

**LIST OF PRACTICAL EXAMINATION PROCEDURES
SAVC REGISTRATION EXAMINATION
VETERINARIANS - 2017**

*[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: FEB 2017]