

Nationals Written Test Stable Management Study Guide February, 2012

Questions are taken from "Horses a Guide to Selection, Care, and Enjoyment", 3rd Edition, by J. Warren Evans, Pages 338 – 351 and 376 – 391

1. First aid is the emergency treatment you give a horse until the vet can take over.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. Bleeding for most injuries sustained by horses can be controlled by:
 - a. A tourniquet
 - b. Direct pressure
 - c. Elevating the limb
3. Wounds on the coronary band are not usually serious.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. A horse can lose how much of its blood before the loss becomes critical?
 - a. 10%
 - b. 5%
 - c. 15%
5. The best way to clean a wound is with:
 - a. Gauze and peroxide
 - b. Running water
 - c. Cotton and peroxide
6. Horses can be discouraged from chewing a bandage by applying cayenne pepper to the bandage.
 - a. True
 - b. False
7. There are several steps to be followed in treating a horse's wound. The first one is to:
 - a. Clean the wound
 - b. Control bleeding
 - c. Immobilize the wound
8. Once a horse's wound is cleaned and bandaged, the final step is to prevent tetanus by immunization.
 - a. True
 - b. False
9. Padding over a primary wound wrap is necessary to permit even pressure without hindering circulation.
 - a. True
 - b. False
10. When starting to wrap the horse's leg, always place the edge of the padding on the cannon bone.
 - a. True
 - b. False
11. Spraying tincture of benzoin above a knee wound:
 - a. Helps to keep the leg clean
 - b. Aids in sticking the adhesive wrap to the skin
 - c. Neither of the above
12. When bandaging the hock, rolls of gauze or soft toweling should be placed:
 - a. At the front of the hock
 - b. At each side just below the point of the hock
 - c. At each side just above the point of the hock

13. It's important to rub a leg brace on the legs before using stable, exercise, or shipping bandages.
 - a. True
 - b. False
14. Granulation tissue formed to fill the wound space is called _____.
15. An important part of routine care for puncture wounds is to make sure they heal over promptly.
 - a. True
 - b. False
16. If a horse's burn must be cleaned before the vet arrives, use:
 - a. Gauze soaked in peroxide
 - b. Petroleum jelly
 - c. Gauze soaked in saline solution
17. Don't apply salve to a deep wound because:
 - a. It slows the healing process
 - b. It accumulates dirt and debris
 - c. It can restrict blood circulation
18. If blood vessels are damaged by a bruise a blood blister, also called a _____, will form under the skin.
19. Washing a wound frequently with peroxide can stimulate the growth of proud flesh.
 - a. True
 - b. False
20. As soon as a bruise occurs, treat it with hot packs.
 - a. True
 - b. False
21. Fractures in the horse's pastern area have a poor prognosis because:
 - a. It is difficult to immobilize the area
 - b. Healing takes a long time
 - c. Calcium deposits usually develop and cause lameness.
22. After a day or two, a hematoma should be treated with cold packs.
 - a. True
 - b. False
23. Successful treatment of fractures usually depends on immediate and continued immobilization during healing.
 - a. True
 - b. False
24. Cold treatment for an injury should be continued for at least three days.
 - a. True
 - b. false
25. Poultices and massage work to decrease blood flow.
 - a. True
 - b. False
26. Rest is often the most beneficial aspect of many treatments for lameness.
 - a. True
 - b. False
27. Of the three types of counterirritant, the mildest type is a _____.
28. The most common source of botulism contamination is:
 - a. Ingestion of the toxin
 - b. Insect bite
 - c. Entrance through a wound

