Status and challenges with immobilization techniques and equipment

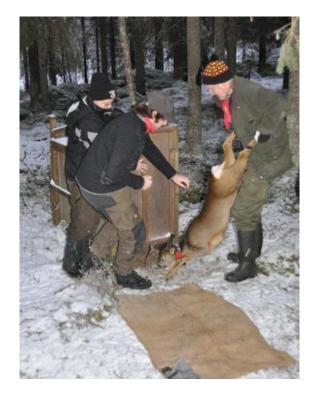


Jon M. Arnemo, DVM, PhD, Dipl ECZM, Professor Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences (Campus Evenstad) Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (Umeå)

Capture and immobilization methods

- Physical followed by manual restraint
 - E.g. snares, foot-hold traps, box traps, netgunning, drive/drop nets, water/boat
- Physical followed by sedation/anesthesia
 - E.g. injection of drugs (hand, pole, dart) in a physical captured/restrained animal
- Chemical
 - E.g. ground or aerial darting, gas (in a box), (bait with drugs)









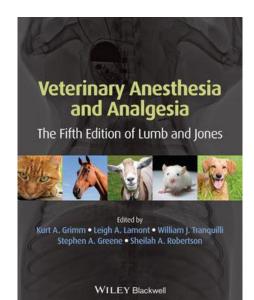


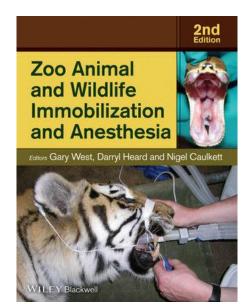


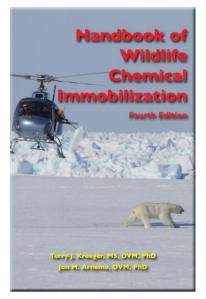


Recommended Literature

- General: Lumb & Jones' Veterinary Anesthesia and Analgesia.
 5th ed 2015
- Zoo & Wildlife: Zoo Animal and Wildlife Immobilization and Anesthesia 2nd ed 2014
- Handbook: Kreeger & Arnemo: Handbook of Wildlife Chemical Immobilization. 4th ed 2012







Q1: Who should carry out wildlife immobilization?



Background

• Norway (from 2015):

 A veterinarian has to be present when wildlife is chemically immobilized for research purposes

- In most other "civilized" countries:
 - Biologists and other lay people can anesthetize wildlife

Q2: If you have a tooth problem, who do you call?

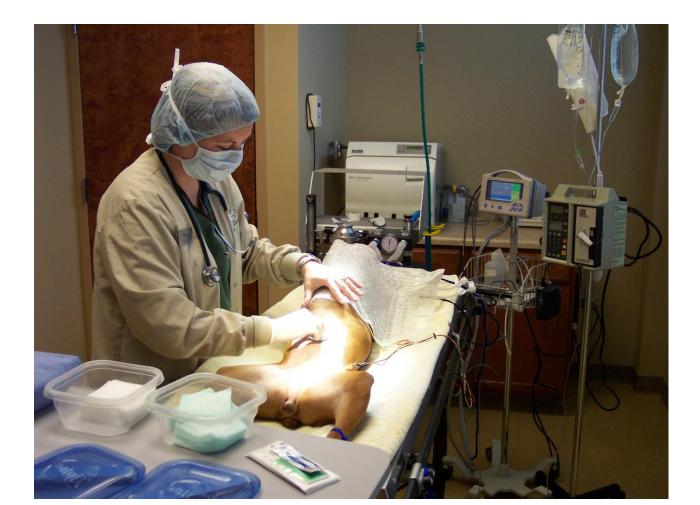
How To Choose A Great Dentist

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FIND OUT MORE

BOOK AN APPOINTMENT

Q3: If your dog is sick, do you take it to a veterinary clinic?



Q4: Should we accept a lower standard of care and treatment because it's a «wild» animal?



Captures in media

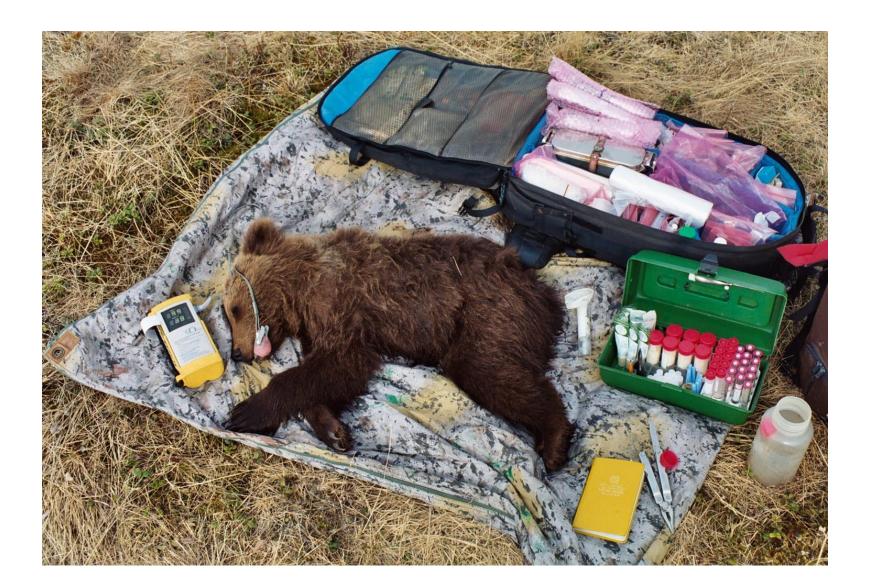


Captures in real life





Monitoring, emergencies & treatment



Equipment

- Handling (eye oinment & cover)
- Carrying and positioning
- Vitals (T, HR, RR, CRT)
- Anesthetic depth (safety)
- Blood oxygenation (pulse oximeter)
- Blood gases (iStat)
- Oxygen (tubes or concentrator)
- ET tubes, bag
- Heart monitor (ECG)
- Blood pressure
- Stomach tube, rumen trochar
- Fluids, IV line
- Surgical kit (wound treatment)
- Antibiotics, emergency drugs
- Euthanasia (firearm, drugs)



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agaktuelt

Qualifications?

Medikamentell immobilisering av dyr

Medikamentell annobilisering er en ytterst komplisert virksomhet som skjer under feltmessage forhold hvor utørveren verken kan undersøke dyret i forkant er anestessen eller kan kontrollere dyret i induksjonsfasen. Monttorering og eventuell behav for å utføre akuttivjøp stiller ogpå meget store krav til utøverens kompetanse og erforing fordi ruktoen for a dell og komplikasjoner er vesentlig større enn i en klinikksituasjon. Denne formen for anestesi omfatter en rekke aspektør som vedrører bruk av legamidler, våpen og medhjelper. Forfatterne angumentener for at kan veternærer med adekval kompetanse, skal ha lov til å utføre medikamentell innobilisering ov dyr i fell.

moleching

Biographi result assessed interventilianting reptors some lagarapoint results assessed interventilianting reptors aver lagarapoint för at hereiterte bruk av possesse (NS-hapmaka ut a "armenetiliantin" vittlenende bruk för anskalrag stille dar i flangersskap ved hjelp av topiskolmeretigen (1). Margas hand hav institut forsmelle bruk star i förbindelste med atarbindelse av ny fonskrift om bruk av ingentider til dyr og ny treaskedpelinskelb. Institute operendet er sen det fors stilles krov om aaredelt institutiliantingekompetanse, brovvid senseritanser bere ha kontil å resoftans medikamentell institutionering og annen lægentidelinska ut medikerbering og om det hør vans madig at andre sten vesattanater för for vit å a atlane medig at andre sten vesattanater.

1 Norspe har det blit annangen och karv i medlikansenet interolitikering i perioden 1980-2008 og mærrener 10 monkie ventritaren kritiket på disse konsens ober tilrearende kars i odandet. Et leise ever disse veterinarene skradisma av en av Jordalsener (Arminec) og ble oversenedt sektemetek et menske forvaleningsvaligheser (Mazilipetet, Legemidde), verket, Ermaktedpratesfjet, Direktorenet for natueffervalening og Skeiner naturoppepel for inseret bruk i disse mæren.

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Mange av die meeske seinsthamm noet har gierminnfant kors i needskansennet innendstässering, har skaffer mig stipksipmoetgeen og har sidwir innendstässering av fakte ubbevende handyr. Minn til strass for at dionne veterinates kompetation finnen i die fore at dionne veterinate kompetation finnen i die fore at dionne



Ager 1 gjørn med typerform og vejmigjørsakpiropin adøete av meditameret trinschttering hel banne hendtorer biolgasset after ministelse varialeropi og Effer skoppin Polis for M.Amerec

(Mologer, Berekere og andre) erseket 2 seltere medikamennell insmobilisering som medvirkning av venerinan

When things go (really) wrong....

- Preanesthetic examination not possible: Poor body condition, disease (cannot be controlled)
- Human error (dart misplacement, miscalculation of drug dose, prolonged chasing) (human factor)
- Lack of training/experience (human factor)
- Lack of anesthetic protocol, drug testing (human factor)
- Lack of monitoring/equipment/drugs (human factor)
- Bad luck (Murphy's Law) (human factor?)

The Arnemo 2%-rule

- Capture + 30 days post capture mortality < 2%
- If > 2%
 - Change the protocol (drugs, method)
 - Bring the required equipment and know how to use it
 - Train the crew
 - Change season/area
 - Don't do the captures
 - If you can't afford it, don't do it

Mortality versus Morbidity

- Mortality (death) immediate or delayed; usually obvious and easy to detect (if radiocollared)
- Morbidity («illness»; rate of incidence of a disease) – short-/long-term; e.g.: reduced health/survival, mother-offspring separation, reproduction, behaviour, animal welfare, disease – very difficult to detect, may bias studies

Protocols!

Biomedical Protocols for Free-ranging Brown Bears, Wolves, Wolverines and Lynx

Jon M. Arnemo & Alina L. Evans



Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences Campus Evenstad

2017

More on ethics...

NOVEMBER 1971

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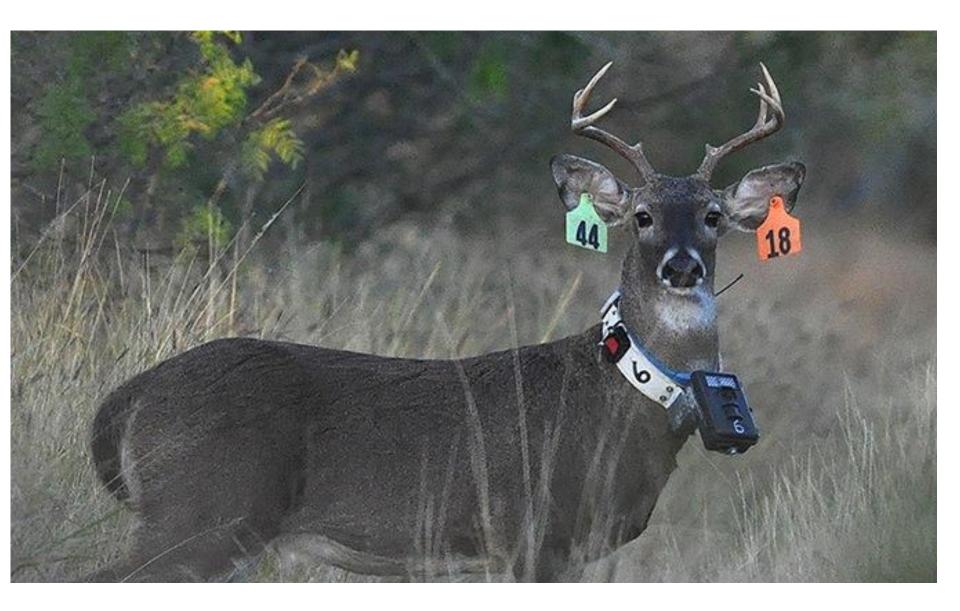
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Weight of collars

• Maximum 2-6% of body mass???



- Almost no long term studies but most biologists have very strong opinions (but no hard data) on this issue
- Zebras (GPS collars): 0.6% had significant effects on grazing behavior and movements compared to 0.4%

- Brooks et al JWM 2008

- Caribou with GPS (1.6 kg): Annual survival reduced by 18% compared to VHF (0.5 kg)
 - Rasiulis et al JWM 2014

The End

