



SHELTER HANDSHAKE: MASTERING THE ART OF INTAKE

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What we are talking about today

□ Intake Diversion

- Community cats
- Assistance programs
- Managed intake

□ Planning Intake

- Capacity for care

□ Intake Procedures

□ Pathway Planning

□ After Intake

- Foster by finder, foster on deck, fast tracking, open selection



Intake Diversion

- **Does this animal need to enter our shelter?**
 - ▣ Are they better served with an alternative?
 - ▣ Is there a live outcome available for them?
- **Capacity for care**
 - ▣ Don't want to take in more animals than we can care for adequately



How much more likely is it that a cat will find it's way home if left where it is rather than entering the shelter?

- a. 5 times
- b. 7 times
- c. 13 times
- d. 20 times

The cat problem

- On average 3/10 cats entering shelters leave alive
- Very low reclaim rate on cats entering shelters
- Moving away from rounding up stray cats
 - ▣ Eliminating field pick ups



Community Cats

- Paradigm shift in how we think about free roaming cats
 - ▣ Coming to shelter may not be best option
- Feral Freedom
- TNR and SNR options

Photos courtesy of Alyssa Comroe



Intake Diversion

□ Examples:

▣ Rodney, 5 year old MN DSH

- Owners getting ready to move, Rodney has started urinating outside of the box
- Worried about vet bills, have not had him checked




▣ Brutus, 3 year old M Great Dane

- Kept in the yard
- Keeps jumping the fence




Diversion and Assistance Programs

- Rehoming assistance
 - “The DCHS rehoming service is an alternative to surrendering your pet to the shelter. By listing here, your pet is able to stay in the familiar comfort of your home until a new home is found. It also helps to alleviate overcrowding in the shelter due to the numerous unwanted animals arriving daily.”

CHIEF FEATURED POPULAR
[Monticello, WI, 53570](#)


Chief is currently being fostered as his owners could not care for him and his needs were not being met. He is a silly, fun-loving and playful boy. He gets along great with my other two labs, but tends to chase cats. He is not aggressive towards cats- but ...

Telephone 6086582515 **E-mail** mkenedy898@yahoo.com

JUNEBUG FEATURED POPULAR
[Madison, WI, 53711](#)


Junebug is an almost 10 year old Boston Terrier mix. We rescued her when she was only 1 year old, so she has been in our family for a long time. We are very sad to have to consider finding her a new home, but it has become increasingly difficult for us ...

E-mail coccaro.jen@gmail.com



Diversion and Assistance Programs

- Alternative strategies

- ▣ Medical assistance

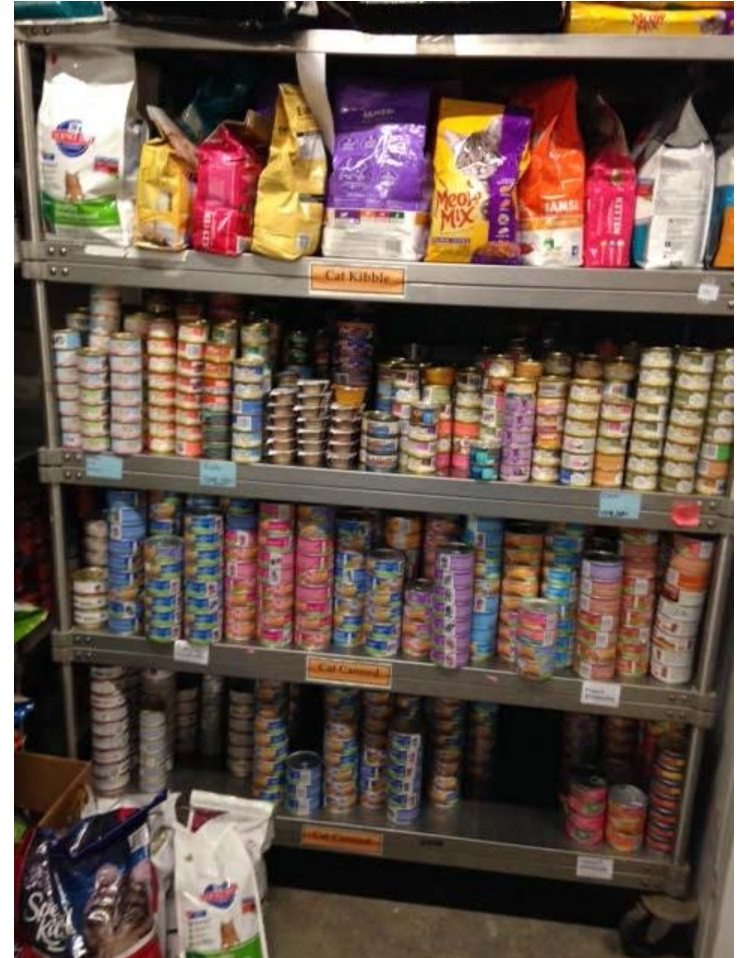
- Offering reduced cost health care or resources to find it

- ▣ Behavior assistance

- Training classes
 - Free behavior helpline
 - Behavior library

Diversion and Assistance Programs

- ❑ Pet food pantries
- ❑ Pet retention services
- ❑ Low cost vaccination
- ❑ Subsidized spay/neuter





Managed Intake

- Scheduling intake
 - ▣ Allows for thoughtful planning on both sides
 - ▣ Still take in those animals that cannot wait
- Schedule appointments with a wait time
 - ▣ Provide alternative options
 - ▣ Gives time for alternatives to be found

Managed Intake



□ Animal Humane Society

- “Without an appointment process, we would have no control over the number of pets that come into our care each day. If everyone could walk in with a pet, without consideration for housing and resources available, our ability to provide the best possible care for each animal is hindered. Overcrowding leads to stress and illness in the shelter.”

