



**Australian Government**

# **Assessment Requirements for HLTPOP010 Monitor and maintain dog health in the community**

**Release: 1**

## Assessment Requirements for HLTPOP010 Monitor and maintain dog health in the community

### Modification History

Release	Comments
Release 1	<p>This version was released in <i>HLT Health Training Package release 3.0</i> and meets the requirements of the 2012 Standards for Training Packages.</p> <p>Minor changes to the elements and performance criteria. New evidence requirements for assessment, including volume and frequency requirements. Minor changes to knowledge evidence.</p> <p>Supersedes HLTPOP310C</p>

### Performance Evidence

The candidate must show evidence of the ability to complete tasks outlined in the elements and performance criteria of this unit, manage tasks and manage contingencies in the context of the job role. There must be evidence that the candidate has:

- collaborated with at least 1 community to gain support and approval to develop and implement dog health and dog population monitoring strategies and control plans, including consulting with at least 2 dog owners and other key stakeholders.

### Knowledge Evidence

The candidate must be able to demonstrate essential knowledge required to effectively complete tasks outlined in the elements and performance criteria of this unit, manage tasks and manage contingencies in the context of the work role. This includes knowledge of:

- legal and organisation requirements relating to dog health and population needs, including:
  - national, State/Territory and local health policies, goals, targets and priorities relevant to identifying health needs
  - scope of own role and responsibilities
  - key people or agency responsibilities
  - points of contact to assist with the implementation of strategies which are outside own area of responsibility
- common dog diseases, including:

- flea infestation
- tick infestation
- worm infestation
- infected sores or wounds
- mange
- eye and ear infections
- ringworm infection
- hydatid tapeworm infection
- hookworm infection
- factors that can lead or contribute to dogs becoming unhealthy, including:
  - hungry dogs
  - too many dogs
  - dogs whose nutritional requirements are not met
  - dogs that are not properly groomed and checked regularly for conditions such as fleas, ticks, ringworms, sores and wounds
  - dogs that are not treated for conditions that may cause infection and affect their health
  - dogs without access to clean and/or dry shelter
  - dogs that are not wormed and immunised
- potential health issues in relation to dogs and population health, including:
  - secondary injury as a result of bites from aggressive dogs
  - potential disease risks and infections from dog bites, including tetanus
  - community members giving food to dogs and going without themselves
  - dogs as vectors or carriers of disease, including when dog plays in sewage waste and then play or lick children
  - allergies due to dog mange causing or contributing to skin disease
  - gastrointestinal infections
  - roundworm and hookworm larval migration
- the roles and responsibilities of community, dog owner, organisations and other key people or specialists in the implementation of the plan
- strategies to monitor dog health and dog population in the community and to develop the necessary plans to address issues of concern, including:
  - dog owners and community education about various strategies in relation to caring for dogs, nutritional food sources, the provision of clean and dry shelter, checking dogs for fleas, ticks, wounds, sores, mange, eye and ear infections, immunising and worming dogs, washing dogs, and seeking help and support for sick dogs
  - reducing the number of internal and external parasites
  - dog sterilisation and contraception
  - euthanasia
- cultural issues which may impact on strategies
- culturally appropriate information provision
- traditional and non-traditional responsibilities and benefits of owning a dog.

## Assessment Conditions

Skills must have been demonstrated in the workplace or in a simulated environment that reflects workplace conditions. Where simulation is used, it must reflect real working conditions by modelling industry operating conditions and contingencies as well as using suitable facilities, equipment and resources.

Assessors must satisfy the Standards for Registered Training Organisations (RTOs) 2015/AQTF mandatory competency requirements for assessors.

## Links

Companion Volume implementation guides are found in VETNet -

<https://vetnet.gov.au/Pages/TrainingDocs.aspx?q=ced1390f-48d9-4ab0-bd50-b015e5485705>