

Feline Vet Trainer Curriculum



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Author



Jamie Whittenburg, DVM grew up with many family pets and always dreamed of being a veterinarian. With 18 years of clinical practice in both small and large animal medicine and surgery, Dr. Whittenburg loves to share her veterinary knowledge through teaching and writing.

This curriculum will teach basic cat handling skills and CPR, as well as injection, venipuncture, and catheterization skills.

Curriculum Structure

The *Feline Vet Trainer Curriculum* is composed of the following lessons. Approximate lesson times are included.

Lesson	Title	Approximate Time
One	Cat Care and Handling	60 minutes
Two	Performing CPR on a Cat	60 minutes
Three	Injections, Venipuncture, and Catheterization	60 minutes
	Total	3 hours

Lesson Structure

Each lesson begins with a Lesson Overview, Lesson Objectives, and a Lesson at a Glance table, which lists lesson activities, materials required, suggested preparation steps, and approximate class time.

Lesson Sections

The actual lesson follows the overview, which contains some of the sections described below.

FOCUS

Every lesson begins with a FOCUS activity intended to capture participants' attention. This may be in the form of a small or large class discussion, a game, a demonstration, or a review of previous lesson information. During this activity, participants are introduced to the topic of the lesson.

LEARN

The LEARN activity in each lesson varies in its presentation mode. It may be a slide presentation, group activity, or demonstration.

REVIEW

The majority of lessons end with a REVIEW activity intended to briefly review the lesson's key messages or main points.

Lesson One – Cat Care and Handling

Lesson Overview

Cats are not small dogs, and their needs are different. Cats require gentle and sensitive handling to make their veterinary visits successful.

Lesson Objectives

After completing this lesson, participants will:

- Know the mental characteristics of cats in stressful situations
- Learn how to handle cats appropriately
- Understand when sedation may be needed

Lesson at a Glance

Activity	Materials	Preparation	Approximate class time
FOCUS	• Whiteboard • Dry erase markers	1. Prepare the whiteboard for a list.	10 minutes
LEARN	• <i>Cat Care and Handling</i> slide presentation • <i>Sustainability Benefits Chart</i>	1. Prepare the slide presentation for viewing. 2. Print out the slides for participants to reference.	40 minutes
REVIEW	• <i>Lesson One Quiz</i> • <i>Lesson One Quiz – Answer Key</i>	1. Print/photocopy the <i>Lesson One Quiz</i> (one per participant).	10 minutes

Lesson One – Cat Care and Handling

FOCUS: Unique Characteristics of Cats

10 minutes

Purpose:

This activity is meant to engage participants in the lesson and get them to think about how unique cats are in terms of their behavior.

Materials:

- Dry erase markers
- Whiteboard

Facilitation Steps:

1. Let participants know that today's lesson will cover cats and how they are unique in terms of their behavior.
2. Ask participants what they think of when someone mentions cat behavior.
3. Record responses on the whiteboard.

Ideas for Discussion:

- Cats are very fearful of new situations and surroundings
- Owners take their cats to the veterinarian much less than their dogs, leading to unrecognized health issues
- Cats are sensitive to smells and sounds
- Cats may respond with aggression to handling, being put in a carrier, or restraint
- Cats will remember unpleasant and stressful experiences and may react even worse in the future

Lesson One – Cat Care and Handling

LEARN: Basics of Cat Handling

40 minutes

Purpose:

This section will help participants learn how cats should be approached and handled in veterinary situations.

Materials:

- *Cat Care and Handling* slide presentation
- *Cat Care and Handling* printed slides

Facilitation Steps:

1. Distribute the printed slides for participants to take notes on.
2. Begin the slide presentation, discussing each slide with the class.

Slide 1: Introductory slide

Slide 2: Cats are NOT Small Dogs

Cats are very different from dogs. Cats are easily stressed and need to be handled differently. Bad experiences at the vet lead to reduced visits and missed health issues.

Slide 3: Cat Traits

Understanding cats and how they respond to stimuli is important.

Slides 4-6: Environment

With cats, there are many things to avoid within the veterinary setting. Encourage participants to try seeing the clinic environment through a scared cat's eyes.

Much of the work for a good visit occurs *before* the cat arrives. Cats need to be isolated from the smells, sights, and sounds of other animals.

Conscientious preparation of the clinic to be welcoming to a cat will go a long way to making a cat's veterinary visit successful.

Slides 7-8: Examination

Cats suffer from chronic pain, and it is often unrecognized. Each cat will be different, but we need to determine where they are physically and emotionally most comfortable and perform the exam there. Ask participants where they think would be a good place for an exam.

These are great tips for a successful examination. Remind participants to think of the experience through the eyes of a cat. Would they enjoy a rectal thermometer? Would they want a lot of people in the room?

Slide 9: "Scruffing"

Holding a cat by the skin on the back of their neck for restraint is not acceptable. This hold does not comfort cats and can make their fight or flight response activate. It can also cause serious skin and muscle injury.

Slide 10: Handling

Veterinary nurses must be well educated in cat behavior and always work to make the patient as comfortable as possible. Each cat is a unique individual and will have their own particular needs. Warm towels can help keep the cat calm and nurses safe from teeth and claws. Though most cats respond well to being wrapped, some do *not*! Staff should always be willing to stop and have the cat return another day.

Slide 11: Exam Restraint

Cats are very sensitive and must be handled slowly and gently.

Slide 12: Blood Draw Restraint

Every cat is an individual and will respond to different restraint methods in different ways.

Slide 13: Jugular Draw

Limbs are wrapped in towel and head is out. The head can be stretched gently upward, allowing access to the jugular vein.

Slide 14: Femoral Draw

The cat can be laid completely on their side or allowed to partially sit up. The leg against the table is gently extended to allow access to the femoral vein.

Slide 15: Intravenous Catheter Placement

See the next slide for an example. This is for access to the cephalic vein.

Slide 16: IV Placement Restraint

The cat is gently wrapped in a towel; the assistant holds the cat and extends the cat's front leg for access to cephalic vein.

Slide 17: Considerations for Cats

Appropriate medications for an individual cat need to be determined by the pet's doctor. Anxiety and pain should both be addressed. Feliway® is a synthetic feline pheromone that can be used in room diffusers or sprayed on objects and acts to calm cats.

Slide 18: Client Education

A visit can be ruined before it starts if the cat is stressed before they arrive. A vet nurse's biggest role is client education. Clients must understand their cat's fears and be proactive in helping. Carriers should be a safe space for the cat and not only used for travel.

Lesson One – Cat Care and Handling

REVIEW: Put It into Action

10 minutes

Purpose:

This review activity will allow participants to implement their newly acquired knowledge about cat handling.

Materials:

- *Lesson One Quiz*
- *Lesson One Quiz – Answer Key*

Facilitator Instructions:

1. Divide participants into small groups and read the following scenario aloud to the class:

You and your classmates are veterinary technicians in a busy animal hospital. The appointment scheduler has a cat listed for an annual visit tomorrow morning.

The cat has a history of aggression and was unable to be thoroughly examined on its last visit due to behavior. The cat has no current health complaints and is believed to be healthy. What should your plan for this cat's visit be? List strategies and interventions.

2. Give participants a few minutes to discuss with their group members and decide the best approach. Each group should report on their plan for the cat in the scenario.

Answer: Participants should recognize that this cat is likely a good candidate for pre-appointment sedation/anxiolytics. A doctor would be made aware of the situation so they may prescribe medication for the cat.

A discussion should be had with the owner about strategies to reduce stress. The cat must immediately be taken into a cat-only room at the practice and feline anxiety-reducing diffusers, low-light, and warm towels should be ready.

A treat should be offered. The appointment must be conducted efficiently, but time should be allotted for slow and gentle handling of the cat. If the cat becomes anxious or frightened, the owner ought to be prepared to abort the visit and try again another day.

Name: _____ Class: _____

Lesson One Quiz

Instructions: Answer all questions by circling the correct choice.

1. Cats are laid-back animals that adapt well to changes in their environment:
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. Cats are brought to the veterinarian:
 - a. More often than dogs
 - b. Less often than dogs
 - c. In about the same numbers as dogs

3. Cats do not need frequent visits to the veterinarian because their owners can easily tell if something is wrong with them at home by observing their behavior.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. Which of the following can be used to make a veterinary visit more pleasant for a cat?
 - a. Warm towels
 - b. Relaxing music
 - c. Medications
 - d. All the above

5. If a cat becomes stressed and aggressive during a visit, the team should persist in efforts to try to deal with the cat so that it does not have to come back another day.
 - a. True
 - b. False

6. Things that are known to upset cats in the veterinary setting include:
 - a. Dogs
 - b. Low lighting
 - c. Natural lighting (sun in windows)
 - d. All the above

