REPRODUCTION AND PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://reproductionprodmgmt.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 9

Explanations 11

Next Steps 17

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

SAMPLE

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What is the most likely tentative diagnosis given a mare with one enlarged ovary and one small ovary on examination and a history of reproductive changes?

A. Exogenous androgen exposure

B. Intersex condition

C. Cystadenoma

D. Granulosa cell tumor

2. Which is best initial response to a puppy that bites during play?

A. Redirect the puppy to an appropriate toy and stop play if biting continues

B. Pinch the puppy's lips when it bites

C. Push a finger down the puppy's throat

D. Encourage hand wrestling so the puppy learns bite inhibition

3. In neonatal foals, maternal antibodies are acquired primarily through which source?

A. Colostrum

B. Placental transfer

C. Saliva

D. Urine

4. In a case of a subcutaneous udder abscess, the most appropriate management is to:

A. Treat as an abscess

B. Treat as subclinical mastitis

C. Teat amputation

D. Administer diuretics

5. Which interpretation best fits a dog that hides and shows fear with a tucked tail when a toddler approaches its crate?

A. Dominance aggression toward the toddler

B. Fear-related aggression requiring safety measures

C. Predatory aggression

D. Play aggression

SAMPLE

6. Which action is most consistent with exposure management for a vaccinated horse after potential rabies exposure when the source status is unknown?

A. Euthanize the horse

B. Do nothing

C. Booster vaccination and observation

D. Quarantine for 6 months

7. A bovine fetus submitted after abortion shows non-suppurative encephalitis, myositis, hepatitis, and myocarditis. Which agent is most consistent?

A. Neospora caninum

B. Bovine herpesvirus-1

C. BVDV

D. Campylobacter fetus

8. A dog has developed severe fear of veterinary handling. The owner wants to 'make the dog face its fear' by forcibly restraining it for repeated procedures until it stops reacting. Which recommendation best reflects the behavior-modification principles?

A. Continue forced exposure because rapid behavioral suppression is the goal

B. Use flooding because it is always faster than desensitization

C. Use gradual desensitization and counterconditioning because it is more humane and can address the underlying emotional response

D. Use positive punishment because fear behaviors must be eliminated immediately

9. Which statement about pre-euthanasia administration is most supported for intrathecal lidocaine euthanasia to minimize patient distress?

A. It provides sedation and analgesia and reduces stress

B. It provides sedation only

C. It speeds up death by causing immediate cardiac arrest

D. It reduces the risk of nerve damage

SAMPLE

10. A cryptorchid stallion has no palpable testis in the scrotum. Baseline testosterone is inconclusive. Which diagnostic test would provide the most reliable evidence of functional testicular tissue?

A. Single basal testosterone measurement

B. HCG stimulation test

C. Serum progesterone measurement

D. Semen pH

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

1. D
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. A
8. C
9. A
10. B

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the most likely tentative diagnosis given a mare with one enlarged ovary and one small ovary on examination and a history of reproductive changes?

A. Exogenous androgen exposure

B. Intersex condition

C. Cystadenoma

D. Granulosa cell tumor

This pattern points to a hormone-producing ovarian tumor in the mare, most commonly a granulosa cell tumor. Granulosa cell tumors arise from the cells that normally surround the developing egg and frequently grow on one side, causing unilateral ovarian enlargement. The tumor often secretes estrogen and other hormones, leading to reproductive changes such as altered estrous behavior, sometimes including stallion-like tendencies or persistent estrus. The hormonal output also suppresses the normal function of the opposite ovary, so that side becomes small or atrophic. That combination—one enlarged ovary with a smaller contralateral ovary and associated reproductive changes—is classic for a granulosa cell tumor in mares. Exogenous androgen exposure would cause masculinization but not typically produce the distinctive unilateral enlargement with contralateral atrophy. An intersex condition involves discordant gonadal tissue and often ambiguous genitalia rather than this specific ovarian pattern. A cystadenoma can enlarge an ovary but does not usually present with the same characteristic bilateral ovarian size discrepancy driven by hormone effects.