Managed Intake



▣ Instituted January 2011

▣ Incoming

- Down 28%

▣ Placement Rate

- Up 20%
- Now at 87.4%

▣ Euthanasia Rate

- Steady decline
- Now 12.4% overall

▣ Length of Stay

- Has increased in 2014 because now are treating more difficult medical and behavioral cases

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Incoming	All	30550	21992	20442	21716	21969
	Adult Cat	11074	7533	6851	6983	6341
Placement Rate	All	67.4%	80.8%	80.3%	81.9%	87.4%
	Adult Cat	48.1%	66.1%	64.6%	64.0%	73.7%
Euthanasia Rate	All	33.3%	20.1%	18.8%	17.5%	12.4%
	Adult Cat	53.0%	32.1%	33.3%	33.1%	25.8%
Length of Stay (days)	Adult Dog	16.5	11.4	9	9.4	10.3
	Adult Cat	31.3	10.1	11.3	10.9	14.2

Managed Intake



- ❑ Of those who did not make an appointment 40% have either re-homed on their own OR utilized a resource and decided to keep animal
- ❑ Slight increase in feline impounds for local animal control; now transferring cats in weekly
 - ❑ Transferring cats in from around the state
 - ❑ Expanding to interstate transfers
- ❑ Small cat cages converted from 1 to 3



Managed Intake

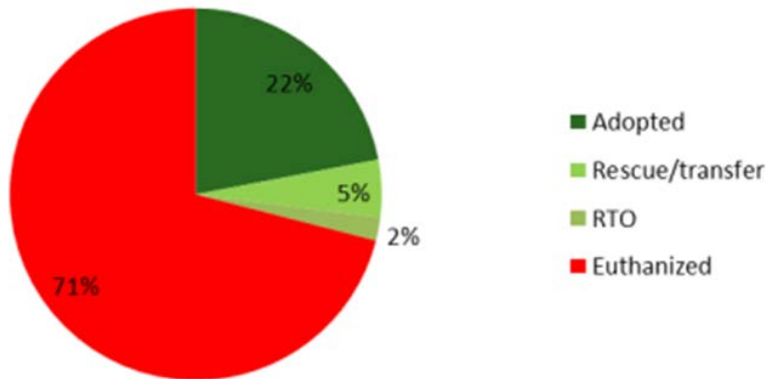


- SPCA serving Erie County
 - ▣ “By having a waiting list to admit cats, we are in a much better position to help folks keep their cat. We offer whatever services we can if that keeps cats in their home: food, sterilization, access to vaccinations or affordable medical care and behavior advice are some of the services we have been able to provide. This has resulted in 8% of owners being able to keep their cats.”

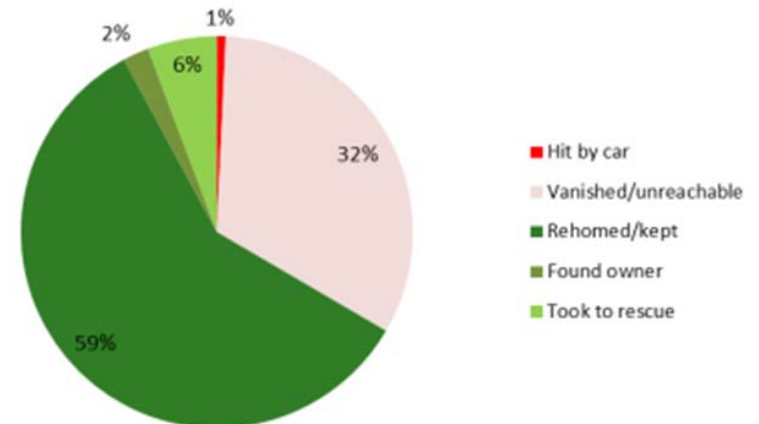
Not the only game in town!



Feline outcomes California



Feline outcomes stray wait list



What can we do for these animals?



Low cost veterinary care

Behavior advice

Subsidized spay/neuter

Training classes

Behavior advice

Pet retention assistance?



Return-to-Owner Programs

- Innovative strategies to get more animals home
- City of Calgary
 - 90% of dogs licensed, 85% of dogs impounded returned within 24 hours
 - “Your pet’s license is his ticket home”
 - ACOs return animals in the field



<http://www.calgary.ca/CSPS/ABS/Pages/Animal-Services/Licensing-cat-dog.aspx>

Planning Intake

- Plan before animals even arrive!
- Capacity for care
 - ▣ Look at previous data to estimate how many animals will be arriving and plan accordingly





Intake Capacity Planning

Month	STRAY	OWNER SUR	TRANSFER-EXT	AD RETURN	CONFISCATE	BORN	TRANSFER	WILDLIFE	Grand Total
2010	3228	1594	268	136	60	45	32	3	5366
Jan	183	108	56	17	3		4		371
Feb	138	96	28	5					267
Mar	203	135	27	9	3	3	4		384
Apr	208	88	7	9	13	5			330
May	264	93	8	9	6		7		387
Jun	335	160	42	10	4	4	4		559
Jul	345	130	24	10	3		2		514
Aug	371	176	11	18	7	4			587
Sep	351	174	11	11	5	22	5	2	581
Oct	368	163	28	12	11	3	1		586
Nov	241	161	17	15	3	4	5		446
Dec	221	110	9	11	2			1	354



Planning Intake

- Average daily intake- monthly intake divided by days in the month

	All	Dogs	Cats
Jan	12	4	6
Feb	9	4	4
Mar	13	6	5
Apr	11	4	5
May	13	5	7
Jun	18	5	11
Jul	17	5	11
Aug	19	6	11
Sep	19	5	11
Oct	19	6	11
Nov	15	5	8
Dec	12	4	7



