NO DOG LEFT BEHIND

EMERGENCY RESCUE MISSION STATEMENT

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Shelter Protocols Index

Safe House Description

Safe House 1 was built from scratch in an empty lot.

Safe House 2 and 3 were ancient barns, estimated 200 year-old brick buildings, that was transformed into a makeshift veterinary triage location.
Out of the 220 dogs housed at the Safe Houses, 140 had infectious diseases. All dogs were scientifically and clinically treated, and cured with minimal losses. All protocols were implemented to prevent disease transmission and spread.
As there was minimal space, Safe House 1, 2 and 3 had designated units within each location.

Safe House 3 was quarantine unit and infectious disease unit.
It was where the new intakes would be held and monitored. It was an observation area as the new intakes were required to be tested and observed over time for diseases. As despite looking healthy, the new intakes could be potentially CDV and CPV positive due to the incubation period prior to symptoms appearing.
If the dog was determined to be CDV and CPV negative, they were immediately vaccinated and then placed on observation. After being observed for 3-5 days they were bathed, towel dried and then if possible, sun-dried.

Safe House 2 had A- B- C- rooms that were separated by corridors.[1]

[1] January 20th 2017 Post https://www.facebook.com/jberi

Figure XX: Safe House 1 corridor and housing during morning cleaning

Figure XX: converted structure

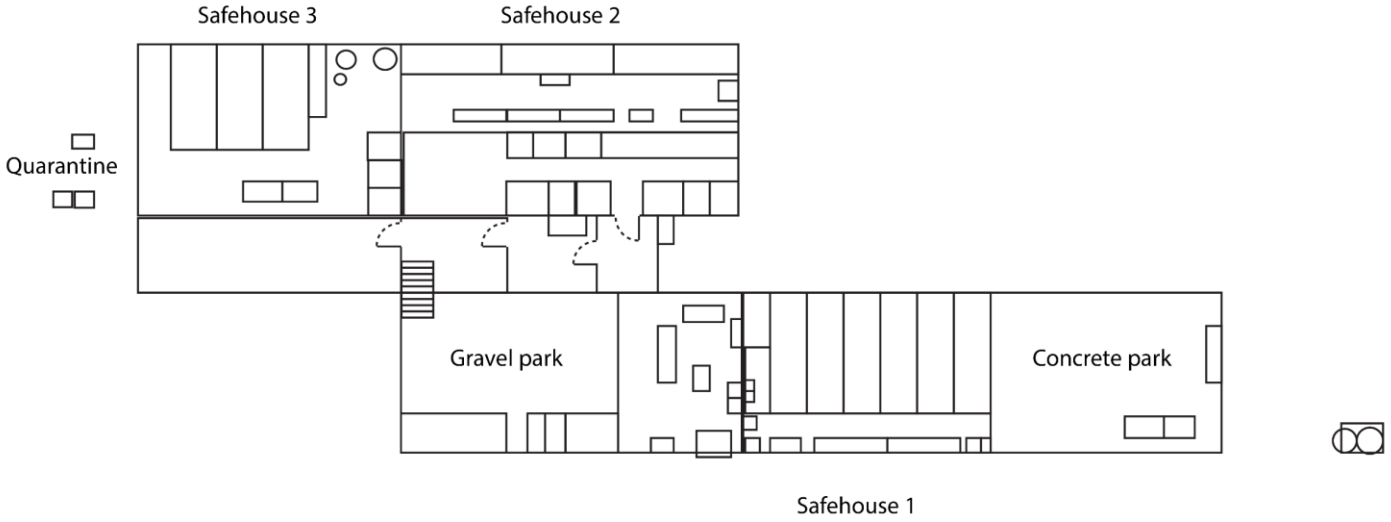


Figure XX: Shelter Plan

Safe House 2A	Safe House 2B	Safe House 2C
One side: Recovery **Corridor** **Opposite Side**: New intake dogs being observed	**One side:** Recovering CDV and CPV (Guangzhou dogs). **Corridor** **Opposite Side**: New Intake dogs being observed	**One side:** Recovered CDV and CPV. These dogs had already been in recovery for over 3 weeks before being moved here from 2A and 2 B. **Corridor** **Opposite Side:** Maternity ward: Puppies and mothers.

Safe House 1 was clear and had no dogs with diseases.

Figure XX: Shelter 1

5-Tier Quarantine System[2][3][4]

Based on the severity of illness dogs were placed according to the quarantine system, and as they improved or deteriorated they were moved up or down the levels. Safe House 3 had tarps that separated it from Safe House 2 to prevent airborne diseases from transferring between the two Safe Houses as they were open-air facilities.

When dogs had infectious diseases tarps or wood boards were used between pens to prevent dogs in adjoining pens from having any airborne or physical contact. Each pen would have 6 or more independent cages to maintain separation distance.[5] At this time, funding was non-existent, so basic equipment and resources were utilized to prevent disease transmission. There were large concerns for transmission of airborne diseases due to it being an open-air shelter, although this factor was a benefit as the air could escape and had consistently good circulation. Fans were also used to blow in different directions to increase air circulation.

