

NAVTA Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What type of animal is a Maine Coon?**
 - A. A. Dog**
 - B. B. Cat**
 - C. C. Horse**
 - D. D. Hamster**
- 2. What is the most common method of parasite control in pets?**
 - A. Using natural remedies**
 - B. Administration of antiparasitic medications**
 - C. Regular bathing**
 - D. Feeding a special diet**
- 3. Which instrument is the Senn Retractor?**
 - A. Allis Tissue Forceps**
 - B. Mayo Scissor**
 - C. Senn Retractor**
 - D. Spay Hook**
- 4. When handling rabies suspects, what entity should you call?**
 - A. A Clinic Supervisor**
 - B. A Veterinary Assistant**
 - C. The Health Department**
 - D. The Animal Shelter**
- 5. The temperature and heart rate are examples of ____ information.**
 - A. Diagnosis**
 - B. Objective**
 - C. Prognosis**
 - D. Subjective**

- 6. When you make a mistake in a medical record, you should ____.**
- A. Use white-out**
 - B. Cross it out completely**
 - C. Use 1 line, correct it and initial it**
 - D. Ignore the mistake**
- 7. What does "anaphylaxis" refer to in veterinary medicine?**
- A. A minor allergic reaction**
 - B. A chronic illness**
 - C. A severe allergic reaction requiring immediate intervention**
 - D. A skin infection**
- 8. Who owns the physical medical record?**
- A. The veterinary clinic**
 - B. The veterinarian**
 - C. The client**
 - D. The state**
- 9. An example of an "over the counter" veterinary drug would be ____.**
- A. Dexamethasone.**
 - B. Flea shampoo.**
 - C. Heartworm preventive.**
 - D. Veterinary prescription diet.**
- 10. How do you convert kilograms to pounds?**
- A. Divide by 2.2.**
 - B. Subtract 2.2.**
 - C. Add 2.2.**
 - D. Multiply by 2.2.**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

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1. What type of animal is a Maine Coon?

- A. A. Dog
- B. B. Cat**
- C. C. Horse
- D. D. Hamster

The Maine Coon is a breed of cat, known for its large size, tufted ears, and bushy tail. This breed is recognized for its affectionate nature and intelligence, making it a popular choice as a companion animal. Maine Coons are also admired for their distinctive physical features, which include a muscular build and a thick water-repellent coat that helps them thrive in colder climates. Their playful demeanor and sociable temperament contribute to their status as one of the most beloved cat breeds among pet owners.

2. What is the most common method of parasite control in pets?

- A. Using natural remedies
- B. Administration of antiparasitic medications**
- C. Regular bathing
- D. Feeding a special diet

The administration of antiparasitic medications is the most common and effective method of controlling parasites in pets. These medications are specifically designed to target various parasites, including worms, fleas, ticks, and other external and internal parasites. They provide a safe and efficient way to manage and eliminate infestations, often with quick results. Veterinary professionals frequently recommend these medications due to their efficacy and the thoroughness with which they address different types of parasitic issues. They can be administered in various forms, including topical treatments, oral tablets, and injections, catering to the needs of different pets and the specific parasites being treated. Natural remedies may have a place in some holistic practices, but they often lack the proven efficacy and safety profile of conventional antiparasitic medications. Regular bathing can assist in controlling some external parasites, but it is not a standalone solution for comprehensive parasite management. Feeding a special diet does not address parasitic infections and is not recognized as a method for parasite control. Thus, the use of antiparasitic medications remains the primary, widely adopted method cherished by veterinarians and pet owners alike for effective parasite control.

3. Which instrument is the Senn Retractor?

- A. Allis Tissue Forceps
- B. Mayo Scissor
- C. Senn Retractor**
- D. Spay Hook

The Senn retractor is a surgical instrument commonly used in various procedures to hold back tissues and provide better visibility for the surgeon. It features a double-ended design, with one end typically having a sharp, curved blade and the other end flat or forked to help manipulate tissues. Its primary purpose is to retract skin, muscle, and other tissues during surgery, making it invaluable for creating and maintaining a clear surgical field. In contrast, Allis tissue forceps are designed for grasping and holding tissue during surgeries, while Mayo scissors are primarily used for cutting tissue and not for retraction. The spay hook, on the other hand, is specifically intended for assisting in spaying procedures by facilitating entry into the abdominal cavity. Each of these instruments serves distinct roles in surgical settings, reinforcing the importance of correct instrument identification in veterinary practice.

4. When handling rabies suspects, what entity should you call?

- A. A Clinic Supervisor
- B. A Veterinary Assistant
- C. The Health Department**
- D. The Animal Shelter

You should call the Health Department when handling rabies suspects because they are responsible for investigating and managing potential rabies cases in a community. A Clinic Supervisor may be able to provide guidance, but the Health Department has the necessary expertise and resources. A Veterinary Assistant may have some knowledge of rabies, but they are not typically responsible for handling suspected cases. The Animal Shelter may be able to test for rabies, but they do not have the authority to initiate an official investigation or take necessary public health measures.

