

家畜大规模救援操作

Large scale rescue operations of domestic animals



大规模拯救中抢救生命和提高动物福利的七点计划

A seven point plan to save lives and improve welfare in large scale rescues

与疫苗接种情况不明猫狗，如流浪猫狗或从猫狗肉市场救回的猫狗，有直接接触的每个人都必须接种狂犬病疫苗，以保障自身安全。

Every person who will be in direct contact with dogs and cats of unknown vaccination status, such as strays or such rescued dogs and cats destined for meat markets, **MUST** be vaccinated against rabies for their own safety.

任何被猫狗咬伤的人都必须使用肥皂和清水彻底的冲洗，若可以用碘酒洗必泰或消毒酒精等消毒液清洗则更好，并且必须寻求医疗帮助进行暴露后狂犬疫苗注射。

Anyone bitten by a dog or cat **MUST** wash the wound thoroughly with soap and water, and preferably with a disinfectant such as iodine, chlorhexidine, or rubbing alcohol and must also seek medical attention to receive appropriate post-exposure rabies vaccinations/treatment.

立即 **IMMEDIATELY**

1. 隔离

将新到的猫狗即使看似健康，仍应与常驻动物隔离。切记这新来的动物会给常驻动物造成患严重或潜在绝症的风险，因他们即使看似健康，可能患有和传播疾病。

1. ISOLATE

Isolate any new dogs or cats away from resident animals even if they look healthy. Remember these new animals **WILL** pose a serious and potentially fatal disease risk to resident animals even when they appear healthy, as they can be incubating and spreading disease.



2. 接种疫苗

立刻为所有新来的猫狗接种疫苗。所有狗必须注射狂犬病疫苗和四联疫苗（犬瘟热/细小病毒/肝炎/犬副流感病毒）。第一针四联苗接种的3-4周后应注射加强针。

所有猫应接种狂犬病疫苗和猫病毒性鼻气管炎，猫鼻结膜炎病毒，猫泛白细胞减少症的联合疫苗。疫苗接种应该尽快进行-最理想应在救援后的24小时内进行，以防止疾病的传播。疫苗注射可拯救生命和减少医疗开销。

2. VACCINATE

Vaccinate ALL new dogs and/or cats IMMEDIATELY. ALL dogs MUST receive RABIES AND DHPPi (Distemper, Canine Parvovirus, Canine Hepatitis, Canine Parainfluenza) VACCINES. All dogs MUST receive a BOOSTER vaccine of DHPPi 3-4 weeks after their initial vaccine. ALL cats MUST receive RABIES and a combination vaccine against Feline Viral Rhinotracheitis, Feline Calicivirus and Feline Panleucopenia. Vaccinations MUST be administered as soon as possible – ideally within the first 24 hours of rescue to prevent the spread of disease. Vaccines save lives and save money on vet bills and treatment.



3. 分离公母

分离公母。动物繁殖的欲望是强烈的，交配会传染疾病，怂恿打架，造成怀孕。

这些新救回的狗狗大多营养不良并有疾病。期待这些母狗承受怀孕的额外负担是不公平的。允许这些动物繁殖会造成更多的需要医疗救护，食物，庇护所，活动空间和家园。

3. SEPARATE

Separate males and females. The urge to breed is strong and mating WILL spread disease, encourage fighting and lead to pregnancies. These newly rescued dogs are often malnourished and sick and it is unfair to expect the female dogs to carry the additional burden of pregnancy. Allowing these animals to breed will also lead to more puppies and kittens requiring medical attention, food, shelter, space and homes.

切记隔离，接种疫苗和分离公母可以拯救生命。

**Remember to ISOLATE, VACCINATE and SEPARATE!
This will save lives!**

进行中的 ONGOING

4. 隔离 & 生物安全

准备一个远离公共区域和常驻动物的隔离区，新救援的动物应当在此隔离3个月。如果是曾患呼吸系统疾病的动物，在离开隔离区前必须接受6个星期的观察，在这6个星期中不应出现任何形式该疾病的临床症状。恰当的消毒是防止疾病扩散的关键所在。指定物资只能在隔离区域使用，其中包括食槽、水槽、笼子、寝具和清洁用具。

限制仅指定人员才可进入隔离区。

任何进入隔离区的人员必须穿戴防护设备，包括只能在隔离区使用的鞋套或靴子，除此之外不能穿任何其它鞋子。所有人员进出隔离区前必须洗手，以防止疾病扩散。适当的隔离和生物安全措施能避免且尽量减少将疾病在新救动物、患病动物、健康常驻动物、员工及员工宠物间的扩散。

亚洲动物基金能够提供一个全面的隔离区操作程序。

4. QUARANTINE & BIOSECURITY

Set up a quarantine area away from the public and away from resident animals where newly rescued animals should remain for a period of 3 months. If recovering from respiratory disease, animals must be free of all clinical signs of illness for 6 weeks before being released from quarantine. Appropriate disinfection is key to prevent the spread of disease. Designate supplies to be utilised only in the quarantine area – this includes food and water bowls, cages, bedding and cleaning supplies. Limit the number of people entering the quarantine area to designated staff. Anyone entering quarantine **MUST** wear protective clothing, including shoe covers or designated boots that are **ONLY** to be worn in quarantine area and **NOT** worn elsewhere. Staff **MUST WASH HANDS** when **ENTERING** and **LEAVING QUARANTINE** to prevent the spread of disease. Proper quarantine and biosecurity measures will avoid and minimise the spread of disease

between newly rescued and sick animals, healthy resident animals, people, and staff pets.

Animals Asia can provide a comprehensive quarantine protocol.

5. 确认患病和受伤的小动物

每天至少一次，目测小动物表象看看是否存在传染性疾病或存在受伤的迹象。其中包括呕吐、腹泻、眼睛或鼻子分泌物、咳嗽、皮肤问题以及其它疾病或伤害。任何/所有患病动物必须立即与其它动物分离开来。

5. IDENTIFY THE SICK & INJURED

AT LEAST ONCE A DAY, each dog should be visually inspected for signs of infectious disease or injuries. These include vomiting, diarrhoea, ocular or nasal discharge, coughing, skin problems, and any other illness or injury.

ANY and ALL sick animals MUST be removed from the group IMMEDIATELY.

6. 咨询兽医意见

所有患病或受伤的小动物都应立即接受兽医诊疗。请记住，小动物也有疼痛感。这些患病或受伤的小动物越早接受兽医的适当治疗，越能减少他们所遭受的痛苦。请与负责的兽医诊所及兽医合作以避免小动物承受更多痛苦。

6. SEEK VETERINARY ADVICE

ALL sick and injured animals require veterinary attention IMMEDIATELY. Remember animals feel pain too. The sooner these sick and injured animals receive appropriate veterinary treatment, the less pain and suffering they will endure. Please work with responsible veterinary clinics and veterinarians to prevent animal suffering.

7. 寻觅新家

待接种过疫苗并已经绝育的猫狗完全康复且隔离期结束后，若身体状况良好，可为他们寻觅新家。

7. REHOME

As soon as these dogs / cats have fully recovered, completed an appropriate quarantine period, been fully vaccinated, desexed, and are considered healthy, they may be rehomed.

