Online Jackpot Judging Series – Veterinary Science Event  
April 24, 2020

OFFICIALS

Equipment Identification –
#1 – Alligator Forceps
#2 – Lister Bandage Scissors
#3 – Electric Dehorner
#4 – Dental Scaler
#5 – Babcock Tissue Forceps
#6 – Littauer Suture Removal Scissors
#7 – Small Animal Oxygen Cage
#8 – OB Chains/Handle
#9 – Otoscope
#10 – Fecalyzer
#11 – Autoclave Tape Indicator
#12 – Basket Muzzle
#13 – Hoof Rasp
#14 – Tattooing Instrument/Gun
#15 – Crile Forceps
#16 – Cold Sterile Tray
#17 – Gravity Feeder/J Tube
#18 – Cat Bag
#19 – Tonometer
#20 – Hog Snare

Breed Identification –
#1 – Yorkshire Terrier
#2 – English Setter
#3 – Old English Sheepdog
#4 – Poodle (Toy)
#5 – Labrador Retriever
#6 – Bloodhound
#7 – Scottish Terrier
#8 – Dalmatian
#9 – Mastiff
#10 – Chinese Shar Pei
#11 – Australian Cattle Dog
#12 – Weimaraner
#13 – Portuguese Water Dog
#14 – Bull Terrier
#15 – Brown Swiss
#16 – Holstein
#17 – Angus
#18 – American Landrace
#19 – Hampshire
#20 – Yorkshire

**Math Applications –**

#1 – 181.80 mL
(20 lbs / 2.2 = 9.09 kg, 9.09 x .20 = 1.818, 1.818 x 100 = 181.80 mL)

#2 – 107.50 kg
(237 lbs / 2.2 = 107.50 kg)

#3 – 39.26 C
(102.1 F – 32 = 70.1, 70.1 x 0.56 = 39.26 C)

#4 – 11.52 Cups
(48 Gallons / 5 = 9.6, 9.6 x 1.2 = 11.52 Cups)

#5 – $0.75
($19.99 / 150 = $0.13 per mL, $0.13 x 5.6 mL = 0.74)
#6 – 136 mg/mL
(68 lbs x 2 = 136 mg/mL)

#7 – Supplier B
(A: $14.50 / 150 mL = $0.096, B: $40.75 / 500 mL = $0.0815)

#8 – 50,750 mg
(50 x 1015 mL = 50,750 mg)

#9 – 0.672 Liters
(2 mg x 16 lb = 32 mL per day, 32 mL x 21 days = 672 mL, 672 mL / 1000 = 0.672 L)

#10 – 1720 Microliters
(2 mg x 0.86 = 1.72 mL, 1.72 x 1000 = 1720 µ)

Scenario 1 – Cat Restraint -

#1 – B – Remove the cat from its cage, place her on an examination table, and place her into a sternal recumbent position and wait for the vet.

#2 - B – Take hold of the cat and begin to restrain her by placing your thumb and fingers over her head with a firm grip below the eyes making sure you are holding firm as placing the IV may be uncomfortable.

#3 - B – Turn the cat so she is facing the veterinarian, grab hold of the elbow with the palm of your hand and place your thumb on top of the elbow.

#4 - A – Wait for you to extend the limb you are holding out towards them, and then grasp the paw to prepare to insert the IV.

#5 - A – To prepare the vein, begin occluding by rotating your thumb over the vein while pressing down on top of the elbow joint.

Scenario 2 – Sheep Injection -

#1 - A – You examine the ewe and select the skin pouch in the crook of the elbow. You grasp the skin and lift to make a “tent”.

#2 - B – You insert the needle directly into the skin, at the base of the skin parallel to the body.

#3 - A – You pause, and wait several seconds to see if any blood enters the syringe. If none, you depress the plunger to give the injection.

#4 - B – Remove the needle from the animal and replace the cap. Take the needle and place it into a sharps disposal container to discard.

#5 - A – Briskly but gently rub the site where you gave the injection, and give a quick word of affirmation to the sheep.
Written Exam –

#1 – A. Canine Fear Biting
#2 – B. Get help from someone else for two of you to lift the animal.
#3 – B. Sympathetic
#4 – B. Cause Increased Urine Production
#5 – B. Beans
#6 – C. Diarrhea
#7 – D. Veterinarians Can Do Each of These
#8 – A. NPO
#9 – B. Percussion
#10 – C. Arrhythmia
#11 – B. Heartworm
#12 – D. Mechanical
#13 – A. Gastrointestinal Sounds
#14 – C. Centrifuge
#15 – B. Schnauzers
#16 – C. 3/8, 5/8 Cross
#17 – D. Stainless Steel
#18 – C. Place it to the side to be resterilized as the sterility of the pack is questionable.
#19 – Question has been discarded, the correct answer should be dermatophytosis.
#20 – A. Tick