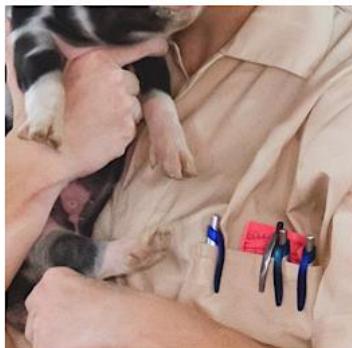




North American Veterinary Licensing Examination®  
(NAVLE®)

# SPECIES AND DIAGNOSES

An outline of the species and diagnoses assessed on the NAVLE



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This document addresses the species and diagnoses assessed on the North American Veterinary Licensing Examination® (NAVLE®). **The species and diagnoses listed in the outline are examples. Test items may include diseases, symptoms, etc., that are not specifically noted in the outline.** The NAVLE program continually reviews its exam to ensure the content remains relevant to veterinary practice. As practice guidelines change or are introduced, the content on the NAVLE is reviewed and modified as necessary.

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# AQUATICS

## Multisystemic

- Ammonia management (ionized vs un-ionized)
- Anemia
- Anesthesia (including MS-222)
- Bacterial infection (including *Aeromonas hydrophila*, *Columnaris*, *Mycobacteriosis*, *Vibriosis*, *Streptococcosis*, and *Francisella*)
- Chlorine/Chloramine toxicity
- Copper toxicity
- Dissolved oxygen management
- Gas supersaturation
- Hyposalinity/Hypersalinity
- Lymphocystis
- Neoplasia (including fibrosarcoma in goldfish)
- Nitrate toxicity
- Nitrite toxicity (new tank syndrome)
- Parasites, internal, external (including *Monogenea*, *Argulus*, and *Laernea*)
- pH management
- Protozoal disease (including *Ichthyophthirius* and *Cryptocaryon*)
- Swim bladder syndrome
- Temperature management
- Trauma
- True fungal infection (including *Aspergillus*)
- Types of filtrations (biofilter, chemical, etc.)
- Viral infection (including, but not limited to spring viremia of carp and Koi herpes virus)
- Water mold infection (including *Saprolegnia*)
- Zinc toxicity

# BOVINE

## Cardiovascular

- Arrhythmias (Atrial fibrillation)
- Congestive heart failure (pericarditis, endocarditis, bovine high mountain disease, cor pulmonale, monensin toxicosis)
- Ventricular septal defect, patent ductus arteriosus

## Gastrointestinal and Digestive

- Abomasal disease (displacement, ulcers, volvulus, abomasitis)
- Bloat/Choke
- Calf enteritis (Rotavirus, Coronavirus, E. coli, Salmonellosis, Clostridiosis, Coccidiosis, Cryptosporidiosis)
- Cecal disorders
- Hemorrhagic bowel syndrome
- Intestinal disorders (duodenal, sigmoid flexure volvulus [DSFV], intussusception, intestinal volvulus)
- Liver abscesses
- Paratuberculosis (*Mycobacterium paratuberculosis*)
- Rectal prolapse
- Rectal tear
- Salmonellosis
- Traumatic reticuloperitonitis (hardware disease)
- Vaginal indigestion
- Winter dysentery

## Hemic and Lymphatic

- Anaplasmosis
- Babesiosis
- Lymphoma (leukosis, BLV)
- Theileriosis
- Trypanosomiasis

## Integumentary

- Copper deficiency
- Digital dermatitis
- Neoplasia
- Papillomatosis
- Parasites, external
- Photosensitization
- Ringworm
- Trauma/skin wounds

## Musculoskeletal

- ❯ Actinomycosis
- ❯ Distal interphalangeal sepsis
- ❯ Fracture
- ❯ Gastrocnemius rupture
- ❯ Lameness (including hoof and claw disorders, digital dermatitis, foot rot, osteoarthritis, stifle injuries, and interdigital fibroma)
- ❯ Myopathy (white muscle disease)
- ❯ Osteoarthritis
- ❯ Spastic paresis, periodic spasticity
- ❯ Umbilical hernia

## Nervous

- ❯ BVDV congenital defects
- ❯ Lead toxicity
- ❯ Listeriosis
- ❯ Otitis
- ❯ Meningitis
- ❯ Peripheral nerve paralysis (peroneal, tibial, radial)
- ❯ Polioencephalomalacia
- ❯ Rabies suspect
- ❯ Tetanus
- ❯ Thromboembolic meningoencephalitis
- ❯ Traumatic nervous system injuries

## Reproductive

- ❯ Abortion, embryo loss (including Leptospirosis and Neosporosis)
- ❯ Anestrus (including estrus detection failure and estrus synchronization)
- ❯ Chlamydiosis
- ❯ Cystic ovary
- ❯ Dystocia
- ❯ Infertility; female (including pregnancy diagnosis, follicular degeneration, and freemartinism)
- ❯ Infertility; male (including breeding soundness examination and preputial disease)
- ❯ Lactation failure
- ❯ Mastitis (including endotoxemia)
- ❯ Mummified fetus
- ❯ Penile warts
- ❯ Periparturient hypocalcemia (milk fever, subclinical hypocalcemia)
- ❯ Persistent frenulum
- ❯ Retained placenta and metritis-pyometra complex

### Reproductive (Continued)

- Schistosomus reflexus
- Ureaplasma urealyticum
- Teat injury
- Uterine prolapse
- Tritrichomoniasis, Campylobacteriosis
- Vaginal prolapse
- Omphalophlebitis

### Respiratory

- Bovine interstitial pneumonia/acute bovine pulmonary emphysema and edema
- Sinusitis secondary to dehorning
- Bovine respiratory disease complex (Mannheimia, Pasteurella, BVDV, IBR, BRSV, PI3, Actinobacillus, Mycoplasma, Histophilus)
- Tuberculosis
- Calf diphtheria
- Vena caval thrombosis secondary to pneumonia
- Calf pneumonia (including Aspiration)

### Special Senses

- Hypovitaminosis A
- Skin diseases (squamous cell carcinoma/cancer of the eye, dermatophytosis, papillomatosis, corynebacterium, dermatophilosis)
- Moraxella bovis, Moraxella bovoculi (pink eye)

