# COLLEGE OF VETERINARIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA Practice Facility Self-Assessment

Facility Name:	 		
Date:			

The object of the annual Self-Assessment is to be sure each facility complies with the Bylaws, Schedule D – Accreditation Standards. It must be completed and be retained in order to produce it if required for the CVBC office or a CVBC Inspector. This form does not need to be submitted unless requested.

The Annual Declaration was previously the first 2 pages of the Self-Assessment. It has been revised and will be available to the Facility DR through their registrant portal.

**ALL** Practice Facilities must complete:

Section 1 Facility General

Section 2 Library

Section 3 Medical Records

Section 6 General

All Practice Facilities must complete Section 4.

\*\*The only exception is for Mobile practices that have a non-Public home office and no staff.

Practice Facilities that offer Mobile (Ambulatory) services must complete Section 5.

Practice Facilities that House animals for any period of time must complete Section 6.

Practice Facilities (fixed) with Exam and Treatment areas must complete Section 8.

Practice Facilities with Laboratory services (in house and/or sent out) must complete Section 9.

Practice Facilities offering Diagnostic Imaging must complete Section 10.

Practice Facilities offering any Dispensing must complete **Section 11**.

Practice Facilities offering General Anesthesia must complete **Section 12**.

Practice Facilities that offer Surgery must complete Section 13.

Practice Facilities that offer Dentistry must complete **Section 14**.

Practice Facilities that qualify as an Emergency Hospital must complete Section 15.

Practice Facilities that offer Complementary and Integrative Medicine must complete Section 16.

# PLEASE REVIEW ALL RELEVANT PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO YOUR SCOPE OF PRACTICE. These are available at the CVBC Website.

If an entire section is not part of your scope of practice, please mark N/A beside the main title. This will let the inspector/office know it was not missed.

The numbered lines are almost all directly taken from an accreditation standard in Schedule D. The lettered points below them are the listed guidelines. In the preface of Schedule D it states: "The accreditation standards are the 'ends' that must be met; however there is flexibility in the means by which a facility meets these 'ends', In many places guidelines are set out under the accreditation standard which describe the usual means to achieve the accreditation standard. In other words, every facility must show that it has met the accreditation standard by either 1) following the guideline provided, or 2) using an alternative means that is equally effective in serving the interests of patient and human protection.

If the numbered line is met in an alternate way outside of a listed guideline, mark it as "no", and indicate the alternative in place. If it is not applicable to the scope of practice, mark it as N/A.

Section 1 in the prior Self-Assessment is now covered in the Annual Declaration under Veterinary Services. The form now begins with Section 2.

# **Section 2 – Library – ALL PRACTICE FACILITIES**

#### **Standards**

2.1.	. The practice facility must contain a library of current reference materials with information on procedures, drugs, supplies, and equipment commensurate with the scope of the practice.  Yes No					
	<ul> <li>a) The library must be sufficient scope to provide current reference material on the usual range of emergency and critical conditions expected within the normal scope of practice.</li> </ul>	□Y □N				
	b) The library may include but is not necessarily limited to:  i) Personal notes;  ii) Electronic instructional aids;  iii) Written proceedings from conferences or lecturers;  iv) Appropriate textbooks;  v) Journal articles;  vi) Access to Internet sites.	∐Y ∐N				
2.2.	The library must include up to date and complete copies of the CVBC Bylaws Accreditation Standards, and other CVBC regulatory documents.  Yes No	, including the				
2.3.	The practice facility must have as part of its library current information regarding all treperformed in a normal scope of the practice.  Yes No	eatments				
2.4.	The practice facility must have as part of its library current information regarding all supplies in use for the performance of laboratory /pathology procedures.  Yes No	equipment and				
2.5.	The practice facility must have as part of its library current information regarding medications administered, prescribed, or dispensed by the practice facility.  Yes No	all drugs and				
2.6.	The pharmacy library must include hardcopies or immediate electronic access to relepesticide legislation.  Yes No	evant drug and				
2.7.	The practice facility must have as part of its library current information regarding all supplies in use for the performance of diagnostic imaging, including ready access section on Health and Welfare Canada's Safety Codes.  Yes No					
2.8.	The practice facility must have in its library current references to all drugs, exprocedures used for anesthesia within the normal scope of the practice.  Yes No	equipment and				
2.9.	The practice facility must have as part of its library current information regarding all supplies in use for the performance of surgical procedures in the normal scope of the					

# **Section 3 - Medical Records - ALL PRACTICE FACILITIES**

#### Standards

3.1.	.1. The practice facilities medical records must conform to the requirements for medical records in the CVBC Bylaws, Schedule D – Accreditation Standards, Section 4 – Medical Records, and Part 4 – Ethics and Standards, Division 4.5 – Medical Records. Please note that information on invoices is NOT a complete medical record					
3.2.	Medical records must be organized in a logical and clear system and located so as to allow readily and accurate access by those with authority to access them.  Yes No  Guidelines:					
	a) Medical records must be located within the facility so as not to be readily  Y N accessible to the general public.					
	b) For ambulatory facilities, medical records must be maintained in a safe, secure place at the address listed for the practice in the CVBC directory.					
	c) There must be sufficient forms carried in the ambulatory facility for the normal scope of the practice, e.g. patient health records, laboratory submission forms, and client (patient) prescription forms/labels.					
3.3.	Computerized or electronic medical records must meet the same criteria as non-computerized records, and additionally must have a backup system that allows for proper storage and retrieval in the event of the loss of the originals.  Yes No					
3.4.	The practice facilities billing system must have the capacity to provide an itemized record and/or estimate of all treatments, procedures and other saleable items, and be retained as part of the medical records.  Yes No					
3.5.	All entries in the medical records must be dated.  Yes No					
3.6.	Medical records must contain the individual client's (owner or owner's agent) name, or business/farm name, and their address and phone number.  Yes No					
3.7.	Medical records must contain the patient's identification information.  Yes No  Guidelines:					
	a) Patient description including but not limited to name, species, breed age and Sex, identifying characteristics (i.e. coat color).					
	b) Herd/group and/or as required by legislation must include tattoo and/or tag number, microchip, lot number, pen number, and/or identifying marks.					
3.8.	Medical records must contain the presenting history and clinical signs of the individual or animal group.  ☐ Yes ☐ No					
3.9.	Medical records must contain the vaccination status and medical or surgical history of the individual or animal group if available.  ☐ Yes ☐ No					
3.10	Medical records must contain notation of physical visitation to the site when appropriate.  ☐ Yes ☐ No					
3.11.	Medical records must contain a record of assessment of the individual or animal group documenting physical examination, diagnostic tests recommended and performed, including interpretations where applicable, study detail e.g., clinical pathology, radiographs or other diagnostic imaging, special tests, and necropsy findings.  Yes No					
3.12.	Medical records must contain a diagnosis or tentative diagnosis.  ☐ Yes ☐ No					

3.13.		dical records must contain information on planned or instituted treatments incli ed to dosages or doses for all drugs administered or dispensed.  If dosages a		
	patie	nt's weight must also be recorded.		
	∐ Y Guio	es  No lelines:		
		Drug names where they appear must be either generic name plus concentration/strength plus name of manufacture, or brand name plus concentration/strength [if the product has more than one strength available].	ПΥ	□N
	b)	Recording the DIN is strongly advised but not required for prescription drugs if the drug name is listed as in 3.13(a) above.	□Y	□N
	c)	Label information as required under the pharmacy section of this document for all drugs dispensed must also appear in the medical records.	ΠY	□N
3.14.	anim	ical records must contain prescribed withdrawal periods for drugs and feed addital. The second second contains the second second contains the second second contains the second second contains the second co	tives fo	or food
3.15.	well	ical records must contain information on adverse reaction to medications and/or to as any follow-up actions taken. See $\square$ No	reatme	nts, as
3.16.	refer	ical records must contain where applicable, information with respect to recommodule rals to other veterinary services or facilities. See $\square$ No	nendat 	ion for
3.17.	eme	ical records must contain where applicable, information received from referral rgency veterinarians, or veterinarians consulted for a second opinion. es   No	veterin	arians,
3.18.	comi	ical records must contain a summary of pertinent verbal communication munications with the owner. See $\square$ No $\_$	n or	written

Section 4 - For all practice facilities that have a public office and/or employees. A public office is a physical place where the public may go to pick drugs, medications, copies of records, laboratory results, etc.

#### **Standards**

	staff, the public, and patients.	eable Hallii to
Sat	fety measures must include:	
b)	An alarm system must be used to monitor the premises during off hours and centrally monitored fire detection devices [smoke detectors, heat detectors, or sprinkler systems.	□ Y □ N
c)	A method for contacting law-enforcement when required must be in place.	$\square Y \square N$
c)	Staff areas, there must be separated food storage from that of patients' food and refrigerated medical supplies.	— — □Y□N
d)	Parking and approach to the facility must be constructed and maintained commensurate with safety of the patient, veterinary staff, and public.	□ Y □ N
e)	Exterior lighting must allow adequate visibility for a safe approach after dusk and dark.	□Y□N
f)	Display and access to merchandise must be free of hazards.	□ Y □ N
g)	Items that may harm people or animal must not be readily available for handling by the public.	□Y□N
h)	There must be documentation available and accessible at the facility dealing with the safety risks of employees. The information must include:  i) A readily accessible list of hazards for pregnant employees;  ii) WHMIS documentation;	□ Y □ N
	ii) Workers Compensation Act and Regulations.	
i)	The practice facility must have a means for containing and disposing of used needles and other "sharps".	□Y□N
j)	Compressed gases must be stored throughout the hospital commensurate with patient staff and public safety:  i)   Tanks containing compressed gases must be physically secured so as to remain in a stable upright position.  ii)   Compressed oxygen must be stored only in areas free from open flames or excessive heat.	□ Y □ N
k)	There must be a means to provide ventilation within the practice facility to eliminate stagnant air, chemical contaminants or exhaust fumes within a reasonable period of time and prevent them from entering other parts of the practice facility.	□Y□N

# Section 5 - For all practice facilities that offer ambulatory service.

# Standards5.1. The ambulatory practice facility must have the capacity to be locked and to secure all veterinary equipment and supplies in a manner that protects the public.

	☐ Yes ☐ No				
е	ambulatory practice facilities menable safe and effective delives  ☐ Yes ☐ No	ery of veterinary service	es in the usual practice		
re a s	for ambulatory practice facilitie egard to disinfections of clothir nimals) relative to risk for that tandard for that area. ☐ Yes ☐ No	ng and footwear betwee species, type of produc	en patients and farms ction (large and food a	or homes (co	ompanion
	he practice facility must have expiry date so as to not allow ☐ Yes ☐ No	use or dispensing.		erinary supp	lies past their
	Where the practice facility incleand supplies may be shared are met in a timely manner, facilities are met.  ☐ Yes ☐ No	between the fixed and	ambulatory practices , and standards for <u>b</u>	so long as	patient needs
С	The practice facility must have ircumstances sufficient for a the reatments, commensurate with	norough physical exam	ination and where app		
	a) Equipment and supplies to those listed in the demonstrated that the forpractice:	guidelines below ex	cept where it can	reasonably	□ Y □ N
	Item	Companion Animal	Food/Large Animal	Equine	
	Stathanana			Lquille	
	Stethoscope	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	□Y□N
	Thermometer	☐ Yes	☐ Yes		□ Y □ N
	·	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Yes	
	Thermometer	☐ Yes	Yes	☐ Yes	□Y□N
	Thermometer Disinfectant & Alcohol	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes	□ Y □ N □ Y □ N
	Thermometer Disinfectant & Alcohol Examination Gloves	☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes	☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes	☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes	□ Y □ N □ Y □ N □ Y □ N
	Thermometer Disinfectant & Alcohol Examination Gloves Lubricant	☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes	☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes	☐ Yes	□ Y □ N       □ Y □ N       □ Y □ N       □ Y □ N       □ Y □ N
	Thermometer Disinfectant & Alcohol Examination Gloves Lubricant Rectal & Obstetrical Gloves	☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes	☐ Yes	<ul><li>☐ Yes</li><li>☐ Yes</li><li>☐ Yes</li><li>☐ Yes</li><li>☐ Yes</li><li>☐ Yes</li><li>☐ Yes</li></ul>	□ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N
	Thermometer Disinfectant & Alcohol Examination Gloves Lubricant Rectal & Obstetrical Gloves Examination light	☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes	☐ Yes	Yes          Yes          Yes          Yes          Yes          Yes          Yes          Yes	□ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N
	Thermometer Disinfectant & Alcohol Examination Gloves Lubricant Rectal & Obstetrical Gloves Examination light Ophthalmoscope		☐ Yes ☐ As required	☐ Yes ☐ As required	□ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N
	Thermometer Disinfectant & Alcohol Examination Gloves Lubricant Rectal & Obstetrical Gloves Examination light Ophthalmoscope Otoscope		☐ Yes ☐ As required	☐ Yes ☐ As required As required	□ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N
	Thermometer Disinfectant & Alcohol Examination Gloves Lubricant Rectal & Obstetrical Gloves Examination light Ophthalmoscope Otoscope Full mouth speculum		☐ Yes ☐ As required As required	☐ Yes ☐ As required As required	□ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N
	Thermometer Disinfectant & Alcohol Examination Gloves Lubricant Rectal & Obstetrical Gloves Examination light Ophthalmoscope Otoscope Full mouth speculum Oral speculum		☐ Yes ☐ As required ☐ As required ☐ Yes ☐ Yes	☐ Yes ☐ As required As required	□ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N         □ Y □ N

	COLLEGE OF VE	ETERINARIANS	OF BRITISH C	OLUMB	IA		
	Hoof knife/probe/tester		☐ Yes	☐ Yes	□Y□N		
	Fluorescein ophthalmic strips or drops	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	□ Y □ N		
	Schirmer tear test strips	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	□ Y □ N		
	Woods Lamp (optional)	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	□ Y □ N		
	Skin scrapings supplies	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	□Y□N		
	ambulatory practice facility off ns necessarily apply to ambul			completed. N	Not all		
th	dequate equipment to enable orough physical examination e normal scope of practice						
a)	Restraint equipment must below except where it can normal scope of the practic	be reasonably demons					
b	b) Companion animal ambulatory practice facilities:  i)						
c)	Equine ambulatory practices or other field procedures or and in the best interest of p i) Rope; ii) Rope; iii) Halter; iii) Twitch; iv) Lead shant v) Stocks [opt	r to maintain the animal public safety. k;					
d)	<ul> <li>Large animal/food animal ambulatory practice facilities – must have adequate restraint equipment to enable surgery or other filed procedures or to maintain the animal in recumbency in a manner safe to the patient and in the best interest of public safety.         <ol> <li>i)</li></ol></li></ul>						
5.8 The ambulatory vehicle must have sufficient supplies and equipment to support routine treatment procedures commensurate with the scope of the practice, including but not limited to, the following items.  Yes No							
	razor or equiva ii)	extension cord or self- lent for hair removal fro ls e.g. physiological sali nd/or dextrose in sterile	om the patient. ine, lactated ringers so		□ Y □ N		

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□ Y □ N

iv)  Sterile needles and intravenous catheters. v)  Sterile syringes. vi)  Sterile scalpel blades. vii)  Intravenous stand or equivalent. viii)  Sterile urinary catheters. ix)  Sterile gauze sponges. x)  Sterile obstetrical gloves. xi)  Drainage tubes, irrigation solutions, and irrigation application supplies. xii)  Stomach tubes appropriate to the species normally treated. xiii)  Manufacturer — sterilized absorbable and nonabsorbable suture material. xiv)  Surgical scrub materials and solutions. b) Large animal/food animal and equine practices i)  Small ruminant, porcine, aquatic medicine and other practices must carry equipment suitable for the scope of the practice. ii)  Practices that have both ambulatory and self-standing components and may share equipment and supplies between the components, provided patient needs can be met in a timely manner.				
Item	Food/ Large Animal	Equine		
Stainless steel bucket(s) or equivalent	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	□Y □N	
Stomach tube & hand pump(s)	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	□Y □N	
Sterile rumen trocar & cannula	☐ Yes		□ Y □ N	
Frick speculum	☐ Yes		□ Y □ N	
Balling gun	☐ Yes		□ Y □ N	
Emasculator	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	□Y □N	
Prolapse needle (Buhner/serpentine needle)	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	□ Y □ N	
Obstetrical equipment such as  a) Calf puller b) Obstetrical chains, handles, or rope c) Fetotomy instrument equipment and/or obstetrical wire d) Prolapse repair equipment [umbilical tape, waterproof drape]	☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes	☐ Yes	□ Y □ N	
Hoof care equipment  a) Hoof knife b) Hoof nippers c) Hoof rasp d) Hoof testers f) Shoe puller g) Cotton, gauze, bandage, tapes, splints, & casting materials h) Equipment adequate for removal of bandages, splints, & casting materials	☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes	☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes	□ Y □ N	
The ambulatory practice facility must have equipment a the following laboratory/pathological procedures, of a so as to yield results which are of diagnostic valuacceptable level of patient care can be achieved by expressions.	sufficient level of ue; unless, it car	accuracy and be demonstr	sophistication ated that an	