Highest level of disease corresponded to the highest quarantine number.

Level 5 was the highest level of quarantine and dogs would be moved depending on their condition to quarantine level 4, 3, 2 and 1.

In level 3 dogs were taken out of cages and released into a restricted size pen.

Level 2 and 1 dogs were placed under constant monitoring.

Figure XX: Safe House 3 had tarps that separated it from Safe House 2 to prevent airborne diseases from transferring between the two Safe Houses as they were open-air facilities.

Figure XX: CDV/CPV doggie

[2] Dr.Anthony Beck from Beck & Stone arrived at the Safe House for the first time on August 2nd

[3] **Soi Dog Foundation Winston** video https://www.facebook.com/SoiDogPageInEnglish/videos/vb.108625789179165/1396381247070273/?type=2&theater

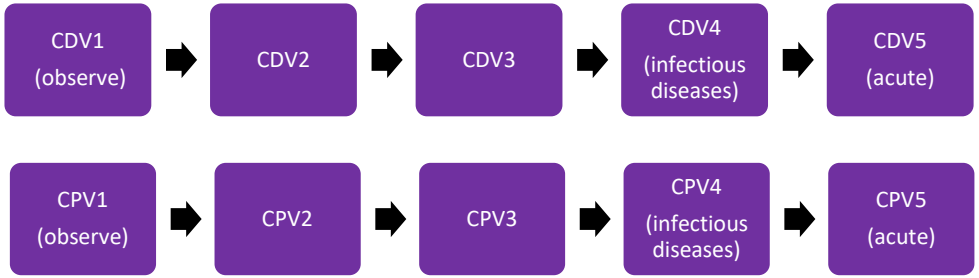
[4] February 18th 2017 Post https://www.facebook.com/jberi

[5] In local animal hospitals the dogs are stacked one upon another. Although the dogs were in quarantine and required to be caged during treatment, stacking of cages at the Safe House was prohibited with the aim to meet animal welfare needs. https://www.rspca.org.uk/whatwedo/endcruelty/changingthelaw/whatwechanged/animalwelfareact

Figure XX: CDV/CPV treatment

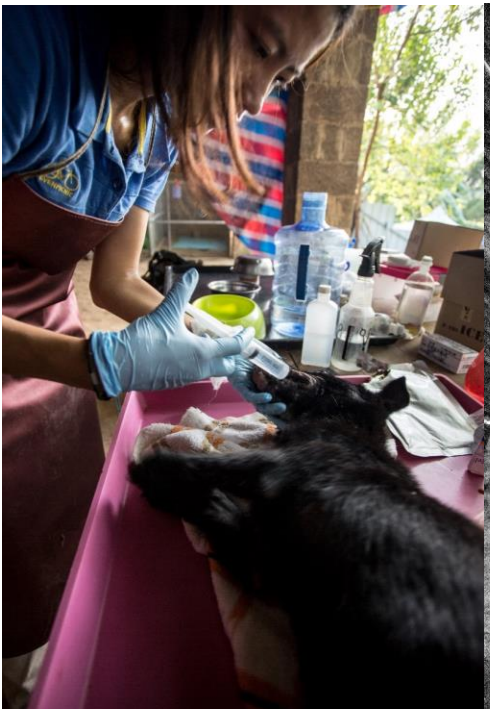
Canine distemper virus (CDV) and canine parvovirus (CPV) are both highly contagious viral diseases. The prevention and minimize the spread CPV and CDV was the highest priority.

The stages of CDV and CPV increased in correspondence to the level of quarantine.



For example, CDV5 was acute versus CDV2, which was observation. CDV and CPV were never kept in the same location in quarantine to prevent disease transmission.

Recovering CPV and CDV dogs were always kept separate from a healthy population until 3 weeks of full recovery or in some instances, when they were ready for transport.



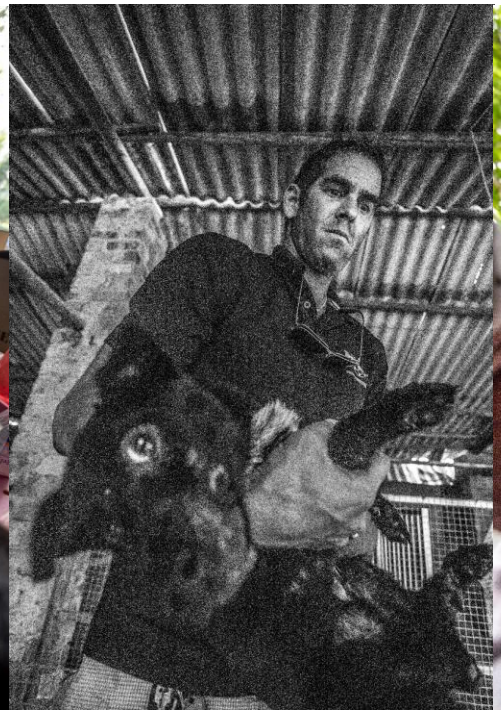


Figure XX: Assisted Feeding

Figure XX: eye cleaning

5-Tier Quarantine System Protocols

Level	Description	Components	Diseases
1	Observe 3-5 days or more as required. Check white blood counts are stable.	1. Male 2. Female 3. Recovering CDV 4. Recovering CPV	• Skin diseases • Coughing (allergies)
2	Potential disease and infection requiring possible diagnosis and treatment	1. Boys 2. Girls 3. Recovering CDV 4. Recovering CPV	• Coughing
3	Varying levels of disease Detection of CDV and CPV. Diagnosis. Fever Diarrhea Not eating	1. Male 2. Female 3. Recovering CDV 4. Recovering CPV	• Coughing • Pneumonia • Bronchitis • Diarrhea • Not eating
4	Infectious diseases. Fever. Diarrhea, not eating or drinking. Higher levels of disease but responsive.	1. Male 2. Female 3. Diarrhea 4. Canine influenza 5. CDV 6. CPV	• Bronchial infections • Respiratory infections • Anemia • Skin disease
5	Fever. Severely ill, highly contagious diseases. Dogs that required 24/7monitoring Dogs that exhibited extreme infection. Eye and nose discharge. Behaviours were non-responsive and refusal to eat or drink.	1. Male 2. Female 3. Diagnosed CDV Positive 4. Diagnosed CPV Positive 5. Screwworms	• Canine Parvovirus • Canine Distemper Virus • Skin disease • Unknown reactions

Figure XX: quarantined animal care

Figure XX: Daily records kept for each dog

Figure XX: Monitor and clean eye discharge

The primary protocol of the 5-tier quarantine system was to scientifically and clinically treat the dogs.

Scientifically treat- always do a blood test to find a scientific diagnosis and then while you waited you treated the symptoms
Clinically treat - treat symptoms.

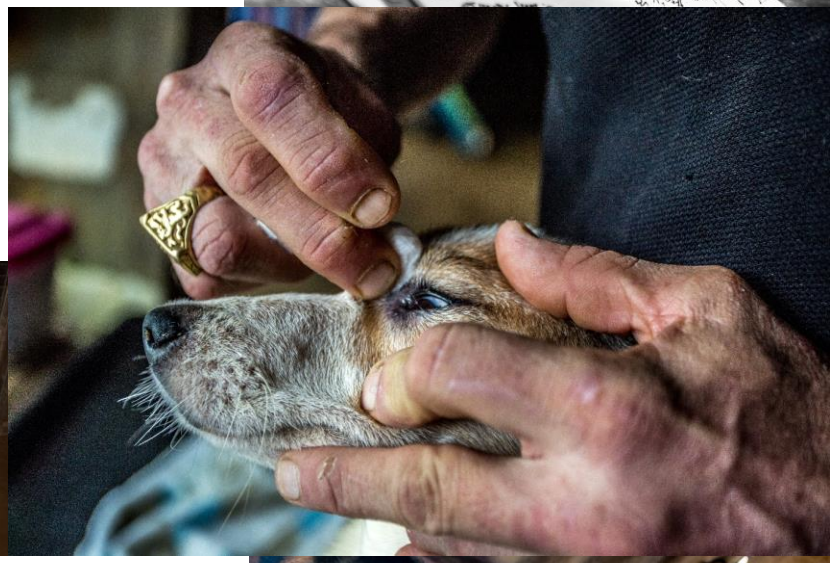


*Figure XX: Blood tests**

*Figure XX: Daily Physical Examination Board**

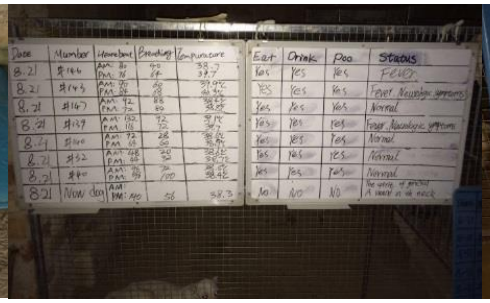
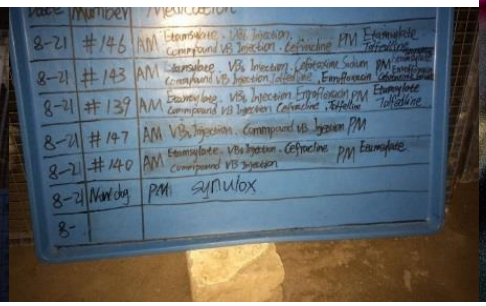


*Figure XX: Medical Board**



These medical boards would be updated in the morning and night.
All dogs had their own medical book, and all information including treatments was in the book and updated daily.

There were two primary indicators for disease.

1. Condition change- required treatment
2. Discharge- Jeffrey would monitor changes through eye and nose discharge. If any discharge seen the dog would be put on Baytril.

Figure XX: Daily treatment

The **Pink ribbon protocol** was designed when the Safe House had limited manpower after the veterinary interns went back to their respective universities. If anyone saw any dog coughing or unknown substances in their feces a pink ribbon was tied around their neck and would document their chart outside the pen so Jeffrey could diagnose and treat when he walked past during daily rounds.

Depending on the severity of skin infections dogs were placed in corresponding quarantine tiers. If a dog was involved in a dog fight and wounded, they were increasingly susceptible to skin diseases.

Severely ill and new intake of dogs were not sterilized primarily due to lack of funding. In addition, their immune system was so poor that any sedative may further compromise their immune system and potentially cause death. As such in all levels males and females were separated to prevent procreation.

Before dogs were released into a park, they were bathed, deflead and dewormed. Recovering dogs were also bathed.
Exercise was key for recovery, as getting them into the sun would kill parasites.

Figure XX: Fecal inducement and examination

Figure XX: Cleared goofball of a  *dog in park*

Medical

To give dogs medicine steamed buns called baozi were used and medicine was stuffed inside the buns. Canned food was also used.

Every dog that was sick received over 5 days of vitamins B complex, B, B12 and C and a high protein-meal. Once a week per month dogs were also given vitamins B, B12, B complex and C.
Periodically dogs received organic goat milk powder that was sprinkled on their food as a probiotic. It was prohibited to not mix medication with probiotics.

IV lines were avoided, unless severely ill. Dogs were syringe fed and other ways were found to hydrate dehydrated dogs. The dogs were also syringe fed energy boosted water. IV drips were tied with gauze to roofs. As there were no IV pumps, Jeffrey and interns would pump the IVs of the dogs. If possible and when attainable, vitamins were put into IV saline solutions.

Almost daily the dogs were sprayed with the Genius spray as it has a pest repellency in it.
Flea and tick medicine were applied when applicable. All dogs that were sick were washed and flea tick bathed.

Medical Test Procedures

Dehydration test: Grabbed top of the eyebrows and if the skin didn't move the dog was severely dehydrated.

Figure XX: Genius Spray

Scrape tests: Used for any skin dogs. Laboratory tests were send to where they could, as not all laboratories were reliable. Finding a good source for someone to read results was key.
Smear tests were also conducted.

Figure XX: Medication in food

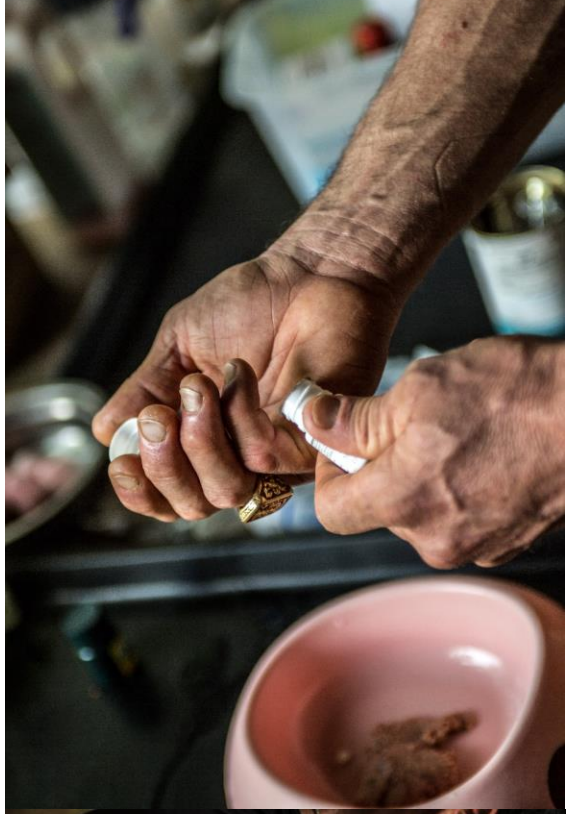


Figure XX: Manual Hydration

Figure XX: Genius Spray

Figure XX: Administering Injection

Antibody blood tests for CDV and CPV and potentially a white blood cell count. This was highly important and hard to interpret in untrained hands because of two reasons:

1) Antibody blood test-if it is normal it does not mean the dog does not have the infection

2) White blood cell count - If normal in face of infection or subnormal in face of infection, this means you have a viral infection

It is highly critical for a person who is examining the white blood cell count test to know what they are looking at, as if they do not read the test correctly, they cannot identify a viral infection.

If any eye or nose discharge was noticed, Baytril and vitamins would be immediately administered and continued over a 5-day cycle.

Figure XX: Eye cleaning

Figure XX: Record Keeping

Disease	Medicine
Anemia	Doxycycline (10 mg/1kg every 2 hours), Drontal 1 tablet/10kg, Iron supplements- vitamins/drops, Vitamin B12, C, B complex
Blood-borne parasites	Conduct 40 tests
Breathing problems	Bromhexine hydrochloride (primary), Aminophylline, sucralfate
Bronchial infections (severe)	Doxycycline[6], broheximeine
CDV (basic)	Metronidazole 甲硝唑：15-25mg/kg po q12h, or 10mg/kg s.c, iv, q12h. 口服一日2次， 12-25mg/KG， 10mg/kg，皮下注射或缓慢静脉注射。 Etamsylate 止血敏：0.25-0.5g/per dog q8h or q12h, adjust according to the sign. 0.25-0.5g每次， 一日2次或3次。 Interferon Omega 干扰素 – 2.5*10^6 IU/kg iv q 24h, for 3days or according to the situation. 2.5* 10^6 单位/kg， 静脉注射 一日一次， 连用3天或根据需要调整。 Interferon or Lincomycin
CPV	Metronidazole 甲硝唑：15-25mg/kg po q12h, or 10mg/kg s.c, iv, q12h. 口服一日2次， 12-25mg/KG， 10mg/kg，皮下注射或缓慢静脉注射。 Sucralfate 500mg Drontal 1 tablet/10 kg Fluids S/C
Diarrhea	metronidazole[7]
Fever	Ice blanket, Doxycycline, tolfedine,
Inflammation	Tolfedine
Infection/Discharge	Baytril (primary)[8], synolux (puppies)
Severely-ill and non-responsive (Nearly dying)	Metronidazole 甲硝唑：15-25mg/kg po q12h, or 10mg/kg s.c, iv, q12h. 口服一日2次， 12-25mg/KG， 10mg/kg，皮下注射或缓慢静脉注射。 Etamsylate 止血敏：0.25-0.5g/per dog q8h or q12h, adjust according to the sign. 0.25-0.5g每次， 一日2次或3次。 Interferon 干扰素 – 200 – 500K IU/kg sc q 24h, for 3-5 days or according to the situation. Or check the dosage on the package 20-50万单位/kg, 皮下注射 一日一次， 连用3-5 天或根据需要调整. 或者根据不同制品的说明使用。 免疫球蛋白 immunoglobulins: 0.5ml/kg, IM for 3 days. Or according to the patient .0.5ml/kg， 肌肉注射, 连用3天。或根据情况调 Interferon or Lincomycin
Skin infections	Synolux
Sneezing	Sneezing used an over-the counter anti-allergy medicine. 90% of the dogs were sneezing because of allergies. Sneezing used an over-the counter anti-allergy medicine. 90% of the dogs were sneezing because of allergies.[9]
Vomiting	Sucralfate

[6] https://www.vetinfo.com/doxycycline-for-dogs.html

[7] http://www.akc.org/content/health/articles/metronidazole-for-dogs/

[8] http://www.bayerdvm.com/show.aspx/productdetail/baytril-tablets

[9] Many dogs if seen coughing were instantly placed in a cage for monitoring and if coughing persisted would move to quarantine. However with the move in location, many dogs would stop the coughing as they had allergic reactions to hay fever, not CDV.

Figure XX: Transporting dog

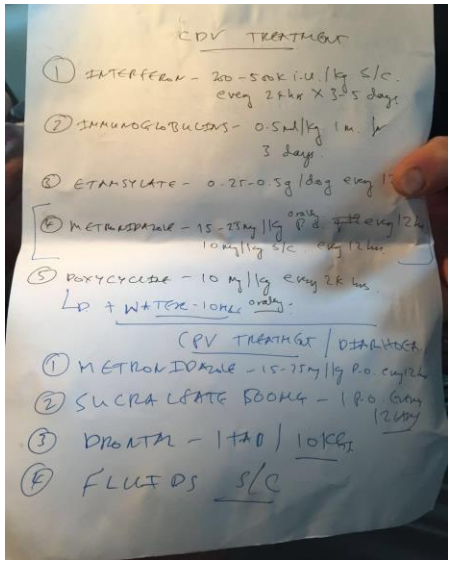


*Figure XX: Medication list for CPV and CDV**

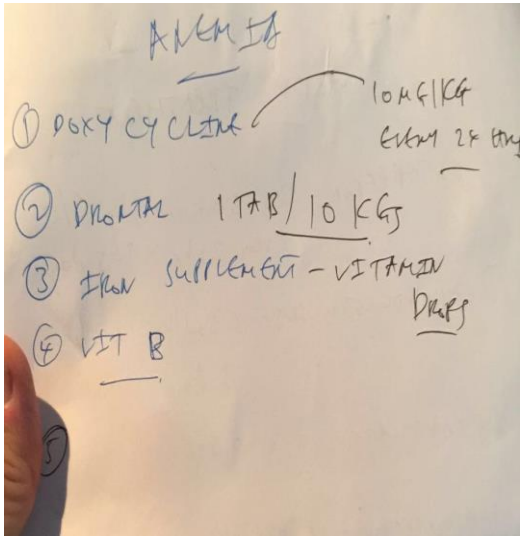


*Figure XX: Anemia medication list**

Animal Hospitals

Whenever dogs went to animal hospitals for treatment, they would be accompanied with their medical books and the hospitals were required to maintain these records and update the histories. It is not typical for Chinese veterinary hospitals to follow such protocols. [10]

Dogs that came back from animal hospitals and tested CDV and CPV negative went into a recovery pen, and were re-tested by Jeffrey. Any that were questionable would be moved into quarantine and observed in Level 1.

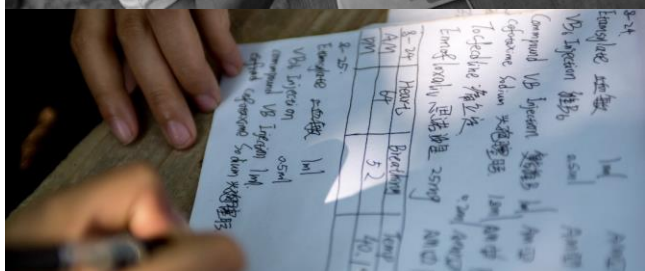


Figure XX: Recordkeeping

[10] https://www.alnmag.com/article/2012/05/east-meets-west-reformation-veterinary-education-china

Figure XX: Sanitize hands and clothing

Figure XX: Cleaning the pens

Hygiene and Cleaning

Majority of the pens were so clean that the interns, Jeffrey, staff and volunteers could use walk within and stay in the pens without shoes.

Hygiene Protocols

Equipment	Hygiene protocol description
Buckets	Always use two buckets. 1) One bucket with the 12:1 disinfectant bleach solution 2) Second bucket was the mop you squeezed out.
Disinfectant Mats	There were disinfectant mats outside every pen so feet were clean outbound and inbound. Every door had outbound and inbound disinfectant mats.
Pens	Every pen had its own spray bottle as volunteers and staff had to sanitize their hands before and after going into pens.[11]
Sink	Every sink had its own sanitizer. All cleaning had to be done in the sink and not on the floor
Shoes	Pens of Barney, Baby and mothers and puppies had a policy of shoes off and that the floor had to be clean enough to take shoes off because these dogs were the most susceptible to diseases.

Dogs: All the dogs were Genius wiped to prevent disease transmission. These wipes took off as much bacteria as possible.

Defecation

1) If not solid would be washed down

[11] Human behaviour change to assist with protocols to make sanitizing as simple and easy as possible

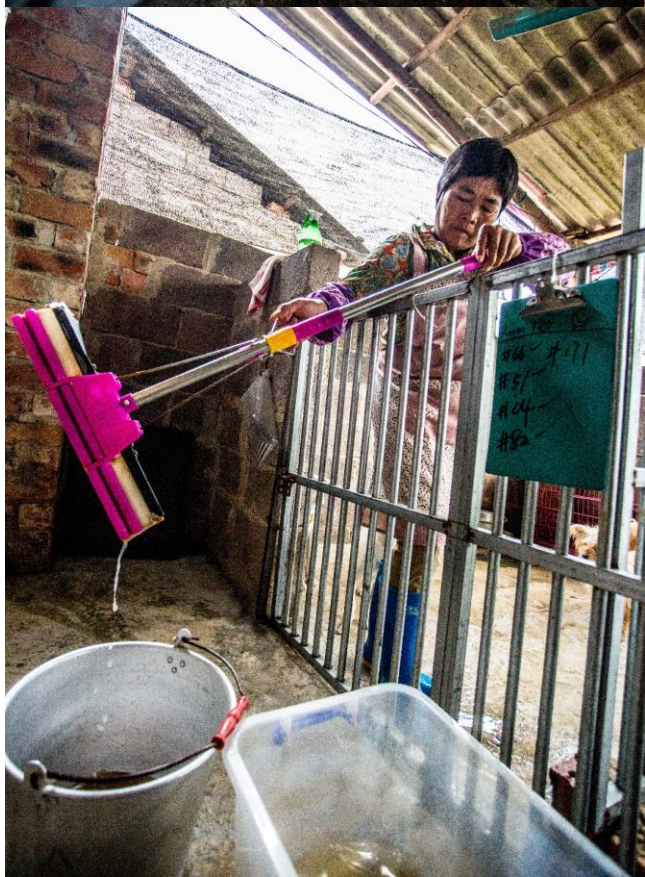


Figure XX: Two bucket system

Figure XX: Disinfectant foot tray

2) If solid would be picked up with a Genius Poo Bag, sprayed and disinfected after pick-up with a shovel and the designated poo bucket.

Poo bags were preferred as it there were self-containing and did not spread the feces like a shovel. The designated poo bucket was kept in an area away from the dogs. Defecation was composted away from the shelter in a designated location. If worms or parasites were present, the defecation was bleached, killed and then taken off premises to be composted.

