

Things to Know Before Arriving at KHS

- How to perform a thorough physical exam
- Anesthesia machine
 - Parts
 - How oxygen and isoflurane move through the machine (the circuit)
 - How to check the machine
- Anatomy - what the parts look like, where they connect to and to what they are connected (fat, vessels, intestine vs. uterine horn)
- Physiology - how anesthesia affects a patient; how positive pressure ventilation affects a patient's circulatory system; why IPPV may not result in good ventilation; where the ovaries are located
- How to trouble shoot an anesthesia-related problem; causes of hypothermia and the physiological effects
- Basic anesthesia monitoring
- Pros and cons of commonly used anesthetic agents including information based upon actual research, not unsubstantiated information. Be able to argue the pro-seizure vs. anti-seizure acepromazine
- Be familiar with the following drugs: **Hydromorphone**, butorphanol, **acepromazine**, medetomidate, atropine, glycopyrrolate, morphine, oxymorphone, buprenorphine, NSAIDs (**carprofen and metacam**), **ketamine**, **midazolam**, valium, **propofol**, **xylazine** (bold faced drugs commonly used at KHS)
- How to go about looking for a cryptorchid testicle
- How to find a dropped pedicle, either side
- How to give an IV injection, how to isolate the vein, keep it from rolling, and know the difference between canine and feline
- Know proper surgical scrubbing, gowning technique, and gloving technique – have read, observed, and memorized
- It is recommend to read the textbook "Small Animal Surgery," by Teresa Fossum