



DoveLewis[®]

Veterinary Emergency & Specialty Hospital

February 1, 2024

Exotic Animal Emergencies & Critical Care

DoveLewis Exotics Veterinarian

Kelly Flaminio, DVM



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Virtual Attendee FAQ's

Do I need to create my own Zoom account to attend?

No. You can access the webinar through the link in your confirmation email. Click the link that says, "Click Here to Join" at the time of the lecture.

Is there someone to help if I have trouble accessing the lecture?

Yes. Please reach us at contact@dovelewis.org if you're experiencing difficulties joining the meeting. During the lecture, you can use the "Raise Hand" function and someone will be able to help you.

Is attendance tracked?

Yes. As you register for the Zoom meeting, you will be asked to enter your information. Attendance is tracked for CE records.

Will I be able to ask questions?

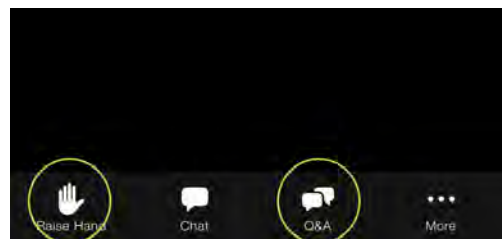
Yes. If you have questions during the lecture, please use the Q&A function to submit your question. We will save questions for the end of the lecture.

Will I be able to talk?

No. All attendees will be in listen-only mode. If you have a question or need help, the Q&A or Raise Hand function.

Will the presenter or other attendees be able to see me?

No. All attendees will only have the capability to listen to the presenter.



How will I get my certificate?

You must register by using the Zoom link to prove attendance. You will receive an emailed certificate of attendance within one business day after the event.

Can I record the lecture?

No. The lecture will only be recorded by DoveLewis, and will likely be available on atdove.org at a later date.

For more support, please email contact@dovelewis.org



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DoveLewis Veterinary Emergency & Specialty Hospital
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Elevated Exotics Care, Tailored for Your Patients

