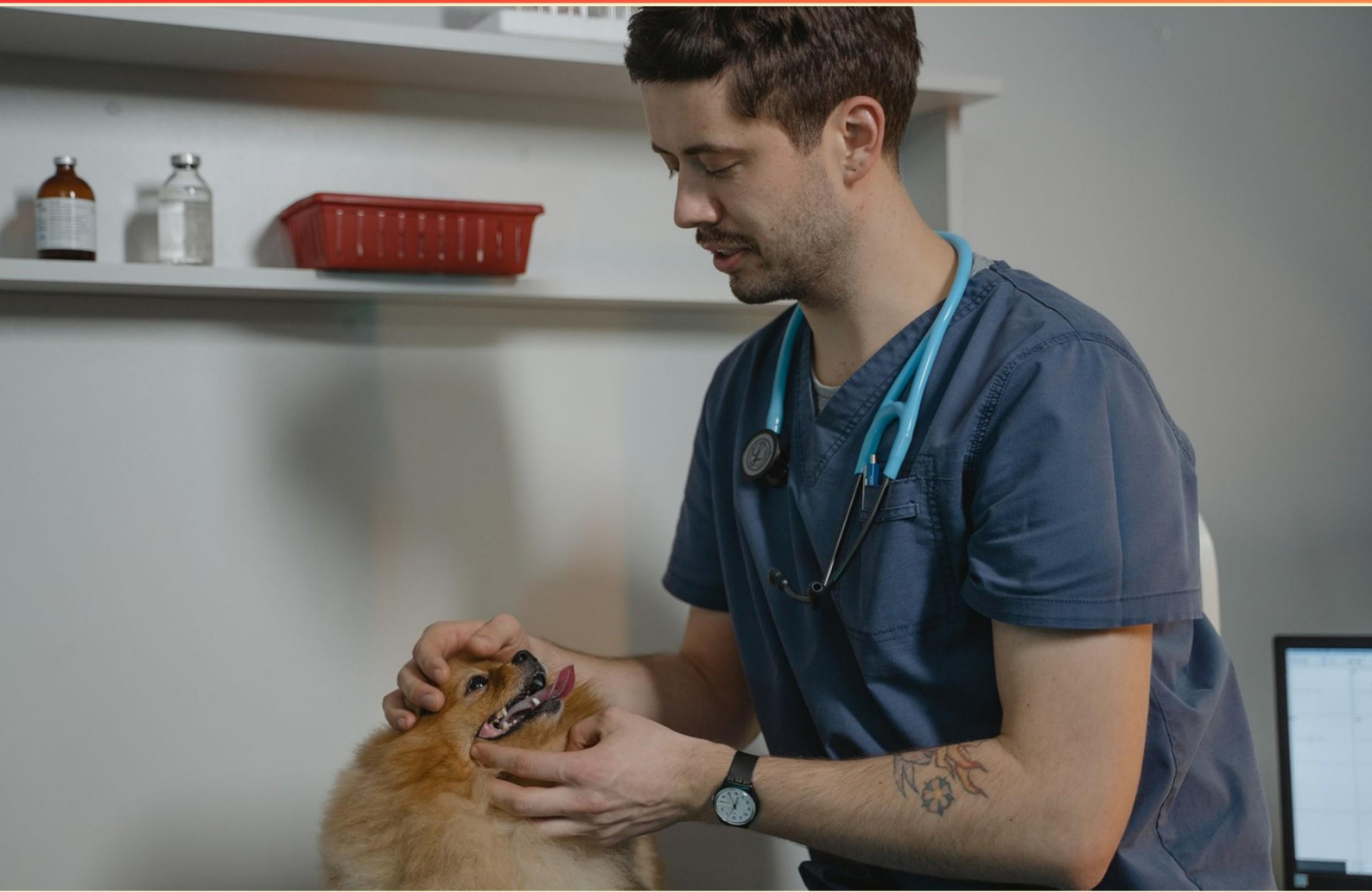


VETERINARY MEDICINE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

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. Which type of mite can cause a zoonotic disease?**
- A. Otodectes
 - B. All of these
 - C. Demodectic
 - D. Sarcoptic
- 2. A 12.5 lb cat weighs how many kilograms?**
- A. 7.1 kg
 - B. 2.4 kg
 - C. 5.7 kg
 - D. 9.9 kg
- 3. Cryptorchidism is defined as the condition in which one or both testicles remain in the body cavity.**
- A. In the scrotum
 - B. In the body cavity
 - C. In the liver
 - D. In the brain
- 4. Which method is NOT appropriate for disposing of dead birds in a poultry facility?**
- A. Composting
 - B. Burying
 - C. Recycling
 - D. Incineration
- 5. Which of the following is a zoonotic disease?**
- A. Ringworm
 - B. Cat Scratch Fever
 - C. Both of these
 - D. None of these

- 6. Which organ is NOT considered part of the cardiovascular system?**
- A. Lungs
 - B. Heart
 - C. Blood Vessels
 - D. Aorta
- 7. When breathing stops, the medical term is:**
- A. Tachypnea
 - B. Detomidine
 - C. Dyspnea
 - D. Apnea
- 8. Which statement best completes the sentence: Temperature, pulse and respiration rates tend to _____ as size of the animal _____.**
- A. A shallow, decreases
 - B. B increase, decreases
 - C. C decreases slowly, decreases rapidly
 - D. D decreases, decreases
- 9. Which weekly payroll calculation is correct for eight technicians earning \$13 per hour for 40 hours?**
- A. \$4160
 - B. \$4060
 - C. \$3160
 - D. \$5060
- 10. What is the study of disease causes called?**
- A. Etiology
 - B. Biology
 - C. Toxicology
 - D. Pathology

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which type of mite can cause a zoonotic disease?

- A. Otodectes
- B. All of these
- C. Demodectic
- D. Sarcoptic**

Zoonotic disease means a disease that can be transmitted from animals to humans. Among mites, the sarcoptic mange mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei*, is the best example of a zoonotic agent because it can cross species barriers and cause itching and reddened lesions in humans after contact with an infested animal. This cross-species potential is why sarcoptic mange is considered zoonotic. *Otodectes cynotis*, the ear mite, mainly affects dogs and cats and is not a common cause of disease in humans. *Demodex* mites live in hair follicles and sebaceous glands and are typically host-specific, with human infestation not recognized as a regular zoonosis. So, while other mites can cause problems in their animal hosts, they are not typical sources of zoonotic disease.

2. A 12.5 lb cat weighs how many kilograms?

- A. 7.1 kg
- B. 2.4 kg
- C. 5.7 kg**
- D. 9.9 kg

Converting pounds to kilograms uses the conversion that 1 kilogram is about 2.2046 pounds. To get kilograms from pounds, divide by 2.2046 or multiply by 0.4536. For 12.5 pounds, $12.5 \div 2.2046 \approx 5.66$ kg, which rounds to 5.7 kg. Equivalently, $12.5 \times 0.4536 \approx 5.67$ kg. In practice, rounding to one decimal place gives 5.7 kg. This matches a 12.5-pound cat in kilograms. The other options correspond to different pound values (for example, 2.4 kg is about 5.3 lb, 7.1 kg is about 15.6 lb, and 9.9 kg is about 21.8 lb), not 12.5 lb.

3. Cryptorchidism is defined as the condition in which one or both testicles remain in the body cavity.

- A. In the scrotum
- B. In the body cavity**
- C. In the liver
- D. In the brain

Cryptorchidism is the failure of one or both testes to descend into the scrotum during development. Normally, testes migrate from the abdominal cavity through the inguinal canal into the scrotum before birth. When they stay within the body cavity (usually the abdomen or along the inguinal path), that retention is cryptorchidism. This explains why the correct description is "in the body cavity." The other options don't fit because the normal final position is in the scrotum, and the liver or brain are not involved in gonadal location. Retained testes can affect fertility and carry a risk of tumor development, so they're often removed surgically.

4. Which method is NOT appropriate for disposing of dead birds in a poultry facility?

- A. Composting
- B. Burying
- C. Recycling**
- D. Incineration

Disposal of dead birds must prioritize biosecurity and preventing disease spread. The method chosen should reliably destroy pathogens and avoid contaminating soil or water. Incineration achieves complete destruction and is effective for rapid disposal with minimal risk. Composting can also be appropriate when done under strict conditions—sufficient temperature, proper carbon-rich material, moisture, and regular turning—to ensure pathogens are inactivated. Burying can be acceptable if the site is suitable and safeguards are in place—deep enough to deter scavengers and away from water sources to prevent groundwater contamination. Recycling, however, is not appropriate because dead birds may carry pathogens that could survive processing and re-enter the environment or the food/feed chain; regulations typically prohibit reusing such material in ways that could spread disease, making it an unsafe and non-biosecure option.

