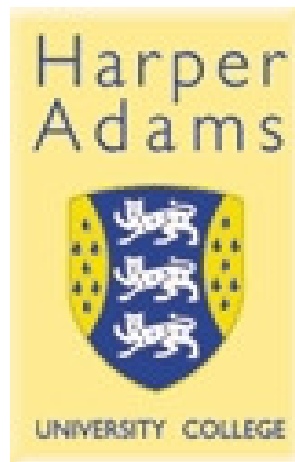


Harper Adams University College

AMTRA SQP Assessments:  
Answers to Sample Questions



**AMTRA**

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## 1. For Vet Nurse Top Up (to C-SQP) Examinations

Marks

### Example Scenario (40marks)

Non client X comes into surgery with young dog Y just obtained from a rescue kennel. It has been vaccinated but the new owner has been told to get the dog wormed. Describe the procedure an SQP vet nurse would go through, including questions asked, advice given, products sold and data recorded.

### Example Short Answer/Multi-Choice questions – 60 marks, around half Legislation, Some Parasite/Product etc based.

- 1) List the FOUR distribution Categories under the current Veterinary Medicines Regulations.

POM-V, POM-VPS, NFA-VPS and AVM-GSL.

(2)

- 2) The supply of products permitted to be supplied by a suitably qualified person must take place from premises approved by the Secretary of State. Outline the requirements for such a building.

Permanent building – Not have any areas for sale, supply or storage within residential house. Must be made secure, Constructed to meet product storage criteria. Regularly maintained and cleaned. Action to minimise pest and vermin entry

Store POM-VPS's in area which public do not have access to. Can display AVM-GSL products for customer self service. Storage of meds away from area used for storage, supply and consumption of human foods and not in the toilet.

Contain fire fighting equipment. Clear emergency exits and access maintained. Smoking prohibited in storage areas

(4)

- 3) Discuss the criteria which a medicine has to satisfy to be granted a marketing authorisation under EU law.

Safety – Animal, User, Public, Environment

Quality – Control of manufacture

Efficacy – does what it says it will

(3)

- 4) When a customer reports to you that they believe that there may have been a suspected adverse reaction to a medicine purchased from you, you should;
- A. Advise them to contact the manufacturer
  - B. Advise them to use another product in future
  - C. Report this to VMD
  - D. Advise them to report the problem to AMTRA  (1)
- 5) A C-SQP must not infringe the Veterinary Surgeons Act. This mean they must not;
- A. Give advice on parasites
  - B. Advise on medicines
  - C. Diagnose a disease condition
  - D. Work out the correct dose for the client  (1)
- 6) What does the medicine classification POM-V mean?
- A. Prescription-only medicine – veterinarian
  - B. Pharmacy-only medicine – veterinarian
  - C. Prescription-only medicine – vaccine
  - D. Pharmacy-only medicine – vaccine  (1)

## 2. For AMTRA SQP: Base Module Examinations

**Short answer/multiple choice 100 marks.**

**Around 30 marks Legislation**

**Around 30 marks Physiology**

**Around 40 marks rest of base module**

- 1) What categories of veterinary medicines have withdrawal periods?
- A. POM-V, POM-VPS, NFA-VPS & AVM-GSL
- B. POM-V, POM-VPS & AVM-GSL
- C. POM-V, POM-VPS
- D. POM-V, POM-VPS & NFA-VPS  (1)
- 2) When prescribing and supplying products in their own right a SQP is required to undertake a number of actions as part of their role. List **FOUR** of these actions.
- i) Within reasonable doubt, be satisfied that person who will use product is competent to do safely
- ii) Advise as necessary as to any warnings/contraindications shown on label/packaging
- iii) Provide advice as to safe administering of the product
- iv) Be satisfied that the product will be used in an authorised manner (2)
- 3) What does the medicine classification NFA-VPS mean?
- A. Not Farm Animals – veterinarian, pharmacist or SQP
- B. Non Food Animal - veterinarian, pharmacist or saddler
- C. Non Food Animal - veterinarian, pharmacist or SQP
- D. Not for Animals - veterinarian, pharmacist or SQP  (1)

