

Circumstances of Admission

(aka why did the finder bring me this animal?)

LIST OF TERMINOLOGY

- **Animal Interaction**
 - Domestic animal
 - Dog
 - Cat
 - Non-domestic animal
 - Same species
 - Different species
- **Collision**
 - Moving object
 - Car/truck/motorcycle
 - Train
 - Plane
 - Watercraft
 - Bicycle
 - Motorized farm equipment
 - Motorized yard equipment
 - Human swung object
 - Stationary object
 - Walls/windows
 - Wind turbines
 - Powerlines/wires
 - Natural features
- **Electrocution**
- **Gas flare**
- **Entrapment**
 - Trap
 - Fishing tackle
 - Leghold trap/snare
 - Humane cage/trap
 - Glue trap
 - Non-trap
 - Sporting/landscaping netting
 - Fence
 - Litter/garbage
 - Oil/grease contamination
 - Spaces
 - Chimney
 - Building
 - Vehicle
 - Pool
- **Environment**
 - Algal blooms
 - Weather
 - Temperature
 - Precipitation
 - Wind
 - Lightning
 - Seismic event
 - Fire
 - Smoke
- **Nest/habitat destruction**
- **Behavior stranding** (not due to weather, ie marine mammal stranding)
- **Orphan** (true orphan)
 - Parents not available
 - Parents rejected)
- **Inappropriate human possession**
 - Abduction with intent of rescue (“kidnapped” orphans)
 - Pet
 - Unauthorized or untrained rehabilitation (finders have kept >48 hours)
- **Projectile**
 - Gunshot
 - Rifle/handgun
 - Shotgun
 - Air gun/BB gun
 - Bow/arrow
 - Other weapon projectile
 - Non-weapon
- **Failure to thrive/maladaptation**
- **Undetermined**
- **Dead on arrival**
- **Referral**
 - Permit holding facility
 - Non-permit holding facility
- **Confiscation**
 - Good Samaritan
 - Officer/authorized person

DEFINITIONS

- 1) **Animal interaction** – Contact with another animal lead directly or indirectly to the wildlife patient being admitted to a rehabilitation facility.
 - a. Domestic animal - A form of animal interaction where wildlife had either direct or indirect contact with one or more of a variety of animals that have been tamed and made fit for a human environment. This term includes animals that were domesticated as a species but may now be feral.
 - i. *Dog* – Wildlife injury caused by a domesticated dog. May be feral
 - ii. *Cat* - Wildlife injury caused by a domesticated cat. May be feral
 - b. Non-domestic animal - A form of animal interaction where wildlife had either direct or indirect contact with an animal not made tame or fit for a human environment.
 - i. same species – Wildlife injury caused by a non-domesticated animal of the same species
 - ii. different species - Wildlife injury caused by a non-domesticated animal of a different species. This may also include wild yet non-native animals kept as pets (ex. escaped boa constrictors, roaming Serval cats, etc.)
- 2) **Collision** – Injury resulting from an impact with either a stationary or a moving object.
 - a. Moving object – Collision with an object that is in motion such as a vehicle or an object being swung purposefully or accidentally at the animal.
 - i. *Car/truck/motorcycle* – Impact with any part of a moving car, truck, motorcycle, all terrain vehicle, snow-machine, etc.
 - ii. *Train* – Impact with any part of a moving train
 - iii. *Plane* – Impact with any part of a moving plane
 - iv. *Watercraft* – Impact with a type of watercraft such as a boat, jet ski, ferry, etc.
 - v. *Bicycle* – Impact with self-propelled vehicles including bicycles, scooters, etc.
 - vi. *Motorized Farm Equipment* – Impact with a variety of farm equipment including tractors, mowers, ploughs, harrows, balers, etc.
 - vii. *Motorized Yard Equipment* – Impact with a variety of yard equipment including weed-eaters, lawnmowers, rototillers, etc.
 - viii. *Human swung object* – Collision with a moving object handled by a human either incidentally or with the intent of impact. The colliding object must not be thrown or it becomes a projectile. Examples: shovel used to hit a snake, tennis racket used to strike a bat, etc.
 - b. Stationary object - Collision with an object that is stationary that may be either manmade or a natural feature. The stationary object may have moving parts such as a windmill or

hydro dam.

