Snout Fever: Shelter Operations Analysis

Additional information:

- Your shelter is an open admission, municipal animal control facility that takes in 10,000 dogs per year.
- Last year, 75% of dog intake were strays, 20% were surrenders, and the remaining 5% were from a mixture of sources.
- Last year, 4,000 dogs were adopted, 3,000 were transferred to partner agencies, 2,000 were euthanized, and 1,000 were stray dogs returned to their owners.
- The annual medical budget (under which diagnostic testing would fall) is $200,000. Surgical sterilization typically costs an average of $25 per animal and intake vaccinations cost $10 per animal.
- Diagnostic testing for Snout Fever will cost $10 per test.
- The shelter contains 90 dog kennels plus an isolation kennel with 10 runs; the shelter houses an average of 125 dogs on any given day throughout the year.

Consider:

- Does testing fall within operational mission?
- Are there enough resources for diagnostics?
- Will results alter current or future operations?
- How does cost impact other services?

Snout Fever: Testing Methodology Analysis

Additional information:

- Your shelter is an open admission, municipal animal control facility that takes in 10,000 dogs per year.
- Last year, 75% of dog intake were strays, 20% were surrenders, and the remaining 5% were from a mixture of sources.
- Last year, 4,000 dogs were adopted, 3,000 were transferred to partner agencies, 2,000 were euthanized, and 1,000 were stray dogs returned to their owners.
- The shelter employs one full-time veterinarian and one lay veterinary technician and generally has 2 volunteers whose primary role is to assist with recovery of spay-neuter patients.
- Peak viral shedding occurs concurrently with onset of clinical signs; however, 1 out of every 10 dogs is an asymptomatic carrier.
- Serological samples sent to a diagnostic laboratory can confirm exposure to Snout Fever; results are available in 2 days.
- In-house test kits can confirm active infection on saliva samples; samples are mixed in a testing solution, smeared on a slide, stained, and evaluated under a microscope. Results are most accurate when collected within 8 hours of the onset of clinical signs.

Consider:

- Which tests are available?
- How does disease prevalence impact accuracy?
- Can samples be collected, handled, stored appropriately?
- Do staff have time, knowledge, skill to conduct accurately?

Snout Fever: Animal & Human Health Analysis

Additional information:

- Your shelter is an open admission, municipal animal control facility that takes in 10,000 dogs per year.
- Last year, 75% of dog intake were strays, 20% were surrenders, and the remaining 5% were from a mixture of sources.
- Last year, 4,000 dogs were adopted, 3,000 were transferred to partner agencies, 2,000 were euthanized, and 1,000 were stray dogs returned to their owners.
- The shelter contains 90 dog kennels plus an isolation kennel with 10 runs; the shelter houses an average of 125 dogs on any given day throughout the year.
- Daily animal care tasks are performed by community service workers who rotate every 4 weeks.
- Peak viral shedding occurs concurrently with onset of clinical signs; however, 1 out of every 10 dogs is an asymptomatic carrier.

Consider:

- Will test results alter animal management?
- Will test results impact human health?

Snout Fever: Disease Characteristics Analysis

Additional information:

- Your shelter is an open admission, municipal animal control facility that takes in 10,000 dogs per year.
- Last year, 75% of dog intake were strays, 20% were surrenders, and the remaining 5% were from a mixture of sources.
- Last year, 4,000 dogs were adopted, 3,000 were transferred to partner agencies, 2,000 were euthanized, and 1,000 were stray dogs returned to their owners.
- Approximately 10% of affected dogs develop severe hypotension requiring intensive care; approximately 30% of affected dogs develop pneumonia; approximately 20% of these severely affected dogs die from the disease.

Consider:

- Is the disease common?
- Is infection or transmission likely?
- Is immediate treatment required?
- Is the disease life-threatening?
- Is there a zoonotic risk?