- 4) Which pair of organs is contained in the thoracic cavity?
- A. Lungs and heart
  - B. Liver and spleen
  - C. Liver and lungs
  - D. Heart and pancreas (1)
- 5) What is the name of the main enzyme produced in the stomach?
- A. Pepsin
  - B. Lysozyme
  - C. Gastrin
  - D. Amylase (1)
- 4) What are the **THREE** main categories of white blood cells (leucocytes) and their function?
- i) Lymphocytes – Associated with specific (acquired) immunity
  - ii) Neutrophils – Phagocytose foreign material
  - iii) Eosinophils – respond to allergic or parasitic infection (3)
- 5) Name **THREE** functions of the liver.
- i) Detoxification
  - ii) Bile Secretion
  - iii) Lipid Metabolism (3)
- 6) Describe how a baby animal gets the maximum benefit from colostrum.
- A newborn animal must drink the first milk = colostrum in initial 24 hours – preferably less than 6 hours post parturition. In this time period antibodies are absorbed then circulate and protect animal for significant duration as passive immunity. After 24 hours post parturition antibody absorption is much less effective.
- Aim to consume 5% body weight colostrums in initial 6hrs then a further 5% before 24hrs old.
- Colostrum may be of benefit after this time in reducing gut disease – even though antibodies no longer absorbed (4)

7) a) What does 'pathogen' mean?

Disease causing agent

(1)

b) Give examples of **TWO** different types of pathogen.

i) Bacteria

ii) Virus

(1)

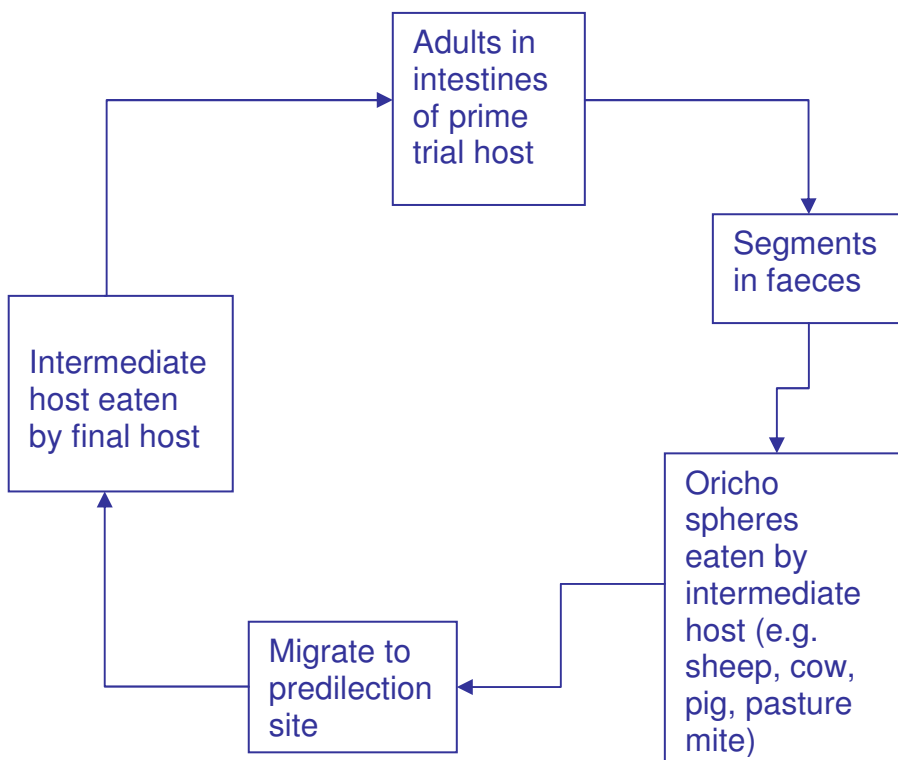
8) Briefly describe (or draw) the life cycle of a tapeworm, say where it lives and how it feeds. Suggest how an animal can become infested for the first time.

Uses an intermediate host in its lifecycle which have eaten eggs from the adult tapeworm passed out in definitive hosts faeces

Feeds on food digested by host therefore competes for it leading to weight loss in animal

Intermediate host infested by picking up eggs from environment.

Prime host only infected by eating intermediate host.



(5)

### 3. For AMTRA SQP: Farm Animal Module Examinations

(NB. Written exam and project are weighted 50:50 to calculate a module mark and grade)

#### Example Essay Question (20 marks) (Choice of 1 out of 4 or so)

Discuss the life cycle of liver fluke and using this life cycle, explain the different methods of control to a new client. If you recommend a product, describe exactly how and when it should be used, giving details of administration

#### Example Short Answer/Multi-choice Questions – 30 marks. Around 5 marks on Legislation

- 1) What should an R-SQP do when presented with a prescription for a POM-V animal medicine for a horse?

Advise the client he cannot supply this and to return to his veterinary surgeon or pharmacist for it. (1)

- 2) Where appropriate, an RQP may split the outer packaging of an authorised veterinary medicine. Who is allowed to split injectables?

- A. Veterinary Surgeon & Pharmacist
- B. Veterinary Surgeon, Pharmacist & SQP
- C. Pharmacist & SQP
- D. Veterinary Surgeon  (1)

- 3) As an R-SQP, for which categories of animals may you prescribe veterinary medicines in your own right?