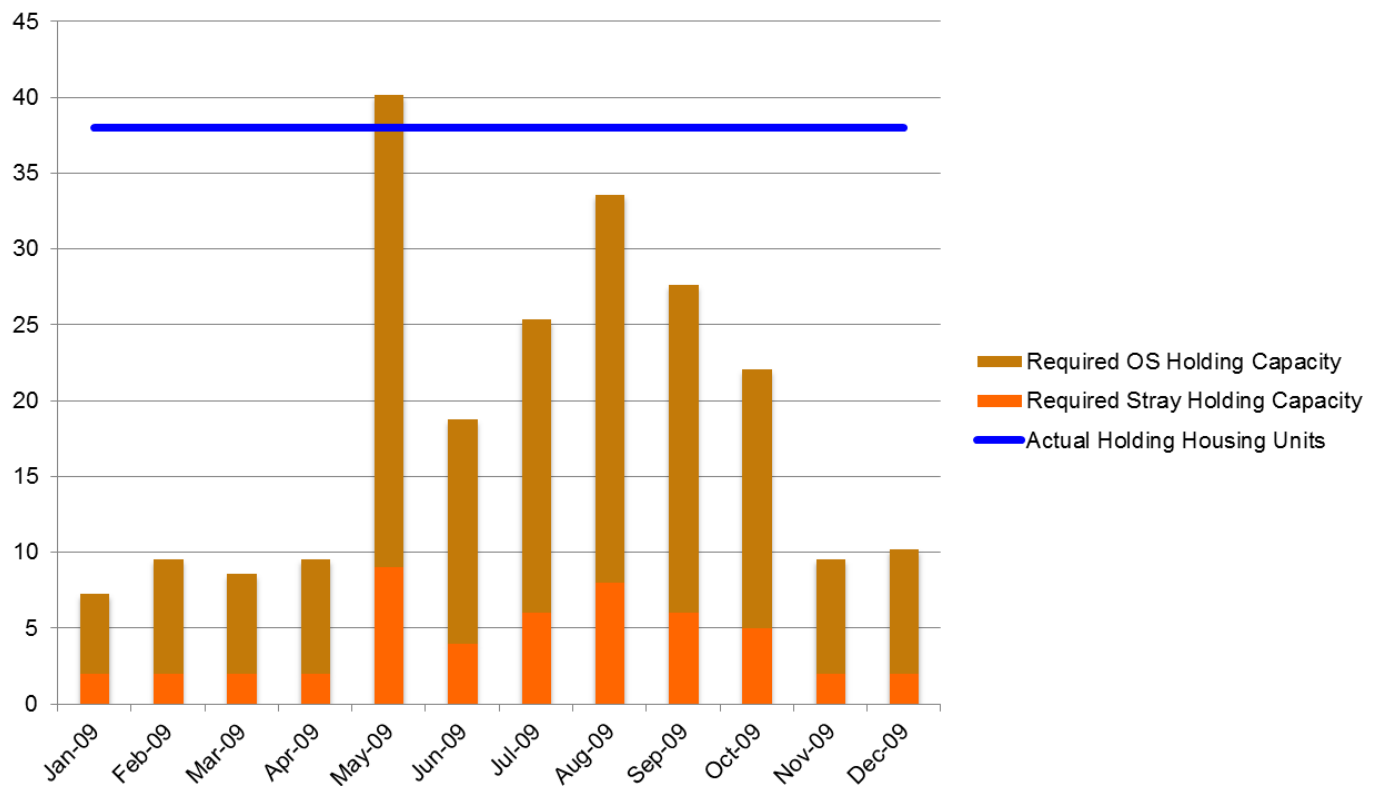
Staffing for Intake


- Time allotted for
 - Reception
 - Evaluation
 - Treatment
 - Insufficient staffing for a single step can create a bottleneck
- Some staff members faster than others
 - Calculate based on average staff member

	All	Dogs	Cats	Time per intake (minutes)	Total time per day (hours)
Jan	12	4	6	15	3
Feb	9	4	4	15	2.25
Mar	13	6	5	15	3.25
Apr	11	4	5	15	2.75
May	13	5	7	15	3.25
Jun	18	5	11	15	4.5
Jul	17	5	11	15	4.25
Aug	19	6	11	15	4.75
Sep	19	5	11	15	4.75
Oct	19	6	11	15	4.75
Nov	15	5	8	15	3.75
Dec	12	4	7	15	3

Required Holding Capacity

- Required holding capacity = number of housing units required to hold animals for any necessary period prior to making them available for adoption





□ For more information on calculating shelter capacity, check out:

□ sheltermedicine.com

□ aspcapro.org/stay

On to actual intake!





Intake Room Layout and Materials

- Refrigerator
 - ▣ Vaccines
 - ▣ Tests?
- Change of clothes
- Disinfectant
- Table
- Non-porous surface
- Clear work area
- Computer
- Electrical outlets
- Telephone
- Camera
 - ▣ Picture station
- Scale (small and large)
- Safety equipment and restraint devices
 - ▣ Muzzles, nets
- Stethoscope
- Wood's lamp
- Flea comb
- Parvo Tests/others?
- Intake treatments
- Ear cleaner? Nail trimmers? Clippers?

How long should intake take?

- Estimate based on average staff member
- Weigh benefits of each procedure and risks of not performing it
 - ▣ Time, importance, available resources
 - ▣ Materials required
 - ▣ Space required
 - Separate cat and dog intake areas
 - If possible, sick animal intake separate from healthy
- Risk of rushing





How do we ensure compliance?

- ❑ **Don't ask staff to do more than they possibly can in the time allocated**
- ❑ Staff should work in pairs
 - ▣ Preferably newer staff with more experienced
- ❑ Observe intake procedures periodically



Intake Procedures

- Assess before moving
- Vaccinate upon intake
- Check for ID
- Record gender, weight, estimate age
- Physical exam noting abnormalities
 - ▣ Emergency veterinary treatment as needed
- Briefly evaluate behavior (not full evaluation)
- Wood's lamp exam
- Anti-parasite treatment
- Record intake health and behavior status and exam findings in paper records or computer database
- Assign an initial pathway plan including initial housing location

Vaccination Upon Intake

- Must be given **upon intake...** not hours later
 - ▣ Ideally prior to even placing in cage
- Proper storage of vaccines
 - ▣ Refrigeration
- Proper mixing of vaccines
- Timely usage of vaccines
- Proper administration
 - ▣ Entire vial



Vaccination

- ▣ Train any staff member that may need to give vaccinations
 - Intake staff, reception, ACOs, etc
- ▣ Guidelines for shelter animals
 - Every 2 weeks from 4 weeks to 5 months of age



Creating an identifying record



DCHS DOG ADMITTING EXAM

Date: _____ Initials: _____ Location: _____ Entered in Computer: ☒ Initials: _____

Scanned for Microchip: + / -

Chip # _____

Booking #: _____

Gender: M MN F FS Unable to Sex

Enter the following observations to
Admitting Exam Notes: *IF* anything
abnormal is noted.

1. ATTITUDE

____ Friendly
____ Fractious
____ Scared
____ Other: _____

2. WEIGHT

_____ kgs / lbs

3. COAT & SKIN

____ Normal
____ Flea dirt / live fleas
____ Hair loss
____ Scabs
____ Other: _____

4. EYES

____ Normal
____ Other: _____

5. EARS

____ Normal
____ Dirty
____ Other: _____

6. NOSE

____ Normal
____ Other: _____

7. MOUTH, TEETH, GUMS

____ Normal
____ Gingivitis
____ Tartar build up _____
____ Other: _____

8. HEART

____ Normal
____ Murmur
____ Other: _____

ALL > 5 months

- ✓ DA2PPv (distemper vaccine)
- ✓ Bordetella (IntraTrac III)
- ✓ Frontline
- ✓ Pyrantel Pamoate _____ cr: (Strongid)
- ✓ Schedule Pyrantel Pamoate in 2 weeks
- ✓ Write weight on cage card.

< 30 DAY RETURN

- ✓ All of the above +
- ✓ Pending Med Board "Returned Dog"

SAAV Dogs > 5 months

- ✓ DA2PPv (distemper vaccine)
- ✓ Bordetella (IntraTrac III)
- ✓ Frontline
- ✓ Heartworm Preventative
- ✓ Schedule Pyrantel Pamoate in 2 weeks
- ✓ Pending Med Board "SAAV exam"
- ✓ Write weight on cage card.

