

Chapter 01: Introduction to Exotic and Laboratory Animal Medicine

Sirois: Laboratory Animal and Exotic Pet Medicine, 3rd Edition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The legal definition of an exotic pet refers to:
 - a. any companion animal other than a dog or a cat.
 - b. any animal that is not a native to the area where it is housed.
 - c. any pocket pet.
 - d. only large cats and reptiles.

ANS: B

The strict legal definition of an exotic animal is any animal that is not native to the area it is found or housed. The other options are also labeled as exotic pets but do not fall into the category of the legal definition.

2. The term laboratory animal refers to:
 - a. any animal used in research or teaching.
 - b. only mice and rats.
 - c. only guinea pigs.
 - d. any animal other than farm animals.

ANS: A

The definition of a laboratory animal is any animal used in research or teaching. Mice, rats, guinea pigs, and farm animals can be used as laboratory animals but the term encompasses all animals that may be used.

3. According to a survey conducted by the American Veterinary Medical Association, the exotic species most often kept as a pet in the United States is:
 - a. rabbits.
 - b. turtles.
 - c. fish.
 - d. guinea pigs.

ANS: C

There were 7,738,000 fish in the United States but only 1,408,000 rabbits, 1,320,000 turtles, and 847,000 guinea pigs.

4. Predisposing factors referred to as intrinsic factors that can affect animal health are:
 - a. temperature, humidity, lighting, and noise.
 - b. species, age, gender, and heredity.
 - c. food and water quality.
 - d. surgery, restraint, and drug effects.

ANS: B

Examples of intrinsic factors are species, age, gender, and heredity. These are factors that cannot be changed or altered. Temperature, humidity, lighting, and noise are examples of extrinsic factors. Food and water quality are dietary factors, and surgery, restraint, and drug effects are examples of experimental factors.

5. Examples of experimental factors that predispose an animal to disease are:
- temperature, humidity, lighting, and noise.
 - species, age, gender, and heredity.
 - food and water quality.
 - surgery, restraint, and drug effects.

ANS: D

Surgery, restraint, and drug effects are examples of experimental factors. Examples of intrinsic factors are species, age, gender, and heredity. These are factors that cannot be changed or altered. Temperature, humidity, lighting, and noise are examples of extrinsic factors. Food and water quality are dietary factors.

6. Dietary factors can have an effect on an animal and predispose it to diseases. Which of the following are dietary factors?
- Temperature, humidity, lighting, and noise
 - Species, age, gender, and heredity
 - Food and water quality and food and water container sanitation
 - Surgery, restraint, and drug effects

ANS: C

Food and water quality as well as food and water container sanitation are dietary factors. Examples of intrinsic factors are species, age, gender, and heredity. These are factors that cannot be changed or altered. Temperature, humidity, lighting, and noise are examples of extrinsic factors. Surgery, restraint, and drug effects are examples of experimental factors.

7. Extrinsic predisposing factors are:
- temperature, humidity, lighting, and noise.
 - species, age, gender, and heredity.
 - food and water quality and food and water container sanitation.
 - surgery, restraint, and drug effects.

ANS: A

Temperature, humidity, lighting, and noise are examples of extrinsic factors. These factors can be altered and affect the animal's health. Examples of intrinsic factors are species, age, gender, and heredity. These are factors that cannot be changed or altered. Food and water quality as well as food and water container sanitation are dietary factors. Surgery, restraint, and drug effects are examples of experimental factors.

8. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) of Wild Fauna and Flora:
- is a multinational agreement between governments to ensure that the international trade of specimens and wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.
 - is an organization that collects import and export fees on wild animals.
 - classifies organisms into six categories based on their endangered species status.
 - allows for the sale of only wild caught animals.

ANS: A

CITES is a multinational agreement between governments to ensure that the international trade of specimens and wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. CITES does not collect fees on imported or exported animals. CITES only has three categories or appendices based on an animal endangered species status, and CITES does not allow for the sale of animals only caught in the wild but supports the acquisition of animals that have been bred for the purpose of being pets.

9. The CITES of Wild Fauna and Flora would categorize an animal that is near extinction into which of the following?
- Appendix I
 - Appendix II
 - Appendix III
 - Appendix IV

ANS: A

An animal that is near extinction would fall into Appendix I. Appendix II is for animals that are not currently threatened and commercial trade is allowed with special permits. Appendix III is for animals that are protected by at least one country that is asking for help in protecting the species. There is no Appendix IV.

10. The CITES of Wild Fauna and Flora would categorize an exotic animal that is not on the threatened species list into which of the following?
- Appendix I
 - Appendix II
 - Appendix III
 - Appendix IV

ANS: B

Appendix II is for animals that are not currently threatened and commercial trade is allowed with special permits. An animal that is near extinction would fall into Appendix I. Appendix III is for animals that are protected by at least one country that is asking for help in protecting the species. There is no Appendix IV.

