

**LIST OF PRACTICAL EXAMINATION PROCEDURES  
SAVC REGISTRATION EXAMINATION  
ANIMAL HEALTH TECHNICIANS - 2018**

**Candidates should be able to demonstrate and/or explain how to do the following during a practical examination:**

- Restrain the head of a cow, pull out the tongue and also relieve a choke.
- Estimation of the age of an animal is important for future treatments and or vaccinations thus meaning you must be able to estimate the age of cattle, sheep, goats and horses based on the teeth of the animal.
- Recognise a dosing remedy and interpret the efficacy tables on the product label and perform the dosing action on a farm animal by means of a dosing gun.
- Different methods of injections must be demonstrated like subcutaneous, intramuscular and intravenous in different locations of the animal's body.
- Examine and evaluate the mucous membranes in an animal, take the temperature, pulse and respiration of the animal and be able to read the thermometer quickly and easy.
- Lymph nodes do have a very important drainage function in the animal and therefore you need to examine the main lymph nodes in a live animal, for example, the mandibular, prescapular, prefemoral, popliteal and supramammary lymph nodes.
- Estimate, where possible the live mass of various farm animals using the mass to calculate dosages of drugs.
- Collect a brain sample from a suspect rabies animal with correct completion of documentation.
- Prepare a blood and/or brain smear from any animal, stain the smear and examine the smear under a microscope.
- Perform a very basic post mortem (PM) on an animal and collect the following specimens for histopathology, e.g. liver, kidney and fix in formalin and for bacteriology/ toxicology/ serology, etc. Take sterile swabs without contamination from surrounding tissue.
- Dehorn, brand and castrate a bull calf using the correct equipment.
- Collect a sterile milk sample for culture from all udder quarters and/or from a bulk tank and do a California Milk Test (CMT) as well as blood from the coccygeal vein (tail) and jugular veins.
- Recognise various medicines e.g. an antibiotic, anti-inflammatory, oxytocin, oestrogen, etc and tell when or under what circumstances they could be used.
- Recognise a dipping remedy and calculate dip wash strengths for the various dipping methods.
- Perform an intradermal tuberculin test and interpret the results after 72 hours.
- Explain the correct method of collecting, handling and transport of sheath wash samples.
- Attend to a swelling on an animal that is suspected of being an abscess or a septic wound.

**Candidates who write the examination should be able to identify the following instruments and describe or explain what they are used for:**

- Burdizzo
- Emasculator
- Elastrator
- Elastrator bands
- Hot dehorning bolt
- Wire saw, obstetrics (OB) wire saw, dehorning wire saw, embryotomy wire saw
- Hoof knife and trimmer for small and large stock.
- Trochar and cannula
- Dosing gun/dosing syringe
- Ear notcher and tattoo applicator tong
- Nose tongs
- Foetal extractor/calf puller
- Obstetrics (OB) chains/rope
- Vaginal speculum and gag/mouth speculum
- Nasogastric tube/stomach tube
- Different vaccutainers and the vaccutainer sleeve
- Scalpel handle/blade
- Petri dish
- Different gauges and lengths of hypodermic needles and what they are used for.
- Different sizes of syringes and what they are used for.

[Doc E – AHTS: FEB 2018]