UNABLE TO ADMIT

- ✓ Place "Not admitted / Staff only" signs up and locks on BOTH of the kennel doors.
- ✓ Place the dog's information on the "Not admitted Spreadsheet"

HAIRLOSS NOTED

- ✓ Dermatophyte Culture
- ✓ Write & highlight FUNGAL on card.
- ✓ Place "FUNGAL CULTURE" sign on BOTH sides of kennel.
- ✓ Pending Med Board: fungal check

LIVE FLEAS

- ✓ Capstar _____
- ✓ Paraziquantal injectable _____

MED BOARD/Medication notes:

Asilomar (circle if needs changed): T/R T/M U/U



Records

- Paper, computer or both
- “A unique identifier (e.g. name and/or number) and record must be established for each animal upon intake”
- Record should include:
 - ▣ Identifier
 - ▣ Results of microchip scan
 - ▣ Microchip number, if present
 - ▣ Source of animal, dates of entry and departure
 - ▣ Outcome
 - ▣ Species, age, gender, physical description
 - ▣ Available medical and behavioral information

Description

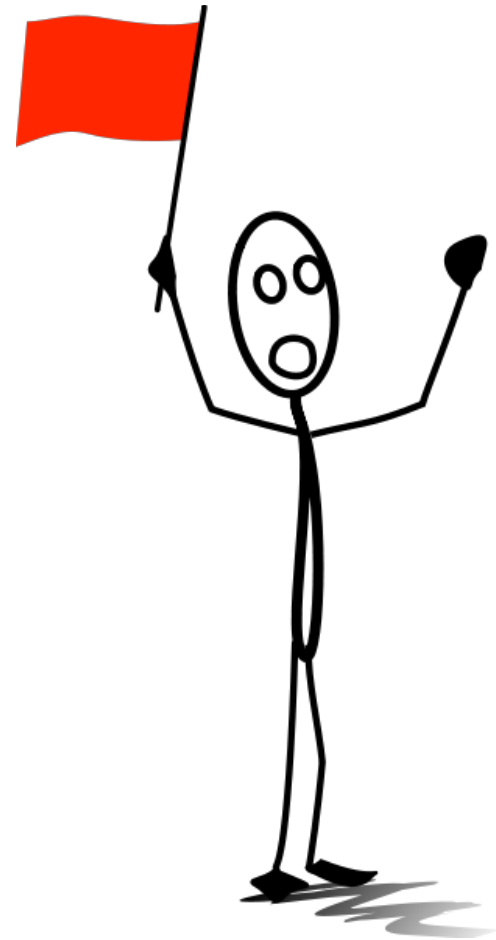
- Be consistent with physical descriptions
- Estimating age
 - ▣ Most important is 5 month marker for vaccination
 - ▣ Weight for kittens (about 1 lb / month) but quite variable
 - ▣ Use a combination of clues
 - Gait
 - Eye color
 - Lens changes
 - Teeth condition



Adult canine tooth erupts between 4-6 months

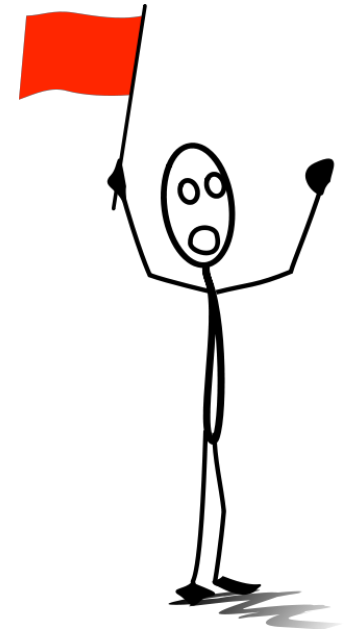
Intake Red Flags!

- Intake staff must be trained to recognize medical and behavioral red flags
 - ▣ Especially infectious disease risks
- Response plans must be in place to address problems as they arise



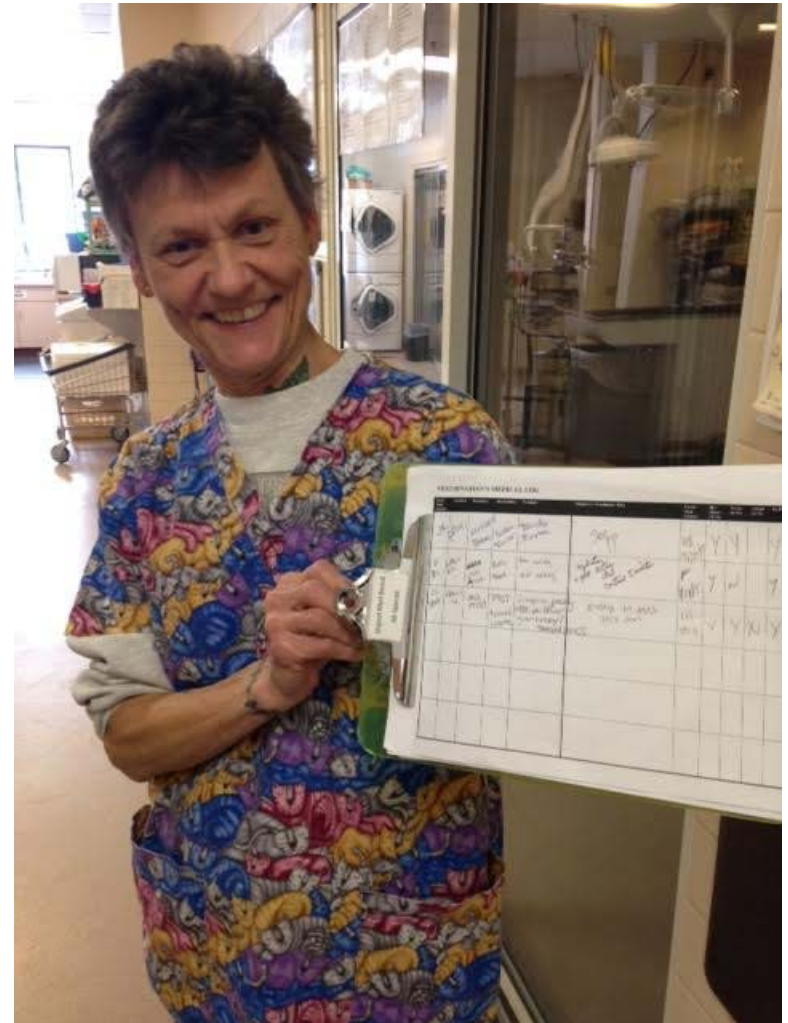
Medical red flags

- ❑ Fever >106.5 or temperature < 99
- ❑ Severe dehydration
- ❑ Severe lethargy/non-responsive to stimuli
- ❑ Trouble breathing
- ❑ Seizures
- ❑ Blue, very pale or brick red gums
- ❑ Recent history of being hit by car
- ❑ Acute severe lameness or injury with bone exposed
- ❑ Major wounds or any fresh wound requiring sutures
- ❑ Injury to the eye
- ❑ Bleeding or extensive, easy bruising
- ❑ Suddenly swollen abdomen
- ❑ Cat with possible urinary blockage
- ❑ Pregnant animal in distress
- ❑ Evidence of pain, such as restlessness, vocalizing, panting or failure to bear weight on a limb, or any condition that would be expected to be painful