29. The common name for equine encephalomyelitis is _____.
30. There is no treatment for equine encephalomyelitis.
- True
 - False
31. Eastern equine encephalomyelitis (EEE) can be transmitted from horse to horse.
- True
 - False
32. Viral transmission of equine encephalomyelitis is primarily by:
- Horse flies
 - Mosquitos
 - Contaminated syringes
33. Equine infectious anemia (EIA) affects approximately what percentage of the horse population:
- One
 - Five
 - Ten
34. A marked drop in the number of the horse's red blood cells is known as _____.
35. Which of the following diseases can be spread from horse to horse:
- EPM
 - EEE
 - WEE
 - None of the above
36. EIA (Equine Infectious anemia) is primarily transmitted by:
- Horse flies and contaminated syringes
 - Mosquitos
 - Water droplets in the air
37. EPM (Equine Protozoal Myeloencephalitis) is primarily caused by:
- Mosquitos
 - Ingesting a protozoa in food or water
 - Contaminated syringe needles
38. Presence of antibodies in the cerebral spinal fluid is a positive indicator of:
- EPM
 - EIA
 - EEE
 - None of the above
39. Influenza is spread by:
- Contaminated feed
 - Water droplets moving through the air
 - Contaminated needles
40. The first sign of influenza is:
- A rapid rise in temperature
 - Loss of appetite
 - Uncoordinated movement
41. Piroplasma is a tick-borne disease in which the protozoan leaves the tick and enters:
- The bloodstream
 - The lungs
 - The intestines

42. Pneumonia can develop in a horse as a result of liquid being passed down a stomach tube inadvertently placed in the trachea.
- True
 - False
43. Which of the following diseases is NOT transmitted by ticks?
- Potomac Horse Fever
 - Lyme disease
 - EPM
44. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of Potomac Horse Fever?
- Profuse projective vomiting
 - Uncoordinated movement
 - Colic
45. Laminitis develops in one in four horses stricken with Potomac Horse Fever.
- True
 - False
46. A horse with _____ may show signs of personality change and an inability to swallow.
47. If rain rot occurs at the back of the fetlock, it is known as:
- Greased heels
 - Mangy heels
 - Scaly heels
48. For rain rot to occur, several conditions must exist, including the presence of the fungal organism. The other conditions are:
- Extreme moisture
 - Heavy hair coats
 - Very warm weather
 - Skin damaged by a cut or insect bite
 - All of the above
 - a, b, and d
49. Several kinds of _____ can cause ringworm.
50. Some types of ringworm can be spread to other animals, including humans.
- True
 - False
51. Abortions or still-born foals can be caused by:
- EIA
 - EHV-1
 - Strangles
 - Piroplasmiasis
52. EHV-1 may attack the central nervous system, causing an inability to walk or stand, which is known as _____.
53. Rhinopneumonitis is caused by:
- A virus
 - A bacterium
 - Neither a nor b
54. Strangles is caused by:
- A virus
 - A bacterium
 - Neither a or b

55. Two other names for strangles are _____ and _____.
56. Swollen lymph glands in the jaw and throat are symptoms of _____.
57. Tetanus is caused by:
- A virus
 - A bacterium
 - A protozoa
58. Tetanus spores are present in most soils.
- True
 - False
59. Young foals can be immunized against tetanus by giving the mare tetanus toxoid about a month before foaling.
- True
 - False
60. Blistering around the hooves, mouth, and nose are symptoms of:
- Viral arteritis
 - Rhinopneumonitis
 - Vesicular stomatitis
61. There is no effective vaccine to protect against viral arteritis.
- True
 - False
62. Warts are caused by:
- A virus
 - Irritation from tight-fitting tack
 - Insect bites
 - None of the above
63. Paralytic Myoglobinuria is also called:
- Monday morning disease
 - Azoturia
 - Shipping fever
 - a and b
64. Sporadic tying-up occurs mainly in horses that have an intrinsic abnormality in muscle function.
- True
 - False
65. Measures to prevent or reduce the frequency and severity of tying-up include:
- Vitamin E and selenium therapy
 - Daily exercise
 - Feeding a fat-supplemented grain ration
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
66. Common causes of colic include:
- Overfeeding concentrates
 - Parasites
 - Viral infection
 - a and b

67. Which of the following is NOT advisable in managing horses affected with heaves:
- a. Avoiding feeding dusty feed
 - b. Keeping the horse confined to a stall
 - c. Avoiding strenuous exercise
68. Melanomas can become malignant and invade the horse's vital organs, causing death.
- a. True
 - b. False
69. "Heaves" is a common name for:
- a. Rhinopneumonitis
 - b. Pulmonary emphysema
 - c. Piroplasmiasis
70. Unless a high incidence of disease persists, foals should not be immunized before what age:
- a. 2 months
 - b. 3 months
 - c. 6 months
71. It is important to consult a veterinarian for the type of disinfectant to use on stalls and tools after contamination by a sick horse.
- a. True
 - b. False