

MEMORANDUM

TO:

FROM:

DATE: June 16, 2014

SUBJECT: Academic Grievance [REDACTED] dated 6/08/14

Please reference enclosed Student Academic Grievance forms and attached documentation from both the student, [REDACTED], and the instructor, [REDACTED].

I met with the student at 2 pm on 5th Jun 2014. [REDACTED] had e-mailed me requesting a meeting to discuss grades and filed the academic grievance immediately after our meeting.

After talking with both the student and instructor about the matter, I feel that [REDACTED] Academic Grievance is unwarranted as the student failed to communicate [REDACTED] concerns to the instructor during the semester and failed to take advantage of departmental tutoring.

I e-mailed the student my decision on 12th Jun. She is not satisfied with the decision so I am forwarding the cases to you. Please let me know if I can provide any additional information.



ALAMO
COLLEGES

PALO ALTO COLLEGE

June 12, 2014

[REDACTED]

Re: Decision Regarding Academic Grievance dated 6/8/14

[REDACTED]

After meeting with you in my office on June 5th at 2:00 pm, thoroughly reviewing your grievance, the circumstances involved, and talking with your instructor, [REDACTED] I have reached a decision regarding your academic grievances dated June 08, 2014.

In your grievance regarding Spring 2014, VTHT 2301.004, Canine and Feline Clinical Management, you state "the instructor was not very clear with the test questions or instructions. Some questions were very vague and never explained". In [REDACTED] response [REDACTED] provides several examples of test questions you missed with the lecture Power point handout clearly stating the answer.

After talking with both you and the instructor, [REDACTED] about the matter, I feel that Academic Grievance is unwarranted as you failed to communicate your concerns to the instructor during the semester and failed to take advantage of departmental tutoring. Additionally, you were aware of your Midterm grade in the class being a "D" as it was posted on ACES. I sent an e-mail to all students with less than passing grades at midterm to come in to talk with me about strategies for success. You failed to come in and see me at that time (reference attached e-mail).

Therefore, I must deny your grievance. In accordance with Palo Alto College procedure number S.27.0, Student Initiated Academic Grievance, you may appeal this decision to the Dean of Career and Technical Education within five days of this date. Please contact me if you decide to pursue this option and I will forward the grievance record to the Dean.

[REDACTED]

Cc: [REDACTED] DVM, Instructor, VTHT

[REDACTED]

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, April 04, 2014 1:09 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Midterm grades

[REDACTED]

I would welcome the opportunity to talk to you regarding your midterm grades. Please come see me at your earliest convenience so we can discuss strategies for success.

Thank you,

[REDACTED]

Director, [REDACTED]
Palo Alto College
1400 W. Vitarek
San Antonio, TX 78224

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

PALO ALTO COLLEGE

STUDENT ACADEMIC GRIEVANCE

NOTE: A student wishing to file a "STUDENT ACADEMIC GRIEVANCE" should use this form and follow the ACCD "STUDENT ACADEMIC GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE," FLD LOCAL. These procedures, including the timelines, should be strictly followed.

Student Name _____ SSN _____

Date 6/8/14 Phone _____ Major Veterinary Technology

Course Name and Number Canine & Feline Clinical Mgmt Section VHT-2301-004

Instructor's Name _____

Date(s) of incident being grieved 25 May - present

Brief description of grievance Grades (tests or quizzes) were never returned or given back. Also, the instructor was not very clear with the test questions or instructions. Some questions were very vague and never explained.

(Use another sheet if more space is needed.)

Student's Signature _____

Date of Chairperson's conference with instructor 6/12/14

Instructor's response to grievance See Attached sheets

Grievance: _____ Resolved _____ Unresolved _____

Instructor's Signature _____
(over)

PALO ALTO COLLEGE

STUDENT ACADEMIC GRIEVANCE
(page 2)

Date of conference with Department Chairperson, Faculty and Student _____

Grievance: _____ Resolved _____ Unresolved

Result of meeting of Chairperson with faculty and student.

see attached

ACTION BY CHAIRPERSON:

Grievance is: _____ Resolved _____ Unresolved

Department Chairperson Signature

[Redacted Signature]

12 Jun 14

STUDENT: I accept/reject (circle) the decision of the Chairperson.

Signed _____ Date _____

INSTRUCTOR: I accept/reject (circle) the decision of the Chairperson.

Signed _____ Date *10/15/14*

If either the student or the instructor is not satisfied with the Chairperson's decision, he or she may appeal to the Dean within five (5) days of the Chairperson's decision. A complete record of the grievance will be forwarded to the Dean by the Chairperson. The Dean and the Chairperson will meet with the student and the instructor. After hearing both sides and reviewing the record, the Dean will render a decision, in writing, affirming or denying the grievance within five (5) days. The decision of the Dean is final.

ACTION BY DEAN.

Signed _____ Date _____

SAM lecture

56	Quiz 1	72.25	84	Quiz 3	63.5	58.38	68.59	69.76	65.91	67.46	D	69	Lab grade	100	65.91%	54.30%	60.11%	D
	Quiz 2			Quiz 4				Final Exam	Grade	Combined Grade	Grade		Percentage Complete	Lecture	Final Term Lab	Midterm Grade		

Quiz average: 68.9

SAM 2301 Monday

STUDENT NAME	
7460	SSN
0	Q1
68	Q2
81	Q3
88	Q4
53	Q5
5.42	Ave 5d
93	Q ave
76	EXAM #1
71	EXAM #2
81	EXAM #3
29.3	EXAM #4
34.72	EXAM AV%
	FINAL %
	Attendance
69	Final Grade

SAM L9	SAM	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
7460	x	T	x	x	x	x	x	x	H	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

REMEMBER 50% LAB & 50% LECTURE

7460	85	HW 1
	75	SOAP 1
	80	Avimark 1
	55	Physical exam sheel
	100	HW 2
	100	HW 3
	92	Box set up 4/14-17
	93	Box set-up 4/22-26
	87	Box set-up 4/29-5/3
	92	Box set-up 5/6-10
	34	Drug set up
	100	Fluid set up
	75	Fluid knowledge
	25	Anesthesia machine
	85	machine test
	100	Table set up
	100	Misc equipment
	80	Recovery cage
	60	anesthesia flow chart
	88	Drug calculation sheet
	75	Fluid calculations
	100	Anesthesia check off sheet
	90	Physical exam
	n/a	PE exam entry travel
	100	NPO status
	65	Pre-op SOAP
	100	Pre-op avimark
	70	Shorten SOAP
	75	Post op SOAP
	70	Post op aviamrk
	90	Post anesthesia chart
	81	Final grade

**** Paragraph 5 has other students grades listed as an example of how the course is graded. Please do not let any student see these grades. That paragraph may have to be blacked out or censored if the student is to see that paragraph. ***

Veterinary medicine is a challenging field. The skills needed to be a licensed veterinary technician, requires the individual to critically think, process, and change according to the situation. Whether it be an emergency, or a patient undergoing a caesarean, the licensed veterinary technician will need to be able to perform in a clinical setting. The course small animal medicine lecture brings together the knowledge learned in other classes like medical terminology and anatomy, into learning about clinical diseases, techniques, and practices.

██████ claims I was not very clear in my questions and had vague questions on my tests. I have attached several examples of the questions that were missed by ██████ and the lecture power point handouts. The answers were presented in these lectures. ██████ made a 58.38 on Exam 1. Question 19 asked about which statement is false about pyometras. The answer is clearly stated on slide 26 of the Reproductive Diseases Power point handout—Pyometras occur after a heat cycle is true and not false as ██████ circled on the exam. As I stated, I present my lecture with clinical information and I test my student's critical thinking. For question 65 on Exam 1, the student had a choice to discuss the clinical disease asked. The question allowed the student to choose either megacolon vs. megaesophagus. ██████ chose megaesophagus and missed 3 important points. These answers were clearly detailed in the power point handout Digestive Disorders slides 30-37. I have enclosed a copy of those slides. Question 69 had multiple medical term definitions. These medical terms were discussed and defined in all the power points. These medical terms should have also been learned in the Medical Terminology course of the previous fall semester. ██████ missed several of the medical terms as presented in the copy of the exam.

██████ made a 68.59 on exam 2. She did do better than the first exam, but still missed many questions. I have presented examples of ██████ missed questions and my power point lecture presentations. Question 13, asked for symptoms of a cat with non-obstructed FLUTD. My power point Slide 6, in the Common Feline Disease Power point handout, clearly states the clinical signs. Glucosuria is not on that list. Question 67 & 68 required the student to choose a disease topic and use critical thinking to discuss all the important points of the disease. ██████ chose Feline Asthma for Question 67 and end stage Heartworm Disease for question 68. I have enclosed a copy of the power point slides on Feline Asthma and end stage Heartworm disease. During the lecture, the students were told to write down the treatment for this end stage heartworm disease, as the handout was missing that portion. 6 points were lost in this section by ██████.

██████ made a 69.79 on the Final Exam. There were 87 questions. 77 questions were multiple choice and the rest of the 9 questions were list, short answer, and matching. Even when the majority of the questions were multiple choice, ██████ did not do well on the exam.

Several other students were in the same grade situation as ██████ was, but they were able to bring up their grade to pass the course. For example, ██████ grades were as follows: Exam 1- 64.88, Exam 2-76.38, and Final Exam- 82.66. ██████ grades were as follows: Exam 1-59.75, Exam 2-61.59, and Final Exam-79.46. ██████ grades were as follows: Exam 1- 66.63, Exam 2-60.39, and Final exam-58.98. ██████ was able to pass this course, due to her Lab grade was 80. The lab grade is 50% of the total course final grade. ██████ ended with a total course grade of 72, due to her lab grade. ██████ lab grade was 69. Had ██████ did as well in the lab portion as ██████ did, then ██████ would have passed this

course. Another example of this was [REDACTED], who had a lecture total grade of 62.49, but [REDACTED] total lab grade was 77, which brought [REDACTED] grade up to pass the course. [REDACTED] total lecture grade was lower than [REDACTED] which total lecture grade was 65.9. [REDACTED] passed because the lab portion brought [REDACTED] grade up. [REDACTED] needed to do better in [REDACTED] lab portion.

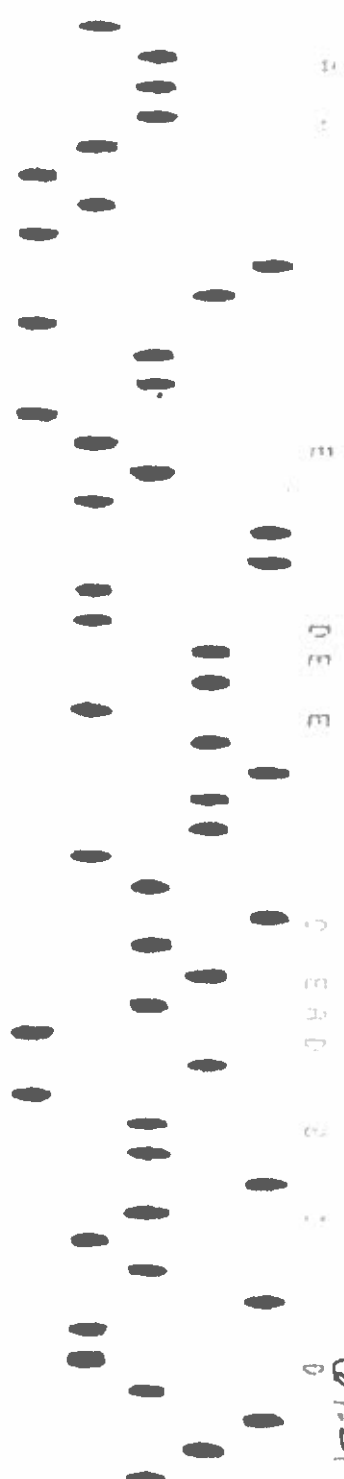
Regarding [REDACTED] comment that tests were never returned: Exam 2 occurred on May 8, which was also the week of Clinical Pathology Exam 3 on May 6, and Lab Final Practical on May 7. The questions I ask on my Lecture Exams are not just multiple choice, but are short answer lists and definitions that require critical thinking. These are given to stimulate the student to think about real-life scenarios and cases. Because these exams are not in a scantron format, they take much longer to grade. When three exams are given in 1 week and one is lab practical final with 12 sections, it is impossible to turn around all three exams in 5 days so that the student may review before the final exam week. This course Final exam was on May 12.

The lab portion of this classes teaches the students practical techniques used in veterinary medicine and is 50% of the grade. Many students were able to pass the course by having a higher lab grade than the lecture grade.





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31.02 + 15.58
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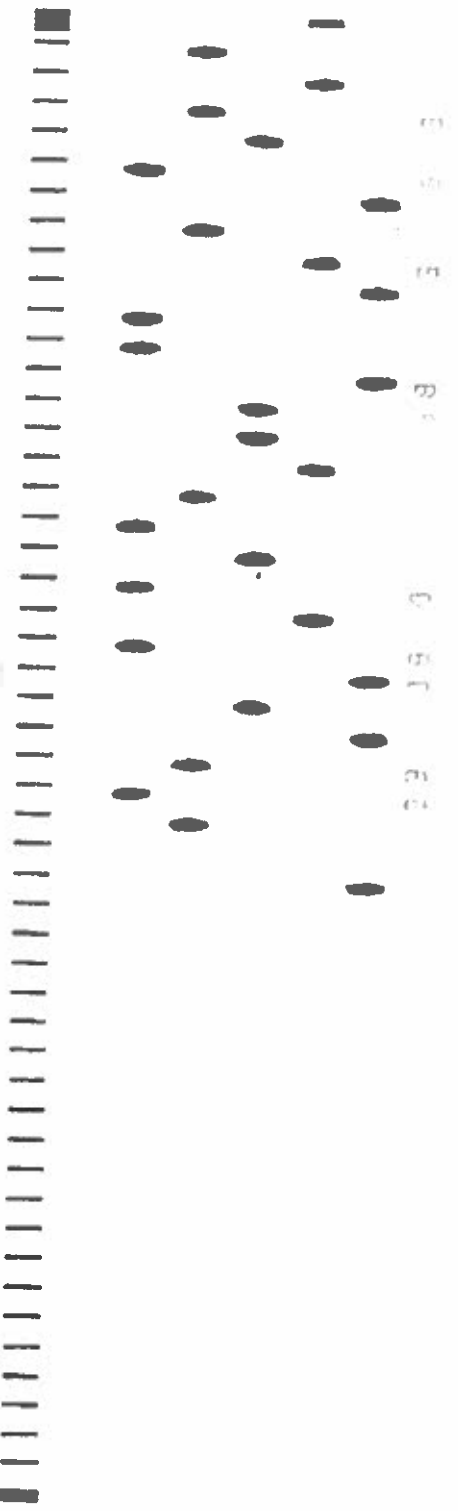


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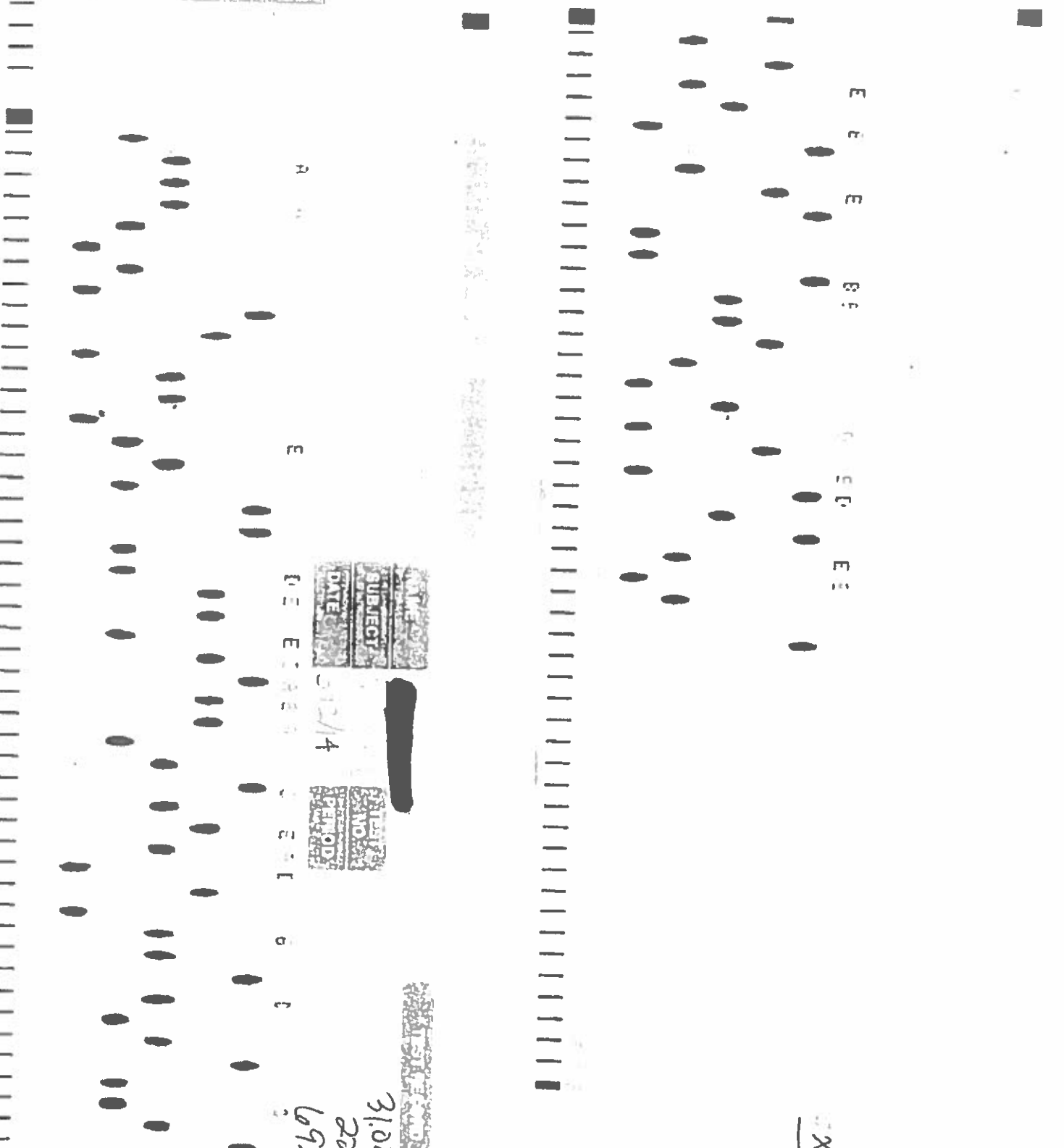
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- Print item analysis data for targeting standards requiring remediation

Small Animal Medicine 2014 Final Exam

5/12/4

Which one of the following protein sources would be considered novel, and thus could be used in a hypoallergenic diet for a dog with food allergies?