### Urinary

- Ethylene glycol toxicity
- Pyelonephritis (*Corynebacterium renale*)
- Leptospirosis
- Urolithiasis

### Behavior

- Aggression (clinical sign)
- Bunch behavior
- Bulling
- Ketosis

Multisystemic	
➤ Acetonemia (ketosis)	➤ Lead toxicosis
➤ Ammoniated feed toxicosis	➤ Leptospirosis
➤ Anthrax	➤ Malnutrition
➤ Bovine Viral Diarrhea (BVD), mucosal disease	➤ Mycotoxicosis
➤ Brucellosis	➤ Neonatal septicemia (failure of passive transfer)
➤ Clostridial disease	➤ Omphalitis, omphalophlebitis, omphaloarteritis
➤ Fat cow syndrome and subclinical fatty liver	➤ Parasites, internal, multisystemic (including helminths and flukes)
➤ Foreign animal diseases (Rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, bovine spongiform encephalopathy)	➤ Plant toxicosis
➤ Highly pathogenic avian influenza	➤ Postparturient paresis
➤ Histophilus somni (Haemophilus somnus complex)	➤ Retropharyngeal abscesses
➤ Hypomagnesemic tetany	➤ Salt toxicity
➤ Ionophore/monensin/lasalocid toxicosis	➤ Pregnancy toxemia (ketosis)
➤ Lactic acidosis (acute and subacute)	➤ Vesicular stomatitis
➤ Laminitis	➤ Vitamin and mineral deficiencies

# CAMELIDAE AND CERVIDAE

## Cardiovascular

- ❯ Congenital malformations (including ventricular septal defect)
- ❯ Patent ductus arteriosus
- ❯ Ionophore toxicity (lasalocid)
- ❯ Rattlesnake envenomation

## Gastrointestinal and Digestive

- ❯ Artesia ani
- ❯ Hepatic lipidosis
- ❯ Choke
- ❯ Idiopathic hyperkeratosis
- ❯ Colic (including C1 impaction, C3 ulcers, and phytobezoars)
- ❯ Megaesophagus
- ❯ Dental problems (including tooth root abscess, canine overgrowth, and uneven wear of arcades)
- ❯ Necrotic stomatitis
- ❯ Enteritis (Rotavirus, Coccidiosis, Coronavirus, Escherichia coli, Salmonella, Cryptosporidium, Giardia, bovine viral diarrhea virus, Nematodirus)
- ❯ Parasites, internal, gastrointestinal
- ❯ Enterotoxemia
- ❯ Paratuberculosis
- ❯ Grain engorgement

## Hemic and Lymphatic

- ❯ Anemia – C3 ulcers, *Haemonchus contortus*, *Mycoplasma haemolamae*
- ❯ Lymphoma
- ❯ Caseous lymphadenitis

## Integumentary

- ❯ Copper deficiency
- ❯ Parasites, external (including ear mites, lice, ticks)
- ❯ Dermatophilus
- ❯ Ringworm
- ❯ Foot mites (*Chorioptes*)
- ❯ Streptococcal dermatitis
- ❯ Fungal diseases
- ❯ Sunburn
- ❯ Hyperkeratosis
- ❯ Ulcerative pododermatitis
- ❯ Idiopathic hyperkeratosis (Munge)
- ❯ Zinc responsive dermatosis
- ❯ Papillomatosis

## Musculoskeletal

- ❯ Angular limb deformities
- ❯ Arthritis
- ❯ Capture myopathy
- ❯ Claw defects
- ❯ Congenital defects
- ❯ Fractures
- ❯ Hypovitaminosis D
- ❯ Lacerations
- ❯ Lameness
- ❯ Selenium-responsive myopathy

## Nervous

- ❯ Central nervous system trauma
- ❯ Chronic wasting disease
- ❯ Cranial abscessation syndrome
- ❯ Eastern equine encephalomyelitis
- ❯ Endophyte toxicity
- ❯ Equine herpesvirus 1, meningoencephalitis, optic neuritis and retinitis
- ❯ Facial nerve paralysis
- ❯ Listeriosis
- ❯ Meningeal worm (*Parelaphostrongylus*)
- ❯ Polioencephalomalacia
- ❯ Rabies suspect
- ❯ Rye grass staggers
- ❯ Tetanus
- ❯ Tick paralysis
- ❯ West Nile encephalomyelitis

## Reproductive

- ❯ Abortion
- ❯ Congenital defects (including hermaphrodite, atresia vulvi, and uterine defects)
- ❯ Dystocia
- ❯ Infertility
- ❯ Omphalophlebitis
- ❯ Uterine torsion
- ❯ Vaginal defects (including atresia vulvi)

## Respiratory

- ❯ Allergic response
- ❯ Bacterial pneumonia
- ❯ Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- ❯ Congenital defects (including choanal atresia and wry face)

## Special Senses

- ❯ Blue eye white animal - deafness
- ❯ Corneal ulcers
- ❯ Otitis media and interna from ear ticks

### Urinary

- Leptospirosis
- Urolithiasis
- Patent urachus

### Behavior

- Berserk male syndrome
- Social status
- Breeding behavior
- Spitting

### Multisystemic

- Bluetongue virus
- Malnutrition
- Bovine viral diarrheal virus
- Neonatal septicemia
- Brucellosis
- Parasites, internal, multisystemic (including liver flukes)
- Failure of passive transfer
- Poisonous plants
- Foot and mouth disease
- Salt poisoning
- Geriatric diseases
- Tuberculosis
- Heat stress
- Vesicular stomatitis
- Pregnancy toxemia (ketosis)

# CANINE

## Cardiovascular

- ❯ Cardiac arrhythmia
- ❯ Cardiomyopathy
- ❯ Cardiopulmonary arrest
- ❯ Congenital heart abnormalities
- ❯ Congestive heart failure
- ❯ Heartworm disease
- ❯ Hypertension
- ❯ Pericardial disease
- ❯ Valvular heart disease