11. A country is afraid that a native species is in danger of becoming extinct. What category would the CITES of Wild Fauna and Flora place this animal?
- Appendix I
 - Appendix II
 - Appendix III
 - Appendix IV

ANS: C

Appendix III is for animals that are protected by at least one country that is asking for help in protecting the species. An animal that is near extinction would fall into Appendix I. Appendix II is for animals that are not currently threatened and commercial trade is allowed with special permits. There is no Appendix IV.

12. Release of an exotic animal into the local ecosystem can be detrimental to the ecosystem because:
- the animal may not survive in that environment.
 - it can carry zoonotic diseases.
 - it may not have any natural predators and outcompete the other species for

resources.

- d. it could become a public health concern.

ANS: C

A released exotic animal can cause havoc in an ecosystem by not having any natural predators and outcompete other species for resources. The animal may not survive in that environment, and may carry zoonotic disease and become a public health concern; however, this would not have an effect on the ecosystem it was released into.

- 13. If an owner of an exotic pet is no longer able to care for the animal, the veterinary team should assist the owner by:
 - a. turning the animal loose in the environment.
 - b. helping them find another home, a zoo, or sanctuary for the pet.
 - c. offering no assistance.
 - d. taking custody of the pet.

ANS: B

It is important that the veterinary team work closely with owners of exotic pets to help them place the animal in another home, zoo, or sanctuary. It is unethical to turn the pet loose and not offer assistance to the owner. It is not recommended to take custody of the pet.

- 14. A wild animal is brought into a clinic for emergency treatment. Once the animal is stabilized the veterinarian should:
 - a. release the animal to the person who brought it into the practice.
 - b. transfer the animal to a licensed rehabilitator as soon as possible.
 - c. return the animal to nature and let nature take its course.
 - d. keep the animal until it fully recovers.

ANS: B

The veterinarian should transfer the animal to a licensed rehabilitator as soon as possible. The animal should never be released back to the person who brought it into the practice, be returned to nature until it has been rehabilitated, or be kept in the practice until it fully recovers.

- 15. A baby wild animal is found in a nest. Which of the following is the correct advice to give the client that calls about the animal?
 - a. Don't touch it—the mother will reject a baby if touched by a human.
 - b. If he or she hasn't seen a mother in 3-4 hours the baby has been abandoned.
 - c. Return the animal to the nest unless it appears weak or is obviously injured.
 - d. It is okay to keep the baby and try to hand raise it.

ANS: C

The clinic should advise the caller to return the baby to the nest unless it is very weak or obviously injured. It is a myth that a mother will not care for a baby that is touched by a human. Many parents only return to the nest two times per day and the client should never keep the baby and attempt to raise it.

- 16. The Animal Welfare Act (AWA):
 - a. only protects dogs and cats from being stolen and sold to research facilities.
 - b. is the principle federal statute governing the sale, handling, and use of animals.

- c. was first passed in 1960.
- d. is under the jurisdiction of the IACUC.

ANS: B

The AWA is the principle federal statute governing the sale, handling, and use of animals. It was first passed in 1965 and protects all warm-blooded animals except rats, mice, horses, and farm animals used in agricultural research, food, or fiber. It is under the jurisdiction of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

17. Which species is covered under the AWA?
- a. Snakes
 - b. Fish
 - c. Rats
 - d. Rabbits

ANS: D

Rabbits are the only species list that is currently addressed in the AWA. Rats are exempt from these regulations and cold-blooded animals have not been addressed in the AWA.

18. The AWA:
- a. has no requirements for exercise for dogs.
 - b. has no requirements for enrichment for nonhuman primates (NHPs).
 - c. mandates that any procedure that may have the potential for pain requires the use of analgesics, anesthetics, and tranquilizers.
 - d. does not require the investigation for alternatives to animal use.

ANS: C

The AWA mandates that the principle investigator consult with the veterinarian in the design of studies that may cause pain to ensure that analgesics, anesthetics, or tranquilizers are provided. The AWA also has set requirements for exercise in dogs and enrichment in NHP. Investigators must research the alternatives to animal use.

19. Which of the following is authorized by law to enforce animal welfare regulations?
- a. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
 - b. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
 - c. Regulatory Enforcement and Animal Care (REAC)
 - d. Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC)

ANS: B

The USDA is authorized by law to enforce animal welfare regulations. APHIS inspects facilities on an annual basis. REAC has the authority to enforce penalties for violations of the AWA, and IACUC is an institutional committee that is responsible for all aspects of animal use, education, health, and compliance with the laws and regulations.

20. If a research facility is found in violation of the AWA, which organization has the authority to enforce penalties for the violations?
- a. APHIS
 - b. USDA
 - c. REAC
 - d. IACUC

ANS: C