

## Communication Skills

1. Communicate effectively with people: a. Owners; b. Veterinary colleagues; c. Interprofessional colleagues; d. General public
2. Communicate in writing for different audiences: a. Owners; b. Veterinary colleagues; c. Interprofessional colleagues; d. General public
3. Prepare and maintain clear and accurate records for different purposes: a. Patient records and reports; b. Referral letters (Refer a client appropriately); c. Insurance reports; d. Legal submissions-with assumption that this relates to (3a) above; e. Academic and scientific articles; f. Accounts
4. Adapt language forms and styles to the audience and the context.
5. Actively listen to people, taking account of non-verbal cues-this is a learned skill that is generally not assessed at varsity level.
6. Take account of any communication differences that people might have: a. Disabilities; b. Sensory Impairment  
c. English as a second language; d. Different Cultures; e. Different Religions; f. Different value systems; g. Different resources
7. Convey appropriate sympathy and empathy in verbal and non-verbal communications with people.
8. Contribute to the facilitation of clearer communication between people.
9. Have an understanding on how to handle conflict situations through negotiation.
10. Communicate Health and Safety risks to people, verbally and by displaying notices.
11. Record, store and retrieve information using appropriate information technology systems.
12. Provide information in a manner and at a pace that enables clients to make informed decisions.
13. Obtain written and verbal informed consent.

## Legal, Professional, Ethical Practice

1. Ensure that your conduct is aligned with professional, moral and ethically accepted standards.
2. Comply with the legal requirements of practicing veterinary science in terms of the various acts and laws that govern:
  - a. Veterinary Professions Act
  - b. Medicine Control Act(s)
  - c. Animal Health Act
  - d. Animal Welfare Legislation
  - e. Controlled diseases act or applicable legislationFood safety legislation  
Pharmacy practice
3. Inform people where necessary, that action is outside your legitimate competence boundaries.
  - a. Be able to advise people on appropriate referral.
4. Have knowledge of the international trade framework that governs the trade in animals and animal products

## Continued Professional Development

1. Demonstrate a commitment to maintaining your professional competence in response to the developing scientific field and professional demands.
  - a. Have the basic understanding of self-audit activities using peers and other people
  - b. Be able to identify your limitations in competence and take appropriate action, maintain and update knowledge and skills
  - c. Gather and maintain evidence of professional development as part of lifelong independent learning
  - d. Record continued professional development.
2. Recognise and work within personal limitations:
  - a. Seek advice, assistance and support when required

