

PROGRAM FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF VETERINARY EDUCATION EQUIVALENCE (PAVE) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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

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- 1. What is the causative agent of snuffles in rabbits?**
 - A. Escherichia coli
 - B. Streptococcus pneumoniae
 - C. Pasturella multocida
 - D. Clostridium difficile

- 2. What is the recommended action if a sugar glider is reported to be chewing on its sutures after castration?**
 - A. Use an e-collar
 - B. Apply antiseptic ointment
 - C. Leave it untreated
 - D. Provide pain medication

- 3. What anesthetic agent is recommended for examining facial lesions in monkeys?**
 - A. Isoflurane
 - B. Ketamine
 - C. Propofol
 - D. Valium

- 4. Which drug is indicated for detrusor muscle atony?**
 - A. Neostigmine
 - B. Bethanecol
 - C. Oxybutynin
 - D. Propofol

- 5. What substances are used to induce lysis of a corpus luteum in a sow at 30-48 days?**
 - A. Estrogens and progesterones
 - B. Prostaglandins and corticosteroids
 - C. GnRH and LH
 - D. Oxytocin and relaxin

- 6. Which of the following is a common clinical sign of acorn toxicity?**
- A. Jaundice
 - B. Perirenal edema
 - C. Neurological symptoms
 - D. Skin lesions
- 7. Which tumor is most commonly found on an equine penis?**
- A. Hemangioma
 - B. Squamous cell carcinoma
 - C. Melanoma
 - D. Fibroma
- 8. What age group of cattle is most frequently affected by Johne's disease?**
- A. Less than 1 year
 - B. 1-2 years
 - C. 2-4 years
 - D. 4-6 years
- 9. What type of bacteria is associated with Campylobacter fetus in sheep?**
- A. Gram-positive cocci
 - B. Gram-negative rods
 - C. Spirilla
 - D. Filamentous bacteria
- 10. What skin lesion is caused by Ich in fish?**
- A. White plaques on skin/scales
 - B. Red spots on fins
 - C. Ulceration of the body surface
 - D. Mucous membrane erosion

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the causative agent of snuffles in rabbits?

- A. Escherichia coli
- B. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- C. Pasteurella multocida**
- D. Clostridium difficile

Snuffles in rabbits is primarily caused by Pasteurella multocida, a bacterium that is a common pathogen in these animals. This condition is characterized by respiratory signs such as nasal discharge and sneezing, often leading to more severe respiratory issues if not managed properly. Pasteurella multocida can colonize the upper respiratory tract of rabbits and sometimes becomes opportunistic, leading to significant health complications. Understanding the nature of Pasteurella multocida is crucial for veterinary practice concerning rabbits, as treatment often involves antibiotics and supportive care to manage the symptoms and the underlying infection. This bacterium is also associated with other serious conditions in rabbits, including abscesses and ear infections, illustrating the importance of identifying it as the causative agent of snuffles.

2. What is the recommended action if a sugar glider is reported to be chewing on its sutures after castration?

- A. Use an e-collar**
- B. Apply antiseptic ointment
- C. Leave it untreated
- D. Provide pain medication

Using an e-collar is the recommended action when a sugar glider is chewing on its sutures after castration. This device serves a critical purpose: it prevents the animal from accessing the surgical site and causing further damage, such as opening the wound or introducing infection. Chewing on sutures can lead to complications like delayed healing or wound infection, which can significantly impact the recovery process. Therefore, applying an e-collar provides a practical solution to safeguard the integrity of the surgery while allowing the healing process to proceed without interference. This approach ensures the animal cannot reach the sutures and mitigates the risk of postoperative complications related to self-trauma. Other options, such as applying antiseptic ointment or providing pain medication, while potentially beneficial in other contexts, do not directly address the issue of the sugar glider actively chewing on its sutures. Leaving the situation untreated would also increase the risk of complications without any intervention. Proper protective measures are necessary to facilitate healing and maintain the surgical site.

3. What anesthetic agent is recommended for examining facial lesions in monkeys?

- A. Isoflurane
- B. Ketamine**
- C. Propofol
- D. Valium

Ketamine is commonly recommended for examining facial lesions in monkeys due to its unique pharmacological properties. This agent is a dissociative anesthetic, which means it induces a trance-like state while providing analgesia and amnesia. It allows for sufficient immobilization with less likelihood of respiratory depression compared to other agents, making it suitable for shorter procedures or examinations. Ketamine is especially advantageous in non-invasive procedures where animals may need to remain calm and still, such as when examining facial lesions. Additionally, its rapid onset and the possibility of providing sedation without the need for intubation or advanced monitoring make it a preferred choice in certain cases. While other anesthetic agents may also provide sedation or anesthesia, they may not offer the same balance of effects that ketamine does, particularly regarding the rapid recovery and minimized risk of complications in a research or clinical setting with primates.

4. Which drug is indicated for detrusor muscle atony?

- A. Neostigmine
- B. Bethanechol**
- C. Oxybutynin
- D. Propofol

Bethanechol is indicated for detrusor muscle atony because it is a muscarinic cholinergic agonist that stimulates the bladder's smooth muscle. In cases of detrusor muscle atony, which is characterized by an inability to contract the bladder effectively, this stimulation enhances bladder contraction and facilitates urination. Bethanechol specifically targets the muscarinic receptors in the bladder, promoting the contraction of the detrusor muscle, thereby improving urinary bladder function. The other options do not serve the same purpose. Neostigmine is primarily used as a treatment for myasthenia gravis and promotes increased acetylcholine at the neuromuscular junction, but it is not specifically indicated for bladder atony. Oxybutynin is an anticholinergic medication used primarily to treat overactive bladder and would inhibit detrusor contraction rather than stimulate it. Propofol, on the other hand, is an anesthetic agent with no role in the management of bladder muscle tone. Thus, bethanechol is the most appropriate choice for addressing detrusor muscle atony.

5. What substances are used to induce lysis of a corpus luteum in a sow at 30-48 days?

- A. Estrogens and progesterones
- B. Prostaglandins and corticosteroids**
- C. GnRH and LH
- D. Oxytocin and relaxin

The correct choice identifies the use of prostaglandins and corticosteroids to induce lysis of a corpus luteum in a sow during the specified time frame of 30-48 days of gestation. Prostaglandins, particularly Prostaglandin F2α (PGF2α), are well known for their role in luteolysis, which is the breakdown of the corpus luteum. This process is crucial in swine reproduction as it leads to the cessation of progesterone production, allowing the sow to return to estrus if not pregnant. Corticosteroids can also influence this process, enhancing the lytic effects of prostaglandins, although their primary role is more associated with physiological stress responses rather than direct luteolysis. Together, these substances effectively signal the ovary to break down the corpus luteum, effectively managing reproductive cycles in sows. The other substances do not play prominent roles in inducing luteolysis in swine during this stage of gestation. Estrogens and progesterones are involved in the maintenance of pregnancy rather than its termination. GnRH and LH are more closely linked to stimulating ovulation and the initiation of the estrous cycle, making them less relevant in this context. Oxytocin

6. Which of the following is a common clinical sign of acorn toxicity?

- A. Jaundice
- B. Perirenal edema**
- C. Neurological symptoms
- D. Skin lesions

Perirenal edema is a recognized clinical sign associated with acorn toxicity, particularly in livestock such as cattle and sheep. Acorns contain tannins and other compounds that can be toxic in large quantities, leading to gastrointestinal distress and renal damage. The presence of fluid accumulation around the kidneys signifies the body's response to damage and can indicate significant underlying issues related to acorn ingestion. In cases of acorn toxicity, it is important to monitor for renal function, as these toxins can lead to nephrotoxic effects. The accumulation of fluid, or edema, around the renal area highlights the systemic impacts of these substances on the animal's health. The other signs mentioned, while relevant to various types of poisonings or health issues, do not typically reflect the specific manifestations of acorn toxicity. Jaundice is more often seen in hepatic conditions, neurological symptoms can arise from a variety of different toxins, and skin lesions are not a hallmark of acorn-related poisoning. Therefore, perirenal edema stands out as a clear indicator of this particular toxicity.

7. Which tumor is most commonly found on an equine penis?

- A. Hemangioma
- B. Squamous cell carcinoma**
- C. Melanoma
- D. Fibroma

Squamous cell carcinoma is indeed the tumor most commonly found on an equine penis. This type of cancer is particularly prevalent in horses due to certain risk factors such as prolonged sun exposure, which can lead to malignant changes in the skin. In horses, especially those with less pigmentation or light-colored skin, the exposed areas—such as the genitalia—are at higher risk for developing squamous cell carcinoma. Additionally, this tumor is characterized by its aggressive nature and potential to invade surrounding tissues, which makes early detection and appropriate treatment vital for the affected animal. Understanding the predispositions and clinical presentation of this condition helps veterinary professionals in diagnosing and managing cases effectively. Other types of tumors, while they can occur in horses, are not as frequently observed in the genital region. Hemangioma, for example, is a benign tumor more associated with vascular tissues, and while melanoma can occur, it is more commonly seen in gray horses and typically on the skin rather than specifically on the penis. Fibromas are also benign and less associated with the equine penis compared to squamous cell carcinoma.

8. What age group of cattle is most frequently affected by Johne's disease?

- A. Less than 1 year
- B. 1-2 years
- C. 2-4 years**
- D. 4-6 years

*Johne's disease, caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium avium* subspecies *paratuberculosis*, predominantly affects cattle that are between 2 to 4 years of age. This age group is particularly significant because the disease has a long incubation period, often taking several years post-infection for clinical signs to manifest. Young calves are usually exposed to the bacteria through contaminated feed or water and can remain asymptomatic for a long period. By the time the cattle reach the ages of 2 to 4 years, they are more likely to display the characteristic signs of the disease, such as chronic diarrhea and weight loss, which are indicative of advanced infection. As cattle continue to age, the likelihood of displaying symptoms increases, making the 2 to 4-year age group the most affected during the diagnostic assessment of Johne's disease. Consequently, understanding the typical age range for clinical manifestations can help in monitoring and managing herds, particularly for early intervention and control of the disease.*

9. What type of bacteria is associated with *Campylobacter fetus* in sheep?

- A. Gram-positive cocci
- B. Gram-negative rods**
- C. Spirilla
- D. Filamentous bacteria

Campylobacter fetus is a type of bacteria that is classified as a Gram-negative rod. This classification is based on its structure and staining characteristics, which are determined by the presence of a thin peptidoglycan layer surrounded by an outer membrane. *Campylobacter* species are typically curved or spiral-shaped, which can also align with the characteristics of spirilla; however, they are predominantly recognized as Gram-negative rods in bacteriological terms. The relevance of recognizing *Campylobacter fetus* as a Gram-negative rod is critical when diagnosing infections in sheep, as it helps inform the proper treatment approaches and preventive measures. In particular, this bacterium is known to cause reproductive issues, such as abortions, in sheep, making the understanding of its classification essential for veterinarians working with livestock. Other types of bacteria, such as Gram-positive cocci, filamentous bacteria, and those that are purely categorized as spirilla, do not accurately represent the characteristics of *Campylobacter fetus*, which is why they are not the correct responses in this context.

10. What skin lesion is caused by Ich in fish?

- A. White plaques on skin/scales**
- B. Red spots on fins
- C. Ulceration of the body surface
- D. Mucous membrane erosion

Ich, or *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis*, is a common parasitic disease affecting fish that presents as distinct white plaques on the skin and scales of the infected fish. These lesions are characterized by tiny, white cysts, which are the trophonts of the parasite that embed themselves in the skin and gills of the fish. The presence of these white spots is typically a result of the fish's immune response to the parasitic infestation, leading to local inflammation and the formation of cysts. In contrast, red spots on fins are often indicative of different conditions, such as injuries or other infections, rather than *Ich*. Ulceration of the body surface and mucous membrane erosion may occur in various other diseases but are not typical presentations of *Ich* infestation. Instead, they usually indicate more severe systemic issues or secondary infections that can follow the primary condition caused by *Ich*. Thus, the characteristic white plaques on the skin and scales are the hallmark symptoms that lead to the correct identification of *Ich* in fish.

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:

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

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