

Methods of Restraint

- • **Physical restraint** when various instruments are employed.
- • **Chemical restraint** when drugs inducing varying degrees of sedation or immobilization are administered.
- • **Verbal/Moral restraining** which can be more practiced by owner.

Restraints of the equine

- • Twitch is applied to the upper or lower lip or to the ear
- • Nose twitch
- • Lifting the fore-leg and hind-leg by unaided hands or with Leg twitch
- • A loop of strong cord or soft rope is applied to the appropriate part
- • Two ropes one-person horse casting
- • Two ropes four persons horse casting

Restraint of the cattle

- • The nasal septum is gripped between the thumb and one finger or with 'bull-holder
- • Leg twitches are also employed
- • One rope locking two horns on a post or tree
- • One rope two person cattle casting
- • Two ropes three person cattle casting

Restraint of sheep and goat

- • One person holds the neck of the sheep or goat by two hands
- • One person stands beside the sheep or goat embracing the animal

RESTRAINT OF DOG IN SITTING POSITION

- Place one arm under the dog's neck so that the forearm holds the dog's head securely against the restrainer's body.
- Place the other arm around the hindquarters to prevent the dog from standing or lying down during the procedure.
- Pulling the dog close to the chest allows more control if the animal attempts to move.

RESTRAINT OF DOG IN STANDING POSITION

- Place one arm under the dog's neck so that the forearm holds the dog's head securely. The head should be positioned so that it is impossible for the dog to bite either the holder or the person performing the procedure.
- Place the other arm under the abdomen to prevent the dog from sitting or lying down during the procedure.
- Pulling the dog close to your body allows more control if the animal attempts to move.

RESTRAINT OF DOG IN LATERAL RECUMBENCY

- With the dog in standing position, reach across the dog's back and take hold of the foreleg and hindleg closest to you.
- Gradually lift the dog's legs off the table (or floor), and allow her body to slide slowly against your body until she is lying on her side with feet pointing away from the handler.
- Use your forearm to exert pressure on the side of the dog's head, thus immobilizing the head.

RESTRAINT OF CAT FOR FEMORAL VEINIPUNCTURE

- Take the scruff of the cat's neck in one hand, grasping as much of the loose skin as possible along the neck. Grasp high up between the ears, or the cat may be able to turn her head and bite.
- Wrap the fingers of the other hand around and through the cat's hind legs.
- Gently stretch the cat out by separating your hands. Brace the cat's back and neck firmly against your forearm.
- The hand holding the hind legs can then be used to hold the top leg and tail out of the way, while the person performing the veinipuncture pulls out on the leg closer to the table.
- Pressure placed vertically on the inner thigh will occlude and raise the femoral vein.

MICE

- Mice can be safely restrained by grasping firmly at the base of the tail. This form of restraint is suitable for moving the mouse over a short distance, animal identification and weighing. For greater control such as during examination, or injections, place the mouse on a surface it can grasp. A suitable surface is a wire cage top or a towel. Apply a slight tension to the base of the tail so the mouse grasps onto the surface. Gently but firmly place your free hand over the shoulders and quickly grasp the scruff of the neck close to the base of the skull between the thumb and forefinger. Restrain the tail by your little finger

RATS

- Rats can be restrained by grasping firmly at the base of the tail. Holding the tail distal to the base can result in a degloving (stripping off the skin) injury. This restraint is suitable for moving the rat over a short distance or a cursory examination. To calm a rat place it on your lab coat. Providing a place to hide such as under a towel will also help to calm the rat.
- For a firmer restraint grasp the whole body, with the index and middle fingers along the sides of the head and the thumb and remaining fingers under the axilla. Alternatively, circle your thumb and index fingers under the jaw to control the head while the rest of your finger support the chest behind the forelegs. Use your other hand to support the lower body and hold the tail. Both methods restrict head movement while allowing access to the facial area