b. Have an understanding for balancing personal and professional life
c. Understand and use time management principles
d. Understand the personal and emotional factors on your professional practice
e. Recognise and work within economic limitations
<b>Diagnostics</b>
Derive the signalment of a patient: Species, breed, gender and approximate age
Assess approximate age by teeth in farm animals and horse
Evaluate an emergency patient or group of patients appropriately
Take, summarise and record an appropriate history in a given scenario
Accurately score body condition using appropriate systems
Recognise clinical signs associated with a range of conditions and take action if animal(s) appears to be at ongoing risk due to neglect a) Dehydration; b) Poor nutrition; c) Welfare problems
Perform a general physical examination appropriate to a given patient and identify and record abnormal findings
Use knowledge of normal and abnormal presentations to determine animal(s) health and development; a) Condition of animal(s); b) Nature of presenting problem; c) Selection of further system specific examinations; d) Quality and appropriateness of husbandry practice
Perform and interpret a neurological examination
Perform examination of cardiovascular system; a. Auscultate heart; b. Palpate and percuss thoracic wall; c. Palpate arterial pulse; d. Assess colour of mucous membranes and capillary refill time (CRT); e. Evaluate findings of cardiovascular examinations
Perform examination of the musculoskeletal system; a) Analyse gait; b) Palpate bones muscles and tendons; c) Perform examination of joints; d) Evaluate findings of musculoskeletal system examinations
Perform examination of respiratory system; a. Observe respiratory pattern; b. Palpate and percuss thoracic wall; c. Auscultate thoracic cavity and tract; d. Evaluate findings of respiratory examinations
Perform examination of alimentary system; a) Perform examination of oral cavity and teeth; b) Palpate abdomen; c) Perform a rectal palpation and interpret your findings d) Auscultate gastrointestinal system; e) Pass nasogastric tube in animals; f) Evaluate findings of alimentary system examinations
Perform examination of urogenital system; a) Perform rectal examination to assess urinary system; b) Perform rectal examination to assess reproductive tract; c) Palpate and assess mammary glands/udder; d) Palpate and assess testicles and penis; e) Palpate and assess vagina and cervix; f) Assess parturition process; g) Evaluate findings of urogenital system examinations
Perform examination of the equine hoof; a) Remove a shoe; b) Pare sole and trim a hoof; c) Administer palmar digital and abaxial sesamoid nerve blocks; d) Apply hoof testers; e) Evaluate findings of foot examination
Perform a pain assessment by clinical observation and scoring (where appropriate)
Perform a lingual, oral and dental examination using the appropriate gag
Collect a blood sample from the jugular&caudal vein using the appropriate tube
Collect blood from facial venous sinus, cephalic or saphenus vein, wing vein (Avian), marginal ear vein
Demonstrate correct use of a microscope for evaluation of a specimen
Make and stain a blood smear from a live patient
Perform and interpret a haematological evaluation of a blood smear including leukocyte differential count, erythrocyte morphological evaluation, and platelet count estimation
Identify common blood parasites on a thin and thick blood smear
Use a microhaematocrit tube centrifuge to determine packed cell volume and interpret the findings
Use a refractometer to determine total plasma and serum protein concentrations
Prepare, examine and interpret an in-saline agglutination test
Do patient-donor blood cross matching in preparation for a blood transfusion
Perform biochemistry tests (On in house laboratory equipment) on blood samples; and set up testing equipment as necessary
Perform abdomino- and thoracocentesis

Collection of gastric reflux via nasogastric tube
Analyse and interpret rumen fluid
Prepare and microscopically evaluate a stained faecal smear
Perform and interpret a faecal worm egg/oocyst count
Perform and interpret a faecal wet preparation
Perform a direct faecal flotation + sedimentation, identify eggs, common parasites, cysts and oocysts
Collect appropriate samples for parasitological & microbiological examination (swabs); including where necessary pathological sampling of carcasses
Perform and interpret a skin scrape, wet paper test for flea droppings, coat brushing, hair pluck, cellotape test/impression smear and Wood's lamp examination and set up a fungal culture
Collect adequate samples for histopathologic examination (excisional and punch Biopsy)
Identify common endo- and ectoparasites
Collect urine by free flow
Collect urine by cystocentesis
Collect urine sample by manual bladder expression
Pass a urinary catheter in both dog and cat
Determine and interpret urine specific gravity using a refractometer and urine chemistry by dipstick analysis
Do a urine dipstick analysis and interpret results
Prepare, stain (Sediment Stain) and examine urine sediment
Determine and interpretation of SpO <sub>2</sub> through use of a pulse oximeter
Interpret a serum biochemical profile add rational test selection
Collect, prepare, stain (Diff Quick), examine and interpret a fine needle aspirate of lymph node or soft tissue mass add cytobrush samples from eye, nose, vagina etc.
Identify film faults and take appropriate action to correct; Process radiographic films
Apply radiation safety measures correctly
Take and interpret abdominal radiographs
Take and interpret musculo-skeletal radiographs
Take and interpret thoracic radiographs
Appropriate positioning and views needed for diagnostic radiography of various body parts (chest, abdomen, limbs, skull etc.)
Indications for and procedure of contrast radiography for various systems (GIT, urinary, spine)
Set up ultrasound equipment and patient for ultrasound examination
Perform abdominal ultrasonography, identify artifacts and the major abdominal organs (don't limit to abdominal, musculoskeletal, chest, eye ...)
Set up ECG machine and obtain reading
Set up equipment and obtain results for indirect blood pressure
Perform and interpret an ophthalmic examination: General, direct ophthalmoscopic exam, fluorescein staining and Schirmer tear test
Perform an aural examination; a) Perform a general aural examination; b) Use otoscope; c) Evaluate findings of aural examinations d) Ear swabs/smears
Collect aseptic milk samples
Perform and interpret a California Mastitis Test
Examine a bee hive and bee brood to diagnose common bee diseases
Test the major water quality parameters of aquariums and Aquaculture systems
Perform a nasal flush as well as a trans tracheal aspirate for cytology collection. How to handle the samples
Collection and handling of appropriate samples for bacteriology (bacterial swabs, tracheal wash etc.
Perform pulmonary physiotherapy
Know what the appropriate samples of a fish investigation are and collect these
Prepare and stain bacterial smears for microscopic examination
Perform and interpret results from Enzyme - Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) tests (Snap Tests)

