

SFMS VETERINARY MEDICINE PRACTICE TEST (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 term for an intact male caprine?**
 - A. Wether
 - B. Doe
 - C. Kid
 - D. Buck
- 2. Rift Valley Fever can infect which species?**
 - A. Birds
 - B. Sheep, cattle, goats, camels, and humans
 - C. Fish
 - D. Reptiles
- 3. Which exposure is included in Tularemia transmission?**
 - A. Ingestion of contaminated water
 - B. Airborne transmission between humans
 - C. Direct contact with contaminated soil
 - D. Tick bite, fly bite, handling dead animals
- 4. Heartworm testing frequency with no missed prevention**
 - A. Monthly
 - B. Annually
 - C. Biannual
 - D. Every two years
- 5. African Horse Sickness mortality in zebras is typically?**
 - A. low mortality
 - B. high mortality
 - C. no mortality
 - D. moderate mortality
- 6. Laminitis is defined as which of the following?**
 - A. Inflammation of the lamina under the horny wall of the hoof
 - B. Osteoarthritis of the coffin joint
 - C. Infection of the hoof wall
 - D. Fracture of the coffin bone

7. What should you initially do when an animal is diagnosed with mange?

- A. Isolate
- B. Treat immediately
- C. Quarantine after arrival
- D. Notify the owner

8. An ovine greater than a year old is called

- A. Lamb
- B. Ram
- C. Ewe
- D. Mutton

9. What is the route of administration for amoxicillin/clavulanate in dogs?

- A. IV
- B. PO
- C. IM
- D. SC

10. Can anthrax spread through wool and hides?

- A. Only through wool
- B. Only through hides
- C. Yes
- D. No

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the term for an intact male caprine?

- A. Wether
- B. Doe
- C. Kid
- D. Buck**

In caprine terminology, an intact (not castrated) male goat is called a buck. The word buck specifically denotes the breeding-age, adult male used for mating. Other terms describe different states: a neutered male is a wether, a female is a doe, and a young goat is a kid. Understanding these distinctions helps with management and behavior expectations, since bucks tend to be more aggressive and have breeding-driven behaviors compared to castrated males or females.

2. Rift Valley Fever can infect which species?

- A. Birds
- B. Sheep, cattle, goats, camels, and humans**
- C. Fish
- D. Reptiles

Rift Valley Fever is a zoonotic virus that primarily involves mammals, especially domestic ruminants and humans. The species listed—sheep, cattle, goats, camels, and humans—are the ones known to be susceptible in natural infections, with livestock often showing illness and abortion outbreaks while humans can become infected through mosquito bites or contact with infected animal tissues. Birds, fish, and reptiles are not typical hosts for this virus, so they are not considered measures of susceptibility for this disease. This host range reflects the disease's pattern of affecting mainly livestock and humans, which is why the option that includes those five species is the best answer.

3. Which exposure is included in Tularemia transmission?

- A. Ingestion of contaminated water
- B. Airborne transmission between humans
- C. Direct contact with contaminated soil
- D. Tick bite, fly bite, handling dead animals**

Tularemia spreads through a few well-established routes, especially via arthropod vectors and contact with infected animals. Bites from ticks and biting flies are classic ways the bacterium is transmitted to humans. Handling or skinning infected animals or their carcasses is another primary exposure risk, a common concern for veterinarians, hunters, and wildlife workers. While ingestion of contaminated water or inhalation of contaminated aerosols can also transmit the infection, human-to-human airborne spread is not typical, and direct soil contact is not the main route. The exposure described—tick bite, fly bite, and handling dead animals—encompasses key transmission pathways and best reflects how Tularemia can be acquired.

4. Heartworm testing frequency with no missed prevention

- A. Monthly
- B. Annually**
- C. Biannual
- D. Every two years

With steady month-to-month heartworm prevention, annual testing is the best choice. Regular prevention greatly lowers the risk of developing an infection, but it isn't foolproof due to occasional product issues, dosing mistakes, or rare delays in protection. An annual heartworm test—usually an antigen test for adult female worms, often paired with a microfilaria check when indicated—lets you catch any breakthrough infection early and start treatment promptly. Testing more often isn't necessary for a patient with perfect adherence, while waiting two years or even six months could miss infections that take time to become detectable. Annual testing fits smoothly with routine wellness visits and keeps the door open to early detection.

5. African Horse Sickness mortality in zebras is typically?

- A. low mortality**
- B. high mortality
- C. no mortality
- D. moderate mortality

In African Horse Sickness, different host species show different disease severities, and zebras typically experience subclinical or only mild infections. This reflects how the zebra's immune system responds to the virus and how vascular damage, which drives the severe disease in horses, is limited in zebras. Because many infections in zebras resolve without severe illness, mortality is typically low. This contrasts with horses and some other equids, where the virus can cause fulminant vascular damage and high death rates during outbreaks. In short, zebras usually harbor the virus with little to no mortality, acting as reservoir hosts.

6. Laminitis is defined as which of the following?

- A. Inflammation of the lamina under the horny wall of the hoof**
- B. Osteoarthritis of the coffin joint
- C. Infection of the hoof wall
- D. Fracture of the coffin bone

Laminitis is inflammation of the laminae that connect the hoof wall to the coffin bone. The laminae are the sensitive tissues that bind the hoof capsule to the bone inside. When they become inflamed, the bond between the hoof wall and the bone weakens, leading to pain and lameness, and in severe cases the coffin bone can rotate or sink within the hoof. This is different from osteoarthritis of the coffin joint, which is a degeneration inside the joint itself; it's not an infection of the hoof wall, which would involve surface tissues and conditions like thrush; and it's not a fracture of the coffin bone, which would be a break in bone rather than inflammatory damage to the laminae.

7. What should you initially do when an animal is diagnosed with mange?

- A. Isolate**
- B. Treat immediately
- C. Quarantine after arrival
- D. Notify the owner

Mange mites are highly transferable between animals, and some forms can affect people as well. Because of that, the immediate priority is to prevent spread. The first action is to isolate the affected animal in a dedicated room or area with its own equipment and staff precautions (gloves, gowns, and thorough disinfection of surfaces and tools). This containment buys time to confirm the diagnosis and start the correct treatment while minimizing risk to other patients, staff, and contacts. Treating right away is important, but it should follow after containment and diagnosis to ensure the right therapy is used and to reduce unnecessary exposure. Quarantine after arrival and notifying the owner are part of overall management, but they are not the initial clinical step in this scenario.

8. An ovine greater than a year old is called

- A. Lamb
- B. Ram
- C. Ewe
- D. Mutton**

In sheep, terms change with age. A young sheep is called a lamb, typically under one year old. Once the animal passes one year, it is no longer a lamb, and the term most often linked to its older age category is mutton (the meat from a mature sheep, though the animal is simply an adult sheep; sex terms are used separately as ram for a male and ewe for a female). Because the question emphasizes age over sex, the term that best fits an ovine older than a year is mutton.

9. What is the route of administration for amoxicillin/clavulanate in dogs?

- A. IV
- B. PO**
- C. IM
- D. SC

Amoxicillin/clavulanate in dogs is most commonly given by mouth because the widely used veterinary product is formulated as an oral tablet or suspension that provides reliable systemic levels when taken with meals, making it practical for outpatient treatment. The clavulanic acid component broadens the spectrum by inhibiting beta-lactamases, but that benefit is most readily and conveniently delivered through the oral formulation that pets can take at home. While injectable forms exist for hospital use in some cases, they're not the standard choice for routine therapy in dogs, and intramuscular or subcutaneous routes are not the typical administration methods for this combination. Therefore, oral administration is the preferred route.

10. Can anthrax spread through wool and hides?

- A. Only through wool
- B. Only through hides
- C. Yes
- D. No

Anthrax spores can persist on animal products, so wool and hides can both harbor the organism. When people handle contaminated wool or leather, spores can become airborne in dust or enter through cuts in the skin, leading to infection. Because either material can carry viable spores, the correct answer is Yes. It's not limited to just wool or just hides; both pose a possible route of exposure. In real-world practice, this is why protective gear and proper handling and decontamination of animal products are important.

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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://sfmsvetmed.examzify.com>

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

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