5. Which of the following is a zoonotic disease?

- A. Ringworm
- B. Cat Scratch Fever
- C. Both of these**
- D. None of these

*Zoonotic diseases are infections that can be transmitted from animals to humans. Ringworm is caused by fungi that often reside on or in animals like cats and dogs, and humans can acquire it through direct contact with an infected animal or contaminated surfaces, leading to a ring-shaped skin infection. Cat Scratch Fever is caused by the bacteria *Bartonella henselae* and is typically transmitted when a person is scratched or bitten by an infected cat (fleas can contribute to transmission). Because both conditions can be passed from animals to people, they are both zoonotic. Therefore, the correct understanding is that both are zoonotic diseases.*

6. Which organ is NOT considered part of the cardiovascular system?

- A. Lungs**
- B. Heart
- C. Blood Vessels
- D. Aorta

This question tests which organs belong to the cardiovascular system. The cardiovascular system centers on the heart as the pump, the blood vessels that form its network, and the blood that circulates through them. The lungs, while essential for life, are part of the respiratory system and specialize in gas exchange. They do interact with the cardiovascular system—blood is sent to the lungs to be oxygenated and then returns to the heart—but this does not make the lungs cardiovascular organs. The heart, the blood vessels, and the aorta are the core components of the cardiovascular system, handling pumping and distribution of blood. So the lungs are not considered part of the cardiovascular system.

7. When breathing stops, the medical term is:

- A. Tachypnea
- B. Detomidine
- C. Dyspnea
- D. Apnea**

The main concept is recognizing terms for how we breathe. When breathing stops completely, the medical term is apnea. Tachypnea means abnormally rapid breathing, usually with shallow breaths. Dyspnea refers to difficulty or labored breathing, which can present as effortful breathing, panting, or open-mouth breathing. Detomidine is a sedative/analgesic drug, not a term for breathing patterns. So, apnea is the correct description for cessation of breathing, while the others describe different breathing abnormalities or an unrelated drug.

8. Which statement best completes the sentence: Temperature, pulse and respiration rates tend to _____ as size of the animal _____.

- A. A shallow, decreases
- B. B increase, decreases**
- C. C decreases slowly, decreases rapidly
- D. D decreases, decreases

Smaller animals have higher metabolic rates per unit body mass, so their tissues demand more oxygen and need to eliminate more carbon dioxide in a given time. To meet that demand, the heart beats faster and breathing rate increases. Metabolic heat production is also greater per gram in small animals, so body temperature relates to this higher activity level, contributing to warmer or more actively regulated temperatures in smaller species. Because all three vital signs rise with the need to support this higher metabolism, as size decreases those rates tend to increase. The statement that temperature, pulse and respiration rates increase as the animal gets smaller best fits this pattern.

9. Which weekly payroll calculation is correct for eight technicians earning \$13 per hour for 40 hours?

- A. \$4160**
- B. \$4060
- C. \$3160
- D. \$5060

The weekly payroll is found by multiplying each worker's hourly wage by the hours they worked, then adding up all the workers' earnings. Since each technician earns thirteen dollars per hour for forty hours, per-person pay is thirteen $\times$ forty, which equals five hundred twenty dollars. With eight technicians, the total payroll is eight $\times$ five hundred twenty, giving four thousand one hundred sixty dollars. Because no one worked overtime, there's no overtime rate to apply. So the correct total payroll is four thousand one hundred sixty dollars.

10. What is the study of disease causes called?

- A. Etiology
- B. Biology
- C. Toxicology
- D. Pathology

The main concept being tested is identifying the study of disease causes. This field is etiology, which focuses on what starts and drives a disease—the cause or origin. Etiology covers infectious agents like bacteria and viruses, genetic factors, environmental exposures, toxins, and immune or nutritional issues that initiate disease. Understanding etiology helps clinicians choose appropriate treatments and prevention strategies because it points to the root cause. This is different from pathology, which looks at the structural and functional changes that occur in tissues as a result of disease; toxicology, which studies how toxic substances affect organisms; and biology, the broad science of life in general. For example, identifying the etiology of pneumonia involves determining whether the cause is a bacterial or viral infection, or another factor, to guide therapy.

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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://veterinarymed.examzify.com>

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

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