?
6. What would happen if the cells of the body were resistant to insulin?
7. Where is epinephrine produced?
8. Do endocrine glands have ducts? If not, how do hormones get to their targets?
9. What does glucagon do?
Chapter 23 Review questions

1. What is vital capacity?
2. What is physiological dead space?
3. Define V/Q mismatch.
4. What is a chemoreceptor (as it relates to the respiratory system)?
5. True or false: Inserting an endotracheal (breathing) tube that is too long prior to surgery will not affect dead space but will have an impact on gas permeability of the alveolus.
6. What is the word for the collapse or a lung or lung lobe?
7. What does a hemoglobin/oxygen dissociation curve show us?
8. What do high levels of carbon dioxide do to blood pH?
9. Is exhalation in the dog and cat normally active or passive?
10. Which part of the bird's respiratory system expands and contracts?
Chapter 24 Review questions

1 Define estrus.
2 What are the four stages of the estrous cycle?
3 What is the corpus luteum?
4 True or false: The FSH is found in females but not in males.
5 LH is associated with the bursting open of the follicle, which is accompanied by a steep rise in what hormone?
6 True or false: There is no hormonal activity during anestrus.
7 What hormone produced in the fetus triggers the release of estrogen as parturition approaches?
8 What connects the placenta to the embryo?
9 What is capacitation of sperm?
10 What does stimulated ovulation mean? Is it found in dogs, cats, or both?