

▶ Treasure Beach Spay
Neuter Clinic

October 2014

Lesley Robson ▶ JSPCA ▶ 10/22/2014

Handwriting practice area consisting of multiple sets of three horizontal lines: a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line.

TREASURE BEACH SPAY NEUTER CLINIC

OCTOBER 2014

LOCATION

The old "Beckford's Property, off Tides Reach Lane in Great Bay, St Elizabeth

SPONSORS

- JSPCA & Dr. Lesley Robson – medications & supplies
- ISNN - equipment
- JSPCA– trucking, animal transport
- Great Bay Getaways – Blue Marlin (Tatham) Bliss (Taylor) – Accommodations and meals
- Jakes – clinic lunch
- Sunset – clinic lunch
- Lobster Pot – lunch for feral cat clinic
- Old Beckford's property –clinic location /assistance (Dane) and water - anonymous
- Treasure Beach Womens group – Flyer distribution and donation
- National Waste Management – waste disposal
- Community members of Treasure Beach

VETERINARIANS AND STAFF

- Dr. Lesley Robson (JSPCA/US)
- Pamela Lawson (JSPCA executive director)
- Dr. Mathew Brown (JSPCA Kingston)
- Dr Jodi Ann Clarke (JSPCA Kingston)
- Dr Simone Martin (VSD, MOAF Kingston)
- Dr. April Miller (Kingston)
- Dr Gabriella Young (Private vet)
- Dr Julie Smith (JSPCA/ Kingston)
- Shammar Harrison (JSPCA Vet Tech)
- Ricardo Gray (JSPCA Vet Tech)

- Shantal Swaby (Dolphin Cove/ Vet Tech)
- Vivia Wenderburn- Intake and Paper Processing (JSPCA)
- Mr. Walcott- ambulance driver (JSPCA Montego Bay)
- Jordan Senior – Ambulance assistant and Feral cat Tech (Treasure Beach)

ANESTHETIC PROTOCOL USED TELAZOL/KETAMINE/XYLAZINE OR TKX

TELAZOL 50MG/ML

Initial inventory	19 vials
Vials Used	10 vials
Vials remaining	9 vials

KETAMINE HCL 100 MG/MG

Initial Inventory	6 Vials
Vials Used	4 vials
Vials Remaining	2 vials

XYLAZINE 100MG /ML

Initial Inventory	1 bottle
Vials used use	1 bottle – in
Vials remaining remaining	24 ml

JSPCA

Telazol 50mg/ml	5 vials to initial inventory
Ketamine HCL 100mg/ml	6 vials (in red lock box)
Xylazine 100mg/ml	

ISNN

Telazol 50 mg/ml	3 vials
Used for feral cats- 06/26/2014	1

Remaining**2 vials**Ketamine HCL 100mg/ml
opened / 1 in use

1 vial un-

Xylazine 100 mg/ml
use

1 bottle in

**LESLEY ROBSON DVM TO BE TRANSFERRED TO JSPCA/ IN LOCKBOX
AT RADA MOBAY – SEE INITIAL INVENTORY**

Telazol 50mg/ml

14 vials

Ketamine HCL 100mg/ml

6 vials

Xylazine 100mg/ml
use – 34 ml remaining

1 bottle in

SPAY NEUTER REPORT**CANINES****56**

Male < 6 months

Male > 6 months

35

Female < 6 months

Female > 6 months

21

FELINES**17**

Male < 6 months

Male > 6 months

4

Female < 6 months

Female > 6 months

13

EUTHANASIA DUE TO ILLNESS/CAUSE**0**

COMPLICATIONS DURING AND AFTER SURGERY

2

1. **Vomiting Water during surgery and secondary severe bradycardia due to a vaso vagal response**
Treated - Cleared airway, intubated, ambu bag support, IV catheter, Atropine, IV antibiotics, fluids to support BP. meloxicam IV on recovery
Recovery uneventful
Discharged – Augmentin po, NSAID x 3days,
Follow up – doing well 7 days post op

2. **Spay with issue oozing when handled.** Was clotting but slow. Explore to check ligatures all normal no free bleeding. -
Intubate, IV catheter, Fluids, antibiotics intra op, large incision
Oozing cause undetermined
Treatment - Babesia, - immazol, Vit Ki, Possible Von Willibrands trait (Weimeramer mix) Received Hemo, B12
Discharged – Augmentin Tramadol Keep quiet, clean dry and restricted.
Recheck 2 days incision – seroma not eating, owner not giving antibiotics – Placed in a shirt with hind leg holes to protect incision. Gave Enrofloxacin and amoxicillin injection. She was started on enrofloxacin and restarted Augmentin,
Client education how to give it and stressed the importance of giving ALL medications
Day 3 Eating and doing better brighter
Day 5 seroma drained incision intact
Day 7 healing well, Bright alert and responsive. Taking meds

3. **Two dogs were determined to have been spayed and castrated** after induction. Scar no history of heat and a small vulva prepubescent in the female

