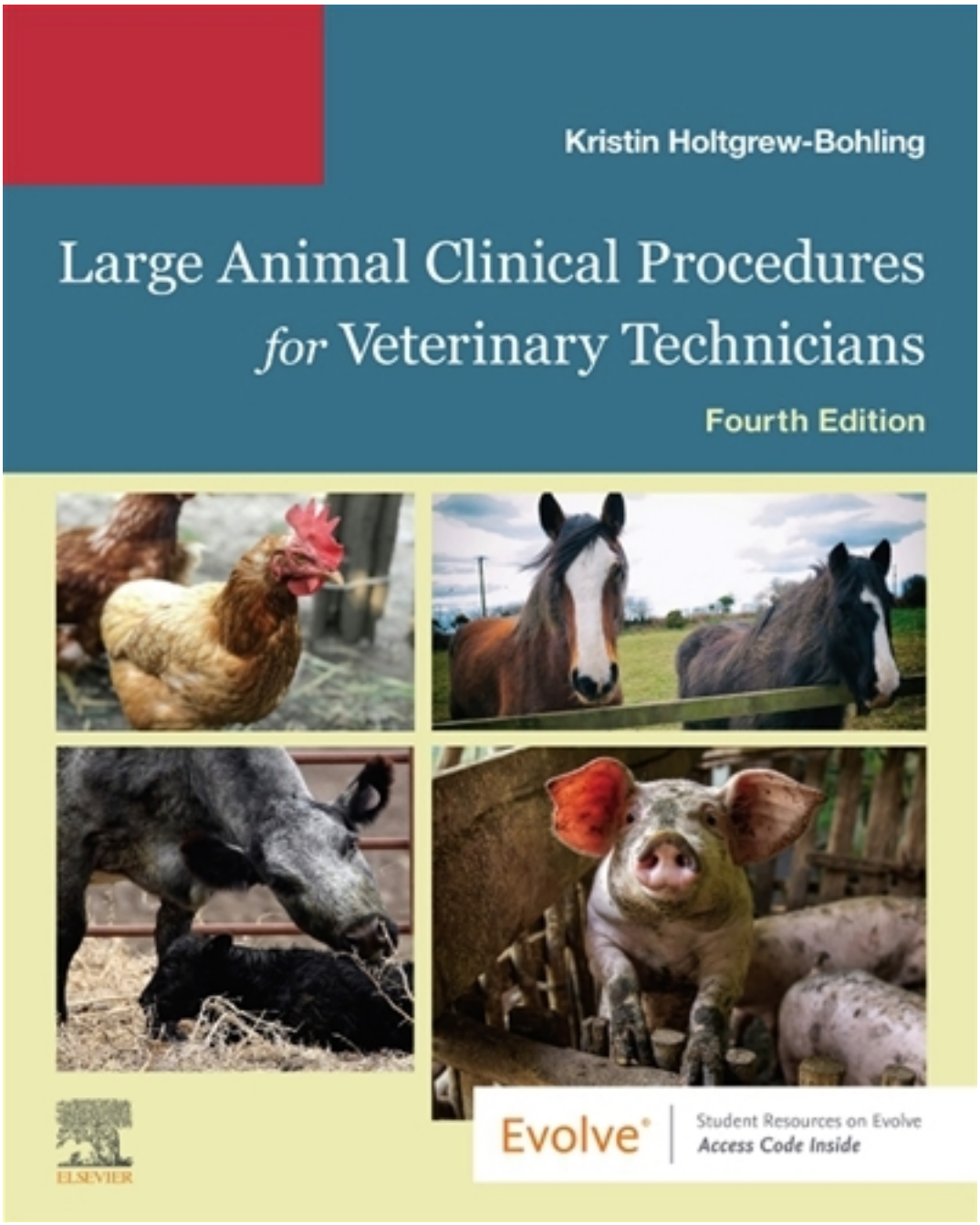
Test Bank for Large Animal Clinical Procedures for Veterinary Technicians 4th Edition by Holtgrew-Bohling



Test Bank

Holtgrew-Bohling: Large Animal Clinical Procedures for Veterinary Technicians, 4th Edition

Chapter 02: Livestock Safety and Handling

Instructor's Manual

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

When you have completed this chapter, you will be able to

- Understand potential risks that exist with the practice of large animal veterinary medicine
- Tie multiple types of knots to ensure an effective set of tools for large animal restraint
- Understand the basic natural instincts of each large animal species
- Understand the importance of protecting yourself, veterinary personnel, and clients while handling patients
- Apply common methods of large animal restraint safely, efficiently, and effectively

KEY TERMS

Alleyway: A narrow passageway.

