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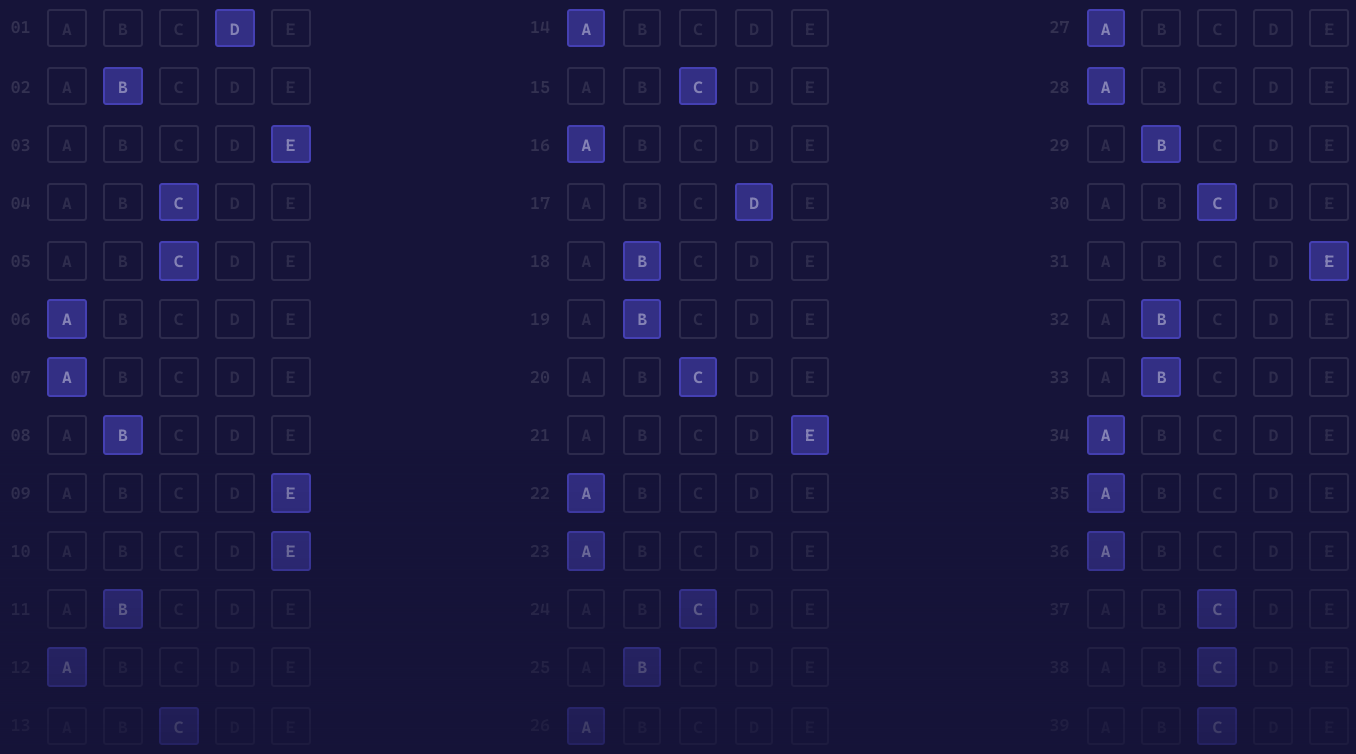

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

American Association of Veterinary State Boards (AAVSB)

G953MW35

VTNE - Veterinary Technician National Examination - French Canadian

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for American Association of Veterinary State Boards (AAVSB) `G953MW35`, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, `G953MW35`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

A veterinary technician is preparing to administer a medication to a cat. The veterinarian orders the drug to be given subcutaneously. Which of the following describes the correct anatomical location for this injection?

A Into the muscle, such as the quadriceps or epaxial muscles

B Into the vein, typically the cephalic or saphenous vein

C Under the skin, typically between the shoulder blades or over the ribs

D Into the abdominal cavity, avoiding organs and viscera

E Into the joint space, after sterile preparation

ANSWER C

WHY Subcutaneous (SQ) injections are administered under the skin, into the loose connective tissue between the skin and muscle. Common sites in cats and dogs include the area between the shoulder blades (dorsal cervical region) and over the ribs. Option A describes an intramuscular (IM) injection, option B describes an intravenous (IV) injection, option D describes an intraperitoneal (IP) injection, and option E describes an intra-articular injection.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following surgical instruments is best used to hold tissue, such as the skin or fascia, out of the way during a surgical procedure?

