Guidelines for Dealing with Compromised Sheep

**Should this animal be loaded?**

**Load Healthy Animals**

**Do not load**

**Do not transport**

**Delay Transport, provide prompt treatment and reassess**
- Exhaustion
- Lameness
- Dehydration
- Weakness/unstable
- Acute mastitis
- Ketosis
- Listerosis (Listeria)
- Fever: > 103.3°F (39.6°C)
- Animals that have given birth within 48 hours

**Euthanize**
- Non-ambulatory (see box below)
- Lameness (Classes 3, 4, 5) or Crippled
- All fractures examples include: jaw, spine, pelvis, limb
- Significant injury (e.g. predation)
- Shock/Dying
- Arthritis in multiple joints
- Gangrenous Mastitis
- Extremely thin/Emaciation
- Pneumonia (unresponsive e.g. fever, cyanosis, weakness, difficulty breathing)
- Prolapsed uterus (unless prompt treatment given)
- Nervous disorders must be reported to CFIA
- Water belly (urinary calculi)
- Hernia (*see reverse)
  - Any condition where an animal can not be transported without suffering.

**Transport with special provisions direct to local slaughter**
- Abscess
- Blind
- Frost bite
- Lameness (Classes 1, 2)
- Left/right displaced abomasum (without weakness, toxicity)
- Penises injuries
- Pneumonia (without fever, weakness or dehydration)
- Bloat (no pain or weakness)
- Hardware with localized signs
- Intestinal accidents
- Recent minor injury
- Urethral blockage (acute)
- Smoke inhalation
- Recent prolapsed vagina or rectum without necrosis or infection

**Animals with multiple conditions may not be fit to transport.**

**Special provisions**
The following three special provisions must be met when transporting a compromised animal:
- A compromised animal must be transported locally and directly to the nearest suitable place where it can receive care and attention, or be humanely slaughtered or euthanized.
- A compromised animal must be the last animal loaded and the first animal unloaded.
- A compromised animal must be segregated from all other animals, or it may be penned with one familiar companion animal.

**Note:** To prevent undue suffering, other special provisions, such as additional bedding, may be required, depending on the condition of the compromised animal. Always ask a veterinarian if you are unsure about the appropriate special provisions, when moving a compromised animal.
Guidelines for Dealing with Compromised Sheep (continued)

**Federal Transportation Regulations (2012)**
Health of Animals Regulations [www.inspection.gc.ca](http://www.inspection.gc.ca)

**Lameness Classes**
These categories can be used to determine the status of an animal’s mobility, from normal to non-ambulatory.

**Transport as soon as possible**

| Class 1 | Visibly lame but can keep up with the group: no evidence of pain. |
| Class 2 | Unable to keep up; some difficulty climbing ramps. Load in rear compartment. |

**Do not Load or Transport**

| Class 3 | Requires assistance to rise, but can walk freely. |
| Class 4 | Requires assistance to rise; reluctant to walk; halted movement. |
| Class 5 | Unable to rise or remain standing. |

* Any animal, including Lameness Classes 3, 4, or 5 may only be transported for veterinary treatment, on the advice of a veterinarian.

**DO**

- Segregate animals of different species, or substantially different weights and ages, or if incompatible by nature.
- Provide proper ventilation, drainage and absorption of urine.
- Have sufficient headroom for animals to stand in a natural position.
- Spread sand in the vehicle or have vehicle fitted with safe footholds, in addition to appropriate bedding.
- Ensure that animals unloaded for feed, water and rest remain at least five hours and longer if five hours is not enough, for all animals to receive food and water.
- Ensure that animals segregated in trucks receive extra protection from cold and wind chill; supply ample bedding.
- Euthanize animals promptly when you identify conditions outlined in the “Should this Animal be Loaded?” chart.

**DO NOT**

- Transport a sick or injured animal where undue suffering may result.
- Transport when the animal is liable to give birth during the journey, unless under the advice of a veterinarian for medical care.
- Continue to transport an animal that is injured, becomes ill, or is otherwise unfit to travel beyond the nearest place it can be treated.
- Use electric prods or goads on sheep
- Load or unload animals in a way that would cause injury or undue suffering.
- Crowd animals to such an extent as to cause injury or undue suffering.
- Transport livestock in trailers unless they are suited for safe handling of that species or class of livestock.

* Source: Transporting Livestock by Truck (CFIA)

**Hernias:**

Do not transport an animal that has a hernia that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- impedes movement (includes conditions in which the hind legs of the animal touches the hernia when the animal is walking)
- is painful on palpation
- touches the ground when the animal is standing in its natural position, and/or includes an open skin wound, ulceration, or obvious infection.

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Do not transport an animal that has a hernia that meets one or more of the following criteria:

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**This document adapted from Guidelines for Dealing with Compromised Cattle, Sheep and Goats version 05.10**

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**Appendix G**

**Guidelines for Dealing with Compromised Sheep**

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**Appendix H**

**Guidelines for Dealing with Compromised Sheep**

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**Appendix I**

**Guidelines for Dealing with Compromised Sheep**

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**Appendix J**

**Guidelines for Dealing with Compromised Sheep**

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**Appendix K**

**Guidelines for Dealing with Compromised Sheep**

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**Appendix L**

**Guidelines for Dealing with Compromised Sheep**

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**Appendix M**

**Guidelines for Dealing with Compromised Sheep**

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**Appendix N**

**Guidelines for Dealing with Compromised Sheep**

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**Appendix O**

**Guidelines for Dealing with Compromised Sheep**

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**Appendix P**

**Guidelines for Dealing with Compromised Sheep**

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**Appendix Q**

**Guidelines for Dealing with Compromised Sheep**

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**Appendix R**

**Guidelines for Dealing with Compromised Sheep**

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**Appendix S**

**Guidelines for Dealing with Compromised Sheep**

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**Appendix T**

**Guidelines for Dealing with Compromised Sheep**

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**Appendix U**

**Guidelines for Dealing with Compromised Sheep**

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**Appendix V**

**Guidelines for Dealing with Compromised Sheep**

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**Appendix W**

**Guidelines for Dealing with Compromised Sheep**

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**Appendix X**

**Guidelines for Dealing with Compromised Sheep**

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**Appendix Y**

**Guidelines for Dealing with Compromised Sheep**

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**Appendix Z**

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