



2023-2024

VETERINARY TECHNOLOGY HANDBOOK



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WELCOME TO THE VETERINARY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM!

The Carrington College Academic Catalog and Student Handbook are the primary sources for college policy information. This Program Handbook intends to provide you with essential policies, procedures, and guidelines to facilitate your success in the Veterinary Technology Program. It is not intended to replace the Academic Catalog or the Student Handbook but rather to supplement these publications and highlight specific policies and procedures unique to the Veterinary Technology Program.

Veterinary Technology is a diverse and ever-evolving field requiring ethical, committed, and accountable individuals. The faculty and staff of the Veterinary Technology Program (VT) will introduce you to the world of veterinary medicine. The VT faculty recognizes that the VT curriculum is time-consuming and challenging. It requires a significant time commitment. The VT faculty and academic support staff will guide and support your efforts through your academic journey of acquiring the knowledge, skills, and critical thinking necessary for success in the field.

Some of the responsibilities of a Veterinary Technician include:

- Animal Nursing: obtaining vitals, drug administration, fluid therapy, catheter placement
- Diagnostic Imaging: Radiography, Ultrasound, advanced imaging (MRI, CT)
- Pharmacy and Pharmacology: Filling prescriptions, Calculating and Administering Drug Doses, Patient (Owner) Advisements
- Anesthesia: Equipment set-up and maintenance checks, induction of Anesthesia, Monitoring, Records, Drug Dose Calculations
- Surgical Assisting: sterilization of equipment, patient preparation, surgical suite protocol, assistance with surgery (tissue handling, asepsis, suture)
- Clinical laboratory: sample collection, analysis, quality control
- Pain Management: assessment of patient pain score, intervention strategies
- Dentistry: oral cavity examination, instrumentation, dental cleaning and polishing, dental radiography, extraction techniques, suturing of the gingiva
- Emergency Medicine and CriticalCare: patient assessment, delivery of the life-saving intervention, monitoring, and evaluating patient response

Common animals treated at veterinary facilities in the United States include dogs, cats, horses, rabbits, birds, ferrets, snakes, lizards, rats, mice, cattle, sheep, goats, llamas, alpacas, pigs, primates, fish, and amphibians. We are eager to start you on the path to success in this exciting and dynamic field and wish to welcome you to our profession.

Veterinary Technology: Goals, Outcomes, Philosophy

The Carrington College Veterinary Technology faculty believes in lifelong learning, the welfare and health of animals, compassionate care, and the ethical practice of veterinary medicine. Veterinary medicine is a science-based art; knowledge and skills must be continually improved to provide veterinary patients the most current standard of care.

Learning is a process that begins with the primary assimilation of facts and culminates with critical thinking and problem-solving applications to novel problems. Many teaching styles are employed during the program, such as lectures, laboratory experiences, clinical experiences, collaborative projects, and community outreach. The student is expected to:

- Develop and sustain appropriate study skills for success.
- Participate fully in the educational process.
- Work independently and collaboratively throughout various learning opportunities.
- Increase awareness of personal and others' biases to facilitate critical thinking and improve outcomes.
- Engage in the process of evaluation and continuous improvement.
- Consider the welfare of the animal in their care.

Veterinary Technology Program Goal

The overarching goal of the Veterinary Technology program is to develop graduate veterinary technicians who are prepared and equipped to enhance the human-animal bond, practice sound judgment, and strive to be lifelong learners.

Veterinary Technology Program Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of the Veterinary Technology program, graduates will be able to:

- Outline the essential skills as defined by the AVMA required for the practice of veterinary technology in a wide range of practice settings.
- Understand procedures for a safe work environment for clients, animals, and staff.
- Demonstrate ethical behavior consistent with state laws and regulations.
- Effectively communicate with the veterinary health care team and clients.
- Illustrate preparedness for taking the Veterinary Technology National Licensing Exam (VTNE).

CLASSROOM

Confidentiality

Students may be exposed to information regarding people's pets, work, and life situations. Students must agree to keep this information confidential. Violations of confidentiality may result in the student being charged with violating the Student Code of Conduct.

Reference Materials

The Veterinary Technology faculty has selected textbooks that enhance the curriculum and are considered integral to the learning process. Each course syllabus lists the required textbooks and assigned readings for that course. The student is expected to complete the reading assignments before the scheduled class time and presentation of the material.

Clinical and Laboratory Environments

In addition to the college Dress Code policy in the Student Handbook, the students are responsible for knowing and adhering to the additional lab safety criteria listed below. Violations of these standards may result in a Code of Conduct Violation.

- Students must be supervised in the laboratory setting by Carrington College faculty.
- The site supervisor must supervise students in the clinical/externship setting.
- The application of cosmetics or lip gloss is prohibited in the laboratory setting.
- Chewing gum is prohibited in the lab settings.
- Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) must be worn. This may include barrier gowns, goggles, gloves, masks, protective lead shields, and gloves.
- Immediate disposal of all needles, broken glass, or tubes must be performed in a puncture-proof container (red biohazard).
- Students are expected to participate in laboratory cleanliness; cleaning of non-disposable supplies and equipment for reuse must be completed at the end of the lab.
- Floors must be swept or vacuumed and mopped with disinfectant at the end of the lab.
- Any laundry used must be placed into the appropriate container: surgical laundry must be kept separate from cage towels or blankets.
- Any cage or run used must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected at the end of the lab.
- All work surfaces must be disinfected with a hospital-grade disinfectant and allowed to dry.
- Animals participating in the lab must be marked with a completed cage card and entered into the Animal Use Log.
- All dogs and cats participating in the lab must be vaccinated for rabies, as state and federal regulations require.
- Medical records must be maintained in accordance with professional standards; students are responsible for the completion and maintenance of medical records.
- Safe and professional behavior is defined as maintaining a professional environment similar to that you will encounter in the field.

ANIMAL USE POLICY

To provide students with the best educational experience possible, there are times when live animals must be used to gain the necessary practical experience. To accomplish these goals, companion animals belonging to students and staff are used in learning activities.

Whenever possible, animals needing appropriate clinical procedures will be used to demonstrate appropriate skills or for teaching purposes. For example, animals needing to be neutered may be scheduled for surgical nursing and anesthesia labs. An animal with an ear infection may be scheduled for a lab to demonstrate ear smears, otoscopic exams, and ear flushing techniques. Students or staff may volunteer their animals to be used in other teaching situations when this is not practical or possible. In exchange for volunteering, animals may receive a complete physical examination, vaccinations, and other necessary medical tests or procedures at no cost to the owner.

Carrington College does not maintain full pharmacies, nor do we have emergency or nursing staff. The College strives to prevent interference with the ordinary business activities of local veterinary hospitals (many of which provide students with excellent clinical teaching opportunities). As such, the College does not maintain a full-service veterinary practice or provide veterinary care to animals outside of teaching situations.

Student and staff animal owners are encouraged to develop a relationship with a local veterinary practice where their animals may receive complete veterinary care.

1. Animals used must belong to Carrington College students or faculty.
 - a. An animal belonging to family members or friends may be used but must be "adopted" by the VT student for that day.
 - b. Service Animals may not be used as patients.
2. Animals used are for an assigned lab or required checkoffs unless a prior arrangement has been made.
3. Animals must be healthy and show no signs of illness.
4. Animals must not be aggressive or have a history of biting someone in the last two weeks.
5. All animals must have proof of current rabies vaccination (see 'rabies policy' later in this handbook for hold periods).
 - a. If proof is not provided, the animal must receive a rabies vaccine at the veterinarian's discretion before any procedures are done.
6. No animal younger than four months (16 weeks) old may be used for any teaching procedure.
 - a. Animals younger than four months old may be used for teaching a clinically indicated procedure at the veterinarian's discretion. This must be prearranged with the veterinarian.
 - i. Animals younger than four months old must be carried in a carrier. Don't walk them on the ground.
7. An animal may not be used more than once every seven days.
8. Maximum venipunctures/injections per animal 3x per day. This does not include rabies vaccination if needed.
9. Full x-rays are taken per animal - 6 exposures per day and up to 24 total exposures in 2 years.
10. All animals must be on a leash or in a carrier.

11. While on campus, the animal must be housed individually under appropriate veterinary caging, and all leashes removed.
12. All cage cards must include:
 - a. Date
 - b. Animal's name
 - c. Owner's name
 - d. Owner contact information
 - e. Signalment of the animal
 - f. Description of the animal
 - g. Animal's weight
 - h. Reason for visit
 - i. Instructor
13. Students will follow campus-specific protocols for walking dogs outside. Always take a poop bag for waste disposal.
14. Animals are not allowed to stay overnight.