7. Scruffing is:
 - a. An effective and safe method to restrain a cat
 - b. Dangerous and upsetting for the cat
 - c. Calming for the cat and reminiscent of their mother
 - d. All the above

8. Examination of a cat should always be performed on a table in the exam room.
 - a. True
 - b. False

9. Which of the following may be helpful in ensuring a successful veterinary visit for a cat:
 - a. Desensitizing the cat to its carrier prior to the visit
 - b. Medications prior to the visit
 - c. Having a separate entrance and exit to the clinic for cats
 - d. All the above

10. The best and most effective way to restrain a cat for a jugular blood draw is on its back.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Name: _____ Class: _____

Lesson One Quiz – Answer Key

Instructions: Answer all questions by circling the correct choice.

1. Cats are laid-back animals that adapt well to changes in their environment:
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. Cats are brought to the veterinarian:
 - a. More often than dogs
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 - b. Medications prior to the visit
 - c. Having a separate entrance and exit to the clinic for cats
 - d. All the above

10. The best and most effective way to restrain a cat for a jugular blood draw is on its back.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Lesson Two – Performing CPR on a Cat

Lesson Overview

This lesson will cover how to position a cat for CPR, as well as performing the procedure, in basic terms.

Lesson Objectives

After completing this lesson, participants will:

- Know how to properly position a cat for CPR
- Learn how to intubate a cat for CPR
- Know basic cat CPR skills

Lesson At a Glance

Activity	Materials	Preparation	Approximate class time
FOCUS	• <i>Heart Blood Flow</i> worksheet • Whiteboard • Red, blue, and black dry erase markers • Blue and red colored pencils	1. Print the <i>Heart Blood Flow</i> worksheet (one per participant). 2. Gather the markers. 3. Gather the pencils (one of each color per participant).	10 minutes
LEARN	• <i>Feline CPR</i> slide presentation • Feline Vet Trainer • CPR bag • CPR bag replacement hook	1. Print the <i>Feline CPR</i> slides (one set of slides per participant) 2. Prepare the slide presentation for viewing. 3. Prepare the Feline Vet Trainer for demonstration.	40 minutes
REVIEW	• <i>Feline CPR</i> slide presentation • Feline Vet Trainer • CPR bag • CPR bag replacement hook • <i>Lesson Two Quiz</i> • <i>Lesson Two Quiz – Answer Key</i>	1. Prepare the materials for hands-on practice. 2. Print the <i>Lesson Two Quiz</i> (one per participant).	10 minutes

Lesson Two – Performing CPR on a Cat

FOCUS: How Does Blood Flow Work?

10 minutes

Purpose:

This introduction to the lesson will serve to engage participants in the lesson and introduce the concepts of blood flow in cats. This knowledge is imperative to understanding the goal of successful CPR.

Materials:

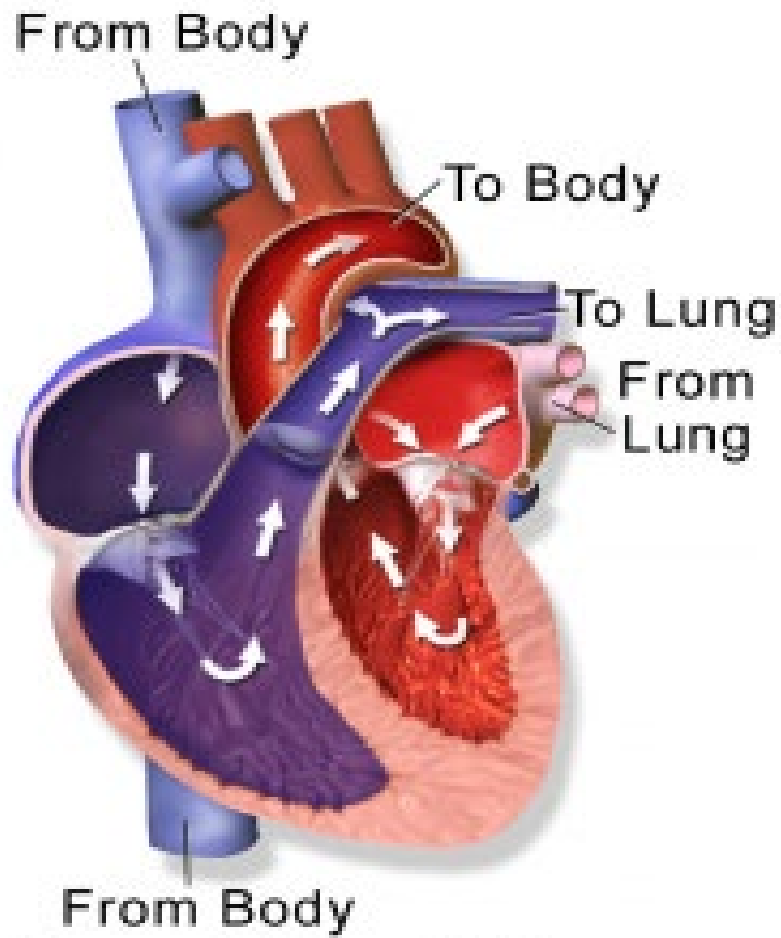
- Whiteboard
- *Heart Blood Flow* worksheet
- Red, blue, and black dry erase markers
- Blue and red colored pencils

Facilitation Steps:

1. Let participants know that today's lesson covers the blood flow through the cardiovascular system of a cat. This blood flow is the purpose of CPR in a cat (to keep the tissues, especially the brain, oxygenated).
2. Distribute the *Heart Blood Flow* worksheet and draw a similar diagram on the whiteboard in black. Give participants blue and red colored pencils.
3. Discuss how the blood flows and color in the flow on the whiteboard.
4. Ask participants to color their own diagrams.

Name: _____ Class: _____

Heart Blood Flow



Normal Blood Flow

Lesson Two – Performing CPR on a Cat

LEARN: Proper CPR

40 minutes

Purpose:

This section will teach participants the basics of feline CPR and allow them to practice on the Feline Vet Trainer.

Materials:

- *Feline CPR* slide presentation
- Printed *Feline CPR* slides
- Feline Vet Trainer
- CPR bag
- CPR bag replacement hook

Facilitation Steps:

1. Distribute the printed slides for participants to take notes on.
2. Begin the slide presentation, discussing each slide with the class. While teaching from the slides, use the Feline Vet Trainer to demonstrate proper CPR technique.

Slide 1: Introductory slide

Slide 2: Acronym

This acronym can be used to track where team members are in the code and to help prioritize care. The code leader is ultimately responsible for the order.

Slide 3: Proper Positioning

The initial position is based on the cat's status – if they are breathing, have a heartbeat, how long they have been coding, etc. The attending doctor makes the call on which procedure to start.

Slide 4: Lateral Recumbency

Either side is acceptable, but lying the cat on their right side makes the heart marginally more accessible.

Slide 5: Sternal Recumbency

Always control the head as sudden bites are likely to occur.

Slide 6: Intubation

Endotracheal intubation allows oxygen to be delivered directly to the respiratory system and is always preferred over mouth-to-snout if possible.

Slide 7: IV Catheterization

This is a topic within itself, but IV access is imperative to give fluids and medications during a code.

Slide 8: Airway Check

Cats that are conscious may bite. This procedure must be performed carefully.

Slide 9: Pulse Check

In the clinic or hospital setting, all coding cats should be connected to an ECG. A pulse can also be felt in the femoral artery (inner hind leg).

Slide 10: Chest Compressions

Most cats will be placed as in the picture above. It is *essential* to not compress too deep or aggressively. A pause for breaths should be made every 20 seconds during chest compressions.

Slide 11: Procedure

Other (more modern) songs can be used to achieve 120 cpm, but this is a good one if participants know it.

Slides 12-13: Breathing

Oxygen from an anesthesia machine is always preferred, but if not available, an ambu bag can be used.

If ET intubation is not possible, mouth-to-snout breaths can be used. Participants should close the cat's mouth and cover the cat's nostrils with their mouth. Breaths are delivered by blowing into the snout.

This cycle should continue as long as necessary. Medication administration and monitoring should be performed by other team members so as not to disrupt the cycle.

Slide 14: Recordkeeping

Each clinic or hospital should have pre-printed forms that allow the scribe to record all pertinent information.

Lesson Two – Performing CPR on a Cat

REVIEW: Put It into Action

10 minutes

Purpose:

This review activity will allow participants to implement their newly acquired knowledge of performing CPR on a cat. This activity will provide hands-on training and experience with the Feline Vet Trainer Model

Materials:

- Feline Vet Trainer
- CPR bags
- CPR bag replacement hook
- *Lesson Two Quiz*
- *Lesson Two Quiz – Answer Key*

Facilitation Steps:

1. Divide participants into as many groups as you have Feline Vet Trainers. Each group needs at least four participants.
2. Participants will run a mock code on the trainer. There are four positions: mouth-to-snout CPR, chest compressions, medication/fluids, and scribe (lead).
3. Have each rotation give CPR, mock IV catheter place, and do chest compressions. Participants will switch positions for a total of four mock codes. Codes should last two to three minutes each.
4. After all participants have rotated through the mock code, distribute the *Lesson Two Quiz*, and give participants time to complete it.
5. Go through the answers as a class using the Answer Key.

Name: _____ Class: _____

Lesson Two Quiz

Instructions: Answer all questions by circling the correct choice.

1. What position should a cat be placed in for chest compressions?
 - a. Sternal
 - b. Dorsal
 - c. Left lateral
 - d. Right lateral
2. True or False – CPR should be performed on every cat that isn't responding to stimuli.
3. The appropriate positioning for IV catheter placement and ET intubation in a cat is:
 - a. Sternal
 - b. Dorsal
 - c. Left lateral
 - d. Right lateral
4. True or False – Cats have more sturdy ribs than dogs and will require more force for CPR compressions.
5. An endotracheal tube is used during feline CPR to:
 - a. Correct an irregular pattern of heartbeats
 - b. Provide oxygen to the cat
 - c. Allow access to the heart for medications
 - d. Correct metabolic acidosis
6. Chest compressions should be administered at ____ cpm and by compression ____ of the chest height.
 - a. 120 and 1/3
 - b. 170 and 1/2
 - c. 220 and 1/3
 - d. 100 and 1/4
7. The threshold for maximum compression on a cat's chest with CPR compressions is:
 - a. 1/2
 - b. 1/4
 - c. 1/8
 - d. 1/3
8. Which of the following acronyms can be used as an aid for feline CPR?
 - a. ABCDEF
 - b. CABDEF
 - c. BACDEF
 - d. DEFABC

9. A pause for breaths should be made every _____ seconds during chest compressions
- a. 60
 - b. 120
 - c. 20
 - d. 10
10. True or False – To deliver oxygen to the patient during CPR, mouth-to-snout breathing is the preferred and most effective method.

Name: _____ Class: _____

Lesson Two Quiz

Instructions: Answer all questions by circling the correct choice.

- What position should a cat be placed in for chest compressions?
 - Sternal
 - Dorsal
 - Left lateral
 - d. Right lateral**
- True or **False** – CPR should be performed on every cat that isn't responding to stimuli.
- The appropriate positioning for IV catheter placement and ET intubation in a cat is:
 - a. Sternal**
 - Dorsal
 - Left lateral
 - Right lateral
- True or **False** – Cats have more sturdy ribs than dogs and will require more force for CPR compressions.
- An endotracheal tube is used during feline CPR to:
 - Correct an irregular pattern of heartbeats
 - b. Provide oxygen to the cat**
 - Allow access to the heart for medications
 - Correct metabolic acidosis
- Chest compressions should be administered at ____ cpm and by compression ____ of the chest height.
 - a. 120 and 1/3**
 - 170 and 1/2
 - 220 and 1/3
 - 100 and 1/4
- The threshold for maximum compression on a cat's chest with CPR compressions is:
 - a. 1/2**
 - 1/4
 - 1/8
 - 1/3
- Which of the following acronyms can be used as an aid for feline CPR?
 - ABCDEF
 - b. CABDEF**
 - BACDEF
 - DEFABC

9. A pause for breaths should be made every _____ seconds during chest compressions
- a. 60
 - b. 120
 - c. 20**
 - d. 10

True or **False** – To deliver oxygen to the patient during CPR, mouth-to-snout breathing is the preferred and most effective method.

Lesson Three – Injections, Venipuncture, and Catheterization

Lesson Overview

Performing these delicate procedures on cats takes skill and practice. We will discuss techniques for giving different injections, drawing blood, and placing a urinary catheter in a male cat.

Lesson Objectives

After completing this lesson, participants will be able to:

- Give injections to cats
- Handle cats appropriately
- Draw blood in cats
- Catheterize a male cat

Lesson at a Glance

Activity	Materials	Preparation	Approximate class time
FOCUS	• Whiteboard • Dry erase markers	1. Prepare the whiteboard and markers.	10 minutes
LEARN	• <i>Injections, Venipuncture, and Catheterization</i> slide presentation	1. Print/photocopy <i>Injections, Venipuncture, and Catheterization</i> slides (one set per participant). 2. Prepare the slide presentation for viewing.	40 minutes
REVIEW	• Feline Vet Trainer • IV bag and stand • Syringes • Catheter • Towels • Bandages • <i>Lesson 3 Quiz</i> • <i>Lesson 3 Quiz – Answer Key</i>	1. Prepare materials for hands-on practice. 2. Print the <i>Lesson 3 Quiz</i> (one per participant).	10 minutes

Lesson Three – Injections, Venipuncture, and Catheterization

FOCUS: Staying Safe

10 minutes

Purpose:

Participants are asked to think about why proper restraint is necessary for patients in veterinary medicine. They will also be asked to consider different types of restraint (physical versus chemical) and what might work best for cats.

Materials:

- Whiteboard
- Dry erase markers

Facilitation Steps:

1. Introduce today's lesson topic and ask participants to take a few minutes to think about the differences and challenges of treating cats versus other animals.
2. Ask participants to raise their hand and give you reasons why these procedures might be extremely stressful for a cat.
3. Participants should be asked to think about proper ways to restrain a cat for an injection or blood draw. Make sure to let participants know that cats are sensitive, and that aggressive restraint will make their behavior worse. What are some strategies to deal with the cat's fear besides physical restraint?

Lesson Three – Injections, Venipuncture, and Catheterization

LEARN: How to Do Feline Injections, Venipuncture, and Catheterization

40 minutes

Purpose:

Introduce participants to basic skills for the veterinary technician on cats.

Materials:

- *Injections, Venipuncture, and Catheterization* slide presentation

Facilitation Steps:

1. Distribute the printed slides for participants to take notes on.

Slide 1: Introductory slide

Slide 2: Basic Restraint

Emphasize why restraint in the clinic is more difficult (cats are scared and anxious). We cannot talk to them, and they believe they are in danger. This can cause them to scratch and bite.

Slide 3: Physical Versus Chemical

Never fight with a cat; they will win. It is also cruel to the cat. Anxious cats should almost always receive some sort of medication.

Slide 4: Towel Restraint

Note to students how the handler has complete control of the cat's entire body while also allowing for examination or procedures to be done. Cats feel safer when cuddled in towels. It also eliminates their ability to scratch.

Slide 5: Restraint for Cephalic Venipuncture/Injection

Rolling the vein to the lateral side enables it to be stabilized and more easily seen/felt. All paws with claws are contained and the holder can control the cat's movement.

Slide 6: Restraint for Femoral Access

Note that the holder can comfortably restrain the entire cat and hold off the vein. Holding off the vein only requires gentle pressure to occlude blood flow.

Slide 7: Watch

Slide 8: Injections in Cats

Ensure participants understand that subcutaneous injection sites in cats are different than in dogs. All injections should be administered as low on the limbs as possible.

Slide 9: Injection Technique: Angle

The needle's angle depends on the type of injection and desired placement.

Slide 10: Subcutaneous Injections

Participants should be reminded that they need to always ensure the correct route of administration before *every* injection.

Slide 11: Feline SQ Injection Sites

Never give injections in the scruff of a cat.

Slides 12-13: Intramuscular Injections

Tell participants to *always* follow the directions of the veterinarian as many medications must be given via specific routes.

Hitting a nerve can cause paralysis and giving certain IV medications accidentally can be deadly.

Slide 14: Intravenous Injections

Many medications can be fatal if given IV. Techs should always ensure they are using the correct route with the doctor.

Slides 15-17: Venipuncture in Cats

The jugular should always be used in patients that may require an intravenous catheter to preserve the leg veins.

Some cats tolerate blood draws from their hind legs better than the front. Blood should never be drawn from a front leg if there is a possibility the cat may need an IV catheter.

Collapsed veins won't bleed and cat veins are small.

Slide 18: Cephalic Venipuncture in Cats

Watch

Slides 19-20: Venipuncture in Cats

Careful! This vein rolls and moves around a lot, making this procedure difficult.

Jugulars are *only* for blood draws, not injections.

Slide 21: Feline Urinary Catheterization

This procedure requires a higher level of skill and should only be performed by doctors or very proficient technicians with the doctor's supervision. Rupture of the urethra is possible and can be fatal.

