

# Meeting and Examining the Patient

Submitted by Callie Parr and used in cooperation with the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

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**Agricultural Education Program**

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1. When offering your hand to a new animal you should \_\_\_\_\_ your fingers to keep them from getting nipped.
2. Picking up a larger dog can be achieved by placing one arm around the \_\_\_\_\_ and the other arm under the \_\_\_\_\_ and lifting in a \_\_\_\_\_ motion.
3. In order to restrain a cat, a \_\_\_\_\_ can be very useful and flexible.
4. When introducing yourself to a new client/patient, you should call the pet by \_\_\_\_\_ and know the \_\_\_\_\_ of the animal.
5. A patient history and exam should take about \_\_\_\_\_ minutes.
6. When taking a pulse you should use the \_\_\_\_\_ artery in the \_\_\_\_\_ area for cats and dogs.
7. When examining the abdominal area, the \_\_\_\_\_ glands should be checked for nodules or cysts.
8. What does a dog do with its flews when it is showing aggressive behavior?
9. T F A horse that is uneasy will perk its ears forward and stand very still.
10. T F If the owner is holding the pet when you enter the examination room, you should proceed to take the pet from their arms.
11. T F The gums of an animal should be light pink in color.
12. T F Auscultating the thorax helps you determine the animal's respiration and heart rate.
13. When meeting a new animal, what should you avoid doing?
  - a. Allow the animal to smell you
  - b. Talk in even tones
  - c. Move slowly
  - d. Stand or work in areas where the animal cannot see you
14. What can be accomplished by opening the oral cavity of the animal?
  - a. examination of the gingiva
  - b. inspecting the teeth
  - c. Examining the throat and palette
  - d. All of these
15. A horse's respiration rate should be around...
  - a. 9 breaths per minute
  - b. 12 breaths per minute
  - c. 15 breaths per minute
  - d. 18 breaths per minute
16. A cat's heart rate should be about...
  - a. 125 beats per minute
  - b. 90 beats per minute
  - c. 150 beats per minute
  - d. 75 beats per minute
17. Which of the following temperatures would be cause for concern if taken from a dog?
  - a. 98
  - b. 101
  - c. 103
  - d. 106
18. In order to find the beats per minute, count the number of beats in \_\_\_\_\_ and multiply by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. 10 seconds, 3
  - b. 20 seconds, 5
  - c. 15 seconds, 4
  - d. 30 seconds, 3

19. What does pmi stand for?
  - a. point of medullary interchange
  - b. pressure of maximum instability
  - c. point of maximal impulse
  - d. pre-maturation infection
20. What does a yeast smell found in the ear imply?
  - a. mites
  - b. infection
  - c. boils
  - d. nothing unusual
21. The physical examination should begin...
  - a. after the patient history is taken
  - b. before the vitals are taken
  - c. as soon as the patient enters the room
  - d. none of these
22. How can you tell a cow is agitated?
23. What will a pig do when it feels threatened?
24. What does it mean if a cat lays her ears straight back and makes a low guttural sound?
25. What are the flews of a dog?
26. Why is it important to use the least restrictive method of restraint possible?
27. To tie a makeshift muzzle, use a gauze roll to ...
28. With horses a twitch is often employed. What are the two most common locations to use a twitch, why does it work, and why must a person be very careful in applying a twitch?
29. Give an example of a leading question and then rewrite the question to demonstrate correct procedure.
30. What do we call the device that cattle and pigs are often restrained in?
31. What is the purpose of using a muzzle on an animal?
32. What is a stethoscope used for?
33. How should the eye of an animal appear upon examination?
34. When examining the patient with a stethoscope, where should you place the instrument to listen to the heart? Where should you place the instrument to listen to gut sounds?
35. What happens to the vitals when an animal is in distress?
36. What could a rise in body temperature indicate?
37. When listening to the heart sounds what are three things to listen for?
38. If the dog you are to examine is too large for you to pick up, what should you do?

	<b>Cat</b>	<b>Dog</b>	<b>Horse</b>	<b>Cattle</b>	<b>Pig</b>
<b>Respiration</b>	39.	<b>22</b>	40.	<b>30</b>	41.
<b>Temperature</b>	<b>101</b>	42.	<b>100</b>	43.	<b>102</b>
<b>Heart Rate</b>	43.	<b>115</b>	44.	<b>70</b>	45.