Record Keeping

1. For each visit, You must enter each animal in the Animal Use Log.
 - a. The animal's visit is called "Clinical" if it has a medical benefit to the animal. This includes spaying/neutering, dental procedures, pre-op visits, vaccines, bloodwork, ear cleanings, and anal gland expressions.
 - b. The animal's visit is called "Teaching" if it is for teaching purposes only. This includes animal restraint, behavior, radiology, injection, and venipuncture.
2. You must have a signed consent form for each animal for each visit.
3. The first of each entry on the chronological sheet should begin with:
 - a. Date
 - b. Chief Complaint (CC) – the reason for a visit
 - c. Animal's weight
4. All procedures must be written on a chronological sheet with the student's initials who performed them.
5. After all procedures are completed, all students in the group must sign and initial at the end of the entry.
6. An instructor must sign off each entry.
7. Please keep the medical record as orderly as possible.

What Do You Do When You Bring an Animal into the Lab?

All team members are responsible for these tasks.

1. Put the animal in an appropriately sized cage.
2. Remove any leashes.
3. Make a cage card.
4. Write the animal on the whiteboard or other tracking mechanism.
5. Log them into the Animal Use Log.
6. Obtain their medical chart.
7. Ensure the Rabies vaccination is current, and there is documentation (rabies certificate, receipt), especially for new patients.

8. Ensure the owner signs the consent form and files it in the chart.
9. Begin your entry for that visit (see #4 above).
10. Ensure all procedures have been logged and initialed by the students who performed them.
11. After the visit, ensure all students have signed and initialed the entry.
12. Make sure an instructor has signed the medical record. DO NOT file it away without instructor approval.
13. Clean up.

AGGRESSIVE ANIMAL POLICY

Handling animals for veterinary procedures includes inherent risks and concerns for human safety. There are, however, additional concerns for the safety of students who may not yet have developed proficiency in safe animal handling practices. Therefore, it is the general policy that students should not directly participate in handling animals that exhibit aggressive or threatening behaviors.

The procedures performed with animals in the teaching laboratories at Carrington College are typically elective. Aggressive animals may be dismissed from a laboratory with no adverse effect on the animal. Upon verification that an animal is aggressive, a program faculty member will place the animal in a kennel and label them as aggressive until it is picked up by the owner and removed from campus. In case of injury to a student, including bites and scratches that result in broken skin, students will receive first aid at the campus and additional treatment at a medical facility if necessary. As the Injury Protocol indicates, the incident will also be reported immediately to Animal Services. This is communicated to pet owners during drop-off via the Procedure Consent Form.

On-Campus Animal Resources

Aggressive behaviors in dogs include lunging, snapping, and biting. Threatening behaviors include freezing, stiffening, staring, snarling, or growling. Cats' aggressive behaviors include biting and scratching while threatening behaviors include crouching with ears held back, baring teeth, and hissing. Dogs or cats that display these behaviors in their cages shall remain in their cage if a dog or cat displays these behaviors while out of its cage, an instructor will promptly return the animal to its cage. The cage will be marked as aggressive, and the animal will remain in it until the owner picks it up and removes it from campus.

Off-Campus Animal Resources

Due to their size, horses are potentially dangerous if they are untrained or fearful. Horses that stomp their feet, fidget, pull against the lead rope, or attempt to bolt should not be handled by students.

However, when sedated or tranquilized, such horses may become tractable and suitable for student handling. The use of such animals will be at the discretion of the supervising faculty member, the attending veterinarian, and the equine professional who provides the horses for the laboratory. Actual aggressive horse behaviors include biting, kicking, rearing, and striking. If any horse displays such behaviors, students will immediately exit the area, and the horse will be dismissed from the laboratory.

Cattle are handled with mechanical chutes or stanchions as a requirement by the AVMA. The movement of cattle through corrals and into restraint devices will be performed only by experienced faculty and the professional handlers at the livestock facility when indicated in the Memorandum of Understanding with the off-site facility. Students will not have exposure to unrestrained cattle for safety purposes. Cattle that are intractable while restrained may still pose a threat to students attempting to perform laboratory procedures and will be dismissed.