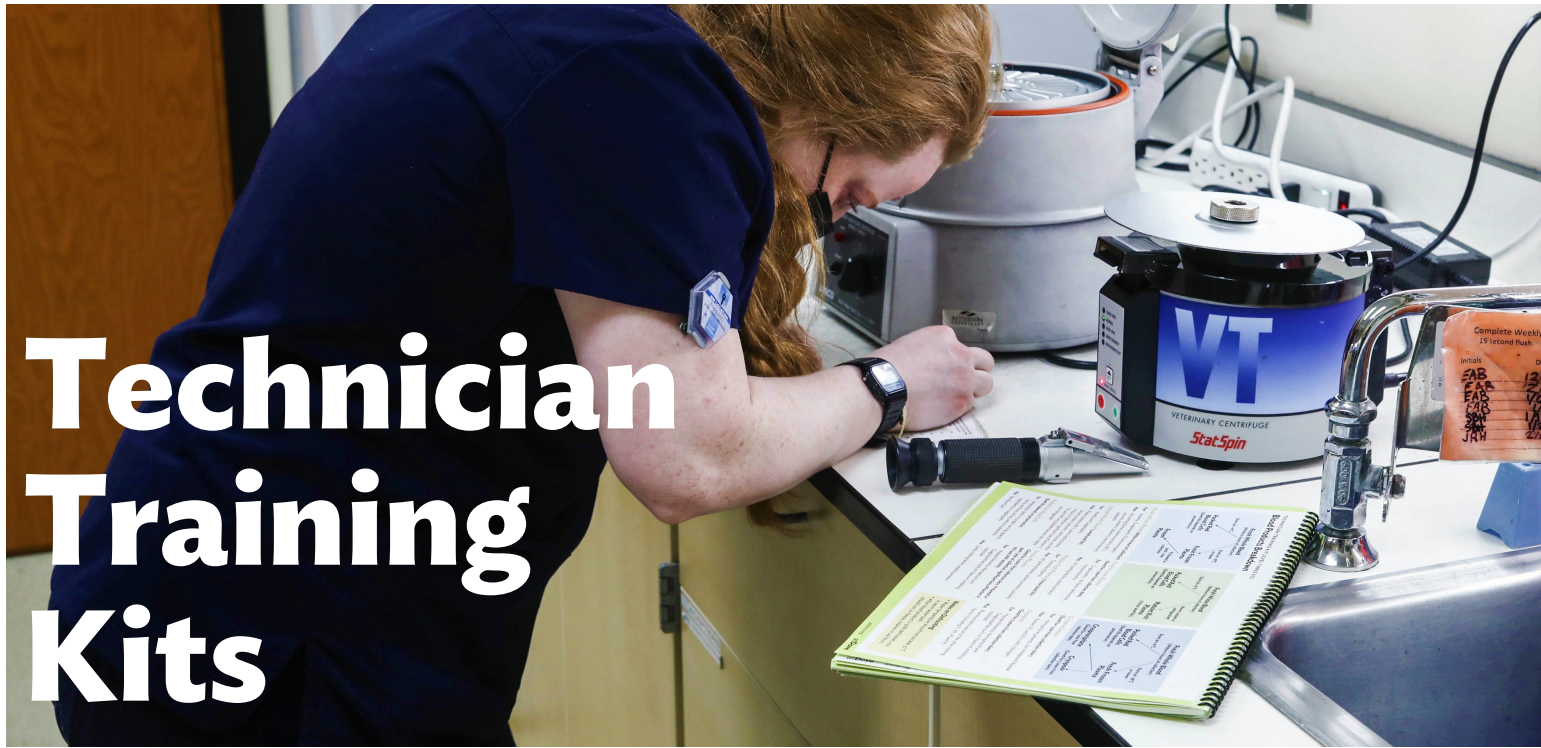
DoveLewis Exotics Care is growing with the addition of Dr. Kailyn (EB) McKibben, furthering our commitment to addressing emergent and urgent exotic care needs.

Sunday - Friday availability starting February 19

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Veterinary Emergency & Specialty Hospital



A history of trust. 24/7.

A photograph of a female technician with long red hair, wearing a dark blue lab coat and safety glasses, leaning over a lab bench. She is looking down at a small object in her hands. On the bench, there is a large white centrifuge with 'VT' and 'ScatSpin' branding, a spiral-bound notebook with a flowchart, a metal faucet, and other lab equipment. The background shows a typical laboratory setting with various machines and cables.

Technician Training Kits

Organize onboarding or supplement professional development with workbooks containing skills checklists, a comprehensive exam, and on-the-floor tools.

What's Inside?

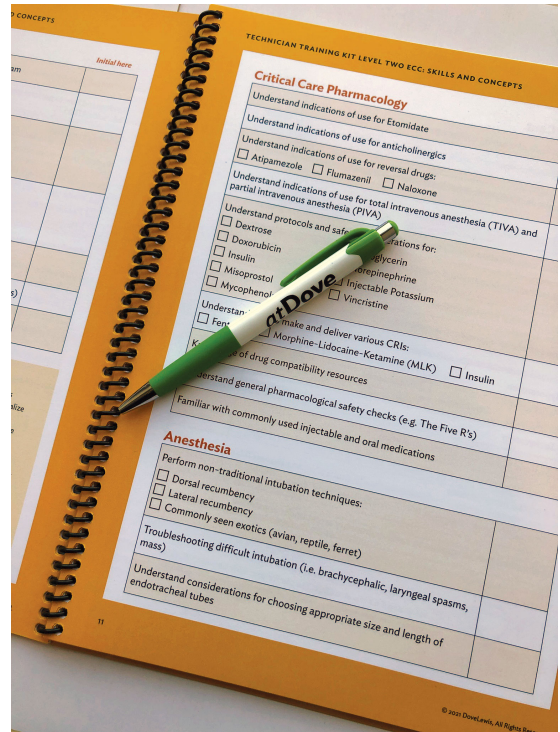
- Available in General Practice or Emergency & Critical Care
- 10+ pages of skill checklists
- Technician tips for equipment and procedures
- Comprehension exams
- Manager support and feedback guides
- On-the-floor resources for quick reference and study
- Certificates of completion

Critical Care Management of the Exotic Patient: Reference Table

NORMAL VALUES SPECIAL SPECIES							
SPECIES	HEART RATE (PER MINUTE)	RESPIRATORY RATE	BODY TEMP. (°F)	AVG. WEIGHT (GRAMS)	GESTATION/ INCUBATION (DAYS)	LITTER/ CLUTCH SIZE	LIFESPAN (YEARS)
Amazon Parrot	300-600	15-45	102.1	200-600	24-29	3-4	40-60
Chickadee	140-250	15-30	105-109.4	1500-4000	20-21	10-15	2-5
Chinchilla	200-340	40-80	94-100	400-800	100-120	1-4	10-15
Fennec	180-400	33-40	100-104	800-2000	62-64	4-10	5-10
Gerbil	260-450	70-120	98.6-102	65-130	20-30	3-7	2-5
Guanaco Pig	130-380	43-104	99-103.7	300-1800	59-72	5-10	1-5
Hamster	250-350	35-135	98.6-102	85-150	15-18	1-3	4-12
Healinghog	400-500	30-50	98-98.6	270-700	34-37	19	4-13
Mouse	300-500	60-200	97.7-100.4	20-35	18-21	4-12	1-5
Parakeet	>250	40-75	102.1	1000-5000	22-25	12-15	6-10
Rabbit	170-275	30-60	101.3-104	200-500	31-33	4-8	4-14
Rat	220-450	70-115	98.6-102	200-500	21-24	1-4	2-5
Sugar Glider	300-350	16-40	94.6-97.3	800-1600	15-17	8	10-15

Values in table represent from Capen et al., Exotic Animal Formulary, 5th Edition

