



OAVT Newsletter

Dedicated to promoting Veterinary Technicians and quality animal healthcare through: Education, Legislation and High Ethical Standards

<http://www.ohiorvt.org>

Spring 2017

President's Corner...

Thanks to all that joined the Ohio Association of Veterinary Technicians at the Midwest Veterinary Conference and in October, to bring RVT's to support our profession.

New and veteran members of the board have many challenges to work for technicians in Ohio.

More people with energy and ideas help us to work on one voice for technicians in Ohio. Let all of us say, good start and I am happy to be a technician.

Have a good spring and see everyone at Discovery on October 2017.

Earl Harrison, RVT

What is the OAVT?

The Ohio Association of Veterinary Technicians is the largest organization in the State of Ohio that is concerned solely with the welfare of Ohio's Registered Veterinary Technicians. When you support the OAVT by becoming a member, you benefit by receiving a professional fellowship which stimulates growth as a person and a technician.

You also receive the newsletter which the OAVT publishes quarterly to keep technicians informed of state activities. The OAVT is responsible for promoting and encouraging the upgrading of the professional status of the Registered Veterinary Technician.

The OAVT makes continuing education available and easily accessible to all technicians. The OAVT develops programs to make communities aware of the technician's functions and role in the veterinary profession.

The OAVT is your organization!

Next OAVT Board Meeting

Sunday, May 21

10:00am

Medvet in Columbus

300 East Wilson Bridge Rd

Worthington, Ohio 43085

The OAVT is on Facebook



[Check out our Facebook page](#)

<https://www.facebook.com/ohiorvt?fref=ts>

Join the OAVT Board

If you are interested in being a district representative or joining the board please contact Earl Harrison by email:

earl.harrison@sbcglobal.net.

Renew your Membership

Online Membership Application Form

<http://goo.gl/uOaXcE>

This form is used to register those persons that are interested in becoming an active member, an affiliate member or an associate member of our organization. Becoming a member couldn't be any easier.

Download the .PDF Membership Form at:

http://www.ohiorvt.org/download/form_membership.pdf

Dues paid to the OAVT are for membership to the OAVT only and does not mean technicians are registered with the state of Ohio.

You need to contact the OVMLB (Ohio Veterinary Medical Licensing Board) if you have any questions about your status. The link to the OVMLB website is listed below.

<http://www.ovmlb.ohio.gov/>

Cincinnati Veterinary Technicians Association (CVTA)

Visit their website at: www.cincyrvt.org

Phone (614) 436-0700

Executive Board

President: Earl Harrison

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The Importance of Pre- Anesthetic (aka Pre-Surgical) Bloodwork

By Kristie Houles-Burd, RVT, LVT, AAS

Surgery in the veterinary field is becoming more and more commonplace. While some surgeries are not new to pet ownership, such as spays and neuters, other types of surgeries are starting to be seen as viable therapeutic choices. I hesitate to use the word “routine” when talking about surgeries. After all, the state that the body is in when most surgeries or dentals are performed is anything but “routine”. The point of anesthesia is to create a relaxed, pain-free unconsciousness where the veterinarian can do what needs to be done to cure, treat, or fix whatever disease, illness, or injury exists so the pet may heal and improve his/her health status.

In order to get the pet to this level of “unreactivity”, we as veterinary professionals use a combination of medications to induce and maintain this state. A successful anesthetic state is dependent on many factors, but one of the main players in the safety and successful recovery of your pet is his or her ability to properly metabolize and eliminate the medications used. This, in turn, is almost completely dependent on proper organ function.

Liver, kidneys, lungs, and others all play important parts as to the usage and elimination of the drugs used to maintain an anesthetic state. If, say, the kidneys are not functioning properly, your pet’s blood pressure may not remain stable during surgery, as the kidneys release hormones that control blood pressure. If the liver is not working properly, your pet may not be able to properly metabolize and clear the drugs given, and may never wake up.

Now this is a wildly simplified process on how anesthesia works- but this is also why it is so very important for your veterinary team to have the most current and accurate view of your pet’s health status. Pre-anesthetic testing can help identify previously unknown reasons that your pet may not be able to handle the rigors of anesthesia.

Let me tell you a true story that helps to illustrate this point. Years ago, I was speaking to an owner, Bob*, who had brought his two kittens in for “routine” surgery. The kittens were litter-mates, one beautiful female named Sasha*, and one playful, sweet male named Sebastian*. During our conversation, I was reviewing the anesthetic consent form and the estimate for surgery. There were several surgical options that Bob could elect to do or decline, including IV catheter, pre-anesthetic bloodwork, post-op laser therapy, and additional pain management (a fentanyl patch vs. oral medication).