- i. *Walls/Windows* – Injury resulting from an impact with a building, wall, window, etc.
 - ii. *Wind turbines* – Injury resulting from an impact with the stationary pole or the moving blades of a wind turbine. Also includes damage caused by the negative pressure associated with the blades as is often found in wind turbine/bat interactions.
 - iii. *Powerlines/wires* – Collision with any form of electrical or communication line or permanent wire fence structure that results in physical damage but NOT entrapment.
 - iv. *Natural Features* – Injury resulting from an impact with a natural feature such as a tree, rock-face, or the ground such as when an animal injures itself falling from a nest.
- 3) **Electrocution** – Injuries resulting from contact with more than one wire or a wire and a grounding object resulting in clinical signs associated with electrocution.
- 4) **Gas flare** - Exposure to a gas flare associated with methane burners, refineries, oil and gas rig, etc.
- 5) **Entrapment** - A confining circumstance from which escape is difficult. Entrapment may occur from devices meant to capture animals, from devices or objects whose primary function is something other than to capture animals, or from spaces where the animal's body is free to move yet full escape to a natural setting is being impaired. When questioning which subcategory to use, the user should first define the intended purpose of the entrapping object or circumstance.
- a. Trap – A confining object, device or circumstance whose primary function is to capture animals. Traps capturing animals other than the intended species of interest are included (by-catch).
 - i. *Fishing Tackle* – Traps intended to capture fish include fishing hooks, fishing line, fishing nets, crab pots, etc.
 - ii. *Leghold trap/snare* – Devices often used by wild game trappers that are intended for the harvest of fur-bearing animals. These devices include leghold traps, conibear traps, pitfall traps, deadfall traps, snares, etc.
 - iii. *Humane/Cage Trap* – Cages that are designed to capture live animals.
 - iv. *Glue Trap* – Traps made using a natural or synthetic adhesive applied to cardboard or similar material and used for the intended capture of rodents. The capture of unintentional species is common.
 - b. Non-trap - A confining object, device or circumstance whose primary function is something other than the capture/restraint of animals.
 - i. *Sporting/landscaping netting* – Any net or mesh-like material used in a variety of day-to-day functions but NOT intended to capture animals. Examples include

garden/landscape netting, netting found in sports activities such as soccer and basketball, etc.

- ii. *Fence* – Entrapment in any material used to prevent the movement of animals or humans either into or out of an area. Common examples include barbed wire, snow fencing, chain-linked fence, etc.
 - iii. *Litter/garbage* – Entrapment in any waste material that has been carelessly left in the environment. Common examples include plastic wrappers or packaging, cans, bottle, string or rope (NOT INCLUDING fishing line or nets)
 - iv. *Oil/Grease contamination* – Exposure to oil, grease, paint, or other petrochemical product leading to the penetration or covering of the fur, feathers, or external surface of the animal.
- c. Spaces – Entrapment in a defined area where the body is free to move clear of restrictions however, escape away from the enclosed area is difficult.
- i. *Chimney* – Entrapment within or through a chimney.
 - ii. *Building* – Entrapment within a building or room within a building. Common examples include houses, outdoor stair or window wells, warehouses, tents, barns, etc.
 - iii. *Vehicle* – Entrapment within or on a vehicle meant for human transportation. Examples include animals trapped within the wheel well of a plane, nests with young animals built under car bumpers, animals trapped within bilge water on boats, etc.
 - iv. *Pool* – Entrapment within any kind of swimming pool.
- 6) **Environment** – Conditions caused by environmental factors that lead directly or indirectly to the animal being found and admitted for rehabilitation.
- a. Harmful algal blooms – Animals admitted from an area affected by a known algal bloom and have clinical signs consistent with such an event. This circumstance requires an already determined diagnosis to select.
 - b. Weather – Inclement changes in the physical environment leading directly or indirectly to an animal being injured or displaced.
 - i. *Temperature* – Extreme hot or cold temperatures leading to an animal being injured or displaced.
 - ii. *Precipitation* – Any event associated with precipitation leading to an animal being injured or displaced. These factors may include: flooding, rain, hail, sleet, snow, avalanche, or draught conditions.
 - iii. *Wind* - Any event associated with wind leading to an animal being injured or displaced. These factors may include: hurricane, tornado, high winds, etc.

- iv. Lightning: Direct or indirect exposure to lightning resulting in injury.
 - c. Seismic event: Any event associated with a seismic event leading to an animal being injured or displaced. These factors may include: earthquake, tidal wave, volcano, etc.
 - d. Fire – Direct exposure to flames resulting from fire in the environment. Examples include: forest fire and grass fires.
 - e. Smoke – Direct exposure to smoke resulting from a fire in the environment.
- 7) **Nest/habitat destruction** – The destruction or disturbance of a nest, burrow, or essential habitat resulting in the animal being injured or displaced.
- 8) **Behavioral Stranding** – Referring to events other than weather leading to single or multiple animals cut off from their natural habitat and cannot be returned unassisted. Often caused by altered behavior such as marine mammal stranding.
- 9) **Orphan** – Any circumstance in which displaced healthy or injured young animals, still dependant on parental care for survival, are found and there is a high probability that the parents are dead or not available.
- a. Parents not available – a single or group of young animals admitted for rehabilitation where it is known that the parents are deceased or appropriate attempts to unite the young animals with the parents have failed.
 - b. Parents rejected – a single or group of young animals admitted for rehabilitation where it is known, or it is highly likely, that parental rejection has occurred.
- 10) **Inappropriate Human Possession** – A circumstance where an animal of any age is inappropriately removed from its natural habitat and is in human possession due to either i) perceived risk by the rescuer, ii) to be kept as a pet, or iii) to be treated for injuries by a person lacking appropriate training, authorization, or assistance.
- a. Abduction with intent of rescue – Any animal that is brought for rehabilitation with the intent of rescue, that has been removed from its natural habitat without warrant due to either i) perceived risk to the animal by the rescuer, ii) disregard or ignorance of the animal’s natural history, or iii) when no attempt or an inappropriate attempt has been made to reunite a young animal with its parents. This term replaces the traditional “kidnapped”.
 - b. Pet – Any animal inappropriately removed from its natural habitat and kept and cared for by a human as a “pet”.
 - c. Unauthorized or Untrained Rehabilitation - Any injured animal removed from its natural habitat and kept and treated by a person lacking appropriate training, authorization, or assistance without seeking formal rehabilitation aid and with the intent of release.
- 11) **Projectile** - Any object propelled by a force through the air or water that eventually comes to rest.
- a. Gunshot – A wound or injury caused by any projectile discharged from a firearm or similar device.

- i. *Rifle/handgun* – An injury typically caused by a single metallic projectile propelled by gunpowder and discharged from a firearm having a rifled or helical groove pattern on the inner surface of the barrel. This also includes rifled slugs from shotguns and bullets or balls from smoothbore (non-rifled barrel) muskets/pistols.
 - ii. *Shotgun* - An injury typically caused by multiple metallic projectiles propelled by gunpowder and discharged from a firearm having a barrel with a smooth inner surface (smooth bore). Ex. birdshot, buckshot, etc.
 - iii. *Air gun/BB gun* - An injury typically caused by a single metallic projectile propelled by pressurized gas (air, CO2) or compressed spring, from a firearm with either a rifled or smooth inner surface to the barrel. These typically include pellet guns and BB guns.
 - b. Bow/arrow – An injury caused by a sharp-pointed shaft (arrow or bolt) that is projected by the elastic force from a bow or the spring-loaded force from a crossbow.
 - c. Projectile weapon other (Specify) – Any other projectile discharged from an instrument whose primary design or intention is as a weapon. Examples may include paintball guns, slingshots, catapults, thrown rocks or sticks, etc.
 - d. Non-weapon (Specify) – Any projectile causing injury to an animal that originates from an instrument, structure, environment or being whose original design or intention is not weapons related. Examples may include rockslides, falling branches, baseballs, objects falling from buildings, etc.
- 12) **Failure to thrive/Maladaptation** – Pertaining to any animal that has not acquired the necessary skills in order to function within the environment in a species appropriate manner. This term typically applies to animals that have not learned the necessary skills to hunt or forage (first year juvenile raptors), build or seek appropriate shelter, or interact with their environment in a manner that considered “normal” for that species.
 - 13) **Undetermined** – Any unknown event whose origin is not specifically known or has not yet been decided. Also includes indeterminate causes where the circumstances may never be known.
 - 14) **Dead on arrival** – Any patient no longer living when admitted to the rehabilitation facility.
 - 15) **Referral** – Any patient being transferred from one rehabilitation facility to another for the purpose of further rehabilitation or medical work-up.
 - a. Permit holding facility - Any patient being transferred from a State or Federally permitted rehabilitation facility for the purpose of further rehabilitation or medical work-up
 - b. Non-permit holding facility - Any patient being transferred for the purpose of further rehabilitation or medical work-up from a facility lacking a State or Federal rehabilitation permit
 - 16) **Confiscation** – A patient admitted for rehabilitation that has been legally seized by an authorized person, organization or agency.