

NAVLE Practice Test



Sections

1. Small Animal Medicine
2. Large Animal Medicine
3. Pharmacology
4. Pathology
5. Diagnostics
6. Surgery & Anesthesia
7. Public Health & Preventive Medicine
8. Clinical Reasoning / Mixed
9. Answer Key



Small Animal Medicine

1. A 7-year-old dog presents with polyuria, polydipsia, weight loss, and cataracts. Which condition is most likely?
 - A. Hypoadrenocorticism
 - B. Diabetes mellitus
 - C. Hyperthyroidism
 - D. Chronic kidney disease
2. Which heart murmur is most commonly associated with myxomatous mitral valve disease in dogs?
 - A. Right-sided systolic murmur
 - B. Left apical systolic murmur
 - C. Continuous murmur
 - D. Diastolic murmur
3. A cat with acute dyspnea, open-mouth breathing, and muffled heart sounds most likely has:
 - A. Asthma
 - B. Pleural effusion
 - C. Pneumonia
 - D. Pulmonary edema
4. Which parasite is transmitted by mosquitoes and affects dogs?
 - A. Toxocara canis
 - B. Dipylidium caninum
 - C. Dirofilaria immitis
 - D. Ancylostoma caninum
5. A dog with chronic vomiting and diarrhea has low albumin and ascites. What condition is most likely?
 - A. Pancreatitis
 - B. Protein-losing enteropathy
 - C. Megaesophagus
 - D. Addison's disease



Large Animal Medicine

6. A dairy cow with decreased appetite, reduced milk production, and ketone odor on breath most likely has:
- A. Milk fever
 - B. Ketosis
 - C. Displaced abomasum
 - D. Mastitis
7. Which mineral deficiency is associated with white muscle disease in calves?
- A. Copper
 - B. Selenium
 - C. Iron
 - D. Zinc
8. A horse with acute severe abdominal pain, sweating, and rolling is most likely experiencing:
- A. Gastric ulcer
 - B. Colic
 - C. Laminitis
 - D. Tetanus
9. Which disease causes abortion storms in sheep and goats?
- A. Brucellosis
 - B. Chlamydia abortus
 - C. Bluetongue
 - D. Foot rot
10. A cow with hypocalcemia most commonly presents with:
- A. Tremors and hyperexcitability
 - B. Recumbency and muscle weakness
 - C. Diarrhea
 - D. Fever



Pharmacology

11. Which drug is an NSAID commonly used in dogs?
 - A. Prednisone
 - B. Carprofen
 - C. Furosemide
 - D. Enrofloxacin

12. Aminoglycoside antibiotics are most associated with which adverse effect?
 - A. Hepatotoxicity
 - B. Nephrotoxicity
 - C. Bone marrow suppression
 - D. Hypoglycemia

13. Which anesthetic agent provides analgesia and dissociative anesthesia?
 - A. Propofol
 - B. Ketamine
 - C. Isoflurane
 - D. Diazepam

14. Which class of drugs should NOT be used in dehydrated animals due to kidney risk?
 - A. Beta blockers
 - B. NSAIDs
 - C. Antihistamines
 - D. Opioids

15. Which antibiotic is bacteriostatic rather than bactericidal?
 - A. Penicillin
 - B. Cephalosporin
 - C. Tetracycline
 - D. Aminoglycoside



Pathology

16. **Caseous lymphadenitis in sheep is caused by:**
- A. *Mycobacterium bovis*
 - B. *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis*
 - C. *Listeria monocytogenes*
 - D. *Pasteurella multocida*
17. **Which lesion is associated with chronic liver disease?**
- A. Fatty change
 - B. Cirrhosis
 - C. Hyperplasia
 - D. Necrosis only
18. **A dog with pale mucous membranes and regenerative anemia most likely has:**
- A. Iron deficiency
 - B. Hemolysis
 - C. Bone marrow failure
 - D. Chronic disease
19. **Which tumor is most common in dogs?**
- A. Lymphoma
 - B. Mast cell tumor
 - C. Osteosarcoma
 - D. Hemangiosarcoma
20. **Coagulation disorders due to rodenticide toxicity are caused by deficiency of:**
- A. Calcium
 - B. Vitamin A
 - C. Vitamin K
 - D. Vitamin D



Diagnostics

21. Which test evaluates kidney concentrating ability?
- A. BUN
 - B. Creatinine
 - C. Urine specific gravity
 - D. ALT
22. The most appropriate test for diagnosing heartworm disease is:
- A. Fecal flotation
 - B. Antigen test
 - C. PCR of saliva
 - D. Urinalysis
23. Radiographs showing air-fluid lines in the stomach suggest:
- A. Gastritis
 - B. GDV
 - C. Megaesophagus
 - D. Foreign body
24. Which blood cell increases during allergic reactions?
- A. Neutrophils
 - B. Eosinophils
 - C. Basophils
 - D. Monocytes
25. Which imaging modality is best for soft tissue contrast?
- A. Radiography
 - B. Ultrasound
 - C. CT
 - D. MRI



Surgery & Anesthesia

26. Which condition is a surgical emergency in dogs?
- A. Chronic otitis
 - B. Gastric dilatation-volvulus
 - C. Cystitis
 - D. Hip dysplasia
27. Proper aseptic technique includes:
- A. Alcohol-only prep
 - B. Sterile gloves and instruments
 - C. Tap water rinse
 - D. Non-sterile drapes
28. Which suture pattern is best for closing skin?
- A. Simple interrupted
 - B. Ford interlocking
 - C. Connell
 - D. Cushing
29. Which anesthetic complication is most dangerous?
- A. Hypothermia
 - B. Hypotension
 - C. Bradycardia
 - D. Vomiting
30. Post-operative pain in dogs is best managed with:
- A. Antibiotics only
 - B. Multimodal analgesia
 - C. Sedatives only
 - D. Fluids



Public Health & Preventive Medicine

31. Rabies is transmitted primarily through:
- A. Urine
 - B. Feces
 - C. Saliva
 - D. Airborne droplets
32. Which disease is zoonotic?
- A. Feline leukemia
 - B. Canine distemper
 - C. Leptospirosis
 - D. Parvovirus
33. Meat inspection primarily aims to protect:
- A. Farmers
 - B. Veterinarians
 - C. Public health
 - D. Slaughterhouse workers
34. Which parasite is zoonotic and associated with dog feces?
- A. Giardia
 - B. Toxocara
 - C. Coccidia
 - D. Isospora
35. Core vaccines for dogs include all **EXCEPT**:
- A. Rabies
 - B. Distemper
 - C. Parvovirus
 - D. Bordetella



Clinical Reasoning

36. A dehydrated dog should receive which type of fluid initially?

- A. Hypotonic
- B. Isotonic crystalloids
- C. Hypertonic saline only
- D. Colloids only

37. A cat with hyperthyroidism is most likely to have:

- A. Weight gain
- B. Bradycardia
- C. Weight loss and polyphagia
- D. Hypothermia

38. Which condition causes hindlimb paralysis in cats due to thromboembolism?

- A. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- B. Asthma
- C. Renal failure
- D. Hyperthyroidism

39. The most common cause of pancreatitis in dogs is:

- A. Viral infection
- B. Trauma
- C. High-fat diet
- D. Neoplasia

40. Which electrolyte abnormality is seen with Addison's disease?

- A. Hypernatremia
- B. Hypokalemia
- C. Hyponatremia and hyperkalemia
- D. Hypercalcemia

41. A dog with IMHA would most likely have:

- A. Thrombocytosis
- B. Spherocytes
- C. Hypoproteinemia
- D. Leukopenia



Clinical Reasoning

42. Which organism causes kennel cough?

- A. Bordetella bronchiseptica
- B. Streptococcus canis
- C. E. coli
- D. Mycoplasma bovis

43. Which test best confirms Cushing's disease?

- A. CBC
- B. ACTH stimulation test
- C. Urinalysis
- D. Fecal exam

44. Laminitis in horses is associated with:

- A. Excess carbohydrate intake
- B. Low calcium
- C. Viral infection
- D. Trauma only

45. Which drug is contraindicated in cats?

- A. Amoxicillin
- B. Acetaminophen
- C. Buprenorphine
- D. Clindamycin

46. Which disease is caused by a prion?

- A. Rabies
- B. BSE
- C. Anthrax
- D. Leptospirosis



Clinical Reasoning

47. Which lab finding suggests dehydration?

- A. Low PCV
- B. High PCV and total protein
- C. Low sodium
- D. Low BUN

48. A cow with a "ping" on auscultation likely has:

- A. Pneumonia
- B. Displaced abomasum
- C. Peritonitis
- D. Mastitis

49. Which hormone is produced by the pancreas?

- A. Cortisol
- B. Insulin
- C. Thyroxine
- D. Aldosterone

50. Which condition is most associated with sudden death in large breed dogs?

- A. Chronic kidney disease
- B. Dilated cardiomyopathy
- C. Hypothyroidism
- D. Arthritis



Answer Key

1. B – Diabetes mellitus
2. B – Left apical systolic murmur
3. B – Pleural effusion
4. C – *Dirofilaria immitis*
5. B – Protein-losing enteropathy
6. B – Ketosis
7. B – Selenium
8. B – Colic
9. B – *Chlamydia abortus*
10. B – Recumbency and muscle weakness
11. B – Carprofen
12. B – Nephrotoxicity
13. B – Ketamine
14. B – NSAIDs
15. C – Tetracycline
16. B – *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis*
17. B – Cirrhosis
18. B – Hemolysis
19. B – Mast cell tumor
20. C – Vitamin K
21. C – Urine specific gravity
22. B – Antigen test
23. B – GDV
24. B – Eosinophils
25. D – MRI
26. B – Gastric dilatation-volvulus
27. B – Sterile gloves and instruments
28. A – Simple interrupted
29. B – Hypotension
30. B – Multimodal analgesia
31. C – Saliva
32. C – Leptospirosis
33. C – Public health
34. B – *Toxocara*
35. D – *Bordetella*
36. B – Isotonic crystalloids
37. C – Weight loss and polyphagia
38. A – Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
39. C – High-fat diet
40. C – Hyponatremia and hyperkalemia
41. B – Spherocytes
42. A – *Bordetella bronchiseptica*
43. B – ACTH stimulation test
44. A – Excess carbohydrate intake
45. B – Acetaminophen
46. B – BSE
47. B – High PCV and total protein
48. B – Displaced abomasum
49. B – Insulin
50. B – Dilated cardiomyopathy