## Endocrine

- ❯ Diabetes insipidus
- ❯ Diabetes mellitus
- ❯ Diabetic ketoacidosis
- ❯ Growth hormone disorder (dwarfism)
- ❯ Hyperadrenocorticism
- ❯ Hyperparathyroidism
- ❯ Hyperthyroidism
- ❯ Hypoadrenocorticism
- ❯ Hypoparathyroidism
- ❯ Hypothyroidism
- ❯ Insulin secreting tumor
- ❯ Pheochromocytoma

## Gastrointestinal and Digestive

- ❯ Anal disease (rectal prolapse)
- ❯ Biliary disease (including biliary mucocele)
- ❯ Canine parvovirus
- ❯ Cleft palette
- ❯ Constipation
- ❯ Coronavirus
- ❯ Dental disease (extractions, malocclusion, retained deciduous teeth, etc.)
- ❯ Diarrhea of unknown cause
- ❯ Dietary indiscretion
- ❯ Esophagus (foreign body, stricture, reflux, esophagitis)
- ❯ Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency
- ❯ Exocrine pancreatic tumor
- ❯ Gastric dilatation/volvulus
- ❯ Gastric tumor
- ❯ Gastrointestinal (foreign body, ulceration)
- ❯ Hemorrhagic gastroenteritis
- ❯ Hepatic (cirrhosis, neoplasia, hepatitis)
- ❯ Hernia (hiatal, paraesophageal, bowel)
- ❯ Infectious bowel disease (Salmonella, Cryptosporidium, Campylobacter)
- ❯ Inflammatory bowel disease
- ❯ Intussusception
- ❯ Megaesophagus
- ❯ Oral tumor
- ❯ Pancreatitis
- ❯ Parasites, internal, gastrointestinal
- ❯ Periodontal disease/gingivitis
- ❯ Pharyngeal disease (dysphagia)
- ❯ Portosystemic shunt/hepatic encephalopathy
- ❯ Salivary mucocele

## Hemic and Lymphatic

- ❯ Anemia (general)
- ❯ Bone marrow disease (pancytopenia, multiple myeloma)
- ❯ Canine juvenile cellulitis
- ❯ Coagulopathy (congenital or acquired)
- ❯ Edema, subcutaneous
- ❯ Hemangiosarcoma
- ❯ Immune-mediated disease (hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia, etc.)
- ❯ Immunodeficiency
- ❯ Lymphadenopathy
- ❯ Lymphoma/leukemia
- ❯ Mast cell tumor (disseminated)
- ❯ Polycythemia
- ❯ Thrombotic disease-single site (aortic, pulmonary)

## Integumentary

- ❯ Abscess
- ❯ Acral lick granuloma
- ❯ Allergic dermatitis (atopy, contact dermatitis)
- ❯ Anal sac disease
- ❯ Aural hematoma
- ❯ Bite wound
- ❯ Burns
- ❯ Congenital hypotrichosis/alopecia
- ❯ Decubitus ulcer
- ❯ Delayed wound healing
- ❯ Dermatophytosis
- ❯ Disease of claws (including toenail avulsion)
- ❯ Disease of pads
- ❯ Immune mediated skin disease (pemphigus, discoid lupus, etc.)
- ❯ Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)
- ❯ Otitis externa/media (including foreign bodies)
- ❯ Parasites, external
- ❯ Porcupine quill injury
- ❯ Pyoderma
- ❯ Seborrhea
- ❯ Skin laceration (such as from acute trauma)
- ❯ Skin tumor (cutaneous mast cell tumor, lipoma, squamous cell carcinoma, histiosarcoma, etc.)

## Musculoskeletal

- ❯ Congenital disorder (aseptic necrosis of the femoral head, osteochondrosis)
- ❯ Degenerative joint disease
- ❯ Developmental bone disorders/panosteitis/ hypertrophic osteodystrophy
- ❯ Fracture management
- ❯ Hernia
- ❯ Hip dysplasia, luxation
- ❯ Immune-mediated joint disease
- ❯ Luxating patella
- ❯ Masticatory muscle myositis
- ❯ Osteomyelitis
- ❯ Osteosarcoma
- ❯ Ruptured anterior cruciate ligament

## Nervous

- ❯ Cauda equina syndrome
- ❯ Cognitive dysfunction
- ❯ Congenital spinal malformation (hemi vertebrae, cervical spondylomyelopathy, etc.)
- ❯ Degenerative myelopathy
- ❯ Discospondylitis
- ❯ Discospondylosis
- ❯ Fibrocartilaginous emboli
- ❯ Granulomatous meningoencephalitis
- ❯ Intervertebral disc disease
- ❯ Meningitis
- ❯ Myasthenia gravis
- ❯ Neoplasia (brain, spinal cord, or vertebrae)
- ❯ Peripheral neuropathy
- ❯ Rabies (suspected or confirmed)
- ❯ Seizure disorder
- ❯ Tetanus
- ❯ Tick paralysis
- ❯ Traumatic injury (brain or spinal cord)
- ❯ Vestibular disease

## Reproductive

- ❯ Cryptorchidism
- ❯ Infertility
- ❯ Mammary gland tumor
- ❯ Mastitis
- ❯ Neonatal care
- ❯ Ovarian remnant syndrome
- ❯ Penile disorders (balanoposthitis, paraphimosis, priapism, phimosis)
- ❯ Pregnancy (diagnosis, complications, parturition, dystocia)
- ❯ Prostatic disease (hyperplasia, abscess, prostatitis, neoplasia)
- ❯ Pseudopregnancy
- ❯ Pyometra/metritis
- ❯ Retained placenta
- ❯ Testicular tumors
- ❯ Transmissible venereal tumor (TVTs)
- ❯ Vaginal disorders (vaginitis, juvenile vaginitis, prolapse)

## Respiratory

- ❯ Brachycephalic airway syndrome
- ❯ Bronchitis
- ❯ Canine infectious respiratory disease complex (including canine influenza infection)
- ❯ Collapsing trachea
- ❯ Laryngeal paralysis
- ❯ Nasal disease (including foreign bodies, tumors)
- ❯ Parasites, internal, respiratory
- ❯ Pleural fluid (purulent, chylous, transudate)
- ❯ Pleuritis
- ❯ Pneumonia
- ❯ Pneumothorax
- ❯ Pulmonary neoplasia
- ❯ Reverse sneezing

## Special Senses

- ❯ Cataracts
- ❯ Cherry eye
- ❯ Conjunctivitis
- ❯ Corneal disease
- ❯ Deafness
- ❯ Eyelid disorder (including eyelid tumors)
- ❯ Glaucoma
- ❯ Keratoconjunctivitis sicca
- ❯ Otitis interna
- ❯ Retinal diseases (including hypertension causing blindness)
- ❯ Uveitis

## Urinary

- ❯ Acute kidney failure
- ❯ Bladder tumor
- ❯ Chronic kidney disease
- ❯ Congenital kidney or bladder disease (including urachal diverticulum)
- ❯ Cystitis
- ❯ Glomerular disease (amyloidosis)
- ❯ Kidney tumor
- ❯ Leptospirosis
- ❯ Pyelonephritis
- ❯ Renal tubular disease
- ❯ Urethral or ureteral obstruction
- ❯ Urinary incontinence
- ❯ Urolithiasis

## Behavior

- ❯ Aggression
- ❯ Anxiety disorder (including phobias)
- ❯ Compulsive disorder
- ❯ Destructive behavior
- ❯ Inappropriate elimination

Multisystemic	
⦿ Actinomycosis or Nocardia Infection	⦿ Shock
⦿ Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)	⦿ Snake bite
⦿ Electric shock	⦿ Systemic fungal Infection (Blastomycosis, Histoplasmosis, Cryptococcosis, etc.)
⦿ Heat prostration	⦿ Systemic lupus erythematosus
⦿ Hypertrophic osteopathy	⦿ Systemic viral infections (distemper, hepatitis, parvovirus, herpesvirus, etc.)
⦿ Malnutrition	⦿ Tick-borne diseases
⦿ Nutritional deficiency or excess	⦿ Toxicosis – chemical (insecticide, lead, rodenticide, ethylene glycol)
⦿ Obesity	⦿ Toxicosis – plant
⦿ Peritonitis	⦿ Toxoplasmosis
⦿ Plant awn migration	⦿ Trauma (including vehicular, gunshot, bite wounds, etc.)
⦿ Sepsis	

# EQUINE

## Cardiovascular

- ❯ Aortic rupture
- ❯ Cardiac arrhythmia
- ❯ Ionophore toxicity
- ❯ Peripheral vascular disease
- ❯ Valvular disease

## Endocrine

- ❯ Hypothyroidism
- ❯ Pituitary pars intermedia dysfunction (PPID)

## Gastrointestinal and Digestive

- ❯ Acute colitis/diarrhea (Salmonella, Clostridium)
- ❯ Chronic diarrhea/granulomatous enteritis
- ❯ Colic, medical/surgical (including impaction, large intestinal volvulus, and nephrosplenic entrapment)
- ❯ Coronavirus enteritis
- ❯ Dentistry (normal and abnormal, malocclusions, equine odontoclastic tooth resorption and hypercementosis [EOTRH])
- ❯ Duodenitis/proximal jejunitis
- ❯ Enteroliths
- ❯ Esophageal obstruction/trauma
- ❯ Gastric ulceration
- ❯ Hepatic disease/biliary disorders (Including idiopathic acute hepatic disease and hepatic encephalopathy)
- ❯ Lesions (strangulating, non-strangulating)
- ❯ Parasites, internal, gastrointestinal
- ❯ Potomac horse fever (*Neorickettsia risticii*)
- ❯ Proliferative enteropathy (*Lawsonia intracellularis*)
- ❯ Rectal prolapse
- ❯ Rectal tear
- ❯ Rotavirus

## Hemic and Lymphatic

- ❯ Acute blood loss
- ❯ Anaplasmosis (*Anaplasma phagocytophilum*)
- ❯ Epizootic lymphangitis (*Histoplasma farciminosum*)
- ❯ Equine infectious anemia
- ❯ Equine viral arteritis
- ❯ Failure of passive transfer
- ❯ Immune deficiency syndromes
- ❯ Lymphoma
- ❯ Neonatal isoerythrolysis
- ❯ Pigeon fever (*Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis*)
- ❯ Piroplasmosis
- ❯ Purpura hemorrhagica
- ❯ Strangles (*Streptococcus equi* var. *equi*)
- ❯ Ulcerative lymphangitis

## Integumentary

- ❯ Allergies/immune hypersensitivity reactions
- ❯ Aural plaques
- ❯ Cutaneous habronemiasis
- ❯ Dermatitis
- ❯ Dermatophilosis (*Dermatophilus congolensis*)
- ❯ Dermatophytosis
- ❯ Laceration repair
- ❯ Melanoma
- ❯ Parasites, external
- ❯ Photosensitization
- ❯ Sarcoids
- ❯ Squamous cell carcinoma

## Musculoskeletal

- ❯ Angular limb deformities
- ❯ Arthritis, septic and nonseptic
- ❯ Developmental orthopedic disease (physitis, osteochondrosis, subchondral bone cysts)
- ❯ Disruption of the suspensory ligament
- ❯ Dorsal metacarpal disease
- ❯ Exertional rhabdomyolysis
- ❯ Flexural deformities
- ❯ Fractures
- ❯ Hernias (umbilical hernia, post-op celiotomy hernia, muscle hernia)
- ❯ Hoof imbalance
- ❯ Hyperkalemic periodic paralysis (HYPP)
- ❯ Joint luxations
- ❯ Lameness
- ❯ Laminitis
- ❯ Myositis/myopathy
- ❯ Navicular disease/palmar digital pain
- ❯ Nonseptic synovitis/bursitis
- ❯ Septic tenosynovitis
- ❯ Subsolar abscess
- ❯ Supraspinous bursitis/ fistulous withers
- ❯ Temporohyoid osteopathy
- ❯ Tendon/ligament rupture
- ❯ Tendonitis/desmitis
- ❯ Thrush

## Nervous

- ❯ Botulism
- ❯ Cauda equina syndrome
- ❯ Central nervous system trauma
- ❯ Cervical vertebral malformation/cervical vertebral stenotic myelopathy
- ❯ Degenerative myelopathy
- ❯ Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern/Western/ Venezuelan)
- ❯ Equine motor neuron disease
- ❯ Equine protozoal myeloencephalitis (*Sarcocystis neurona* and *Neospora hughesi*)
- ❯ Narcolepsy/cataplexy
- ❯ Neonatal maladjustment syndrome (hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy)
- ❯ Peripheral neuropathy (facial, femoral and radial)
- ❯ Rabies suspect

## Nervous (Continued)

- ❯ Seizures
- ❯ Tetanus
- ❯ Vestibular disease
- ❯ West Nile viral encephalomyelitis

## Reproductive

- ❯ Abortion (equine herpesvirus 1, equine viral arteritis, leptospirosis, etc.)
- ❯ Agalactia
- ❯ Disorders of the cervix
- ❯ Dystocia
- ❯ Genital abnormalities of the stallion (including cryptorchidism)
- ❯ Infertility, mare or stallion
- ❯ Mastitis
- ❯ Metritis
- ❯ Omphalophlebitis
- ❯ Ovarian abnormalities (granulosa-theca cell tumor)
- ❯ Patent urachus
- ❯ Prematurity and dysmaturity
- ❯ Retained placenta/placentitis
- ❯ Twinning
- ❯ Uterine artery rupture
- ❯ Uterine tear
- ❯ Uterine torsion

## Respiratory

- ❯ African horse sickness
- ❯ Displacement of the soft palate
- ❯ Epiglottic entrapment
- ❯ Equine herpesvirus 1, 4, and 5
- ❯ Equine influenza
- ❯ Equine rhinitis virus
- ❯ Ethmoid hematoma
- ❯ Exercise-induced pulmonary hemorrhage
- ❯ Glanders (*Burkholderia mallei*)
- ❯ Guttural pouch diseases (empyema, mycosis, tympanitis)
- ❯ Laryngeal hemiplegia
- ❯ Pharyngitis
- ❯ Pleuropneumonia
- ❯ Pneumothorax (including rib fractures in foals)
- ❯ Recurrent airway obstruction
- ❯ Rhodococcus equi pneumonia in foals
- ❯ Sinusitis

## Special Senses

- ❯ Cataracts
- ❯ Corneal ulcer
- ❯ Entropion
- ❯ Equine recurrent uveitis
- ❯ Glaucoma (secondary to uveitis)
- ❯ Immune-mediated keratitis
- ❯ Nasolacrimal duct obstruction/Dacryocystitis
- ❯ Ocular trauma
- ❯ Uveitis

## Urinary

- ❯ Renal failure (acute and chronic)
- ❯ Ruptured bladder in neonate
- ❯ Urinary tract disease
- ❯ Urogenital injuries
- ❯ Urolithiasis

## Behavior

- ❯ Cribbing
- ❯ Weaving

## Multisystemic

- ❯ Anhidrosis
- ❯ Borreliosis
- ❯ Disseminated intravascular coagulation
- ❯ Drug toxicities
- ❯ Endotoxemia
- ❯ Equine metabolic syndrome
- ❯ Hepatic encephalopathy
- ❯ Hyperlipidosis (donkeys)
- ❯ Hypertriglyceridemia
- ❯ Insect toxicity (including blister beetles and tent caterpillars)
- ❯ Malnutrition
- ❯ Metabolic syndrome
- ❯ Moldy hay and other toxins from feed
- ❯ Neonatal septicemia
- ❯ Neoplasia
- ❯ Parasites, internal, multisystemic
- ❯ Peritonitis
- ❯ Pulmonary edema
- ❯ Snakebite
- ❯ Vesicular stomatitis (mouth, feet)

# FELINE

## Cardiovascular

- Arrhythmias
- Cardiomyopathy
- Congenital abnormalities (including patent ductus arteriosus)
- Congestive heart failure
- Hypertension
- Pericardial effusion
- Thromboembolic disease

## Endocrine

- Acromegaly
- Diabetes mellitus
- Hyperadrenocorticism
- Hyperaldosteronism
- Hyperparathyroidism
- Hyperthyroidism
- Hypoadrenocorticism
- Hyposomatotropism
- Hypothyroidism
- Pituitary/adrenal neoplasia

## Gastrointestinal and Digestive

- Cholangitis and cholangiohepatitis
- Dental diseases (including tooth resorption)
- Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency
- Gastrointestinal adenocarcinoma
- Gastrointestinal (including oral) foreign body
- Gastrointestinal endoparasitism
- Gastrointestinal lymphoma (small cell or large cell)
- Hepatic lipidosis
- Inflammatory bowel disease
- Intussusception
- Liver shunts
- Lymphocytic plasmacytic stomatitis
- Megacolon
- Normal dentition / dental formula
- Oral malignancies
- Pancreatitis
- Parasites, internal, gastrointestinal
- Periodontal disease/gingivitis/tooth abscesses
- Refeeding syndrome
- Regurgitation
- Salmonellosis
- Trichobezoar

## Hemic and Lymphatic

- Acute anemia
- Autoimmune hemolytic anemia
- Blood typing
- Chronic anemia
- Chylothorax
- Feline infectious anemia (including *Mycoplasma haemofelis*)
- Feline panleukopenia
- Hemangioma
- Lymphoblastic leukemia
- Lymphoma
- Mast cell tumor
- Transfusion reaction

## Integumentary

- Abscesses
- Allergic dermatitis
- Alopecia
- Anal sac disease
- Aural hematoma
- Burns
- Cuterebriasis
- Dermatophytosis
- Ectoparasites (ear mites, flea bite dermatitis, mosquito bite hypersensitivity)
- Neoplasia, neoplastic diseases
- Eosinophilic granuloma complex
- Feline acne
- Fibrosarcoma
- Food allergy/food sensitivity
- Methicillin-resistant *staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)
- Otitis externa
- Paraneoplastic syndrome
- Pemphigus
- Plasma cell pododermatitis
- Solar dermatitis
- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Tail gland hyperplasia (stud tail)

## Musculoskeletal

- Fractures
- Generalized weakness (e.g., as from hypokalemia)
- Growth plates
- Hernias (umbilical, inguinal)
- High rise syndrome
- Hyperextension injuries (e.g., carpal hyperextension)
- Luxation
- Neoplasia (e.g., osteosarcoma)
- Onychectomy
- Osteoarthritis
- Pectus excavatum
- Polydactyly
- Tendinopathies (e.g., Achilles tendon rupture)

## Nervous

- Cerebellar hypoplasia
- Diabetic polyneuropathy/peripheral neuropathy
- Epilepsy
- Hydrocephalus
- Hyperesthesia
- Myasthenia gravis
- Otitis media
- Rabies suspect
- Seizure disorders
- Vestibular diseases

## Reproductive

- Cryptorchidism
- Mammary adenocarcinoma
- Mammary hyperplasia
- Mastitis
- Neonatal care
- Ovarian remnant syndrome
- Penile spines
- Pyometra
- Reproductive disorders

## Respiratory

- Asthma
- Brachycephalic airway syndrome (e.g., Stenotic nares)
- Chronic bronchitis
- Chronic sinusitis
- Cryptococcosis and other fungal respiratory diseases
- Metastatic lung disease
- Nasopharyngeal polyp
- Pneumonia
- Pyothorax
- Smoke inhalation
- Tracheal tear
- Upper respiratory system infections

## Special Senses

- Cataracts
- Conjunctivitis
- Corneal diseases
- Glaucoma
- Ocular manifestations of systemic diseases
- Retinal diseases
- Uveitis

Urinary	
● Acute kidney injury (AKI)	● Polycystic kidney disease
● Chronic kidney disease	● Pyelonephritis
● Feline lower urinary tract disease (FLUTD)	● Transitional cell carcinoma
● Idiopathic cystitis	● Urinary tract obstruction (UTO)
● Kidney lymphoma	● Urolithiasis

Behavior	
● Aggression	● Compulsive disorders
● Anxiety disorders	● House soiling

Multisystemic	
● Acetaminophen toxicity	● Insecticide toxicity
● Aspirin toxicity	● Malnutrition
● Bartonellosis	● Mucopolysaccharidoses (MPS)
● Cytauxzoonosis	● Mycobacterial infections
● Diaphragmatic hernia	● Obesity
● Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)	● Panleukopenia
● Dysautonomia	● Parasites, internal, multisystemic
● Electric cord bite	● Polyphagia
● Ethylene glycol toxicity	● Rodenticide toxicity
● Feline immunodeficiency virus	● Shock
● Feline infectious peritonitis	● Snake bite
● Feline leukemia virus	● Taurine deficiency
● Heartworm	● Toxoplasmosis
● Hepatic encephalopathy	● Virulent systemic calicivirus
● Hypokalemia	● Vitamin B1 (Thiamine) deficiency
● Ingestion of poisonous plants (including lilies)	

# OTHER SMALL MAMMAL

## Multisystemic

<b>Chinchillas</b>	➤ Abscesses	➤ Hair rings
	➤ Bite wounds	➤ Heat stress/heat stroke
	➤ Choke	➤ Malnutrition
	➤ Dental malocclusion	➤ Otitis media
	➤ Dermatophytosis	➤ Pneumonia
	➤ Gastroenteritis	➤ Pseudomonas infection
<b>Ferrets</b>	➤ Adrenal associated endocrinopathy	➤ Insulinoma
	➤ Aleutian disease	➤ Lymphoma
	➤ Canine distemper	➤ Parasites, internal, external (including heartworm disease)
	➤ Epizootic catarrhal enteritis	➤ Pneumonia
	➤ Estrogen toxicity	➤ Proliferative colitis (Campylobacter)
	➤ Foreign body	➤ Rabies suspect
	➤ Heat stress/heat stroke	➤ Splenomegaly
	➤ Helicobacter/gastroenteritis	➤ Uroliths
	➤ Influenza virus	
<b>Guinea Pigs</b>	➤ Antibiotic dysbiosis	➤ Lymphoma
	➤ Bacterial enteritis	➤ Malnutrition (including scurvy)
	➤ Bacterial pododermatitis	➤ Ovarian cysts
	➤ Dental malocclusion	➤ Parasites, internal, external
	➤ Dystocia	➤ Pneumonia
	➤ Heat stress/heat stroke	➤ Pregnancy toxemia
	➤ Lymphadenitis	➤ Salmonellosis
	➤ Lymphocytic choriomeningitis	➤ Streptococcosis

Hamsters	➤ Abscesses	➤ Neoplasia
	➤ Amyloidosis	➤ Pneumonia
	➤ Antibiotic dysbiosis	➤ Polycystic disease
	➤ Demodectic mange	➤ Proliferative ileitis (wet tail)
	➤ Dental malocclusion	➤ Salmonellosis
	➤ Dermatophytosis	
Primates	➤ Behavioral issues	➤ Pneumonia
	➤ Cercopithecine herpesvirus (Herpes B)	➤ Rabies suspect
	➤ Dental disease	➤ Rubella
	➤ Ebola virus	➤ Rubeola
	➤ Gastroenteritis (including, but not limited to, <i>Yersinia</i> , <i>Salmonella</i> , <i>Campylobacter</i> )	➤ Simian AIDS
	➤ Marburg virus	➤ Toxoplasmosis
	➤ Monkey pox	➤ Tuberculosis
	➤ Nutrition	➤ Viral hepatitis, A and B
	➤ Parasites, internal, external	
Rabbits	➤ Abscesses	➤ Liver lobe torsion
	➤ Antibiotic dysbiosis	➤ Moist dermatitis
	➤ Anorexia	➤ Mucoid enteritis
	➤ Coccidiosis	➤ Otoacariasis
	➤ Cuterebriasis	➤ Pasteurellosis
	➤ Dental malocclusion	➤ Pneumonia
	➤ Encephalitis	➤ Rabbit hemorrhagic disease
	➤ Encephalitozoon cuniculi	➤ Salmonellosis
	➤ Fractured lumbar spine	➤ Thymoma
	➤ Gastrointestinal stasis	➤ Tularemia
	➤ Heat stress/heat stroke	➤ Tyzzer disease
	➤ Housing/husbandry	

