



Animal Restraint and Behavior



*Only if we understand can we care.
Only if we care can we help.
Only if we help shall they be saved.*

Jane Goodall



Behavior + Restraint

- Behavior is observable activity or response in an animal.
- It can be instinctive (genetic) or it can be learned (experience).
- Restraint is the suppression of an action in order to keep control of your patient.

Sometimes we use restraint not only to protect ourselves, but to prevent the patient from further injuring themselves.



Their Perception

Smell

Animals secret odors, called pheromones, that convey messages to other animals. Allow the animal to sniff your first to become comfortable.

Sound

Higher pitched tones are great for getting a dog excited and tail wagging. However, for restraint use calming lower octaves to relax them.

Vision

By watching even small movements, they can sense your fear. Move with purpose and avoid approaching from directly above or in front.

Touch

Tentative patting makes some patients nervous. A steady, firm stroke are more reassuring. Watch where you touch to avoid painful or injured areas.

Taste

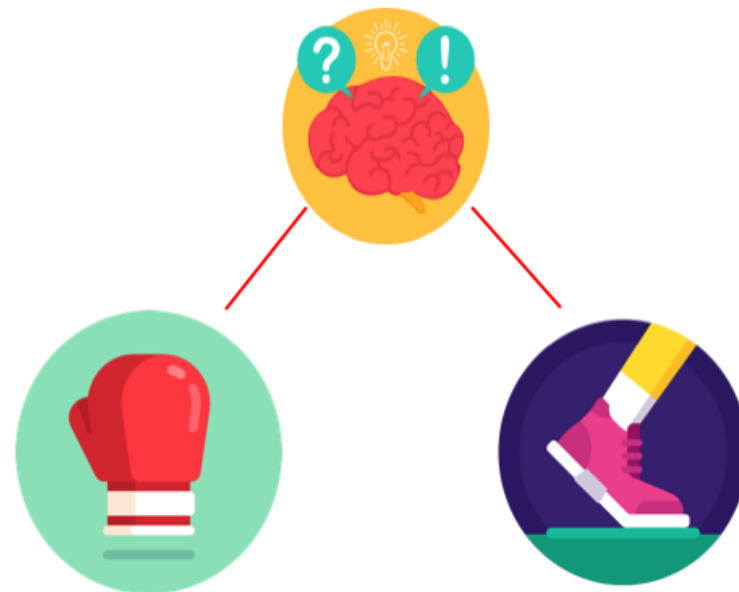
Licking can mean more than affection. It can also be used to seek attention, to identify your unique taste or to show submission.



Flight or Fight

Each animal has a flight distance. When you invade on that distance, that animal goes into a state of alert. They will react with:

- Running Away (Flight)
- Self-Defense (Fight)



*Consider this when multiple assistants or techs stand around a fearful patient. The more invaders the more defensive they will be.

Why are they so **UPSET?**





4.5 Million

Dog bites in the United States annually

40% of Bites

Are from animals unvaccinated from Rabies

1 of 5 become infected.

Over 60 different kinds of bacteria found in dog mouths.



When you first meet.



Ask Owners

Some owners will tell you immediately that the animal is not friendly and needs a muzzle.



Change Perspective

Get on the animals level by squatting down to appear less over-bearing



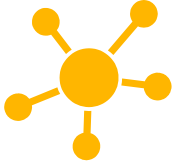
Offer a Hand

Offer your hand (palm down, fingers cupped) and slowly allow them to sniff you.



Assess

During this time observe their body language and decide what kind of restraint is appropriate.



Let's **review** some techniques.

Manual

Using ones hands and body to maintain an animal in a desired position.

- Minimal Stress
- Sometimes Less is Best
- Towels can be helpful
- Light tapping on the head may help for distraction

Mechanical

Use of devices and equipment that are designed to be species specific.

- Muzzles
- E-Collars
- Halters
- Restraint Bags
- Rabies Pole
- Blankets / Towels.

Chemical

Use of tranquilizers, sedatives or general anesthesia and seen as a last resort.

