STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY CANTON, NEW YORK



COURSE OUTLINE

VSCT 102 – COMPANION ANIMAL BEHAVIOR

Prepared By: Mary O'Horo Loomis, DVM Tony Beane, DVM

- **A. TITLE**: Companion Animal Behavior
- B. COURSE NUMBER: VSCT 102
- C. CREDIT HOURS: 2
- **D.** WRITING INTENSIVE COURSE: No
- E. COURSE LENGTH: 15 weeks
- F. <u>SEMESTER(S) OFFERED</u>: Spring

G. HOURS OF LECTURE, LABORATORY, RECITATION, TUTORIAL, ACTIVITY:

2 lecture hours per week

H. CATALOG DESCRIPTION:

This course is designed to help veterinary technicians gain insight and understanding into normal animal behavior. Emphasis is on analyzing problem behavior, preventative counseling, taking a behavioral history and client education of common canine and feline behavioral problems. In addition, avian and equine behavioral issues will also be discussed.

I. PRE-REQUISITES/CO-REQUISITES:

a. Pre-requisite(s): VSCT 203 Small Animal Medicine and Therapeutic Techniques and VSCT 204 Large Animal Medicine and Therapeutic Techniques.

b. Co-requisite(s): none

J. GOALS (STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES):

By the end of this course, the student will be able to:

Course Objective	Institutional SLO
a. Describe aspects of normal social behavior and	
identify socialization periods	3. Prof. Competence
b. List and describe the most common behavioral complaints of companion animals, exotic animals and horses.	3. Prof. Competence
c. Describe methods of behavioral assessment in	1. Communication
animals.	2. Crit. Thinking
	3. Prof. Competence
d. Identify and explain treatment options, including	1. Communication
behavior modification techniques and drug therapy.	2. Crit. Thinking
	3. Prof. Competence
e. Explain the role of the veterinary technician in	1. Communication
behavior modification services.	2.Crit. Thinking
	3. Prof. Competence

- **K. TEXTS:** Workbook: Companion Animal Behavior Note Packet
- L. REFERENCES: none
- M. **EQUIPMENT:** none
- N. GRADING METHOD: A-F

O. MEASUREMENT CRITERIA/METHODS:

Exams

P. <u>DETAILED COURSE OUTLINE</u>:

- I. Introduction and the importance of behavioral study in veterinary practice.
 - A. Veterinary hospitals and animal behavior
 - B. Staff interaction
- II. Normal Canine Behavior
 - A. Domestication
 - B. Senses and Normal Behaviors
 - C. Canine Genetics
 - D. Proactive Behavior Assessment
- III. Canine Behavior Problems and modifications
 - A. Aggression
 - B. Elimination
 - C. Destructive
 - D. Separation Anxiety
 - E. Phobias
 - F. Compulsive Behavior
 - G. Introducing new pets to households
- IV. Pharmacology and drugs used in behavior modification
- V. Temperament Testing
- VI. Normal Feline Behavior
 - A. Domestication
 - B. Senses and Normal Behaviors
- VII. Feline Behavioral Problems
 - A. Aggression
 - B. House Soiling
- VIII. Normal Equine Behaviors
- IX. Equine Behavioral Problems
 - A. Vices
 - B. Foal Rejection
 - C. Aggression
 - D. Phobias
 - E. Imprinting
- X. Behavior problems in avian patients
- XI. Behavior Modification Services & the Technicians Role

Q. LABORATORY OUTLINE: NA