2. Which is best initial response to a puppy that bites during play?

A. Redirect the puppy to an appropriate toy and stop play if biting continues

B. Pinch the puppy's lips when it bites

C. Push a finger down the puppy's throat

D. Encourage hand wrestling so the puppy learns bite inhibition

Puppies explore with their mouths, and the way we guide that exploration sets the stage for bite inhibition. The best initial response to biting during play is to redirect the puppy to an appropriate chew toy and pause the game if the biting continues. This teaches that hands are not chew toys and that play ends when biting escalates, so the puppy learns to control force and switch to acceptable objects. Consistency is key: immediately stop playing when a bite lands, offer a toy to redirect the mouth, and resume only when the puppy is calm and mouthing gently. Praise when the puppy engages with the toy or plays without biting. If nipping persists, a brief time-out can help reinforce that rough play ends the interaction. Avoid physical punishment or actions like pinching lips or forcing the throat, as these can cause fear or harm and don't teach bite inhibition. Encouraging hand wrestling sends the opposite message by rewarding using hands as a biting target, which undermines safe play behavior.

SAMPLE

3. In neonatal foals, maternal antibodies are acquired primarily through which source?

A. Colostrum

B. Placental transfer

C. Saliva

D. Urine

In foals, antibodies to protect the newborn come mainly from colostrum absorbed after birth. Horses have little to no transfer of immunoglobulins through the placenta before birth, so the first feed of mare's colostrum provides a high concentration of antibodies, especially IgG. The foal's gut remains permeable to these large molecules only for a short window (roughly the first 24 hours), allowing them to enter the bloodstream and establish passive immunity. After gut closure, uptake stops, making timely colostrum intake crucial. Saliva and urine do not supply systemic antibodies, and placental transfer is negligible in horses, so colostrum is the primary source.

4. In a case of a subcutaneous udder abscess, the most appropriate management is to:

A. Treat as an abscess

B. Treat as subclinical mastitis

C. Teat amputation

D. Administer diuretics

Subcutaneous udder abscess is a localized pocket of pus beneath the udder skin. The proper approach is to treat it as an abscess: surgically drain or lance to release the pus, clean and debride the cavity as needed, and start targeted antibiotic therapy along with good wound care and pain relief. This directly addresses the focal infection, relieves pressure, and reduces the risk of spread to surrounding tissues or rupture into the milk-producing tissue. Treating it as subclinical mastitis would miss the local abscess and delay drainage, allowing the infection to worsen. Teat amputation is far more aggressive than necessary for a localized abscess and can impair future milk production and animal welfare. Diuretics do not treat infection and won't resolve an abscess.

5. Which interpretation best fits a dog that hides and shows fear with a tucked tail when a toddler approaches its crate?

A. Dominance aggression toward the toddler

B. Fear-related aggression requiring safety measures

C. Predatory aggression

D. Play aggression

The dog's behavior of hiding near its crate and having a tail tucked when a toddler approaches is a clear fear response. The tucked tail and avoidance show that the dog perceives the toddler's approach as a threat, prompting a defensive reaction rather than an attempt to interact or dominate. That's why this fits fear-related aggression and the situation calls for safety measures to prevent a bite or escalation. It's not dominance aggression because the dog isn't asserting control or challenging the toddler; it's avoiding and retreating. It's not predatory aggression because there's no focus on chasing or threatening the child as prey. It's not play aggression, since the body language is not engaged and playful, but anxious and defensive. Safety steps include supervising all interactions, preventing access to the crate when the toddler is nearby, and ensuring the dog has a safe exit route. Use barriers or a leash during introductions, and work on gradual desensitization and counterconditioning to the toddler's presence with positive reinforcement for calm behavior. If needed, consult a professional trainer to design a plan tailored to the dog's fear cues and the family's routine.

SAMPLE

6. Which action is most consistent with exposure management for a vaccinated horse after potential rabies exposure when the source status is unknown?

A. Euthanize the horse

B. Do nothing

C. Booster vaccination and observation

D. Quarantine for 6 months

Exposure management after potential rabies exposure hinges on vaccination status and whether the exposure source is known. For a horse that has been vaccinated and the exposure source is unknown, the recommended action is to give a booster vaccination immediately and place the horse under observation for about 45 days. The booster helps quickly bolster protective immunity, while the observation period allows early detection of any signs of rabies, since incubation can take weeks. If the animal remains healthy during the observation window, routine vaccination can continue and no drastic measures are needed. Euthanizing a healthy, vaccinated horse would be excessive, and doing nothing ignores the potential risk. Quarantining for an extended period is typically reserved for unvaccinated animals or scenarios with different risk assumptions.

7. A bovine fetus submitted after abortion shows non-suppurative encephalitis, myositis, hepatitis, and myocarditis. Which agent is most consistent?

A. Neospora caninum

B. Bovine herpesvirus-1

C. BVDV

D. Campylobacter fetus

Non-suppurative inflammation in multiple fetal tissues points to Neospora caninum infection. This protozoan is transmitted from dam to fetus and commonly causes abortion in cattle. In affected fetuses, the hallmark is nonsuppurative encephalitis, with concurrent myocarditis, myositis, and hepatitis, reflecting the parasite's affinity for neural and muscle tissues and the chronic inflammatory response it provokes rather than acute bacterial or necrotizing lesions. Other agents don't produce this same multi-tissue non-suppurative pattern: BVDV often leads to developmental CNS defects like cerebellar hypoplasia; bovine herpesvirus-1 abortions are associated largely with placental necrosis and fetal lesions rather than this consistent non-suppurative tissue involvement; Campylobacter fetus tends to cause placentitis and fetal autolysis with more acute, bacterial-style inflammation.

SAMPLE

8. A dog has developed severe fear of veterinary handling. The owner wants to 'make the dog face its fear' by forcibly restraining it for repeated procedures until it stops reacting. Which recommendation best reflects the behavior-modification principles?

A. Continue forced exposure because rapid behavioral suppression is the goal

B. Use flooding because it is always faster than desensitization

C. Use gradual desensitization and counterconditioning because it is more humane and can address the underlying emotional response

D. Use positive punishment because fear behaviors must be eliminated immediately

Altering a fearful dog's reaction to veterinary handling is best achieved through gradual desensitization and counterconditioning, a humane approach that builds positive associations with handling while slowly increasing exposure to the stimuli. Desensitization starts with exposures that are so mild the dog remains calm, then progressively raises the level of handling as confidence grows. Counterconditioning pairs each handling moment with highly desirable rewards, so the dog begins to anticipate handling without fear and may even feel encouraged. This approach tackles the underlying emotional response and teaches the dog new, more confident expectations about veterinary care. Forcing the dog to endure handling through repeated procedures can intensify fear, cause panic, and harm welfare, while flooding exposes the dog to intense handling all at once, which can overwhelm and backfire. Positive punishment would simply punish the fear, often increasing anxiety and making future handling harder.

9. Which statement about pre-euthanasia administration is most supported for intrathecal lidocaine euthanasia to minimize patient distress?

A. It provides sedation and analgesia and reduces stress

B. It provides sedation only

C. It speeds up death by causing immediate cardiac arrest

D. It reduces the risk of nerve damage

The main idea tested is that reducing distress during euthanasia relies on both pain control and calming effects before the final step. Intrathecal lidocaine provides analgesia by blocking pain signals at the spinal level, while sedation helps calm the animal and lessen anxiety. Using them together in the pre-euthanasia phase addresses both physical suffering and emotional stress, making the process more humane. Relying on sedating alone would leave pain untreated, and aiming to speed death by causing immediate cardiac arrest is not aligned with humane practice or the pharmacology of intrathecal lidocaine. Reducing nerve damage isn't the goal of this pre-euthanasia strategy; the priority is comfort and stress reduction.

SAMPLE

10. A cryptorchid stallion has no palpable testis in the scrotum. Baseline testosterone is inconclusive. Which diagnostic test would provide the most reliable evidence of functional testicular tissue?

A. Single basal testosterone measurement

B. HCG stimulation test

C. Serum progesterone measurement

D. Semen pH

When trying to determine if a cryptorchid stallion still has functional testicular tissue, you need a test that shows the tissue can respond by producing testosterone. A single baseline testosterone level can be unreliable in horses because testosterone fluctuates and can be low even if there is functional tissue. The HCG stimulation test acts like LH, triggering the Leydig cells in any functional testicular tissue to release testosterone. If the tissue is present and working, you'll see a rise in serum testosterone after the stimulation, confirming functional gonadal tissue despite the lack of a palpable testis. The other options don't provide this direct proof. A basal testosterone measurement can be inconclusive for the same reason—hormone levels vary and may not reflect tissue responsiveness. Serum progesterone is not a reliable indicator of male gonadal function in horses. Semen pH isn't a measure of whether testicular tissue is present or functional, as pH is influenced by ejaculation and accessory glands rather than testicular activity. So, the HCG stimulation test offers the most reliable evidence of functional testicular tissue in a cryptorchid stallion.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://reproductionprodmgmt.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE