

Learning Outcomes At a Glance

QUARTER 1	QUARTER 2
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demonstrate safety in office, surgery, laboratory and kennel settings. 2. Complete OSHA General Industry 10 Hour Safety Training with 80%+ average. 3. Read and interpret a veterinary chart and progress notes correctly 4. Organize, develop and run a doggie daycare. 5. Create and maintain digital records of members of the doggie daycare. 6. Use a digital office system to manage the clients of the doggie daycare. 7. Wash/Groom 5 dogs 8. Manage inventory for doggie day care. 9. Research the <i>veterinary team</i> requirements for education, licensure, employment, continuing education, and retirement, including job-shadowing members of the veterinary community, phone interviews and Internet research. 10. Communicate effectively through writing, speech, and graphical displays 11. Demonstrate the capability to work both independently and in cooperation with others 12. Construct a functional resume and portfolio 13. Analyze diet requirements by species. 14. Use the correct restraint technique for the required veterinary process. 15. Teach basic obedience skills to an untrained dog. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop an owner/patient education program about current health issue (eg. Reproductive health, dental, vaccines) 2. Perform and interpret blood sugar analysis, urinalysis, and hematocrit. 3. Perform stool float analysis for Alaska Dog and Puppy Rescue group's puppies 4. Research and present the top 10 most common surgical procedures 5. Observe a surgery, journal about the experience 6. Demonstrate sterile techniques 7. Investigate the overlapping types of "clean" 8. Interpret and evaluate veterinary information and technical writing. 9. Critically evaluate ethical scenarios. 10. Disassemble, clean and assemble surgical equipment and sets. 11. Sort drugs according to schedule and 12 categories. 12. Demonstrate correct storage and dispensing of veterinary pharmaceuticals. 13. Calculate correct dosages of veterinary medications. 14. Calculate percent concentrations of solutions. 15. Explore HOSA's veterinary component

Essential Concepts	Essential Vocabulary (only a sample shown)	Standards	Assessments	Instructional Resources	Instructional Considerations
<p>Quarter 1: Enduring Understanding – Communication is the Key</p> <p>Essential Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What makes an excellent veterinary clinic? • How are biology and business interrelated? <p>Main Text Book: Text: Vanhorn, B., & Clark, R. (2011). <i>Veterinary assisting: fundamentals & applications</i>. (1 ed.). Clifton Park, NY: Cengage.</p> <p>Good references: Lawhead, J., & Baker, M. (2009). <i>Introduction to veterinary science</i>. (2nd ed.). Clifton Park, NY: Delmar</p> <p>Romich, Janet A., (2009). <i>An Illustrated Guide to Veterinary Medical Terminology, Third Ed.</i> Clifton Park, NY: Delmar</p>					<p><i>STANDARDS</i> <i>OSHA=Occupational Safety Health Administration</i> <i>HOSA=Health Occupations Student Organization</i> <i>CTC=Common Technical Core</i> <i>HL=Career Cluster Health</i> <i>HL-DIA=Health Pathway Diagnostic</i> <i>CCEL=Common Core English Language</i> <i>CCSM= Common Core Science Math</i> <i>SC=Concepts of Life Science</i> <i>SG=History and Nature of Science</i> <i>SA=Science as Inquiry and Process</i> <i>ACS=Alaska Cultural</i> <i>CRP=Career Ready Practices</i> <i>AAI=All Aspects Industry</i></p>
<p>1) Safety practices are essential, and have protocols to ensure health of all concerned.</p>	<p>OSHA PPE Sharps container Physical Hazards Chemical Hazards Chemotherapy drugs Insecticides Anesthetic gases Biological hazards Zoonotic hazards Brucellosis Canine distemper Ringworm Coccidia Rabies</p>	<p>Medic First AID/CPR CTC HL-2,3,6 CCEL SL.11-12.1,2 RST.11-12.1-4 CCSM [11]SA1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.3, 3.1 [11]SC1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 A-CED-4 CRP 1,2,3,4,8 AAI 3,4,6,8</p> <p>American Red Cross Canine First Aid</p>	<p>Observation Skill rubric, Online Exam</p>	<p>Text, HOSA Website www www.osha.gov</p> <p>OSHA 10 hr. General Industry online Safety certification course (\$25 per student)</p> <p><i>Gloves, gowns, goggles, hats, shoe covers, drapes, cleaning solutions</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create Room, Program, Building Safety Plans. 2. Pass OSHA Test with combined score of 80%+ 3. Devise animal emergency evacuation plans for school and for home use. 4. Assemble animal first aid kits for student with animals. 5. Role play for Vet1 students in their first aid training. 6. Monitor safety in the program/classroom/kennel weekly, and discuss any issues that appear.

	Lyme Disease Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever Leptospirosis Tetanus Parvovirus Hepatitis Toxoplasmosis Tick Paralysis MSDS, Right-to-Know Station				7. Design PPE paper dolls or puppets for each area of the program 8. Make a short video about safety in the workplace. Safety should take the first 4 days, then ongoing throughout the semester.
2) Veterinary Medical Language is made up of Latin and Greek Prefixes, Roots, and Suffixes, and knowing the basics is the key to understanding records, charts and notes	(Small sample) Lagomorph Murine DSH Dysuria V/D Dysuria NPO NAVTA Cystocentesis OU TID SOAP Sx	HOSA Clinical Practices HL-2 HL-DIA-1,2 CCEL SL.11-12.1A, RST.11-12.1,2,3,4,5 CRP 1, 3 AAI 7	Observation, written exam	<i>Textbook</i> <i>Classroom Wiki</i> <i>Business partners (vet offices)</i> <i>Romich</i> <i>Terminology Book</i>	1. Use wiki to reinforce vocabulary, and present case studies/records, charts and notes. 2. Learn Vocabulary by systems and topics. 3. Learn Common abbreviations and acronyms. 4. Use business partners to give real case notes. 5. Have students bring in copies of own animals' vet records and make copies for the class to interpret. 6. Make walk-around classroom activities to practice voc. ie. Tic-tac-toe Have students review last semester's vocabulary, then continue with topic specific

					vocabulary from Romich book
3) Running a doggie daycare combines animals, health, fitness, training, behavior and communication.	Conditioning, inappropriate elimination, instinctive behavior, learned behavior, modeling, modification techniques, pheromones, submissive, aggression, dominance/fear/aggression, Styptic powder Anal gland, keratin, buccal, labial	HOSA Clinical Practices CTC HL-1,2,6 HL-DIA-2,6 CCEL WHST.11-12. 4 CCSM [11]SA3.1 [11]SC2.2, 2.3 [11]SE3.1 A-REI-10 ACS A6, B1 CRP 1,2,11 AAI 2,7,8	Customer evaluation, Rubric, Observation	Notes from the grooming Table by Melissa Verplank Need Dog friendly flooring, dog washing sink, rest area, grooming tables, equipment, exam tables, pens, kennels, toys, treats	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Investigate the services in the community to see best practices. (involve admin.) 2. Design a brochure for your services, include what you 'll offer, how long it will take, what the industry charges, etc. 3. Create an area in which to do this. 4. Students determine what roles are needed, and write job descriptions. 5. Do it. <p>Ongoing once set up. Keep in mind scheduling process, vacation days, fire alarms, and staffing.</p>
4) Maintaining records are a necessity for running a business successfully.	VCPR Health certificate Confidentiality Cage card Numerical filing system Flow schedule Policy manual Procedures manual Wave schedule CPU Inventory	HOSA Clinical Practices WHST.11-12.2,4,6 ACS A-1, 4, B-1 CTC HL 1,2 HL-DIA 2 CRP 1,2 AAI 7	Customer evaluation, Rubric Observation	Digital pet record keeping programs. Microsoft Excel	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Find industry standards 2. Evaluate if economically feasible. 3. Choose most economical yet efficient choice 4. Have students practice with own animals/staff animals 5. Go public <p>Tied to Doggie Daycare, so</p>

	Consumable Packing slip Automated inventory system				make sure students have assigned roles, and that there is a designated leader.
5) There are a multitude of ways to learn and share about the veterinary team, education, roles and responsibilities.	AVMA AAHA Continuing Education NAVTA CVT, LVT, RVT Veterinary Hospital Manager Kennel Attendant Receptionist Isolation ward Surgical Suite Invoice Travel sheet Veterinary Practice Act	HOSA Veterinary Careers SL.11-12.4, 5 RST.11-12. 3 ACS B-2, E-6 CTC HL 2,4,5,6 CRP 2,4 AAI 8	Pre-, Post- test, Rubric	Internet Community Partners Barriers to employment in Health care from Dept. of Labor. Free Resources - The College of Veterinary Medicine at Cornell	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compare/Contrast Education, roles, responsibilities, training through Internet research, and job shadowing. 2. Only students with perfect attendance and professionalisms scores can go to job shadowing experiences. Present this at the beginning of the semester, along with barriers to employment. 3. Identify Training programs and schools, locations and costs 4. Phone interviews of business partners in non-clinical settings <p>Job shadows will last 2 hours each, 2 days each. One student at a time, at 3 different locations.</p>
6) Teamwork is required in the clinic and in the classroom	Communication Verbal, nonverbal, sender, receiver, feedback, channel, body language,	[11]SA3.1 SL4, SL5 CTC HL-DIA 2 CRP 1,4,12 AAI 3	Observation, Self and Peer evaluations	http://www.recover-from-grief.com Midnight Sun Service Dogs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Team building activities to learn names, build rapport, make cleaning more fun, etc. 2. Role-play communication

	<p>written communication sympathy vs. empathy kindness, patience, tactfulness speech communication, listening, conversation skills grief, euthanasia, humane, shock, denial, bargaining, acceptance, anger, sorrow, depression, guilt</p>			<p>Business partners</p>	<p>games. 3. Discuss grief process, but alert your counselor, as many students have unfinished business in dealing with their own grief. 4. Guest Speakers from Midnight Sun Service Dogs 5. Guest speakers – Office or Clinic Managers bring horror stories of communication with clients 6. Pair share on specific animal topics</p> <p>Spend 4 days on Communication, but return to it weekly for review and to use as a tool for other concepts.</p>
<p>7) Brand and sell yourself to get the career you want</p>	<p>Portfolio Functional Resume</p>	<p>WHST.11-12.4 SL.11-12.4, 5 ACS A-2 B-2, D-6, E-6, E-8 CTC HL-DIA 2 CRP 4 AAI 3</p>	<p>Audience evaluation, Parent, self, and teacher rubric</p>	<p>AKCIS.org Department of Labor personnel 1” Binders Clear Sleeves Dividers</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sort personal characteristics and write concrete examples for each character trait. 2. Incorporate traits into personal essay 3. Construct functional resume 4. Create Scholarship Portfolio 5. Refine and rewrite it 6. Participate in mock interviews

<p>8) What's for Dinner? Form Fits Function!</p>	<p>(sample)Amino acids Antioxidants, balanced ration, biological value, body conditioning score, calories, fatty acids, hydrolysis, lactation diet, nonessential fatty acids, trace minerals, trimester</p>	<p>HOSA Animal Nutrients CTC HL-DIA 4 RST.11-12.3 WHST.11-12.4 [11]SA3.1, [11]SC2.1, [11]SE2.1, 3.1 A-CED-4 N-Q.1 ACS C1,2 CRP 2 AAI 3</p>	<p>Lab report rubric</p>	<p>Text book Internet Alaska Mill and Feed Jaws, Teeth, Lab Equipment for nutrient analysis</p>	<p>1 week in class, rest at home</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research types of teeth/jaws and correlate form and function. 2. Diagram the digestive system of a pig, chicken, horse, cat, dog, and cow. Describe the adaptations of poultry. Describe the differences between ruminants and non-ruminants. 3. Perform dissections if possible. 4. Research and analyze the nutrients in commercial dog and cat foods. Compare to Science Diet available from your veterinarian. <p>1-2 weeks</p>
<p>9) Restraint techniques match their purposes.</p>	<p>Restraint, sedative, tranquilizer, muzzle, squeeze cage, hobble, twitch, stanchion, square knot, Reefer's knot, Slip knot, Half Hitch, Recumbency, Sternal/lateral/dorsal recumbent, cephalic venipuncture restraint, jugular vein, saphenous vein, anesthesia chamber,</p>	<p>HOSA II, VIII CTC HL-DIA 2 [11]SC2.1 CRP 1,3,4 AAI 7</p>	<p>Observation, feedback from partners</p>	<p>Text Book Noose Leashes Soft Muzzles Wire Muzzles Gauze Towels Cat Bag Animal models</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Practice on models 2. Practice on compliant animals at home, take videos and bring in. 3. Practice on compliant animals in day care. <p>Initially 2-3 days, but practice intermittently as restraints are needed all semester.</p>