<b>Rats/Mice</b>	➤ Abscesses	➤ Neoplasia
	➤ Ectromelia virus (mouse pox)	➤ Parasites, external
	➤ Epizootic diarrhea of infant mice (EDIM)	➤ Pneumonia (including Pneumococcus and Pasteurella)
	➤ Mouse hepatitis virus (lethal intestinal virus of infant mice (LIVIM) - a coronavirus)	➤ Ring tail
	➤ Murine mycoplasmosis (dirty rat disease)	➤ Ulcerative pododermatitis
	➤ Mycoplasmosis	➤ Trauma

# OVINE AND CAPRINE

## Cardiovascular

- ❯ Endocarditis, myocarditis
- ❯ Ionophore toxicity
- ❯ Selenium deficiency

## Gastrointestinal and Digestive

- ❯ Bloat
- ❯ Contagious ecthyma
- ❯ Enteritis (Rotavirus, Coronavirus, *E. coli*, Salmonellosis, Coccidiosis, Giardia, Cryptosporidiosis)
- ❯ Enterotoxemia
- ❯ GI parasites
- ❯ Liver flukes
- ❯ Paratuberulosis (*Mycobacterium avium* subsp. *paratuberculosis*)
- ❯ Rumen atony/dysbiosis
- ❯ Rumenitis, rumen acidosis

## Hemic and Lymphatic

- ❯ Caseous lymphadenitis
- ❯ Copper toxicity
- ❯ *Haemonchus contortus*
- ❯ Hemolytic anemia
- ❯ Lymphosarcoma including thymoma

## Integumentary

- ❯ Contagious ecthyma
- ❯ Dermatophytosis
- ❯ Fly strike
- ❯ Hoof and claw disorders
- ❯ Neoplasia
- ❯ Parasites, external
- ❯ Pemphigus foliaceus

## Musculoskeletal

- ❯ Arthritis (including caprine encephalitis virus)
- ❯ Foot rot
- ❯ Fractures
- ❯ Lameness
- ❯ Myopathy (white muscle disease)

## Nervous

- ❯ Caprine arthritis encephalitis virus
- ❯ Copper deficiency (enzootic ataxia)
- ❯ Listeriosis
- ❯ *Paralaphostrongylus tenuis*
- ❯ Polioencephalomalacia
- ❯ Scrapie
- ❯ Tetanus

## Reproductive

- Abortion (Border disease, Cache Valley virus, Campylobacteriosis, Chlamydiosis, Enzootic abortion, Leptospirosis, Neosporosis, Q fever (Coxiella burnetti), Schmallenburg virus, Toxoplasmosis)
- Cryptorchid
- Dystocia
- Infertility, male or female
- Ulcerative Posthitis
- Precocious udder
- Pseudopregnancy
- Mastitis

## Respiratory

- Caprine arthritis encephalitis virus
- Caseous lymphadenitis
- Nasal bots
- Ovine progressive pneumonia
- Pneumonia due to Pasteurella and Mannheimia
- Pulmonary adenomatosis
- Sinusitis secondary to dehorning
- Tuberculosis

## Urinary

- Leptospirosis
- Pyelonephritis
- Ulcerative posthitis
- Urolithiasis

## Multisystemic

- Bluetongue
- Brucellosis
- Caprine arthritis encephalitis virus
- Failure of passive transfer
- Foot and mouth disease
- Heat stroke/stress
- Hypocalcemia
- Lactic acidosis
- Mastitis
- Malnutrition
- Neonatal septicemia
- Ovine progressive pneumonia virus
- Parasites, internal, multisystemic
- Pregnancy toxemia
- Vesicular stomatitis
- Vitamin and mineral deficiencies and toxicities

# PET BIRD

## Endocrine

- Goiter

## Gastrointestinal and Digestive

Cloacal prolapse	Enteritis
Crop burn	Sour crop/Impacted crop

## Integumentary

Beak deformities (congenital and traumatic)	Psittacine beak and feather disease
Pododermatitis	

## Musculoskeletal

Splay leg	Trauma
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## Nervous

- Seizure disorders

## Respiratory

Air sac mites	Sinusitis
Air sacculitis	

## Reproductive

Egg binding	Egg-related coelomitis
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## Urinary

- Kidney adenocarcinoma

## Behavior

- Behavioral disorders (including feather picking and persistent egg laying)

## Infectious

- ❯ Aspergillosis
- ❯ Avian orthobornovirus
- ❯ Avian poxvirus
- ❯ Candidiasis
- ❯ Coccidiosis
- ❯ Cryptococcosis
- ❯ Giardiasis
- ❯ Histoplasmosis
- ❯ Knemidocoptes (scaly leg mite)
- ❯ Mycobacteriosis
- ❯ Mycoplasmosis
- ❯ Newcastle disease virus
- ❯ Polyomavirus
- ❯ Psittacosis, Ornithosis, Chlamydiosis
- ❯ Salmonellosis
- ❯ Trichomoniasis
- ❯ West Nile virus

## Multisystemic

- ❯ Gout (articular and visceral)
- ❯ Hypocalcemia
- ❯ Hypovitaminosis A
- ❯ Nutritional secondary hyperparathyroidism
- ❯ Pacheco disease
- ❯ Toxicosis (including lead, Teflon, plant, and zinc)

# PORCINE

## Cardiovascular

- ❯ Mulberry heart disease
- ❯ Valvular endocarditis

## Gastrointestinal and Digestive

- ❯ Ascaris suum infection
- ❯ Clostridium perfringens infection (Type A, Type C, and Clostridoides difficile)
- ❯ Coccidiosis
- ❯ Escherichia coli infection
- ❯ Gastric ulcers
- ❯ Lawsonia spp infection (porcine proliferative enteropathy)
- ❯ Parasites, internal, gastrointestinal
- ❯ Porcine astrovirus, sapovirus, sapelovirus, enterovirus
- ❯ Porcine epidemic diarrhea virus
- ❯ Rectal prolapse
- ❯ Rectal stricture
- ❯ Rotavirus infection
- ❯ Salmonellosis
- ❯ Swine dysentery (Brachyspira)
- ❯ Transmissible gastroenteritis