While we as veterinary professionals feel that ALL of these options are important (and, in fact, are today requirements rather than options), the owner had the choice to elect NOT to have any of these done, and thus save money. I explained the benefits of each, but, unfortunately, Bob was unable to afford all options. He then asked a very good (and very hard) question: which one of the options was most important for the safety of his kittens?

Usually, we don’t think of kittens has having health problems, especially related to organ function. If they are feisty, playful, eating well and gaining weight appropriately, as Sasha and Sebastian both were, then there is no outward reason to think they were not healthy. However, knowing what I know about anesthesia, and knowing that you can’t take organ function for granted, Bob and I decided that we should elect to proceed with the pre-anesthetic bloodwork.

It’s a good thing we did. Sasha’s bloodwork was what you would expect in a health, feisty kitten. Kidney values, liver values, pancreatic values, hydration status, immune status were all within normal limits. However, the same could not be said of her brother, Sebastian. His liver values were severely elevated, even though his physical exam and history had him cleared for surgery.

It turned out that he was suffering from a liver shunt. In a neonate (before they are born) kitten, the body does not need to filter the blood through the liver, since the momma cat does that for them. When kittens are born, however, this bypass system is supposed to shut down and start filtering the blood through the liver to help with metabolism and elimination of waste factors.

Sebastian's bypass system never closed down. Had we proceeded with the surgery as scheduled, Sebastian most likely would have never woken up.

We proceeded with Sasha's surgery, and Sebastian went to see a surgical specialist, who successfully (and safely) repaired the liver shunt and neutered him. Years later, both cats are still as feisty and playful as they were as kittens, thanks to the information that the pre-anesthetic bloodwork provided the veterinarian.

There are many types of pre-anesthetic bloodwork that can be performed to check the health status of your pet. These tests are done on blood machines specifically designed and calibrated for animals. Often, they are performed in laboratories by specially trained veterinary technicians and clinical pathologists.

The type of pre-anesthetic bloodwork recommended for your pet will be based upon his or her individual health status, age, breed, and type of surgical procedure to be performed.

For more information about the different types of bloodwork packages available and what they can tell you about the health status of your pet, look forward to my next entry.

Kristie Houllès-Bard, RVT, LVT, AAS

**names have been changed to protect identities*

Drugs, Regs, and Techs

By Kristie Houllis-Burd, RVT, LVT, AAS

I want a new drug
One that won't make me sick
One that won't make me crash my car
Or make me feel three feet thick

I want a new drug
One that won't hurt my head
One that won't make my mouth too dry
Or make my eyes too red

One that won't make me nervous
Wondering what to do
One that makes me feel like I feel when I'm with you
When I'm alone with you

- HUEY LEWIS & THE NEWS "I Want a New Drug"



We as technicians wear many hats in the veterinary setting, and most of those “hats” are regulated and defined by various bodies of law. While most of what we do as technicians falls under the umbrella protection of the veterinarians’ knowledge and adherence to the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) and the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC), it is still in our best interests to be familiar with those rules that govern how we perform our day-to-day activities. One such activity that is that of filling prescribed medications. The Ohio Board of Pharmacy is the agency responsible for enforcing and administering laws as it pertains to the legal distribution of drugs in the state of Ohio. These laws govern the actions of any who are legally allowed to purchase, administer, and distribute medications for patient use, including veterinarians. There have been several recent changes to the ORC and OAC, and this article is designed to highlight those changes that affect how we handle medications in the veterinary setting, and to review appropriate pharmacology practices. This review is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all changes affecting pharmacy practices. For more information, please visit the Ohio Board of Pharmacy website at <https://pharmacy.ohio.gov/Default.aspx>.

First, let’s review some definitions of terms as they pertain to pharmacy updates and this article. Many of these definitions can be found (and are reprinted here) in the Ohio Revised Code or the Ohio Administrative Code.

Definitions:

ORC: Ohio Revised Code.

OAC: Ohio Administrative Code. Legislation is enacted by the Ohio General Assembly, published in the Laws of Ohio, and codified in the **Ohio Revised Code (ORC)**. State agencies promulgate rules and regulations (sometimes called administrative law) in the Register of Ohio, which are in turn codified in the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC). (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ohio_Revised_Code)

ORC 4729.021 and 4729-9-01 Definitions:

"Terminal distributor of dangerous drugs" means a person who is engaged in the sale of dangerous drugs at retail, or any person, other than a wholesale distributor or a pharmacist, who has possession, custody, or control of dangerous drugs for any purpose other than for that person's own use and consumption, and includes pharmacies, hospitals, nursing homes, and laboratories and all other persons who procure dangerous drugs for

sale or other distribution by or under the supervision of a pharmacist or licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs. (effective 4/7/2017)

"Dangerous drug," as defined in section 4729.01 of the Revised Code, means any drug or drug product whose commercial package bears a label containing the symbol "Rx only", the legend "Caution: Federal Law Prohibits Dispensing Without Prescription" or "Caution: Federal Law Restricts This Drug To Use By Or On The Order Of A Licensed Veterinarian", or any similar restrictive statement.

"Adulterated drug" means a dangerous drug that is beyond the expiration date as stated by the manufacturer, packer, or distributor in its labeling or if it is not stored or dispensed according to the requirement of the federal act as indicated in the product labeling. This does not apply to expired drugs that are donated pursuant to sections [3715.88](#) to [3715.92](#) of the Revised Code. A compounded dangerous drug is considered adulterated if it exceeds:

- (1) The beyond use date as indicated in United States pharmacopeia chapters <795> and <797>, USP 38 - NF 33, or any official supplement thereto (9/10/2015); or
- (2) The beyond use date if prepared strictly in accordance with manufacturers' product labeling as specified in that labeling or from appropriate literature sources or direct testing.

TDDD's:

Effective April 1, 2017, your veterinarian may need to have a Terminal Distributor of Dangerous Drugs (TDDD) license. A TDDD license allows veterinarians to purchase and possess dangerous drugs for distribution to patients. Distribution includes administration of drugs on-site to patients as well as handing the drugs to the patient to take away from the facility for later use. (See ORC 4729.01(Q)). While there are several exemptions to this rule, those exemptions do not apply to any prescriber who uses compounding pharmacies to provide medications to patients, or who purchase and possess controlled substances. When calling a compounding pharmacy for medications, the pharmacy may require this license number in order to process requests. For more information, please visit www.pharmacy.ohio.gov/TDDDCs, or www.pharmacy.ohio.gov/prescribercompound. [http://pharmacy.ohio.gov/Documents/Licensing/TDDD/General/Terminal Distributor Licensing of Prescriber Practices.pdf](http://pharmacy.ohio.gov/Documents/Licensing/TDDD/General/Terminal%20Distributor%20Licensing%20of%20Prescriber%20Practices.pdf)

Dangerous Drugs Recordkeeping Requirements:

As reported in the OAVT Fall 2016 Newsletter, there are new recordkeeping requirements for veterinarians when prescribing medications for patients. These requirements took effect on September 1, 2016, and can be found both in the OAC and ORC. The pertinent rules (or sections thereof) are listed below:

ORC 4729.291 [Effective 4/6/2017] [Effective Until 7/1/2017] Drugs personally furnished by prescriber. Except when provided under section 4731.97 of the Revised Code, when a licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs personally furnishes drugs to a patient pursuant to division (B) of section [4729.29](#) of the Revised Code, the prescriber shall ensure that the drugs are labeled and packaged in accordance with state and federal drug laws and any rules and regulations adopted pursuant to those laws. Records of purchase and disposition of all drugs personally furnished to patients shall be maintained by the prescriber in accordance with state and federal drug statutes and any rules adopted pursuant to those statutes.

Effective 09/01/2016 OAC 4729-5-17 Personally furnishing dangerous drugs.

(F) A prescriber may designate a health care professional acting within the scope of the professional's practice and, under the supervision of the prescriber, to prepare and package a dangerous drug that will be personally furnished by the prescriber.

(G) A prescriber shall perform the final check of the dangerous drug prior to personally furnishing. The final check shall be documented using positive identification pursuant to rule [4729-5-01](#) of the Administrative Code.

Rule [4729-5-01](#) of the Administrative Code: (the underlined sections are most pertinent in a small clinic)

(N) "Positive identification" means a method of identifying an individual who prescribes, administers, or dispenses a dangerous drug.

(1) A method may not rely solely on the use of a private personal identifier such as a password, but must also include a secure means of identification such as the following:

- (a) A manual signature on a hard copy record;
- (b) A magnetic card reader;
- (c) A bar code reader;
- (d) A biometric method;
- (e) A proximity badge reader;
- (f) A board approved system of randomly generated personal questions;
- (g) A printout of every transaction that is verified and manually signed within a reasonable period of time by the individual who prescribed, administered, or dispensed the dangerous drug. The printout must be maintained for three years and made available on request to those individuals authorized by law to review such records; or
- (h) Other effective methods for identifying individuals that have been approved by the board.

(2) A method relying on a magnetic card reader, a bar code reader, a proximity badge reader, or randomly generated questions for identification must also include a private personal identifier, such as a password, for entry into a secure mechanical or electronic system.

OAC 4729-17-04 **Records; institutional pharmacy.** All drug records shall be maintained for a period of three years pursuant to section 4729.37 of the Revised Code. All drug records must be readily retrievable within three working days, excluding holidays and weekends, of all drug transactions within the previous three years. Electronic drug record keeping systems, computerized record keeping systems, or subsequent storage of such records, must be readily retrievable via CRT digital display, hard copy printout, or other mutually agreeable transfer medium. If an electronic drug record keeping system is being utilized as defined in paragraph (H) of rule 4729-17-01 of the Administrative Code the method(s) of achieving positive identification must be approved by the state board of pharmacy prior to implementation pursuant to paragraph (I) of rule 4729-17-01 of the Administrative Code.

The responsible person shall be responsible for maintaining the following records:

(A) A record of all drugs purchased, the quantity received, and the name, address, and wholesale distributor registration number of the person from whom the drugs were purchased.

(B) All drug orders and records relating to the practice of pharmacy.

(1) Records of drugs dispensed shall include, but are not limited to:

- (a) The name, strength, and quantity of drugs dispensed;
- (b) The date of dispensing;
- (c) The name of the inpatient to whom, or for whose use, the drug was dispensed; and
- (d) Positive identification of all pharmacists involved in the dispensing.

(2) All other records relating to the practice of pharmacy other than dispensing shall include, but are not limited to:

- (a) The name of the inpatient to whom, or for whose benefit, the activity was performed;
- (b) The practice of pharmacy activity performed;
- (c) The results of the activity, if applicable; and
- (d) Positive identification of all pharmacists involved in the activity

(3) Records of drugs dispensed for outpatients shall be maintained pursuant to rule 4729-5-27 of the Administrative Code.

- (C) A record of all drugs compounded or repackaged for use only within the institution, which shall include at least the following:
- (1) Name of drug, strength, quantity, and dosage form;
 - (2) Manufacturer's or distributor's control number;
 - (3) Manufacturer's or distributor's name, if a generic drug is used;
 - (4) Pharmacy control number;
 - (5) Manufacturer's or distributor's expiration date;
 - (6) The pharmacy's expiration date or beyond-use date;
 - (7) Positive identification of the pharmacist responsible for the compounding or repackaging of the drug.
- (D) A record of the distribution of dangerous drugs to other areas of the institution for administration or use as described in paragraph (B) of rule 4729-17-03 of the Administrative Code, which shall include at least the following:
- (1) The name, strength, dosage form, and amount of drug distributed;
 - (2) The area receiving the drug;
 - (3) The date distributed;
 - (4) Positive identification of the individual receiving the drug if it is a controlled substance;
 - (5) The area of the institution receiving the dangerous drug shall make a record of all such drugs administered to patients. Such records shall include at least the following: 4729-17-04 2
 - (a) Name of the patient;
 - (b) Name, dosage form, and strength when applicable of the drug;
 - (c) Date and time the drug was administered;
 - (d) Quantity administered;
 - (e) Positive identification of the personnel administering the drug.
- (E) A log that must be maintained of all changes made to a drug record in an electronic drug record keeping system or a computerized record keeping system after a drug transaction has been made. Such log may be accessible for review, but shall be protected from being altered in any way. The log must contain at least, but is not limited, to the following:
- (1) Date and time of change;
 - (2) Changes made;
 - (3) Person making the change.

So what does this all mean? As relayed in the 2016 Fall Newsletter, every filled medication leaving the hospital must be visually verified by a doctor. The prescribing veterinarian must visually verify the medication before being dispensed to a client. This inspection must then be recorded on a dispensing log (refer to the underlined portions above). This log can be done as an excel spreadsheet, and signed by the veterinarian at the end of the day. The dispensed medication log should have (at minimum) the date, patient name, drug name, strength, amount being dispensed, and the technician initials that filled it. This has previously only applied to doctors and pharmacists. As of September 2016, it now will apply to veterinarians. This is only related to the distribution of dangerous drugs. Controlled substances have their own set of rules.