	cat bag, squeeze chamber, scruff technique, stretch technique, Kitty Taco, Rabies/snare pole, fractious				
10) Dog training using positive reinforcement and intermittent reinforcement works fastest.	Sit, Stay, Wait, Up, Off, Down, Sit Pretty, Spin, Tunnel, Weave, Touch, Heel, Release, Operant Conditioning, Positive Reinforcement, Negative Reinforcement, Extinguish	HOSA Animal behavior CTC HL-DIA 4 CCEL SL.11-12.1 RST.11-12.1,3 CCSM [11]SC2.1, SC2.2, SC2.3 ACS C2 CRP 1, 3, 4 AAI 7	Observation, Skills test for dog	Training information/demo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Practice Obedience with doggies in daycare. 2. Practice at home with own dogs. Take video for proof. 3. Use Instructor's dog for demo. 4. Volunteer with AK Dog and Puppy Rescue <p>Initial 3-4 days to review all commands, but ongoing practice reinforces success</p>
11) Research HOSA and identify which schools run student groups and how to join.	Parliamentary procedure, Officers, HOSA bowl Knowledge test Skills-based test	HOSA All ACS B CRP 1,4,6,8,9,10,12 AAI 3,4,5,6,7	Rubric, Presentation	HOSA.org	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create a flow chart of the officer responsibilities in HOSA. 2. Visit a HOSA meeting and investigate how to join 3. Report findings to class <p>3 days and on-going</p>

Essential Concepts	Essential Vocabulary (only a sample is shown)	Standards	Assessments	Instructional Resources	Instructional Considerations
Quarter 2 Enduring Understandings: Problem-solving requires protocols, persistence and principles. Essential Questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the animal is in distress, can it be helped? What is considered “clean”? How do we minimize human error? 					
1) Educate the owners to solve a multitude of problems.	Vocabulary will depend on the issue for public education.	HOSA Clinical Practices CTC HL 5,6 HL-DIA 1 CCEL RST.11-12.3 WHST.11-12.4,5,6 CCSM [11]SA1.1, SA3.1, [11]SC2.3 [11]SE2.1,SE3.1 SMP2,3 7. RP- 2 ACS B3, B4, C2,3,4 CRP 1, 3 AAI 4	Audience pre-post test	AVMA.org website Business partners Audience	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Interview a business partner to gather potential issues for public education. Judge the most pertinent and interesting topic. In teams of two, design a pamphlet and corresponding education presentation. Deliver to at least one audience with pre- and post test. Evaluate the effectiveness of your presentation. 1 week
2) Accurately perform Laboratory tests to identify medical conditions, diseases and parasites.	Reference Lab, centrifuge microhematocrit, refractometer Serologic test kits, reagent Coplin jar Fecal	HOSA I, Disease Prevention CTC HL-DIA 2 CCEL SL.11-12.1 RST.11-12.1,3 CCSM [11]SA1.1 SA2.1, SA3.1, [11]SG3.1 2 MD-1, A-CED-4 A-REI-10	Skills rubric	Text Book PPE Samples from Business Partners IDEXX SNAP tests Lab Equipment: Microscope,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use a microscope to examine pre-made bacterial slides, then identify unknown samples. Examine Fecal Samples for parasites. Make Blood Smears from samples obtained from

	<p>Gross examination fecal flotation Vacutainer Tubes hemolysis Serum plasma, anticoagulant packed cell volume capillary action buffy coat, Total protein, Electrolytes, Hematology SNAP Test urinalysis, cystocentesis, midstream flocculent specific gravity chem strip, decant gram stain, culture and sensitivity Necropsy Ronguers</p>	<p>S-ID-6a,b,c N-Q.1 CRP 2, 3 AAI 7</p>		<p>slides, coverslip, lens paper, immersion oil, centrifuge, centrifuge tubes, microhematocrit tubes, refractometer, Reagents, Coplin jars, stains, Fecal sample solutions, trays, applicator sticks, wax pencil, Lugol's solution, methylene blue, saline, timer, Vacutainers, SNAP test examples, Chem Strips, Paper Towels, cadaver bag, suture material. needle, ID tag, tape, pathology forms</p>	<p>Business partners 4. Calculate total protein using a Hematocrit. 5. Collect a Voided Urine Sample from Guest Dog 6. Complete a urinalysis. 7. Prepare a sample as a gram stain. 8. Prepare a sample for culture and sensitivity test. 9. Prepare for a necropsy, and clean up afterwards.</p> <p>If taught as a unit, this may take 2+ week. You may want to intersperse these throughout the semester. *Cystocentesis is not appropriate in the high school setting.</p> <p>Build your own urine catcher by nailing a clean tuna can on the end of a broomstick. Cover the can with an inverted new Ziploc bag.</p>
<p>3) "Clean" can mean different things in different settings, and sterile technique helps control the spread of infection.</p>	<p>Sanitation, cleaning, disinfecting, sterilizing, cold sterilization, cold tray, dry heat, incinerator autoclave, radiation, ultrasound, filtration, antiseptics,</p>	<p>HOSA I, Disease Prevention CTC HL-DIA 2 CCEL SL.11-12.1 RST.11-12.1,3 CCSM [11]SA1.1 SA2.1, SA3.1, [11]SG3.1 2 MD-1 A-CED-4 CRP 2, 3</p>	<p>Observation, Skills rubric</p>	<p>www.osha.gov Becker bottle to show proportion</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Practice dilution with colored water, then with disinfectant. 2. Test hand cleaning efficacy with glo-germ. 3. Order the areas to clean in a clinic. 4. Maintain clean animal

	<p>hand hygiene, Asepsis, sterile technique, isolation ward, aseptic, microorganisms, sterile, contamination, pathogen, 'clean', disinfect, sterile field</p>	<p>AAI 7</p>			<p>enclosures through cleaning daily.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Clean all surfaces in facility. 6. Fold clean linens and clothing, and put away. 7. Maintain cleanliness and sterility in facility 8. Clean and sterilize surgical instruments, grooming equipment and toys 9. Demonstrate asepsis during mock surgery. 10. Create a wiki page to compare the different "levels" of clean. 11. Identify the most common veterinary nosocomial and zoonotic diseases. Share this information in a booklet, poster, poem or song. <p>2-3 weeks, then ongoing practice and use.</p>
<p>4) Surgery may be a vital part of the treatment plan.</p>	<p>Intubation, extubation Laryngoscope Laparotomy scrub pack open gloving closed gloving non-absorbable</p>	<p>HOSA I, HOSA Principles of Surgery CCEL WHST.11-12.4 SL.11-12.4, 5, CCSM [11]SC2.3 [11]SE2.1, 3.1 CTC HL 5,6</p>	<p>Presentation Rubric Journal</p>	<p>Dog and cat models, Intubation Tubes, Mock Surgery Suite and equipment, surgery packs and supplies</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disassemble, clean and assemble surgical equipment and sets. 2. Observe a surgery, and share your experience with the class and with in a journal.

	suture swedged on needles suture reel “ought” surgical staples surgical glue palpebral reflex scavenger hose instrument milk	HL- DIA 2 CRP 2 AAI 8			3. Investigate the top 10 surgeries performed on pets in the United States, and present to the class. 4. Gown for surgery using aseptic technique. 5. Prepare and drape a sterile surgical field. 6. Intubate and extubate the cannikin and catikin. 7. Identify and state functions of surgical tools. 2-3 weeks
6) Technical writing and information has a specific style that still needs evaluated.	(Any terminology or procedures will show up here depending on which journal article is chosen)	[11]SG2.1 [11]SA3.1 HOSA Disease Prevention RST.11-12.1,2,3,4,5 CTC HL 1 HL-DIA 2 ACS C2,3,4 E8 CRP 1,5,7 AAI 7	Written Evaluation Discussion Rubric Panel Discussion	Access to veterinary journals through AVMA Access to veterinary articles.	1. Read Veterinary journals. Evaluate for threat to validity as to how the data was collected. Check 5 questions: Was there a good comparison group? Was there a plan? Who knew what when? Who was left out? How much did things change? Was there a control group? Concurrent or Historical? Was it observational or did they have experimental design? Did the research have a narrow focus? Was it a double blind trial? Statistically valid?

					<p>Who knew what when? Who was left out? Sample size? Measurements have units?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Read veterinary articles for content and interest. 3. Write original entries and responses on blog about articles/journals on Edublog, or district's blog sites. <p>Introduce over 2 class periods, ongoing as interesting articles arise.</p>
<p>7) Veterinary Ethics are moral principles that apply values and judgments to the practice of vet medicine.</p>	<p>Misrepresentation, slander, confidential, Veterinary Practice Act, State Board of Veterinary Medicine, Liability, Malpractice, Negligence, OSHA, ADA, Fair Labor Standards Act, Child Labor Law, Animal Welfare Act, FDA, DEA, Controlled Substances</p>	<p>CCEL RST.11-12.3 WHST.11-12.4,5,6 ACS D6, E8 CRP 7,10 AAI All</p>	<p>Written Evaluation Discussion Rubric Panel Discussion</p>	<p>Internet Business partners Ethical Issues to explore: Euthanasia Informed consent Complementary and Alternative Medicine Cosmetic interventions Non-therapeutic mutilations Negligence Professionalism Religious influences Research ethics Confidentiality Selective breeding Professional (self) Regulation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research Ethical issues, and form a panel discussion of topic. 2. Critique public policy concerning ethical issues 3. Interview Business Partner for most pressing ethical issue for which they deal. 4. Respond to activities on class blog. <p>1-2 weeks initially, ongoing as hot topics arise.</p>
<p>8) Pharmacology in</p>	<p>aural, balling gun,</p>	<p>HOSA Clinical Practices</p>	<p>Written Test and Quizzes, Skills Rubric</p>	<p>Text</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read and interpret a

