

ACVO Examination Sample Written Questions March 2013

**Q1)**

According to a study by Betbeze et al in 2006, which of the following statements regarding in-vitro fungicidal activity of silver sulfadiazine (SSD) and natamycin is **correct**?

- A. Silver sulfadiazine was fungicidal against all of the fungal isolates
- B. Some *Fusarium sp.* isolates were resistant to silver sulfadiazine
- C. Natamycin was fungicidal against all fungal isolates
- D. Some *Aspergillus sp.* isolates were resistant to natamycin

ANSWER: A

**Q2)**

In a 2004 study by Ledbetter, et al., the reported frequency of anterior chamber contamination with viable microorganisms was \_\_\_\_\_ and cultures were positive for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 34.3%; only bacterial organisms
- B. 22.7%; only bacterial organisms
- C. 34.3%; only fungal organisms
- D. 22.7%; both bacterial and fungal organisms

ANSWER: D

**Q3)**

Lesions of the facial nerve proximal to the geniculate ganglion cause which of the following abnormalities?

- A. Paralysis of the levator palpebrae superioris muscle and decreased tear production
- B. Paralysis of the orbicularis oculi muscle and decreased tear production
- C. Paralysis of the orbicularis oculi muscle
- D. Paralysis of the levator palpebrae superioris muscle

ANSWER: B

**Q4)**

In the study by Williams et al. 2000, ophthalmic atropine 1% administered topically every hour:

- A. Resulted in reduced gut motility in all horses, signs of colic in most horses, and no changes in heart rate
- B. Resulted in reduced gut motility in most horses, signs of colic in most horses, and elevated heart rate in all horses
- C. Resulted in reduced gut motility in all horses, signs of colic in all horses, and no changes in the heart rate
- D. Resulted in reduced gut motility in all horses and signs of colic in all horses, and reduction in the heart rate in most horses

ANSWER: A

**Q5)**

In Bussieres et al. 2004 study on porcine small intestinal submucosa (SIS) for repair of corneal defects, which of the following was found?

- A. Use of SIS in cats is not recommended due to rapid post-operative immune rejection and dehiscence of the graft.
- B. Complications after SIS implantation in equine corneas included progressive keratomalacia, chronic aqueous humor leakage, endophthalmitis, and blindness
- C. The collagen structure of SIS is highly susceptible to collagenases, limiting its usefulness in keratomalacia
- D. SIS was an effective and safe alternative to traditional implantation materials in dogs, with little rejection or infection identified.

ANSWER: D

**Q6)**

Which of the following species has the lowest accommodative ability?

- A. Cat
- B. Dog
- C. Horse
- D. Chicken

ANSWER: C

**Q7)**

According to van der Woerd et al 1998, which of the following statements concerning the topical application of 2% pilocarpine in the horse is correct?

- A. Maximal decrease in mean vertical pupil diameter occurred 4 hours after treatment
- B. The decrease in mean vertical pupil size was comparable to that seen in dogs treated with pilocarpine
- C. A significant variation in IOP and pupil size occurred from 8am to 8pm
- D. After multiple twice-daily applications, a trend toward a decrease in IOP was seen

ANSWER: A

**Q8)**

According to Ollivier et al. 2004, retinal tapeta lucida can be classified into which two groups?

- A. Lipid type and guanine type
- B. Lipid type and taurine type
- C. Cholesterol type and guanine type
- D. Cholesterol type and taurine type

ANSWER: A

**Q9)**

According to the study by Sauer et al in 2003, which of the following statements regarding changes in antibiotic resistance in equine bacterial ulcerative keratitis is **correct**?

- A. *Staphylococcus aureus* was the most common organism isolated
- B. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was sensitive to ampicillin
- C. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* had an increase in resistance to gentamicin and tobramycin
- D. There was no significant change in the resistance of bacterial organisms to antibiotics over the 10 years of the study

ANSWER: C

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**Q10)#**

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In the dog, which of the following structures is of neural ectodermal origin?

- A. Ciliary body stroma
- B. Iris stroma
- C. Ciliary muscle
- D. Iris dilator muscle

ANSWER: D