

Answer keys available from Spay/Neuter Alliance managers (contact mentorship@aspca.org)

Client Education

1. Why would an obese, older, multiparous female dog potentially be considered higher-risk surgical candidate?

2. Why would a cat with elevated third eyelids and purulent nasal discharge potentially be considered higher-risk surgical candidate?

3. What considerations should you have for spaying a heavily pregnant animal?

4. Is it acceptable for patients to have eaten the morning of surgery? Why or why not?

5. What clinical signs may be associated with vaccine reactions?

6. Why is pre-anesthetic blood work sometimes recommended?

Vocabulary

Useful Vocabulary (<i>define the following</i>)	
Mucoid	
Purulent	
Serosanguinous	
Bradycardia	
Tachycardia	
Brachycephalic	
\bar{p} and \bar{o}	
Apnea	

Drugs & Frequency <i>(define the following)</i>	
D50	
SID	
BID	
TID	
PRN	
PO	

Drug Routes <i>(define & describe the following)</i>	
SQ	
IM	
IV	
TM	
SL	

Directional Terms <i>(define the following)</i>	
Caudal	
Central	
Cranial	
Distal	
Dorsal	
Lateral	
Medial	
Proximal	
Sternal	
Ventral	
Ventromedial	

Patient Preparation

1. Why should you use eye lubricant?

2. Where is the male cat tattoo located? Why?

3. How do you know when to begin the first surgical scrub?

4. Why should you not retrace an area that has been scrubbed?
 5. What can happen if a dirty animal is sent into surgery?
 6. What does it mean if the catheter is patent and how can you determine patency?
 7. Why would you give fluids to an animal (more than one answer)?
 8. Why should you express bladders in females? When would it be okay to NOT express a bladder?
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Intubation

1. What may happen if you overinflate the cuff of an endotracheal tube?
 2. Why should you ensure that the tube does not rotate within the trachea while “flipping” the patient onto the v-tray?
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Anesthesia

1. Describe correct bag size. Why is it important?
2. What does the occlusion valve do? When would you use it?

3. What can happen if you over-breathe for a patient?
4. What measurement is used on the manometer to measure pressure?
5. What pressure do we never go over when giving a breath for a patient?
6. Will your patient receive isoflurane if the oxygen is not on? Why?
7. What does the flush valve do? When would you use it (and not use it?)
8. What is the amount of isoflurane used to maintain a surgical patient?
9. What is the potential threat for a feline patient that is not intubated, but masked and maintained above 2% isoflurane?
10. What is the induction agent used for dogs?
11. What is the induction agent used for cats?
12. What pre-medication drugs are used in dogs? What are they used for? How long does each last? When do we reassess pain control/sedation?

13. How can you assess depth of anesthesia (awake, appropriate for surgery, too deep)?

 14. Why should you use rice bags to keep patients warm?

 15. List three ways patients get cold.

 16. List three ways to help prevent hypothermia.

 17. When is it okay to step away from an anesthetized patient?
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Emergency Situations

1. You are prepping and your patient is apneic but has a heartbeat. What do you do?

2. What do you do if your patient has no heartbeat and is under anesthesia?

3. What do you do if your patient has a low heart rate and is under anesthesia?

4. Where is epinephrine kept?

5. Where is atropine kept?

6. Where is atipamezole kept?

7. Where is naloxone kept?

8. Where is dexamethasone SP kept? When is it used?

9. How can you tell if your patient is breathing?

10. What are the normal parameters for non-anesthetized dogs' heart rate, respiratory rate, and temperature?

11. What is the lowest heart rate in a large dog we feel comfortable with under anesthesia? Small dog?

12. What is the lowest respiratory rate in a dog we feel comfortable with under anesthesia?

13. What are the normal parameters for a non-anesthetized cats' heart rate, respiratory rate, and temperature?

14. What is the lowest heart rate in a cat we feel comfortable with under anesthesia?

15. What is the lowest respiratory rate in a cat we feel comfortable with under anesthesia?

16. Define GDV. Which breeds does it affect, and what do we do in our clinic to prevent this from occurring?
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Packs

1. What does the Sonicator do? How long should it run? What liquid cleaner is used in the Sonicator?
2. What is the correct amount of contact time when disinfecting with 78% Calcium Hypochlorite?
3. Why should you not use a pack wrap that has a hole in it?
4. What indicates that a pack is sterile?
5. How long must the packs be run in the autoclave to be considered sterile? At what temperature?
6. Why should you eliminate hair, fuzz, and blood from a pack?
7. How are the skin staplers disinfected?
8. Why is it a bad idea to place a pack on a wet table?
9. What does the red pointer on the autoclave tell us?

10. What is the proper course of action if the autoclave “doesn’t work”?

 11. How often should specialty packs be rewrapped and autoclaved if not used?

 12. Why do we tip suture?
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Disease Control

1. Define fomite, and name one common item that we use in our clinic.

 2. How long must cages be soaked in accelerated hydrogen peroxide before cleaning?

 3. How long do floors need to soak in accelerated hydrogen peroxide to be properly disinfected and why?

 4. Name three veterinary pathogenic microorganisms that we could potentially see in our population of animals and that accelerated hydrogen peroxide is effective against.
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Gentle Restraint

1. List four signs of fear/anxiety in a dog.
 2. List four signs of fear/anxiety in a cat.
 3. Describe proper approach with a dog.
 4. Describe proper approach with a cat.
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Miscellaneous

1. Name four things we check for in a physical exam.
2. Why would it be a concern if a patient's skin had pustules near the incision site?
3. Why should you be concerned about keeping each patient wrapped in his/her own blanket?
4. Define BMBT. Which disease are we concerned about when we use this test? What breed does this disease commonly affect? What is an acceptable clot time/BMBT?
5. Why should you ear-tip community cats?

Practical

Please demonstrate the following:

1. Trace the oxygen flow through the anesthesia machine, and explain at each step (e.g., flush valve, flow meter, vaporizer, hose, bag, and soda sorb)
2. Locate and describe the flush valve and the occlusion valve on the anesthesia machine
3. Perform a pressure check, and identify where possible leaks can be found
4. Demonstrate changing an oxygen tank (Building A)
5. Fill a prescription for a patient, as directed by a doctor (Building A)
6. Name the three canine vaccines, and the proper site where they are administered
7. Name the two feline vaccines we provide, and the proper site where they are administered
8. Make a cage card from a patient's intake sheet
9. Clean a kennel
10. Release a transport animal
11. Locate a treatment sheet for a morning recheck (Building A)
12. Identify all drugs inside of a patient's zip lock baggie
13. Palpate for a pulse in three locations and give an accurate heart rate
14. Perform a manual breath for a patient
15. Prep an animal for surgery
16. Properly set a patient up on the operating table for surgery
17. Safely monitor a patient from induction to end of recovery
18. Prepare a line on a fluid bag and administer SQ fluids
19. Age a patient based on canine teeth
20. Tip suture and open a blade onto a sterile field
21. Sex a cat
22. Demonstrate the key points in restraining a dog for a physical exam.
23. Demonstrate the key points in restraining a cat for a physical exam.