

1. True or False: If you have a patient hooked up to monitoring equipment while under anesthesia, there is no need to manually monitor the patient.
2. When assessing a patient's anesthetic depth, you should rely on:
 - a. Heart rate
 - b. Respiratory rate
 - c. Palpebral reflex and eye position
 - d. Jaw tone
 - e. All of the above
3. Demonstrate to your supervisor how to check:
 - a. Heart rate
 - b. Respiratory rate
 - c. Palpebral reflex
 - d. Eye position
 - e. Jaw tone
4. What are some normal heart rate parameters for your anesthetic protocol? At what low heart rate should you alert the veterinarian?
5. If a patient under anesthesia for an ovariohysterectomy has a central eye position, resistance to opening the jaw, and an elevated heart rate and respiratory rate, this patient is likely _____ than an appropriate surgical plane of anesthesia. Another parameter you can check for is the presence of a _____ response by tapping the medial canthus of both eyes. In this case, this parameter is potentially _____.
6. If a patient under anesthesia for an orchiectomy has a central eye position, no resistance to opening the jaw, and has a heart rate that is on the low end of the normal range, you think this patient might be _____ than an appropriate surgical plane of anesthesia. Another parameter you can use to assess this patient's anesthetic depth is the _____ rate. In this case, this parameter is potentially _____ than normal.
7. What other parameters are important to monitor during anesthesia, even though they aren't necessarily correlated with anesthetic depth?
8. Demonstrate to your supervisor how to check:
 - a. Mucous membrane color
 - b. Capillary refill time
 - c. For presence of pulse
9. What is the low-end parameter to set the pulse ox for oxygen saturation? If you hear a pulse oximeter alarm beeping, what do you do?
10. What do you do if the heart rate is higher than the pulse oximeter parameters?
11. What do you do if the oxygen saturation percentage is lower than the pulse oximeter parameters?
12. How do you know if you are getting legitimate low SpO₂ levels?
13. What action do you take if you patient is not intubated and the SpO₂ level is less than 85%?

Answer keys available by contacting mentorship@aspca.org