A Mayo scissors

B Rongeurs

C Gelpi retractor

D Allis tissue forceps

E Metzenbaum scissors

ANSWER C

WHY A Gelpi retractor is a self-retaining retractor designed to hold tissue (such as skin, muscle, or fascia) out of the surgical field. Allis tissue forceps are used to grasp and hold tissue but are not retractors. Mayo and Metzenbaum scissors are cutting instruments, and rongeurs are used to remove bone.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following represents the normal resting heart rate range for an adult dog?

A 40 to 60 beats per minute

B 60 to 140 beats per minute

C 120 to 200 beats per minute

D 150 to 250 beats per minute

E 200 to 300 beats per minute

ANSWER B

WHY The normal resting heart rate for an adult dog is approximately 60 to 140 beats per minute, with smaller breeds generally having faster heart rates and larger breeds slower rates. Option A (40-60 bpm) is more consistent with normal adult horse heart rates. Option C (120-200 bpm) reflects normal feline heart rates. Options D and E are too high for a normal adult dog.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

Which blood cell type is primarily responsible for carrying oxygen from the lungs to body tissues in mammals?

A Leukocytes

B Thrombocytes

C Erythrocytes

D Lymphocytes

E Neutrophils

ANSWER C

WHY Erythrocytes (red blood cells) contain hemoglobin and are responsible for transporting oxygen from the lungs to the tissues and returning carbon dioxide to the lungs. Leukocytes and lymphocytes are white blood cells involved in immune defense. Thrombocytes (platelets) are involved in clotting. Neutrophils are a type of white blood cell involved in phagocytosis.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following best describes the purpose of collimation in veterinary radiography?

A To increase the heat capacity of the X-ray tube

B To decrease exposure time by increasing milliamperage

C To limit the size and shape of the primary X-ray beam to the area of interest

D To convert X-rays into visible light on the image

E To increase the kilovoltage required for the exposure

ANSWER C

WHY Collimation restricts the primary X-ray beam to the area of clinical interest, which reduces scatter radiation, improves image contrast, and decreases radiation exposure to the patient and personnel. Options A and D describe unrelated equipment functions. Option B is incorrect because collimation does not change milliamperage or exposure time. Option E is incorrect because collimation is independent of kilovoltage settings.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

Which piece of monitoring equipment is most appropriate for continuously measuring the percentage of oxygen saturation of hemoglobin in an anesthetized patient?

A Doppler blood pressure monitor

B Capnograph

C Pulse oximeter

D Electrocardiograph

E Esophageal stethoscope

ANSWER C

WHY A pulse oximeter measures the oxygen saturation of hemoglobin (SpO2) non-invasively. A capnograph measures end-tidal CO2, an ECG measures electrical activity of the heart, a Doppler measures blood pressure, and an esophageal stethoscope is used to auscult heart sounds and respiration.

QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

A veterinarian prescribes metronidazole for a dog. This medication is classified as which of the following?

A Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor

B Nitroimidazole antimicrobial and antiprotozoal agent

C Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)

D Opioid analgesic

E Corticosteroid

ANSWER B

WHY Metronidazole is a nitroimidazole antibiotic with activity against anaerobic bacteria and certain protozoa such as Giardia. ACE inhibitors (e.g., enalapril) are used for cardiac disease. Opioids provide analgesia. NSAIDs reduce inflammation and pain. Corticosteroids have anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive effects.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following is the most appropriate restraint technique for safely administering a subcutaneous injection to a cooperative, calm adult cat?

A Place the cat in a full-body squeeze cage

B Use a snare pole around the neck

C Hold the cat by the scruff with one hand and use the other to administer the injection, or have an assistant gently restrain the cat

D Wrap the cat tightly in a towel with the head exposed only for intubation

E Place an Elizabethan collar and allow the cat to back into a corner

ANSWER C

WHY For a cooperative, calm adult cat, minimal restraint such as scruffing or having an assistant gently hold the cat is generally sufficient for a subcutaneous injection. Full-body squeeze cages and snare poles are reserved for fractious or feral animals where other restraint fails. A full towel wrap (burrito style) is more commonly used for more invasive procedures or for fractious cats, not a routine SQ injection. An Elizabethan collar alone does not provide restraint for injection.

QUESTION 9 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are considered normal deciduous (baby) teeth in a puppy? (Choose two.)

A Incisors

B Canines

C Carnassial teeth

D Molars

E Premolars

ANSWER A · B

WHY Puppies have 28 deciduous teeth consisting of incisors, canines, and premolars. They do not have deciduous molars or carnassials (which are the upper fourth premolar and lower first molar, both permanent teeth). The full adult dog dentition includes 42 teeth: incisors, canines, premolars, and molars.