I. **OVERVIEW**

The following information will appear in the 2012 - 2013 catalog

ANSC 256  **Veterinary Assistance & Nursing: Emergency Procedures**  1 Unit

*Formerly listed as: ANSC - 256: Vet Assistance & Nursing: Emer Procedure*

Emphasis on emergency procedures, monitoring vital signs, taking steps to stabilize patients. Basic nutritional requirements for pets, species requirements, nutritional disorders, feeding methods. Basic animal behavior, detecting signs of stress and identifying causes of behavioral problems.

Field trips are not required. (A-F or P/NP - Student choice) Lecture

Transfer: (CSU)

II. **LEARNING CONTEXT**

Given the following learning context, the student who satisfactorily completes this course should be able to achieve the goals specified in Section III, Desired Learning:

A. **COURSE CONTENT**

1. **Required Content:**

   a. Signs of respiratory distress in animals
      i. Administering CPR and oxygen
      ii. Endotracheal tube
      iii. Cardiac massage
      iv. Pharmacological agents and their function
      v. ECG Monitor

   b. Profuse bleeding
      i. Temporary bandages
      ii. Evaluate for shock/treat
      iii. Describe how to place an IV catheter

   c. Trauma
      i. Describe vital signs
      ii. Causes
      iii. Treatments

   d. Shock
i. Signs

ii. Treatments
   a. Pharmacological agents

e. Heat prostration
   i. Symptoms and signs
   ii. Treatment

f. Seizure and ingestion toxicity
   i. Signs and symptoms
   ii. Patient history
   iii. Treatment

g. Nutrition
   i. Basic nutritional requirements for various species
   ii. Life stage nutritional requirements
   iii. Specific nutritional diseases
   iv. Feeding methods
      a. Nasogastric
      b. Orogastric
      c. Parenteral

h. Normal behavior
   i. Developmental stages
   ii. Species specific behavior
   iii. Sexually-related behavior

i. Stress
   i. Causes
   ii. Behavioral responses to stress
   iii. Physiological response to stress

j. Behavioral problems
   i. Causes
   ii. Effects of nutrition, exercise and neutering
B. **HOURS AND UNITS**

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C. **METHODS OF INSTRUCTION (TYPICAL)**

Instructors of the course might conduct the course using the following method:

1. Lecture and use of visual aids.
2. Discussion and problem solving.
3. Assign homework and outside reading.
4. Guest speakers.

D. **ASSIGNMENTS (TYPICAL)**

1. **EVIDENCE OF APPROPRIATE WORKLOAD FOR COURSE UNITS**
   Time spent on coursework in addition to hours of instruction (lecture hours)
   a. Weekly written homework
   b. Weekly reading reports
   c. Study for midterm exam
   d. Study for final exam

2. **EVIDENCE OF CRITICAL THINKING**
   Assignments require the appropriate level of critical thinking
   a. Typical exam question: Tachycardia is defined as:
      i. Rapid breathing
      ii. Rapid heart rate
      iii. Noisy breathing
      iv. Slow heart rate
      v. Coughing
   
   b. Typical exam question: While cleaning out the dog runs, you notice that the stool has fresh blood in it. This is referred to as:
      i. Hematochezia
      ii. Large bowel disease
      iii. Hematemesis
iv. Melena
v. Disgusting

c. Typical exam question: A year-old unneutered Cocker comes in to the ER at 2 AM with a Hx of a red eye. The dog is really mean and makes every attempt to rip your face off. After getting a muzzle onto the dog you notice his right eye appears bigger than the left, the cornea appears white and the “white” of his eye is very red. The DVM suspects the dog has glaucoma. The next step is to:

i. Measure the dog’s blood pressure
ii. Get the tonopen out to measure his eye pressure
iii. Pull a blood sample for a CBC and chemistry panel
iv. Unless he has profuse diarrhea, then this isn't an emergency and call their regular vet in the AM
v. Go back to sleep...it's 2 AM.

d. Typical exam question: During your ER shift, the DVM tells you she has a c-section to do on a 5-year-old Chihuahua. Things you should do before beginning the induction include all of the following EXCEPT

i. Administer oxygen by face mask for 5-10 minutes
ii. Shave the abdomen
iii. Place an IV catheter and start IV fluids
iv. Get the Sx area and instruments ready to go
v. Give IV oxytocin and calcium again

e. Typical exam question: Bradychardia in urinary obstruction patients is usually due to what abnormality?

i. Hyperthermia
ii. Hypocalcemia
iii. Hyperkalemia
iv. Leukopenia
v. Hypercalemia

E. TEXTS AND OTHER READINGS (TYPICAL)


III. DESIRED LEARNING

A. COURSE GOAL

As a result of satisfactory completion of this course, the student should be prepared to:
understand and describe knowledge of emergency procedures and practices, and steps to stabilize patients.

B. **STUDENT LEARNING GOALS**  
*Mastery of the following learning goals will enable the student to achieve the overall course goal.*

1. **Required Learning Goals**  
*Upon satisfactory completion of this course, the student will be able to:*

   a. Describe emergencies.
   
   b. Describe signs of respiratory distress and how to administer cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).
   
   c. Describe treatment of a patient with profuse bleeding.
   
   d. Identify signs of trauma shock and heat prostration and take steps to stabilize the patient.
   
   e. Identify symptoms of seizure or ingestion toxicity and which steps to take to stabilize the patient.
   
   f. Explain rations that meet nutritional requirements according to health status and species.
   
   g. Indicate signs of normal behavior in animals.
   
   h. Define signs of stress in animals and explain their prevention.

IV. **METHODS OF ASSESSMENT (TYPICAL)**

A. **FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT**

1. Written homework
2. Reading reports
3. Oral exams
4. Written exams

B. **SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT**

1. Mid-term written examination
2. Final written examination