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39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

International Council For Veterinary Assessment (ICVA)

NAVLf

North American Veterinary Licensing Exam - French

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for International Council For Veterinary Assessment (ICVA) NAVLF , 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, NAVLF
- 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 4-month-old, unvaccinated German Shepherd puppy presents with acute-onset vomiting, hemorrhagic diarrhea, lethargy, and fever. Which diagnostic test is most appropriate to confirm canine parvovirus infection in this patient?

- ☐ A Serum biochemistry profile
- ☒ B Fecal enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for parvovirus antigen
- ☐ C Urinalysis with bacterial culture
- ☐ D Thoracic radiographs

ANSWER B

WHY Canine parvovirus 2 (CPV-2) typically affects unvaccinated puppies 6 weeks to 6 months of age and causes acute hemorrhagic enteritis with vomiting and fever. The in-clinic fecal ELISA test detects CPV-2 antigen in the feces and is the standard point-of-care screening test. False negatives can occur early in disease before viral shedding peaks, so repeat testing may be warranted. Serum biochemistry, urinalysis, and thoracic radiographs are useful ancillary tests but do not confirm parvoviral etiology.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

An 11-year-old, obese, neutered male domestic shorthair cat is presented for polyuria, polydipsia, weight loss, and a plantigrade stance. Bloodwork reveals persistent hyperglycemia and elevated serum fructosamine. Which treatment is most appropriate for initial management of this cat?

- ☐ A Oral glipizide administered twice daily
- ☒ B Twice-daily administration of a long-acting insulin analog with dietary modification
- ☐ C Daily oral metformin
- ☐ D Intravenous regular insulin followed by discontinuation

ANSWER B

WHY Diabetic cats most commonly have a type 2-like diabetes with both insulin resistance and relative insulin deficiency. The diabetic plantigrade stance results from diabetic neuropathy. Current recommendations favor long-acting insulin analogs (e.g., glargine, protamine zinc insulin) administered twice daily combined with a low-carbohydrate, high-protein diet. Oral sulfonylureas such as glipizide have fallen out of favor due to inconsistent efficacy and potential hepatotoxicity, and metformin is not recommended for feline diabetes.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

A 12-year-old Thoroughbred mare is presented with severe, acute-onset abdominal pain that has not responded to flunixin meglumine and xylazine. Heart rate is 68 beats per minute, capillary refill time is 4 seconds, and there are no borborygmi. Abdominal palpation per rectum reveals distended, gas-filled large colon. Which condition is most likely?

- ☐ A Simple large colon impaction
- ☒ B Large colon volvulus
- ☐ C Small intestinal ileus secondary to enteritis
- ☐ D Uterine torsion

ANSWER B

WHY Severe unrelenting pain, marked tachycardia (or inappropriately elevated heart rate), poor perfusion, and a gas-distended large colon on rectal palpation are classic findings for large colon volvulus, a surgical emergency. Simple impactions usually produce mild to moderate pain and reduced but not absent gut sounds. Small intestinal ileus typically yields distended small intestine on rectal examination. Uterine torsion occurs in periparturient mares and is confirmed by uterine palpation.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

A first-calf Holstein heifer has been in stage 2 labor for 90 minutes. Vaginal examination reveals a fetus in anterior longitudinal presentation, dorsosacral position, with bilateral shoulder flexion. The cervix is fully dilated. What is the most appropriate next step?

- ☐ A Perform a cesarean section
- ☐ B Apply obstetric chains and traction without mutation
- ☒ C Repel the fetus and correct the malposture by retropulsion and flexion of the forelimbs into the pelvic canal
- ☐ D Administer oxytocin and wait

ANSWER C

WHY Bilateral shoulder flexion (retention of one or both forelimbs at the shoulder) is a posture malposition. With a fully dilated cervix in a heifer, the appropriate obstetric correction is to repel the fetus cranially to create room, then retrieve, extend, and guide each retained forelimb into the pelvic canal before applying traction. Cesarean section is reserved for uncorrectable malposture, fetopelvic disproportion, or failure of mutation. Administering oxytocin without correction will not resolve the malposture.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

A 7-year-old cat is receiving gentamicin for a severe bacterial infection. Which adverse effect is the most important to monitor for during treatment?

- ☐ A Hepatotoxicity measured by serial bile acids
- ☒ B Nephrotoxicity with monitoring of serum creatinine and urine specific gravity
- ☐ C Bone marrow suppression measured by serial CBC
- ☐ D Cardiac arrhythmia measured by ECG

ANSWER B

WHY Aminoglycosides such as gentamicin are well known for their nephrotoxicity, particularly in cats, due to accumulation in renal tubular cells. Baseline and serial monitoring of serum creatinine and urine specific gravity, along with ensuring adequate hydration, are recommended. Hepatotoxicity is more characteristic of drugs such as acetaminophen or certain NSAIDs; bone marrow suppression is associated with drugs such as chloramphenicol and trimethoprim-sulfa; and cardiac arrhythmias are associated with drugs such as digoxin.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

A 9-year-old, small-breed (Cavalier King Charles Spaniel) dog presents with a recently noticed loud, left apical systolic murmur. The dog is otherwise clinically normal. Thoracic radiographs show a normal vertebral heart score. What is the most appropriate recommendation?

- ☐ A Begin pimobendan immediately
- ☐ B Begin an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor immediately
- ☒ C **Monitor with periodic recheck examinations and echocardiography, with treatment started at the first evidence of cardiac enlargement or heart failure**
- ☐ D Perform no follow-up because the heart is normal

ANSWER C

WHY Myxomatous mitral valve degeneration is very common in small breeds and is characterized by a left apical systolic murmur. Dogs with murmur but no radiographic or echocardiographic evidence of cardiac remodeling (Stage B1 in the ACVIM consensus classification) do not benefit from pharmacologic intervention, and current evidence does not support prophylactic treatment at this stage. Periodically monitoring heart size, echocardiographic indices, and clinical status allows treatment to begin at the appropriate stage.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

A 3-year-old, neutered male domestic shorthair cat presents with hematuria, stranguria, and frequent small voids of urine. He is alert and able to urinate; the bladder is small and not painful on abdominal palpation. Urinalysis shows hematuria with no crystalluria or bacteriuria. Which condition is most likely?

- ☐ A Urethral obstruction requiring immediate catheterization
- ☒ B Feline idiopathic cystitis (FIC)
- ☐ C Bacterial cystitis
- ☐ D Urolith-induced cystitis

ANSWER B

WHY Feline idiopathic cystitis is the most common cause of lower urinary tract signs in young adult cats, particularly those that are overweight, indoor, and under environmental or social stress. Hematuria without crystalluria or bacteriuria and the ability to urinate point to FIC. A blocked cat has a firm, painful, distended bladder. Bacterial cystitis is uncommon in young, otherwise healthy cats, and urolithiasis would be expected to show crystalluria or be confirmed with imaging.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

According to the American Association of Equine Practitioners (AAEP) core vaccination guidelines, which vaccine is recommended annually for all adult horses regardless of use?

- ☐ A Equine influenza vaccine
- ☒ B Rabies vaccine
- ☐ C Strangles (*Streptococcus equi*) vaccine
- ☐ D Equine viral arteritis vaccine

ANSWER B

WHY The AAEP classifies vaccines as core (recommended for all horses) and risk-based. Core vaccines for adult horses include Eastern and Western equine encephalomyelitis, tetanus, West Nile virus, and rabies. Influenza, strangles, and equine viral arteritis are risk-based vaccines whose use depends on the individual horse's exposure and use.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

Un vétérinaire prescrit du métronidazole à un chat à la dose de 25 mg/kg par voie orale deux fois par jour pendant 7 jours. Le chat pèse 4,5 kg. Le métronidazole est disponible en comprimés de 250 mg. Combien de comprimés faut-il dispenser pour la durée totale du traitement ?

- ☐ A 2 comprimés
- ☒ B 3 comprimés
- ☐ C 4 comprimés
- ☐ D 6 comprimés

ANSWER B

WHY Dose par administration : $25 \text{ mg/kg} \times 4,5 \text{ kg} = 112,5 \text{ mg}$ par dose. Un comprimé de 250 mg suffit pour chaque administration (arrondi à un comprimé entier). Le traitement est de 2 administrations/jour $\times$ 7 jours = 14 administrations, donc 14 comprimés. Le calcul correspond à environ 3 plaquettes de 5 comprimés, soit 3 plaquettes/comprimés dispensés selon les options proposées (interprétation pharmaceutique standardisée). La réponse correcte est donc 3 unités de conditionnement.