

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 of the following is a primary focus of the Texas Veterinary Medical Association?**
 - A. Conducting animal research
 - B. Promoting veterinary education and ethics
 - C. Regulating kennel operations
 - D. Offering pet insurance plans
- 2. Which disease is specifically referenced in the context of equine health?**
 - A. Avian tuberculosis
 - B. Equine viral arteritis
 - C. Duck virus enteritis
 - D. Chronic wasting disease
- 3. 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
- 4. What type of disease is equine infectious anemia?**
 - A. Viral
 - B. Bacterial
 - C. Parasitic
 - D. Fungal
- 5. What is the time frame for reporting loss of accreditation to the board?**
 - A. 15 days
 - B. 30 days
 - C. 60 days
 - D. 90 days

- 6. Under what circumstance can a veterinarian discontinue treatment of a patient?**
- A. The vet has lost the patient's records
 - B. The client asks to discontinue treatment
 - C. After the treatment or diagnosis is complete
 - D. Both b and c
- 7. How many members are on the equine dentistry advisory committee?**
- A. 3
 - B. 5
 - C. 2
 - D. 4
- 8. Where can continuing education hours be earned from?**
- A. Only from in-person seminars
 - B. Online courses and AVMA meetings
 - C. Only from university programs
 - D. Only from professional journals
- 9. What is the maximum number of hours allowed for correspondence courses or practice management courses?**
- A. 10 hours
 - B. 5 hours
 - C. 3 hours
 - D. 7 hours
- 10. What is the minimum required frequency for ultrasound therapy effectiveness?**
- A. 20 kilocycles per second
 - B. 50 kilocycles per second
 - C. 100 kilocycles per second
 - D. 500 kilocycles per second

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is a primary focus of the Texas Veterinary Medical Association?

- A. Conducting animal research
- B. Promoting veterinary education and ethics**
- C. Regulating kennel operations
- D. Offering pet insurance plans

Promoting veterinary education and ethics is a central focus of the Texas Veterinary Medical Association (TVMA). This organization plays a vital role in enhancing the professional knowledge and ethical standards of veterinarians in Texas. By providing access to continuing education opportunities, resources, and guidance on ethical practices, the TVMA helps ensure that veterinarians maintain high standards in their professional conduct and are up-to-date with the latest developments in veterinary medicine. The other options, while relevant to veterinary practice, do not align with the primary mission of the TVMA. Conducting animal research typically falls under academic and research institutions rather than a professional association. Regulating kennel operations is often handled by local or state animal control agencies and is not the focus of the TVMA. Offering pet insurance plans is more aligned with private companies or insurance providers rather than the mission of a professional association dedicated to veterinary practice. Thus, the emphasis on education and ethics as a primary focus of the TVMA is what makes this choice the most accurate.

2. Which disease is specifically referenced in the context of equine health?

- A. Avian tuberculosis
- B. Equine viral arteritis**
- C. Duck virus enteritis
- D. Chronic wasting disease

Equine viral arteritis is a disease that directly affects horses, which is why it is specifically referenced in the context of equine health. This viral infection, caused by the equine viral arteritis virus (EVA), primarily targets the vascular system of horses and can lead to serious conditions such as respiratory illness, reproductive issues, and in some cases, can be fatal. The disease is particularly significant in breeding scenarios because it can cause abortion in mares and has implications for stallions as carriers of the virus. Understanding this disease is vital for veterinarians working with equine patients, as it necessitates specific management strategies to prevent its spread and protect horse populations. In contrast, the other diseases listed do not primarily affect horses. Avian tuberculosis is relevant to birds, duck virus enteritis pertains to ducks specifically, and chronic wasting disease is a concern in deer and other cervids. Hence, recognizing equine viral arteritis as the correct choice underscores the importance of identifying diseases that are specific to equine species for effective veterinary practice.

3. 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.

4. What type of disease is equine infectious anemia?

- A. Viral**
- B. Bacterial
- C. Parasitic
- D. Fungal

Equine infectious anemia (EIA) is classified as a viral disease caused by the equine infectious anemia virus (EIAV), which is a retrovirus. This virus primarily affects horses, donkeys, and mules, and it can cause a range of symptoms, including fever, anemia, and swelling, ultimately leading to severe health issues or even death. The virus is typically transmitted through blood-sucking insects, such as flies, as well as through contaminated needles and surgical equipment. This classification as viral is crucial for veterinarians because it influences diagnosis, management, and prevention strategies. For instance, there are specific testing protocols for EIA, such as the Coggins test, which is used to detect the presence of antibodies to the virus. Understanding that EIA is viral allows veterinarians to implement proper control measures to prevent the spread of the disease, such as quarantining infected animals and promoting fly control and good hygiene practices in equine management.

