

# INTRODUCTION TO VETERINARY TECHNOLOGY

Pierce County Careers Connection  
Dual Credit Articulation Agreement

Upon completion of high school courses equivalent to the following competencies:

- Describe and list major organizations within the veterinary medical profession and explain the support role that each organization serves.
    - AVMA
    - WSVMA
    - NAVTA
    - WSAVT
    - Specialty Groups
    - AAVSB
  - Define:
    - DVM
    - VMD
    - Graduate DVM
    - Licensed DVM
    - Accredited DVM
    - LVT
    - Registered vs. Licensed vs. Certified
    - VA
    - Levels of Supervision
    - VMC
  - Discuss the role and authority of the Veterinary Practice Act and explain how it affects the veterinarian, the veterinary technician and the veterinary assistant.  
Define:
    - Practice Act
    - RCWs
    - WACs
    - BOG
    - National and State Board Exams
  - Identify personal interests and skills that would favor success in various technician employment settings.
    - Career Positions
  - Given workplace scenarios, define and defend personal beliefs relating to professionalism, ethics, and morality within the scope of veterinary medicine.
  - Research, retrieve, and use a variety of library resources for writing a proper research paper.
    - Specific topics
    - Minimum of 8 references from at least 4 different media sources.
    - Use proper annotation.
    - Must evaluate each reference for:
      - 1) Credibility
      - 2) Intended Audience
      - 3) Usefulness as a source if the student were to write a paper.
  - Integrate proper animal husbandry terms into client education. The letters after each term show the species of animal to which the term applies: (A) All Species, (B) Bovine, (C) Canine, (E) Equine, (F) Feline, (G) Goat (Caprine), (O) Ovine, (P) Porcine
    - Barrow (P) Castrated male pig
    - Billy (G) Uncastrated male goat
    - Bitch (C) Female dog of breeding age
    - Boar (P) Uncastrated male
    - Breed Type (A) Characteristic form of the breed together with head, color, and markings.
    - Buck (G) Uncastrated male
    - Bull (B) Uncastrated male
    - Calf (B) Young animal (usually under 1 year old)
    - Calving (B) Term used for giving birth.
    - Colt (E) Male horse under 3 years old.
    - Cow (B) Adult female
    - Dam (A) Mother (when referring to a particular animal's breeding)
    - Doe (G) Adult female
    - Dry Cow (B) Cow not milking – resting her udder until the beginning of her next lactation cycle
    - Ewe (O) Female
    - Farrow (P) term used for giving birth.
    - Filly (E) Female horse under 3 years old.
    - Foal (E) Newborn of either sex until weaning age.
    - Foaling (E) Term used giving birth.
    - Freshening (B) (G) Beginning a new lactation cycle following parturition. Sometimes means giving birth.
    - Sire (A) Father (when referring to a particular animal's breeding).
    - Sow (P) Adult female
    - Stallion (E) Uncastrated adult male
    - Steer (B) Castrated male
    - Stud (C) (E) Uncastrated adult male
    - Tom (F) Uncastrated male
    - Veal (B) Slaughterhouse term for a calf, usually less than 3 months old, fed only milk or mild substitutes but no roughage.
    - Weanling (E) Young animal of either sex from the time they are weaned until they are 1 year old.
    - Wether (G) (O) Castrated male
    - Whelp (C) Term used for giving birth.
    - Yearling (B) (E) Name given to either sex at 1 year of age.
- Given pictures of common large and small animals, identify the following breeds:  
Canine

- Airedale Terrier
- American Staffordshire Terrier
- Australian Terrier
- Bedlington Terrier
- Border Terrier
- Bull Terrier
- Carin Terrier
- Dandie Dinmont Terrier
- Fox Terrier (smooth)
- Fox Terrier (wire)
- Jack Russell terrier
- Irish Terrier
- Kerry Blue Terrier
- Lakeland Terrier
- Manchester Terrier
- Miniature Bull Terrier
- Miniature Schnauzer Terrier
- Norfolk Terrier
- Norwich Terrier
- Scottish Terrier
- Sealyham Terrier
- Skye Terrier
- Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier
- Staffordshire Bull Terrier
- Welsh Terrier
- West Highland Terrier
- Afghan Hound
- American Foxhound
- Basenji
- Basset Hound
- Beagle
- Black and Tan Coonhound
- Borzoi
- Dachshund (longhaired)
- Dachshund (smooth)
- Dachshund (wirehaired)
- English Foxhound
- Greyhound
- Harrier
- Ibezan Hound
- Irish Wolf Hound
- Norwegian Elkhound
- Otterhound
- Petite Basset Griffon Vendeen
- Paroah Hound
- Plott Hound
- Rhodesian Ridgeback
- Saluki
- Scottish Deerhound
- Whippet
- Affenpincher
- Brussels Griffon
- Cavalier King Charles Spaniel
- Chihuahua (smooth coat)

- Chihuahua (long coat)
  - Chinese Crested
  - English Toy Spaniel
  - Havanese
  - Italian Greyhound
  - Japanese Chin
  - Maltese
  - Manchester Terrier (toy)
  - Miniature Pinscher
  - Papillon
  - Pekingese
  - Pomeranian
  - Poodle (toy)
  - Pug
  - Shih Tzu
  - Silky terrier
  - Yorkshire Terrier
  - Australian Cattle Dog
  - Australian Shepherd
  - Bearded Collie
  - Belgian Malinois
  - Belgian Sheepdog
  - Belgian Tervuen
  - Border Collie
  - Bouvier des Flandres
  - Briard
  - Cannan Dog
  - Cardigan Welsh Corgi
  - Pembroke Welsh Corgi
  - Collie (rough)
  - Collie (smooth)
  - German Shepherd Dog
  - Old English Sheepdog
  - Polish Lowland Sheepdog
  - Puli
  - Shetland Sheepdog
  - American Eskimo Dog
  - Bichon Frise
  - Boston Terrier
  - Bulldog
  - Chinese Shar-Pei
  - Chow Chow
  - Dalmation
  - Finnish Spitz
  - French Bulldog
  - Keeshond
  - Lhasa Apso
  - Lowshen
  - Poodle (miniature)
  - Poodle (standard)
  - Schipperke
- Canine (cont'd)
- Shiba Inu
  - Tibetan Spaniel

- Tibetan Terrier
- Akita
- Alaskan Malamute
- Anatolian Shepherd Dog
- Bernese Mountain Dog
- Boxer
- Bullmastiff
- Doberman
- Pinscher
- Giant Schnauzer
- Great Dane
- Great Pyrenees
- Greater Swiss Mountain Dog
- Komondor
- Kuvasz
- Mastiff
- Newfoundland
- Portugese
- Water Dog
- Rottweiler
- Saint Bernard
- Samoyed
- Siberian Husky
- Standard Schnauzer
- American Water Spaniel
- Brittany
- Chesapeake Bay Retriever
- Clumber Spaniel
- Cocker Spaniel
- Curly-Coated Retriever
- English Cocker Spaniel
- English Setter
- English Springer Spaniel
- Foeld Spaniel
- Flat-Coated Retriever
- German Shorthaired Pointer
- German Wirehaired Pointer
- Golden Retriever
- Gordon Setter
- Irish Setter
- Irish Water Spaniel
- Labrador Retriever
- Pointer
- Spinone Italiano
- Sussex Spaniel
- Vizsla
- Weimaraner
- Welsh Springer Spaniel
- Wirehaired Pointing Griffon

#### Feline

- Tabby Persian
- Balinese

- Somali
- Snowshoe
- Tortoiseshell Persian
- American Bobtail
- Turkish Angora
- Bombay
- Manx
- Havana Brown
- Himalayan
- Longhair Scottish Fold
- Smoke Persian
- Devon Rex
- American Shorthair
- Tonkinese
- American Wirehair
- Russian Blue
- Solid Persian
- Japanese Bobtail
- Norwegian Forest Cat
- Bi-Color Persian
- Sphynx
- Abyssinian
- Oriental Shorthair
- Maine Coon
- British Shorthair
- American Curl (Classic Red Tabby)
- Chartreux
- Javanese
- Shorthair Scottish Fold
- Oriental Longhair
- Turkish Van
- Egyptian Mau
- Singapura
- Korat
- Shaded Persian
- Tiffany
- Cornish Rex
- Birman
- Exotic Shorthair
- Cymric
- Ragdoll
- Siamese
- Burmese
- Colorpoint Shorthair
- Ocicat

#### Equine

- Arabian
- Quarter horse
- Thoroughbred
- Standardbred (Harness Horse Pacer, Trotter)

#### Equine (Cont'd)

- Morgan
- Tennessee Walking Horse

- Appaloosa
- Clydesdale
- Belgian
- Percheron
- Shire

Bovine

- Holstein
- Guernsey
- Jersey
- Brown Swiss
- Hereford (Whiteface)
- Polled Hereford
- Black Angus
- Red Angus
- Shorthorn
- Charolais
- Brahman

Porcine

- Duroc
- Hampshire
- Landrace
- Yorkshire
- Poland China
- Berkshire

Caprine

- Nubian
- Alpine
- Toggenburg
- Saanen
- LaMancha
- Oberhasli
- Angora

Ovine

- Hampshire
- Suffolk
- Corriedale
- Southdown
- Merino
- Cheviot
- Targhee
- Lincoln
- Romney
- Cotswold
- Rambouillet

- Discuss the history of veterinary medicine:

Prior to 1900

- Farriers, blacksmiths
- First veterinary school
- Land grant colleges
- Laws regulating practice of veterinary medicine

In the 1900's

- Accreditation of veterinary education programs
- Gasoline engines
- Loss of farm animals
- Increased recognition of dogs and cats as "pets"

In the 1960's

- Veterinary technology education programs developed

Circa 1970

- 89% male, 11% female

Circa 2010

- 78% female, 22% male
- 28 AVMA accredited schools in US
- Outline today's education requirements for DVM
- 200+ AVMA accredited Veterinary Technology Programs in US
- Outline today's education requirements for veterinary Technicians

- Discuss Animal Disease Control in the Hospital.

- Disinfectants (classifications)
- Proper cleaning of rooms and equipment.
- Segregation, Isolation ward
- Common diseases
  - ~Distemper (canine, feline)
  - ~Hepatitis
  - ~Leptospirosis
  - ~Parvo virus
  - ~Corona virus
  - ~Tracheobronchitis
  - ~Rhinoepneumonitis
  - ~Calici virus
  - ~Leukemia virus
  - ~Rabies

- Visit a Veterinary Clinic and complete a site visit checklist.

- Using provided questions, conduct an informational interview w/ Veterinarian Technician.

- Demonstrate personal responsibility by attending class, turning assignments on time, and participating in class activities.

- Complete one 4-hour training, hosted at Pierce College.

**A student earning a "C" grade or better may earn college credit at the following college:**

<u>College</u>	<u>Course</u>	<u>Credits</u>
Pierce College	VT 100	2