

NECROPSY PROCEDURES FOR SOME WILD ANIMALS



REPTILES

SNAKES

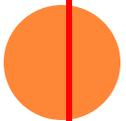
First, the mucosa of the mouth is carefully examined. Because necrotic or gangrenous stomatitis (mouth decay, mouth-rot) is common in reptiles.

Therefore, when the mouth is opened, the removal of the pseudomembrane causes a different degree of bleeding and ulcers.

After this examination, the head of venomous snakes is immediately decapitated.

For this, wood cutting scissors or tin cutting scissors are used.

The cut head is placed in a special container for incineration or destruction.



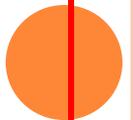
The body surface is examined from the front to the tail. Snakes, especially in the ventral skin surface and the presence of ulcer and other lesions in the scales are high. There are also frequent mites under the stamps.

Following external examination, the snake is placed in a supine position on the table and the skin in the ventral is cut from the anterior side of the neck to the cloacal section along the midline.

The most suitable for the section is the use of wood cutting shears.

Starting from this section, the skin is swollen on both sides to examine the subcutaneous lesions.

Following this, the abdominal wall is cut from the anterior cervical extremity to the caudal and the organs are in situ.



TURTLE

The animal is brought back to the supine position to open the body cavities of the turtle.

It is fastened to the pit of the shell or is held in the corner of the necropsy table by hand or compressed into a clamp.

Then the ventral (plastron) and dorsal (carapace) shell is cut through a saw blade along the joining line and the lower shell is released.

When using a saw, care is taken not to cut the underlying soft tissue.

The lower shell, which is released from all sides, is removed by cutting the soft tissues of the inner face as close to the shell and parallel as possible with a straight, sharp blade.

The hind legs are cut with a bone forceps and cut with a scalpel.

Internal organs can be examined in any order.

RODENTS

The method used in carnivores is applied.

It should be considered that the digestive systems of some rodents are different from carnivores.

This anatomical difference arises from the diet of that species.

The investigator should consider that some rodents may be present in their alimenter channel.

