

Knowledge Checklist for Animal Health and Welfare Exam

- Your exam is 2 hours long
- There is a mix of multiple choice, short and long answer questions.
- You should use the checklist here by looking through each point to ensure you know it. You can show you have covered a topic by highlighting it or ticking the box.
- Just reading the points is not effective, you should use one of the techniques below to help you place the knowledge below into your long-term memory.
- Finally, you have every capability of doing **very very** well. Dr Honess and I **believe in you** and if you **use this document** to help you prepare you will have tried **your very best** 😊.

<p>Make a mind map</p> 	<p>Make flash cards and ask someone to test you</p> 
<p>Watch youtube videos</p> 	<p>Practice past questions attached</p> 
<p>Use pictures to help remember eg labelled dog for signs of health</p> 	<p>Place post it notes with info around your space.</p> 

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Knowledge</u>
1. Monitoring Animal Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual checks by animal owner (non-qualified responsible person) are for behaviour, mobility, temperament, food/water intake. • Physical checks (Veterinary surgeon) are weighing, blood pressure, pulse rate, temperature, nail and claw trimming. • Reasons for observation checks when handling cannot take place are very young animals, aggressive, venomous or poisonous animals. • Reasons for health monitoring are pregnancy, identifying illness, post operation, surgical procedures, reasons for increase/decrease in weight.
2.Signs of Good Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eyes – bright, clear pupils, no defects with sight • Ears – lack of discomfort, no discharge, ability to hear, warm to the touch • Posture – checking balance, that all limbs are used equally • Alert- inquisitive, responds to sounds, no evidence of fear • Coat – clean and shiny • Breathing – appropriate breathing rate • Urine – clear and light straw colour, passed frequently • Faeces – usual consistency for the species, passed frequently • Food and water intake – eating all food provided
3.Signs of Ill Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eyes – sunken, discharge, cloudy pupils, bloodshot • Ears – discharge, pain around ear canal • Posture – reluctance to use all limbs, hunched appearance • Lethargic • Coat – dull, matted • Breathing – rapid or irregular breathing rate, shallow breaths • Urine – dark coloured, contains blood or pus, strong smell • Faeces – loose consistency, colour change, contains blood • Food and water intake – loss of appetite, increased thirst, rapid weight loss, unexplained weight gain
4.Signs of Stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals showing changes in behaviour, signs of growling, hissing, baring of teeth • Cowering, excessive panting, lip licking • Avoiding eye contact, turning head away • Loss of fur/coat, bald patches, damage to skin • Excessive vocalisation.
5.Housing Must be able to discuss all the points to the right for the following animals - dogs, cats, rabbits, hamster and guinea pigs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable for the life stage – eg puppy or older dog • Type and number of animals in housing • Required size for the animal being housed • Construction materials for housing • Ventilation for animal housing • Appropriate length of time in housing • Methods to reduce boredom and anxiety • Cleaning routines to prevent build-up of disease, smell, discomfort to animal, infection.

