

NORTH AMERICAN VETERINARY LICENSING EXAMINATION (NAVLE) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://navle.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Which laboratory test is most helpful to confirm a diagnosis of rhabdomyolysis in horses?**
 - A. Gamma glutamyl transferase (GGT)
 - B. Creatine kinase (CK)
 - C. Ionized phosphate
 - D. Sorbitol dehydrogenase (SDH)
- 2. A cow on a diet low in thiamine is at risk for developing which condition?**
 - A. Parturient paresis
 - B. Downer cows
 - C. Polioencephalomalacia
 - D. Pseudorabies
- 3. What is a significant clinical sign associated with canine parvovirus infection?**
 - A. Severe sweating
 - B. Acute respiratory distress
 - C. Pyoderma
 - D. Neurological signs
- 4. Which condition is indicated by the presence of pseudo-diphtheritic membranes in the intestines of a calf with diarrhea?**
 - A. Coccidiosis
 - B. Salmonellosis
 - C. Bovine Viral Diarrhea, mucosal form
 - D. Cryptosporidiosis
- 5. What can be said about the prognosis of a cat with right head tilt and horizontal nystagmus without medication?**
 - A. Fair prognosis with corticosteroids
 - B. Good prognosis with corticosteroids and anti-emetics
 - C. Excellent prognosis without medication
 - D. Excellent prognosis with corticosteroids and antibiotics

- 6. What is the most likely dietary deficiency affecting a herd with multiple calves presenting with fractures?**
- A. Low dietary copper
 - B. High dietary phosphorus
 - C. Hypovitaminosis D
 - D. Low dietary protein
- 7. What clinical finding is characteristic of rectal strictures in pigs?**
- A. Acute diarrhea
 - B. Weight loss
 - C. Ulcerative proctitis
 - D. Persistent vomiting
- 8. What is the consequence of high sulfur intake in bovine diets?**
- A. Pregnancy toxemia
 - B. Downer cows
 - C. Polioencephalomalacia
 - D. Enterotoxemia
- 9. Which condition is associated with rectal stricture in pigs?**
- A. Rotavirus
 - B. Intestinal spirochetosis
 - C. Salmonella typhimurium
 - D. Coccidiosis
- 10. What is the toxic principle responsible for the symptoms in calves fed a high percentage of cottonseed?**
- A. Cyanide
 - B. Cardiac glycosides
 - C. Gossypol
 - D. Tannins

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which laboratory test is most helpful to confirm a diagnosis of rhabdomyolysis in horses?

- A. Gamma glutamyl transferase (GGT)
- B. Creatine kinase (CK)**
- C. Ionized phosphate
- D. Sorbitol dehydrogenase (SDH)

The most helpful laboratory test to confirm a diagnosis of rhabdomyolysis in horses is creatine kinase (CK). Rhabdomyolysis involves the breakdown of muscle tissue, which releases various intracellular components into the bloodstream, including CK. This enzyme is predominantly found in skeletal muscles, and elevated levels of CK indicate muscle damage, making it a key marker for diagnosing conditions like rhabdomyolysis. In cases of rhabdomyolysis, a significant elevation in CK levels can be observed, often many times higher than the normal range. This rapid increase occurs within 6-12 hours of muscle injury, which makes CK a timely and useful test for diagnosing this condition. Additionally, CK levels can remain elevated for several days following the muscle damage, providing a window for detection and diagnosis. Other laboratory tests mentioned, such as gamma glutamyl transferase (GGT), ionized phosphate, and sorbitol dehydrogenase (SDH), are not specific indicators of muscle damage. GGT primarily indicates liver function and is more relevant for assessing liver diseases. Ionized phosphate can be altered in various metabolic disorders, but it does not specifically reflect muscle damage. SDH is primarily a marker for liver injury, particularly

2. A cow on a diet low in thiamine is at risk for developing which condition?

- A. Parturient paresis
- B. Downer cows
- C. Polioencephalomalacia**
- D. Pseudorabies

A cow on a diet low in thiamine is at risk for developing polioencephalomalacia. This condition is primarily caused by a deficiency of thiamine (vitamin B1), which plays a crucial role in energy metabolism and neurological function. When thiamine levels are inadequate, it can lead to severe neurological symptoms due to the impaired function of the brain, particularly the cerebral cortex. Polioencephalomalacia is characterized by the softening of brain tissue and can cause clinical signs such as depression, ataxia, and recumbency. The deficiency often results from diets high in carbohydrates, which lead to the overgrowth of thiaminases-producing microorganisms in the rumen or from the consumption of feedstuffs that are low in the vitamin. In contrast, the other conditions listed are not directly related to thiamine deficiency. Parturient paresis relates to calcium deficiency during late gestation or early lactation. Downer cows can arise from a variety of causes, including metabolic disorders, trauma, or infections, and pseudorabies is a viral infection not associated with thiamine levels. Therefore, thiamine deficiency specifically correlates with the development of polioencephalomalacia in cows.

3. What is a significant clinical sign associated with canine parvovirus infection?

- A. Severe sweating
- B. Acute respiratory distress**
- C. Pyoderma
- D. Neurological signs

The significant clinical sign associated with canine parvovirus infection is severe gastrointestinal symptoms, primarily manifested as vomiting and diarrhea, often resulting in bloody feces. Although pyoderma refers to a bacterial skin infection that can occur in dogs, it is not directly indicative of canine parvovirus. Canine parvovirus attacks rapidly dividing cells, particularly in the gastrointestinal tract, leading to damage to the intestinal lining and severe enteritis. This results in clinical presentation involving significant gastrointestinal distress rather than skin issues or respiratory or neurological signs. Severe sweating is not characteristic of parvovirus; dogs primarily show signs of distress through vomiting and diarrhea. Acute respiratory distress and neurological signs also do not correlate with parvovirus infection. Therefore, acknowledging the prominent gastrointestinal clinical signs will help in identifying and diagnosing this viral infection accurately.

4. Which condition is indicated by the presence of pseudo-diphtheritic membranes in the intestines of a calf with diarrhea?

- A. Coccidiosis
- B. Salmonellosis**
- C. Bovine Viral Diarrhea, mucosal form
- D. Cryptosporidiosis

The presence of pseudo-diphtheritic membranes in the intestines of a calf with diarrhea is indicative of salmonellosis. This condition is characterized by severe inflammation and necrosis of the intestinal mucosa caused by Salmonella bacteria. The membranes that are observed resemble diphtheritic lesions, which are formed due to the necrotizing effect of the infection on the intestinal lining. Salmonellosis typically leads to a more severe form of diarrhea in calves, and the necrotizing enteritis can result in the development of these pseudo-membranes. Recognizing this clinical sign is crucial for diagnosis and treatment, as prompt veterinary intervention is necessary to manage the disease and prevent further complications. While other conditions listed can cause diarrhea in calves, such as coccidiosis, bovine viral diarrhea (mucosal form), and cryptosporidiosis, they do not typically present with pseudo-diphtheritic membranes. Instead, these conditions have different pathological features and clinical signs that help differentiate them from salmonellosis. For instance, coccidiosis may show bloody diarrhea but lacks the characteristic necrotic membranes; bovine viral diarrhea may cause similar symptoms but is associated more with ulceration and less with the membranous appearance;

5. What can be said about the prognosis of a cat with right head tilt and horizontal nystagmus without medication?

- A. Fair prognosis with corticosteroids
- B. Good prognosis with corticosteroids and anti-emetics
- C. Excellent prognosis without medication**
- D. Excellent prognosis with corticosteroids and antibiotics

When considering the prognosis of a cat exhibiting right head tilt and horizontal nystagmus, it is important to understand the underlying conditions that may present these signs. These clinical signs can indicate peripheral vestibular disease, which generally has a favorable outlook. In cases of idiopathic vestibular disease, many cats show significant improvement within days to weeks and may not require pharmacological intervention. The absence of medication, therefore, can still lead to a good recovery, as many cats can compensate for vestibular issues over time. Additionally, the nature of the vestibular system allows for some degree of adaptation and recovery, making the prognosis favorable without the need for corticosteroids or other treatments. While corticosteroids can be beneficial in certain cases of vestibular disease suspected to be of inflammatory origin, many cases are self-limiting, and supportive care often suffices for recovery. Hence, the assessment of an excellent prognosis without medication aligns with the natural history of idiopathic vestibular disease in felines.

6. What is the most likely dietary deficiency affecting a herd with multiple calves presenting with fractures?

- A. Low dietary copper**
- B. High dietary phosphorus
- C. Hypovitaminosis D
- D. Low dietary protein

The most likely dietary deficiency affecting a herd with multiple calves presenting with fractures is low dietary copper. Copper plays a crucial role in bone development and the overall health of connective tissues. In young animals, adequate copper levels are essential for the formation of collagen and other structural proteins that contribute to bone strength and integrity. When there is a deficiency of copper in the diet, it can lead to impaired bone mineralization, making bones more susceptible to fractures. Additionally, while hypovitaminosis D can also lead to problems with calcium absorption and subsequently bone health, the connection to fractures due to copper deficiency is more direct and typically observed in specific cases with cattle where copper levels are insufficient. High dietary phosphorus can also cause imbalances but does not directly result in fractures as a primary issue. Lastly, low dietary protein may affect overall health and growth, but protein deficiency alone is less specifically linked to fractures when compared to the role of copper in skeletal integrity.

