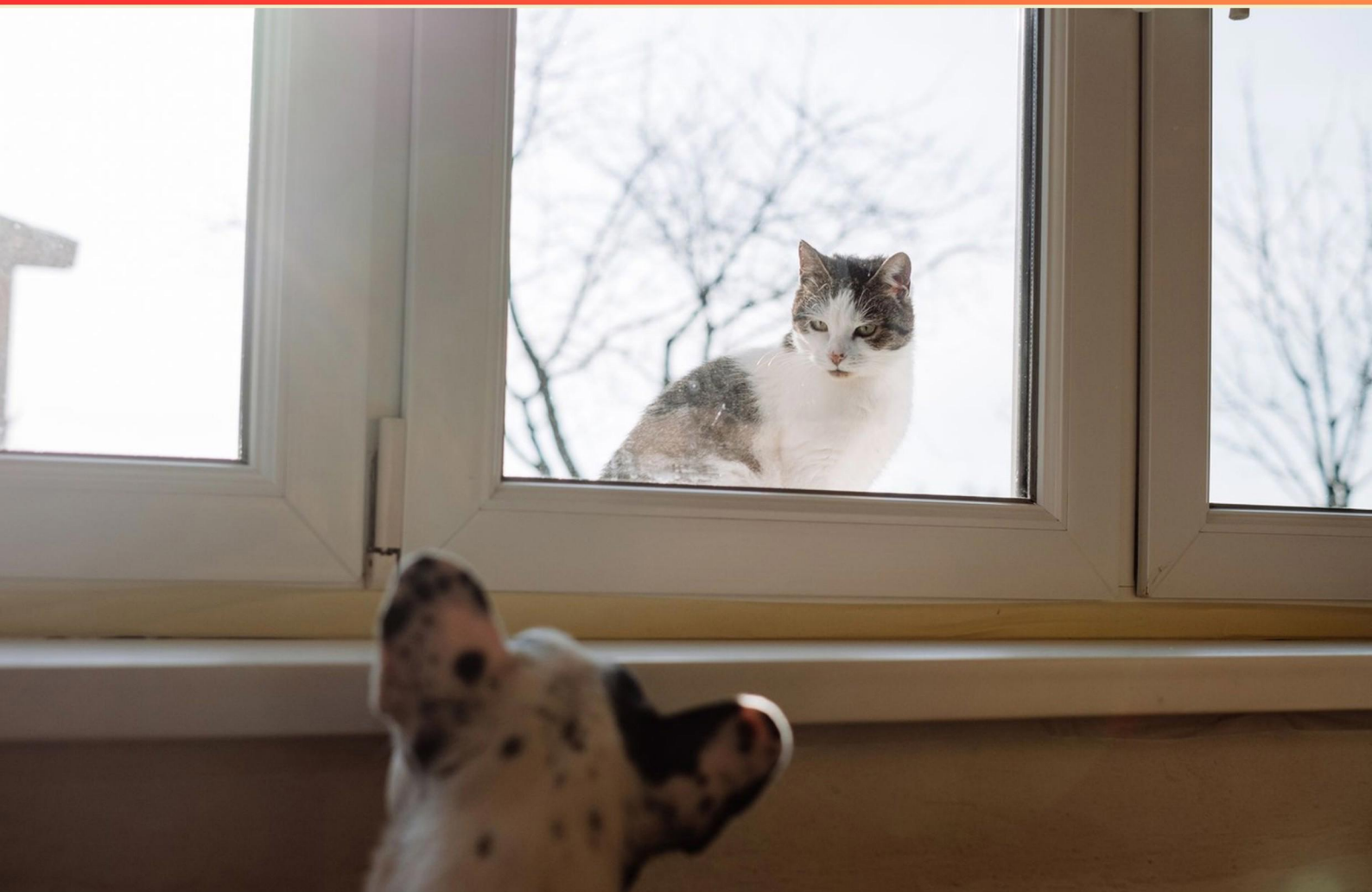


OPTIONS FOR ANIMALS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://optionsforanimals.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	15

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. Where does the term chiropractic come from?**
 - A. It derives from Greek roots cheir meaning hand
 - B. It derives from Greek roots praktos meaning done
 - C. It is an acronym of founder's names
 - D. It derives from Greek roots cheir meaning hand and praktos meaning done
- 2. Which structure does NOT form a border of the bony vertebral canal?**
 - A. Vertebral body
 - B. Pedicles
 - C. Laminae
 - D. Disc
- 3. What regulates BP & respiration?**
 - A. Medulla oblongata
 - B. Pons
 - C. Cerebellum
 - D. Thalamus
- 4. Which term describes the phenomenon where cranial spinous processes overlap the caudal ones in the equine spine?**
 - A. Imbrication only
 - B. Imbrication with angular change
 - C. Cranial overlap only
 - D. Caudal overlap only
- 5. How many inches are in a hand?**
 - A. 3 inches
 - B. 4 inches
 - C. 5 inches
 - D. 6 inches
- 6. What is the location of the transition region in the equine spine?**
 - A. T13 (coronal) - T15 (sagittal)
 - B. T11 - T13
 - C. T15 - T17
 - D. C8 - T1

- 7. What is the angle of the sacroiliac joint in the equine?**
- A. 65 degrees
 - B. 20 degrees
 - C. 45 degrees
 - D. 75 degrees
- 8. Which statement correctly matches where the spinal cord ends in the horse, dog, and cat?**
- A. Equine: L3; Canine: L5-L6; Feline: Sacrum
 - B. Equine: L3; Canine: Sacrum; Feline: L5-L6
 - C. Equine: Sacrum; Canine: L3; Feline: L5-L6
 - D. Equine: L5-L6; Canine: L3; Feline: Sacrum
- 9. What is the reference point for a typical cervical (C3-C5) subluxation?**
- A. laminae pedicle jxn
 - B. foramen magnum
 - C. body
 - D. transverse process
- 10. Who discovered Chiropractic?**
- A. DD Palmer
 - B. BJ Palmer
 - C. Harvey Lillard
 - D. Samuel Weed

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Where does the term chiropractic come from?

- A. It derives from Greek roots cheir meaning hand
- B. It derives from Greek roots praktos meaning done
- C. It is an acronym of founder's names
- D. It derives from Greek roots cheir meaning hand and praktos meaning done**

The term chiropractic comes from two Greek roots that, together, express its hands-on nature. The first root cheir means hand, signaling the manual, hands-on approach. The second part comes from a root meaning practical or done, often rendered as praktikos or praktikós in transliteration, which conveys the idea of something performed or practiced. When these parts are combined with the -ic ending to form the adjective, you get a word describing a practice done by hand. That's why the option that includes both hand and done/practical is the best match. It isn't an acronym, and it isn't just one root by itself.

2. Which structure does NOT form a border of the bony vertebral canal?

- A. Vertebral body
- B. Pedicles
- C. Laminae
- D. Disc**

The walls of the bony vertebral canal are formed by parts of the vertebrae: the anterior border comes from the vertebral bodies (with the intervertebral discs between adjacent bodies helping define the boundary), the lateral aspects are formed by the pedicles, and the posterior wall is built by the laminae of the vertebral arches. The intervertebral disc itself is a cartilaginous pad between vertebral bodies, not a bone, so it does not constitute a bony border of the canal. That's why the disc is the structure that does not form a border of the bony vertebral canal.

3. What regulates BP & respiration?

- A. Medulla oblongata**
- B. Pons
- C. Cerebellum
- D. Thalamus

Regulation of blood pressure and respiration is controlled by centers in the medulla oblongata. The cardiovascular center in the medulla adjusts heart rate and vascular tone to keep blood pressure within narrow limits, while the respiratory rhythmicity center produces the basic breathing pattern and tweaks rate and depth in response to chemical signals. It receives input from baroreceptors and chemoreceptors to maintain proper gas exchange and blood chemistry. The pons can modulate breathing, but the medulla houses the main centers for BP and respiration, making it the best answer. The cerebellum coordinates movement and balance, not autonomic regulation, and the thalamus mainly relays sensory information rather than controlling vital autonomic functions.

4. Which term describes the phenomenon where cranial spinous processes overlap the caudal ones in the equine spine?

- A. Imbrication only**
- B. Imbrication with angular change
- C. Cranial overlap only
- D. Caudal overlap only

Imbrication is the term for the overlapping of dorsal spinous processes along the horse's spine. When the cranial spinous process overlaps the caudal one of the adjacent vertebra, this pattern is described simply as imbrication. Since the description doesn't mention any change in the angle or direction of the processes, it's imbrication only. If an angular change were present, you'd describe it as imbrication with angular change. Cranial overlap or caudal overlap describe direction, but the standard term for the overlapping arrangement itself is imbrication.

5. How many inches are in a hand?

- A. 3 inches
- B. 4 inches**
- C. 5 inches
- D. 6 inches

Hands are a traditional unit used to measure horse height, with one hand equal to four inches. So the measurement in inches for a hand is four inches. In practice, horse height is written in hands with optional inches (e.g., 15 hands 2 inches equals 62 inches tall).

6. What is the location of the transition region in the equine spine?

- A. T13 (coronal) - T15 (sagittal)**
- B. T11 - T13
- C. T15 - T17
- D. C8 - T1

The transition region is where the spine shifts from the thoracic (rib-bearing, more rigid) segment to the lumbar (rib-free, more flexible) segment. In horses, thoracic vertebrae have facets oriented in a coronal plane and each typically has a rib articulation, while lumbar vertebrae have sagittally oriented facets and lack ribs. The boundary where this change in facet orientation occurs is around the caudal thoracic to cranial lumbar area, roughly between the thirteenth and fifteenth thoracic vertebrae. That means the transition region lies from about T13 to T15, with T13 still thoracic (coronal orientation) and T15 marking the shift toward the lumbar (sagittal orientation). The other ranges stay within a single region (either thoracic, lumbar, or a different junction), so they don't accurately define this thoracolumbar transition.

7. What is the angle of the sacroiliac joint in the equine?

- A. 65 degrees**
- B. 20 degrees
- C. 45 degrees
- D. 75 degrees

The sacroiliac joint in the horse is highly oblique, with the ilium sloping caudolaterally relative to the sacrum. This orientation places the joint at about 65 degrees, which optimizes transferring weight from the hind limbs up into the pelvis and spine while providing stability during powerful gaits. The other angles would imply a noticeably different tilt: too shallow (20 degrees) would lessen resistance to shear, 45 degrees is less oblique than typical, and 75 degrees would be more extreme than usually observed. So, roughly 65 degrees is the standard estimate.

8. Which statement correctly matches where the spinal cord ends in the horse, dog, and cat?

- A. Equine: L3; Canine: L5-L6; Feline: Sacrum**
- B. Equine: L3; Canine: Sacrum; Feline: L5-L6
- C. Equine: Sacrum; Canine: L3; Feline: L5-L6
- D. Equine: L5-L6; Canine: L3; Feline: Sacrum

The end of the spinal cord, the conus medullaris, sits at different vertebral levels across species. In horses it terminates around the third lumbar vertebra, meaning the cord ends relatively high and the lower nerves form the cauda equina. In dogs the end is a bit more caudal, around the fifth to sixth lumbar vertebra. In cats, the cord ends even more caudally, at the sacral level, so the nerve roots extending to the pelvis and hind limbs originate from the sacrum and beyond. This aligns with the statement that equine ends at L3, canine ends at L5-L6, and feline ends at the sacrum. The other options mix these levels and don't match the species-specific termination pattern.

9. What is the reference point for a typical cervical (C3-C5) subluxation?

- A. laminae pedicle jxn
- B. foramen magnum
- C. body**
- D. transverse process

In cervical subluxation assessment, the position of one vertebral body relative to the adjacent one is what you're measuring. The vertebral body serves as the stable reference point because it is the main weight-bearing, rigid element that defines the alignment between levels. For a typical C3-C5 subluxation, you're looking at how the vertebral body shifts anteriorly or posteriorly with respect to the neighboring vertebra, not the other surrounding structures. The laminae-pedicle junction, the foramen magnum, and the transverse process aren't used as the standard reference for this sagittal misalignment; they relate to other aspects of anatomy or other types of assessment. Therefore, the body is the correct reference point.

10. Who discovered Chiropractic?

A. DD Palmer

B. BJ Palmer

C. Harvey Lillard

D. Samuel Weed

Chiropractic was discovered when DD Palmer performed the first chiropractic adjustment in 1895 on Harvey Lillard. This event is treated as the birth of chiropractic as a distinct healing approach, with the idea that restoring proper movement of the spine can influence the nervous system and overall health. Harvey Lillard was the patient involved, the one who had hearing loss prior to the adjustment. The term "chiropractic" was later coined by Samuel Weed to describe the practice, and Palmer's son BJ Palmer helped expand and promote it. So the founder credited with discovering chiropractic is DD Palmer.

SAMPLE

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://optionsforanimals.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE