

**LIST OF PRACTICAL EXAMINATION PROCEDURES  
SAVC FULL REGISTRATION EXAMINATION  
VETERINARIANS - 2016**

*[NOTE: This is not a complete list of procedures. It is a list of common procedures designed to test the candidate's competence. Candidates must be able to complete/explain/demonstrate **any one or more** of the following procedures or actions.]*

*All procedures, techniques and materials listed are evaluated according to the standard as taught to the current South African veterinary student. Candidates are therefore kindly asked to familiarise themselves with them, as they may be different from the standards in their country of origin and other countries.]*

**All species (canine, feline, equine, bovine, porcine, ovine and caprine)**

- Control and handle the animal (including physical means of restraint, muzzles, casting (bovines), etc.)
- Perform a clinical examination using only ears, eyes, hands, a stethoscope and a thermometer, indicate appropriate differential diagnoses and additional procedures or equipment to be used
- Perform a rectal examination (bovines, equines and canines)
- Make, stain, examine and interpret a blood smear
- Identify common microscopic parasites, for example: Examine a slide with a blood smear for Babesia, a brain smear for heartwater, or a semen smear for bacteria, by use of a microscope
- Perform a WBC differential count
- Collect a venous blood sample using relevant veins for each species
- Perform and read a microhaematocrit
- Collect a urine sample and perform a full urine analysis
- Perform an ear examination using an otoscope
- Perform an eye examination using an ophthalmoscope
- Place an intravenous catheter
- Set up an intravenous and intra-peritoneal infusion (crystalloid and blood)
- Know the sites for and be able to perform a sub-cutaneous and intramuscular injection (for each species)
- Take histological samples (intra operative, biopsy and necropsy)

- Take samples for microbiological evaluation (intra operative, biopsy and necropsy)
- Communicate effectively, both verbally and in writing, with clients, the lay public, professional colleagues and responsible authorities; listen to, understand and respond empathetically to clients, use language in a form appropriate to the audience and the context (a diversity of cultures, customs, value systems and means)
- Obtain an accurate history of the individual animal/group of animals including relevant aspects related to the immediate environment of the animal(s)

## **MEDICINE**

### **Canine and feline**

Obtain samples/perform examinations as follows:

Skin scraping

Hair pluck

Ear smear

Woods lamp examination

Fine needle aspiration and basic cytology

Impression smear and basic cytology

Abdominocentesis

Thoracocentesis

Faecal floatation

Faecal wet preparation

Faecal smear

Cystocentesis and urine analysis

Urinary catheterisation male

Pass a stomach tube

Place and evaluate a naso-oesophageal tube

Skin biopsy

Ear flush

Demonstrate basic the CPR procedure (including drugs and routes of administration)

Perform a basic neurological examination

Perform basic eye evaluation

Express anal sacs of a dog

**Production animals (bovine, ovine and caprine)**

- Collect rumen fluid, analyse and interpret results
- Examine and interpret rumen motility
- Take an aseptic milk sample
- Perform a California Milk Test and interpret it
- Perform and evaluate a TB (tuberculosis) skin test
- Perform an abdominocentesis
- Collect a faecal sample and examine it
- Dose a rumen magnet
- Dose via stomach tube
- Perform claw care
- Do a dehorning: demonstrate debudding
- Do sub-conjunctival injection
- Evaluate sheep by Famacha chart
- Do brain smear

**Equine**

- Obtain samples/perform procedures as follows:
  - Skin scraping
  - Hair pluck
  - Acetate tape test
  - Woods lamp examination
  - Fine needle aspirate and basic cytology
  - Abdominocentesis
  - Faecal floatation
  - Faecal wet preparation
  - Faecal smear
  - Urine collection and analysis
  - Pass a nasogastric tube

**SURGERY****Canine and feline**

- The following will be tested on cadaver specimens:
  - Perform:
    - Suture and tension suture
    - Wire tension for orthopedic work
    - ovariohysterectomy

- castration
- mandibular symphysis wiring
- oesophagostomy feeding tube placement
- tracheotomy
- tube thoracostomy and assemble a portovac drain correctly
- simple dental extraction
- dental scale and polish (with identification of relevant instrumentation)

Perform an exploratory celiotomy with any of the following:

- organ or organ part identification
- gastrotomy/partial gastrectomy
- enterectomy/enterotomy
- splenectomy
- cystotomy
- liver biopsy
- spleen biopsy

Explain the principles of fracture repair for a given radiological case

Name and be able to handle correctly the instruments involved in a basic soft tissue surgical set

Perform a simple abdominal ultrasound examination with identification of major organs

Positioning technique [only] for taking a radiograph for a specified condition

Perform a Schirmer tear test

Perform and interpret a fluorescein stain test

Take conjunctival swabs

### **Equine**

Apply limb bandages

Place a tail bandage

Do a lameness evaluation

Examine and float the teeth

Remove a shoe

Explain open castration procedure

### **Production animals (bovine, ovine and caprine)**

Demonstrate procedure for:

rumenotomy  
claw amputation  
Caesarian section

## REPRODUCTION

### Canine and feline

Examine for pregnancy  
Collect a semen sample and examine it  
Perform AI  
Do an obstetric examination

### Equine

Swab mare for infectious diseases  
Swab stallion for CEM  
Distocia  
Confirmation of pregnancy

### Production animals (bovine, ovine and caprine)

Examine for pregnancy:  
    Rectal pregnancy diagnosis on a cow;  
    Sheep ultrasound scan  
Collect a semen sample  
Examine semen sample and interpret results  
Conduct a breeding soundness evaluation on a bull/ram or cow/ewe  
Perform AI  
Perform a closed castration  
Perform epidural anaesthesia  
Do a vaginal examination  
Do an obstetric examination  
Assemble foetotomy equipment for use in dystocia and demonstrate use

## ANAESTHESIOLOGY

Formulate an anaesthetic protocol for a canine, feline, equine, bovine, etc

### Canine and feline

Know and be able to identify the different components of an anaesthetic machine with its circuits

Select the correct size and place an endotracheal tube

**Equine**

Local anaesthesia

**Production animals (bovine, ovine and caprine)**

Demonstrate:

nerve block and tourniquet for dehorning

nerve block for teat surgery

nerve block for caesarian section

I/V block for claw surgery

**PATHOLOGY/VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (VPH)**

Perform a post mortem

*[Doc E – VETS: Workshop 29 Oct 2009; 25 Jan 2010; 30 Jul 2013; Feb 2015; Feb 2016]*