

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
 - Rhinopneumonitis
 - 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