5.9. to another facility capable of performing these procedures. These procedures may be performed at the stationary portion of the practice facility. ☐ Yes ☐ No \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Guidelines:** a) Urinalysis including; specific gravity, and detection of ketones, blood protein, $\square$ Y $\square$ N glucose, and pH. b) Blood glucose..... $\square$ Y $\square$ N $\square$ Y $\square$ N Blood cell analysis including: total white blood cell count, and differential blood cell count. □ Y $\square$ N d) Minimal tissue histology such as impression smears. ..... e) Fecal analysis including direct and concentrating methods for detection of ova $\square$ Y $\square$ N and parasites f) Semen evaluation, including live dead stains [subject to practice scope]. ....... ΠY $\square$ N g) Mastitis test kit [subject to practice scope]. $\square$ N $\prod Y$ $\square$ N $\prod Y$ h) ph and ketones test strips [subject to practice scope]. The ambulatory practice facility must have sufficient supplies and equipment to support routine treatment procedures commensurate with the scope of the practice, including but not limited to, the following items. ☐ Yes ☐ No **Guidelines:** Blood collection tubes. $\square$ Y $\square$ N b) Microhematocrit collection tubes and tube sealant. $\square$ Y $\square$ N Glucometer or equivalent, e.g., test tubes. C) $\square$ Y $\square$ N d) Microscope slips, cover slips, and immersion oil. $\square$ Y $\square$ N e) Clean specimen containers. $\square$ Y $\square$ N f) Sterile syringes, needles, and/or blood collection apparatus. ..... $\square$ Y $\square$ N Bacteriology sampling apparatus including but not limited to sterile swabs and $\square$ Y $\square$ N appropriate culture/transport media/container. Fecal collection/transport containers. □ Y $\square$ N Labels containing a minimum of; patient ID, owner name, date of sample, type i) $\square$ Y $\square$ N of specimens, and facility name. Referral/requisition forms, which may serve as labels when sample material can i) $\square$ Y $\square$ N be unequivocally associated with a particular form. Urine test strips capable of detecting a minimum of: ph, the presence of protein, $\square$ Y $\square$ N the presence of blood, the presence of ketones, and the presence of glucose. Urine sample containers. $\square$ Y $\square$ N The items listed below may be at the stationary portion of the practice $\square$ N □ Y m) Refractometer. ..... $\square$ Y $\square$ N Staining solutions and chemicals suitable for performing; urine cytology and blood cell analysis including; total red blood cell count, total white blood cell count, differential blood count and minimal tissue histology such as impression smears and semen evaluation. o) Tissue and other cytology fixative such as formalin, alcohol and/or Bouin's $\square$ Y $\square$ N solution. p) A microscope that has an eyepiece of 10K magnification and objective lenses of $\square$ Y $\square$ N 4X, 10X, and 100X (oil immersion). q) A centrifuge capable of performing a packed cell volume test and appropriately $\square$ Y $\square$ N preparing fluid specimens for transport. Chemical solutions appropriate for concentrating fecal samples for ova and $\square$ Y $\square$ N

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parasite analysis.

5.10	temp	laboratory/pathology area must have a method of keeping samples/specimens peratures (i.e. an incubator if bacterial cultures are done and reliable refrigerable are held for transport.  No	
	sepa with The	ambulatory practice facility must have sufficient surgical supplies and equipmen trate sterile surgical pack to be used for each patient undergoing surgery, the normal caseload of the practice. Yes No ambulatory practice facility, if within the normal scope of its practice, pendures on equine species, must have but is not necessarily limited to the following	commensurate erforms dental
	a) b) c) d)	Wolf tooth elevator; Wolf tooth extractor; Set of hand or power floats; Cold sterilization tray and solution; A light source; Dosing syringe; Stainless steel bucket or equivalent.	Y   N
5.12.	all ar	ropriate means and equipment to render emergency resuscitation must be readily reas within a practice facility where patient care is conducted. es   No lelines:	y accessible to
	a)	The minimum of resuscitation equipment, supplies, and drugs includes:  i)	□ Y □ N

# Section 6 - For all practice facilities that see patients in their facility

- Small animal clinic or hospital
- Mobile Clinic
- Large animal clinic or hospital
- Large animal ambulatory with a fixed facility for examination, confinement, treatment or surgery
- Housecall with a fixed practice facility for examination, confinement, treatment or surgery
- Any other practice facility with a fixed location for examination, confinement, treatment or surgery

#### **Standards**

	confidentiality	and treatment areas must be constructed and equipped to ensure clien through sound barriers, visual barriers and/or adequate spatial separation No	
6.2.	accessible t practice.	be sufficient veterinary equipment, instruments, drugs, and other supplies support the normal veterinary medical procedures performed within the	
6.3.		y equipment and instruments must be kept clean and maintained in good w No	orking order.
6.4. <sup>-</sup>	on site and scope of the	facility must have sufficient room and equipment, instruments, drugs, and accessible to support the normal veterinary medical procedures perform practice.	
		must be sufficient room to separate animals so as to prevent direct to with each other.	□ Y □ N
6.5.		e facility must be constructed to allow appropriate monitoring of patients.	
	patient from g	ractice facility must be constructed to allow a line of sight monitoring of its that are in recovery or under observation and for animals recovery eneral anesthesia or heavy sedation. If line of site is not possible then must be trained personnel attending until the patient is out of danger.	□Y □N
6.6.		e facility must be cleaned, in good repair and functional. No:	

	a)	The approach to the practice facility, parking areas and all other exterior physical grounds must be visibly clean and tidy and free of hazards.	□Y □N
	b)	There must be a means to minimize or mitigate persistent disagreeable odors.	$\square$ Y $\square$ N
	ci)	The interior and exterior of the practice facility including its equipment must be visibly clean.	□Y □N
	di)	Washroom facilities whether for exclusive client use or shared used by the employees of the practice facility must be reasonably available and clean and	□Y □N
		tidy.	☐ Y ☐ N
	e)	Housekeeping equipment must be thoroughly cleaned and properly stored when not in use.	
6.7	The	practice facility must be constructed, equipped, and maintained, to reduce cross-	contamination
0.7.	anim hum	hal-to-animal transmissions, the transmission of zoonotic pathogens between ans, and to be consistent with the principles of biosecurity.  Yes $\square$ No	
	Guio	delines:	
	a)	Working surface must be fabricated from readily cleanable materials.	$\square$ Y $\square$ N
	b)	All working areas of the practice facility must have safe, effective, and/or approved disinfectants and disposable towels [or equivalent] readily available for use between patients or procedures.	_ Y □ N
	d)		□Y □N
	d)	Adequate drainage must be provided in areas where build up of significant water or liquid organic matter is likely, e.g. floor drains in large animal patient care areas.	□Y □N
	e)	There must be a means in place to ensure that garbage; debris and animal fecal matter is removed in an efficient and timely manner.	□Y □N
	f)	If necropsies are performed at the facility, the necropsy area must be able to be readily and thoroughly disinfected.	□Y □N
	g)	Practice facilities that provide isolation to animal having or suspected of having an infectious or zoonotic disease must do so in a manner that is safe for the patient, veterinary staff and public, and minimize the risk of disease spread from the patient to species at risk. This includes:	□Y □N
		i) There must be a means to disinfect clothing, footwear, feeding implements, and materials used to treat the patients in isolation.	□Y□N
		ii) The isolation area must be functionally contained away from the rest of the hospital in a separate low traffic area and have minimum exposure to the other animal of the same species.	□Y□N
	h)	Patient care areas must have a waste receptacle that is covered or concealed.	$\Box$ Y $\Box$ N
	i)	If used, chemical solutions for cold sterilization of instruments must conform to principles of animal disease prevention and public safety standards.	□ Y □ N
6.8.	supp to th that \[ \] Y	practice facility must be constructed so that all veterinary equipment, instruments olies can be stored, handled and disposed of so as to ensure efficacy of the proceed patients, staff and the public, consistent with applicable legislation/regulation, and prevents transmission of pathogens.  Yes No	luct and safety

