**5.02 – Behavior and Training**

**Animal Behavior**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- many in early life including: kneading of the paws on mother’s mammary glands, mother and newborn, marking, predatory, submission and dominance
   1. Acquired through an animal’s genetic makeup
   2. Each species is built on somewhat different pattern
   3. The brain and other parts of the nervous system generate a response to environmental input and hormones
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- modification of behavior in response to specific experience
   1. Conditioning- process of teaching an animal an action in relationship to another action. Reward for coming to clicker sound
   2. Modeling- when animal learns behavior through watching other animals conduct the behavior
   3. Imprinting-due to a process that must occur within a distinct, usually short time period. Newborn horse can be achieved by rubbing its entire body and handling it to become used to people
3. Distinguishing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Behaviors

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| **Animal Species** | **Normal Behaviors** | **Common Abnormal Behaviors** |
|  | Barking, marking, chewing, digging, jumping | Aggression, biting, growling, food aggression, destructive behaviors, house soiling, coprophagia |
|  | Chasing, pouncing, jumping, stalking, purring, hissing, hunting, grooming, scratching | House soiling, chewing, excessive self-grooming, destructive scratching |
|  | Grooming, coprophagia (eating feces), marking, growling, thumping | Biting, striking, hiding, screaming |
|  | Screaming, mimicking, preening feathers, biting, beak grinding | Excessive screaming, aggression, territorial, feather picking, self-destruction, destructive chewing |
|  | Kicking, biting, flattening ears, whinnying | Bucking, rearing, charging, destructive biting, aggression, destructive chewing |
|  | Pushing, tail swishing, charging, pawing ground | Aggression, kicking, biting |
|  | Butting, jumping, climbing, chewing | Aggression, destructive chewing, biting |
|  | Butting, bumping, herd instinct, vocal, playful | Aggression, biting |
|  | Biting, squealing, bumping | Aggression, charging |

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Exercise of Patients
   1. Provide the human interaction animals need when hospitalized
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. Exercise- Animals may not urinate in the cage

**Examination Procedures to Evaluate the Safety of Animals**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- measurements to assess the basic functions of the body and include: heart rate, respiratory rate, temperature, blood pressure, mucous membrane color, capillary refill time, and weight of the animal
   1. Temperature-shows sign of infection or other problems
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- below normal body temperature
      2. Hyperthermia- above normal temperature and causes body to have fever (can be sign of infection, stroke, or toxicity)
      3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-considered when body temperatures exceed 105 degrees
      4. Core body temperature is evaluated by taking rectal temperature and the animal should remain standing
   2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- number of times the heart beats per minute
      1. Taken by locating an artery
      2. Heart rate is the number of times the heart relaxes and contracts in a minute taken with a stethoscope
   3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-how many breaths in a minute

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Species | Normal Core Body Temperature (oF) | Normal Heart Rates | Normal Respiratory Rates |
|  | 101-102 | 70-180 | 16-20 |
|  | 101-102.5 | 170-240 | 20-30 |
|  | 102-104 | 130-325 | 32-60 |
|  | 100-103 | 240-350 | 40-150 |
|  | 99-100.5 | 35-45 | 8-16 |
|  | 101-101.5 | 60-70 | 10-30 |
|  | 102-102.5 | 60-80 | 12-20 |
|  | 103-103.5 | 70-80 | 12-20 |
|  | 102-102.5 | 60-80 | 8-15 |
|  | 105-106 | 200-400 | 15-30 |
|  | 101-102 | 250-500 | 35-135 |

* 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- tension exerted by blood on the arterial walls and is measured by a sphygmomanometer (blood pressure cuff)
     1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- ventricles contract
     2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- ventricles relax
  2. Mucous membranes- color of animal’s gums
  3. Capillary Refill time- place a finger on gums with a small amount of pressure allowing area to turn white (normal 1-2 minutes)
  4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ assessment- animals are evaluated to check for obesity or thin body conditions
     1. use a size appropriate scale or weight tape
  5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
     1. Stethoscope is used to listen to the chest area
        1. Heart area can be located by taking the front leg and pulling it back to the chest or thorax area and where the elbow hits the chest (evaluate left and right side)
        2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- slow heart rate
        3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- fast heart rate
  6. Eye Exam-
     1. Normal eyes are clear and responsive
     2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- yellowing of the skin
     3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- pupillary light response- normal called direct PLR and abnormal called indirect PLR
  7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- note any smell, swelling, redness, or discharge
  8. Dental Exam- check for tooth problems
     1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- soft building of material on surfaces of teeth
     2. Calculus (tartar)- mineralized plaque
     3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- inflammation of gums
     4. Tooth abscess- roots of teeth can have a problem when a tooth is broken

**Veterinary Assisting Procedures and Proper Handling to Ensure the Safety of Animals**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Care
   1. Veterinary assistant is responsible for
      1. Preventive care
      2. Teeth brushing
   2. Daily Dental Care and Brushing
      1. Feed a hard, dry diet
      2. Provide hard treats, dental toys, or bones
      3. Proper brushing
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use human toothpaste
         2. Use toothbrush for the species
         3. Only the buccal, labial, and occlusal surfaces are brushed
         4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Outer area near cheek
         5. Occlusal- Top area of teeth
         6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -Front area covered by the lips
   3. Large animals
      1. Require \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         1. Filing the sharp areas of the teeth
         2. Requires special training
         3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ generally need this type of dental care
   4. Dental \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      1. Responsibility of the veterinary technician
      2. Veterinary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may be asked to assist but should not perform the procedures on their own
      3. The animal is placed under anesthesia
      4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are examined and then scaled and polished
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Administration
   1. Used to replace fluids related to illness or dehydration
   2. IV placement is done by the veterinary technician
   3. The veterinary assistant should be able to monitor the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ catheter and the fluid line
   4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Fluid Therapy
      1. Treatment for
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
         2. Urine collection
         3. Minimal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and diarrhea
      2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ringer’s Solution most commonly used
      3. Absorption rate is generally \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ hours
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Monitoring
   1. Catheter is placed in the vein to administer fluids and medication into the blood stream
   2. Procedure done by veterinary technician or veterinarian
   3. The assistant is responsible for
      1. Monitoring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- proper flow, device is intact, and useable
      2. Monitor rate of flow
      3. Checking and changing the bandages
      4. Observation of damage to site or signs of infection or swelling
4. IV Fluid Monitoring
   1. The veterinary assistant should monitor
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      2. Notations of volume administered
      3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ delivers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drops of fluid per milliliter
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- process of putting an animal to sleep using humane methods by means of a painless death
   1. Should be as pain and stress-free as possible
   2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should be supportive and remember client confidentiality
   3. Exam room should be prepared with box of tissues, blanket/towel, chairs for family members, and other needs
   4. Place \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bags out of sight of family
   5. Prepare to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if necessary
   6. Watch for agonal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- gasps of breath while respiratory system shuts down
   7. Remove collars and ensure proper identification of the animal for burial, cremation, hospital care, or client return

**Grooming Procedures with Proper Handling to Ensure the Safety of Animals**

1. Review Basic Grooming Procedures including: brushing, combing, bathing, ear cleaning, brushing teeth, and trimming nails.
2. Expressing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Located on either side of the rectum-lie ventrally and slightly anterior to the skin at 4 and 8 o’clock positions
   2. Wear gloves and gently palpate the ventral and lateral sides of the anus, the tail is held upward and out of the way
      1. Place a paper towel over the area and gently press the fingers while squeezing each sac
      2. Note the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, color and consistency