Augers: Used in agriculture to move grain from trucks and grain carts into grain storage bins (from where it is later removed by gravity chutes at the bottom). A grain auger may be powered by an electric motor; a tractor through the power takeoff; or sometimes an internal combustion engine mounted on the auger. The helical flighting rotates inside a long metal tube, moving the grain upward.

Backstop: A metal bar within an alleyway that once an animal moves past within the alleyway swings out to prevent them from backing up.

Bight: The loop or bent part of a rope, as distinguished from the ends.

Biosecurity: Security from transmission of infectious diseases, parasites, and pests.

Bovine: Of or pertaining to the subfamily *Bovinae*, which includes cattle, buffalo, and kudus.

Bucks: An intact male goat.

Bull: An intact male bovine.

Calves: The young of the domestic cow or other bovine animal.

Camelid: Any member of the alpaca and llama family *Camelidae*.

Casting: The technique of using a rope or a special harness designed for the purpose of making an animal fall to the ground or onto a specially prepared area. It is used for large animals, especially horses and cattle.

Cattle Prod: A device that can be applied to the rear end of cattle to encourage forward movement through a small electrical shock. They should only be used when other methods have failed.

Chain Shank: A leather lead with a short section of chain at the proximal end. It can be placed over the horse's nose, through the mouth, or across the upper gum for greater control.

Chemical Restraint: The use of pharmaceuticals to alter the animal's mental or physical abilities.

Chestnut: The callosity on the inner side of the leg of a horse.

Chute: Open set of bars with two doors at the front and back often used for cattle restraint.

Cria: A young camelid.

End of a Rope: The short end of the rope or the end that you can freely move about.

Fetlock: Metacarpophalangeal joint.
Half Hitch: A knot or hitch made by forming a bight and passing the end of the rope around the standing part and through the bight.
Halter: A rope or strap with a headstall for leading or restraining horses or cattle.
Hanking: A loop or coil used as a means to store rope.
Herd: A group of animals.
Hitches: To fasten or tie, especially temporarily, by means of a hook, rope, strap, or other device; to tether.
Hog Snare: Restraint tool of choice when restraining a large pig. The snare is usually a metal pipe with a cable loop on one end. The free end of the cable runs through the hollow pipe so the size of the loop can be controlled and placed around the pig's upper jaw.
Hydraulics: Operated by, moved by, or employing water or other liquids in motion.
Knots: An interlacing, twining, or looping of a cord, rope, or the like, drawn tight into a knob or lump for fastening, binding, or connecting two cords together or a cord to something else.
Lead Rope: A rope, often with a clasp to attach to a horse's halter; used for leading.
Loop: A portion of a cord or ribbon folded or doubled upon itself so as to leave an opening between the parts.
Nose Band: The part of the halter that passes over the bridge of the nose.
Nose Lead: Scissorlike instrument with the blades curved toward each other and fitted with a knob on each of their ends. The tool is inserted into the nostrils with the blades opened, positioned on either side of the septum, and then closed tight. The end of the nasal septum is grasped between the ends of the tongs.
Nose Ring: A metal ring that can be placed through the nasal septum as a form of restraint, sometimes used in bulls.
Palpation Gate: A gate near the rear of a working chute that opens to allow access to the rear of the animal. It is often used for palpation of cattle.
Physical Restraint: Methods that are applied to the animal with or without use of special equipment.
Point of Balance: Located at the shoulder. Moving in front of the point of balance toward the head will make the animal back up. Moving past the point of balance, toward the rear, will make the animal go forward.
Poll: The part of the head between the ears of certain animals.
Posting: Placing a post behind an animal while in a working chute to prevent them from backing up.
Power Takeoffs: A powered shaft on an agricultural tractor or other machine used for auxiliary equipment.
Restraint: The term used to imply control of an animal and may be necessary for medical and nonmedical procedures.
Squeeze: The application of pressure to the sides of a bovine in a working chute by bringing in the sides of a chute.
Stanchions: Stanchions are simple head catches that usually have a horizontal single bar on the sides and an open rear area.
Standing Part of a Rope: The longer end of the rope or the end attached to the animal.
Stocks: An open set of bars with two doors at the front and back often used for horse restraint. It is similar to a working chute.

