Which of the following is true in regards to administering cabergoline and deslorelin to quail?

1. Deslorelin is a gonadotropin antagonist while cabergoline is a dopamine agonist
2. Cabergoline was found to inhibit prolactin production in egg laying quail
3. Lowest prolactin levels were found to be in non-laying molting females
4. Deslorelin implant failures are not common in the Japanese quail
5. Decreased egg production seen within the first few days of deslorelin implantation

Answer: C

What was the most common complication found in vesectomizing quail using the caudal internal approach?

1. Common iliac vein hemorrhage
2. Paralysis
3. Infection
4. Ureter transection
5. Intestinal perforation

Answer: D; the most common complication overall was A; however, in this particular procedure D was the cause of death in all birds

Which drug is a synthetic neuroactive steroid that binds to the gamma aminobutyric acid subtype A receptor in the CNS resulting in neuronal cell hyperpolarization and inhibition of action potential propagation?

1. Ketamine
2. Tiletamine
3. Gabapentin
4. Midazolam
5. Alfaxalone

Answer: E

*Source: all the alfaxalone chicken papers*

In a crossover study comparing intramuscular alfaxalone-midazolam and butorphanol-midazolam in Rhode Island Red Hens, which was more likely to occur when hens received alfaxalone opposed to butorphanol?

1. Spontaneous arousal
2. Endotracheal intubation
3. Loss of nociception
4. Radiographic positioning
5. Apnea and bradycardia

Answer: D

*Source: Knutson, Kyra A., et al. "Effects of Intramuscular* ***Alfaxalone*** *and Midazolam Compared With Midazolam and Butorphanol in Rhode Island Red Hens (Gallus gallus domesticus)." JAMS 2022.*

In a crossover study comparing intramuscular alfaxalone-ketamine and alfaxalone-midazolam in chickens, which was more likely to occur when chickens received ketamine opposed to midazolam?

1. Poor quality induction
2. Less reliable sedation
3. Decreased heart rate
4. Response to noxious stimuli
5. Prolonged recovery

Answer: A – chickens that received ketamine had moderate excitation during induction in which the authors are concerned poses risk of injury

*Source: Chang et al.. "Comparison of sedative effects of* ***alfaxalone****-ketamine and* ***Alfaxalone****-midazolam administered intramuscularly in chickens." JAMS 2022.*

Which is true regarding alfaxalone combination sedation protocols in chickens?

1. Hyperexcitation at time of induction is common
2. Pre-medication is not recommended due to prolonged recoveries
3. Intubation should be performed due to associated apnea
4. Intramuscular route should be avoided due to muscle necrosis
5. Low doses can quickly result in loss of noxious stimuli

Answer: A – common in multiple studies with multiple combinations and alfax doses

*Source: all the alfaxalone chicken papers*

[**Adult chicken hens (*Gallus gallus*) have measurable circulating plasma symmetric dimethylarginine via liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry**](https://doi.org/10.2460/ajvr.22.12.0222)

**Practice Question:** Which of the following is true in regards to symmetric dimethylarginine (SDMA)?

1. SDMA circulates in chicken plasma in higher concentrations compared to mammals
2. SDMA is shown to differ amongst breeds in mammalian species
3. Chicken SDMA can be measured with high throughput IA
4. SDMA can be a specific biomarker for avian species
5. Age, sex, and lean body mass has a big effect on SDMA concentrations

**Answer:** B

[**Clinicopathologic, Gross Necropsy, and Histopathologic Effects of High-Dose, Repeated Meloxicam Administration in Rhode Island Red Chickens (*Gallus gallus domesticus*)**](https://doi.org/10.1647/20-00070)

**Practice Question:** Which one of the following mechanisms is not thought to cause NSAID-induced nephrotoxicity in birds?

1. Renal vasoconstriction
2. Increasing reactive oxygen species
3. Interfering with the p-amino-hippuric acid channels
4. Decreased uric acid transport
5. Zero-order pharmacokinetics (accumulation)

**Answer:** A

[**Clinicopathologic Findings in Chickens (*Gallus gallus domesticus*) Administered Amikacin Through Intravenous Regional Limb Perfusion**](https://doi.org/10.1647/21-00013)

**Practice Question:** What gross renal lesions would you expect to see in a chicken treated with regional limb perfusion using amikacin?

**Answer:** None, none of the chickens in one study had grossly appreciable pathology on necropsy following three doses of regional limb perfusion using amikacin

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**Comparison of anesthetic efficacy of lidocaine and bupivacaine in spinal anesthesia in chickens.**

Khamisabadi, Ali, Siamak Kazemi-Darabadi, and Ghasem Akbari

Question:

Which of the following statements is true regarding spinal anesthesia in chickens?

A. Onset of action of bupivacaine was independent of bupivacaine dosage.

B. Lidocaine had a significantly prolonged onset of action compared to all dosages of bupivacaine.

C. Subarachnoid injection of bupivacaine produced effective anesthesia in the caudal coelomic area of chickens for > 30 minutes.

D. Epidural injection of lidocaine produced effective anesthesia in the caudal coelomic area of chickens for approximately 20 minutes.

E. The duration of action of bupivacaine was independent of bupivacaine dosage.

Answer:  C

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**Effect of hooding on physiological parameters during manual restraint in Rhode Island Red Hybrid Hens (*Gallus gallus domesticus)*.**

Ciro Cococcetta, Thomas Coutant, Albert Phouratsamay, Graham Zoller, Sophie Bagur, Minh Huynh

Question:

Which of the following statements is true regarding the effect of hooding on physiological parameters during manual restraint in Rhode Island red hybrid hens?

A. Heart rate variability increases in times of acute stress due to increased input from the sympathetic nervous system.

B. Hooded hens were found to have significantly higher heart rates when compared to nonhooded hens.

C. Nonhooded hens were found to have significantly lower respiratory rates when compared to hooded hens.

D. Heart rate variability was significantly higher in hooded hens when compared to nonhooded hens.

E. Cloacal temperatures significantly decreased over time, independent of hooding.

Answer: D