Conducting Post Mortem Examination including recognising normal and common abnormal changes in tissues & organs; collecting samples and make arrangements for subsequent analysis and preparing a report of the gross findings

### Handle and label collected samples safely and correctly

Select sample tubes and transport methods appropriate for purpose a) Fluid & blood: EDTA, Heparin, FI. Oxalate, Sodium citrate, plain tubes, blood culture bottles; b) Urine: plain, boric acid; c) Skin: liquid paraffin, potassium hydroxide, Mackenzie brush, ear swabs, hair plucks, microscope slides b) microbiology - plain, culture swabs; v. Tissue: formal saline

Correctly pack and send samples securely

### Reaching Diagnosis and Formulating Treatment Plan

Have a clear, logical and appropriate diagnostic and therapeutic approach to the common clinical signs that occur in practice

Record a medical assessment of a problem using the SOAP acronym

Develop a problem list with differential diagnoses and a diagnostic plan for each problem

Formulate a rational approach to further investigation taking into account owner preferences and any financial constraints

Formulate a treatment plan that takes account of the inter-relationship of animal specific, financial and any other significant factors

Communicate a diagnostic plan for a given case including economic considerations

Make appropriate referrals supported by evidence

### Pathology

Process and interpret a blood smear from a dead animal

Perform the full standardised method of a necropsy

Discern between postmortem change, normal tissue and lesions by correctly describing lesions only

Process and interpret impressions smears from all parenchymatous tissues and lesions.

Process and interpret a brain smear

Provide the correct morphological diagnosis for observed or demonstrated lesions

Provide a simple macroscopical diagnosis OR list differential diagnoses when a macroscopical diagnosis was not possible

When a simple diagnosis was not possible, provide a list of diagnostic specimens and correctly collect and submit these.

Remove brain from cadaver for rabies examination

Compile a professional necropsy report for insurance/forensic purposes

Compile a professional necropsy report to the owner

### Emergency Care and Treatment

a. Provide first aid treatment including cardiopulmonary resuscitation a) For animals in emergency situations; b) For human beings in emergency situations

b. Recognise common life-threatening and serious conditions and initiate appropriate treatment for a) Unconsciousness; b) Shock; c) Wounds; d) Haemorrhage; e) Ophthalmic emergencies; f) Obstetrical emergencies; g) Vaginal/uterine prolapse; h) Acute toxic mastitis; i) Colic in the horse; j) Bloat in cattle and sheep; k) Gastric dilatation in the dog

c. Undertake emergency procedures such as a) Perform basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation; b) Administer oxygen therapy; c) Perform thoracocentesis in cats and dogs; d) Administer fluid therapy - Parenteral routes; e) Pass orogastric tube in dog; f) Perform trocharization; g) Pass nasogastric tube in horse; h) Resuscitate neonate (following natural and caesarean birth)

### Therapy

Access and interpret appropriate information regarding the registration, schedule, use and withdrawal period for common drugs for a given case
Supply, display, handle, store, use and record the use of medicines in a manner appropriate to their legal status
Perform external cardiopulmonary resuscitation on a CPR dummy or a patient
Describe/apply the appropriate emergency treatment of a patient with abdominal tympany
Determine the weight of an animal (Estimate for equines)
Calculate the correct dose of a medication for a given animal
Administer solid tablet or capsule medication per os (tablet / bolus / paste)
Administer a subcutaneous injection (medication or fluids)
Administer an intramuscular injection
Administer an intravenous injection
Administer intraperitoneal fluids
Administer a subcutaneous implant and confirm placement
Set up an IV infusion, calculate infusion volume and rate, give rational choice of infusion fluid (including blood) <b>and monitor the said infusion</b>
Recognise indications for blood component transfusion, administer/describe a transfusion and monitor the patient during transfusion
Aseptically place and secure catheter in appropriate vein
Develop an analgesic plan for a patient
Euthanase a patient and manage disposal of the cadaver appropriately
Administer liquid medication per os using a syringe or drenching apparatus
Pass a stomach / nasogastric tube and administer a liquid medication
Perform basic physiotherapy
Write a prescription
Design an appropriate treatment and control program for common ecto- and endo-parasites
Identify, and determine, the proper therapy and monitoring for a patient with an electrolyte abnormality
Perform anal sac expression
Perform routine claw / hoof care
Provide nursing care for a recumbent large-animal patient
Demonstrate how to Place a feeding tube in a critically ill patient (naso-oesophageal and/or oesophagostomy tube)
Perform routine veterinary dental care using appropriate restraint and equipment
Demonstrate proper use of oxygen therapy
Indications for and technique of chest drain placement
Deliver enteral nutrition to a patient
Bandage a foot and/or distal limb
Application of cast (POP) for a distal limb injury
Application of an external stabilizing bandage to a limb (Robert Jones)
Manage an open wound correctly including dressing appropriately
Manage a closed wound correctly including dressing appropriately
c. Ensure safe and legal handling and management of drugs a) Manage risk to self or others associated with particular substances; b) Store drugs in accordance with special requirements; c) Calculate drug dosages - using technology as necessary; d) Dispense medications in accordance with legal requirements; e) Dispose of drugs in line with legislative guidelines
<b>3. Anaesthesia</b>
Apply and monitor deep sedation
Demonstrate operation of a circle re-breathing system
Demonstrate operation of a non-re-breathing system
a. Prepare for anaesthesia; i. Perform a pre-anaesthetic evaluation; ii. Prepare patient; iii. Select and prepare drugs; iv. Check and prepare anaesthetic machine; v. Select and prepare breathing system / circuit / pollution control; vi. Select and prepare monitoring equipment

