

MAMNUAL OF EUTHANASIA

PURPOSE

This standard operating procedure describes the method of euthanasia by non-inhalant. Euthanasia must only be performed rapidly, humanely, and with the least fear, distress, and anxiety to the animals. Further, euthanasia must be performed by a duly licensed veterinarian. (Agriculture, 2011)

CRITERIA FOR EUTHANASIA

As such, this manual describes the method of euthanasia for the following conditions or circumstances (Agriculture, 2011):

- a. When an animal is afflicted with an incurable or communicable disease (ex. Rabies) as determined by a duly licensed veterinarian
- b. When done for the purpose of animal population control
- c. When done to prevent imminent danger to the life and limb of a human being

PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

All operators in the facility should be provided with suitable trainings as well as continuous monitoring of their work. Operators should be trained not only how to properly restrain/handle animals for euthanasia, but also recognize and assess an animal's behavior, especially if the animal is in distress, fearful, and/or in pain. They should be able to be able to take immediate action if ever these signs should be observed (GARC, Canine Rabies Blue Print, 2017)

EQUIPMENT AND OTHER PARAPHERNALIA

1. Needles: Cats - needle of 22–24 gauge and length 0.75 inches (2 cm). Dogs - needle of 18–22 gauge and length of 5/8–1 inch (1.6–2.5 cm) is convenient for most sizes of dog.
2. Syringes: Disposable syringes with eccentric (i.e. off-centre) nozzles. For cats, a syringe size of 2 ml is recommended. For dogs, syringe sizes of 5, 10 and 20 ml will be suitable for most weights.
3. Sharps container (recognized quality with disposal system)
4. Latex gloves
5. Methylated spirit in a bottle (optional)
6. Forceps (optional)
7. Lockable box
8. Heavy duty plastic bags for carcass disposal
9. Catchpole or net

10. Muzzles
 11. Leashes
 12. Crush cages for cats
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REAGENTS FOR
EUTHANASIA

- 1) Xylazine
- 2) Tiletamine with Zolazepam
- 3) Potassium chloride

Neuromuscular blocking agents such as Potassium chloride, administered to stop the heart, must only be used after administering Tiletamine with Zolazepam or other similar sedative combination

HANDLING OF
ANIMAL FOR
EUTHANASIA

1. Even-tempered animals - animals who are docile or calm should be held firmly and securely by the head. The person who will administer the sedative should work unhurriedly as the animal might panic and become distressed.
2. Sick, injured, anxious, and aggressive animals – these animals can be restrained by using a muzzle, pole nets, or catch poles. Operators should be mindful that the animals do not get more agitated during restraining.

PRE-EUTHANASIA

For pre-euthanasia, a combination of drugs of Zoletil ®(Tiletamina-Zolazepam) (10–20 mg/Kg) administered intramuscularly alone or in addition to xylazine (1–2 mg/kg) to provide analgesia, muscle relaxation, and anesthetic induction.

EUTHANASIA ADMINISTRATION

1. For the anesthesia, draw-back the leg to where the point of the elbow meets the rib cage (left picture below). Release the leg, maintain the site and feel for the heartbeat between the ribs. Insert the needle and draw-back on the plunger until blood is seen prior to injecting Potassium Chloride (bottom picture below).
2. To confirm that the animal is dead, check by touching the eye, feeling for a pulse, and using a stethoscope to check for a heartbeat.



REFERENCE

Agriculture, D. o. (2011, June 7). The Philippine Animal Welfare Society. Retrieved from <https://paws.org.ph/downloads/AO%20and%20AO%2013%20Euthanasia%20of%20Animals.pdf>

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