



DOCUMENTATION OF TRAINING IN VETERINARY ANAESTHESIA

Resident's/Trainee's Name (print) _____

ANAESTHESIA

In addition to the experience in anaesthesia gained throughout the training programme, the Resident/Trainee must obtain at least two weeks (minimum 80 hours) of training under the supervision of an appropriate specialist.

The following notes are to aid the Resident/Trainee, Supervisor and Anaesthesia Specialist when planning this training. They are not to be read as a comprehensive or exhaustive curriculum.

Training (80 hours) is required to make the resident/trainee familiar with current techniques in anaesthesia. Participation, discussion and observation within the various modalities should lead to a deeper appreciation and understanding of the subject. The Trainee is expected to be proactive in searching out opportunities, materials and expert tuition. Compilation and organisation of material for future reference is an important part of this training.

This part of the study should be supervised by a Diplomate of the ECVA or ACVA or (*with the prior approval of the Credentials Committee*) another recognized expert.

Areas that may be covered in the 80 hours include:

- 1) Pre-operative clinical assessment - interpretation of laboratory data (haematology, serum biochemistry, urinalysis, blood gas analysis, etc) with reference to the preparation and suitability of an animal for sedation and/or anaesthesia.
- 2) Analgesia - recognition of pain, the basic pharmacology of the drugs commonly used as analgesics, the application of analgesic techniques before, during and after a surgical procedure and knowledge of their influence on the course of anaesthesia.
- 3) Sedation - the basic pharmacology of the drugs commonly used for this purpose and knowledge of their influence on the course of neuroleptanalgesia and anaesthesia.
- 4) Premedication - aims of premedication and the basic pharmacology of the drugs commonly used for this purpose and knowledge of their influence on the course of anaesthesia.
- 5) General anaesthesia - the principles of anaesthetic technique
 - a) anaesthetic administration equipment
 - b) anaesthetic monitoring equipment
 - c) intravenous anaesthesia
 - d) inhalational anaesthesia
 - e) muscle relaxation
 - f) intermittent positive pressure ventilation
 - g) care of the unconscious animal
- 6) Fluid therapy - the principles and practice of fluid therapy.
- 7) Intensive care - the principles and practice of intensive care.
- 8) Anaesthetic accidents and emergencies - knowledge of causation, recognition and treatment (cerebrocardiopulmonary resuscitation) of anaesthetic emergencies.
- 9) Local and regional analgesia - the basic pharmacology of local analgesic drugs and their application topically, by local infiltration, regional, epidural and spinal techniques in veterinary anaesthesia.
- 10) Anaesthesia safety - knowledge of the risks to which the patient and more importantly operators are exposed. These to be to internationally accepted safety standards.

I have read the guidance notes and to the best of my knowledge,

Name of Resident/Trainee _____

has completed in the period from dd/mm/yyyy till dd/mm/yyyy at least 80 hours of appropriate training in ~~Internal Medicine~~ Anaesthesia under my supervision.

Date: _____ Signed: _____

Name Supervisor (print): _____ Qualifications: _____

Institute address: _____