Bedding

Daily bedding was washed down with disinfectant. Washing for any bedding or towels should go through washing machines and through appropriate waste filtration. If the shelter has no washing machine it should be washed in a sink and waste exhausted out of the facility.
Heavy chloride and bleach should be used to clean all bedding and towels. Bedding and towels should be white to indicate any disease and dirt as colored towels cannot see dirt as easily. Preferably using environmentally friendly soaps.

Figure XX: Cleaning Tray

Disinfectant Spray

Clothes, arms and legs were sprayed down with disinfectant spray, every time a dog were treated in Quarantine. In addition, the ground around treatment tables were sprayed down.

Equipment

Bowls had to be cleaned after every fed. Would prefer a high-powered spray for cleaning but only had a garden hose.

Inventory

Initially nothing was put back into place before inventory was created. Jeffrey designated an assigned location for each piece of equipment.

Pens

Pens were very simple.
Dogs were given assigned numbers and charts. It was imperative that dogs were properly integrated and got along with the other dogs in their pens.

Figure XX: Hosing Pen

Figure XX: Cleaning Corridor

One pen was solely for scared dogs, because they needed to build confidence. Dogs were integrated with similar behaviour characteristics.

Once a day, in the morning, when the dogs were in the park and playing, the pens were washed down with water, then a 12:1 bleach solution to clean and then washed down again with water.

Urination and defecation protocol: if seen cleaned.
Instantly picked up with a Genius poo bag and the location sprayed down with disinfectant.

To bring dogs back into the pens from the park, most dogs knew their assigned pen and would go back, minimal training was required.

Figure XX: Gravel Park

Parks

Males versus females. Males in front and females in back as they could not intermingle due to no sterilization. Exercise and getting the dogs to move around was key. Giving the dogs the ability to be dogs helped their health and calmed their behaviours. Jeffrey built a small park for the dogs to run using rocks as a substrate to easily pick up defecation. Ice buckets were outside during the day because of the intense heat and temperatures.
Parks were sterilized twice a day, morning and afternoon.

Compassion park was large and used mostly for Safe house 2 dogs. Compassion park had trees and a barn house that was intended for cows, so as a result it had a place for the dogs to lay down and rest. The barn was cemented so it was cool despite the high temperature.

3 parks, 1 at each Safe House with simultaneous protocols.
Park locations
Safe House 1- back and front park

Figure XX: Park Sterilization

Figure XX: Poop Patrol

Safe House 2- Compassion park (largest) and a run for Level 3 quarantine dogs
Safe House 3- Mini-run for dogs that were caged for illness to have a location to run, walk or play. This area was a closed off quarantine location with direct sunlight.

Fences
Fences should aim to be 6-8 feet in height and pitched inbound at the top. This was not done and was an error that caused challenges as the dogs would try to jump over the fence during thunderstorms, fireworks or to roam.

Figure XX: Concrete Park

Figure XX: Build high walls, make sure environment is dog safe

Figure XX: Make sure to secure gates

Figure XX: Each dog tagged and numbered

Dog Management

Every dog had to be tagged and numbered. These tags and numbers had to match their own individual booklet, which was attached onto a clipboard outside every pen. No dog could be treated without a tag or a booklet.

Loud noises like Thunderstorms, heavy rains, winds and fireworks

All loud noises required immediate attention as they caused extreme fear, which then lead to dog fights and dogs trying to escape.
It was required that all staff are in the shelter during these situations to monitor and help the dogs with their reactions to the noises.

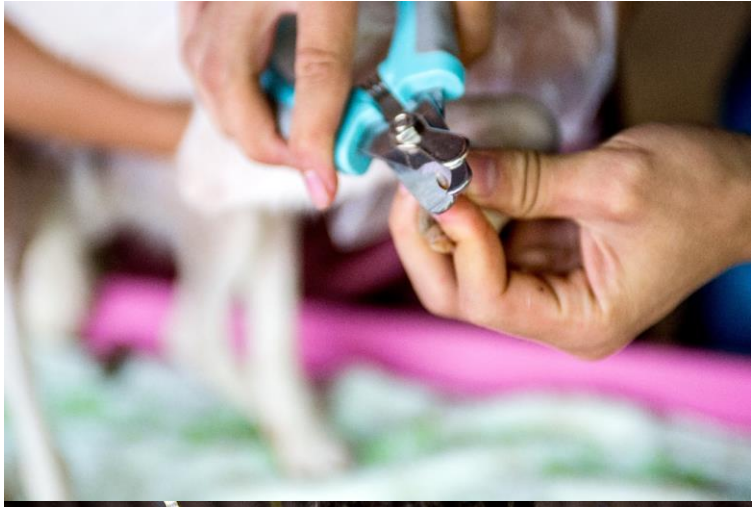
Walking

The dogs were rarely collared around the neck as the dogs were sensitive around their neck due to being tortured at Yulin. Leashes and collars would be chewed off.
Used slip leads looped around one side of the shoulder and underneath the stomach.

