

Veterinary Technician National Exam (VTNE) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. How is the body temperature of an animal typically measured during surgery?**
 - A. Orally**
 - B. Rectally**
 - C. Under the armpit**
 - D. With an infrared thermometer**
- 2. Which breed of dog is commonly predisposed to hip dysplasia?**
 - A. Labrador Retriever**
 - B. German Shepherd**
 - C. Beagle**
 - D. Poodle**
- 3. Which direction is plantar?**
 - A. The bottom of the hindfoot**
 - B. The top of the hoof**
 - C. The top of the hind foot**
 - D. The bottom of the fore foot**
- 4. What is a primary concern when handling aggressive animals?**
 - A. Dehydration**
 - B. Ensuring the animal's comfort**
 - C. Personnel safety**
 - D. Administering medications swiftly**
- 5. What is the main purpose of a comprehensive physical examination in veterinary practice?**
 - A. To assess the overall health status of the animal**
 - B. To identify potential surgical candidates**
 - C. To create a vaccination schedule**
 - D. To determine the need for dental care**

6. What is the method for estimating a dog's body weight using a body condition score (BCS)?

- A. Using a measuring tape for girth**
- B. Weight estimation based on breed alone**
- C. Visual and tactile assessment of body fat**
- D. Using a bathroom scale**

7. How often should healthy adult dogs receive a wellness check?

- A. Annually**
- B. Biannually**
- C. Every five years**
- D. Monthly**

8. Which one of the following dog breeds is classified as brachycephalic?

- A. Golden retriever**
- B. Greyhound**
- C. English bulldog**
- D. Great Dane**

9. Which of the following is the predominant white blood cell type seen on a peripheral blood smear from a dog?

- A. Eosinophil**
- B. Basophil**
- C. Lymphocyte**
- D. Monocyte**

10. What does it mean if a cow is multiparous?

- A. Has given birth more than once**
- B. Pregnant with twins**
- C. Has been pregnant, then aborted**
- D. Is a twin and the other animal is male**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How is the body temperature of an animal typically measured during surgery?

- A. Orally**
- B. Rectally**
- C. Under the armpit**
- D. With an infrared thermometer**

Measuring an animal's body temperature rectally is the standard practice during surgery because it provides the most accurate and reliable assessment of core body temperature. This method is essential for monitoring the animal's physiological status under anesthesia, ensuring that it remains within a safe range. Core temperature reflects the internal environment of the body and is crucial for maintaining homeostasis, particularly during surgical procedures where the animal is unable to regulate temperature effectively due to anesthesia. A rectal thermometer measures this core temperature directly, minimizing the risk of varied readings that can occur from other methods. Other methods, such as oral measurements, may not be feasible or accurate due to anesthesia affecting the animal's ability to close its mouth or maintain the thermometer in place. Measuring temperature under the armpit can lead to inaccurate readings since it does not reflect the core body temperature reliably. Using an infrared thermometer can be quick but often does not provide a direct measurement of core temperature and might not be appropriate or standard in surgical settings.

2. Which breed of dog is commonly predisposed to hip dysplasia?

- A. Labrador Retriever**
- B. German Shepherd**
- C. Beagle**
- D. Poodle**

The German Shepherd is commonly predisposed to hip dysplasia due to a combination of genetic and environmental factors. As a breed known for its large size and weight, German Shepherds are particularly susceptible to musculoskeletal disorders. Hip dysplasia is characterized by a malformation of the hip joint that can lead to arthritis and pain. In German Shepherds, the condition is often influenced by the breed's rapid growth rate and the structure of their bones and joints. The combination of these factors makes it essential for owners to be aware of the signs of hip dysplasia, especially in this breed. While the Labrador Retriever is also known to have a higher occurrence of hip dysplasia, the question specifically points out the breed most commonly associated with this condition, for which German Shepherds are especially noted. The Beagle and Poodle, while they can also experience hip dysplasia, do not have the same level of predisposition as the German Shepherd and are not typically recognized for this issue in the same way.

3. Which direction is plantar?

- A. The bottom of the hindfoot**
- B. The top of the hoof**
- C. The top of the hind foot**
- D. The bottom of the fore foot**

The term "plantar" refers to the aspect of the hind foot that is oriented towards the ground. It specifically describes the surface of the hind limb that is in contact with the ground when the animal is standing or walking. In quadrupeds, including most domestic animals, the plantar surface is critical for mobility and locomotion, as it supports the animal's weight and contributes to its balance. In this context, the bottom of the hindfoot correctly aligns with the definition of plantar. It emphasizes the relationship of the hind foot to the ground, focusing on the surface that bears weight and provides traction. Understanding this anatomical term is essential for describing various procedures, conditions, and assessments related to the hind limbs of animals.

4. What is a primary concern when handling aggressive animals?

- A. Dehydration**
- B. Ensuring the animal's comfort**
- C. Personnel safety**
- D. Administering medications swiftly**

When handling aggressive animals, personnel safety is of utmost importance. Aggressive animals can pose significant risks not only to themselves but also to the veterinary staff and any other individuals in the vicinity. An aggressive response can lead to bites, scratches, or other injuries, which can have serious implications for health and safety. Addressing personnel safety involves employing appropriate handling techniques, using restraint equipment if necessary, and ensuring that staff are trained in managing such situations. By prioritizing safety, the risk of harm to staff can be minimized, allowing for a more controlled and effective handling environment for the animal. While other factors like hydration, comfort, and medication administration are important aspects of veterinary care, they become secondary in the context of managing aggressive behavior. The immediate priority is to ensure that all individuals involved are safe before any other actions can be considered.

