

This teaching module provides the following elements, which are useful for achieving **EAEVE Day One Competences**

1.16 Obtain an accurate and relevant history of the individual animal or animal group, and its/their husbandry and environment.

The student correctly writes the medical history findings using the appropriate Veterinary Medical terminology. The student is able to transform the owner's description in a brief and accurate way for a quick clinical history reading

The student is confident with the National and International system for horse identification (Anagrafe zootecnica equina)

The student introduces himself/herself properly to the owner

The student obtains a medical history in a structured way, taking into account the main questions: what?, since or when?, whether improved or worsened?, other animals affected? and information on feeding, deworming, vaccination and reproduction status

The student interrogates owner about the main signs of diseases as weight loss, loss of appetite, cough, diarrhoea, alopecia and behavioural changes

The student correctly writes the medical history findings using the appropriate Veterinary Medical terminology. The student is able to transform the owner's description in a brief and accurate way for a quick clinical history reading

1.17 Handle and restrain animal patients safely and with respect of the animal and instruct others in helping the veterinarian to perform these techniques.

The student shows confidence and safely approaches to a cow

The student shows confidence and safety approaches to a calf

The student handles and holds cows with confidence and in a safe manner

The student handles and holds calves with confidence and in a safe manner

The student performs clinical examination procedures using appropriate safety standards for the animal, himself and others

1.18 Perform a complete clinical examination and demonstrate ability in clinical decision-making.

The student appropriately performs the inspection from the distance (bovine)

The student correctly performs the general physical examination methods (bovine)

The student properly writes the physical examination results in the medical records (bovine)

The student performs appropriately the inspection from distance, collects the information, and performs the physical examination with method in a horse

The student correctly collects the vital signs (TPR= temperature/pulse/respiratory rate) in a horse

The student is able to perform a static musculoskeletal clinical examination in a horse

The student properly reports findings of the physical examination in the medical records of the hospital

The student correctly identifies all relevant musculoskeletal anatomical structures in equine foot

The student is able to assist during a dynamic musculoskeletal clinical examination in a horse

1.19 Develop appropriate treatment plans and administer treatment in the interest of the animal under their care with regard to the resources available and to appropriate public health and environmental considerations.

The student is able to assess hydration, tissue perfusion and fluid volume/loss in a ruminant

The student correctly performs an intravenous injection in a ruminant

The student correctly performs a subcutaneous or intramuscular injection in ruminants

The student correctly identifies the preferred site for subcutaneous and intramuscular injection in ruminants

The student correctly performs an orogastric/nasogastric intubation in a ruminant

The student correctly identifies the main objectives of the therapy related to the final diagnosis

The student completes the initial assessment of a patient: evaluation of hydration, tissue perfusion, and fluid volume/loss

The student correctly selects the fluid dictated by the patient's needs, including volume, rate, and fluid composition requirements

The student calculates the Fluid Rate (ml/kg/hr), including maintenance and replacement fluids

1.20 Attend in an emergency and perform first aid in common animal species*. Prioritise situational urgency and allocate resources accordingly.

The student correctly performs first aid management on a patient with colic

The student correctly performs resuscitation procedures

The student correctly performs first aid management of a patient with a wound

The student correctly performs the limb immobilization on a patient (RJ bandage, splint) with severe lameness

The student knows how to manage and is able to provide assistance to a downer cow

The student knows how to assist and manage fractures and diseases affecting the tendons

1.22 Collect, preserve and transport samples, select appropriate diagnostic tests, interpret and understand the limitations of the test results.

The student properly collects blood samples, uses appropriate tubes and correctly completes the lab form (for in-house and referral labs)

1.23 Communicate clearly and collaborate with referral and diagnostic services, including providing an appropriate history.

The student is able to transfer clinical details between different specialists in the hospital and report consistently medical report in the process of referral

The student is able to write a medical report of the patient in the hospital database with proper reference to diagnostic tests performed

1.27 Prescribe and dispense medicines correctly and responsibly in accordance with legislation and latest guidance.

The student administers the medicine via the correct route

1.29 Recommend and evaluate protocols for biosafety and biosecurity, and apply these principles correctly.

The student correctly wears gloves, gowns, footwear, headcovers and surgical facemask in the surgical room

The student correctly wears single use gloves, gowns, footwear, headcovers and surgical facemask in the isolation

1.30 Perform aseptic procedures appropriately.

The student is able to handle and restrain a surgical patient in field condition

The student correctly performs the aseptic personal preparation in field condition

The student correctly performs the surgical scrub in field condition

The student knows the instruments suitable for most soft tissue surgeries

The student is able to provide assistance during a surgery in field condition

The student correctly applies the procedures for tying and cutting a suture knot

The student performs surgical castration of male piglets

The student performs tail docking of piglets

The student performs teeth clipping of piglets

The student assists the surgeon performing a sterile surgical procedure (laparotomy, castration, arthroscopy, wound repair, osteosynthesis surgery)

The student correctly performs the hair clipping and a standard surgical scrubbing

The student assists the preparation of the surgical instruments and correctly prepares the sterile tools of equipment

The student clearly identifies and holds correctly at least the following surgical instruments: needle holder, blades, scalpel handle, scissors (Mayo & Metzenbaum), courettes, forceps (Babcock, Allis, Mosquito), Backhaus towel clamps & retractors (hand-held, Gelpi & Weitlaner)

The student names the suture material and selects the appropriate type of suture and needle for the proposed surgical need

1.31 Safely perform sedation and general and regional anaesthesia; implement chemical methods of restraint.

The student knows the main sedatives and tranquilizers used in production animals and how to prescribe them

The student knows the main anesthetic agents used in production animals

The student knows the main local anesthetic agents used in production animals

The student correctly performs a local/regional anesthetic block in field condition

The student assesses the animal prior to performing the sedation or anaesthesia

The student calculates and applies correctly the most adequate sedation and anaesthetic protocol to the animal demonstrating that is able to use at least the following drugs: Butorphanol, Diazepam, Midazolam, alpha-2 agonists, dissociative agents, barbiturates, inhalant anaesthetics

The student induces the anaesthesia correctly and knows how to place an endotracheal tube

The student maintains the anaesthesia correctly using the monitoring equipment to prevent poor patient outcome and contributes to oxygen delivery to tissues, acid- base balance, and anaesthetic triad of narcosis, analgesia and muscle relaxation

1.32 Prevent, assess and manage pain.

The student knows the main expressions of pain in ruminants and horses

The student knows how to prescribe the different analgesics

The student recognizes or assesses the pain with the proposed scale in the clinical daily record

The student is familiar with the most important analgesics used in the hospital on horses

The student is able to calculate and dose the analgesia in a patient within the hospitalization

1.33 Recognise when euthanasia is appropriate and perform it with respect of the animal and its owners, using an appropriate method, with due regard to the safety of those present; advise on ethical and legal disposal of the carcass.

The student shows sensitivity to the feelings of the owners of the animal

The student recognizes and understands when the euthanasia is ethically and scientifically justified in a horse

The student is aware of the measures for the correct execution of euthanasia

The student knows the documents and procedure in order to unsubscribe the animal from the official animal census and health office