Farm Animals, Equines & Companion Animals (2)

4) Briefly describe **TWO** ways of eradicating sheep scab from a flock. Be specific if you intend to suggest using pharmaceutical products.

i) Use of organophosphorous (OP) - dip

ii) Avermectin insecticide – 2 doses of shorter act product  
1 dose of longer

(2)

5) When and in what class of animal does Nematodirus disease occur? Suggest **TWO** ways it could be prevented.

Specific infection of lambs in Spring – usually late April to early June.

Controlled by not grazing this years lambs on ground grazed by lambs the previous year until the pasture is cleared of infective larvae in July.

Treatment ~ 3weekly of lambs reduces contamination of the ground

(3)

6) Under what sort of conditions is it most common to see acute fluke disease in sheep?

Late autumn/ Early winter sheep grazing on wet, muddy fields therefore those that support intermediate host = snail *Lymnaea truncatula*

(1)

## 4. For AMTRA SQP: Equine Module Examinations

### Example Scenario (20 marks) (Choice of 1 out of 2)

In September a new (pony) owner, with no previous experience of horses, has just purchased a pony from a large riding stables. She has not yet taken delivery. She has heard about tapeworms, thinks they sound disgusting, but wants to know what they are and what she can do about them. The pony was recently wormed with "Panacur." Her new pony will be grazed on a field that has never had horses on it.

Describe what tapeworms are to this new owner, how they might affect her pony and how she could control them. Discuss what she should do, if anything, now (September). If you recommend the use of any product explain how and when to use or administer it. Give any other advice relevant to your SQP role.

What information must you obtain from the new owner and what must you record?

### Example Short Answer/Multi-choice Questions – 30 marks Around 5 marks on Legislation

- 1) Which SQP qualifications would allow you to prescribe and subsequently supply a POM-VPS or supply a NFA-VPS equine medicine, from authorised premises, as described in the current VMR and approved by the Secretary of State?

R-SQP, E-SQP or J-SQP (1)

- 2) What should a J-SQP do when presented with a prescription for a POM-VPS animal medicine for a sheep?

Advise the client that they are unable to supply this product and recommend another SQP – RSQP vet or pharmacist (1)

- 3) Complete filling in the table giving the group name / code of the **three major anthelmintic groups** used to control nematodes in horses, an example of the active ingredient, an example trade name and a parasite against which they are effective.

Class	Active Ingredient	Product example	Example Parasite Controlled
1BZ	Fenbendazole	Panacur	Roundworms
2LM	Pyrantel	Pyratape - P	Tapeworms
3AV	Ivermectin	Equivalan	Bots

(4)

4) What is the difference between a concentrate and a roughage?

Concentrate feeds (e.g. competition mix for horses) are those which provide proportionately larger amount of nutrients compared to a roughage (e.g. grass, hay etc). A concentrate has been manufactured so that it appears in pellet or mix form or could be straight grains. Significantly less concentrate needs to be fed than roughage to provide the required energy. Roughage feeding is essential to maintain digestive health in the horse (and there has been considerable research into the link between high concentrate diets and gastric upset particularly in Thoroughbred racehorses)

(1)

## 5. For AMTRA SQP: Companion Animal Module Examinations

### Example Scenario (20 marks) (Choice of 1 out of 2)

A new client comes into your approved premises. She has recently moved into the area and wishes to worm her cat. It is a cat which hunts and eats mice, though it lives in the house. When it was vaccinated as a kitten her vet told her to ensure it was wormed regularly.

Discuss what information you would give the cat owner, what product or products, if any, you would sell and what advice you would give about how and when to administer the product or products. Give any other advice relevant to your SQP role.

What information must you obtain from the new owner and what must you record?

### Example Short Answer/Multi-choice Questions – 30 marks Around 5 marks on Legislation

- 1) Who else other than a C-SQP may supply a NFA-VPS for use in a companion animal?

R-SQP and E-SQP Vet and Pharmacist

(2)

- 2) When qualified as a C-SQP to whom should you not sell NFA-VPS medicines?

A. Circus owners for their horses

B. Security staff for their guard dogs

C. Kennels specialising in providing homes for orphaned dogs

D. The owner of a domestic dog kept as a pet

(1)

- 3) If a new client walked into your premises and said they thought their dog had mange and asked your advice, what would you do?

Diagnosis always needed and no appropriate products currently in VPS range. Suggest client consults a Vet

(1)

4) Name **THREE** diseases that a cat can be vaccinated against.

i) Feline Viral Enteritis

ii) Feline Respiratory Virus Infection (aka Cat Flu)

iii) Feline Leukaemia Virus

(3)