

TEXAS VETERINARY BOARD 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. Which examination must be passed to obtain a Texas veterinary license?**
 - A. Veterinary Technician National Examination (VTNE)
 - B. North American Veterinary Licensing Examination (NAVLE)
 - C. Texas State Veterinary Examination
 - D. Veterinary Medical Board Exam
- 2. What type of communication is required for online video continuing education?**
 - A. Asynchronous communication
 - B. Direct two-way verbal communication
 - C. Written communication only
 - D. No communication is required
- 3. What is required for a non-vet to perform ultrasound diagnostics or therapy?**
 - A. A vet must directly perform the procedure
 - B. A vet must supervise the procedure
 - C. Both a vet's prescription and supervision
 - D. Non-vets can perform without any supervision
- 4. What should be documented following a physical examination of an animal?**
 - A. The breed and age of the animal only
 - B. Findings, diagnosis, and treatment plan
 - C. A detailed history of the owner
 - D. Only the total cost of treatment
- 5. What is not a responsibility of licensed equine dentists?**
 - A. Removing sharp enamel points
 - B. Extracting loose or diseased teeth
 - C. Conducting major surgical operations
 - D. Reducing incisors

- 6. What can a veterinary technician do under general supervision?**
- A. Induce anesthesia
 - B. Extract loose teeth by hand
 - C. Draw blood or collect samples
 - D. Perform surgeries
- 7. How many years must a veterinarian work to be eligible for board membership?**
- A. 4 years
 - B. 5 years
 - C. 6 years
 - D. 7 years
- 8. When must the veterinarian's signature and license number be included?**
- A. Only on initial client visits
 - B. On rabies certifications
 - C. On all client communications
 - D. Only on controlled drug logs
- 9. For treatment of lesions in the nervous system, ultrasound therapy is controlled for what reason?**
- A. To enhance tissue growth
 - B. To break down pathologic tissues
 - C. To stimulate nerve function
 - D. To prevent infection
- 10. What is the required temperature range for maintaining vaccines?**
- A. 25-35 degrees F
 - B. 45-55 degrees F
 - C. 35-45 degrees F
 - D. 40-50 degrees F

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which examination must be passed to obtain a Texas veterinary license?

- A. Veterinary Technician National Examination (VTNE)
- B. North American Veterinary Licensing Examination (NAVLE)**
- C. Texas State Veterinary Examination
- D. Veterinary Medical Board Exam

To obtain a veterinary license in Texas, one must pass the North American Veterinary Licensing Examination (NAVLE). The NAVLE is a standardized test that evaluates the knowledge and skills necessary for veterinary practice, and it is recognized across multiple states in North America. This examination covers a broad range of topics pertinent to veterinary medicine, ensuring that candidates have the foundational knowledge required to provide safe and effective care for animals. While other examinations may play roles in the veterinary field, such as the Veterinary Technician National Examination (VTNE), which is specific to veterinary technicians, or state-specific exams, the NAVLE is the primary examination that directly leads to licensure for veterinarians in Texas. The Texas State Veterinary Examination is not a requirement for licensure, and the Veterinary Medical Board Exam is not a recognized component of the licensing process in Texas. Thus, passing the NAVLE is essential for aspiring veterinarians looking to practice in the state.

2. What type of communication is required for online video continuing education?

- A. Asynchronous communication
- B. Direct two-way verbal communication**
- C. Written communication only
- D. No communication is required

In the context of online video continuing education, direct two-way verbal communication is essential for enhancing engagement and interaction between the instructor and the participants. This type of communication facilitates immediate feedback and allows for real-time discussions, which can clarify misunderstandings and foster a more interactive learning environment. The ability to ask questions, receive answers, and engage in dialogue is crucial for effective learning, especially in a field that relies heavily on practical skills and knowledge, such as veterinary medicine. While asynchronous communication can be beneficial in certain contexts where flexibility is required, it lacks the immediacy and personal interaction that direct two-way verbal communication provides. Written communication may also play a role in supporting materials; however, it does not replace the dynamic engagement that occurs through verbal interaction. Lastly, the notion that no communication is required overlooks the fundamental need for interaction in an educational setting to enhance understanding and retention of the material presented.