STUDENT HAZARDS ADVISEMENT

Working with animals and in the veterinary medical setting is associated with some risks. The first step in preventing injury is to identify potential hazards.

Potential injuries in the veterinary workplace include but are not limited to:

- **Scratches:** Dogs and cats may scratch to escape. The claws of birds and reptiles can be incredibly sharp. The rear nails of cats are especially harmful. Deep scratches may become infected if not properly cleaned.
- **Bite wounds:** Dog bite wounds are often associated with crushing and tearing injuries. Severe bites may cause permanent damage to tendons. Cat bite wounds are often associated with infection. Cat bite wounds to the hand often require antibiotic therapy and may require surgery. Small mammals: rats, mice, rabbits, etc. These bites are painful but rarely cause serious injury. Large parrots: parrots, macaws, cockatoos, etc. Powerful beaks can break fingers! Reptiles: snakes and lizard bites are also prone to infection.
- **Rope burns:** Rope leashes if misused, may cause rope burns.
- **Kicks:** Horses can seriously injure or even kill a person with a well-aimed kick. Horses kick directly behind them with their rear feet and can rear up and strike with their front feet. Cattle kick to the side may cause bruising or severe injury.
- **Head butting:** Dogs may head butt, breaking the unwary technician's nose. Cattle may head butt, even when restrained, and may injure handlers. Sheep and goats also head butt and may cause injury, especially if they have horns.
- **Stock and stanchions:** These mechanical devices are used to control cattle. Improper use could lead to crushing injuries.
- **Back Injury:** A large part of a veterinary technician's daily job involves heavy lifting. Improper lifting of large dogs, unconscious animals, and heavy sacks of food may result in back injury. These injuries can result in permanent pain and disability. Most such injuries can be prevented by practicing safe lifting techniques and asking for help when needed.
- **Radiation:** Scatter radiation from the x-ray machine, over time, may cause tissue damage. Sensitive tissues include the eye's lens, thyroid gland, reproductive tissues, the unborn fetus, and skin. Protective apparel is provided to protect you from scatter radiation. X-ray dosimetry badges are provided to monitor the radiation you have been exposed to. Exposure of any part of your body to the direct beam of X-rays is much more dangerous and is never to be done.
- **Anesthetic waste gases:** Exposure to anesthesia waste gases may cause liver damage over a prolonged period (years). Exposure to anesthesia waste gases may harm the unborn fetus. Proper equipment maintenance, leak checks, and scavenging of waste gases reduce exposures and are considered essential in the veterinary workplace.

- Toxic chemicals: Cleaners, solvents, and some medications used in veterinary medicine are toxic and teratogenic (capable of causing congenital disabilities). Please refer to the manufacturer's instructions for properly preparing and handling these chemicals. Knowledge of the hazards of each chemical is required to work safely. Protective apparel, including gloves and eye protection, should be used when working with concentrates of bleach or other toxic chemicals.
- Zoonotic Disease: Animals may carry diseases that are contagious to people. The most serious of these is rabies. All mammals are capable of carrying the rabies virus. The most common human exposure in California is from wild cats and bats. We recommend that veterinary personnel who work with feral cats and wildlife be immunized for rabies. Rabies vaccines are available through your physician. Other possible zoonotic diseases include ringworm, leptospirosis, cat-scratch fever, giardia, and brucellosis.
- Human blood-borne pathogens: Care must be taken to avoid contact with another person's blood, tissues, or body fluids, such as when a co-worker is injured. Human blood can be a source of serious viruses, including HIV and Hepatitis.
- Needle sticks: Needle sticks can result in painful injuries and local infection. Fortunately, only humans and other primates can carry HIV and Hepatitis, so needle sticks are usually not as serious of concern in veterinary medicine as in human medicine.
- Noise: Working in kennels or some livestock areas can damage hearing. If noise levels are high, ear protection such as ear plugs or headphones may be necessary.

This is only a brief list of some of the potential hazards of the veterinary medical field. Please remember that no such list can include absolutely every possible risk. Your best protection is following instructions, exercising caution, and using common sense to avoid injury.