Technician Terminology	
A17	Amplifier An electronic circuit that increases the amplitude of an input signal. Amplifiers are used in a wide variety of applications, including audio amplification, radio frequency amplification, and signal processing.
A20	Antenna A device that converts electrical energy into electromagnetic waves or vice versa. Antennas are used in a wide variety of applications, including radio communication, radar, and satellite communication.
A23	Attenuation The reduction in the amplitude of a signal as it travels through a medium. Attenuation can be caused by a variety of factors, including resistance, inductance, and capacitance.
A26	Bandwidth The range of frequencies that a system can handle. Bandwidth is a measure of the capacity of a system to transmit information.
A29	Baud A unit of measurement for the rate of data transmission. One baud is equal to one signal change per second.
A32	Bit A unit of measurement for digital information. A bit is the smallest unit of data that can be stored or transmitted.
A35	Byte A unit of measurement for digital information. A byte is equal to eight bits.
B10	Capacitor A passive electronic component that stores electrical energy in an electric field. Capacitors are used in a wide variety of applications, including power supply filtering, signal coupling, and timing circuits.
B13	Conductor A material that allows the flow of electric current. Conductors are used in a wide variety of applications, including wiring, circuit boards, and power lines.
B16	Current The flow of electric charge through a conductor. Current is measured in amperes (A).
B19	Decibel A unit of measurement for the power level of a signal. Decibels are used to measure the gain or loss of a signal in a system.
B22	Diode A passive electronic component that allows current to flow in one direction but blocks it in the other direction. Diodes are used in a wide variety of applications, including rectification, signal switching, and voltage regulation.
B25	Inductor A passive electronic component that stores energy in a magnetic field. Inductors are used in a wide variety of applications, including power supply filtering, signal coupling, and timing circuits.
B28	Insulator A material that does not allow the flow of electric current. Insulators are used in a wide variety of applications, including wiring, circuit boards, and power lines.
B31	Resistor A passive electronic component that opposes the flow of electric current. Resistors are used in a wide variety of applications, including power supply filtering, signal coupling, and timing circuits.
B34	Semiconductor A material that has properties between a conductor and an insulator. Semiconductors are used in a wide variety of applications, including transistors, diodes, and integrated circuits.
B37	Transistor A semiconductor device that can amplify or switch electronic signals. Transistors are used in a wide variety of applications, including amplification, signal switching, and digital logic.
B40	Voltage The electrical potential difference between two points. Voltage is measured in volts (V).
B43	Watt A unit of measurement for power. Watts are used to measure the rate at which energy is transferred.
C10	AC (Alternating Current) A type of electric current that periodically reverses direction. AC is the standard form of electrical power delivered to homes and businesses.
C13	DC (Direct Current) A type of electric current that flows in only one direction. DC is used in a wide variety of applications, including batteries, power supplies, and electronic devices.
C16	Ground A reference point in an electrical circuit, often the point of zero potential. Ground is used to provide a common reference point for all components in a circuit.
C19	Short circuit A fault in an electrical circuit that allows a large amount of current to flow. Short circuits can be caused by a variety of factors, including loose wires, damaged insulation, and faulty components.
C22	Open circuit A fault in an electrical circuit that prevents current from flowing. Open circuits can be caused by a variety of factors, including broken wires, loose connections, and faulty components.
C25	Overload A condition in which a circuit is carrying more current than it is designed to handle. Overloads can cause overheating, damage to components, and even fires.
C28	Underload A condition in which a circuit is carrying less current than it is designed to handle. Underloads can cause inefficient operation and may indicate a problem with the load or the circuit.
C31	Surge A sudden increase in voltage or current. Surges can be caused by a variety of factors, including lightning, switching inductive loads, and faulty components.
C34	Spikes Short, high-voltage pulses that can damage electronic components. Spikes can be caused by a variety of factors, including lightning, switching inductive loads, and faulty components.
C37	Transient A short-duration signal or event. Transients can be caused by a variety of factors, including switching, lightning, and mechanical vibrations.
C40	Steady state A condition in which a system has reached a constant state and is no longer changing. Steady state is often used to describe the operation of a system after it has been powered on for a long time.
C43	Stable A condition in which a system is able to maintain its state over time. Stable systems are able to resist disturbances and return to their original state after a disturbance.
C46	Unstable A condition in which a system is unable to maintain its state over time. Unstable systems will eventually diverge from their original state after a disturbance.
C49	Resonance A condition in which a system oscillates with a much larger amplitude than it would otherwise. Resonance can be caused by a variety of factors, including external forces and feedback loops.
C52	Impedance A measure of the opposition to the flow of alternating current. Impedance is a complex quantity that takes into account both resistance and reactance.
C55	Reactance A measure of the opposition to the flow of alternating current that is caused by inductance or capacitance. Reactance is a complex quantity that is out of phase with the voltage.
C58	Inductive reactance A type of reactance that is caused by inductance. Inductive reactance is proportional to the frequency of the alternating current.