3. What is required for a non-vet to perform ultrasound diagnostics or therapy?

- A. A vet must directly perform the procedure
- B. A vet must supervise the procedure
- C. Both a vet's prescription and supervision**
- D. Non-vets can perform without any supervision

The requirement for a non-veterinarian to perform ultrasound diagnostics or therapy includes both a veterinarian's prescription and supervision. This ensures that the procedures are conducted appropriately and within the legal framework that governs veterinary practices. The veterinarian's prescription signifies that the procedure is necessary for the care of the animal, indicating that a qualified professional has determined the necessity of the ultrasound. Supervision is critical because it ensures that the non-veterinarian is guided by someone with the appropriate expertise and training, which helps to maintain the highest standards of animal care and safety. This framework is designed to protect animal welfare by ensuring that procedures that require medical knowledge are conducted under the oversight of licensed veterinary professionals. This combination of prescription and supervision balances the need for advanced diagnostic or therapeutic techniques with the need for professional accountability, ultimately promoting better outcomes for the animals involved.

4. What should be documented following a physical examination of an animal?

- A. The breed and age of the animal only
- B. Findings, diagnosis, and treatment plan**
- C. A detailed history of the owner
- D. Only the total cost of treatment

Documenting findings, diagnosis, and treatment plan after a physical examination of an animal is essential for several reasons. This comprehensive documentation ensures that all pertinent information regarding the animal's health status is recorded. It creates a clear, systematic record that can be referred back to in future visits, allowing veterinarians and veterinary staff to track the animal's health over time, monitor progress, and make informed decisions about ongoing care. Including findings of the examination captures any abnormalities or noteworthy observations, while the diagnosis provides clarity on the health issue identified. The treatment plan outlines the proposed actions to address the diagnosis, such as medications, further testing, or follow-up visits, ensuring that all team members involved in the animal's care have a consistent plan to follow. In contrast to this thorough approach, documenting only the breed and age of the animal lacks depth and fails to contribute to the animal's medical record in a meaningful way. A detailed history of the owner, while important, is not the primary focus immediately following a physical examination and can be collected in conjunction with patient records. Simply noting the total cost of treatment disregards the necessary clinical information that guides care decisions and follow-up, which is crucial for effective veterinary practice.

5. What is not a responsibility of licensed equine dentists?

- A. Removing sharp enamel points
- B. Extracting loose or diseased teeth
- C. Conducting major surgical operations**
- D. Reducing incisors

Licensed equine dentists have specific responsibilities that are primarily focused on the preventive and corrective dental care of horses. One key aspect of their role includes performing procedures that maintain oral health, such as removing sharp enamel points, which can cause discomfort and injury to a horse's mouth. They are also skilled in reducing incisors to ensure proper bite alignment and function. Extracting loose or diseased teeth is another task that falls within their scope of practice, as addressing problematic teeth is crucial to the overall health and performance of the animal. However, conducting major surgical operations is not within the typical scope of practice for licensed equine dentists. This task is more appropriately performed by veterinarians who have completed more extensive training that includes surgical procedures. Equine dentists focus on dental maintenance and care rather than invasive surgical interventions that would require anesthesia and more advanced medical training. Thus, the answer highlights a clear distinction between the roles and responsibilities of licensed equine dentists and those of veterinarians.

6. What can a veterinary technician do under general supervision?

- A. Induce anesthesia
- B. Extract loose teeth by hand
- C. Draw blood or collect samples**
- D. Perform surgeries

In the context of veterinary practice, general supervision allows a veterinary technician to perform a variety of tasks while being overseen by a licensed veterinarian, albeit without the veterinarian needing to be physically present. The collection of blood or samples falls under routine procedures that technicians are trained to handle effectively within their scope of practice. Drawing blood or collecting samples is considered an essential skill for veterinary technicians, as it is a common part of diagnostics and patient care in veterinary medicine. This procedure requires an understanding of anatomy, proper technique, and competency in handling animals, all of which are foundational skills taught during veterinary technician training. Inducing anesthesia, extracting teeth, and performing surgeries all require more direct involvement and oversight from a veterinarian. These procedures involve higher levels of risk and complexity, necessitating the veterinarian's expertise and direct supervision to ensure patient safety and appropriate medical care. Therefore, only drawing blood or collecting samples is permissible under general supervision.