- a. Chicken
- b. Duck
- c. Beef
- d. Lamb
- e. Wheat

69.76
15

2. All of the following are external lymph nodes that can be palpated Except:

- a. Sublumbar
- b. Popliteal
- c. Axillary
- d. Inguinal
- e. Prescapular

69.76

3. Animals in shock may show with variable clinical signs, which clinical sign is seen with hypovolemic shock

- a. Hyperthermia
- b. Hypertension
- c. Tachycardia
- d. Pink mm
- e. CRT < 2 sec

4. What is the first consideration you need to make when treating an animal in cardiac arrest?

- a. Apply external cardiac compressions
- b. Pull out the tongue, place endotracheal tube, and ventilate
- c. Intravenous catheter placement and fluids started
- d. Check mucous membrane color
- e. Ventilate with resuscitator bag

5. A clinical sign seen during cases with cardiopulmonary arrest is:

- a. Pounding pulses
- b. Dilate pupils
- c. Tachypnea
- d. Tachycardia
- e. Hypertension

6. Which item would be most likely found in a crash cart used for emergency situations:

- a. Laryngoscope
- b. Urinary catheter
- c. muzzles
- d. Microscope slides
- e. Mineral oil

7. Which method is used to administer oxygen to a patient?

- a. Nasoesophageal tube
- b. Tracheostomy tube
- c. Chest tube
- d. Esophagostomy tube
- e. Pharyngostomy tube

27.63
5.375
172.255

Exam / Power Point
Question 19

History

- Recent Heat cycle w/in a month
- Not spayed

MEGAESOPHAGUS

Megaesophagus

- Hypomotility problem resulting in a dilated, flaccid esophagus
- May be congenital or acquired (idiopathic) or acquired secondary
- Breeds predisposed Shar pei, Ger Shep, Great dane, miniature Schnauzer, Lab Greyhound, Irish setter, Wire Fox terrier

Clinical Signs of Megaesophagus

- Regurgitation
 - Varies from 1x/day to several x/day
- Wt. Loss d/t inadequate intake of food
- Coughing d/t aspiration pneumonia
- Other possible signs:
 - Neurological
 - Distention of cervical esophagus

Causes of Megaesophagus

- Congenital
- Idiopathic
- Secondary to neuromuscular disease
 - Myasthenia Gravis
 - Hypothyroid

Diagnosis of Megaesophagus

- Hx
- PE
- Rads
 - Plain and/or contrast
- Fluoroscopy



Treatment of Megaesophagus

- Feed frequent small meals w/ animal in upright position
 - Liquid or solids (depends on dog)
- Antibiotics for pneumonia
- Tx underlying disorder if possible
 - Hypothyroid, myasthenia

Prognosis

- Congenital. may improve w/ time and supportive care and develop esophageal motility
- Idiopathic. Usually irreversible
- Acquired secondary: fair prognosis if can control underlying problem

- Aspiration pneumonia and euthanasia are the major causes of death

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Small Animal Medicine Exam II 2014

1. This stage of the flea lifecycle is fragile if in the environment, but if found in the carpet, this stage can survive on flea poop.
- a. Adult
 - b. Egg
 - c. Larva
 - d. Pupa
 - e. Nit
2. This stage of the flea lifecycle is extremely tough and no insecticides will kill this stage:
- a. Adult
 - b. Egg
 - c. Larva
 - d. Pupa
 - e. Nit
3. What do insect growth regulators do?
- a. Kill the larva
 - b. Kill the adult
 - c. Kill the pupa
 - d. Stop the eggs from hatching
 - e. Cause the flea to fall off faster
4. Which one of the following products does not contain an insect growth regulator?
- a. Comfortis
 - b. Revolution
 - c. Frontline Plus
 - d. Advantix
 - e. All of the above contain an insect growth regulator
5. All of the following are common symptoms of lymphocytic plasmacytic stomatitis disease in cats except:
- a. Halitosis
 - b. Ptyalism
 - c. Dysphagia
 - d. Gingivitis
 - e. Vomiting
6. Which statement is true about crystals in the urine:
- a. Struvites form in acidic urine pH
 - b. To dissolve struvites the urine pH should be alkalized or increased by changing the diet.
 - c. Struvites look like perfect squares w an "x" in the center
 - d. Struvites may cause hematuria
 - e. All of the above are true