Suspensory Ligament: The modified interosseous muscle of the horse that arises from the palmar carpal ligament behind the knee (or the hock in the hind limb) and suspends the pair of sesamoid bones behind the fetlock. The distal continuation of the ligament is composed of the cruciate, oblique, and straight sesamoid ligaments and the pair of extensor branches that unite with the common digital extensor tendon.
Tail Gate: The rear gate on a working chute.
Tail Jack: A method of restraint where the tail of a bovine is brought dorsally over the back of the animal.
Tailing: the restraint technique used in cattle; the butt of the tail is grasped with both hands and raised vertically as far as it will go without breaking. While the tail is in this position, the animal is unlikely to kick and, even then, only lightly.
Throw: (1) In the restraint of horses and cows, to cast them. (2) When tying a knot, the action of making a loop and passing it (as if throwing a lariat) around an object, which may be a cow's tail or, more commonly, the suture material that has already been placed to commence a knot.
Tub: The area before the chute where animals can be crowded and encouraged to move up the alleyway. It is also known as a crowding pen.
Twitches: A restraint method in which pressure is applied to an area of the horse as a distraction.
Whipping: Used to stop fraying at the end of a rope.
Working Chute: A device used to restrain large animals, especially cattle and horses. It is a small stall into which the animal is encouraged to walk. The head is fixed (in cattle by a head bail), the back is closed, and the animal can then be examined or treated. The quality of the chute depends on its freedom from injury to the animal and the operator and the accessibility of the animal for the procedures to be conducted. Speed of throughput is also an important consideration when large numbers are to be handled in repetitive treatments and quick-release gates are an essential part of the unit.

KEY ABBREVIATIONS
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PTO: Power takeoff

OUTLINE
Safety in the Large Animal Veterinary Practice
Ropes
Knots and Hitches
Restraint

Lesson 2.1 Safety in the Large Animal Veterinary Practice

BACKGROUND ASSESSMENT
Question: What is biosecurity?
Answer: Security from transmission of infectious diseases, parasites, and pests.

OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	TEACHING RESOURCES
Prepare for class discussion	Have the students read Chapter 2	Chapter 2 Text

Properly use terminology as it applies to the conversation	Have the students study the provided flashcards prior to class and encourage students to use the proper terminology when asking questions or during discussions	Online Flashcards
Understand the importance of biosecurity.	Have the students write up a biosecurity plan for their own livestock operation.	Sample biosecurity plan from a local producer
Understand the importance of safety on the farm.	Have the students write a SOP for safety on their own livestock operation.	Sample SOP for safety from a local producer

2.1 HOMEWORK/ASSIGNMENTS

2.1 TEACHER'S NOTES

Lesson 2.2 Ropes

CRITICAL THINKING QUESTION
Question: A veterinarian has asked you to tie the horse's back leg to its neck to prevent being kicked during a routine castration. What considerations do you think should be made for how you tie the rope?
Answer: The tie should be a quick release knot. The knot should not be a slip knot to prevent the horse from strangling itself.

OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	TEACHING RESOURCES
Be able to tie all the knots outlined in the knots section of Chapter 2.	Give each student two pieces of rope (preferably of different colors). Have the students open their book and follow the pictures and descriptions to tie each of the knots listed in the knots section of Chapter 2.	Short piece of fence. Two pieces of rope for each student in the classroom (preferably of different colors)

	It is also useful to have a short piece of fence for the students to practice tying on.	