- Can alter medical findings from physical exam
- Can have unwanted side effects
- Demands constant monitoring of vitals



Canine Body Language

AVOIDANCE

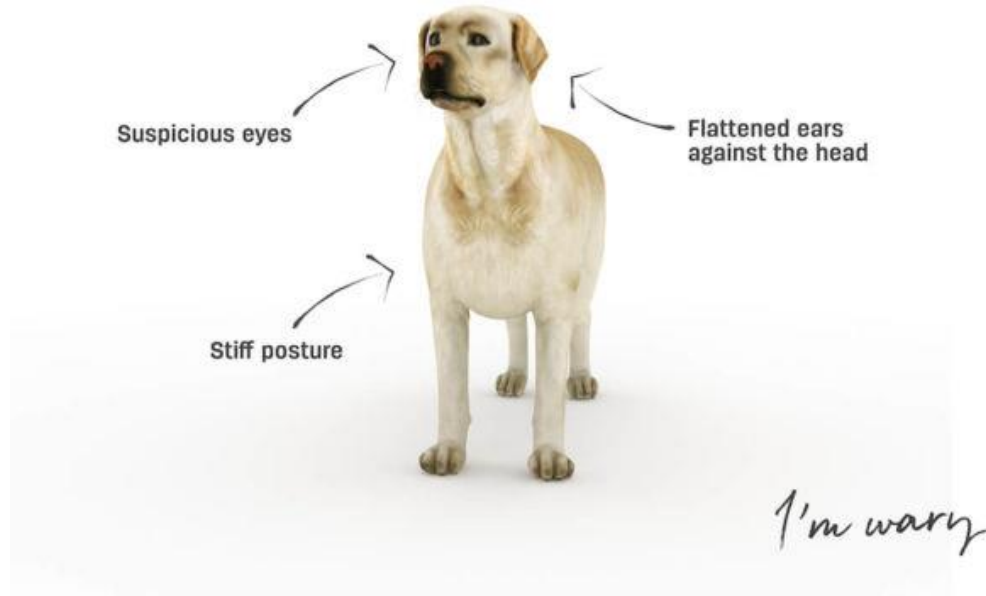


I'm moving away to avoid this



Canine Body Language

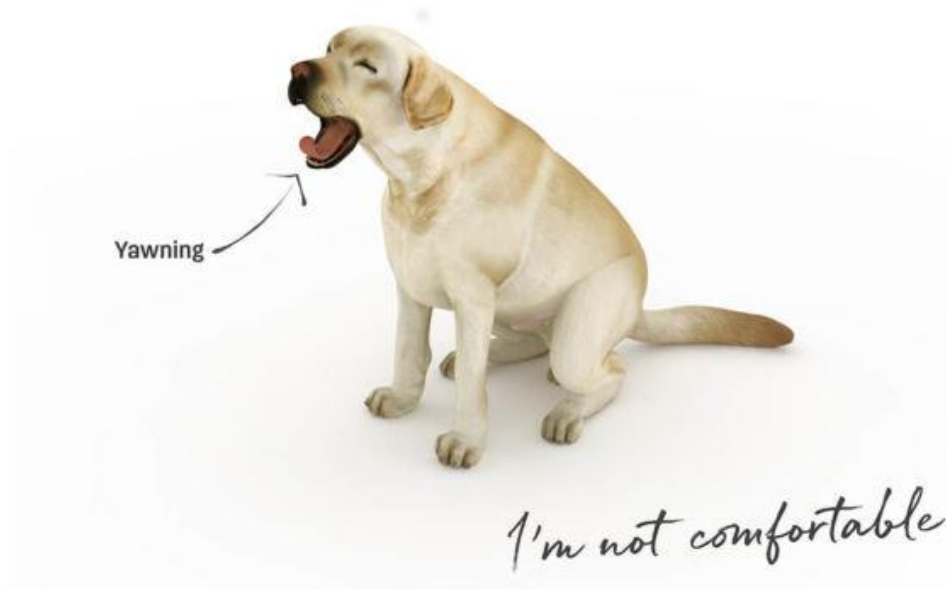
SUSPICIOUS





Canine Body Language

CONFLICTED

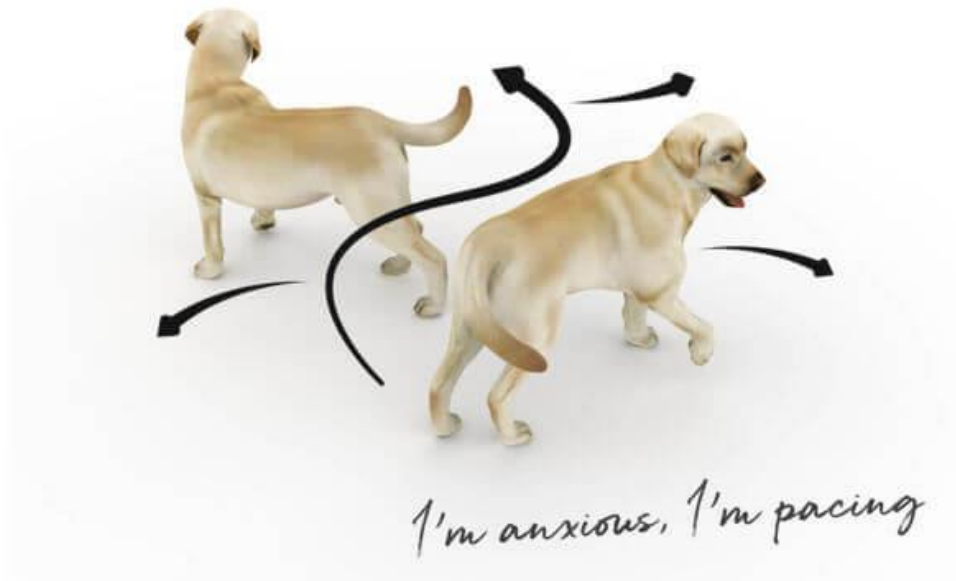


I'm not comfortable



Canine Body Language

ANXIOUS PACING





Canine Body Language

SCARED

Low ears

Arched back



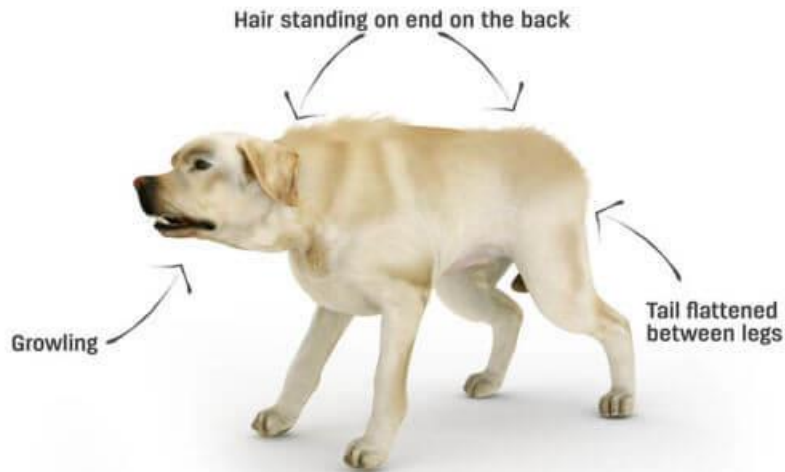
Tail flattened
between legs

I'm scared...



Canine Body Language

DEFENSIVE FEAR



I'm frightened and defensive



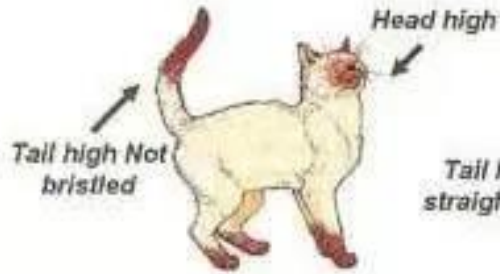
Canine Body Language

ASSERTIVE AGGRESSIVE





Feline Body Language



Friendly Greeting



Aggressive



Relaxed



Attentive



Defensive



Fearful



Fearful



Aggressive

Carrying Dogs





Carrying Cats





Standing Position

1. Arm around the front of the animal's neck
2. Other arm under the abdomen
3. Used ideally for a physical exam
4. Keep hand close to the ear on the head to prevent them from turning around and biting
5. Hold close against body