Communicating

- Have a good communication system
 - ▣ Staff need to have faith that their concerns will be addressed





Infectious disease red flags

- ❑ Bloody or severe diarrhea
- ❑ Vomit or diarrhea with other signs of disease
- ❑ Neurologic signs
 - ▣ Including eyes
- ❑ Oral ulcers with fever or swelling
- ❑ Circular patches of inflamed skin or hair loss
- ❑ Dead in cage – always check for Parvo/Panleukopenia



Intake Screening Considerations

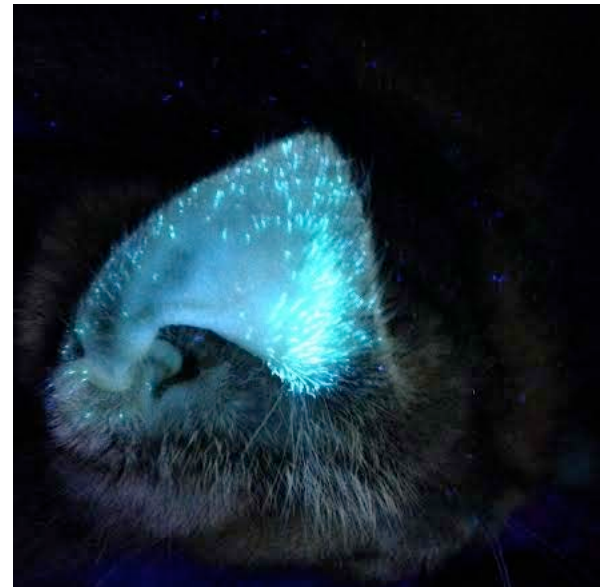
■ Testing

- Resources vs cost
 - Risk assessment
 - Adopter expectations
- Eg ringworm- high risk low cost screening
- Eg parvo- high risk if clinical signs present
- Eg heartworm- low risk for infectious potential but deadly for individual
- Eg. FIV/FelV- low risk for single housing but important for adoption
- Don't want too much information!



Ringworm

- ❑ Visual exam first
- ❑ Wood's lamp exam is a great screening tool!
- ❑ Vast majority of significant ringworm infections will fluoresce



Parvo

- Recognition of clinical signs of utmost importance
 - ▣ Vomiting, diarrhea, lethargy, fever, etc
- SNAP test antigen testing for those with clinical signs
- Antibody titer testing for high risk animals
- Adults less likely?



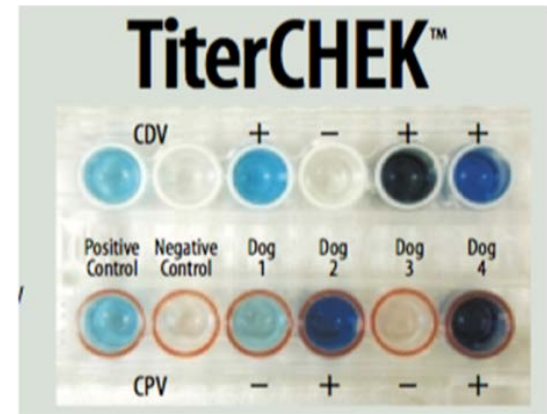
Parvo testing

- False negatives
 - ▣ Variable shedding
 - ▣ Approximately 80% sensitivity for all current strains
- False positives very uncommon
 - ▣ Maybe rare weak positive 3-14 days post-vaccination



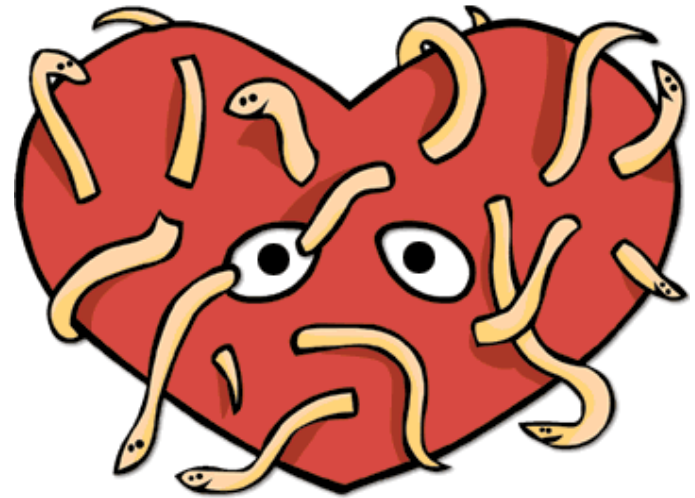
Parvo Antibody Testing

- For CDV and CPV
- Approximately \$10-30/test
 - ▣ Cheaper than quarantine or euthanasia?
- Help ID at-risk dogs
 - ▣ Only in those with no signs of illness
- Positive is good
 - ▣ Means low risk NOT no risk
 - ▣ Lack of antibodies/high risk does not mean doomed



Heartworm testing and prevention

- At intake or after stray holding period?
 - ▣ Balance with resources
- Early prophylaxis does not interfere with SNAP test
 - ▣ Has a 2 month reach back
 - ▣ Decreases transmission risk





Anti-parasite treatment

- Want broad spectrum coverage that reduces zoonotic and infectious potential
- Target at risk individuals
- Balance with available resources





Behavior red flags

- ❑ Trembling/shaking
- ❑ Frozen or tense/still body posture or cowering into corners/gutters etc. for more than one hour
- ❑ Pressing or facing into the corner of the enclosure
- ❑ Constant or frequent growling, hissing, or lunging at the front of the cage
- ❑ Failure to eat for more than 24 hours, with medical causes ruled out
- ❑ Efforts to escape to the point of self-injury
- ❑ Severely messing up or destroying cage
- ❑ Eliminating outside of the litter box within the shelter environment
- ❑ Stereotypic behaviors such as repetitive pacing, spinning, or lunging

Stress reduction

- ❑ Stress should be reduced and minimized from the time an animal enters the shelter until it leaves
- ❑ Flow through and timing
- ❑ Prioritize shy/stressed animals; feral cats
 - ▣ Into good housing quickly
- ❑ Minimize the stress of watching others go through intake process
 - ▣ Don't build up population in intake room
- ❑ Provide opportunities to hide



<http://www.aspcapro.org/resource/saving-lives-behavior-enrichment/hiding-places-mean-happier-more-adoptable-cats>

Intake Biosecurity

- Contact areas cleaned and disinfected between animals
- PPE/handwashing
- Carriers
 - ▣ Ease of opening and disinfection
 - ▣ Disinfected after each animal
- Separate cats and dogs, ideally totally separate rooms
 - ▣ Separate for sick animals?
- House incoming healthy animals in clean, disinfected housing units away from sick animals
- Change clothes before susceptible and after sick





Intake quarantine?

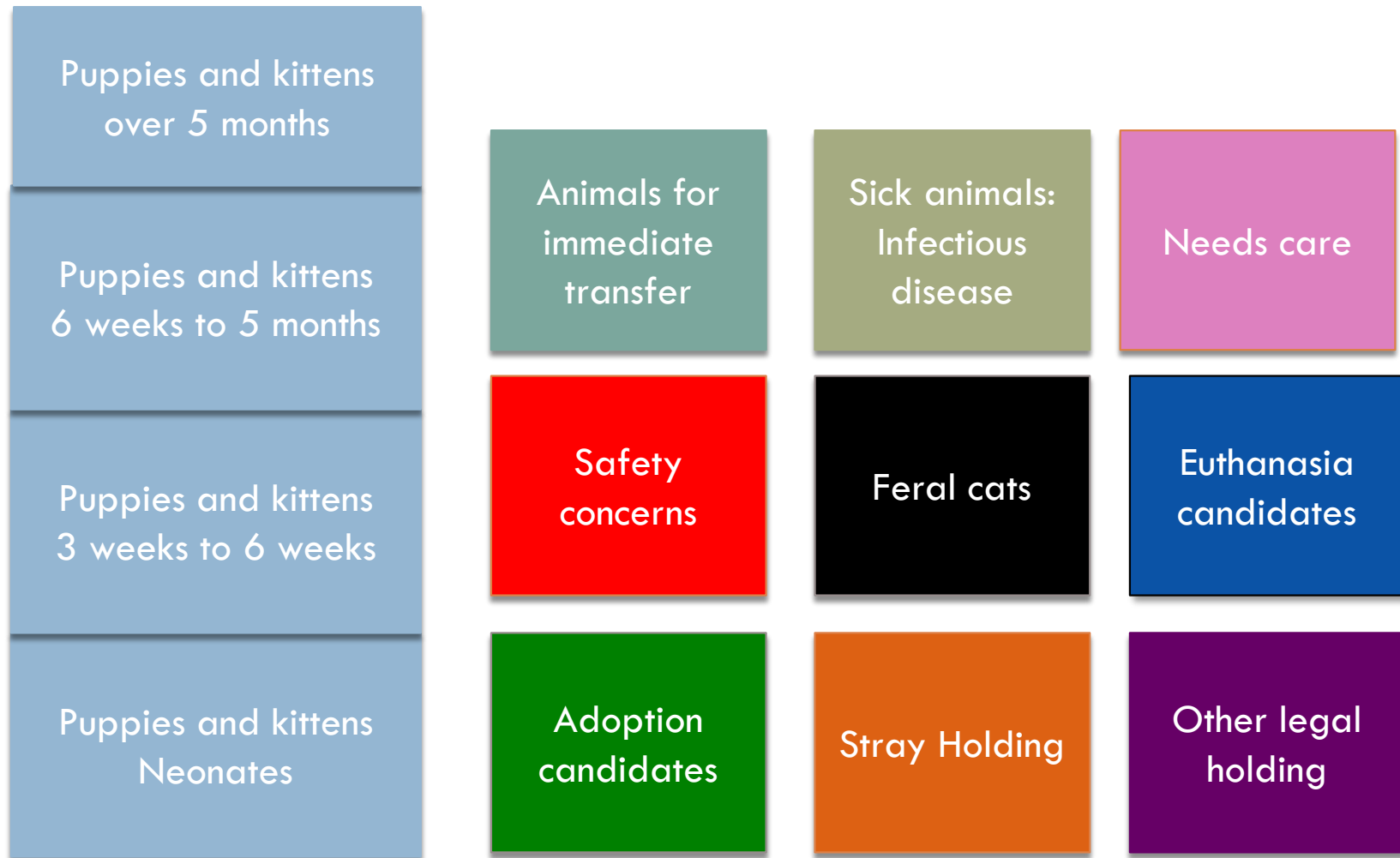
- **Only when risk is higher than staying in the shelter**
 - ▣ Transfers from high risk area / organization
 - ▣ Signs of illness
 - ▣ Susceptible animals
- Do a risk assessment to minimize need
- Begin monitoring from the first day!

Always have a sense of urgency!

- Urgent needs include:
 - ▣ Return to owner
 - ▣ Neonate
 - ▣ Behavioral/medical needs
- Every day counts, aim for the minimum needed
 - ▣ Animals that need less time and resources are moved through efficiently to allow for more space/time for those animals that require longer
 - ▣ Make them available as soon as possible
 - Open adoption policies



Pathway Planning





Pathway Planning

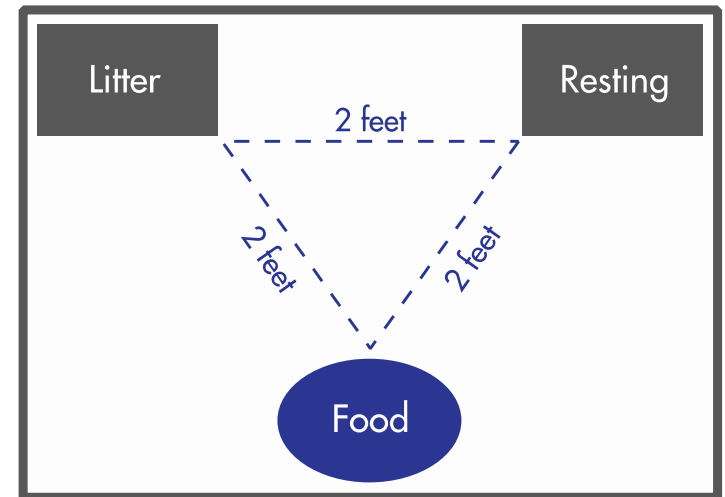


vs



Where should animals go?

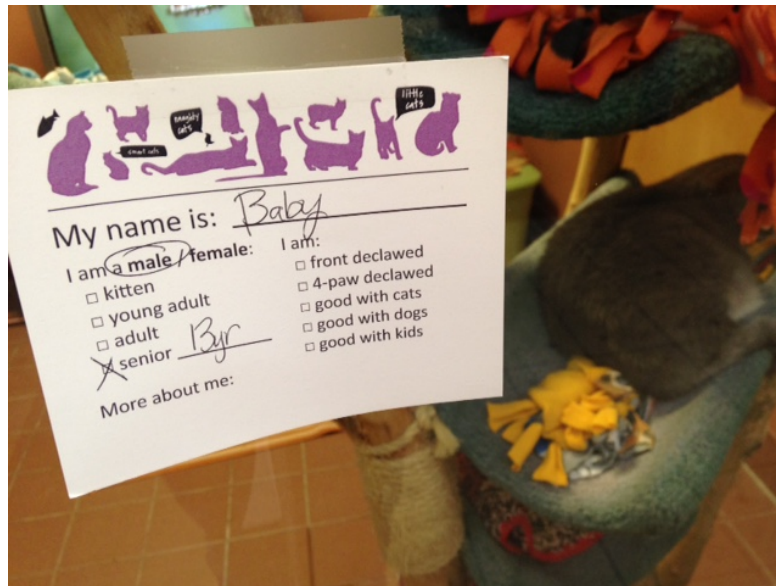
- High quality low stress housing throughout shelter starting at intake
 - ▣ Ideally double sided cages
 - ▣ Sufficient space in both individual enclosures and group rooms
- Chill out rooms?
 - ▣ Commonly the worst housing in the shelter



<http://oacu.od.nih.gov/disaster/ShelterGuide.pdf>

Base it on pathway

- Eg. Double sided cage in a prominent area for highly adoptable kitten vs group room for a less highly adoptable older cat vs quieter area for a feral cat






Double

- Positives:
 - Increase
 - Well b
 - Natur
 - Staff s
 - Decrease
 - Stress
 - Diseas
 - Care c
 - Length
 - Easier c
 - Positive

Fantuzzi 2010, Go



- 
- When given the choice, what percentage of the time do dogs choose to defecate on the side of their kennel opposite their bed, food, and water?
 - a. 45%
 - b. 60%
 - c. 65%
 - d. 72%

Elimination habits of dogs in double sided housing

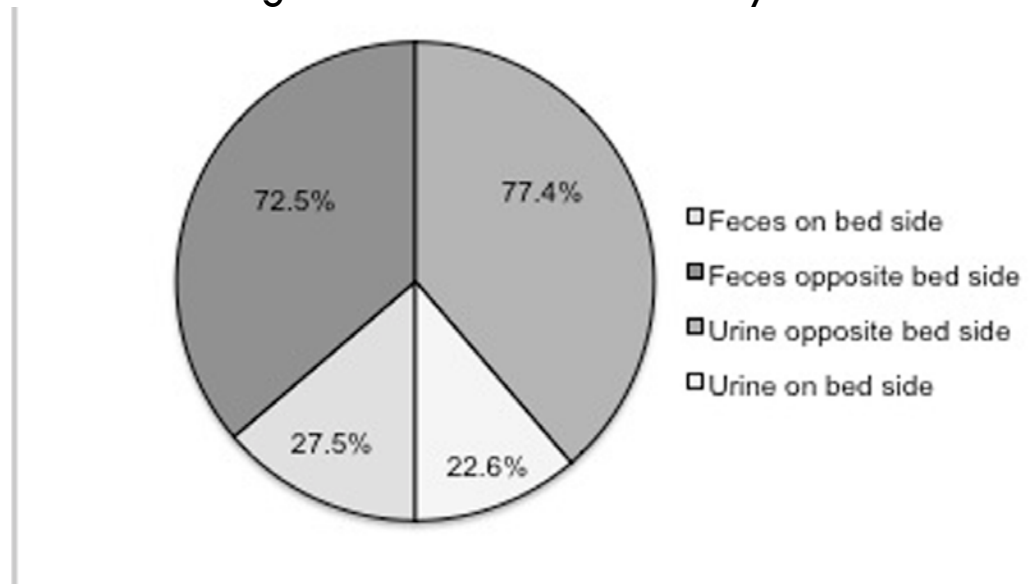
Elimination Behavior of Shelter Dogs Housed in Double Compartment Kennels

Denae Wagner *, Sandra Newbury , Philip Kass , Kate Hurley

Department

s of America, and 2 The

Elimination habits of 579 dogs observed for 4440 days in two animal shelters



Making your own...

- ❑ Check out sheltermedicine.com for directions on how to make your own double sided cat cages
- ❑ Or buy new ready to install portals!



<http://dcwagnerdvm.wix.com/theportalproject#!great-news/c1phi>



<http://dcwagnerdvm.wix.com/theportalproject#!what-next/cp8>



Start intake before animals even arrive!

- Ready set go programs
 - ▣ Prior to animals entering the shelter:
 - Vaccinate
 - Spay/neuter
 - Parasite treatment
 - Potentially behavioral evaluation



Photo courtesy of Sandra Newbury

Stray period outside the shelter

□ Foster by finder

- ▣ Animal brought in, undergoes intake procedures and sent back out with finder to complete stray period in foster
- ▣ Take pictures/description so animal can be reclaimed if owner comes forward



Foster on deck programs

- ❑ Get neonates out of the shelter ASAP
- ❑ Do intake procedures and send neonates out
- ❑ List of foster homes “on call”



http://www.animalsheltering.org/resources/magazine/nov_dec_2011/asv_guidelines_foster_on_deck_system.pdf



Foster on Deck Example

ANIMAL
RESCUE
LEAGUE
of BOSTON



Helping animals since 1899.

- ARL-Boston instituted program in 2011
 - ▣ Compared intake numbers to likely outcomes for kittens
 - Positive outcomes available if they stayed healthy
 - ▣ Needed an average of one litter of kittens to go to foster per day during kitten season
 - ▣ Proactively recruited and trained foster carers
 - ▣ Created online document showing who was next in line to foster
 - ▣ Evaluated intake staffing and capacity for necessary spay/neuter and housing

Fast tracking

- Move highly desirable (easier to place) animals through shelter as quickly as possible
- Eliminates the bottleneck to adoption and reduces overall length of stay



Fast tracking

COUGH!

SNEEZE

!



Fast tracking in action!



Fast Tracking

- “Shelter within a shelter” for highly adoptable juveniles and adults
 - ▣ Skip to the head of the line
- Intake – stray period, then move to general population
- Prioritize “low disease” housing for fast trackers, high quality enriched housing for slow trackers



One Shelter's Experience- "Just remove the bottleneck and they fly off the shelves"

- Started during a period of decreased intake
- When a cat was adopted, moved up a fast tracker
 - ▣ Change from moving based on intake date
- Kept doing this until all the fast track cats were in adoption
- Then moved over slow track cats
 - ▣ Longest wait to adoption floor was 2 weeks
- Within 1 month all cats had a place on adoption floor

Results ...

- Year to date (January-August):
 - ▣ 2012 cat intake = 1695, adoptions = 909
 - ▣ 2013 cat intake = 1510 (10% decrease) , adoptions = 906
- Average LOS:
 - ▣ 2012 = 24.6 days
 - ▣ 2013 = 12.6 days
- Cats on medication ↓ 25%
- Current LRR = 83% (Up 5%)
- No change in:
 - ▣ policies regarding intake or adoption
 - ▣ adoption promotions
 - ▣ the foster program
 - ▣ staff hours



Open Selection

- Using stray period time to our advantage
 - ▣ Animals can be viewed for adoption during their stray period
 - ▣ Let the public (citizens and rescue groups) help select who is “adoptable”
- Reduces length of stay
 - ▣ If they are chosen during open selection period can have surgery and leave the day they are available

Open selection: putting it into action!

- ✓ Check microchips, ID tags and lost reports
 - ✓ Give the best chance of being returned to an owner
- ✓ If no concerns or evidence of owners / guardians are evident, make the animal available for open selection
- ✓ Move open selection candidates to the adoption area
- ✓ Database and paper records should make it clear that the animal is still a stray and may be reclaimed by owner within the legal holding period

Open selection: adoption holds

- ❑ Animal can interact with the public and they can place an adoption hold
- ❑ Adopters are informed that the animal is still within the stray holding period and that if an owner did come forward, the owner would have the first priority to reclaim their pet



Our shelter's results

- Intake about 3000 cats/year, about 60% “stray” cats
- **Adoptions May - May**
 - 1821 in 2010 -11
 - 1914 in 2011 -12
 - 1866 in 2012 -13
 - 2114 in 2013 -14
- **Overall Feline LR as a percent of intake**
 - 79% in 2010
 - 80% in 2011
 - 82% in 2012
 - 84% in 2013
 - 81% in 2014 (new contract)
- **AVG. LOS to adoption**
 - 26 days in 2010
 - 23 days in 2011
 - 18.8 days in 2012
 - 16.7 days in 2013
 - 16.3 days in 2014



Putting together your own intake protocols!

- Sample intake sheets have been made available

ALL > 5 months

- ☐ DA2PPv (distemper vaccine)
- ☐ Bordetella (IntraTrac III)
- ☐ Frontline
- ☐ Pyrantel Pamoate _____ cc (Strongid)
- ☐ Schedule Pyrantel Pamoate in 2 weeks
- ☐ Write weight on cage card.

< 30 DAY RETURN

- ☐ All of the above +
- ☐ Pending Med Board "Returned Dog"

SAAV Dogs >5months

- ☐ DA2PPv (distemper vaccine)
- ☐ Bordetella (IntraTrac III)
- ☐ Frontline
- ☐ Heartworm Preventative
- ☐ Schedule Pyrantel Pamoate in 2 weeks
- ☐ Pending Med Board "SAAV exam"
- ☐ Write weight on cage card.

UNABLE TO ADMIT

- ☐ Place "Not admitted / Staff only" signs up and locks on BOTH of the kennel doors.
- ☐ Place the dog's information on the "Not admitted Spreadsheet"

HAIRLOSS NOTED

- ☐ Dermatophyte Culture
- ☐ Write & highlight FUNGAL on card.
- ☐ Place "FUNGAL CULTURE" sign on BOTH sides of kennel
- ☐ Pending Med Board: fungal check

LIVE FLEAS

- ☐ Capstar _____
- ☐ Praziquantel injectable _____

MED BOARD/Medication notes:

KITTENS < 2 weeks

- ☐ Dermatophyte Culture
- ☐ Wood's lamp + / -
- ☐ FeLV +/-
- ☐ Schedule 'Pyrantel Pamoate, kitten' in 2 weeks
- ☐ Schedule Marquis in 2 weeks
- ☐ Schedule FVRCP, kitten for 4 weeks of age
- ☐ Schedule Revolution for 4 weeks of age

KITTENS 2 weeks – 4 weeks

- ☐ Dermatophyte Culture
- ☐ Wood's lamp + / -
- ☐ Marquis _____ mLs
- ☐ 'Pyrantel Pamoate, kitten' _____ mLs
- ☐ FeLV +/-
- ☐ Schedule Revolution in 2 weeks
- ☐ Schedule FVRCP, kitten for 4 weeks of age

KITTENS 4 weeks – 20 weeks


- ☐ Dermatophyte Culture
- ☐ Wood's lamp + / -
- ☐ Marquis _____ mLs
- ☐ FVRCP, kitten
- ☐ Revolution 0.08mL / 0.23mL / 0.35mL
- ☐ FeLV +/-
- ☐ Schedule 'Pyrantel Pamoate, kitten' in 2 weeks

ADULT CATS

- ☐ Dermatophyte Culture
- ☐ Wood's lamp + / -
- ☐ FVRCP
- ☐ Revolution 0.08mL / 0.23mL / 0.35mL
- ☐ Combo FeLV +/- FeLV +/-
- ☐ Schedule 'Pyrantel Pamoate' in 2 weeks _____ mL
- ☐ Senior exam if 12+ years

COAT & SKIN

- ☐ normal
- ☐ hairloss
- ☐ flea dirt / live fleas
 - ☐ Capstar – 4 weeks and up
0.25 tablet / 0.50 tablet
 - ☐ Praziquantel Inj. – 6 weeks and up
0.20mL / 0.40mL
 - ☐ Revolution-Ok as early as 2 wks IF HEALTHY
 - ☐ warm, soapy bath IF NOT HEALTHY
- ☐ other _____

 SAMPLE FELINE INTAKE SUMMARY CHECKLIST	Intake exam, vaccinations, dewormers and tests				
Record:	AGE	0-2 wks	2-4 wks	4 wks to 20 wks	over 20 wks
		√	√	√	√
	Weight in kgs				
	Any abnormalities noted on exam	√	√	√	√
	FVRCP, kitten			√	
	FVRCP				√
	Pyrnatel Pamoate, kitten		√		
	Revolution			√	√
	Marquis		√	√	
	Capstar (if live fleas noted)			√	√
	Dermatophyte Culture (inflammatory lesions)	√	√	√	√
	Wood's exam + results	√	√	√	√
	FeLV test + results	√	√	√	
	FIV/FeLV combo test + results				√



Which products to use?

- ❑ Numerous effective products
- ❑ Many possible combinations and overlaps
- ❑ No one right answer
- ❑ **Work with a veterinarian to develop a comprehensive plan that fits your organization**

Record keeping

- ❑ Computerized records
- ❑ Easily accessible and clear
- ❑ Legal requirements
- ❑ Necessary for care
- ❑ Data collection and evaluation



Thanks!
Questions?