	a)	There must be means to ensure that veterinary equipment instruments, drugs and/or supplies are stored handled and disposed of as per manufacturer's instructions and Safety Data Sheets (SDS) where available.	□Y □N
	b)	Protocols must be posted outlining the procedure to be followed in the event of a spill of materials that carry some risk including but not limited to x-ray chemicals, anesthetics, preservatives, and concentrated cleaners and solvents.	□ Y □ N
	c)	Biological sample waste material must be disposed of in accordance with pertinent regulations.	□Y □N
	d)	Chemical reagents and supplies must be disposed of in accordance with pertinent regulations.	□Y □N
	expii	practice facility must have a means to separately store drugs and veterinary sup by date so as to not allow use or dispensing.	plies past their
	all aı	ropriate means and equipment to render emergency resuscitation must be readily reas within a practice facility where patient care is conducted. Ses Notes I les I	y accessible to
	a)	For patients within a self-standing veterinary practice facility, the minimum of resuscitation equipment, supplies, and drugs includes:  i)	□ Y □ N
6.11.		practice facility must have adequate chemical or physical restraint readily availables $\square$ No	e.
	can I	ting within all areas of the practice facility must be sufficient to ensure that routi be carried out safely and accurately. les   No  No  Note that routing the sufficient to ensure the sufficient to	ne procedures
	a)	The practice facility must have sufficient emergency lighting available and adequately maintained to allow procedures to be completed safely in the event of a power failure.	□ Y □ N
	acce	in a self-standing practice facility compressed oxygen must be readily available ssible to patients.  See No	ole and readily
	a)	Self-standing practice facilities must have a supplementary method for providing oxygen should the primary oxygen system fail. [i.e. spare tank].	□Y □N
	facili □ Y	in a self-standing practice facility there must be a means to control temperate ty in order to maintain hospitalized patient within their respective comfort zones. See No	ture within the
		In the event that two hospitalized patients' temperature and humidity requirements differ, a microenvironment for one of the patients must be	□Y □N
		created [i.e. a terrarium for a snake].	

# COLLEGE OF VETERINARIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA practice facility must have a reasonable means and capacity to store the remains of deceased

6.15.	.15. The practice facility must have a reasonable means and capacity to store the remains of deceased							
	patients as necessary or appropriate in the circumstances.							
	∐ Y	es 🗌 No						
	Guio	delines:						
	a)	There must be a means in place to dispose of deceased animals as soon as reasonably possible and in accordance with municipal, provincial, and/or federal regulations.	☐ Y	□N				
	b)	There must be a capacity to store the remains of an animal [or appropriate samples, in the case of large animal ambulatory practices] that has had an unexpected anesthetic death, until the owner has had a reasonable opportunity to exercise the option of obtaining a necropsy at a veterinary diagnostic laboratory or other veterinary facility.	□ Y	□N				
	c)	Deceased companion animal not disposed of within 24 hours must be labelled and sealed into heavy plastic bags or equivalent and refrigerated or frozen.						
6.16.	Whe	re the practice includes both ambulatory and self-standing hospital facilities, e	equipmer	t and				
	supp	lies may be shared between the fixed and ambulatory practices so long as pat	ient need	ls are				
	met	in a timely manner, including emergencies, and standards for both fixed a	nd ambu	latory				
	prac	tice facilities are met.		-				
	. Yes □ No							

# Section 7 - Patient Confinement & Accommodation For all practice facilities that provide for confinement (hospitalization) for any length of time.

#### **Standards**

7.1.	. If the practice facility includes confinement of animals such as but not limited to hospitalization and boarding, then the practice facility must be constructed and equipped appropriate to confining patients seen in the normal caseload of the practice.  Yes No								
7.2.	There must be a system in place to reliably and accurately identify each animal.  Yes No								
7.3.	. The practice facility must have appropriate enclosures for the confinement of hospitalized and boarded patients.  ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Guidelines:								
	animals appropriately.	□Y □N							
	i) Enclosures must be constructed so that animals are safely confined and they must have a device that enables them to be closed and securely fastened.	□Y □N							
	b) The practice facility must have enclosures that are appropriate for the species. i) Enclosure areas must be orderly, and free of persistent disagreeable odours.	□Y □N							
	ii)   Enclosure areas must have adequate ventilation, lighting, and temperature control.								
	iii)   Enclosures must have solid partitions of an appropriate height to prevent patient contact.								
	iv) Runs for companion animals must have solid partitions at least 4 feet up (1.22 meters) from the floor to prevent patient-to-patient contact.								
7.4.	4. The practice facility must be constructed and equipped so as to prevent the spread of pathogens among animals confined in the facility. Yes No Guidelines:								
		□ Y □ N							
		□ Y □ N							
	c) Every enclosure for large animals and large companion animals must have its own separate drainage.	□Y □N							
	d) Measures must be in place to ensure that wastes are removed at a frequency commensurate with the comfort of the patient and in keeping with the minimization of cross contamination.	YN							
7.5.	The practice facility must be equipped to provide the basic patient need and comfort.  Yes No  Guidelines:	_							
	a) The practice facility must have appropriate bedding supplies and practices. i) Bedding must be appropriate for the species of animal confined.	□ Y □ N							
		□Y □N							
	iii) Bedding must be clean, dry, comfortable, and safe for the animal confined.	□Y □N							
	b) The practice facility must be constructed and equipped to enable patients to be								

	provided with suitable and sufficient quantities of food and water to meet nutritional and hydration requirement commensurate with their medical status.  i) Practice facilities must have sufficient and suitable quantities of food and water available to meet nutritional and hydration requirements of	□ Y     □ N       □ Y     □ N
	patients within the normal scope of the practice.  ii)  Food and water provided must be readily accessible to the patient especially with non-ambulatory animals.	□Y □N
	iii)  Food and water must be provided in a manner that is safe for the patient.	$\square$ Y $\square$ N
	c) Practice facilities must have suitable areas to exercise animals commensurate with their medial status.	□Y □N
7.6.	The practice facility must have protocols in place to require that animals are kept clean groomed as indicated by their medical condition and specific circumstances.  ☐ Yes ☐ No	, bathed, and
7.7.	Any possessions accompanying hospitalized or boarded animal (e.g. portable kenn food, and dishes) must be identified and stored to ensue their safekeeping.	els, leashes,
	Yes No	

# **Section 8 Fixed practice facilities with Examination and Treatment Areas**

#### **Standards**

8.1.	. All designated examination and treatment areas and equipment so used must where applicable conform to all of the preceding Bylaws under the general section for Accreditation Standards 1-45.  Yes No							
8.2.	All examination areas must have sufficient noise and visual barriers and/or spatial separation between clients to allow a quiet and confidential examination of the patient.  Yes No Guidelines:							
	A treatment area that ir standing practice facility			n in a self-	□ Y □ N			
8.3.	The examination area for comsurface for examination, const	tructed of readily sanitize	zed material.	cility must h	ave a table or			
8.4.	The treatment area in a self-running water.  ☐ Yes ☐ No	standing practice facili	ty must have a drain	ed sink with	hot and cold			
8.5.	The examination and treatment procedures which support roumage Yes No Guidelines	tine physical examinati	ons.		for diagnostic			
	a) Equipment and supplies to those listed in the demonstrated that the forpractice:	guidelines below ex	cept where it can	reasonably	□ Y □ N			
	Item	Companion Animal	Food/Large Animal	Equine				
	Stethoscope	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	□Y□N			
	Thermometer	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	□Y□N			
	Disinfectant & Alcohol	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	□Y□N			
	<b>Examination Gloves</b>	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	□Y□N			
	Lubricant	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	□Y□N			
	Rectal & Obstetrical Gloves		☐ Yes	☐ Yes	□Y□N			
	Examination light	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	□Y□N			
	Ophthalmoscope	☐ Yes	As required	As required	□Y□N			
	Otoscope	☐ Yes	As required	As required	□Y□N			
	Full mouth speculum			☐ Yes	□Y□N			
	Oral speculum		☐ Yes		□Y□N			
	Frick speculum		☐ Yes		□Y□N			
	Percussion instrument	☐ Yes			□Y□N			
	Weigh scale	☐ Yes			□Y□N			
	Magnification source	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	□Y□N			
	Hoof knife/probe/tester		☐ Yes	☐ Yes	□Y□N			
	Fluorescein ophthalmic strips or drops	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	□Y□N			
	Schirmer tear test strips	□Yes	□Yes	□Yes	ПҮПИ			

	Woods Lamp (optional)		☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Y ☐ N			
	Skin scrapings supplies		☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	□Y□N			
8.6.	3.6. The examination and treatment area must have adequate equipment to enable restraint of under normal circumstances sufficient for a thorough physical examination and where appliadministration of treatments, commensurate with the scope of practice.  Yes No  Guidelines:								
	a) F	Pestraint equipment mu	st include but is not ned	pessarily limited to the	nea lietad in	$\square$ Y $\square$ N			
	t	ne guidelines below ex	cept where it can be red d in the normal scope o	easonably demonstrat					
		Companion animal praction   Muzzles;	tice facilities:			□Y □N			
	ii) Leashes; iii) Safety snare [optional]; iv) Other devices such as handling gloves;								
	c) E	quine practice facilities	s – must have adequat			□Y □N			
	n								
	i) ii								
	ii	i) Twitch;							
		/) ☐ Lead shank; ) ☐ Stocks [optional	1.						
	d) Large animal/food animal practice facilities – must have adequate restraint equipment to enable surgery or other field procedures or to maintain the animal in recumbency in a manner safe to the patient and in the best interest of public safety.								
	i)	Head restrain	t e.g. rope halter, nose	tongs, etc;					
	ii	)        Head gate an	d chute [optional].						
	The examination and treatment area must have sufficient supplies and equipment to support routine treatment procedures commensurate with the scope of the practice, including but not limited to, the following items.  Yes No  Guidelines:								
	a) General (all practice facilities):								
			extension cord or self- llent for hair removal fro		ply, and/or				
		ii)	er or equivalent method		ectively [not				
		iii)   Parenteral fluid	nbulatory practice]. Is e.g. physiological sali		olution,				
	sterile water, and/or dextrose in sterile water. iv) Sterile intravenous administration sets.								

v) Sterile needles and intravenous catheter vi) Sterile syringes. vii) Sterile scalpel blades. viii) Intravenous stand or equivalent. ix) Sterile urinary catheters. x) Sterile gauze sponges. xi) Sterile obstetrical gloves. xii) Drainage tubes, irrigation solutions, and supplies. xiii) Stomach tubes appropriate to the speci xiv) Manufacturer — sterilized absorbable material. xv) Surgical scrub materials and solutions. b) Large animal/food animal and equine practice requirements above under 8.7(a)): i) Small ruminant, porcine, aquatic medicarry equipment suitable for the scope of ii) Practices that have both ambulatory and may share equipment and supple provided patient needs can be met in a	□ Y □ N		
Item	Food/ Large Animal	Equine	
Stainless steel bucket(s) or equivalent	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	□Y □N
Stomach tube & hand pump(s)	☐ Yes	Yes	□Y □N
Sterile rumen trocar & cannula	☐ Yes		□Y □N
Frick speculum	☐ Yes		□Y □N
Balling gun	☐ Yes		☐Y ☐N
Emasculator	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	☐Y ☐N
Prolapse needle (Buhner/serpentine needle)	☐ Yes	☐ Yes	□Y □N
Obstetrical equipment such as  a) Calf puller b) Obstetrical chains, handles, or rope c) Fetotomy instrument equipment and/or obstetrical wire d) Prolapse repair equipment [umbilical tape, waterproof drape]	☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes	☐ Yes	□Y □N
Hoof care equipment  a) Hoof knife b) Hoof nippers c) Hoof rasp d) Hoof testers f) Shoe puller g) Cotton, gauze, bandage, tapes, splints, & casting materials h) Equipment adequate for removal of bandages, splints, & casting materials	☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes	☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes ☐ Yes	□ Y □ N

# Section 9 - Laboratory / Pathology Area For all Practice Facilities that offer Laboratory service (in house and sent out)

#### Standards

9.1.	all of	boratory/pathology designated areas and equipment so used must where applicable the preceding bylaws under the general section for Accreditation Standards 1-45. es   No	ole conform to	)			
9.2	.2 The laboratory/pathology area must be constructed so to support the safe and a preparation, packaging, processing, and reporting results from testing of biological sconsistent with reduction of cross-contamination and Biosecurity.  Yes No  Guidelines:						
	a) b)	In fixed practice facilities the laboratory must have accessible a drained sink with hot and cold running water that is not also used for prepping surgical instruments or preparation for other sterile procedures.  In fixed practice facilities the laboratory area must be separate from the reception and surgical areas.	□Y □N				
9.3. In a self-standing practice facility, the laboratory/pathology area must have equipment and sup of a calibre capable of performing the following laboratory/pathological procedures, of a suff level of accuracy and sophistication so as to yield results which are of diagnostic value; unle can be demonstrated that an acceptable level of patient care can be achieved by expedient re of samples and/or the patient to another practice facility capable of performing these procedures Yes No Guidelines:							
	a) b) c)	Urinalysis including; specific gravity, and detection of ketones, blood protein, glucose, and pH.  Blood glucose.  Blood cell analysis including: total white blood cell count, and differential blood cell count.	□ Y □ N □ Y □ N □ Y □ N				
	d) e)	Minimal tissue histology such as impression smears.  Fecal analysis including direct and concentrating methods for detection of ova and parasites	□ Y □ N □ Y □ N				
	f) g) h)	Semen evaluation, including live dead stains [subject to practice scope].  Mastitis test kit [subject to practice scope].  ph and ketones test strips [subject to practice scope].	□ Y □ N □ Y □ N □ Y □ N				
9.4. The examination and treatment area must have sufficient supplies and equipment to support routi treatment procedures commensurate with the scope of the practice, including but not limited to, t following items.    Yes   No   Guidelines:							
	a)	Blood collection tubes.	□Y □N				
	b)	Microhematocrit collection tubes and tube sealant.		1			
	(c)	Glucometer or equivalent, e.g., test tubes.  Microscope slips, cover slips, and immersion oil.					
	e)	Clean specimen containers.	$\square$ $\square$ $\square$ $\square$ $\square$ $\square$ $\square$				
	f)	Sterile syringes, needles, and/or blood collection apparatus.					
	g)	Bacteriology sampling apparatus including but not limited to sterile swabs and appropriate culture/transport media/container.	□Y □N				

h)	Fecal collection/transport containers.	□ Y	□ N			
i)	Labels containing a minimum of; patient ID, owner name, date of sample, type of specimens, and facility name.	□Y	□N			
j)	Referral/requisition forms, which may serve as labels when sample material can be unequivocally associated with a particular form.	ПΥ	□N			
k)	Urine test strips capable of detecting a minimum of: ph, the presence of protein, the presence of blood, the presence of ketones, and the presence of glucose.	□Y	□N			
l)	Urine sample containers.	□Y	$\square$ N			
m)	Refractometer.	_ Y	$\square$ N			
n)	Staining solutions and chemicals suitable for performing; urine cytology and blood cell analysis including; total red blood cell count, total white blood cell count, differential blood count and minimal tissue histology such as impression smears and semen evaluation.	Y	□N			
0)	Tissue and other cytology fixative such as formalin, alcohol and/or Bouin's solution.	□Y	□N			
p)	A microscope that has an eyepiece of 10K magnification and objective lenses of 4X, 10X, and 100X (oil immersion).	□Y	□N			
q)	A centrifuge capable of performing a packed cell volume test and appropriately preparing fluid specimens for transport.	□Y	□N			
r)	Chemical solutions appropriate for concentrating fecal samples for ova and parasite analysis.	□Y	□N			
The laboratory/pathology area must have a method of keeping samples/specimens at appropriate temperatures (i.e. an incubator if bacterial cultures are done and reliable refrigeration if sample are held for transport).   Yes No						

9.5.

# Section 10 - Diagnostic Imaging Area For all practice facilities that offer diagnostic imaging.

#### **Standards**

10.1.	1. All designated areas and equipment so used must conform where applicable to all of the preceding bylaws under the general section for Accreditation Standards 1-45.  ☐ Yes ☐ No								
	<ul> <li>0.2. The practice facility must have a current certificate of safety for all equipment in the practice that uses or produces ionizing radiation.</li> <li>☐ Yes ☐ No</li></ul>								
10.3.	ioniz	onal radiation monitoring devices must be available to all staff with potential for ing radiation. es $\square$ No $\_$	exposure to	)					
10.4.	4. The beam from any fixed or mobile x-ray source must be collimated. ☐ Yes ☐ No								
10.5.	5. Protocols must be in place to ensure that no person under the age of 19 is permitted to have occupation exposure to ionizing radiation from equipment using /producing ionizing radiation. ☐ Yes ☐ No								
10.6.	.6. The diagnostic imaging area must be constructed and shielded so as to minimize or eliminate unnecessary exposure of patients, veterinary staff and the public to radiation emitted by the imaging equipment.  ☐ Yes ☐ No								
	Guid	lelines:							
	a)	Shielding must be provided in walls, doors, etc. or provided by adequate and strategically placed lead screens or provided by adequate spatial separation from other areas of the workplace when imaging equipment is in use.	□Y □N						
10.7.	expo supp	diagnostic imaging area must be constructed so as to minimize or eliminate sure of patients, veterinary staff and the public to hazards associated with challes for development of diagnostic images.							
	Guid	lelines							
	a)	Effective ventilation must be available in any room containing, storing or using diagnostic imaging/developing chemical reagents.	□ Y □ N						
	b)	The darkroom must have appropriate safelight to allow movement within the room of operators of equipment.	□ Y □ N						
	c)	Storage for chemical agents used for diagnostic imaging must be provided away from areas normally occupied by staff [i.e. eating areas, change rooms, washrooms, and clothing lockers, etc.]	□Y □N						
10.8	or co	n practice facility that offers diagnostic imaging using ionizing radiation unless it is imputed radiography systems exclusively must have:  les \[ \] No	using digita	I					
		A dark room that contains automatic or manual radiographic processing equipment and supplies; <b>or</b>	□ Y □ N	1					
	b)	Documented access to an external processing laboratory with the equipment and supplies capable of developing diagnostic quality images in a timely manner that meets the needs of patients, commensurate with the usual scope of the practice.	□ Y □ N	J					

	10.9.The diagnostic imaging areas must have sufficient equipment and supplies to safely produce, develop and store diagnostic quality images commensurate with the scope of the practice:							
	☐ Yes ☐ No							
Gu	idelines:							
a)	) Two protective full-length aprons	of at least 0.5 mm lead equivalency	$\square$ Y $\square$ N					
b)	) Two pairs of gloves with at least	0.5 mm lead equivalency.	□Y □N					
c)	c) Two thyroid protectors.							
d)	d) Calipers or tape to measure body thickness.							
e)		ely display the largest radiograph produced by for the viewing of digitally created images.	□Y □N					
f)		nd bags, positioning beds/troughs, tape, foam terial, or the equivalent must be available.	☐ Y ☐ N					
g	) A focused intense light source fo	r highlighting radiograph films (i.e. a hot light).	$\square$ Y $\square$ N					
h)	) Contrast agents		$\square$ Y $\square$ N					
i)	Permanent labelling and marking	g apparatus and materials	$\square$ Y $\square$ N					
j)		r unexposed x-ray films which is protected from	□ Y □ N					
req spe	10.10. All diagnostic imaging equipment used in the practice facilities must be installed so as to meet the required safety standards set out in the "Health and Welfare Canada's" relevant safety codes specifically:  ☐ Yes ☐ No							
	-ray Equipment	Code 28						
	ental x-ray equipment luoroscopy equipment	Code 30 Code 20 A, Part A, section 8.3						
	luoroscopy equipment	Code 20A, Part A, section 8.3						
	RI	Code 26						
N	uclear Scintigraphy equipment	Nuclear Safety And Control Act and its relevant	regulation.					
mo cor as acc	dalities which use radioactive mate form with safety requirements for t	or scintigraphy or other diagnostic imaging of crials must have facilities, equipment, and protococheir storage and handling, including secondary noticals, as well as patients treated with radioactive canada standards.	ols in place to naterials such					
[ a)		age containers for all biological waste from active agents should be available and used.	□Y □N					
b)	) Gamma cameras for nuclear scir	ntigraphy must be regularly calibrated.	$\square$ Y $\square$ N					
c)	<ul> <li>A Geiger counter or other appro should be available and used.</li> </ul>	priate real-time radiation monitoring equipment	☐Y ☐N					
d)		used which record the identification, storage r all radioactive biological waste and/or by-	□Y □N					
e)		be available and used which record the proper of radiopharmaceuticals and contaminated	☐ Y ☐ N					
10.12.The practice facility must have apparatus and methodology for permanently identifying diagnostic images including but not necessarily limited to the following: facility name or name of veterinarian, patient ID, owner name, date, and spatial position indicator where appropriate. Additional information for special studies, i.e. time stamps for serial studies and operating parameters for CT studies, must be included when appropriate.   Yes No								

Gui	idelines:	
a	For radiographic images the label must be within the emulsion, or a tamper proof and permanent label must be applied to the image/study afterwards.	□Y □N
b)	For digital images, by software which generates an appropriate label which becomes part of the study and is embedded electronically.	□Y □N
c)	Intraoral radiographs that are too small for labels must be stored in a secure envelope/file with the label information recorded of the envelope/file in which they are served.	□Y □N
	he practice facility must have apparatus and methodology for archiving diagnostic im	naging
a) b)	<ul> <li>dies.</li> <li>Diagnostic images and their associated logs comprise part of a patient's medi</li> <li>Images originally produced in digital format should have a back-up hardco digitally stored copy.</li> <li>Yes \( \subseteq \) No</li> </ul>	
	idelines:	
i)	Except where otherwise noted, traditional film based radiographic studies must be stored in the original form (digital copies of original film emulsions, obtained with digital cameras or non-medical grade scanners are not suitable substitutes).	□Y □N
ii)	Computed or digital radiographs, CT and MRI studies may be archived on original film emulsions, or in digital format if taken by a Computer Radiography (CR) or direct digital system.	□ Y □ N
iii	) Fluoroscopy studies must be archived on videotape or in digital format.	□ Y □ N
iv	) Original film emulsion studies may by converted to appropriate digital format and stored using a medical grad scanner.	□Y□N
V)	Ultrasound studies must be archived using digital storage, videotape or hard copy images on thermal paper or film emulsion.	□ Y □ N
vi	) Endoscopy studies must be archived where possible with original photographs, videotapes, or thermal paper.	☐ Y ☐ N
vi	<ul> <li>All diagnostic images must be stored so as to prevent damage or degradation of the image [i.e. protect thermal paper images from UV light, etc].</li> </ul>	☐ Y ☐ N
vi	ii) For ultrasound studies in the situations where it is impractical to produce a recorded image, e.g. ultrasound guided biopsies or per-rectal pregnancy diagnosis in mares, adequate notes must be made in the medical records describing the procedure, visual findings, and diagnosis if one is made.	□ Y □ N
am	ortable diagnostic imaging equipment used in non-shielded environments such as frobulatory/mobile facilities must be available to provide for the following operational process $\square$ No	
	The operator must always be able to accurately determine the direction of the primark what may be in its path.	ary beam and
Gu	ideline:	
i)	There must be an accurate collimator on all equipment capable of generating ionized radiation.	□ Y □ N
b) <b>Gu</b>	X-ray cassettes must never be held directly by hands, gloved or ungloved, during exposures <b>ideline:</b>	
i)	There must be mechanical device present to hold it stabilized i.e. an extension clamp or stand.	☐Y ☐N
usi dat dep use	ocumentation in the form of logs must be kept for each piece of diagnostic imaging ionizing radiation. Such logs must contain but are not necessarily limited to e, owner ID, patients ID, technique information (i.e. mA, kVp, and time), area of oth, operators name, and comments where applicable as well as dosage of contract).	the following: study, tissue

10.16. The practice facility must have as part of its library current information regarding all equipment and supplies in use for the performance of diagnostic imaging, including ready access to all pertinent

sections	on	Health	and	Welfare	Canada's	safety	codes.	Yes	No

# Section 11 - Pharmacy Area For all practice facilities that offer any dispensing.

For	al	I practice facilities that offer any dispensing.	
	All de	ls esignated pharmacy areas and equipment so used must where applicable, conformeding bylaws under the general section for Accreditation Standards 1-45. es ☐ No	m to all of the
	instri ∐Ye	pment must be in place in order for drugs to be maintained according to muctions.  es  No  lelines:	nanufacturers'
	a)	Self-standing practice facilities must have a refrigeration unit or container capable of maintaining temperature sensitive drugs.	□Y □N
	b)	The practice facility must have at least one maximum/minimum thermometer in order to determine operating range of any refrigeration unit or container.	□Y □N
	c)	Ambulatory practice facilities must have a container capable of maintaining temperature sensitive drugs, if carried, within their temperature range for the expected period of time the drugs will be away from permanent storage locations.	□Y □N
	d)	Containers must be available that prevent exposure to light for dispensing drugs that are sensitive to light.	☐ Y ☐ N
11.3. The practice facility must be capable of ensuring that all drugs are prepared, maintained, dispense or administered, destroyed/disposed of in accordance with patient, staff, and public safety.  Yes No Guidelines:			
	a)	The pharmacy area must not be accessible to the public.	$\square$ Y $\square$ N
	b)	There must be a secure and locked container or enclosure designed and constructed so as to ensure restricted access to controlled drugs and narcotics.	□ Y □ N
	c)	The facility must have a controlled drug log containing but not limited to: date dispensed, owner's name and address, patients name or ID, drug identification, strength/concentration and quality of drug dispensed and quantity of drug remaining after dispensing.	□Y □N
	d)	A separate storage area must be available for holding expired drugs pending disposal or return to manufacturer.	□ Y □ N
	,	There must be a readily accessible sink with hot and cold running water.	
	f)	The practice facility must have a secure area for storage of prescription pads.	☐ Y ☐ N
	follov the c use; Y	facility must have drug dispensing labels in use which contain but are not I wing information: date dispensed, hospital name, name of veterinarian prescribing drug, client name or ID, drug identification, strength/concentration, quantity, and and food animal medications, drug withdrawal times.  The strength of the st	or dispensing
	a)	Drug names must be either generic name plus concentration/strength plus	$\square$ Y $\square$ N
	,	name of manufacture, or brand name plus concentration/strength [if the product has more than one strength available].	
	b)	Recording the DIN is strongly advised but not required for prescription drugs if the generic drug name is listed as in 11.4(a) above.	☐ Y ☐ N

11.5. The practice facility must have as part of its library current information regard	ng all drugs
administered, prescribed, or dispensed by the facility.	
☐ Yes ☐ No	
11.6. The pharmacy library must include hardcopies or immediate electronic access to releve pesticide legislation.   Yes No	ant drug and

# Section 12 - Anesthesia Area For all practice facilities that offer 'general' anesthesia (including inhalant gases and balanced injectable anesthesia).

#### **Standards**

12.1.All designated areas and equipment used to provide anesthesia to patients, must, where applicable, conform to all of the preceding bylaws under the general section for Accreditation Standards 1-45.  Yes No				
12.2. The anesthesia area must be constructed so as to provide a safe environment for the patients, sta and general public.  Yes No  Guidelines:	aff,			
<ul> <li>a) In a self-standing practice facility a passive or active gas scavenging system must be in place for all equipment in use, which uses a volatile anesthetic agent.</li> <li>b) A posted protocol must be in place outlining emergency procedures for dealing with spilled volatile anesthetic agents.</li> </ul>				
12.3. The anesthesia area must have, appropriate to the scope of the practice, ready access to drugs a supplies capable of providing separately or in combination, adequate:  a)	nd			
12.4. Every practice facility that performs major surgeries in companion animal species must be equipp to provide general anesthesia by means of an anesthetic machine including vaporizer and volat anesthetic, or balanced anesthesia.  Yes No				
a) All anesthetic machines and vaporizer must have documentation showing servicing and calibration by a service technician within the previous 24 months.	N			
<ul> <li>12.5. The anesthetic area of the practice facility must have equipment and supplies capable of adequate and safely:</li> <li>a) Maintaining a patent airway for all patients rendered unconscious in a self-standing practifacility</li> <li>Yes</li> <li>No</li> <li>Guidelines:</li> </ul>	-			
i) Endotracheal tubes sufficient in size and quantity for the normal caseload of the practice.	Z			
	N N			

	b) Delivering sterile drugs including fluids intravenously.  ☐ Yes ☐ No				
	Guidelines:				
	i) An assortment of sterile needles, syringes, infusion sets, intravenous catheters.				
	ii) Antiseptic agent to facilitate the use of aseptic technique to place parenteral				
	<ul> <li>Where a patient's size permits, preventing significant fluctuations in body temperature during and after anesthesia.</li> <li>Yes No</li> </ul>				
	Guidelines:				
	i) The surgery table must have an insulating pad.				
12.6.	The practice facility must have in place equipment or trained personnel supervised as per the Bylaws, Part 4 – Ethics and Standards Section "Employees of Veterinarians" who can monitor the patient for the level of anesthesia and analgesia, assess circulation, heart rate, respiratory rate and body temperature and provide at least a subjective assessment of blood oxygen during the anesthesia and the recovery period.  Yes No				
	Guidelines:				
	a) Monitoring must be done by frequent evaluation by a trained individual using appropriate instruments such as:  i.				
12.7.	A self-standing practice facility and/or one offering services to companion animals, must be equipped to deliver in a controlled fashion oxygen to any patient that is rendered unconscious or unresponsive beyond the level of having an adequate swallowing reflex by mean of a sedative, narcotic, or other anesthetic drug.  Yes No				
12.8.	The practice facility must have an anesthesia/surgery log on every procedure performed under general anesthesia within veterinary practice facility. For each procedure the anesthesia/surgery log must record date, owner and patient information, and the nature of the anesthesia and procedure performed.  Yes No				
12.9.	The practice facility must have in its library current references to all drugs, equipment and procedures used for anesthesia within the normal scope of the practice.  Yes No				

# **Section 13 - Surgery Area For all practice facilities that offer surgery.**

The surgery area is the room where surgeries take place, not where the patient is 'prepared' for surgery – that is the treatment area Section 6 & 8

Desi	<b>ds</b> ignated surgery areas and equipment so used must where applicable conform eding bylaws under the general section for Accreditation Standards 1-45.	n to all the
-	res □ No	<del> </del>
conta	surgical practice facility must be constructed and equipped so as to minimize the pamination of the surgical site by microorganisms.  Yes No	possibility of
a)	In self-standing practice facilities there must be a separate room for performing major surgeries.	□ Y □ N
b)	All working surfaces must be constructed of solid, impervious materials that can be readily cleaned and disinfected.	□Y □N
	c) The surgical table must be constructed out of solid, impervious materials that can be readily cleaned and disinfected.	□Y □N
	d) The surgery area must be equipped with a waste disposal container with a readily sanitized, fluid impervious interior or a disposable fluid impervious liner.	□Y □N
	constructed of solid, impervious materials that can be readily cleaned and	□ Y □ N
	f) The surgery area must have ready access to disinfectants for use between successive patients.	□ Y □ N
surgi case	surgery area must have sufficient surgical supplies and equipment to allow for a sepical pack to be used for each patient undergoing surgery, commensurate with eload of the practice. Tes $\square$ No $\_$	
of the	surgery area must have equipment and supplies that are commensurate with the note practice and which include, but are not necessarily limited to the following:  'es \sum No  delines:	ormal scope
a)	The surgery area must have at least one adjustable surgical lamp;	□Y □N
b)		YN
c)	Sterile drapes available of sufficient size that will prevent contamination of the surgeon, instruments and surgical site, unprepared areas of the patient or non-sterile surfaces, commensurate with the normal scope of the practice;	□ Y □ N
d)	Surgical masks;	
e)	Surgical caps;	∐Y ∐N
f)	Sterilized surgical gowns;	∐Y ∐N
g)	Sterilized gloves;	$\square$ $Y$ $\square$ $N$
h)	Sterilized scrub brushes;	∐Y ∐N
i)	Sterilized hand towels;	$\square$ $Y$ $\square$ $N$
j)	Sterilized drapes;	$\square$ $Y$ $\square$ $N$
k)	Sterilized gauze sponges;	∐Y ∐N

	l)	Sterile needles and scalpel blades:	☐Y ☐N
	m)	Surgical instruments in cold trays or in sterilized surgical packs, commensurate with scope of the practice;	□Y □N
	n)	Sterility indicators;	$\square$ Y $\square$ N
	o)	Cloth or other material suitable for wrapping surgery packs for sterilization;	$\square$ Y $\square$ N
	p)	An autoclave (or other equivalent methods of sterilizing surgical instruments and supplies).	□Y □N
13.5. The practice facility must have as part of its library current information regarding all equipm supplies in use for the performance of surgical procedures in the normal scope of the practice   Yes No			

# Section 14 – Dentistry Area For all practice facilities that offer dentistry

#### Standards

14.1.	prec	gnated dental areas and equipment so used must where applicable, conform eding bylaws under the general section for Accreditation Standards 1-45. es   No	to all of the
14.2.	proc	practice facility must have designated areas for dental procedures other than advedures that is/are outside out of the designated surgical site. es $\square$ No	vanced dental
14.3.	companes	practice facility, if within the normal scope of its practice performs dental propanion animals, must have equipment and supplies capable of doing so uthesia. es $\square$ No $\_$	
14.4.	complethat storing from Y	practice facility, if within the normal scope of its practice performs dental propanion animals, must have equipment and supplies capable of performing them is effective and safe for the staff and the patient, as well as have equipment for ng dental instruments in a manner that prevents transmission of pathogens either patients to staff.  es \[ \] No \[ \] <b>lelines:</b>	in a manner cleaning and
		Eye protection;	□Y □N
	b)	Inhalation protection for staff (i.e. facemasks);	
	c)	Cuffed endotracheal tubes for patients;	□Y □N
	d)	Cold sterilization tray and solution.	
	adva	practice facility if within the normal scope of its practice performs dental procedur nced dental procedures on companion animals, must have but is not necessarily	
	follov	nced dental procedures on companion animals, must have but is not necessarily ving equipment. es  No lelines:	
	follov Y Guic	nced dental procedures on companion animals, must have but is not necessarily ving equipment. es  No	limited to the
	follov Y Guic	nced dental procedures on companion animals, must have but is not necessarily wing equipment. es  No lelines:	limited to the
	follov  Y  Guid  a)	nced dental procedures on companion animals, must have but is not necessarily ving equipment. es  No lelines:  A selection of dental scalers;	Imited to the
	follov Guic a) b)	nced dental procedures on companion animals, must have but is not necessarily wing equipment. es  No lelines:  A selection of dental scalers;  Dental forceps [or equivalent];	Imited to the
	follov Guic a) b) c)	nced dental procedures on companion animals, must have but is not necessarily ving equipment. es  No lelines:  A selection of dental scalers;  Dental forceps [or equivalent];  Dental elevators and/or luxators;	Y   N   N   Y   N   Y   N   Y   N   Y   N   Y   N   Y   N   Y   N   Y   N   N
	follov Guid a) b) c) d)	nced dental procedures on companion animals, must have but is not necessarily wing equipment. es  No   lelines:  A selection of dental scalers; Dental forceps [or equivalent]; Dental elevators and/or luxators; Dental curettes;	Y   N   N   Y   N   Y   N   Y   N   Y   N   Y   N   Y   N   Y   N   Y   N   Y   N   Y   N   N
	follow  Guic  a)  b)  c)  d)  e)	nced dental procedures on companion animals, must have but is not necessarily wing equipment. es  No   lelines:  A selection of dental scalers;  Dental forceps [or equivalent];  Dental elevators and/or luxators;  Dental curettes;  Dental explorers;	Y
	follow Y Guice  a) b) c) d) e) f) g)  The advated follow Y	nced dental procedures on companion animals, must have but is not necessarily wing equipment. es  No lelines:  A selection of dental scalers; Dental forceps [or equivalent]; Dental elevators and/or luxators; Dental curettes; Dental explorers; Dental probes;	Imited to the
	follow Y Guide (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (f) (a) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d	nced dental procedures on companion animals, must have but is not necessarily wing equipment.  es  No  lelines:  A selection of dental scalers;  Dental forceps [or equivalent];  Dental elevators and/or luxators;  Dental curettes;  Dental explorers;  Dental probes;  Dental polishing equipment.  practice facility, if within the normal scope of its practice performs dental procedunced dental procedures on companion animals, must have but is not necessarily wing equipment:  es  No	Imited to the
	follow Y Guide (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (f) (a) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d	nced dental procedures on companion animals, must have but is not necessarily wing equipment.  es  No	Imited to the
	follow Y Guide (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (f) (a) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d	nced dental procedures on companion animals, must have but is not necessarily wing equipment.  es  No  lelines:  A selection of dental scalers;  Dental forceps [or equivalent];  Dental elevators and/or luxators;  Dental curettes;  Dental explorers;  Dental probes;  Dental probes;  Dental polishing equipment.  practice facility, if within the normal scope of its practice performs dental procedunced dental procedures on companion animals, must have but is not necessarily wing equipment:  es  No  lelines:  Orthodontics:	Imited to the
	follow Y Guide (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (f) (a) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d	nced dental procedures on companion animals, must have but is not necessarily wing equipment.  es  \[ \] No	Imited to the
	follow Y Guide (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (f) (a) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d	nced dental procedures on companion animals, must have but is not necessarily ving equipment.  es  \[ \] No	Imited to the
	follow Y Guide (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (f) (a) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d	nced dental procedures on companion animals, must have but is not necessarily ving equipment. es  No	Imited to the

	vii) Bonding agent to cement appliances;	
	viii) Orthodontic pliers;	
	ix) Dental burrs appropriate for orthodontics.	$\square$ Y $\square$ N
e)	Prosthodontics:	
	i) Diamond burs or fine fluted burs;	
	ii) Impression materials;	
	iii) □Trays;	
	iv) Dental vibrator;	
	v) Dental stone;	
	vi) Dental cement.	
f)	Endodontics:	
	i) Endodontic files;	
	ii) Cleansing solutions;	
	iii) Dobturating systems;	
	iii) □Pluggers;	
	iv) Spreaders;	
	v) Restorative compounds.	
g)	Major Oral & Reconstructive Surgery	$\square$ Y $\square$ N
	i) Periosteal elevators;	
	ii) Orthopedic wires;	
	iii) Fracture stabilizing equipment (acrylics, composite resins);	
	iv) Sterile suture materials;	
	vi) Bone cutting equipment.	
	practice facility, if within the normal scope of its practice, performs dental procedu	res on equine
	cies, must have but is not necessarily limited to the following equipment: ${oldsymbol{olight}}}}}}}}}}$	
	′es	
	Wolf tooth elevator;	$\square$ Y $\square$ N
b)	Wolf tooth extractor;	
,	Set of hand or power floats;	
d)	Cold sterilization tray and solution;	☐Y ☐N
h)	A light source;	$\square$ $\square$ $\square$ $\square$ $\square$
i)	Dosing syringe;	□Y □N
j)	Stainless steel bucket or equivalent.	$\square$ Y $\square$ N
1/	otalinoco otool baokot ol oquivalont.	<u> </u>
14 8 Tho	practice facility must have as part of its library current information regarding all e	auinment and
igus	plactice racinty must have as part of its library current information regarding all e	quipinioni unu
	′es	

# Section 15 – Emergency Facilities For those practice facilities that operate as an approved emergency practice facility

Sta	n	Ч	а	rd	c
JLa		u	а	ıu	

☐ Yes ☐ No \_

(	All e	mergency practice facilities and equipment used in them must where applicable, on the preceding bylaws under the general section for Practice Standards 1-45.  The section is a section for Practice Standards 1-45.	conform to all
	the f	rgency practice facilities must have their hours of operation posted so that anyone ront entrance can readily discern that information. es $\square$ No $\_$	approaching
 	vetei least even seve ∐ Y	rgency practice facilities, in addition to the requirement for equipment and supplies inary practice facility must have the equipment and supplies to attempt to meet the put not limited to the following, medical events; poisoning or medication over ts; massive trauma; critical life threatening illness; conditions requiring emerger shock; life-threatening respiratory collapse; and cardiovascular collapse.  es \[ \] No \[ \] No \[ \] Ielines:	e needs of at dose; seizure
	a)	Defibrillator;	$\square$ Y $\square$ N
	,	On-site ECG machine;	□Y □N
	c)	Apparatus to determine core and venous pressure;	$\square$ Y $\square$ N
	d)	Apparatus for rapid or on-site measurement of oxygen saturation;	$\square$ Y $\square$ N
	e)	Apparatus for rapid and accurate measurement of intraocular pressure;	$\square$ Y $\square$ N
	f)	Devices to cut through heavy metal chain or plastic safety;	$\square$ Y $\square$ N
	g)	Drugs for cardiopulmonary resuscitation beyond those required for general veterinary facilities;	☐Y ☐N
	h)	Blood transfusion/collection and storage equipment and timely access to a variety of blood products;	□Y □N
	i)	A variety of intravenous fluids including colloids;	$\square$ Y $\square$ N
	j)	At least two gas anesthetic machines.	Y
! [	radic Y	rgency practice facilities must have equipment and supplies on site to provide graphs in a timely manner. es \[ \] No	
	the la	rgency practice facilities must have equipment available to provide all in-house ser aboratory/pathology section as well as but not necessarily limited to the following: es $\hfill \square$ No $\hfill \square$	vices listed in
(	Guio	lelines:	
	a)	A measurement of total solids (plasma protein);	$\square$ Y $\square$ N
	b)	Electrolytes;	□Y □N
	c)	Acid-base parameters, including blood gases (Venus & arterial);	□Y □N
	d)	Full urine analysis;	□Y □N
	e)	Hematology (WBC, platelet estimate, microscope assessment of blood smear);	□Y □N
	f)	Routine cytology;	□Y □N
	g)	Clinical chemistries including BUN, creatinine, blood glucose;	□Y □N
	h)	A qualitative measurement for ethylene glycol;	$\square$ Y $\square$ N
	i)	Coagulation parameters sufficient to assess function of intrinsic versus extrinsic coagulation system.	□Y □N
(	equi	emergency practice facility must have as part of its library current information oment and supplies in use for the performance of diagnoses and treatment as wation on the delivery of emergency medicine and surgery.	

### Section 16 – Complementary and Integrative Medicine For all facilities that offer complementary and Integrative medicine

#### **Standards**

equipment so used where applicable conform to all of the preceding section for Accreditation Standards 1-20.  Yes No	•
16.2. The veterinarian's reference library and/or electronic reference datab references relating to the theories and clinical application of the modalities ☐ Yes ☐ No	
16.3. Appropriate means and equipment to render emergency resuscitation muall areas within a facility where patient care is conducted. Yes \( \subseteq \text{No} \) Guidelines:	ust be readily accessible to
p) For patients within a self-standing veterinary facility, the miresuscitation equipment, supplies, and drugs includes:  i)	equivalent] emergency