5. The temperature and heart rate are examples of ____ information.

- A. Diagnosis
- B. Objective**
- C. Prognosis
- D. Subjective

Objective information is factual data that can be measured and observed, such as temperature and heart rate. Diagnosis (A) refers to identifying a specific disease or condition based on symptoms and evaluation. Prognosis (C) refers to a prediction of the outcome or course of a disease. Subjective (D) information is based on personal opinions and feelings, and is not easily measurable. Therefore, the temperature and heart rate are examples of objective information because they can be measured and observed, rather than subjective information.

6. When you make a mistake in a medical record, you should ____.

- A. Use white-out**
- B. Cross it out completely**
- C. Use 1 line, correct it and initial it**
- D. Ignore the mistake**

When making a mistake in a medical record, it is important to maintain the integrity and accuracy of the information recorded. Using white-out or ignoring the mistake can lead to confusion and potential errors in patient care. Crossing out the mistake completely without indicating the correction can also make the record unclear and unreliable. Therefore, the recommended practice is to use one line to strike through the error, make the necessary correction, and initial it. This method clearly shows that an error was made and corrected, providing a transparent and accurate medical record for future reference.

7. What does "anaphylaxis" refer to in veterinary medicine?

- A. A minor allergic reaction**
- B. A chronic illness**
- C. A severe allergic reaction requiring immediate intervention**
- D. A skin infection**

Anaphylaxis in veterinary medicine specifically refers to a severe and potentially life-threatening allergic reaction that occurs rapidly after exposure to an allergen. This can happen in response to various triggers, such as insect stings, vaccinations, or certain foods. During anaphylaxis, the body releases a flood of chemicals, including histamines, which can lead to symptoms such as difficulty breathing, swelling of the face or throat, hives, rapid heartbeat, and a significant drop in blood pressure. Immediate intervention is critical in cases of anaphylaxis, as the condition can progress rapidly and become fatal without prompt treatment, often involving the administration of epinephrine and other supportive measures. This highlights the importance of recognizing the signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis in animals, as swift action can be life-saving. In contrast, a minor allergic reaction would not involve the severe systemic responses seen in anaphylaxis, while a chronic illness refers to conditions that persist over an extended period and do not typically involve sudden, acute allergic reactions. Additionally, a skin infection does not relate to anaphylaxis, as it involves a different underlying cause, primarily related to microbial pathogens rather than allergic responses.

8. Who owns the physical medical record?

- A. The veterinary clinic**
- B. The veterinarian**
- C. The client**
- D. The state**

The correct answer is A. The veterinary clinic owns the physical medical record. This is because the medical record is considered the property of the veterinary practice where the animal is treated. It is important for the clinic to maintain ownership of the medical record to ensure proper and accurate documentation of the animal's medical history and treatment. The veterinarian may have access to the record for providing care to the animal, but ultimately, the clinic is responsible for maintaining and securing the medical record.

9. An example of an "over the counter" veterinary drug would be ____.

A. Dexamethasone.

B. Flea shampoo.

C. Heartworm preventive.

D. Veterinary prescription diet.

The correct choice, flea shampoo, is an example of an "over the counter" veterinary drug because it is widely available without the need for a prescription. Over-the-counter (OTC) products are those that can be purchased directly by consumers without a veterinarian's authorization, usually because they have a low risk of misuse and are safe for general use on pets. Flea shampoo is designed for topical application and is intended to help control flea infestations safely in pets, often with straightforward application instructions that accompany the product. This accessibility reflects its classification as an OTC item, making it easy for pet owners to manage a common pet issue without professional intervention. In contrast, products like dexamethasone, which is a corticosteroid, usually require veterinary oversight due to its potency and the potential for serious side effects if misused. Heartworm preventive medications often mandate a prescription as they need veterinary guidance for proper use based on an animal's health status. Prescription diets are tailored for specific health needs and are dispensed under veterinary authority to ensure they meet the unique dietary requirements of individual pets.

10. How do you convert kilograms to pounds?

A. Divide by 2.2.

B. Subtract 2.2.

C. Add 2.2.

D. Multiply by 2.2.

To convert kilograms to pounds, you need to multiply the weight in kilograms by 2.2. This conversion factor is based on the fact that 1 kilogram is approximately equal to 2.2 pounds. By multiplying the weight in kilograms by 2.2, you will get the equivalent weight in pounds. Therefore, the correct answer is to multiply by 2.2. The other options can be ruled out: - Dividing by 2.2 would convert pounds to kilograms, not the other way around. - Subtracting or adding 2.2 has no relevance to the conversion between kilograms and pounds, making these options incorrect.