C61	Capacitive reactance A type of reactance that is caused by capacitance. Capacitive reactance is inversely proportional to the frequency of the alternating current.
C64	Power factor A measure of the efficiency of power transfer in an AC system. Power factor is the ratio of real power to complex power.
C67	Real power The power that is actually used by a load to do work. Real power is measured in watts (W).
C70	Complex power The total power in an AC system, including both real power and reactive power. Complex power is measured in volt-amperes (VA).
C73	Reactive power The power that is stored in and released by inductive and capacitive loads. Reactive power is measured in volt-amperes reactive (VAR).
C76	Power loss The power that is dissipated as heat or other forms of energy in a system. Power loss is a measure of the efficiency of a system.
C79	Efficiency A measure of the ratio of useful output power to total input power. Efficiency is a measure of how well a system converts input power into useful output power.
C82	Loss The power that is dissipated or otherwise lost in a system. Losses can be caused by a variety of factors, including resistance, inductance, and capacitance.
C85	Gain A measure of the increase in amplitude or power of a signal. Gain is often used to describe the performance of amplifiers and other active devices.
C88	Attenuation A measure of the decrease in amplitude or power of a signal. Attenuation is often used to describe the loss of signal strength in a system.
C91	Bandwidth The range of frequencies that a system can handle. Bandwidth is a measure of the capacity of a system to transmit information.
C94	Frequency The number of cycles of a periodic signal that occur in one second. Frequency is measured in hertz (Hz).
C97	Wavelength The distance between two consecutive peaks or troughs of a periodic signal. Wavelength is measured in meters (m).
C100	Period The time interval between two consecutive peaks or troughs of a periodic signal. Period is measured in seconds (s).
C103	Phase A measure of the position of a point on a periodic wave. Phase is often used to describe the timing of signals in a system.
C106	Amplitude The maximum value of a periodic signal. Amplitude is a measure of the strength of a signal.
C109	Modulation The process of varying a carrier signal in order to transmit information. Modulation is used in a wide variety of applications, including radio communication and data transmission.
C112	Demodulation The process of extracting the original information from a modulated signal. Demodulation is used in a wide variety of applications, including radio communication and data transmission.
C115	Encoding The process of converting data into a format that can be transmitted over a communication channel. Encoding is used in a wide variety of applications, including data storage and network communication.
C118	Decoding The process of converting data from a format that was transmitted over a communication channel back into its original form. Decoding is used in a wide variety of applications, including data storage and network communication.
C121	Compression The process of reducing the size of a file or data stream. Compression is used in a wide variety of applications, including data storage and network communication.
C124	Decompression The process of increasing the size of a file or data stream. Decompression is used in a wide variety of applications, including data storage and network communication.
C127	Encryption The process of converting data into a secret code so that it can be transmitted securely. Encryption is used in a wide variety of applications, including data storage and network communication.
C130	Decryption The process of converting data from a secret code back into its original form. Decryption is used in a wide variety of applications, including data storage and network communication.
C133	Authentication The process of verifying the identity of a user or system. Authentication is used in a wide variety of applications, including network security and data access control.
C136	Authorization The process of granting or denying access to a resource. Authorization is used in a wide variety of applications, including network security and data access control.
C139	Accounting The process of tracking and recording the use of a resource. Accounting is used in a wide variety of applications, including network security and data access control.
C142	Audit The process of checking for errors or irregularities in a system. Audits are used in a wide variety of applications, including network security and data access control.
C145	Compliance The process of ensuring that a system meets a set of requirements. Compliance is used in a wide variety of applications, including network security and data access control.
C148	Configuration The process of setting up a system to meet specific requirements. Configuration is used in a wide variety of applications, including network security and data access control.
C151	Deployment The process of putting a system into operation. Deployment is used in a wide variety of applications, including network security and data access control.
C154	Monitoring The process of watching a system to see if it is working properly. Monitoring is used in a wide variety of applications, including network security and data access control.
C157	Maintenance The process of keeping a system in good working order. Maintenance is used in a wide variety of applications, including network security and data access control.
C160	Upgrade The process of improving a system by replacing old components with new ones. Upgrades are used in a wide variety of applications, including network security and data access control.
C163	Replacement The process of substituting a new component for an old one. Replacement is used in a wide variety of applications, including network security and data access control.
C166	Repair The process of fixing a broken component or system. Repair is used in a wide variety of applications, including network security and data access control.
C169	Testing The process of checking a system to see if it is working properly. Testing is used in a wide



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