Lesson Three – Injections, Venipuncture, and Catheterization

REVIEW: Practice

10+ minutes

Purpose:

This review activity will allow participants to implement their newly acquired knowledge on a lifelike cat model.

Materials:

- Feline Vet Trainer
- IV bag and stand
- Syringes
- Towels
- Bandages
- *Lesson Three Quiz*
- *Lesson Three Quiz – Answer Key*

Facilitation Steps:

1. Using the Feline Vet Trainer, have students participate in pairs or small groups. Give them a few minutes to practice restraining and giving injections on the Feline Vet Trainer.
2. In groups, have students rotate through restraining, giving an IM, SQ, and IV injection, and drawing blood from the jugular, cephalic, and femoral veins.
3. One student should properly restrain the trainer in a wrapped towel. Another student will practice injections and blood draws. Have them bandage the trainer when they're done.
4. Have students take turns placing a urinary catheter in the trainer. Remind them that the cat *must* be heavily sedated or under general anesthesia for this procedure.
5. Once everyone has had a chance to practice on the trainer, distribute the *Lesson Three Quiz*.
6. Give students time to complete the quiz.
7. Once students complete the quiz, go over the answers as a class with the answer key.

Name: _____ Class: _____

Lesson Three Quiz

Instructions: Choose the best answer for each question.

1. True or False – Cats are very similar to dogs, but smaller, and can be handled like a dog.
2. What is the proper route for a vaccine to be given in a cat?
 - a. IM
 - b. SQ
 - c. IV
 - d. IP
3. If a large volume of blood is required, which vein is the best choice to draw from?
 - a. Jugular
 - b. Cephalic
 - c. Lateral saphenous
 - d. Femoral
4. If a cat is extremely anxious or aggressive, what should happen?
 - a. The cat should be held tightly with leather gloves to protect your hands
 - b. The cat should be tightly wrapped in a wet towel
 - c. The cat should be allowed to leave (if possible) and medications given for the next visit
 - d. The cat should have a muzzle placed to ensure it cannot bite
5. True or False – It is advisable to pull the plunger back as quickly as possible while drawing from a vein?
6. Where should pressure be applied to hold off the jugular vein?
 - a. Over the eyes
 - b. On the side of the neck
 - c. Around the front paws
 - d. At the bottom of the neck (thoracic inlet)
7. What is the proper needle angle for subcutaneous injections?
 - a. 65
 - b. 45
 - c. 90
 - d. 25
8. True or False – Female cats are easier than males to catheterize.

9. Which of the following veins should NOT be used for venipuncture in a cat that will also receive IV fluids at this visit?
- a. Jugular
 - b. Cephalic
 - c. Lateral saphenous
 - d. Femoral
10. Cats should never receive subcutaneous vaccine injections in which location?
- a. Scruff
 - b. Front legs
 - c. Hind legs
 - d. Tail

Name: _____ Class: _____

Lesson Three Quiz – Answer Key

Instructions: Choose the best answer for each question.

1. True or **False** – Cats are very similar to dogs, but smaller, and can be handled like a dog.
2. What is the proper route for a vaccine to be given in a cat?
 - a. IM
 - b. SQ**
 - c. IV
 - d. IP
3. If a large volume of blood is required, which vein is the best choice to draw from?
 - a. Jugular**
 - b. Cephalic
 - c. Lateral saphenous
 - d. Femoral
4. If a cat is extremely anxious or aggressive, what should happen?
 - a. The cat should be held tightly with leather gloves to protect your hands
 - b. The cat should be tightly wrapped in a wet towel
 - c. The cat should be allowed to leave (if possible) and medications given for the next visit**
 - d. The cat should have a muzzle placed to ensure it cannot bite
5. True or **False** – It is advisable to pull the plunger back as quickly as possible while drawing from a vein?
6. Where should pressure be applied to hold off the jugular vein?
 - a. Over the eyes
 - b. On the side of the neck
 - c. Around the front paws
 - d. At the bottom of the neck (thoracic inlet)**
7. What is the proper needle angle for subcutaneous injections?
 - a. 65
 - b. 45**
 - c. 90
 - d. 25
8. True or **False** – Female cats are easier than males to catheterize.

9. Which of the following veins should NOT be used for venipuncture in a cat that will also receive IV fluids at this visit?
- a. Jugular
 - b. Cephalic**
 - c. Lateral saphenous
 - d. Femoral
10. Cats should never receive subcutaneous vaccine injections in which location?
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