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.	Therefill 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 veterinari	iar
	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.