What is true about diagnosis of metabolic bone disease using CT in chelonians?

1. Radiographs are the most sensitive tool for early diagnosis.
2. Cortical bone will show effects of changes secondary to MBD before trabecular bone.
3. Bony changes due to MBD were found to be reversible based on serial CT scans
4. Pathologic fractures are more common in chelonians than other reptiles
5. Densitometry is a qualitative measurement of bone density using radiology.

Answer: b

According to a recent retrospective, which class of bacteria are most commonly isolated from ill chelonians?

1. Gram negative
2. Gram positive
3. Acid fast
4. Bacteria lacking a cell wall
5. Mixed populations

Answer: a

What may be considered the most sensitive indicator of peripheral nociception in the red-footed tortoise (*Chelonoidis carbonaria*)?

1. Saline injection IM
2. Toe-pinch
3. Neck withdrawal
4. Tail pinch
5. Palpebral reflex

Answer: D

Which of the following is a good antibiotic choice for a gram negative species found within a tortoise abscess?

1. Amoxicillin
2. Gentamicin
3. Polymyxin B
4. Amikacin
5. Enrofloxacin

Answer: D

In the images below of an endoscopic evaluation of *Chelonoidis porteri*, please name the following structures: k, t, o, a, and d.

Answer:

K: kidney

T: testicle

O: ovary

A: adrenal gland

D: oviduct

**Practice Question:** A red-footed tortoise (*Chelonoidis carbonarius*) presents for a skin abscess. Which of the following would be the best empirical antibiotic choice?

1. Amikacin
2. Metronidazole
3. Chloramphenicol
4. Enrofloxacin
5. Oxytetracycline

Answer: A

**Practice Question:** What granulocyte can potentially skew white blood cell estimates obtained via the Leukopet™ system when present in large numbers?

Answer: Lymphocytes

**Practice Question:** Describe the anatomy of the subcarapacial sinus/vessel

Answer: Anastomosis of caudal branch of external jugular & common intercostal veins, along midline just cranial to the eighth cervical vertebrae

**ASSESSMENT OF DISEASE RISK ASSOCIATED WITH POTENTIAL REMOVAL OF ANTHROPOGENIC BARRIERS TO MOJAVE DESERT TORTOISE (GOPHERUS AGASSIZII) POPULATION CONNECTIVITY**

Burgess TL, Braun J, Witte CL, Lamberski N, Field KJ, Allison LJ, Averill-Murray RC, Drake KK, Nussear KE, Esque TC, Rideout BA.

Journal of Wildlife Diseases 2021;57(3):579-589

Which of the following is true regarding upper respiratory tract disease in the enclosed release and the wild Mojave Desert tortoise populations?

1. The most common clinical sign was oculonasal discharge
2. *Mycoplasma agassizii* was associated with clinical signs
3. Equal prevalence was found in the release and wild populations
4. The most prevalent infectious agent was Testudinid Herpesvirus-2
5. There was a high rate of seroconversion in the wild population

Answer: B

**EMYDID HERPESVIRUS 1 INFECTIONS IN WESTERN POND TURTLES (ACTINEMYS MARMORATA) AND A RED-EARED SLIDER (TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA ELEGANS) WITH FATAL AND NONFATAL OUTCOMES**

Sim RR, Ossiboff RJ, Nelson J, Oddo T.

Journal of Zoo and Wildlife Medicine 2021;52(4):1275–1279

Which of the following is a novel lesion found in Emydid herpesvirus-1 infection in the western pond turtle?

1. Hepatocellular necrosis
2. Necrotizing splenitis
3. Interstitial pneumonia
4. Nonsuppurative meningoencephalitis
5. Necrohemorrhagic enterocolitis

Answer: E

**Epidemiology of Emydoidea herpesvirus 1 in free-ranging Blanding's turtles (Emydoidea blandingii) from Illinois.**

Lindemann DM, Allender MC, Thompson D, Glowacki GA, Newman EM, Adamovicz LA, Smith RL.

Journal of Zoo and Wildlife Medicine. 2019;50(3):547-556.

Which of the following was associated with Emydoidea herpesvirus 1 shedding in Blanding’s turtles in Illinois?

1. Oral plaques
2. Male sex
3. Nesting season
4. Cold weather
5. County of origin

Answer: C