Sitting Position

1. Have the animal sit
2. Crouch behind them with either your chest facing their back or with your leg blocking them from backing up
3. Place arm around the neck
4. Pull the animal close keeping their mouth away from your face





Lateral Recumbency

1. Place animal on their side
2. With your front to their back, feet pointing away from you
3. Grasp bottom forelimb with one hand and use your forearm to apply pressure to their neck area
4. Grasp bottom hind limb with other hand
5. Use chest to apply light pressure to their body to avoid them popping up





Lateral Recumbency





Sternal Recumbency

1. Get the animal to sit
2. Put arms around both sides of the patient and assist them to lay on their stomach
3. Use one arm to wrap around head
4. Use the other hand to hold off for a cephalic vein
5. If using a jugular vein, use both hands to hold up the head





Standing Saphenous Vein

1. Get the animal to stand
2. Use one arm to wrap around the neck
3. Use the other hand to hold off saphenous vein above the knee

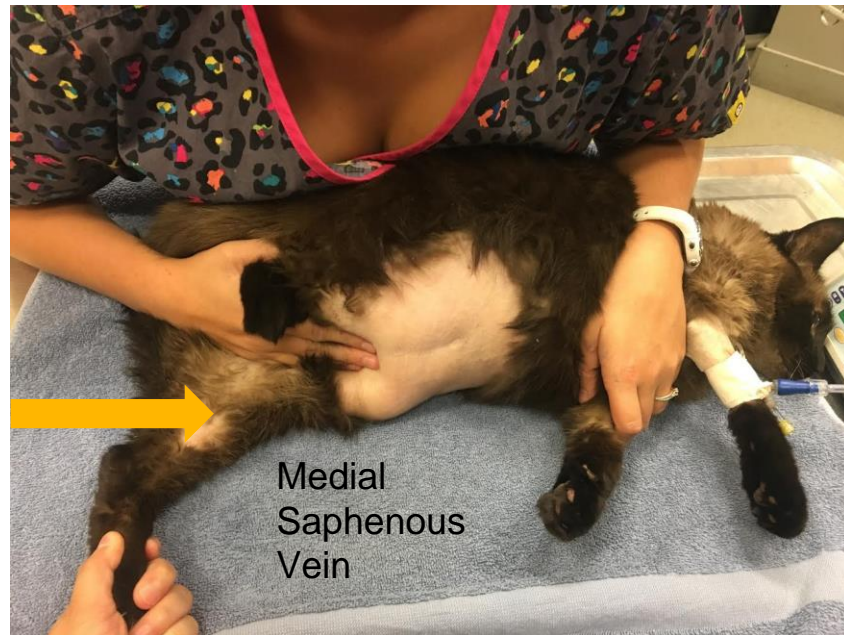
Saphenous
Vein





Medial Saphenous Vein

1. Lay patient on their side with legs facing away and their back against your chest.
2. Use one hand to hold front limbs
3. Use other hand to hold top rear leg and tail out of the way of the medial saphenous vein
4. Apply pressure with that same hand to occlude the vein





Kitty Burrito Restraint



Stretching Lateral Restraint





Different Muzzles



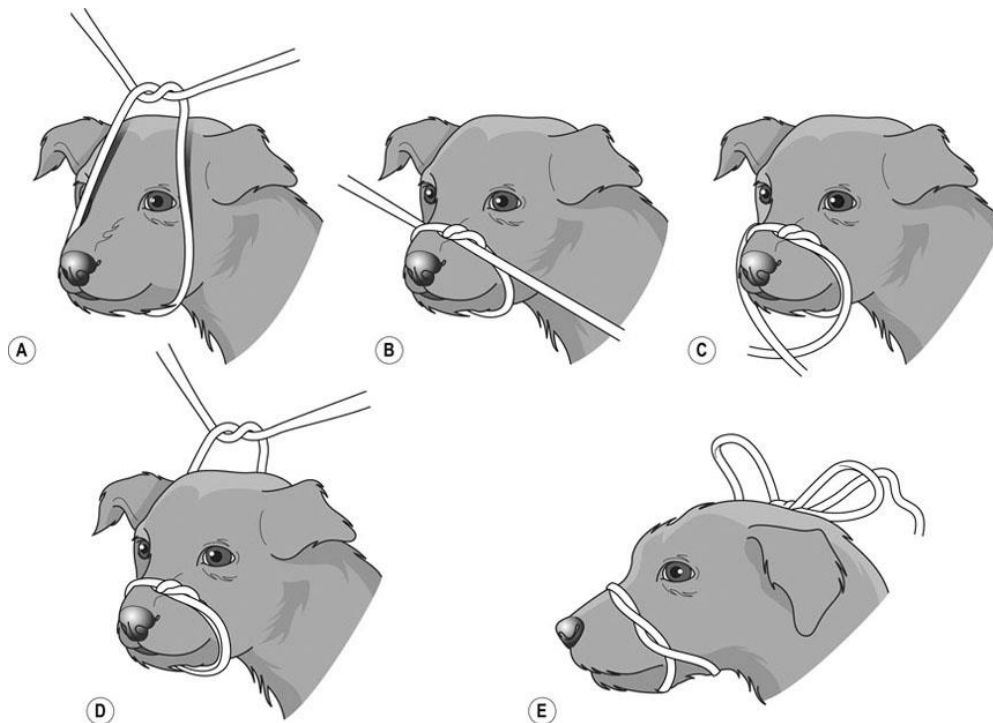


Different Muzzles





Emergency Tie Muzzle



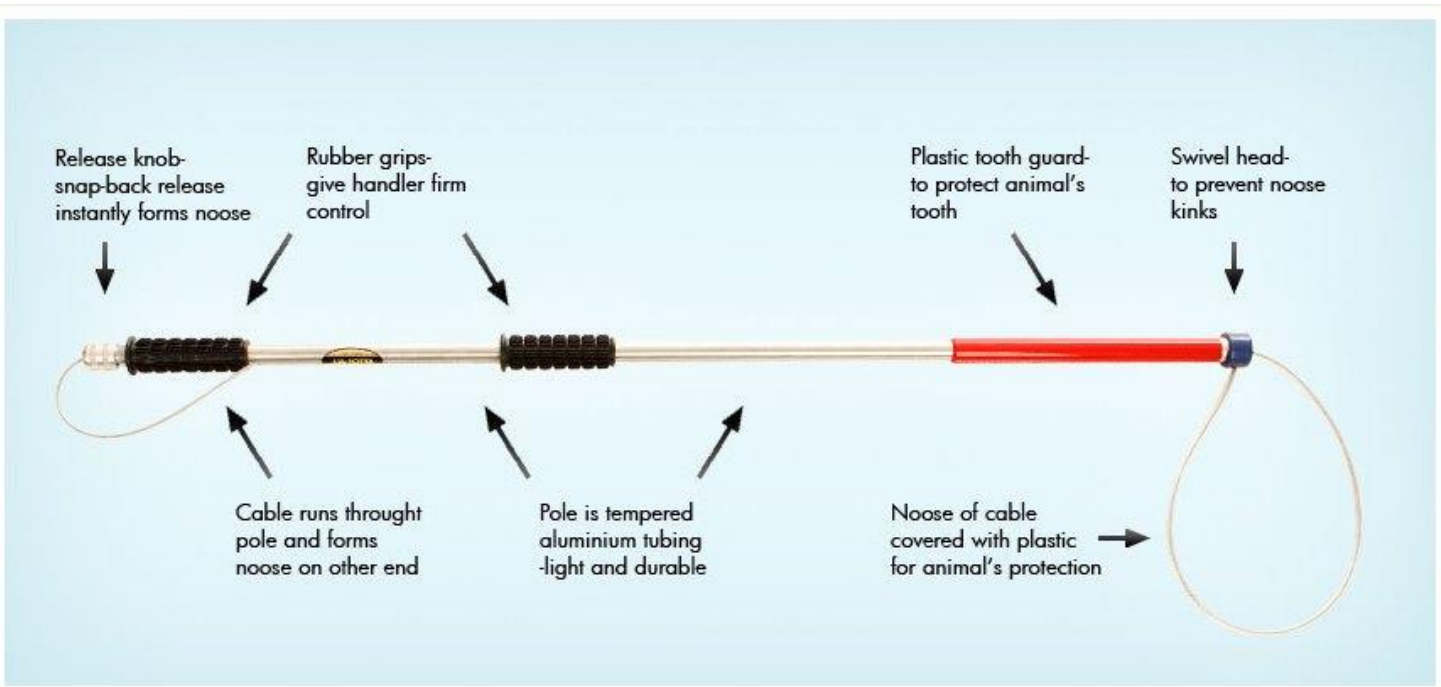


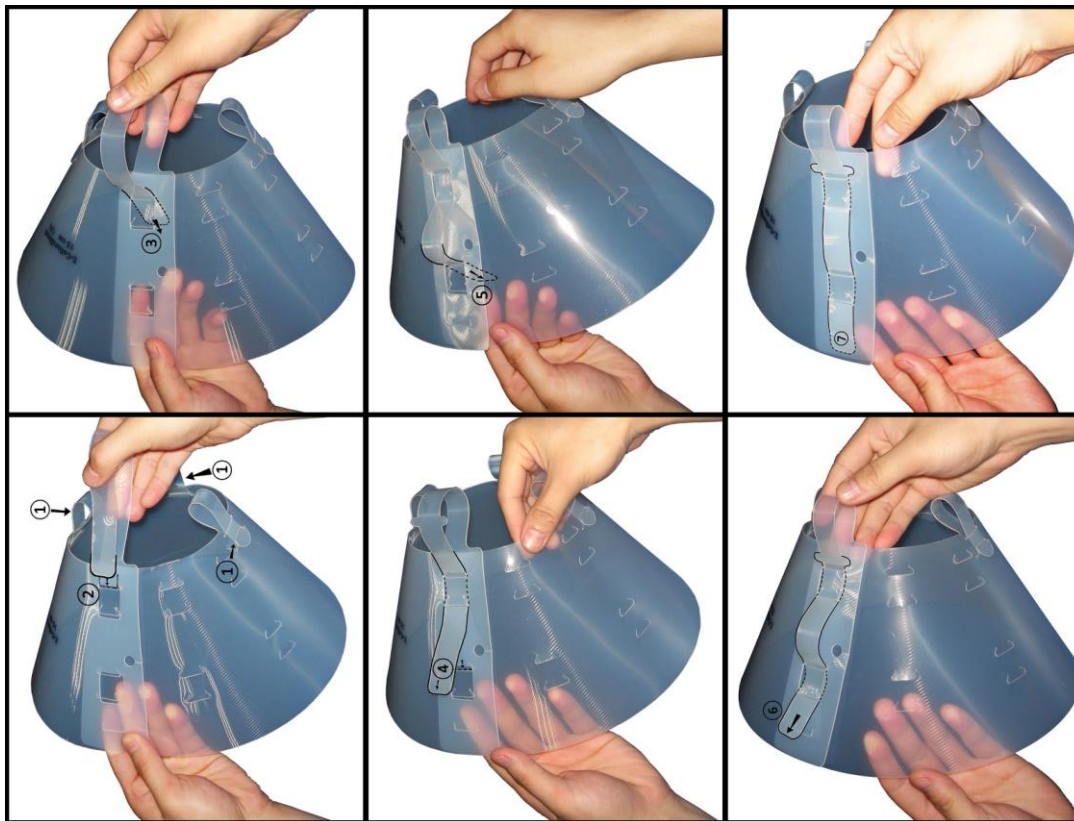
Cat Restraint Equipment





Restraint Pole





Put on an E-Collar

Fitting Diagram

Connect a leash to the front D-ring. Fastex fasteners are easy to use and can be operated even when the dogs are laying down.

Adjust the length of the straps around the neck to open up the space for your dog's neck. Tuck any additional strap length into the Neoprene sleeve

A new O-ring and adjustment strap have been added to help position the T-shaped chest pad under your dog's rib cage, and to create clearance just behind the front legs.

Edges are lined with a soft fleece and pads are made of Neoprene. The T-pad is lined with an air-cooling material.

Shortening the overall length of the harness is done here, with the connecting band. Unwanted strap lengths can be tucked in or cut.

The two rear support straps fit on either side of your dog's tail, keeping the Hip Lift properly positioned.

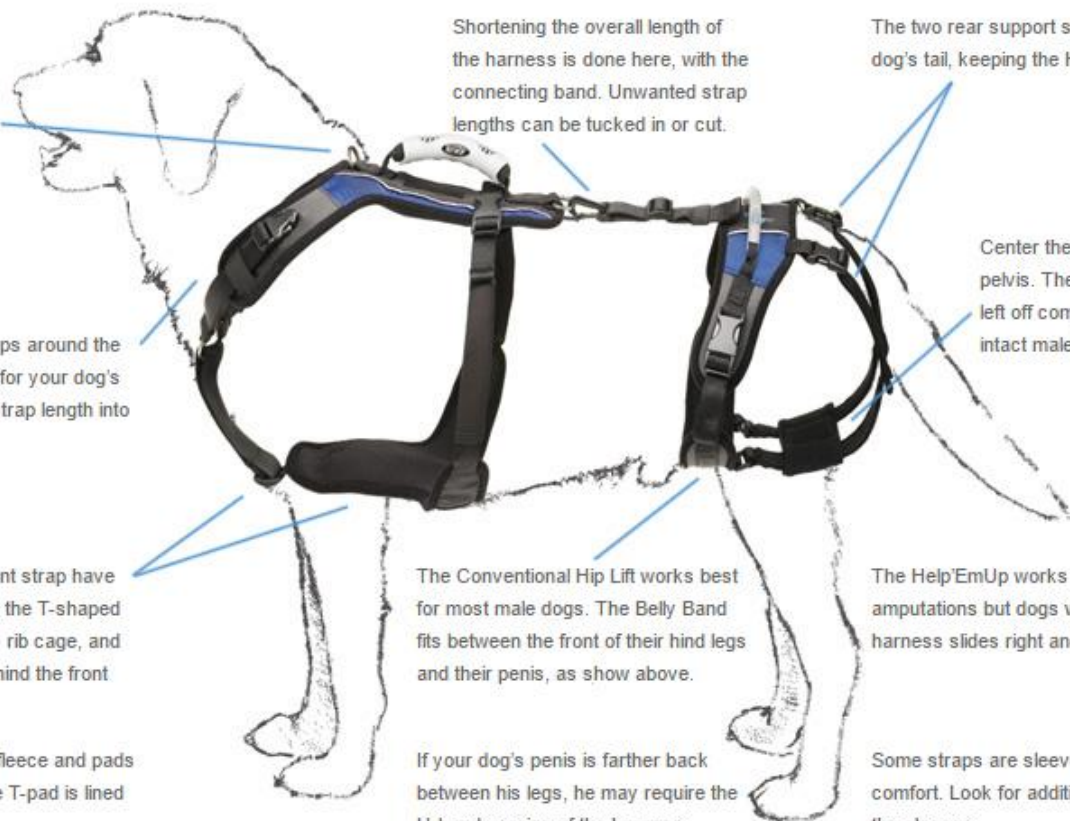
Center the pelvic pad under your dog's pelvis. The pad can be made narrower or left off completely to provide space for intact males.

The Conventional Hip Lift works best for most male dogs. The Belly Band fits between the front of their hind legs and their penis, as show above.

The Help'EmUp works well for dogs with rear leg amputations but dogs without a tail may find that the harness slides right and left.

If your dog's penis is farther back between his legs, he may require the U-band version of the harness.

Some straps are sleeved with Neoprene to provide comfort. Look for additional strap lengths tucked into the sleeves.





Chemical Restraint

Locals

Local anesthetics prevent the brain from recognizing pain in an area of the body.

- Bupivacaine
- Lidocaine
- Tetracaine

Sedatives

Short acting drugs that sometimes provide pain relief. Some can be reversed quickly.

- Domitor

Tranquilizers

Used to relax animals prior to a procedure or treatment. Can make them groggy, but they should be able to walk.

- Diazepam
- Ace

General Anesthetic

Injectables that prevent the patient from moving during the procedure because they are asleep

- Ketamine
- Propofol

Inhalants

A gas mixed with oxygen delivered to the patient via an endotracheal tube. Maintains anesthetic depth.

- Isoflurane
- Sevoflurane



Thanks!

Any questions?

You can email me at sgarcia@aavec.com