Chapter 18

DIAGNOSIS OF DISEASE

SHORT-ANSWER

1. Define signalment.
2. Define serology.
3. Define chemistry profile.
4. List three specific pieces of information found in the signalment.
5. After establishment of the signalment, what is the second step in diagnosing a disease condition?
6. List two means of killing cancer cells remaining in the body after biopsy.
7. Why does a positive serologic test not prove the animals has the disease in question?
8. Why would increased numbers of band cells be found in an animal with a bacterial infection?
9. Define packed cell volume.
10. What two factors aid a veterinarian in becoming a successful diagnostician?

COMPLETION

1. The _____ is responsible for clearing bilirubin from the blood.
2. The _____-refill time of a healthy animal should be less than one or two seconds.
3. When starting the physical examination stage of disease condition diagnosis, the veterinarian begins with _____.
4. To confirm a diagnosis with serology, the animal in question is usually tested _____ with several weeks in between.
5. _____ is produced as red blood cells are destroyed.

TRUE/FALSE

1. It takes days to complete a packed cell volume blood test.
2. Only radiographs can be used to guide the collection of a biopsy with a needle or biopsy tool.
3. Air appears darker than fat on a radiograph.
4. Blood sugar levels change with dietary changes.
5. Collecting a case history is an invasive procedure.