7. How many years must a veterinarian work to be eligible for board membership?

- A. 4 years
- B. 5 years
- C. 6 years**
- D. 7 years

To be eligible for board membership, a veterinarian must typically have a minimum of six years of relevant professional experience. This duration allows the individual to accumulate necessary clinical practice, gain substantial knowledge, and develop the skills required to contribute effectively to the board and the overall veterinary profession. This experience is crucial in ensuring that board members possess a comprehensive understanding of the industry, which is vital for making informed decisions that affect all practitioners and their patients. While the other options suggest shorter durations, they do not meet the established criteria set forth by the veterinary regulatory authorities. The six-year requirement reflects the need for a solid foundation in veterinary practice before taking on the responsibilities and obligations that come with board membership.

8. When must the veterinarian's signature and license number be included?

- A. Only on initial client visits
- B. On rabies certifications**
- C. On all client communications
- D. Only on controlled drug logs

The inclusion of the veterinarian's signature and license number is particularly important on rabies certifications due to legal and public health regulations. Rabies is a significant zoonotic disease, and vaccinations are crucial for preventing its spread. The certification must provide verifiable evidence that the vaccination was administered by a qualified professional. This ensures accountability and compliance with state laws regarding rabies vaccination documentation. By requiring the veterinarian's signature and license number on these certifications, it establishes the legitimacy of the document and allows authorities to trace the vaccination back to a licensed practitioner should any issues or concerns arise. Other situations, while they may require documentation or record-keeping, do not specifically mandate the inclusion of the veterinarian's license number in the same way that rabies certifications do.

9. For treatment of lesions in the nervous system, ultrasound therapy is controlled for what reason?

- A. To enhance tissue growth
- B. To break down pathologic tissues**
- C. To stimulate nerve function
- D. To prevent infection

Ultrasound therapy works by using sound waves to create heat and promote tissue healing, making it an effective modality for treating various lesions, particularly those in the nervous system. The primary purpose of controlling ultrasound therapy in this context is to break down pathologic tissues. The controlled application of ultrasound allows for targeted energy delivery, which can assist in disrupting abnormal tissues, aiding in their resolution or removal. This process can help reduce inflammation, alleviate pain, and enhance the overall healing process. While enhancing tissue growth and stimulating nerve function are indeed benefits associated with ultrasound therapy, the direct control in this application primarily focuses on the breakdown of harmful or diseased tissues instead. Prevention of infection is not a primary goal of ultrasound therapy, making it less relevant in this specific context. Thus, the focus on breaking down pathologic tissues provides a clear rationale for why control is essential in the use of ultrasound for treating nervous system lesions.

10. What is the required temperature range for maintaining vaccines?

- A. 25-35 degrees F
- B. 45-55 degrees F
- C. 35-45 degrees F**
- D. 40-50 degrees F

The required temperature range for maintaining vaccines is crucial for ensuring their efficacy and safety. Vaccines are sensitive biological products that can lose their effectiveness if not stored at the appropriate temperatures. Maintaining vaccines within the range of 35-45 degrees Fahrenheit minimizes the risk of exposure to temperatures that could compromise their integrity. In this range, the vaccines are kept cool enough to slow down any degradation processes while remaining above freezing, which could also damage the vaccine preparations. Storing vaccines too far outside this range can lead to reduced potency, rendering them less effective when administered to animals. Other temperature ranges listed either exceed the optimal storage conditions or risk freezing the vaccines, both of which can lead to significant losses in vaccine effectiveness. Understanding and adhering to these temperature requirements is essential for veterinary professionals in order to offer safe and reliable vaccinations to pets and livestock.

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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://txveterinaryboard.examzify.com>

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

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