



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

BOVINE

Cardiovascular

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

Gastrointestinal and Digestive

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

Hemic and Lymphatic

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

Integumentary

- Copper deficiency
- Parasites, external
- Digital dermatitis
- Photosensitization
- Neoplasia
- Ringworm
- Papillomatosis
- 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
- Teat injury
- Tritrichomoniasis, Campylobacteriosis
- Omphalophlebitis
- Ureaplasma urealyticum
- Uterine prolapse
- Vaginal prolapse

Respiratory

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

Special Senses

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

Urinary

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

Behavior

- Aggression (clinical sign)
- Bulling
- Bunch behavior
- 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
- Cardiac myopathy
- 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 palate
- 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) | ➤ Immunodeficiency |
| ➤ Bone marrow disease (pancytopenia, multiple myeloma) | ➤ Lymphadenopathy |
| ➤ Canine juvenile cellulitis | ➤ Lymphoma/leukemia |
| ➤ Coagulopathy (congenital or acquired) | ➤ Mast cell tumor (disseminated) |
| ➤ Edema, subcutaneous | ➤ Polycythemia |
| ➤ Hemangiosarcoma | ➤ Thrombotic disease-single site (aortic, pulmonary) |
| ➤ Immune-mediated disease (hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia, etc.) | |

Integumentary

- | | |
|---|--|
| ➤ Abscess | ➤ Disease of claws (including toenail avulsion) |
| ➤ Acral lick granuloma | ➤ Disease of pads |
| ➤ Allergic dermatitis (atopy, contact dermatitis) | ➤ Immune mediated skin disease (pemphigus, discoid lupus, etc.) |
| ➤ Anal sac disease | ➤ Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) |
| ➤ Aural hematoma | ➤ Otitis externa/media (including foreign bodies) |
| ➤ Bite wound | ➤ Parasites, external |
| ➤ Burns | ➤ Porcupine quill injury |
| ➤ Congenital hypotrichosis/alopecia | ➤ Pyoderma |
| ➤ Decubitus ulcer | ➤ Seborrhea |
| ➤ Delayed wound healing | ➤ Skin laceration (such as from acute trauma) |
| ➤ Dermatophytosis | ➤ 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 (TVT)
- 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 | ➤ Laceration repair |
| ➤ Aural plaques | ➤ Melanoma |
| ➤ Cutaneous habronemiasis | ➤ Parasites, external |
| ➤ Dermatitis | ➤ Photosensitization |
| ➤ Dermatophilosis (<i>Dermatophilus congolensis</i>) | ➤ Sarcoids |
| ➤ Dermatophytosis | ➤ Squamous cell carcinoma |

Musculoskeletal

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

Nervous

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

Nervous (Continued)

- | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|
| ➤ Seizures | ➤ Vestibular disease |
| ➤ Tetanus | ➤ West Nile viral encephalomyelitis |

Reproductive

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

Respiratory

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

Special Senses

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

Urinary

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

Behavior

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| ➤ Cribbing | ➤ Weaving |
|------------|-----------|

Multisystemic

- | | |
|---|--|
| ➤ Anhidrosis | ➤ Malnutrition |
| ➤ Borreliosis | ➤ Metabolic syndrome |
| ➤ Disseminated intravascular coagulation | ➤ Moldy hay and other toxins from feed |
| ➤ Drug toxicities | ➤ Neonatal septicemia |
| ➤ Endotoxemia | ➤ Neoplasia |
| ➤ Equine metabolic syndrome | ➤ Parasites, internal, multisystemic |
| ➤ Hepatic encephalopathy | ➤ Peritonitis |
| ➤ Hyperlipidosis (donkeys) | ➤ Pulmonary edema |
| ➤ Hypertriglyceridemia | ➤ Snakebite |
| ➤ Insect toxicity (including blister beetles and tent caterpillars) | ➤ 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 | ➤ Feline panleukopenia |
| ➤ Autoimmune hemolytic anemia | ➤ Hemangioma |
| ➤ Blood typing | ➤ Lymphoblastic leukemia |
| ➤ Chronic anemia | ➤ Lymphoma |
| ➤ Chylothorax | ➤ Mast cell tumor |
| ➤ Feline infectious anemia (including Mycoplasma haemofelis) | ➤ Transfusion reaction |

Integumentary

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

Musculoskeletal

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

Nervous

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

Reproductive

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

Respiratory

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

Special Senses

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

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

Chinchillas	➤ Abscesses	➤ Hair rings
	➤ Bite wounds	➤ Heat stress/heat stroke
	➤ Choke	➤ Malnutrition
	➤ Dental malocclusion	➤ Otitis media
	➤ Dermatophytosis	➤ Pneumonia
	➤ Gastroenteritis	➤ Pseudomonas infection
Ferrets	➤ 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	
Guinea Pigs	➤ 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, Yersinia, Salmonella, Campylobacter)	➤ 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	➤ Mucoïd 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	

Rats/Mice	➤ 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
- Selenium deficiency
- Ionophore toxicity

Gastrointestinal and Digestive

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

Hemic and Lymphatic

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

Integumentary

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

Musculoskeletal

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

Nervous

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

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

Nervous

- Seizure disorders

Respiratory

- Air sac mites
- Sinusitis
- Air sacculitis

Reproductive

- Egg binding
- Egg-related coelomitis

Urinary

- Kidney adenocarcinoma

Behavior

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

Infectious

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

Multisystemic

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

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

Hemic/Immune, and Lymphatic

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

Interment and Head Ornaments

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

Musculoskeletal

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

Nervous

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

Reproductive

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

Respiratory

- Aspergillosis
- Avian metapneumovirus
- Bordetellosis (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
- Visceral gout
- Vent gleet

Multisystemic

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

REPTILE

Multisystemic

Chelonians	➤ 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)
Lizards	➤ Abscesses	➤ Hind leg paralysis
	➤ Cystic calculi	➤ Malnutrition
	➤ Dermatitis (infectious and non-infectious)	➤ Salmonellosis
	➤ Dystocia	➤ Stomatitis
Snakes	➤ 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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