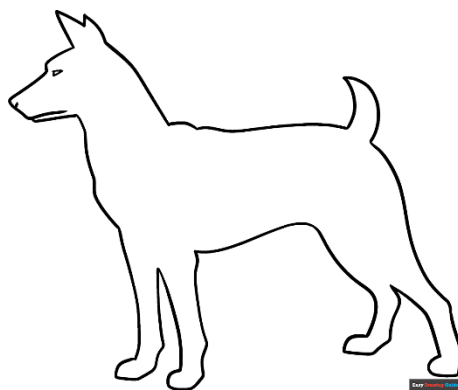
6.Five Welfare needs	Describe 5 welfare needs and apply to an animal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable environment • Suitable diet • Free from illness, disease and pain • House with or apart from others • Able to display normal behaviours
7.Identification of Animals	Types of identification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microchipping • Ear tattoo • Branding Reasons for identification: Able to track movement, identify if lost/found, biosecurity and breeding
8.Nutrition (Relate this to dogs, cats, hamsters, rabbits, guinea pigs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food groups • Reasons for correct food type for size and age of animal • Feeding habits – times/frequency • Feeding changes due to changes in life stages • Avoiding access to poisonous/toxic substances
9.Exercise and Enrichment (Relate this to dogs, cats, hamsters, rabbits, guinea pigs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate frequency • Reasons for exercise – play, healthy body, expression • Type and length of exercise • Enrichment – cats use climbing post, dogs use puzzle feeder
10.Preventative care (Focus on dogs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical - washing and grooming, combing and hair trimming, nail trimming • Types and methods of vaccination -protection against rabies, parvovirus, leptospirosis, canine hepatitis, kennel cough, canine parainfluenza • Types and methods of worming, reasons for regular worming regime, symptoms of tapeworms and roundworms, prevention of worms
11.Neutering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spaying in females • Castration in males • Reasons for neuter – reduce over breeding, health issue prevention, behaviour
12.Animal Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House training – to avoid accidents • Obedience – used in working dogs eg police, mountain rescue, agility • Operant conditioning – learns from behaviour eg sit for treat • Classical conditioning - the process in which an automatic, conditioned response is paired with specific stimuli eg dog excited when sees collar
13.Animal Insurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needed for unexpected events, serious injury, illness, death, involves payment of money to help cover these scenarios
14.Holiday care arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reputable pet-sitting services • Approved boarding kennels – licensed by council, staff to have training qualifications, good hygiene and welfare conditions, check for vaccinations.
15.Pathogens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacteria – single-celled organisms that need a host to survive, not visible to the naked eye. Symptoms and treatment of salmonella, campylobacter, leptospirosis, septicaemia, bronchitis.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virus – can multiply in plant or animal cells, requires a host to survive, not visible under a microscope: – symptoms and treatment of parvovirus, rabies, feline leukaemia virus. • Fungi, including yeast – live in the environment, do not need a host to survive: – symptoms and treatment of ringworm • Parasites – endoparasites affect the internal organs, ectoparasites live on the outside of the animal: – symptoms and treatments ectoparasites – flea, tick and mite infestation, Lyme disease – symptoms and treatments of endoparasites – tapeworm, roundworm.
16. Zoonotic and notifiable diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zoonotic – diseases that can be spread from animals to humans to include: – salmonella – ringworm – leptospirosis • Notifiable – a disease named under the animal health legislation that must be reported to authorities, veterinary surgeon, animal health officer, government officials • Reasons for reporting diseases – to stop spread, avoid national epidemic, protect public health, reduce impact on food production and supply, farming and the tourist industry • Impact on human health – risk of contagion, animal isolation, euthanasia and safe disposal • Prevention of disease spread, reasons for taking precautions, hygiene protocols and bio-security measures.
17. Treatment and Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following guidelines and instructions, avoiding overdose/underdose obtaining prescription drugs, storage of and recording of medicines given • When to seek advice, who to report problems to, what to do if illness does not improve/symptoms worsen - VETS • Method of application of treatments – topical application (injection/creams) and in-feed medication
18. Disease Transmission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals' requirements and reasons for isolating/quarantining animals, including appropriate length of time • Direct contact and which micro-organisms spread in this way – animal to animal and bodily fluids – rabies, ringworm , leptospirosis • Indirect contact and which micro-organisms spread in this way - Airbourne, soil, food/water, equipment - feline influenza, Bovine tuberculosis. • Vector transmission and which micro-organisms spread in this way –infection by bite from anthropoid eg flea, tick, mosquito • Prevention of disease spreading – hygiene, disinfecting, cleaning routines, minimising animal contact, cleaning equipment.
19. Keeping Animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing animal welfare needs – understanding the animal, its age, stage of life and history • How to make animals comfortable during periods of illness and associated reasons for the actions taken – rest and additional supervision needs, isolation, additional bedding/blankets, providing warmth, monitoring and recording.
20. Animals in society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses of animals by schools, colleges and universities to teach students for education purposes • Reasons for animals living inside the domestic home – for companionship or therapy purposes.