## Hemic and Lymphatic

- ❯ Iron-deficiency anemia
- ❯ Mycoplasma suis infection

## Integumentary

- ❯ Dippity pig (erythema multiforme)
- ❯ Exudative epidermitis (*Staphylococcus hyicus*; Greasy pig disease)
- ❯ Epitheliogenesis imperfecta
- ❯ Foot-and-Mouth disease (and all other vesicular diseases)
- ❯ Insect bites
- ❯ Lice, Mange
- ❯ Seneca Valley Virus infection
- ❯ Sunburn
- ❯ Swine pox
- ❯ Zinc responsive dermatitis

## Musculoskeletal

- ❯ Hernias
- ❯ Lameness/injury
- ❯ Mycoplasma hyorhinis infection
- ❯ Mycoplasma hyosynoviae arthritis
- ❯ Osteochondrosis
- ❯ Streptococcal synovitis
- ❯ Trichinosis
- ❯ Vitamin/mineral deficiency

## Nervous

- ❯ Edema disease (Escherichia coli)
- ❯ Salt toxicity
- ❯ Streptococcus suis infection
- ❯ Tiamulin/Ionophore toxicity
- ❯ Water deprivation

## Reproductive

- ❯ Breeding management
- ❯ Brucellosis
- ❯ Dystocia management
- ❯ Male and female infertility
- ❯ Parvovirus

## Respiratory

- ❯ Actinobacillus suis infection
- ❯ Atrophic rhinitis
- ❯ Bordetella bronchiseptica infection
- ❯ Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae infection
- ❯ Pasteurella multocida infection
- ❯ Porcine respiratory and reproductive syndrome
- ❯ Swine influenza

## Urinary

- ❯ Cystitis

## Behavior

- ❯ Pen hierarchy dynamics of sows and finishing pigs
- ❯ Savaging of piglets
- ❯ Tail biting

## Multisystemic

- ❯ Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae
- ❯ African swine fever
- ❯ Calcium: phosphorus imbalance/deficiency
- ❯ Circovirus infection
- ❯ Classical swine fever
- ❯ Enterovirus infection
- ❯ Erysipelas
- ❯ Foreign and regulatory disease
- ❯ Gas toxicity
- ❯ Glaesserella (parasuis infection)
- ❯ Hyperthermia
- ❯ Leptospirosis
- ❯ Mycotoxin toxicity
- ❯ Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
- ❯ Pseudorabies

# POULTRY

## Cardiovascular

- ❯ Aortic Rupture
- ❯ Ascites syndrome

## Gastrointestinal and Digestive

- ❯ Avian tuberculosis
- ❯ Candidiasis
- ❯ Coccidiosis
- ❯ Coronaviral enteritis (turkeys)
- ❯ Crop Impaction
- ❯ Hemorrhagic enteritis
- ❯ Histamines
- ❯ Marble spleen disease
- ❯ Parasites, internal
- ❯ Salmonellosis
- ❯ Trichomoniasis

## Hemic/Immune, and Lymphatic

- ❯ Chicken anemia agent
- ❯ Hemoproteus
- ❯ Infectious bursal disease
- ❯ Leucocytozoon
- ❯ Lymphoid leukosis
- ❯ Plasmodium

## Intermen and Head Ornaments

- ❯ Avian pox
- ❯ Breast blisters
- ❯ Bumblefoot
- ❯ Erysipelas
- ❯ Favus
- ❯ Frostbite
- ❯ Scaly-leg mites

## Musculoskeletal

- ❯ Deep pectoral myopathy
- ❯ Enterococciosis (kinky back)
- ❯ Osteomalacia
- ❯ Rickets
- ❯ Tibial dyschondroplasia

## Nervous

- ❯ Avian encephalomyelitis
- ❯ Botulism
- ❯ Marek's Disease
- ❯ Viral encephalitis (EEE, WEE, SLE, VEE)
- ❯ West Nile virus

## Reproductive

- ❯ Egg binding
- ❯ Egg yolk coelomitis
- ❯ False layer
- ❯ Salpingitis

## Respiratory

- ❯ Aspergillosis
- ❯ Avian metapneumovirus
- ❯ Bordetlosis (turkey coryza)
- ❯ Chlamydiosis (psittacosis, ornithosis)
- ❯ Fowl cholera (avian cholera)
- ❯ Infectious bronchitis
- ❯ Infectious coryza
- ❯ Infectious laryngotracheitis
- ❯ Influenza (low path)
- ❯ Mycoplasmosis
- ❯ Newcastle disease (lentogenic, mesogenic)

## Special senses

- ❯ Ammonia burns
- ❯ Manson's eye worm

## Urinary

- ❯ Urolithiasis
- ❯ Vent gleet
- ❯ Visceral gout

## Multisystemic

- ❯ Aflatoxin
- ❯ Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI)
- ❯ Malnutrition
- ❯ Toxicosis
- ❯ Virulent Newcastle (velogenic)

# REPTILE

## Multisystemic

<b>Chelonians</b>	➤ Abscesses	➤ Neoplasia
	➤ Conjunctivitis	➤ Organ prolapse
	➤ Cystic calculi	➤ Parasites, internal, external
	➤ Dystocia	➤ Pneumonia
	➤ Husbandry related diseases	➤ Salmonellosis
	➤ Malnutrition	➤ Septicemia
	➤ Necrotic stomatitis	➤ Shell disorders (trauma, shell fractures, nutritional issues, husbandry issues, infectious)
<b>Lizards</b>	➤ Abscesses	➤ Hind leg paralysis
	➤ Cystic calculi	➤ Malnutrition
	➤ Dermatitis (infectious and non-infectious)	➤ Salmonellosis
	➤ Dystocia	➤ Stomatitis
<b>Snakes</b>	➤ Cloacoliths	➤ Malnutrition
	➤ Constipation	➤ Neoplasia
	➤ Dermatitis (infectious and non-infectious)	➤ Parasites, internal, external (including amebiasis and trichomoniasis)
	➤ Dysecdysis	➤ Pneumonia
	➤ Inclusion body disease (IBD)	➤ Retained spectacles
	➤ Infectious or ulcerative stomatitis	➤ Salmonellosis



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