4. **Two dogs were treated and not done due to respiratory illness**

TOTAL ANIMALS DONE

73

MORTALITY |

0

ALL ANIMALS WERE DEWORMED

FERAL CAT REPORT

GREAT BAY VILLAGE – 10/23 AND 10/24

44

Male - 18

Female - 26

Also done

Female puppies 12 weeks - 4

Male dogs >6 months- 2

**JAKES/ JACK SPRATS - TURNED AWAY BY STAFF, ANIMALS REPORTED
POISONED- CONFIRMED X3**

Male- 0

Female -0

TOTAL FERAL CATS DONE

44

TOTAL DOGS DONE STREET AND OWNED

62

TOTAL CATS DONE FERAL AND OWNED

61

TOTAL OF ALL ANIMALS DONE FOR CLINIC PERIOD

123

ASSESSMENT

- This clinic was the first in the area. It was not as well attended as was hoped.
 - There were some difficulties that the local liaisons had logistically. I feel that future clinics will be larger. I will again suggest a town crier prior to the next clinic. This area is very rural and has little TV, radio or newspaper following.
 - There was an epidemic of Chickungunya virus that affected the team – most of whom were from Kingston.
- Body Condition score on average was 5-6/9 with some animals at 4/9. Most dogs were well cared for and socialized
- We saw the most cats in this area of any clinic on the island. This severe problem. Most are being fed by people in large colonies in homes around the area. Great Bay needs ongoing work prior to moving to another area, I would suggest several cat clinics before the next community clinic. The next clinic is planned in September.
- Diseases noted
 1. Transmissible Venereal Tumors- rare
 2. Demodex – 1 case in a puppy
 3. Myiasis – many more than expected. May be associated with a large number of cattle deaths in the area, which have not been disposed of correctly. **See JSPCA report – Gilpin Farms**
- Areas of focus for the future are
 1. Cats – Starting with all Housing facilities, the bluff, and Great Bay. Once an area is stabilized we will recommend cats be done Bay by Bay - Next in line is Calabash Bay
- I would recommend large clinics yearly with ongoing spay neuter by local vets and JSPCA when possible.
- Public Health is encouraged to participate with
 1. Routine deworming protocols of animals in beach side areas with regard to cutaneous and ocular larval migrans.
 2. Screening of animal owners at the spay neuter clinics under the one health concept to detect illness such as diabetes, heart disease and blood pressure early and prevent extensive cost resulting from poorly managed or unidentified diseases
 3. Initiative to encourage parents to deworm on a regular basis. Increases in childhood asthma may be linked to verminous migration through the lungs. Not sure what the incidence is for heartworm microfilariasis in humans and the incidence of asthma

- **Education program –**

- **In schools**, - regarding animal welfare and care. Environmental concerns dogs defecating on the beaches – owners need to dispose of the stools in the trash.
- **In Community meetings** – animal welfare laws, Legal issues, indicators of child abuse, with children abusing animals as a symptom. Concern with poisoning on environmental and human health... Contact and a community liaison person for reporting animal welfare issues. People lack knowledge on how to get help.
- **Law enforcement** – animal welfare laws. Environmental concerns, link of animal abuse as an indicator of child and spousal abuse
- **Parish Council** -

The managing of animal health in communities has been shown to improve the overall health of a community

There have been confirmed reports of **Lanate, Gramoxone and rodenticide poisoning**., These types of poisoning are difficult, if not impossible to treat, if the animal is already showing symptoms, This is an unacceptable yet commonly used method of animal control that is having severe consequences environmentally.

1. Organophosphates are stored in fat and can have a cumulative effect in those that handle it.
2. Carrion animals, important to the ecosystem are being diminished. Their decline is directly a result of cleaning up poisoned carcasses not correctly disposed.
3. Ground water contamination is possible.
4. I am concerned about the prevalence in marine environment, and the effect on marine animals, grass beds, and reef systems. All are vital to the Jamaica's fisheries.

My question is why these types of products are so readily available, and its use for animal control readily accepted?

- **Education** is needed starting at the primary school level upward. There is a lack of knowledge on the far reaching effects of pesticides and toxin use. Most people I talked to did not even realize that it is harmful to them.
- **Regulation and control of these products at the point of sale is vital.** Permits are required for obtaining medications that should not be misused. Veterinarians must be registered to use medications and lay persons require a prescription to obtain such medications. How is it that pesticides which are equally or more dangerous when misused, available for purchase over the counter with no oversight?? The misuse of these products, often result in death. Permits should be

- required, indicating use and volume, and purchaser information obtained, to discourage the wanton misuse of these dangerous chemicals.
- **The use of Agriculture Pesticides as a means of animal control is inhumane and there should be stiff consequences for its use in this manner.**
 - We as veterinarians are advocates for those we treat, and yet we stand by and allow the misuse of these pesticides. It is time for veterinarians as professionals, under the one health initiative, to practice due diligence, and insist that they be properly managed and controlled at the point of sale. We are obligated to protect animal welfare, the humans using these products, and the ecosystem.

Lesley Robson, D.V.M