b. Perform anaesthesia; i. Administer premedication; ii. Administer induction agent; iii. Perform endotracheal intubation; iv. Administer inhalation agents; v. Calculate and administer fresh gas flow rates; vi. Perform manual intermittent positive pressure ventilation (IPPV)
Induce anaesthesia by administering a short-acting injectable anaesthetic
c. Maintain and monitor the patient during anaesthetic process; i. Measure temperature, check heart rate, central and peripheral pulse, respiratory rate and depth (including oesophageal stethoscope); ii. Evaluate findings from pulse oximetry, ECG, respiratory monitors; iii. Assess depth of anaesthesia; iv. Complete anaesthetic monitoring records; v. Ensure general health and well-being of the anaesthetised and recovering patient; vi. Understand how to use advanced monitoring equipment (pulse oximetry, non-invasive blood pressure, capnography, invasive blood pressure)
d. Perform local anaesthesia; i. Local infiltration; ii. Topical application; iii. Nerve blocks for dehorning and castration in farm animals; iv. Nerve blocks for local surgery in horses
Administer appropriate regional anaesthesia for a paralumbar fossa incision
Epidural anaesthesia
e. Recognise and manage pain during the anaesthetic process
f. Respond to complications and emergencies during the anaesthetic process
Bath anaesthetic and recovery for fish
<b>Disease control</b>
Apply appropriate biosecurity measures to a given professional activity
Conduct a basic epidemiological investigation and compile a report
Interpretation of herd Brucellosis test, lab results
Perform and evaluate TB skin test
Identify a controlled or OIE-listed disease and access and apply appropriate legislation with regards to its' control
Identify the need for and complete a movement permit
Disease outbreak management
Economic evaluation of interventions
<b>Animal Management</b>
Perform or direct appropriate animal movement, restraint and handling in a range of situations
Safe and effective restraint of an animal in a crush and neck clamp including restraint of the head
Document animal identification using established norms
Apply a halter and lead rein correctly
Demonstrate a quick release knot
Apply a tail bandage to a mare
Evaluate the housing and other aspects of husbandry of a patient or group and make appropriate changes or recommendations
Demonstrate routine grooming appropriate to the species
Design and communicate an animal vaccination protocol to a client from a given set of circumstances
Formulate basic nutrition by selecting appropriate commercial or non-commercial feedstuffs, appropriate quantities and feeding practices
Develop a supplementation plan for a farm client utilising a given forage source
Perform a basic pasture evaluation including dominant grass species identification, toxic species identification and assessment of grazing sufficiency
Perform a basic risk assessment for a given animal health risk
Evaluate and draw basic conclusions from the animal health and production records of an animal enterprise
Handle bees safely
<b>Public Health</b>
Identify and prevent on-farm problems that increase the risk of transmission of foodborne diseases associated with milk and milk products
Conduct ante-mortem inspection
Conduct meat inspection and make correct and reasoned judgements

Conduct an audit on the impact of the dairy environment on the hygiene and quality of milk.  
 Conduct a dairy farm assessment of hazards that may occur during harvesting and processing of milk based on the Food Safety Management Systems (FSMS).  
 Conduct a hygiene assessment of the abattoir using the prescribed Hygiene Assessment System (HAS) form  
 Audit the records of the Hygiene Management System (MHS) of the abattoir  
 Assess whether an abattoir complies with all aspects of the Meat Safety Act (Act No. 40 of 2000)  
 Assess the competence of a meat inspection team using the control list in the Hygiene Assessment System (HAS) form.  
 Certify food of animal origin for human consumption  
 Identify the most common pathogens with zoonotic potential in fish

**Reproduction**

Examine and interpret findings on the external genitalia of a female animal  
 Application and interpretation of appropriate oestrus detection procedures  
 Vaginal examination and interpretation of findings  
 Perform oestrus staging by physical findings, vaginal examination and vaginal cytology  
 Clinical assessment of female reproductive health and pregnancy status by abdominal or rectal palpation  
 Assessment of pregnancy status by transrectal palpation  
 Assessment of pregnancy status by transabdominal/rectal ultrasonography  
 Perform an obstetric examination; explain the diagnosis of the causes of dystocia and advise on the appropriate treatment  
 Demonstrate/assist the non-surgical management of dystocia  
 Demonstrate/assist the surgical management of dystocia  
 Resuscitate a neonate  
 Clinical examination of the male external and internal genitalia  
 Collection of preputial material by scraping  
 Collection of preputial material by washing  
 Semen collection and evaluation  
 Artificially inseminate a female with fresh semen  
 Artificially inseminate a cow with frozen/thawed semen  
 Reduce a vaginal or uterine prolapse and fixate as required  
 Design and apply an oestrus manipulation treatment or a synchronisation program  
 Perform a breeding soundness examination on a female animal  
 Perform a breeding soundness examination on a male animal

**1. Management of Veterinary Environment**

- a. Familiarise yourself with, and work within, Health and Safety requirements and local risk factors
  - b. Contribute to the maintenance of workplace hygiene
2. Work collaboratively with others or with a multi-disciplinary team to promote a problem-solving approach to issues within the veterinary environment.
3. Undertake appropriate infection-control procedures.
4. Prepare, clean and maintain housing and kennelling that maximises the welfare of hospitalised animals.
5. Calculate and make up effective and appropriate dilutions of disinfectant solutions.
6. Dispose of hazardous and non-hazardous waste safely and correctly.
7. Have an understanding of occupational safety to the extent given by health and safety requirements of Department of Labour.
8. Understand how to deal with and work with people's disabilities and special requirements.
9. Use and maintain protective clothing and equipment.
10. Practitioners need to show ability to manage and appropriately implement the following: a. Financial management; b. Marketing; c. Operation management; d. Strategic planning; e. Financial planning; f. Leadership assessment and development; g. Negotiation skills; h. Career opportunities and diversity; i. Group skills and cultural diversity; j. Stress management; k. Conflict management; l. Manage medication within the practice as required by the Pharmacy Act and Medicine Control Act

<b>7. Nursing</b>
a. Apply and manage bandages; i. Forelimb, hind limb, Robert-Jones, ear, splint, stable, exercise
b. Advise clients on re-application of bandages
c. Apply and manage dressings and drains; i. Select materials for post-surgical wounds; ii. Select materials for non first-intention healing wounds; iii. Manage a surgical drain
d. Undertake grooming appropriate to species; i. Clean ears; ii. Clean out hooves with hoof pick or hoof knife; iii. Trim claws and nails; iv. Use basic grooming kit; v. Trim beak (e.g. budgerigars & canaries); vi. Remove hair mats; vii. De-maggotting rabbits and sheep
e. Manage assisted feeding; i. Identify the need for and provide assisted feeding; ii. Manage and maintain assisted feeding tubes in all species; iii. Place naso-oesophageal feeding tube in dogs and cats; iv. Place orogastric feeding tube in neonates, reptiles, chelonian; v. Calculate energy needs and food quantities from basic principles
f. Perform basic physiotherapy; i. Effleurage, petrissage, passive movement, range of motion, neurological rehabilitation.
<b>Preventive Medicine and Primary Health Care</b>
1. Be able to apply and advise on primary health care for: a. Dogs and Cats; b. Horses; c. Production Animals (Cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, etc)
2. Be able to use a veterinary extension methodology to
a. Develop a training session for farmers/public on primary animal health care; i. Understanding of the principles of PAHC; ii. Understanding of the roles and responsibilities within a PAHC programme; iii. Being able to choose relevant topics for training which will include
1. Early disease identification and treatment by the farmers
2. On-going disease management,
3. Production and marketing aspects; Being able to assess change of behaviour of the trained farmers
b. Conduct training session of farmers/public on primary animal health care
c. Develop a continuous programme to interact with trained farmers
3. Formulate a vaccination, deworming and ecto-parasite control program for; a. Cattle, sheep, goats; b. Pigs; c. Horses; d. Dogs; e. Cats
4. Advise on the nutrition and housing of: a. Cattle, sheep, goats; b. Pigs; c. Horses; d. Dogs; e. Cats
5. Give practical advice for common conditions in the following species; a. Cattle, sheep, goats; b. Pigs; c. Horses; d. Dogs; e. Cats
6. Be able to identify controlled animal diseases and institute the correct procedures in respect of these diseases as controlled in the various regulations.
7. Be able to apply the principles and practice in respect of: a. Meat Hygiene; b. Meat Inspection; c. Milk Hygiene
8. Be able to give practical advice on zoonotic diseases.
9. Be able to apply basic epidemiological principles when identifying and controlling an outbreak of disease in a group of animals or geographical area.
10. With regards to controlled animal diseases, emerging diseases and zoonotic diseases, a. Be able to explain the disease or condition; b. Describe the clinical course of the disease; c. Understand the method of transmission or spread of the disease; d. Know which diagnostic tests and which samples are needed to confirm the diagnosis; e. Know the regulatory requirements for notification and control of the disease
f. Describe the control of these diseases; g. Know the risk the disease has for human health and well being
<b>One Health Concept</b>
1. Understand the veterinarian's role in the concept of One Health
2. Understand the use of risk analysis to ensure that animal and human health is adequately protected.
3. Being able to interact with public health professionals on joint intervention programmes related to

zoonotic diseases; a. Joint research projects; b. Disaster management approaches; c. Awareness programmes; d. Continuous development programmes

#### 4. Food Hygiene

a. Understand the principles for the delivery of food safe for human consumption from the farm to the abattoir; b. Be able to participate in meat inspection; c. Be able to assist with humane slaughter of food producing animals; d. Understand and be able to apply the principles of food (meat, milk, etc) withdrawal times of medications used on food producing animals; e. Understand and apply the principle of sanitation required for the production of safe and health food for man-kind.

