Chapter 44  Small Pet Mammals: Review Questions

1. Nutritional management begins with assessment of the
   a. Pet
   b. Animal’s food
   c. The method of feeding
   d. All of the above

2. In small mammals excessive loss of muscle is indicative of
   a. Advanced starvation
   b. Forced inactivity
   c. Altered metabolic states
   d. All of the above

3. Ferrets are:
   a. Carnivores
   b. Herbivores
   c. Omnivores
   d. Granivores

4. In ferrets, glucose is provided by hepatic gluconeogenesis, using:
   a. Carbohydrates
   b. Amino acids
   c. Lipids
   d. Sugars

5. Lagomorphs have a rapid gut transit time resulting in starch and simple sugars not being completely digested in the:
   a. Large Intestine
   b. Stomach
   c. Small intestine
   d. Colon

6. When speaking to rabbit owners, healthcare team members should educate owners to provide an ad libitum source of
   a. Minerals
   b. Indigestible fiber
   c. Digestible fiber
   d. None of the above

7. Guinea pigs develop dietary preferences early in life, and do not adjust readily to changes in type, appearance, or presentation of their food or water.
   a. True
   b. False
8. It is difficult to determine truly how much food is actually being ingested by the following small mammal(s) which hoard food items:
   a. Hamsters
   b. Rabbits
   c. Guinea pigs
   d. Ferrets

9. Guinea pigs require a dietary source of _____________because they lack the enzyme involved in synthesizing glucose to ascorbic acid.
   a. Vitamin K
   b. Vitamin B
   c. Vitamin C
   d. None of the above

10. Nutritional protein for ferrets should come from:
    a. Carbohydrates
    b. Animal based ingredients
    c. Plant based ingredients
    d. Fiber