2.2 HOMEWORK/ASSIGNMENTS

2.2 TEACHER'S NOTES

Lesson 2.3 Equine Restraint

OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	TEACHING RESOURCES
Observe common restraint practices	Have students watch the restraint videos provided prior to live handling to further illustrate proper handling.	
Understand safety measures for personnel.	Demonstrate handling of a live patient.	Horse, halter, and lead rope
Understand ways to create a safe environment when on a farm call.	Demonstrate use of bales of hay/straw for added protection of personnel.	Bales of straw or hay and a horse
Explain the legal basis for a veterinarian's professional liability when restraining patients.	Have the students read selected case presentations from AVMA PHLIT newsletters to demonstrate real world legal situations arising from animal restraint.	AVMA PHLIT newsletters
Perform the basic methods of applying different forms of physical restraint in a safe and efficient manner.	Demonstration of restraint techniques. Have students perform restraint techniques on live horses or ponies.	Horses, halters, lead ropes, chain shanks, hand towel, twitches, and stocks
Understand foal restraint techniques.	Videotape foal restraint and allow the students to watch the video.	Foal restraint video

2.3 HOMEWORK/ASSIGNMENTS

2.3 TEACHER'S NOTES

Lesson 2.4 Bovine Restraint

BACKGROUND ASSESSMENT

Question: Livestock husbandry practices are dictated by the intended use of the animal. Even though all cattle have similar instincts, husbandry practices can have a significant effect on an animal's behavior. What are some of the basic behavioral differences of beef cattle and dairy cattle that affect the way that they are handled and restrained?

Answer: Prior to entering the feedlot, beef cattle spend most of their time in open range or field settings. They are handled and restrained only occasionally, usually for brief procedures such as vaccination and deworming. Consequently, they tend to be suspicious of humans and enclosures and are usually more difficult to segregate and restrain. Dairy cattle, on the other hand, are handled more frequently and spend much less time in open settings. Dairy cows are milked twice daily while lactating, and the lactation cycle lasts on average 8 to 10 months of the year. Breeding is done by artificial insemination. Calves are often reared in enclosures with frequent human contact. As a generality, dairy cattle tend to be much easier to handle and restrain.

Despite these generalizations, all animals are individuals and may become very unpredictable and "out of character" in certain circumstances. The technician must never assume that every dairy animal is gentle, or that all beef cows must be severely restrained for every procedure.

OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	TEACHING RESOURCES
Observe common restraint practices	Have students watch the restraint videos provided prior to live handling to further illustrate proper handling.	
Discuss basic techniques of bovine restraint.	Demonstration or video of bone restraint techniques.	Cattle, chute, ropes, cattle nose tongs/nose lead, ruminant halter, and hobbles or cattle handling video

2.4 HOMEWORK/ASSIGNMENTS

2.4 TEACHER'S NOTES

Lesson 2.5 Restraint of Sheep

OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	TEACHING RESOURCES
Observe common restraint practices	Have students watch the restraint videos provided prior to live handling to further illustrate proper handling.	
Discuss basic techniques of sheep restraint.	Demonstration or video of sheep restraint techniques.	Sheep, ruminant halter, and ropes or sheep restraint video

2.5 HOMEWORK/ASSIGNMENTS

2.5 TEACHER'S NOTES

Lesson 2.6 Goat Restraint

OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	TEACHING RESOURCES
Observe common restraint practices	Have students watch the restraint videos provided prior to live handling to further illustrate proper handling.	

Discuss basic techniques of goat restraint.	Demonstration or video of goat restraint techniques.	Goats, ruminant halter, ropes, and collars or goat restraint video

2.6 HOMEWORK/ASSIGNMENTS

2.6 TEACHER'S NOTES

Lesson 2.8 Restraint of Camelids

OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	TEACHING RESOURCES
Observe common restraint practices	Have students watch the restraint videos provided prior to live handling to further illustrate proper handling.	
Discuss basic techniques of camelid restraint.	Demonstration or video of camelid restraint techniques.	Camelid, chutes, stocks, and hand towel or camelid restraint video

2.8 HOMEWORK/ASSIGNMENTS

2.8 TEACHER'S NOTES

Lesson 2.9 Restraint of Swine

OBJECTIVES	CONTENT	TEACHING RESOURCES

Observe common restraint practices	Have students watch the restraint videos provided prior to live handling to further illustrate proper handling.	
Discuss basic techniques of swine restraint.	Demonstration or video of swine restraint techniques.	Swine, chutes, hog snare, hog boards, v-trough, and ropes or swine restraint video

2.9 HOMEWORK/ASSIGNMENTS

2.9 TEACHER'S NOTES

CASE STUDY

Question: You arrive at Mrs. Volker's breeding farms. The client raises approximately 30 Arabian foals each year. She has informed you that there is a foal with a deep puncture wound in the pasture north of her house. She is unable to catch the foal and separate it from its mother. She asks you and the veterinarian to help her. What should you do?

