Physical Exams Worksheet by C Kohn, Waterford WI

Partner Names (F&L): Hour Date:

Date Assignment is due: Why late? Score: /32 Day of Week Date If your project was late, describe why Graded in class by:

*Use the Pet Physicals Notes (*[*see*](http://bit.ly/pet-physicals) *website) to complete this assignment.*

1. Initial physical exams should be conducted when your pet is .
2. A home physical exam is never a replacement for a .
3. What is the normal range of temperature for a dog or cat?
4. At what temperature should you begin to consider calling vet? and higher or and lower.
5. At what temperature should you immediately call a vet? and higher or and lower.
6. A thermometer must be down and before inserted into a pet’s rectum.
7. A thermometer should be held in the rectum for to minutes for an accurate reading.
8. The non-pigmented skin and gums of your pet should always be .
9. An animal in shock will have gums.
10. A suffocating animal or animal that is not getting oxygen will have gums.
11. Bright cherry red gums indicate that the animal has
12. Yellow gums indicates .
13. What are capillaries?
14. Among other places, capillaries are always found on the
15. CRT stands for
16. A normal CRT is .
17. 2-4+ seconds would indicate or
18. A CRT under 1 second could be or
19. Skin tenting is also known as the test. If the skin does not immediately   
      
    snap back and moves more like Play-doh, the animal is
20. A slow skin tenting test would also create a CRT time.
21. The heart is on the side of an animal behind their .
22. A dog over 20 lbs should have a max heart rate of beats per minute, or per 10 seconds.
23. A small dog should have a max heart rate of beats per minute, or per 10 seconds.
24. A cat should have a max heart rate of beats per minute, or per 10 seconds.
25. In general, the smaller the animal, the the heart rate.
26. A maximum respiration rate for a cat would be per minute, or per 10 seconds.
27. Besides rate, you would also listen for , or difficulty breathing, when listening to the lungs.
28. If your dog’s responsive is slow, should you call a vet? When?
29. If your dog looks confused or is stumbling, should you call a vet? When?
30. If a dog can only be made responsive using deep pain stimulation, should you call a vet? When?
31. What are examples of deep pain stimulation that are suitable for checking responsiveness?
32. Does a seizure or unconsciousness warrant calling vet? When?