“Oh…The Places You’ll Go”

Guidelines for Standards of Care in Animal Shelters
The Association of Shelter Veterinarians • 2010

Special help and thanks to Dr. Seuss

“Congratulations! Today is your day. You’re off to Great Places! You’re off and away!”
"You have brains in your head. You have feet in your shoes. You can steer yourself any direction you choose."

**THE FIVE FREEDOMS OF ANIMAL WELFARE**

1. Freedom from hunger and thirst
   - By ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain full health and vigor.
2. Freedom from discomfort
   - By providing as comfortable an environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area.
3. Freedom from pain, injury or disease
   - By prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment.
4. Freedom to express normal behavior
   - By providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animal's own kind.
5. Freedom from fear and distress
   - By ensuring conditions and treatment which avoid mental suffering.

**“Simple it’s Not, I’m Afraid You Will Find”**

1. Operational Issues
2. Facility Design and Environment
3. Population Management
4. Sanitation
5. Medical Health and Physical Well-Being
6. Behavioral Health and Mental Well-Being
7. Group Housing
8. Animal Handling
9. Euthanasia
10. Spay-Neuter
11. Animal Transport
12. Public Health
“You will come to a place where the streets are not marked.
Some windows are lighted.
But mostly they’re darked.
A place you could sprain both your elbow and chin!
Do you dare to stay out? Do you dare to go in?
How much can you lose? How much can you win?
And IF you go in, should you turn left or right…”

Euthanasia:
What Do the ASV Guidelines Say?

• The ASV Guidelines frequently cite the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) 2007 Guidelines on Euthanasia
• Any agent or method that is unacceptable according to the AVMA is also unacceptable for use in shelters
  – However, the AVMA Guidelines were not developed specifically for shelters and therefore may contain euthanasia methods not deemed appropriate for shelter animals or situations
Euthanasia: What Does the AVMA Say?

• When performing euthanasia each animal must be treated with respect
• Any method used must quickly induce loss of consciousness followed by death, while ensuring the death is as free from pain, distress, anxiety or apprehension as possible
• The method must be reliable, irreversible, and compatible with the species, age, and health status of the animal

The ASV Guidelines concur

ASV Guidelines for Euthanasia

A veterinarian with appropriate training and expertise for the species involved should be consulted to ensure that proper procedures are used. The Guidelines cover
• Euthanasia Technique,
• Environment and Equipment,
• Record Keeping and Controlled Substances,
• Staff Training
ASV Guidelines for Euthanasia

• The identity of each animal to be euthanized must be determined with certainty beforehand, including scanning multiple times for a microchip using a universal scanner and verifying that the animal is properly designated for the procedure.

• An assessment must be made of each animal’s size, weight and temperament so the appropriate drug dose, needle and syringe size, as well as restraint method can be used.

Euthanasia Techniques

• The most humane methods used for euthanasia of shelter animals are intravenous (IV) or intraperitoneal (IP) injection of a sodium pentobarbital solution.

• Injection techniques, routes of administration, dosages and methods to verify death vary by age, size, weight, condition and species of animal, including birds and reptiles.
Euthanasia Techniques - IP Injections

• When euthanizing dogs and cats in a shelter, IP injections of a pure sodium pentobarbital (free of additional drugs or additives) solution should be used only for cats, kittens, and small puppies.

• Animals given IP injections should be placed in quiet, dark, confined areas or held and monitored to ensure a smooth transition into unconsciousness because excitement reactions and delayed unconsciousness are not uncommon.

Euthanasia Techniques
Oral Pentobarbital

• In dogs and cats, oral dosing of sodium pentobarbital should be reserved for use in animals that cannot be safely approached, trapped or handled.

• The time to reach unconsciousness may be prolonged with oral dosing; the drug is not always fatal when administered orally; and completion of euthanasia may require a subsequent injection of sodium pentobarbital.
Euthanasia Technique

• Sodium pentobarbital must not be injected by any non-vascular route (SC, IM, intrathoracic, intrapulmonary, intrahepatic, or intrarenal) other than the IP route since these routes are associated with pain and distress.

Euthanasia Techniques- IC Injections

Intra-cardiac (IC) injections are unacceptable unless it has been reliably verified that the animal is unconscious, comatose or anesthetized (i.e., lack of deep pain/toe withdrawal reflex).
Euthanasia Techniques-Restraint

- To avoid causing undue stress and anxiety, the least amount of physical restraint necessary to perform the procedures safely must be used.
- Pre-euthanasia drugs should be administered to animals that are aggressive, severely distressed or frightened.
  - A combination of ketamine and xylazine is best
  - Acepromazine is not recommended to use alone- it provides no analgesia and has unpredictable effects
  - Xylazine alone causes vomiting

Euthanasia Techniques
Carbon Monoxide Chamber

The use of carbon monoxide as a method of euthanizing dogs and cats in shelters is unacceptable due to multiple humane, operational, and safety concerns.
Why is Carbon Monoxide Unacceptable?

- High gas flow rates needed to achieve the recommended concentration of 6% can result in noise levels that frighten animals
- Multiple animals in the chamber can result in a haphazard euthanasia experience that can be prolonged, painful and ineffective
- CO may produce unacceptable convulsions and muscular spasms prior to loss of consciousness
- Animal vocalizations and agitation have been observed
- Carbon monoxide is extremely hazardous to human health

Carbon Monoxide

- Use of carbon monoxide cannot be justified as a means to save money, take shortcuts or distance staff emotionally and physically from the euthanasia process.
- Studies have shown that carbon monoxide is actually more expensive than euthanasia by injection, takes longer and has not been shown to provide emotional benefits to staff
- Many states currently ban its use
Verification of Death

- **Death must be verified by multiple methods** by trained staff before any animal’s body is disposed of, including animals who have not been euthanized but are presumed to be dead when found.
- After the animal loses consciousness, to verify death, **the absence of the following should be confirmed:**
  - pupillary and corneal reflexes
  - toe withdrawal
  - pulse
  - respiration and heartbeat

Verification of Death

- Cardiac standstill must be confirmed with a stethoscope or visual verification.
- Visual verification can be obtained by inserting a needle and syringe into the heart to observe for lack of cardiac movement.
- A certain method of verifying death is by the presence of rigor mortis.
Environment and Equipment

• A separate room should be designated in a quiet area away from the main pattern of foot traffic to minimize distractions and interruptions
• The room should have adequate lighting and be large enough to comfortably accommodate the equipment, 2-3 staff members, and the animal being euthanized
• Only the people directly involved in euthanasia should be in the room when procedures are being performed

Environment and Equipment

• A new needle should be used for each animal; multiple uses blunt the needle and cause pain
• The euthanasia surface should be cleaned before every procedure, and the room and equipment should be cleaned and disinfected after every euthanasia period
• Except for puppies and kittens with their mothers, animals should not observe or hear the euthanasia of another animal, nor be permitted to view the bodies of dead animals
Record Keeping and Controlled Substances

- A record log to document each animal’s identification, amount of euthanasia solution and pre-euthanasia drugs received, dispensed and remaining as well as the identity of the person performing the procedure must be kept.

- All drugs and drug records must be maintained in accordance with federal, state and local regulations, including DEA regulations.

Staff Training

- All staff participating in euthanasia must be provided with the proper training.

- The euthanasia technician and the assisting staff must be proficient in animal handling and restraint in order to avoid creating a stressful situation.

- Shelters are required to act in accordance with state and federal regulations regarding who may provide training.
Staff Training

- Retraining and recertification should be provided periodically, with support services offered to staff to prevent or manage suffering from grief, compassion fatigue, depression or other physical and emotional reactions related to performing the procedures.

"You’re on your own"

And you know what you know.
And YOU are the guy who’ll decide where to go.
You’ll look up and down streets. Look ‘em over with care.
About some you will say, “I don’t choose to go there.”
With your head full of brains and your shoes full of feet,
You’re too smart to go down any not-so good street.”
• Important words to notice:
  – Unacceptable
  – Must
  – Should
  – Ideally

“Oh, the Places You’ll Go!”

THE FIVE FREEDOMS OF ANIMAL WELFARE

1. **Freedom from Hunger and Thirst**
   By providing sufficient food and water to maintain health and vigor.

2. **Freedom from Discomfort**
   By providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area.

3. **Freedom from Pain, Injury or Disease**
   By preventing or alleviating pain and disease.

4. **Freedom to Express Normal Behavior**
   By providing space and conditions that allow the animal to engage in natural behaviors.

5. **Freedom from Fear and Distress**
   By ensuring conditions and treatment that avoid mental suffering.
“Today is Your Day”

- Emphasize the important contributions of shelter medicine for quality animal care
- Establish what is required for a decent quality of life for populations of companion animals
- Dispel notions that high morbidity and mortality from disease and injury is the norm in shelters
- Connect sanitation, medical care, and mental well-being to acceptable sheltering
- Help shelters get the resources they need to provide a good level of care for animals
- Establish what is unacceptable

“Off to Great Places…”

- Establish what is unacceptable
“..Off and Away!”

- Apply to any “shelter” caring for companion animals
- Be equally important self assessment tool for shelter veterinarians, directors, managers, board members, and members of the community to help shelters improve
- Increase consistency of care across US
- Promote highest standards of welfare, for existing facilities as well as new construction
- Provide sound reference material for regulatory purposes when communities look for guidance
- Provide a benchmark for when corrective action is needed

“With the Whole Wide World Watching”

Association of Shelter Veterinarians
# “On and On”

- NAVC
- WVC
- Midwest VC
- HSUS EXPO
- NEFED
- Maddie’s Shelter Medicine Conference
- East Coast/ Midwest Rescue Waggin’ Summit
- SAWA Annual Conference
- SAWA Management Conference
- NACA Conference
- CVC San Diego
- California Animal Care Conference
- UC Davis Shelter Medicine Symposium
- New Jersey Federation of Animal Welfare
- Louisiana Animal Control Conference
- Wisconsin Shelter Medicine Conference
- Colorado Animal Welfare Conference
- Wild West Mountain States Conference
- Washington State Vet Medical Association
- University of Wisconsin School of Veterinary Medicine
- SAVMA Conference
- New Mexico Humane Conference
- Texas Unites Conference
- RSPCA Australia National Conference
- RSPCA Queensland Managers Conference
- RSPCA Queensland Veterinary Conference
- Quebec Veterinary Conference
- Michigan Partners in Animal Welfare Conference (MPAW)
- HIS Caribbean Animal Welfare Conference
- Cornell Shelter Medicine Conference
- New Mexico Humane Federation
- South Africa Conference
- Massachusetts Animal Coalition
- CVC Kansas City

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# “You’ll Be On Your Way Up”

**ARE**

- intended to be a positive tool
- relevant to a broad range of entities caring for companion animals
- the same regardless of the mission of an organization because animals’ needs remain the same
- based on the 5 Freedoms
- performance based general principles
- a “living document”

**ARE NOT**

- specific ways to meet the 5 Freedoms
- operational “how to’s”
- mandatory
“Face Up to Your Problems Whatever They Are”

“Though your arms may get sore
And your sneakers may leak”

“On you will go
Though the Hakken-Kraks howl”

“Unslumping Yourself is Not Easily Done”
“The Waiting Place
Everyone Is Just Waiting”

“NO!
That’s not for you!”

“Out There Things Can Happen”

Enrichment should be given the same significance as other components of animal care and should not be considered optional.

“It’s opener there in the wide open air”
“And Frequently Do”

“There is Fun To Be Done!”

(You’ll start happening too!)

Association of Shelter Veterinarians
"You’ll Get Mixed Up, Of Course!"

Food that is consistent with the nutritional needs and health status of the individual animal must be provided.
“Never Forget To Be Dexterous and Deft”

Poor cat housing is one of the greatest shortcomings observed in shelters and has a substantially negative impact on both health and well-being.
“Some times you’ll play lonely games too. Games you can’t win ‘cause you’ll play against you.”

Animals who guard food or prevent access by cage mates must be housed or fed separately.
All Alone!

When you’re alone, there’s a very good chance
You’ll meet things that scare you right out of your pants.

“Remember that Life’s a Great Balancing Act”

Maximum Capacity
(Cats 6 Months & older)

21

(Single cats & up to 6 PRE-ESTABLISHED pairs)

Operating beyond an organization’s capacity for care is an unacceptable practice.
“I’m sorry to say so but sadly it’s true... Hang-ups can happen and happen to you.”

Allowing animals with severe infectious disease to remain in the general population is unacceptable.

“Ready for Anything”

Animals must be vaccinated at, or prior to, intake with core vaccines.
“And Will You Succeed? 98 ¾ Percent Guaranteed”!

“You’ll escape all that waiting and staying. You’ll find the bright places where Boom Bands are playing”

THANK YOU!!

Your mountain is waiting. So…get on your way!
www.ASPCApro.org/asv

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