Purpose:
Veterinarians use TPR as a general guideline for assessing an animal’s health. They must know the normal values for all of the species of animals that they see.

Objectives:
The students will be able to:
1. Determine temperature, pulse, and respiration rates for the dog and cat
2. Recognize abnormal results and their causes.

Materials:
1. Many Dogs / Cats
2. Thermometers
3. Petroleum Jelly
4. Stethoscopes
5. Alcohol Swab

Procedure:
1. List the average/normal TPR’s for the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Pulse</th>
<th>Respiration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

2. Name factors that may cause an increase or decrease in TPR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Pulse</th>
<th>Respiration</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decrease</td>
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How to take Temperature:
1. Zero the thermometer.
2. Muzzle the dog.
3. Place the dog in the standing position.
4. Place the thermometer in the folds of skin at the junction of the foreleg and body or at the groin.
5. Leave in situ for 2 minutes.
6. Remove and record the reading.

How to take Pulse
1. Using your index and middle fingers, gently roll them over the femoral artery feeling for the pulse.
2. Count the number of pulses for 15 seconds.
3. Multiply the number of pulses in 15 seconds by 4 to get beats/minute

How to take Respiration Rate:
1. Observe the rise and fall of the chest.
2. Count the number of breaths for 15 seconds.
3. Multiply the number of respirations by 4 to get breaths/minute.
Take the temperature, pulse and respiration of your group members and record information below. You will not be using stethoscopes today to determine respiration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient Name and Species</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Pulse</th>
<th>Respiration</th>
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</table>

1. How does the above chart compare with the normal rates for the animals?

Choose one of the patients, and trot them around for two minutes. After two minutes, retake the TRP and record the results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient Name and Species</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Pulse</th>
<th>Respiration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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</table>

Analysis/Conclusions:

1. Were all of the TRP’s within normal range?

2. What changes were seen after the dog was exercised for two minutes?

3. What other factors did you observe that might have caused an increase or a decrease in TRP for each of your patients?

4. What challenges did you face while working with animals to obtain the TRP?