Oral presentations

(associated with a prognosis <6 months) would not deter 61% of PA. PA were also prepared to rehome retroviral positive cats: 53% were willing to rehome cats positive for FIV and 50% were willing to rehome cats positive for FeLV. Cost was significant, 82% of PA disclosed this impacted willingness to rehome chronically ill animals. Of the 39% that declined rehoming these animals, 65% would change their mind if the costs were covered.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

Impact

This study provides insight into PA preferences visiting rehoming centres. The findings question which animals should be maintained vs. euthanased therein. These results could help influence the demographic of animals made available for rehoming.

Pain scoring by veterinary students using the Glasgow Composite Measure Pain Scale

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OBJECTIVES

The Glasgow Composite Measure Pain Scale (GCMPS) evaluates behaviour using a numerical scale and should allow an objective evaluation of levels of pain. In the Queen's Veterinary School Hospital(QVSH), veterinary students use the GCMPS to evaluate pain in hospitalised patients and determine whether analgesia should be modulated. How consistent are they at performing pain score exams, and does that vary as their level of experience improves?

METHODS

Canine patients were videoed undergoing pain assessment by an experienced clinician. Veterinary students

reviewed the videos GCMPS scoring the animals. Variations in score between students of different clinical years and with varying experience of pain scoring were compared.

RESULTS

Case	1	2	3	4
Original Clinician	6	2	5	8
4th Years	5.0±2.0	1.4±0.94	4.4±1.7	6.3±1.4
5th Years	5.6±1.4	1.8±1.3	4.4±0.9	6.5±1.1
6th Years	5.8±0.9	1.8±0.6	4.6±0.7	7.3±1.1
All Students	5.4±1.5	1.7±0.96	4.4±1.2	6.7±1.3
Prior experience	5.7±1.2	1.8±1.0	4.8±1.1	6.9±1.2
No prior experience	4.7±2.1	1.2±0.44	3.4±0.73	6.1±1.4

Mean±sd of pain scores for varying student groups. Students pain scores were lower than those of the clinician. More advanced students and those with previous experience scored pain higher than those without.

STATEMENT (CONCLUSIONS)

Students pain score lower than experienced clinicians suggesting that they need training in pain scoring.