Controlled Substances Requirements:

From the Ohio Board of Pharmacy website:

Controlled Substances Inventory Disposal

“Effective February 1, 2017, rule 4729-9-06 will no longer require approval from the Board prior to the disposal of a licensee’s controlled substance inventory. Instead, the rule will require adherence to all Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) disposal requirements set forth in 21 C.F.R. 1317 and all recordkeeping requirements set forth in 21 C.F.R. 1304.

The new rule no longer requires the submission of any information to the Board prior to the disposal of a licensee's controlled substance inventory. However, a licensee is required to keep all records of disposal in accordance with federal regulations and rule 4729-9-14. State of Ohio Board of Pharmacy requires all records, including those documenting the disposal of controlled substance inventory, be maintained and readily retrievable for a minimum of three years."

OAC 4729-9-06 Disposal of dangerous drugs which are controlled substances:

- (A) As used in this rule, "non-retrievable" means the condition or state to which a controlled substance shall be rendered following a process that permanently alters that controlled substance's physical or chemical condition or state through irreversible means and thereby renders the dangerous drugs which are controlled substances unavailable and unusable for all practical purposes. The process to achieve a non-retrievable condition or state may be unique to a substance's chemical or physical properties. A dangerous drug which is a controlled substance is considered non-retrievable when it cannot be transformed to a physical or chemical condition or state as a controlled substance or controlled substance analogue. The purpose of destruction is to render the controlled substance(s) to a non-retrievable state and thus prevent diversion of any such substance to illicit purposes.

The DEA further explains what encompasses a "non-retrievable" state, and what does not:

"...incineration and chemical digestion are some examples of current technology that may be utilized to achieve the non-retrievable standard. The preamble of the NPRM states that sewerage (disposal by flushing down a toilet or sink) and landfill disposal (mixing controlled substances with undesirable items such as kitty litter or coffee grounds and depositing in a garbage collection) are examples of current methods of disposal that do not meet the non-retrievable standard."

What about medications that were drawn up for a patient but never (completely) used?

This type of "wasted" medication is also addressed in the new rule. Paragraph (D) of the rule defines waste as "the unused portion of a controlled substance resulting from administration to a patient from a registrant's stock or emergency supply." It is not as stringent as the "non-retrievable" standard; however, it does require the substance to be unusable. For this purpose, it is acceptable to "waste" the excess into kitty litter or coffee grounds and dispose of in the garbage.

It is never recommended to "waste" controlled substance by sewerage, as it puts the substance(s) into the water supply. This "waste" must be recorded and witnessed, and the facility must maintain the records of the disposal in accordance with 221 C.F.R. 1304 and rule 4729-9-14 for a minimum of 3 years.

Returned Drugs Requirements:

A constant question that comes up from owners is whether they can return unused medications. Whether or not your practice allows owners to return medications, with or without a refund, is usually left up to the individual practice or veterinarian. However, the redistribution of said medications are specifically addressed in the Ohio

Administrative Code.

OAC 4729-9-04 Returned drugs:

- (A) No drug that has been dispensed pursuant to a prescription or personally furnished by a prescriber and has left the physical premises of the terminal distributor of dangerous drugs shall be dispensed or personally furnished again except:
- (1) Drugs dispensed for inpatients pursuant to paragraph (C) of rule 4729-17-01 of the Administrative Code or personally furnished to inpatients provided that:
 - (a) The drugs are packaged in unopened, single-dose or tamper-evident containers and
 - (b) The drugs have not been in the possession of the ultimate user.

Generally speaking, this means that if the medications have left the building, they may not be brought back and given to another patient, even in a Good Samaritan situation.

Expired (Adulterated)Drugs Requirements:

So just how long are we going to hang on to those ancient pills? While we all know that expired medications cannot be distributed, there are rules governing how long they can be kept, how they should be stored, and how they can be gotten rid of. OAC 4729-9-17 (Amend) – Updates the requirements for the storage and disposal of adulterated drugs.

Effective 3/1/2017:

- A) Adulterated drugs shall be stored no longer than one year from the date of adulteration or expiration by those holding a terminal distributor of dangerous drugs license or two years by those holding a wholesale distributor of dangerous drugs license only. Adulterated drugs shall be stored in a manner that prohibits access by unauthorized persons

- B) Dangerous drugs, other than controlled substances, may be destroyed utilizing proper methods of disposal and following the record keeping requirements noted in rule 4729-9-22 of the Administrative Code, or may be donated to a pharmacy school pursuant to sections 3715.88 to 3715.92 of the Revised Code. Methods of disposal of non-controlled dangerous drugs shall prevent the possession of the drugs by unauthorized persons.

What to do with drugs no longer used in practice:

The following excerpt is from the SafetyVet website (<https://www.safetyvet.com>), a site dedicated to OSHA regulations and safety in the veterinary workplace, and is a wonderful resource for technicians and practice managers alike.

“We have a couple of products that we no longer use. What’s the best way to dispose of small amounts of the “left-overs?”

The answer depends on the chemical and the amount in question.

Most chemicals in the veterinary practice are pretty mild since they are usually formulations of a small amount of “active” ingredient mixed with a larger amount of “inactive” or bulk ingredients. These mixture products, when diluted even further pose little risk to the environment or the general public. However, they must still be discarded safely.

Generally speaking, there are five options for the disposal of expired or no-longer-used products in the veterinary practice:

1) Donate. If the product is not expired and is still useable, find a local animal shelter or another business that could use it instead of throwing it out.

2) Recycle. Many communities have recycling centers or hazardous waste days where individuals or small businesses can drop off unwanted or expired cleaning products and similar low hazard materials. Many of these chemical products are combined with other similar products and sent to a recycling center where they ultimately get reincorporated into new products instead of going into the landfill.

Recycling is mandated for many “heavy metal” products such as mercury or radiographic fixer solutions (X-ray processor filters separate the heavy metals from the liquid. The liquid is discarded and the filter is recycled.)

3) Transform. - some materials are hazardous in one form, but not another. For instance, latex paint is a hazard in the liquid state, but is inert when dried, so just pouring it out on a piece of cardboard or plastic and allowing it to dry makes it perfectly suited to disposal in the regular trash.

Similarly, some liquid or gas materials (like alcohol or ethylene oxide) are hazardous to people in the practice because of the concentrations, but when “evaporated” or released in a well ventilated area, become so diluted in the atmosphere, they are not considered hazardous any longer.

- 4) Contain and discard** - some products like unused drugs or medications can't be recycled and are not suitable for transformation, but because they are reasonably low hazard items and we're only talking about very small quantities, they can be disposed of as regular trash in most places (a few states such as Minnesota limit this option in commercial operation.)

It's usually not a good idea to flush chemicals down the drain or toilet since most waste water treatment facilities are designed to remove organic pathogens and not chemicals. Flushing chemicals down the drain almost ensures they will ultimately wind up in the water supply.

For dry material products, contain them in sturdy trash bags and discard small quantities in the regular trash. For drugs such as tablets or capsules, put them in a plastic zip lock bag and add a small amount of water to make them start to dissolve. Seal the bag and dispose of as regular trash.

For liquid medications, put a generous amount of cat litter or absorbent towels inside of a zip lock bag and squirt (or pour) the medication in the absorbent. Dispose of the bag as regular trash.

- 5) Contract.** If none of the other options are viable because of the product or because of a large quantity involved (more than 5 gallons of most products), then a commercial chemical waste treatment company is the answer. Search the internet or look in the telephone directory under "waste removal" for local companies.

Of course, local disposal regulations must be observed so when in doubt, contact the municipal waste management authority (this is NOT an OSHA issue) for guidance. By understanding all the options for waste chemical disposal, the practice can protect the staff, protect the environment and comply with governmental regulations." -<https://www.safetyvet.com/OSHA/dispose.htm>

At the time of this publication, the author has made several inquiries to the Ohio Board of Pharmacy directly regarding verification and clarification of the recent changes in rules as they pertain to the veterinary setting, but we are currently awaiting responses.

Look forward to the next newsletter for more information!

Continuing Education Opportunities

College of Veterinary Medicine at the Ohio State University

Disaster Preparedness Day

Saturday, April 8th

(free full day of lectures and activity)

Featuring:

Two speakers and first responders from AVMA's Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams (VMAT) are going to spend a Saturday lecturing and hosting an afternoon activity regarding the following:

- Preparing yourself and pets for disaster
- Preparing to deploy as a first responder
- Helping your community plan and prepare
- Setting up a shelter and triaging animals as a first responder

We are advertising to local practitioners and technicians. VPHC is currently trying to get the program eligible for CE credits. Sponsors include our SCAVMA, CVM, and OVMA.

[Download the tentative schedule](#)

Location:

College of Veterinary Medicine
at the Ohio State University
1900 Coffey Rd
Columbus, OH 43210

Continuing Education Opportunities

MedVet Continuing Education

MedVet also offers continuing education courses in Columbus.

Technicians click on the link below to find the latest seminars available.

[Click here to view MedVet Seminars](#)

The Ohio State University

The Office of Veterinary Continuing Education offers a wide variety of educational activities for veterinarians, veterinary technicians, breeders and owners.

<https://vetmedce.osu.edu/ceactivities>

2017 MedVet Cincinnati Vet Tech Lecture Series

[Download the 2017 MedVet Cincinnati Vet Tech Lecture Series schedule](#)

Employment Opportunities

Online Classified Ad Form

You can now submit your employment ad "online" with our Classified Ad Form

<http://goo.gl/38bCNC>

For a fee of \$75.00, please fill out the OAVT Website Classified Ad Form and submit it to the OAVT Treasurer. Your employment posting will remain on the website for a period of 90 days. The ad will also be published in the next available newsletter.

For a fee of \$75.00, an employment posting using your format (which can be accompanied by a photograph of your facility) can be submitted to the OAVT Treasurer. Your posting will remain on the website for a period of 90 days.

All payments should be directed to our Treasurer:

In Care of The OAVT
107 Browning Road
Swanton, Ohio 43558

Please make checks payable to: OAVT Treasurer.

Employment Opportunities

Registered Veterinary Technician

- We have a full time position available for a licensed veterinary technician at our busy, family friendly three doctor small animal practice in Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Fun and enjoyable atmosphere.
- Competitive salary with benefits.
- To apply send resume to:
lah@lewisanimalhospital.com
Attn: Dr. Larry Keller
451 E Galbraith Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45215

Lewis Animal Hospital

Dr. Larry Keller, Veterinarian

451 E Galbraith Road

Cincinnati, Ohio 45215

Phone: (513) 821-1101

Fax: (513) 821-2555

Email: lah@lewisanimalhospital.com

Website: www.lewisanimalhospital.com

Employment Opportunities

Veterinary Technician and/or Veterinary Assistant

- Technician candidates must be able to manage small animal nursing and emergency cases for a 3 doctor daytime practice.
- This is NOT a kennel position, this is a full nursing position and applicants must have a good foundation in nursing and surgery.
- Applicants must be able to perform and understand in-house labs, chemistries, CBC, Coag panels, fecals, urinalysis, etc., place IV catheters, administer IV fluids, administer oral, IV, IM and SQ medications, restrain patients for radiographs and ultrasound, administer anesthesia, place endotracheal tubes, prepare patients for surgery, monitor during surgery and post-op recovery, calculate proper anesthesia dosages, perform dental prophylaxis on dogs and cats, have good restraint skills for dogs and cats, be able to draw blood, do toe nail trims, be able to read medical records and perform tasks based on doctor's notes, fill medications and be able to discuss them with clients.
- Assistant candidates must be able to run appointments, use the computer to input charges, fill prescriptions, restrain animals for exams or procedures.
- Additional skills will be taught as needed.
- This is not a kennel position.

Adamson Veterinary Services

Ryan Boyce, Practice Manager

375 W. State Street

Salem, Ohio 44460

Phone: (330) 332-1880

Fax: (330) 332-2255

Email: dr_brooks@hotmail.com

Website: www.adamsonveterinaryservices.com

Employment Opportunities

Registered Veterinarian Technician

- Opened in 1973, Green Meadows Veterinary Hospital is a modern, well established, fast-paced facility.
- We offer digital radiographs, in-house labwork and a daily surgery schedule.
- Quality medicine and friendly, client oriented services are emphasized.
- We are offering a full-time position in our 5 veterinarian practice for a confident, goal oriented team player.
- Evening and Saturday hours are required.
- Competitive salary and benefits offered.

Green Meadows Veterinary Hospital

Nicole Harris, Veterinary Technician

127 Green Meadows Drive S.

Lewis Center, Ohio 43035

Phone: (614) 846-9644

Fax: (614) 846-7724

Email: info@gmvh.com

Website: www.gmvh.com

Employment Opportunities

Registered Veterinary Technician

- Privately owned, well established (1972) small animal practice in Central Ohio (OSU Campus area) seeking Licensed Veterinary Technician for permanent part/full time position (30-35 hours/week).
- Position to Begin on or about April 1, 2017
- Qualified applicant should be:
 - Well Organized/Excellent record keeping.
 - Work well with others/team player.
 - Customer service oriented.
 - Able to provide Client Education.
 - Have excellent communication skills (written and verbal).
 - Provide professional, efficient, and exceptional service at all time.
 - Including performing procedures that do not require a veterinarian, completing prep work for procedures, monitoring hospitalized pets, and keeping the hospital clean.
 - Place IV catheters, collect blood and urine specimens.

Chittenden Veterinary Clinic

Melissa Coulter, Practice Manager

239 Chittenden Ave

Columbus, Ohio 43201

Phone: (614) 294-3106

Fax: (614) 884-0335

Email: manager.chittendenvetclinic@gmail.com

Website: <http://www.chittendenveterinaryclinic.com>

Employment Opportunities

Registered Veterinarian Technician

Animal Admissions Supervisor

Animal Intake Associate

Animal Care Technician

Animal Enrichment Lead

- The Cleveland Animal Protective league is seeking experienced and passionate animal care professionals to join our team.
- We are looking for individuals with excellent communication, and customer service skills – committed to fulfilling our team's mission: to foster compassion and end animal suffering.
- Competitive compensation.
- Full-time positions are eligible for major medical, dental, vision, paid life insurance and long-term disability insurance, matching retirement plan, optional cafeteria insurance plans, paid holidays, PTO for both vacation and sick time.

Cleveland Animal Protective League

Ron Srnka, Director of Human Resources

1729 Willey Avenue

Cleveland, Ohio 44113

Phone: (216) 771-4616 ext 103

Fax: (216) 771-2810

Email: humanresources@clevelandapl.org

Website: <https://www.clevelandapl.org>

Employment Opportunities

Registered Veterinary Technician

- Registered Veterinary Technician wanted for full time position with benefits (health ins., vacation, retirement) at the Powell Veterinary Clinic, Powell, Ohio 43065.
- Starting date and pay are negotiable.
- For more information please call the clinic at 614-436-9922, email the clinic at mail@powellvetclinic.com or you can fax a resume to 614-436-6538.

Powell Veterinary Clinic

Dr. Sheila Mansfield

465 North Liberty Street

Powell, Ohio 43065

Phone: (614) 436-9922

Fax: (614) 436-6538

Email: mail@powellvetclinic.com

Employment Opportunities

Full-Time Veterinary Technician

- Our family-owned small-animal Veterinary Clinic is currently looking for a full-time Veterinary Technician.
- We believe that our pets are a part of the family, which is why we offer cutting edge diagnostic services including digital radiography and ultrasound, perform various complex surgeries and pride ourselves on thorough client education.
- Because we care so much about what we do, we only hire the most qualified candidates; as a result, we have a very tightly knit team that we consider to be the best in Columbus.
- If you are interested in finding out more about us, please email a copy of your resume to vetresume@aol.com and leave us a voicemail at (740) 302-3703 with the answers to the following questions:
 - Why do you feel you are a great fit for this position?
 - What are your greatest strengths (in a professional environment)?
 - What is your favorite thing about working with customers?
- Thank you and we look forward to hearing from you!

Forest Park Veterinary Clinic

Michelle Calcasola, Practice Manager

1881 E. Dublin-Granville Road

Columbus, Ohio 43229

Phone: (614) 885-9901

Fax: (614) 416-6210

Email: vetresume@aol.com

Website: www.forestparkvet.com

Employment Opportunities

Part-time Vet Tech Instructor

- Would you like to be involved in shaping the minds of future technicians?
- We are looking for a motivated, detail-oriented individual to join our instruction team.
- Duties will include curriculum development, classroom presentation, teaching technical skills and more.
- Applicants must have a minimum of 3 years clinical experience.

Vet Tech Institute at Bradford School

Angela Beal, DVM /Program Director

2469 Stelzer Road

Columbus, Ohio 43219

Phone: (614) 416-6200 ext.111

Fax: (614) 416-6210

Email: abeabeal@bradfordschoolcolumbus.edu

Employment Opportunities

Registered Veterinary Technician Veterinary Assistant Veterinary Technician Student

- Are you to right person for this position?
 - Do you enjoy working with dogs, cats and people
 - Learning and mastering the necessary skills
 - Developing friendly and effective communication skills
 - Working with supportive team members who enjoy mentoring
 - Earning great wages and benefits
- If so, I would be interested in speaking with you.
- Send your resume to:
dposey@amcmiamisburg.com

Animal Medical Center of Miamisburg

Debbie Posey, Practice Manager/Co-Owner

919 S Main Street

Miamisburg, Ohio 45342

Phone: (937) 866-1351

Email: dposey@amcmiamisburg.com

Website: www.amcmiamisburg.com

Additional Employment Opportunities

Visit our Employment web page for a complete listing of Employment Opportunities at:

<http://www.ohiorvt.org/employment.htm>