

REVIEW QUESTIONS

- Which amino acid does a cat require in its diet, that a dog does not?
 - Carnitine
 - Taurine
 - Niacin
 - Thiamine
- Nutritional assessment should be done:
 - Annually
 - On sick pets
 - If the pet is overweight
 - At every visit on every pet
- When should a pregnant dog begin to transition to a growth formula?
 - Week 1
 - Week 2
 - Week 5
 - Week 9
- The maintenance energy requirements (MER) for a 4-year-old, overweight, 35-lb (16-kg) beagle is:
 - 880 kcal/day
 - 770 kcal/day
 - 1792 kcal/day
 - 461 kcal/day
- Fiber is beneficial in the management of constipation and diarrhea because of its ability to:
 - Absorb water
 - Stimulate intestinal contractions
 - Normalize intestinal transit time
 - Do all of the above
- Possible clinical signs associated with FLUTD may include:
 - Frequent defecation
 - Increased hunger
 - Weight gain
 - Hematuria
- An animal is considered obese when its weight exceeds what percentage of its ideal weight?
 - 5%
 - 10%
 - 15%
 - 20%
- What is the ideal rate of weight loss per week for a cat?
 - 0.5% to 1% of the ideal body weight
 - 0.5% to 1% of the obese body weight
 - 1% to 2% of the obese body weight
 - 1% to 2% of the ideal body weight
- Which life stage is not recognized by AAFCO:
 - All life stages are recognized
 - Senior and mature
 - Gestation and lactation
 - Adult
- The best way to compare the actual nutrients of two pet food labels is by the:
 - Guaranteed analysis
 - Ingredient panel
 - Nutritional adequacy statement
 - Dry weight analysis
- Protein provides how many grams of energy per kilocalorie?
 - 4
 - 6
 - 7
 - 9
- Guaranteed analysis (GA) on the label indicates the manufacturer claims the product meets:
 - Minimum or maximum percentages of certain nutrients
 - Strict nutritional requirements set by AAFCO
 - Exact percentage of certain nutrients
 - Estimated ratio of certain ingredients
- What is the percentage of water in dry kibble?
 - 0%
 - 3% to 5%
 - 10% to 12%
 - 20%
- Cow's milk should not be offered to puppies because:
 - The lactose content is greater than the bitch's milk
 - There is less calcium in cow's milk that can affect growth
 - They may refuse to drink it and it could result in weight loss
 - The fat content is too high and could result in obesity
- Goal of feeding large-breed puppies is:
 - To increase the growth rate to reach the dog's genetic potential at maturity
 - To decrease the growth rate but still reach the dog's genetic potential at maturity
 - Free choice feed them because they are growing so fast
 - Feed a food for adult dogs to ensure they do not gain weight
- What are the disadvantages of free-choice feeding?
 - Good for pets that will eat to meet their energy requirements and do not overeat
 - Recommended method during lactation
 - Most convenient method for pet owners
 - Difficult to monitor the pet's consumption
- A growth diet should be introduced to a puppy or kitten at approximately:
 - 2 weeks of age
 - 3 weeks of age
 - 5 weeks of age
 - 7 weeks of age

- 18.** Elimination diet trials should:
 - a.** Be fed for approximately 4 to 10 weeks
 - b.** Contain a limited number of novel protein sources or a protein hydrolysate
 - c.** Be used for identification of allergens
 - d.** Include all of the above
- 19.** Converting nutrients to dry matter allows for a more accurate comparison of products with different:
 - a.** Moisture levels
 - b.** Fat levels
 - c.** Protein level
 - d.** Carbohydrate levels
- 20.** Cats have a higher protein requirement than dogs because cats:
 - a.** Use a certain amount of protein for energy
 - b.** Are omnivores
 - c.** Live longer than dogs
 - d.** Eat more small rodents and birds than dogs