

1. B) To prioritize patients based on the severity of their condition
2. C) Excessive salivation
3. C) Assess the airway, breathing, and circulation
4. A) Basic Life Support
5. B) Radiography
6. C) To restore blood volume and support circulation
7. A) Hypertonic saline
8. B) 12-20 breaths per minute
9. A) Immediate surgical intervention
10. B) Only if the patient has no pulse and is not breathing
11. B) Administer epinephrine
12. C) To secure the airway and facilitate ventilation
13. A) Dehydration
14. B) Abdominal distension
15. B) The rate of fluid administration
16. A) Mild, moderate, severe
17. C) Distributive shock
18. B) To control vomiting
19. C) Contact a veterinary toxicologist
20. C) Dry mucous membranes
21. C) To constrict blood vessels and increase blood pressure
22. A) Hypoglycemia
23. A) Use a warming blanket
24. B) Provide supplemental oxygen
25. B) To increase blood glucose levels
26. B) Lavage and debridement
27. B) The patient's vital signs
28. C) Perform endotracheal intubation
29. C) Shock due to heart failure
30. B) Correct metabolic acidosis and hyperglycemia
31. B) Ultrasound
32. B) Immobilize the spine and avoid unnecessary movement
33. D) Slow capillary refill time
34. B) Abdominal ultrasound
35. B) Perform compressions at a rate of 100-120 per minute
36. B) To reduce inflammation and allergic reactions
37. B) Heart rate and rhythm
38. A) Administer activated charcoal
39. A) Coughing
40. B) Pain management and fluid resuscitation
41. D) Obstructive shock
42. A) Complete blood count (CBC)
43. B) Immobilization and stabilization of the spine

44. A) Every 15-30 minutes

45. A) Use the largest possible catheter