Answer: Foals naturally follow their dams, so leading the mare essentially results in leading the foal. Having assistants walk calmly behind the pair encourages the foal to move forward and stay close to the mare. Controlling the mare is also important for the safety of personnel because some mares may be aggressive in attempting to protect their foals. Therefore, someone should always be responsible for restraining the mare. Once the mare is controlled and the foal is in the desired enclosure (e.g., stall, paddock), the foal is approached slowly from the side. Touching the foal on the neck or withers simulates the natural approach of the mare, but human touch is seldom appreciated at this age, and most foals instinctively try to escape by bolting forward, rearing, kicking, or "hitting reverse." Therefore, once contact is made, it should be quick and purposeful. Foals are properly restrained with one arm around the shoulders or base of the neck; the hind end is controlled by placing the arm around the hindquarters or by using a tail hold with the hand. The restrainer should avoid putting his or her head directly above the head or neck of the foal because many foals rear or throw their heads to resist being held.

CASE STUDY

Question: You will be assisting in the treatment of a cancer eye cow. Dr. Speece has asked you to bring the animal into the chute and prepare it for a physical examination. What path will the animal most likely take to enter the chute? What will you do to make entry into the chute less

stressful on the cow and less frustrating for you? Once the animal is in the chute, how will you restrain it? If the animal resists restraint, what will you do? Will you leave the animal unattended to retrieve the veterinarian for the procedure?
Answer: The cow will take the path of least resistance and go to an area she thinks will allow her to escape. The best way to encourage forward movement is to stay behind the shoulder and keep the head gate open. Once the cow is in the chute and the head and first part of the neck are through the head gate, the head gate should be closed on the neck and the squeeze applied. You should never leave an animal unattended in the chute for fear they fall and strangle themselves in the chute.

CHAPTER QUESTIONS

Q 1. All methods of physical restraint have the potential to be applied in an inhumane manner, except the halter and lead rope.
1. TRUE
2. FALSE

Q 2. Once fastened to the halter, the lead rope can be safely held by holding the lead rope in one hand and coiling the remaining rope around the opposite hand to keep it from dragging on the ground.
1. TRUE
2. FALSE

Q 3. A chain shank can be applied to the upper lip.
1. TRUE
2. FALSE

Q 4. Horses cannot be safely tied to immovable objects with a halter and lead rope.
1. TRUE
2. FALSE

Q 5. The shoulder twitch (“shoulder roll”) is considered to be a severe form of restraint.
1. TRUE
2. FALSE

Q 6. When applying a twitch to the horse’s nose, it is permissible to obstruct one or both nostrils.
1. TRUE
2. FALSE

Q 7. Horses can be safely tied to immovable objects with a tail rope if a quick-release knot is used.
1. TRUE
2. FALSE

Q 8. When an animal is restrained in a head catch, there is no danger of being struck by the animal’s head.
1. TRUE

2. FALSE

Q 9. Cattle nose tongs with blunt tips should be used because they prevent tearing of the animal's nasal septum.
1. TRUE
2. FALSE

Q 10. Nose rings should not be used to tie the head of an animal for head restraint.
1. TRUE
2. FALSE

Q 11. The tail may be safely used to move, lift, and support a recumbent bovine.
1. TRUE
2. FALSE

Q 12. Cattle cannot kick with both hindlegs at the same time.
1. TRUE
2. FALSE

Q 13. Catching sheep by grabbing their wool can cause bruising and lacerations of their skin.
1. TRUE
2. FALSE

Q 14. Grasping a goat by the beard is never an acceptable form of head restraint.
1. TRUE
2. FALSE

Q 15. Grasping a goat by the horns is never an acceptable form of head restraint.
1. TRUE
2. FALSE

Q 16. Hog snares may be used on animals as early as 1 week of age.
1. TRUE
2. FALSE

Q 17. When placing a cattle halter, it is safe to place your hands between the poll and chute.
1. TRUE
2. FALSE

Q 18. When handling horses the person at the head should almost always be on the same side as the person performing the procedure.
1. TRUE
2. FALSE

Q 19. Setting up a sheep is a common form of restraint.
1. TRUE
2. FALSE

Q 20. In horses the tail can be used to shift a horse's weight onto the hindleg that a procedure is to be performed on.
1. TRUE
2. FALSE

Q 21. The most likely natural response of a horse to a fearful situation is to:
1. Bite
2. Kick
3. Lie down on the ground
4. Attempt to escape by running away

Q 22. Horses are usually handled primarily from their:
1. Left side
2. Right side

Q 23. Restraint of which part of the horse is the most important for control of the animal?
1. Front leg
2. Tail
3. Head
4. Vision

Q 24. Before elevating any leg of the horse, one should:
1. Cover one eye of the horse
2. Position the horse in a square stance
3. Place a chain shank over the horse's nose
4. Grasp one of the horse's ears

Q 25. Improper use of an ear twitch can potentially result in:
1. Permanent deformity of the ear from breaking the cartilage of the ear pinna
2. Temporary or permanent drooping of the ear from nerve damage
3. Both of the above

Q 26. Mechanical twitches should not be applied to:
1. Ears
2. Lower lip
3. Foals
4. All of the above

Q 27. The first step in restraining a foal is:
1. Catch and restrain the mare
2. Grasp a front leg of the foal
3. Offer the foal a bucket of grain
4. Remove the mare from the immediate area

Q 28. When restraining the legs of a foal positioned in lateral recumbency, the restrainers should hold the foal's legs:
1. Around the pasterns

2. Around the cannon bones
3. Just proximal to the carpus/tarsus
4. zThe legs should not be held, because of the risk of injury to the foal.

Q 29. The “key” anatomic part of a bovine animal that is used strategically to help herd and direct cattle is the:
1. Left hip
2. Right hip
3. Shoulder area
4. Ear (poll) area

Q 30. A squeeze chute may be used for restraint of which ruminant species?
1. Cattle
2. Calves
3. Goats
4. Sheep
5. All of the above may be restrained in a squeeze chute.

Q 31. Nose tongs may be used for restraint of which ruminant species?
1. Cattle
2. Calves
3. Goats
4. Sheep
5. All of the above may be restrained with nose tongs.

Q 32. When a ruminant must be placed in lateral recumbency for a procedure, the preferred position to minimize the risk of developing bloat is:
1. Left lateral recumbency
2. Right lateral recumbency

Q 33. When sheep are frightened, their most common response is to:
1. Bite
2. Head butt
3. Run away
4. Kick

Q 34. Aggression in the goat is usually expressed as:
1. Kicking with the hind feet
2. Biting
3. Head butting
4. Urinating and defecating

Q 35. Which of the following species can be successfully restrained by the technique of “setting up”?
1. Sheep
2. Goats
3. Small cattle

4. All of the above can be successfully restrained by “setting up.”

Q 36. The primary defense mechanism of swine is:
1. Kicking
2. Biting
3. Striking with the front feet
4. Head-butting

Q 37. One of the main concerns of handling and restraining swine is their predisposition to:
1. Heat stress/hyperthermia
2. Hypothermia

Q 38. Blindfolding a pig usually:
1. Causes it to lie down
2. Causes it to walk backward
3. Causes it to urinate and defecate
4. Causes it to react violently and attack

Q 39. The proper location to apply a hog snare or snubbing rope is:
1. Around the upper jaw (maxilla)
2. Around the lower jaw (mandible)
3. Around the throat, just behind the head and ears
4. Around a hindleg, just above the hock

Q 40. The two basic types of animal restraints are:
1. Physical and chemical
2. Physical and verbal
3. Emotional and chemical
4. Visual and mechanical

Answers

Q 1.
Answer: 2
FEEDBACK: All methods of restraint can be inhumane if not utilized properly, even the halter and lead rope.

Q 2.
Answer: 2
FEEDBACK: Never wrap the lead rope around your hand for fear of injury from being dragged or breaking bones in the hand if it is tightened down around the hand.

Q 3.
Answer: 1

Q 4.
Answer: 2

FEEDBACK: Horses can be safely tied to immovable objects given proper supervision. A quick-release knot is utilized.

Q 5.
Answer: 2
FEEDBACK: This is considered a mild form of restraint.

Q 6.
Answer: 2
FEEDBACK: Improper application of a nose twitch can result in occlusion of one or both nostrils.

Q 7.
Answer: 2
FEEDBACK: Tail ropes are not meant to be used as a method of securing a horse.

Q 8.
Answer: 2
FEEDBACK: Animals placed in a head catch can still move their head, and it can be a violent weapon.

Q 9.
Answer: 2
FEEDBACK: These types of nose tongs should be utilized but they do not decrease the risk of nasal septum tears. Technicians should still be aware that nasal tears are possible with their use.

Q 10
Answer: 1

Q 11.
Answer: 2
FEEDBACK: The tail should not be used to lift the bovine species, however, it can be utilized in horses.

Q 12.
Answer: 2
FEEDBACK: Although rare cattle can kick with both hindlegs at the same time.

Q 13.
Answer: 1

Q 14.
Answer: 2
FEEDBACK: The beard can be used as a form of restraint.

Q 15.
Answer: 2
FEEDBACK: The horns may be utilized as a form of restraint.

Q 16.
Answer: 2
FEEDBACK: The hog snare should never be utilized on piglets.

Q 17.
Answer: 2
FEEDBACK: Placing your hands between the poll and chute will result in smashing of your fingers because cattle will almost always back during halter placement, bracing their head against the chute. This leaves the technician's fingers smashed between metal and bone.

Q 18.
Answer: 1

Q 19.
Answer: 1

Q 20.
Answer: 1

Q 21.
Answer: 4
FEEDBACK: Horses are prey animals, and their natural response is to run away.

Q 22.
Answer: 1
FEEDBACK: Horses are most commonly handled from the left side.

Q 23
Answer: 3
FEEDBACK: Head restraint allows the handler more control of the entire body. Most animals in recumbency will lift their head first when trying to stand up, and pulling the animal's head toward the restrainer will often shift the rear of the animal away from the handler.

Q 24.
Answer: 2
FEEDBACK: By squaring the horse prior to lifting a leg the horse is more likely to allow lifting of the leg because the horse's weight is distributed evenly between all of the feet, and it prevents the horse from falling.

Q 25.

Answer: 3
FEEDBACK: Cartilage and nerve damage are both potential consequences of ear twitches.

Q 26.
Answer: 4
FEEDBACK: Mechanical twitches should only be applied to the upper lip.

Q 27.
Answer: 1
FEEDBACK: Foals will follow the mare so the first step in restraining a foal is to restrain the mare. Also mares can become aggressive when foals are handled so removing this threat of injury is important to safe foal handling.

Q 28.
Answer: 3
FEEDBACK: By holding the foals legs proximal to the carpus and tarsus risk for leg fracture is decreased.

Q 29.
Answer: 3
FEEDBACK: The point of balance in cattle is the shoulder. Moving in front of the shoulder will encourage the animal to back up. Moving behind the shoulder will encourage cattle to move forward.

Q 30.
Answer: 5
FEEDBACK: Squeeze chutes are available for all of these species. However, it is important to remember that the squeeze chute be intended for this species and age.

Q 31.
Answer: 1
FEEDBACK: Nose tongs are intended for use on cattle only.

Q 32.
Answer: 2
FEEDBACK: Due to bloat a ruminant should be placed in right lateral recumbency.

Q 33.
Answer: 3
FEEDBACK: Sheep are prey animals and when in fearful situations their first response is to run away.

Q 34.
Answer: 3
FEEDBACK: When goats are angry, they often head butt.

Q 35.
Answer: 1
FEEDBACK: Sheep are often set up as a form of restraint.

Q 36.
Answer: 2
FEEDBACK: Swine often bite as a form of defense.

Q 37.
Answer: 1
FEEDBACK: When handling swine, a technician must be aware of their predisposition to hyperthermi Feedback:

Q 38.
Answer: 2
FEEDBACK: When you blindfold, a pig it will often back up.

Q 39.
Answer: 1
FEEDBACK: Hog snares should be applied to the maxilla only.

Q 40.
Answer: 1
FEEDBACK: The two basic types of animal restraints are physical and chemical.