5. What is the main purpose of a comprehensive physical examination in veterinary practice?

- A. To assess the overall health status of the animal**
- B. To identify potential surgical candidates**
- C. To create a vaccination schedule**
- D. To determine the need for dental care**

The main purpose of a comprehensive physical examination in veterinary practice is to assess the overall health status of the animal. This examination is critical as it provides the veterinarian with a thorough overview of the animal's physical condition, including checking vital signs, body condition, skin and coat health, and assessing the function of major organ systems. By evaluating these elements, a veterinarian can identify any current health issues or potential future problems, allowing for timely intervention and management. While other options, such as identifying surgical candidates or creating a vaccination schedule, are important components of veterinary care, they are more specific applications that arise after a comprehensive assessment of the animal's health has been conducted. A physical examination can guide treatment plans, including dental care and vaccinations, but it is fundamentally about obtaining a complete picture of the animal's health to make informed decisions.

6. What is the method for estimating a dog's body weight using a body condition score (BCS)?

- A. Using a measuring tape for girth**
- B. Weight estimation based on breed alone**
- C. Visual and tactile assessment of body fat**
- D. Using a bathroom scale**

Estimating a dog's body weight using a body condition score (BCS) involves a visual and tactile assessment of the dog's body fat and overall condition. The BCS system typically uses a scale of 1 to 9 or 1 to 5, where the ideal score indicates a healthy weight, and deviations in score point towards underweight or overweight conditions. To accurately determine the BCS, the evaluator considers factors such as the visibility of the dog's ribs, the amount of body fat covering these ribs, the waistline, and the abdominal tuck. This hands-on approach is essential to assessing whether a dog is at a healthy weight, as plain measurements based on breed or girth alone may not account for individual variations like muscle mass and overall body composition. This method emphasizes the importance of a holistic view of the animal's health rather than relying solely on numerical data or simple calculations, ensuring that a more accurate determination of a dog's weight status is made through direct assessment techniques.

7. How often should healthy adult dogs receive a wellness check?

- A. Annually**
- B. Biannually**
- C. Every five years**
- D. Monthly**

Healthy adult dogs should receive a wellness check annually to ensure they are maintaining their health and to catch any potential problems early. Regular wellness checks allow veterinarians to perform essential evaluations, including physical examinations, vaccinations, dental checks, and discussions about diet and exercise. Annual visits are particularly important for preventive care, as dogs can develop health issues that may not show obvious symptoms. Routine screenings, such as blood tests or fecal exams, are also typically recommended at these appointments, helping to detect underlying conditions like heartworm disease or diabetes well before they become serious. While biannual check-ups may be beneficial for certain situations, such as geriatric pets or those with chronic health issues, a healthy adult dog generally requires a thorough evaluation once a year to maintain optimal health. Other suggested frequencies, like every five years or monthly, do not align with standard veterinary recommendations for wellness checks in dogs.

8. Which one of the following dog breeds is classified as brachycephalic?

- A. Golden retriever**
- B. Greyhound**
- C. English bulldog**
- D. Great Dane**

The English bulldog is classified as brachycephalic because it has a short, flat skull structure, which results in a broad and rounded head. This characteristic is typical of brachycephalic breeds, which often exhibit a variety of potential health issues related to their facial structure, such as respiratory problems and difficulties regulating body temperature. Brachycephalic dogs generally possess a shorter muzzle and looser skin around the face, contributing to their distinct appearance. In contrast, the other breeds mentioned do not have the brachycephalic trait. Golden retrievers have a more elongated muzzle, giving them a longer facial structure typical of mesocephalic breeds. Greyhounds are known for their aerodynamic shapes with long snouts, which again places them outside the brachycephalic category. Great Danes, while large dogs, also possess a long muzzle and are classified as a different head type known as mesocephalic. Therefore, the English bulldog is the clear example of a brachycephalic breed among the options provided.

9. Which of the following is the predominant white blood cell type seen on a peripheral blood smear from a dog?

- A. Eosinophil**
- B. Basophil**
- C. Lymphocyte**
- D. Monocyte**

The predominant white blood cell type seen on a peripheral blood smear from a dog is the lymphocyte. Lymphocytes are crucial components of the immune system, primarily involved in the body's adaptive immune response. In healthy dogs, lymphocytes typically represent a significant portion of the total white blood cell count, often ranging from 12% to 30%. They play a vital role in recognizing and responding to pathogens like viruses and bacteria. Eosinophils, while present in blood smears, are usually more prevalent during allergic reactions or parasitic infections. Basophils are the least common type of white blood cell and are mostly involved in hypersensitivity reactions. Monocytes, while important for their role in phagocytosis and differentiation into macrophages, are less numerous than lymphocytes in a typical blood smear from a dog. Overall, lymphocytes are consistently identified as the predominant white blood cell in healthy dogs, providing a clear basis for this answer.

10. What does it mean if a cow is multiparous?

- A. Has given birth more than once**
- B. Pregnant with twins**
- C. Has been pregnant, then aborted**
- D. Is a twin and the other animal is male**

A cow described as multiparous means that she has given birth more than once. The term "multiparous" specifically refers to animals that have had multiple pregnancies resulting in live births. This is an important classification in reproductive health and veterinary care as it implies experience and may influence aspects such as milk production and behavior during subsequent pregnancies. The other choices refer to different concepts: being pregnant with twins is a specific scenario that doesn't encompass the broader meaning of having multiple births; a history of abortion does not indicate multiparity; and being a twin with a male sibling does not pertain to the number of births the cow has experienced. Understanding these definitions is crucial in veterinary practice, particularly in managing breeding programs and reproductive health in livestock.

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://veterinarytechniciannationalexam.examzify.com>

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

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