58.75
- 17.41

41.34

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+ 1.25

68.59

7. Urethral obstruction is a serious emergency and the following clinic signs may occur except:
- Cystitis
 - Hematuria
 - Hypercalcemia
 - Bradycardia
 - Azotemia
8. The following is true about a cat with obstructed FLUTD
- Cats usually get uroliths that will lodge in the ureter
 - LRS should be administered IV
 - Struvite crystals are the most common cause of FLUTD in the older cat over 8 years old
 - Struvite crystals may form into a gritty material that lodges in the urethra
 - All of the above are true
9. Calcium oxalates:
- Are coffin lid shaped crystals
 - Are easily prevented with diets
 - Tend to form in acidic diets
 - All of the above are true
 - None of the above are true
10. High potassium is called, _____ and may cause this problem with the heart rate:)
- Hypercalcemia; Bradycardia
 - Hypocalcemia; Tachycardia
 - Hyperkalemia; Bradycardia
 - Hypokalemia; Tachycardia
 - Hyperkalemia; Tachycardia
11. Which statement is false regarding blood pressure in cats:
- Hypertension may result in a shock like episode
 - Hypertension may cause retinal detachment
 - Hypertension may cause seizures in cats
 - Hypertension may cause blindness in cats
 - Hypertension may occur in Chronic renal failure cats
12. Which one of the following may be a symptom of a hyperthyroid in cats:
- Obesity
 - Bradycardia
 - Pulse Delicits
 - Hypertension
 - All of the above are symptoms
13. All of the following are symptoms of the Non- obstructed FLUTD cat except:
- Inappropriate urination
 - Pollakuria
 - Hematuria
 - Dysuria
 - Glucosuria

66. Discuss either Sarcoptic scabies or Demodex gatoi (Circle which one or you don't get credit!)

42

- a. Typical Signalment: 10 yr dog, 11 yr old
- b. List 2 History questions you ask the client that pertain to this disease:
 - i. When did you first notice the rash?
 - ii. What are the symptoms?
- c. Clinical Signs: itching, redness, hair loss
- d. How do you diagnose this disease and what is/are the result/s? And what location/s do you need to get samples from?? Microscopic exam of skin scrapings from affected areas
- e. Treatment options for this disease: Revolution, Ivermectin

67. Discuss either Gall Bladder Mucocele or Feline Asthma (Circle which one or you don't get credit!)

3/4

- a. What pathologic organ changes occurs in the animal with this disease? (ie what is the disease doing to that particular organ involved): mucocele, more spurs
- b. List History questions you ask the client that pertain to this disease:
 - i. When have you noticed your pet having dyspnea?
 - ii. Does your pet have any coughing or wheezing?
- c. Clinical Signs: coughing, wheezing, dyspnea
- d. How do you diagnose this disease? Chest X-ray
- e. Treatment options for this disease: steroids
- f. Prevention or prevention measures for this disease: More spurs

68. Discuss either Mitral Valve Insufficiency or Endstage Heartworm Disease (Circle which one or you don't get credit!)

42

- a. Typical Signalment: 10 yr old dog
- b. List History questions you ask the client that pertain to this disease:
 - i. When did you first notice the symptoms?
 - ii. Does your pet have any coughing or wheezing?
 - iii. Has your pet had any previous heart disease?
- c. Clinical Signs: exercise intolerance, coughing, dyspnea
- d. How do you diagnose this disease (List all tests and results)? Chest X-rays, Lab tests
- e. Treatment options for this disease: Diuretics
- f. Prevention or prevention measures for this disease: Heartworm prevention

7.16

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INSTRUCTOR RECORDS



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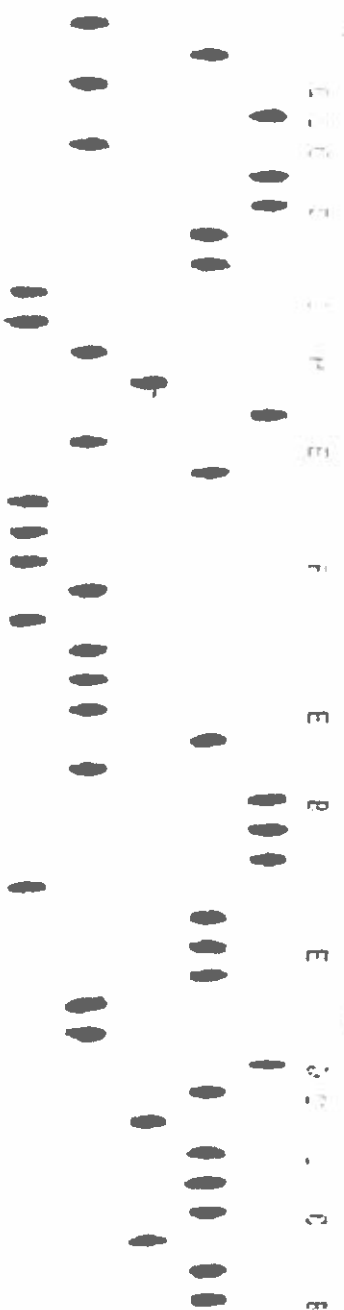
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58.38

9/25/14

Small Animal Medicine 2014 Exam 1

- 1. The heart rates of large breed dogs are generally _____ that those of smaller breed dogs.
 - a. Faster
 - b. Slower
 - c. The same as
 - d. None of the above

- 2. The normal CRT is:
 - a. 4-5 seconds
 - b. 3-4 seconds
 - c. 2-3 seconds
 - d. 1-2 seconds
 - e. 1-2 minutes

- 3. The normal feline heart rate ranges from:
 - a. 60-100 beats per minute
 - b. 80-120 beats per minute
 - c. 110-180 beats per minute
 - d. >240 beats per minute

- 4. Clinical signs seen during cardiopulmonary arrest include all of the following except:
 - a. Absence of pulse
 - b. Apnea
 - c. Hypertension
 - d. Loss of consciousness
 - e. All of the above are signs

- 5. What is the first consideration you need to make when treating an animal in cardiac arrest?
 - a. Apply external cardiac compressions
 - b. Intravenous catheter placement and fluids started
 - c. Intubate and O2 ventilation
 - d. Place monitor devices on patient
 - e. Ventilate with resuscitator bag

- 6. Hydration status of an animal may be assessed using the following criteria, Except:
 - a. Skin turgor
 - b. Total Protein
 - c. CRT
 - d. PCV
 - e. All of the above are true

67.75
- 30.375

37.38

18. The time that the queen is pregnant is called

- a. Gestation
- b. Ovulation
- c. Lactation
- d. Parturition
- e. Gravid

19. Which statement is false about Pyometras

- a. This problem often occurs a few weeks after a heat cycle
- b. The dog with a pyometra often has severe leukopenia
- c. A purulent vaginal discharge may be present in open pyometras
- d. Closed pyometras may have abdominal distention
- e. PU/PD may be a symptom of pyometras

20. Which would be considered the least important physical measure evaluated during triage of an emergency patient?

- a. Heart rate
- b. Body condition
- c. Temperature
- d. CRT
- e. Respiratory rate

21. A stylet is:

- a. A rigid structure placed inside an endotracheal tube to aid in the tube's placement
- b. A device screwed onto an inhalant-anesthetic jar to keep the liquid from spilling while filling the vaporizer
- c. A device used to visualize the larynx during endotracheal intubation
- d. A young and very beautiful miniature horse actress
- e. A device used for resuscitation during CPR

22. Which of the following is the most common complication of endotracheal intubation?

- a. Physical damage to the teeth and oral mucous membranes
- b. Overinflation of the cuff causing local tissue necrosis of the trachea
- c. Underinflation of the cuff collapsing the trachea
- d. Subcutaneous emphysema
- e. Cerebral edema

23. What part of the gastrointestinal tract has the opening of the bile duct in its inner lining?

- a. Stomach
- b. Duodenum
- c. Ileum
- d. Jejunum
- e. Colon

61. What 2 specific cells types does Parvo virus attack?

- a. CD4+ T cells
- b. WBCs + enterocytes

62. Name the 2 organs that the body tries to keep blood circulation going to during a shock episode:

- a. heart
- b. brain

63. Why is lactate/lactic acid important to evaluate in a shock situation (explain)?

Y2X increased lactic acid indicates anaerobic metabolism

64. When doing CPR:

- a. How many compressions are done? 100/min
- b. How many ventilations or bagging are done? 10/min

65. Discuss Megacolon or Megaesophagus (CIRCLE which one for credit):

a. Typical Signalment: German Shepherd, 4yr + dog

b. Symptoms: 11/15 sp. 1/15

c. Diagnostic Tests used to dx this disease (List all + the result): no op 1

d. Treatment: _____

e. Prognosis: 50/50 guarded

66. Discuss Obstructed Feline Lower Urinary Tract Disease:

a. Possible History: _____

b. Symptoms: _____

c. Diagnostic Tests used to dx this disease and the results of the tests): urinary tests like

d. Treatment: _____

e. Prognosis: good - guarded

7.5

67. Discuss Prostatitis or Pyometra (CIRCLE WHICH one you talk about):

a. Signalment: 12 yr old female

b. Symptoms: 1 x 7, 1 x 1, p/s nm n g - rom Heteris

4/2 c. Diagnostic Tests used to dx this disease (List all + the most specific test plus what the results would show): X-ray, urinalysis

d. Treatment: p/p

4/2 e. Prognosis: good / guarded

68. Discuss IMHA:

1 a. Signalment: DIC

1/8 b. Symptoms: anemia, tachypnea

3/4 c. Diagnostic Tests used to dx this disease (List all + the most specific test plus what the results would show): Blood smear, p/s red blood cells, And? RCV?

1 d. Treatment: transfusions

1 e. Prognosis: good

69. Define the following medical terms:

a. Mydriasis: dilation of pupil

4/4 b. Stenotic nares: constricted nostrils

4/4 c. Thoracocentesis: removal of fluid from the chest

4/4 d. Stomatitis: inflammation of the mouth

e. Pyothorax: pus in the chest

f. Pulmonary edema: fluid in the lungs

7/8 g. Hemorrhagic gastroenteritis: bleeding in the stomach and intestines

h. Hysterotomy: incision into the uterus

-65

i. Orchiectomy: N x ()

- 72 X Postpartum: After a depression

k. Hypoxia: L g x

l. Polyuria: 1 x 1 x

m. Subcutaneous emphysema: in x th

n. Anisocoria: d p p

- 74 Septic peritonitis: in x th

p. Tenesmus: in x th

- 72 X q. Syncope: 7 x y

r. Hypovolemic shock: cause b w d a fluid

- 74 s. Enamel hypoplasia: la of enamel d# ?

- 74 X Nuclear sclerosis: ad curv am of the eye explain

- 72 u. Dystocia: D. av. na b h

- 74 v. Hematochezia: in x th

w. Antiemetic: An vom c

(2.5)

Exam 2 Power Point
Question 13

Clinical Signs of Cystitis / Urethritis

Non-obstructed Cat

- Hematuria
- Pollakuria
- Dysuria/stranguria
- Vocalizing during voiding
- Licking at genitalia/ +/-inflamed penis
- Urination in inappropriate places
- Bladder usually smaller and +/-tender w/ palp.

Feline asthma

Feline Asthma

- Common
- May develop in any age, but young adult to middle age more common
- Usually allergy related, causing bronchoconstriction, but also HW and other pulmonary parasites can be caustive agents

Feline Asthma

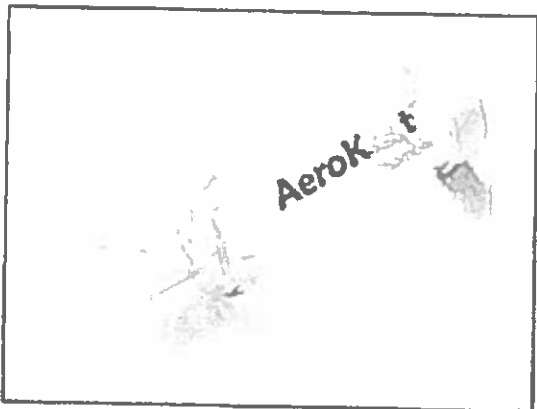
- Clinical signs: Wheezing, cough, acute resp distress, cyanosis, death if severe and not treated quickly
- Hx: carefully question owners about exposure to potential allergens-smoke, carpet cleaners, perfumes, hairspray, dust, recent remodeling? Seasonal?

Feline Asthma

- Diagnosis: Hx, PE, Rads—interstitial pattern in lungs, HW Ab/Ag test

Feline Asthma Treatment

- If in acute resp distress- Oxygen,
- Prednisolone sodium succinate IV
- Epinephrine for severe bronchial constriction (severe dyspnea)
- Maintenance tx: oral methylprednisolone, bronchodilators-theodur SID in the evening, Keep away from offending allergic agent. Aerokat



6/11/2014



Exam II Study 68

Heartworm Disease

Heartworms
Dirofilaria immitis

- Adults live mainly in pulmonary arteries
 - Damage the vessel lining and walls
 - Perivascular tissue reaction occurs
 - Exercise exacerbates the problem b/c of ^ pulmonary blood flow
- As worm burden # increases, they migrate toward and into the heart.
- With heavy worm burden, they migrate into the caudal vena cava.

Heartworms

- Because there is increased resistance to pulmonary blood flow, the right side of the heart strains to compensate
 - The right ventricle dilates, then hypertrophies
- **Right** sided heart failure occurs>>> liver congestion>> liver damage>> overtime ascites will develop

Heartworms

- Circulating immune complexes to the heartworms (microfilaria) damage the kidney and cause glomerulonephritis
- Embolization may occur into the lungs brain, eye, or other systemic arteries

Clinical Signs of HW

- Asymptomatic
- Coughing
- Dyspnea, harsh lung sounds
- Fatigue
- Syncope
- Hemoptysis epistaxis
- Aberrant worm migration—eyes
- Severe cases CHF ascites, liver dz, hemolytic anemia, renal dz

Diagnosis

- Antigen test (Occult)
- Direct- microfilaria
- Difil- microfilaria
- Rads
 - Right sided enlargement (Reverse D)

Heartworm Disease