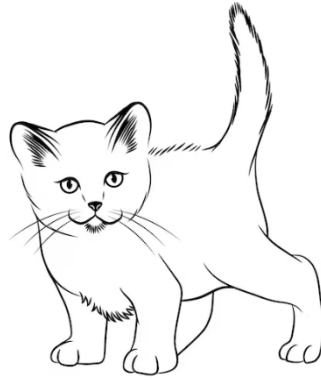
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for keeping animals on a commercial basis: production animals – food used for human consumption (meat, eggs, milk), hide, wool, trading of animals – pets, legal world trade, animal organs, exotic meats, scientific uses for animals – medical purposes and animal testing, drug trialling, new products. • Purpose of using animals for their skills and abilities: assistance dogs - highly developed senses – sense of smell, sense of hearing, sniffer dogs used by public service provider, animals used in military and police forces in ceremonial duties, crowd control. • Reasons for keeping animals, including leisure, and conservation: zoos, wildlife parks, aquariums, aviaries o demonstrations and displays, animals in captivity used for breeding, public enjoyment, sports & country pursuits
<p>21. Animal Organisations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organisations that promote animal welfare and responsible animal ownership, and offer a means of support for animal owners. These organisations contribute to the safeguarding and wellbeing of animals: – welfare charities and organisations – assistance organisations – conservation organisations – government organisations. Eg cats protection, dogs trust, rspca, defra, world horse welfare.
<p>22. Animal Legislations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reasons why legislation exists to protect animals and people • How codes of practice offer guidance about care and management of animals. • Current legislation for the following areas: animal welfare, transporting animals, dangerous dogs, codes of practice as issued by the relevant authority.

Tasks for topic 1-4

1. Label the below dog's body to show signs of good health:



2. Label the Cats body to show signs of ill health:



2. Describe ways that you as a worker for the farm could monitor animals' health.

3. Describe ways that a vet could monitor animals health.

4. Why may we carry out observation only monitoring with no physical touching?

5. Name 3 scenarios where we may increase our level of health monitoring.

Tasks for topics 5

Complete the below table showing you can describe the housing needs for all of our key 5 animals.

Animal	Housing requirements <i>(Include details on structure, size, ventilation, enrichment, house with others or apart, cleaning routines)</i>
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Dog	
Cat	
Hamster	
Rabbit	
Guinea pig	

Tasks for topics 6 – 14:

1. Explain how the 5 welfare needs apply to a 16-week-old puppy. *For example, a suitable diet would consist of age-appropriate food which provides extra nutrients for growth.*
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
2. Evaluate the use of microchipping and tattooing as methods of identification. *For example, a benefit of microchipping is..... whereas a disadvantage of tattooing is.....*
3. Explain how the feeding needs of a cat will change throughout life stages from newborn to kitten to adult and finally into elderly.
4. Discuss routine checks that you would complete for an animal. For example, food/water intake.
5. State 2 vaccinations that dogs require.

6. State how a wormer would be administered to a dog.

Questions for Topics – 15-22

1. Explaining the meaning of a zoonotic disease

2. Name 2 bacterial diseases.

3. What is an ectoparasite. Name 2 examples.

4. State 3 ways we can prevent disease transmission.

5. State 2 treatment options for bacterial infections.

6. What is the role of an animal charity such as the Blue Cross?

7. Name 3 other animal organisations.

8. Describe the symptoms of a tapeworm infestation in a dog.

9. Explain one way society uses production animals such as cows.

10. Complete the table on salmonella, leptospirosis and ring worm.

Salmonella	Leptospirosis	Ringworm
Pathogen that causes it:	Pathogen that causes it:	Pathogen that causes it:
Symptoms:	Symptoms:	Symptoms:
Treatments:	Treatments:	Treatments: