

VTNE Self Study: Domain 5

Animal Care & Nursing — 20 Practice Questions

1. Which parameter is considered part of a standard TPR assessment?

- A. Blood glucose
- B. Temperature, pulse, and respiration
- C. ECG rhythm
- D. Blood pressure only

2. What is the BEST restraint technique for a fearful cat?

- A. Scruff aggressively immediately
- B. Minimal restraint using towels and low-stress handling
- C. Hold tightly against the table
- D. Place in dorsal recumbency

3. Which isolation protocol is MOST appropriate for a dog suspected of parvovirus?

- A. Standard handling only
- B. Reverse isolation
- C. Contact isolation with dedicated PPE
- D. No precautions necessary

4. A hospitalized dog recovering from surgery has HR 160, RR 40, pale mucous membranes, and CRT 3 seconds. What is the technician's best next action?

- A. Recheck tomorrow
- B. Immediately notify the veterinarian
- C. Offer food and water only
- D. Walk the patient

5. Which hospitalized patient is MOST at risk for pressure sores?

- A. Young healthy puppy
- B. Ambulatory patient
- C. Recumbent patient unable to reposition
- D. Outpatient vaccine visit

6. Which nursing intervention helps reduce stress in hospitalized feline patients?

- A. Housing cats near barking dogs
- B. Frequent unnecessary handling
- C. Quiet housing with hiding spaces
- D. Bright lights continuously

7. A hospitalized cat receiving IV fluids suddenly develops increased respiratory effort, serous nasal discharge, and restlessness. What complication should be MOST suspected?

- A. Dehydration
- B. Fluid overload
- C. Hyperglycemia
- D. GI upset

8. Which physical exam parameter would MOST concern the technician?

- A. Pink mucous membranes
- B. CRT of 1–2 seconds
- C. Cyanotic mucous membranes
- D. Bright alert mentation

9. What is the primary purpose of patient nursing care plans?

- A. Replace veterinary orders
- B. Ensure consistent patient care and monitoring
- C. Reduce technician workload only
- D. Eliminate documentation

10. A dog hospitalized for pancreatitis has not eaten for 48 hours and is becoming weak. What nursing consideration is MOST appropriate?

- A. Discontinue monitoring
- B. Evaluate nutritional support options with the veterinarian
- C. Force-feed immediately
- D. Ignore appetite changes

11. Which statement about patient documentation is TRUE?

- A. Documentation can be completed at the end of the week
- B. Accurate records support continuity of care
- C. Estimates are acceptable for medication times
- D. Verbal communication replaces records

12. Which cleaning method is MOST appropriate to prevent hospital-acquired infections?

- A. Using water only
- B. Cleaning visible debris before disinfecting
- C. Mixing disinfectants together
- D. Reusing dirty cages

13. A hospitalized rabbit stops eating and producing feces. What is the technician's MOST immediate concern?

- A. Normal rabbit behavior
- B. GI stasis requiring prompt attention
- C. Improved appetite
- D. Mild boredom

14. Which patient should be monitored MOST closely for hypothermia?

- A. Large healthy adult dog
- B. Anesthetized small patient
- C. Healthy horse outdoors
- D. Excited puppy

15. Which behavior MOST commonly indicates fear in cats?

- A. Relaxed posture
- B. Purring only
- C. Dilated pupils, crouching, and hiding
- D. Tail wagging

16. A hospitalized dog being treated for diabetes mellitus becomes weak and tremors develop shortly after insulin administration. What complication should the technician suspect?

- A. Hyperthermia
- B. Hypoglycemia
- C. Hypertension
- D. Hypercalcemia

17. Which term describes a patient that is not eating?

- A. Dyspnea
- B. Polyuria
- C. Anorexia
- D. Tachycardia

18. Which preventative care recommendation is MOST appropriate for puppies?

- A. Vaccines are unnecessary indoors
- B. Regular vaccination and parasite prevention
- C. Heartworm prevention after age 10 only
- D. No fecal testing needed

19. A hospitalized dog's urine output suddenly decreases and mucous membranes become tacky. What should the technician suspect?

- A. Overhydration
- B. Dehydration or poor perfusion
- C. Improved hydration
- D. Anxiety only

20. A patient in isolation for a contagious disease should ideally:

- A. Share supplies with healthy patients
- B. Be cared for after healthy animals if possible
- C. Be walked in common areas
- D. Receive reduced sanitation

Answer Key & Explanations

Domain 5: Animal Care & Nursing

1. **B** — TPR = temperature, pulse, respiration
2. **B** — Low-stress feline restraint is preferred
3. **C** — Parvovirus requires contact isolation
4. **B** — Signs suggest shock or hemorrhage
5. **C** — Recumbent patients are at highest risk
6. **C** — Quiet spaces reduce feline stress
7. **B** — Fluid overload can cause respiratory changes
8. **C** — Cyanosis indicates inadequate oxygenation
9. **B** — Nursing plans improve consistency of care
10. **B** — Nutritional intervention should be discussed
11. **B** — Accurate records are essential
12. **B** — Organic debris must be removed first
13. **B** — Rabbits not eating = emergency concern
14. **B** — Small anesthetized patients lose heat quickly
15. **C** — These are classic feline fear behaviors
16. **B** — Weakness/tremors after insulin = hypoglycemia
17. **C** — Anorexia = not eating
18. **B** — Preventative care includes vaccines and parasite control
19. **B** — Decreased output + tacky MM suggest dehydration/perfusion issues
20. **B** — Isolation patients should be handled after healthy patients when possible

Scoring Guide

18–20 Correct: VTNE Ready | 15–17 Correct: Strong Understanding | 12–14 Correct: Review Needed in Key Areas | Below 12: Focused Study Recommended