### Research, Industry and Science

1. Understand the basic requirements of structured research and the process involved in setup a trial.

2. Be able to read, understand and formulate questions after reading a journal article.

3. Be able to formulate a concept of humane treatment of research animals.

5. Euthanasia; a. Assess clinical factors to determine appropriateness of euthanasia; b. Ensure ethical and welfare factors are taken into account; c. Convey appropriate sympathy and empathy in verbal and non-verbal communications; d. Maintain and adapt professional approach to the circumstances; e. Handle animals and equipment safely for euthanasia; f. Administer intravenous euthanasia drugs; g. Have knowledge of appropriate methods of euthanasia for different species; h. Dispose of cadavers appropriately.

#### 6. Husbandry and Welfare;

a. Develop collaborative relationships with clients to encourage good husbandry practice;

b. Collaborate with clients to identify and resolve husbandry issues;

c. Ensure clients are aware of the principles of animal welfare and good husbandry practice (i. Advise on appropriate environmental and housing conditions; ii. Advise on behavioural needs of animals; iii. Advise on prevention of disease and promotion of well-being; iv. Advise on feeding and nutritional needs of animals; v. Advise on management of common parasite infestation and control; vi. Advise on cost effectiveness and management of disease prevention and well-being procedures; vii. Advise on productivity of animals);

d. Ensure animal(s) have freedom from distress and pain;

e. Ensure clients are aware of relevant legislative frameworks;

f. Examine herd-health records for evaluation of health and welfare of animals;

g. Support good husbandry practice;

h. Calculate energy needs and food quantities from basic principles;

i. Advise on selection of specialist dietary requirements (i. For nutritional deficiencies; ii. During particular life-stages; iii. For specific conditions);

j. Provide veterinary certificates and signatures within legislative requirements (i. For Vaccination Records; ii. For movement permits; iii. For horse passports; iv. For emergency slaughter);

k. Comply with reporting procedures for (i. Notifiable diseases; ii. Reportable diseases; iii. Zoonotic disease);

l. Advise clients with regard to medical after-care of animal(s) (i. Safe and effective administration of medications by others; ii. Potential side effects of medications; iii. Health and safety risks associated with medications; iv. Withholding times for meat and milk; v. Safe storage and handling requirements for medications);

iii. Perform basic husbandry techniques (i. Put on stable rug, horse boots, ii. Use a milking machine, iii. Tail dock – lambs; iv. Assemble and fit Elizabethan collar; v. Implant microchip and check function)

### Wildlife

Perform the loading of a projectile dart gun

Formulate an appropriate immobilising cocktail for a given species
Perform the safe and effective use of a projectile darting system (dart gun)
Perform appropriate first aid in the case of accidental human exposure to S5 drugs
Perform the monitoring of an immobilised wild animal from induction to recovery
Undertake the chemical restraint of a wild animal
Manage the capture, care and transport of wildlife using appropriate drugs, with particular emphasis on animal welfare
Undertake the clinical examination and treatment of a wild animal while immobilised
Undertake a general passive disease surveillance of a given wild animal population
Track the movement of a wild animal using VHF telemetry
Undertake the planning of a capture and translocation of wildlife
Undertake good permitting and record keeping during the capture, care and transport of wild animals (including S5 Register)
Undertake the inspection of wildlife quarantine pens for export
Undertake the pre-export testing, examination and certification of a consignment of wildlife prior to export