<p>Vet Med is similar to that in human medicine, except that it is prescribed by the Veterinarian and sorted/dispensed by the Vet Techs and Vet Assistants.</p>	<p>controlled substance, dram, efficacy, hematoma, OTC, ophthalmic, pet piller, pinna, Rx, scheduled drug, topical</p>	<p>CTC HL 2, 3 HL-DIA 3 CCSM [11]SA1.1 ACS B1 CRP 1,5 AAI 3</p>		<p>Placebo Greenies Business Partners Fake Prescriptions</p>	<p>prescription by a veterinarian.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Prepare a prescription using a counting tray. 3. Create a display showing the Scheduled drug classes and examples. 4. Demonstrate how to administer oral medication using a placebo 5. Demonstrate how to administer aural medication 6. Demonstrate how to administer topical medication 7. Investigate common animal medications and for what they are used. 8. Calculate medication dosages for weights. 9. Calculate and mix solutions. <p>2 week introduction, longer to memorize drug names.</p>
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Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Quarter 1 (a small sample)	
Amino acids	Building blocks of protein that form in chain-like structures
Antioxidant	Vitamin's that boost the body's immune system
Brucellosis	Reproductive disease that is highly contagious and has no treatment; also known as Bang's disease
Cystocentesis	Surgical puncture into the bladder using a needle to collect a urine sample
DSH	Domestic Short Hair
Dysuria	Difficult or painful urination
Euthanasia	The process of humanely putting an animal to sleep
Fractious	Ornery, disruptive
Hydrolysis	Chemical process of breaking cells down into smaller particles
Lactation	The process of milk production
Lagomorph	Species name for rabbits
Murine	Veterinary term for mice or rats
NAVTA	National Associations of Veterinary Technicians in America; sets the standard of veterinary technology and the care of animals
NPO	Nothing by mouth, as in food or water
OU	Both Eyes
Physical Hazards	Safety concerns that may cause physical injuries such as bites, kicks, scratches, or lifting heavy objects
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
Stanchion	Head gate that holds the head of a cow in place during restraint
Styptic powder	Chemical used to stop bleeding
Trimester	The period of three months of pregnancy when additional nutritional needs must be provided and the development of the fetus occurs
V/D	Ventral-dorsal; position where the animal is restrained on its back with the x-ray beam traveling through the ventral aspect first and the dorsal aspect second
Veterinary Practice Act	Legal document that outlines rules and regulations of veterinary professionals
Zoonotic hazards	Safety concerns that allow contagious organisms to be spread to humans, causing infections, viruses, bacterial, fungal, and parasitic transmission

Quarter 2 (a small sample)	
Aural	Pertaining to the ears
Balling gun	A metal device with a long handle that has a plunger at the base, used to hold medicines to administer to large animals
Centrifuge	Piece of equipment that uses high speeds to separate liquid portions into solids
Controlled substance	Drugs that have the potential for abuse and addiction and must be kept in a locked cabinet by law
Dram	The measurement size of vials or bottles
Efficacy	The strength of the drug
Hematoma	The rupture of a blood vessel causing a fluid-filled pocket of blood
Intubation	The process of placing a tube into the trachea to establish an airway and allow the patient to continue to inhale gases that keep the patient under general anesthesia as long as necessary
Laparotomy	Surgery cutting into the abdomen
Laryngoscope	A tool made of heavy metal that has a light source on the end to help light the airway view
Microhematocrit	Measurement of the percentage of red blood cells in whole or unclotted blood; also called a PCV
Ophthalmic	Having to do with the eyes, usually medication
OTC	Over-the-counter drugs; medications that do not require a prescription
Pinna	External portion of the ear
Rx	Prescription
Scheduled Drug	Medicine with the potential for abuse and categorized from I to V according to strength; I is highest potential and V lowest potential for abuse
Topical	A drug that is administered to the skin