Australian and New Zealand College of Veterinary Scientists

Avian Medicine and Surgery

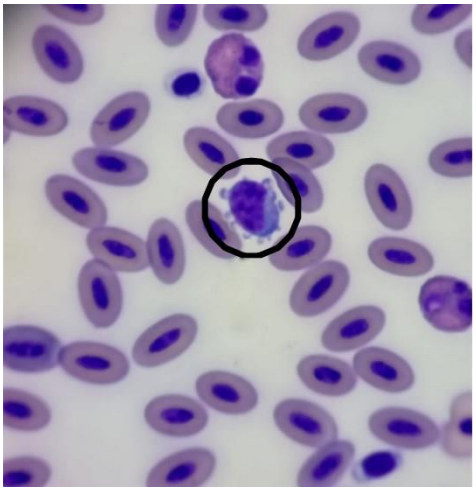
Sample Multiple Choice Questions

Paper 1

Answer all six (6) multiple choice questions in this section

This section is worth 6 marks. Each question is worth one (1) mark. There is no negative marking.

1. Which is the most common reason that the cell indicated by the circle would be increased in numbers on an avian peripheral blood smear?



   a. Haematopoietic neoplasia

   b. Acute inflammatory response

   c. Chronic inflammation

   d. Antigenic stimulation

2. A budgerigar is presented to you with biliverdinuria. You have only a small blood sample and must prioritise a single parameter at the lab. Which is the most appropriate biochemistry analyte for this presentation?

   a. Aspartate aminotransferase (AST)

   b. Glutamate dehydrogenase (GLDH)

   c. Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)

   d. Cholesterol (CHOL)

3. Which of the following would be most appropriate for the treatment of flagellated parasites in a pet chicken?

    a. Metronidazole

    b. Fenbendazole

    c. Levamisole

    d. Ivermectin

4. Which of the following clinical signs is most likely in chickens with low pathogenic avian influenza?

    a. Decreased egg production

    b. Acute death

    c. Ecchymoses of the feet and shanks

    d. Neurological signs

5. Which is the most effective way to prevent the persistence of avian polyomavirus in an aviary?

    a. Vaccinate chicks at 35 days and 50 days old

    b. Separate juvenile and adult birds and screen adults using PCR

    c. Quarantine all new incoming birds for 2 months

    d. Stop breeding for 6 months and allow juvenile birds to mature

6. Which is the correct function of the semiplume feathers?

    a. Thermal insulation

    b. Sensory function

    c. Protect eyes and ears

    d. Waterproofing for feathers

Paper 2

Answer all six (6) multiple choice questions in this section

This section is worth 6 marks. Each question is worth one (1) mark. There is no negative marking.

1. You are presented with a young cockatiel (*Nymphicus hollandicus*) from a mixed species aviary in a pet shop. The bird is presented for open-beak breathing. Which parasite is most likely to contribute to this clinical sign?

a. Eimeria spp

b. Trichomonas spp

c. Capillaria spp

d. Ascarid spp

2. Which of the following is the most likely necropsy finding following Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) toxicosis?

a. Myocardial pallor

b. Pulmonary haemorrhage

c. Pericardial effusion

d. Pulmonary oedema

3. Toltrazuril would be the treatment of choice for a pet pigeon (*Columbia livia*) with clinical disease attributable to which of the following?

a. 

b. 

c. 

d. 

4. A pigeon fancier presents a pigeon with a swollen elbow joint and states that the breeding loft has experienced poor hatch rates and high fledgling mortality. Some birds have green discolouration of the faeces and develop torticollis. Which is the most likely cause?

a. Chlamydia psittaci

b. Mycoplasma synoviae

c. Salmonella typhimurium

d. Pigeon paramyxovirus

5. Which diet is most appropriate for this hospitalised bird shown?

a. Meat slurry

b. Parrot hand rearing formula

c. Insectivore rearing mix

d. Lorikeet and honeyeater food

6. What is the most common route by which avian influenza viruses are introduced into poultry populations from wild birds?

a. Contamination of poultry water or feed supplies with wild bird faeces

b. Direct physical contact between wild birds and poultry

c. Airborne transmission of the virus from nearby wild bird habitats

d. Ingestion of infected wild bird carcasses by poultry