**Student Reading Assignments - UPDATED**

**CBS 817, Fall 2024**

**Cervids**

* 1. Reference: Traguilidae, Moschidae, and Cervidae, Chapter 62—Fowler’s Zoo and

Wildlife Animal Medicine, 8th edition.

**Which species of deer does not grow and shed antlers each year?**

1. Chinese water deer
2. Reindeer
3. Sambar deer
4. Sika deer

**In which species do both males and females grow antlers?**

1. Caribou
2. Elk
3. Roe deer
4. European fallow deer

**Ratites**

* 1. Reference: Ratites, Chapter 9—Fowler’s Zoo and Wildlife Animal Medicine, 8th

edition.

**What is the most common reason to perform a proventriculotomy in a ratite?**

1. Neoplasia
2. Nematode impaction
3. Congenital stenosis
4. Foreign body

**Why would you NOT want to use potentiated opioids in a ratite for anesthesia? *(according to this reference)***

1. Apnea during anesthesia
2. Prolonged induction
3. Excessive volume of induction drugs
4. Inability to administer intravenously

**Reptile Anatomy and Physiology**

* 1. Reference: Divers, Reptile Medicine and Surgery, 3rd edition – Chapter 9: Lizard taxonomy, anatomy, and physiology.

**How does the spinal cord of lizard differ from a mammal?**

1. It lacks a cauda equina
2. It contains a glycogen body
3. It lacks a intrathecal space
4. It contains a large subarachnoid space

**How could you determine radiographically if an adult monitor lizard is a male?**

1. Large intracoelomic testicles
2. Mineralized hemipenes
3. Presence of a baculum
4. Lack of mineralized ova

**Pelicaniformes and Shorebirds**

* 1. Reference: Pelecaniformes, Chapter 12—Fowler’s Zoo and Wildlife Animal Medicine, 8th edition.

**What are the most common signs of brevitoxicosis in cormorants?**

1. Regurgitation, hyporexia, diarrhea
2. Ataxia, disorientation, and intention tremors
3. Acute death with no antemortem clinical signs
4. Hematochezia, petechia of the oral cavity

**In which Pelecaniformes species has fenbendazole toxicity been reported?**

* + 1. Pink-backed pelican
		2. Magnificent frigatebird
		3. Northern gannet
		4. Double-crested cormorant

**Aquatic Quarantine**

* 1. Reference: Quarantine of fish and aquatic invertebrates in public display aquaria, Chapter 26, Fowler’s Zoo and Wildlife Animal Medicine: Current Therapy, 7th edition.

**Copper treatments can lead to fatal toxicity in which groups of aquatic animals?**

* + 1. Elasmobranchs
		2. Cyprinidae
		3. Salmonids
		4. Cyprinodontiformes

**Why are quarantine systems at high risk for ammonia toxicity?**

1. Lack of a biological filter
2. Sudden increases in biomass of the system
3. Increased salinity with parasitic treatments
4. Variable pH that occurs through the quarantine

**Miscellaneous wildlife diseases**

**What is the reservoir host and primary zoonotic host for Cowpox virus?**

1. Small rodents: domestic cats
2. Domestic sheep: domestic goats
3. Cape buffalo: domestic cattle
4. Biting midges: rodents

**What zoonotic, reportable disease has been cultured from captive green iguana abscesses in the US?**

A.  Burkholderia pseudomallei

B. Chalmydia psittaci

C. Mycoplasma gallisepticum

D. Salmonella typhi

**Amphibian Analgesia and Anesthesia**

* 1. Reference: Reptile Medicine and Surgery, 3rd edition – Chapter 52: Amphibian anesthesia

**Why does MS-222 (Tricaine methanesulfonate) need to be buffered in aqueous solutions?**

* + 1. To offset acidity and aid in absorption
		2. To facilitate dissolution in water
		3. To prevent increasing the pH of the water
		4. To decrease the risk of toxicity

**What is the mechanism of action of eugenol?**

1. Sodium channel antagonist
2. GABA receptor antagonist
3. NDMA receptor agonist
4. Histamine receptor agonist

**Sirenia and Otters**

* 1. Reference: Sirenia, Chapter 45—Fowler’s Zoo and Wildlife Animal Medicine, 8th edition.

**Where is the standard blood sampling site for manatees?**

* + 1. Brachial vascular bundle
		2. Intracardiac
		3. Sublingual
		4. Extradural intervertebral sinus

**How would you avoid intubating and ventilating one lung during anesthesia of a manatee?**

1. Confirm with an endoscope
2. Confirm with thoracic radiographs
3. Confirm via palpation
4. Confirm via auscultation

**Marsupials**

* 1. Reference: Marsupials, Chapter 33—Fowler’s Zoo and Wildlife Animal Medicine, 8th edition.

**An adult red kangaroo has an acute onset of trembling of the head and neck (similar to focal seizures) when it is approached by a new zookeeper. What is the most likely cause?**

* + 1. Normal behavior
		2. Macropod alphaherpesvirus-1
		3. Hypocalcemia
		4. Vitamin A deficiency

**Which of the following is a common venipuncture site of echidnas?**

1. Lateral saphenous vein
2. Femoral sinus
3. Beak sinus
4. Gingival vein

**Primate Infectious Diseases**

* 1. Reference: Infectious diseases of orangutans in their home ranges and in zoos, Chapter 80—Fowler’s Zoo and Wildlife Animal Medicine: Current Therapy, 9th

edition.

**Why is a comparative tuberculin skin test recommended in orangutans?**

1. Common to have false positive on the standard tuberculin skin test
2. They are more likely to be infected with Mycobacterium aviam
3. Common to have cutaneous Mycobacteriosis in this species
4. They often have small numbers of organisms if infected

**What is the first primate that was diagnosed with SARS coV-2?**

1. Chimpanzee
2. Lemur
3. Gorilla
4. Tamarin