7. What clinical finding is characteristic of rectal strictures in pigs?

- A. Acute diarrhea
- B. Weight loss
- C. Ulcerative proctitis**
- D. Persistent vomiting

Rectal strictures in pigs typically lead to significant alterations in bowel function, and ulcerative proctitis is one of the characteristic clinical findings associated with this condition. Strictures can create a narrow passage in the rectum, which can lead to inflammation and ulceration of the rectal mucosa. This occurs due to increased pressure associated with attempting to pass feces through a narrowed area, resulting in trauma and subsequent lesions that manifest as ulcerative proctitis. The presence of ulcerative lesions indicates significant irritation and damage to the mucosal layer, which is a direct consequence of the obstructive nature of strictures. Pigs with rectal strictures are likely to show signs of discomfort and may exhibit abnormal fecal production or defecation behavior, reinforcing the association of strictures with inflammatory lesions such as ulcerative proctitis. Other options, while potentially relevant in broader gastrointestinal issues, do not specifically characterize the presence of rectal strictures in pigs. For example, acute diarrhea might suggest a different gastrointestinal disorder, and while weight loss can occur with a variety of chronic conditions, it is not specific to rectal strictures. Persistent vomiting is also not typically associated with rectal strictures in pigs, as vomiting is less common in

8. What is the consequence of high sulfur intake in bovine diets?

- A. Pregnancy toxemia
- B. Downer cows
- C. Polioencephalomalacia**
- D. Enterotoxemia

High sulfur intake in bovine diets can lead to a condition known as polioencephalomalacia (PEM), which is primarily caused by an imbalance in the diet that affects the rumen microbiota. When there is an excess of sulfur, it can lead to increased production of hydrogen sulfide gas in the rumen. This gas is toxic and can lead to neurologic issues in cattle. In particular, PEM is characterized by neurological symptoms such as tremors, seizures, and abnormal behavior. At the cellular level, high levels of hydrogen sulfide can cause damage to the cerebral cortex, leading to the softening of brain tissue. This condition typically occurs in cattle that have diets high in non-protein nitrogen (like urea) or high sulfur feeds, which may include certain grains or by-products that are not properly balanced in terms of minerals. Addressing high sulfur levels in dietary planning and ensuring a balanced diet can help prevent the occurrence of PEM in cattle. This condition highlights the importance of proper nutritional management to maintain the overall health and well-being of bovines.

9. Which condition is associated with rectal stricture in pigs?

- A. Rotavirus
- B. Intestinal spirochetosis
- C. Salmonella typhimurium**
- D. Coccidiosis

Rectal stricture in pigs is primarily associated with Salmonella typhimurium. This bacterium can cause a variety of gastrointestinal issues, leading to inflammation and necrosis of the intestinal lining. The resulting scarring and tissue damage can lead to strictures, where the rectum becomes narrowed, making it difficult for the pig to pass feces. Understanding the impact of Salmonella typhimurium is crucial, especially since it can also lead to systemic disease and significantly affect overall health and productivity in swine. In contrast, while the other conditions listed can cause gastrointestinal symptoms, they are less commonly associated with the formation of strictures specifically in the rectum. For instance, rotavirus primarily causes diarrhea in piglets, intestinal spirochetosis leads to colitis, and coccidiosis primarily affects the intestinal tract but does not directly result in rectal strictures. Thus, Salmonella typhimurium stands out as the key condition connected to this specific complication in pigs.

10. What is the toxic principle responsible for the symptoms in calves fed a high percentage of cottonseed?

- A. Cyanide
- B. Cardiac glycosides
- C. Gossypol**
- D. Tannins

The toxic principle responsible for the symptoms observed in calves fed a high percentage of cottonseed is gossypol. Gossypol is a polyphenolic compound found in the seeds, leaves, and flowers of the cotton plant (Gossypium species). When calves consume cottonseed containing high levels of gossypol, it can lead to a variety of symptoms, including respiratory distress, poor growth rates, and even reproductive issues. The mechanism of toxicity is primarily due to gossypol's effects on cellular function, specifically its ability to bind to proteins and interfere with various metabolic processes. This results in oxidative stress and can compromise cardiovascular health in ruminants. Additionally, gossypol's toxicity is particularly concerning in young animals, like calves, which are more susceptible to its adverse effects. Cyanide is associated with plants such as sorghum and cherry trees, where ingestion can lead to rapid onset of clinical signs due to its effects on oxidative metabolism. Cardiac glycosides are primarily found in plants like foxglove and can affect heart function but are not linked to cottonseed toxicity. Tannins are compounds that can cause digestive disturbances but do not specifically relate to the health issues seen in calves consuming cotton

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://navle.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE