**Restraint Videos Worksheet**

Name:­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date Completed: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*There are several videos to watch in order to learn about restraint. Please watch the following and complete the worksheet for each one. Videos are available in the shared files in the . Some of the information will only be available via in-clinic training, so be sure to ask your coworkers! You will also need to complete the “Restraint Checklist” in addition to the tasks on this worksheet.*

**Part 1. Questions From the Following Videos:**

**1. “AAHA Animal Handling and Restraint” (by AAHA)**

**2. “Basic Animal Restraint” (by Vet Assist Distance Learning- Stop before the examination part)**

1. Where in an ACC record would you find a behavioral caution note?

2. If an animal acts aggressively towards you, how would you note that in a record? Is this important enough to bother a doctor with?

3. List some restraint techniques that a client might not like to watch. What might you do if you need to use a technique like this to vaccinate a pet that is currently with you and the owner in an exam room?

4. Describe a dominantly aggressive dog.

5. Describe a fearfully aggressive dog.

6. A fearful dog that is not acting aggressively can still bite and should be considered dangerous. One of the earliest signs that a dog is getting stressed in yawning. What other signs might you see to indicate a dog is fearful/anxious?

7. Dogs can be territorial. How might this affect their behavior as you get near to their owner?

8. During what type of handling do most dog bites occur?

9. What piece of equipment should always be used when handling a dog?

10. What part of the dog should you never take your eyes off of when handling?

11. Describe a fearful cat.

12. Tail twitching is an early sign that a cat is about to blow its top. List some other signs of an aggressive cat.

13. When carrying a cat, what body part aside from the head should always be controlled?

14. If an animal is not being aggressive, should we handle them with minimal restraint or use enough restraint to be sure they just never get started with being difficult?

15. Do muzzles usually calm or upset cats?

16. Is it okay to leave a muzzle on an anesthetized pet?

17. What is more important—your safety or being sure that medical care is given?

18. If you are handling a pet for an exam, at what point is it okay to let go of your restraint?

19. How should dogs and cats be handed over to the owners, and what equipment should you use?

**Part 2. Questions from the video “Fear Free Introduction”.**

What does FAS stand for?

What is “Considerate Approach”?

What is “Gentle Control”?

What is the Touch Gradient?

Do stressed animals have increased or decreased pain perception?

Do stressed animals have increased or decreased rational thought?

Do stressed animals have increased or decreased memory consolidation?

Name the 4 categories of FAS (they all start with “F”):

Is food a good distractor to use when we handle animals in the clinic?

Which of the following can contribute to FAS in our patients?

a. Sight – what they see at ACC

b. Smells – even things we can’t smell

c. Sounds – loud people, barking, etc

d. Touch – needles, thermometers and our hands

e. All of the above

**Part 3: Sophia Yin Videos, Chapters 8-13, 15, 16**

Please watch the chapters/videos listed above; there are no questions to answer.