Injury Protocol

Despite our best efforts, accidents do happen. If you are injured, here you should do:

- Please notify the instructor or site supervisor of the injury as soon as possible.
- Immediately notify the VT Program Director.
- If the injury requires medical attention, you can just use an urgent care center contracted by the College. If you prefer, you can contact your physician. If at a clinical site and you are unable to use the urgent care or do not have a personal physician, seek treatment at a nearby medical facility.
- Submit copies of the bill to the VT Program Director. The College will investigate the incident for possible reimbursement.
- Complete a Student Injury Report and submit it to the VT Program Director.

RABIES POLICY

Purpose

To inform students of the rabies disease, the health risks associated with participation in the program, and the safety benefits of vaccination.

Introduction

Rabies is a fatal but preventable disease. Rabies in humans can be prevented either by eliminating exposures to rabid animals or by providing exposed persons with prompt local treatment of wounds combined with appropriate postexposure prophylaxis (including both passive antibody administration and active immunization with cell culture vaccines). In addition, pre-exposure vaccination should be offered to high-risk groups, such as veterinarians, animal handlers, and certain laboratory workers.

Rabies attack the central nervous system in mammals, including humans. The virus often occurs in wild animals (e.g., bats, raccoons, skunks, foxes, etc.) but can occur among domestic animals and livestock. The virus is only found in mammals; reptiles, birds, and fish are not carriers of the disease.

Rabies can be transmitted through direct contact with an infected animal's saliva or cerebrospinal (CSP) fluid. The virus is not transmitted via blood, urine, or feces. The most common form of transition is from a bite; however, it is still possible to get the virus from non-bite exposures (via open areas such as mouth, eyes, nose, skin abrasions, open wounds, etc.). For more information on infectious and non-infectious sources, refer to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) website on rabies.

High-risk professions, such as veterinary medicine, increase the likelihood of exposure to the rabies virus. Several preventive measures include avoiding direct contact with wildlife, vaccinating pets, and keeping pets under direct supervision and control to monitor contact with other animals; however, working in veterinary medicine increases the exposure and risk of encountering an infected animal.

Additional Authority

American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) Committee on Veterinary Technician Education (CVTEA) (Accreditation Policies and Procedures Manual: Standard 4e and Appendix A: Statement on Safety).

Audience

Veterinary Technology students and clinical partners

Policy Statement

Effective 8/19/2022, Carrington College requires applicants for the Veterinary Technology Program to provide proof of two-dose series of pre-exposure rabies vaccine before starting courses.

Definitions

Fully vaccinated animals- According to the CDC, Animals have been held for twenty-eight (28) days after their first rabies vaccine to allow for seroconversion. Animals previously vaccinated against rabies are considered fully vaccinated immediately after their booster vaccine is given if on schedule.

Fully vaccinated students- People are considered fully vaccinated after they have completed their two-dose series of pre-exposure rabies.

Mitigation Plan

The purpose of this plan is to decrease the chance of exposure of unvaccinated students to rabies. Unvaccinated students will not handle animals with unvaccinated or unknown vaccination histories.

All students must meet the Veterinary Technology Student Essential Skills List set forth by the AVMA in order to be eligible for graduation from the program. Carrington College cannot guarantee that a campus learning activity or clinical/externship site will accept an unvaccinated student if a student cannot obtain the required vaccinations. Off-campus learning activities and clinical/externship sites have a right to refuse or terminate student(s) who do not comply with their facility's requirements.

Vaccination of Animals

1. The program maintains documentation of rabies vaccination status and holding periods (post-vaccination and unvaccinated) of animal resources (cats, dogs, horses, food, and fiber species), including faculty and student-sourced animals. The program maintains documentation of the hold/ observation period for vaccinated animals (dogs, cats, ferrets, and livestock) exposed to rabies.
 - The documentation will be stored digitally in the animals' medical records by the program for a minimum of five (5) years.
2. Hold/seroconversion period post rabies vaccination
 - Unvaccinated students will not handle unvaccinated animals (cats, dogs, horses, food, and fiber species) before the required hold period outlined below ends.
 - The post-rabies vaccination hold period is defined as twenty-eight days per the CDC guidelines.
3. Hold/observation period for vaccinated animals (dogs, cats, ferrets, and livestock) exposed to rabies
 - Unvaccinated students will not handle vaccinated animals (dogs, cats, ferrets, and livestock) exposed to rabies prior to the end of the required hold period outlined below.
 - The hold/observation period for vaccinated animals (dogs, cats, ferrets, and livestock) exposed to rabies is defined as forty-five days per the Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control 2016.
 - Dogs, cats, ferrets, and livestock current on rabies vaccination with an approved USDA- licensed vaccine should be given a booster vaccination immediately after rabies exposure and follow this hold/observe period.

Animal sources, off campus learning activities and clinical/externship sites

1. All active off-campus learning activities and clinical/externship sites have been notified of the Rabies Policy and the timelines for holding unvaccinated animals.
2. Unvaccinated students:
 - a. will not handle unvaccinated animals (cats, dogs, horses, food and fiber species) prior to the end of the required hold period.
 - b. will not handle vaccinated animals (cats, dogs, ferrets, and livestock) exposed to rabies prior to the end of the required hold period.
3. The following link from the CDC outlines the rabies vaccine's availability and any cost assistance (if applicable).
<https://www.cdc.gov/rabies/resources/availability.html>

SKILL COMPETENCY

Veterinary Technology students are required to demonstrate competency for the entire Veterinary Technology Student Essential Skills List set forth by the AVMA in order to be eligible to graduate. The skill competency assessments have been incorporated into the program to ensure that students have achieved the skill and knowledge base required for the complex role of a veterinary technician. The program maintains documentation of the skill competency assessments and student performance. Students may not progress to term five (externship) unless these competencies have been completed (See Progression Requirements in the Academic Catalog).

Carrington College recognizes that the Veterinary Technology program is intellectually, mentally, and physically challenging. Students seeking assistance with accommodation requests during the admission process or after enrollment can contact Student Affairs at ADA@carrington.edu.

OFF CAMPUS EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCES

Clinical and Externship Courses

Clinical and externship education is an integral part of the educational experience of the VT student. Patient safety is of utmost concern to faculty, staff, and clinical partners. While in the clinical setting, students are responsible for their professional conduct and the care they provide to patients. Impairment of cognition related to drugs, alcohol, or lack of sleep jeopardizes patient safety. Violating the Carrington College Code of Conduct standards may result in dismissal from the clinical site, failure of that course, dismissal from the program, and a code of conduct violation (see Code of Conduct in the Student Handbook).

Each clinical and externship course has its own specific course learning outcomes and objectives. The overall objective for clinical and externship courses remains the successful application and integration of knowledge and skills acquired in the classroom and lab to a hands-on patient situation. The clinical and externship course learning outcomes are published to the students in the course syllabus.

Students are expected to discuss the course learning outcomes and objectives of that clinical/externship course with the site supervisor. They should develop a plan that provides the student the opportunity to successfully demonstrate those course learning outcomes/objectives. If the student is unable to meet those course learning outcomes and objectives, the student must meet with their Program Director to determine what options are available.

The student achievement of the course learning outcomes and objectives cannot be waived; however, reasonable efforts may be made to accommodate the student's needs. In collaboration with the student, the instructor may develop an alternative plan in writing how the course learning outcomes and objectives may be safely and successfully completed. In the event that such accommodations cannot be made, and the course learning outcomes and objectives cannot be reasonably met, the Program Director may issue a grade of 'Incomplete' for the course. The rescheduling of a clinical/externship course affects program progression and is contingent upon site resources.

OFF CAMPUS LEARNING ACTIVITIES (FIELD TRIPS)

The Veterinary Technology program utilizes off-site facilities scattered throughout the municipal area to complete skill competencies outlined in the Veterinary Technology Student Essential Skills List set forth by the AVMA. The student assumes the responsibility for transportation, meals, and other necessary expenditures. The program makes all efforts to schedule field trips well in advance and notify students as soon as the arrangements are confirmed. If students cannot participate in the field trip, it is their responsibility to notify the faculty in advance of the field trip to arrange for the completion of the skill competencies scheduled to be completed that day.

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE REGULATIONS

The State of California requires any person who handles or distributes controlled substances to hold one of the following:

1. A valid California Veterinary Assistant Controlled Substances Permit (VASCP).
 - a. This permit requires a criminal background check. The results of which may negatively impact an individual's ability to obtain this permit.
2. A valid Registered Veterinary Technician (RVT) license
 - a. This license requires a criminal background check and a passing score on the VTNE. The results of which may negatively impact an individual's ability to obtain this license.
3. A valid Veterinary Medical license.
 - a. This license requires a criminal background check, a DVM degree, and a passing score on the NAVLE.