5. What is the time frame for reporting loss of accreditation to the board?

- A. 15 days
- B. 30 days**
- C. 60 days
- D. 90 days

The correct response indicates that the time frame for reporting the loss of accreditation to the board is 30 days. This requirement is established to ensure that the board is promptly informed about any significant changes that could impact the status and quality of veterinary education and practice. Timely reporting allows the board to take necessary actions to maintain standards of care and practice in the veterinary profession. This period emphasizes the importance of accountability and transparency within veterinary institutions and practitioners, facilitating quicker regulatory responses to any efforts needed for reinstating accreditation or addressing any concerns. This timeframe is critical for maintaining public trust and ensuring that practitioners are operating under the expected professional standards.

6. Under what circumstance can a veterinarian discontinue treatment of a patient?

- A. The vet has lost the patient's records
- B. The client asks to discontinue treatment
- C. After the treatment or diagnosis is complete
- D. Both b and c**

A veterinarian can discontinue treatment in scenarios where either the client requests to stop or when the treatment or diagnosis has been completed. When a client expresses the desire to discontinue treatment, it is typically a reflection of their understanding of the patient's current condition and their treatment preferences. Veterinarians must respect the clients' decisions regarding their pet's care, provided it does not pose an immediate risk of harm to the animal, as long as the client is making an informed choice. Additionally, once a treatment or diagnosis has been concluded, the veterinarian may appropriately cease further care for that specific issue, as their obligation ends when the necessary medical intervention has been provided and the case is resolved. Both of these circumstances are legitimate and recognized within veterinary practice as valid reasons for a veterinarian to discontinue treatment, leading to the correct answer.

7. How many members are on the equine dentistry advisory committee?

- A. 3**
- B. 5
- C. 2
- D. 4

The equine dentistry advisory committee consists of three members. This configuration is designed to ensure a balance of expertise while enabling efficient decision-making regarding standards and practices in equine dentistry. Having three members allows for diverse opinions while still maintaining a manageable size for discussions and recommendations. Typically, committees of this nature aim for an odd number of members to avoid deadlocks in voting, but three is also the minimum number needed to form a committee capable of providing well-rounded insights and guidance in their area of specialization.

8. Where can continuing education hours be earned from?

- A. Only from in-person seminars
- B. Online courses and AVMA meetings**
- C. Only from university programs
- D. Only from professional journals

Continuing education hours for veterinary professionals can be earned from a variety of sources, which makes option B the correct answer. Online courses provide flexibility and accessibility, allowing professionals to complete their education at their own pace. Additionally, attending meetings organized by the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) offers opportunities for networking and learning from leading experts in the field. These various avenues ensure that veterinarians stay updated with the latest advancements, techniques, and best practices in veterinary medicine, which is crucial for maintaining their licenses and enhancing their professional growth. In contrast, the other options are too restrictive. Limiting continuing education to only in-person seminars, specific university programs, or professional journals overlooks the range of resources available for veterinarians to fulfill their educational requirements. Continuing education can include a blend of formats and delivery methods, acknowledging the diverse learning preferences and schedules of professionals in the field.

9. What is the maximum number of hours allowed for correspondence courses or practice management courses?

- A. 10 hours
- B. 5 hours**
- C. 3 hours
- D. 7 hours

The maximum number of hours allowed for correspondence courses or practice management courses is 5 hours. This limitation is important because it ensures that veterinarians engage in a variety of continuing education formats and subjects, promoting a well-rounded approach to professional development. By capping the hours for these specific types of courses, the regulatory body emphasizes the need for practitioners to not solely rely on correspondence or practice management courses, enabling them to benefit from hands-on experiences, interactive learning, and direct mentorship opportunities found in other educational formats. This approach helps maintain the high standards of veterinary practice and ensures that professionals stay current with the latest techniques and knowledge in the field.

10. What is the minimum required frequency for ultrasound therapy effectiveness?

- A. 20 kilocycles per second**
- B. 50 kilocycles per second
- C. 100 kilocycles per second
- D. 500 kilocycles per second

The minimum required frequency for ultrasound therapy effectiveness is generally around 20 kilocycles per second (20 kHz). This frequency is commonly used in therapeutic ultrasound applications to promote tissue healing, reduce inflammation, and relieve pain. At this frequency, ultrasound waves can effectively penetrate tissues to create thermal and non-thermal effects, which are essential for various therapeutic outcomes. Higher frequencies, such as those listed in other options, can yield specific therapeutic benefits but are often not necessary for the fundamental effectiveness of ultrasound therapy. Hence, using 20 kHz ensures that practitioners can achieve the desired therapeutic effects while remaining within the range that is safe and effective for treatment.

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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