*Figure XX: Cleo going for a walk**

Figure XX: One person holds, one person treats

Figure XX: Trimming nails



Microchip

Scanning a dog needed to be done very carefully. A scanner was held behind the individual's back, who would pet the dog and distract their head to a side and then scan their back. The dogs were beaten with metal objects so any new objects like a scanner would cause immense f.

Handling

One person holding and one person treating, except for isolated situations.
Interns were upheld to stringent protocols for treatment and handling practices. For example; hold one hind leg, second hind leg and hold forearm so dog couldn't move yet would feel safe.
Handling technique: three fingers in the chest, pinky finger under one forearm and thumb under the other forearm. Use the elbows to secure the dog in an arm.

Massages would be given to any CDV and CPV patients.
Genius First Aid Spray would be used to cool down dogs who had fever.[12]

Grooming

Yang Yang hospital's groomer went to the Safe House and gave Jeffrey an intensive one day training course in all areas of grooming.[13] After this time, grooming protocols were implemented.

All grooming tools were required to be disinfected after usage.

Process for shampooing the face;

- hold around the eyes
- massage under cheeks and nose using thumbs and avoid water and shampoo in their eyes and ears
- Hold gently and close-down the ears.

[12] People were being rushed to the hospital from heat stroke.
[13] Jeffrey was the only trained groomer at the Safe House

Figure XX: Handling Technique

Some dogs had to bathed on the floor as the metal bathtub was too frightening for them. Dogs with skin disease were given medicated baths once a week or twice a month the dogs received medicated baths.

Grooming Protocols

Body Part	Grooming Procedure
Nail Clipping	Upon intake of dogs, cut their nails. Slaughterhouse dogs, born in the slaughterhouse, nails are curled under and their nerves has grown extensively, so had to be done carefully and these dogs could barely walk due to the nails. Dogs that were stolen were obviously done so because their nails had been worn down by running on concrete.
Paws	Hair within the paws was groomed out as the hair would to prevent transfer infection and disease from anything on the ground as hair is susceptible to carrying diseaase. Paws were spread wide and then the hair was trimmed, nails clipped and shaved about 1 inch or a little less depending on the dog size.
Shave	Dogs were shaved as low as possible to ensure that all fleas and ticks were caught. Carefully cleaned and shaved genitals, around the face to reduce potential for food to be caught in fur. Would leave head and parts of the head.
Ear cleaning	Used 2-part solution ramical ear wash A(serum and smells and reduce inflammation) and B solution (kill insects and parasites)), massage eaar canals, and Genius Ear Wipe to clean it out
Eye Cleaning	Basic eye wash, ofloxacin drops[14]
Bathing	First comb with a comb for thick hair dogs, to get knots, mattes, dirt and parasites out and would then shave if necessary. Then would wash with a frontline flea and tick shampoo and Genius shampoo until it ran out. After every dog would be sprayed with frontline spray.[15]
Bathing (skin problems)	Repeated same process but left shampoo on for minimum 10-15 minutes, rinsed off
Hot spots	Would use hot spot Genius spray.
Anal glands	All dogs after grooming would have their anal sacs cleaned and squeezed before showering.
Towel dry	Would use a shammy clothe dry the dogs to absorb all water
Eardrops	Some of the dogs required to have a second treatment of eardrops with same procedures.
Frontline spray	This spray would be very painful for the dogs, and burn.

[14] http://www.vetrxdirect.com/product/view/ofloxacin-eye-drops-vet-use

[15] This spray would be very painful for the dogs, and burn

Figure XX: Testing the water

Figure XX: Dispensing Ice

Water & Ice

Water

Filtered waters were essential because the tap water was not clean to drink and had bacteria in it. In addition, filtered water provided another way to eliminate a potential cause of disease.

Water tests- Jeffrey would randomly ask staff when filling water bowls, “Can I drink that?”
If they refused, he knew that they did not use filtered water or cleaned appropriately

Ice

Dogs in cages were given ice water to cool down their temperatures as the weather was hot and the Safe Houses did not have any air conditioners. This would help them cool down internally as they could not be cooled down externally on a continual basis.
Dogs with severe fevers were packed in ice over their stomach and on their back on trays (bottom of cage trays), sprayed with Genius First Aid Spray until temperatures decreased or they become more alert. Trays that were used for dogs that were in cages were hosed and sprayed down and had to be cleaned and disinfected in the sink.

Figure XX: Water filtration system

Food

All food was required to be kept in a secure lockdown area to prevent rats or vermin of any kind. All food was tested for freshness by smell and date test. Vegan dog food was preferred. As Jeffrey is a vegan he would taste test only the vegan dog food to verify that it was fresh.

During feeding, one Ayi picked up all the beds so there would be no obstacles and another Ayi would use a tray if necessary to block dogs from fighting over food from another dog.

Severely ill dogs ate 4-5 times a day as CPV and CDV made them highly protein and calorie deficient, with many dogs twitching ceaselessly.

Figure XX: Delicious Chicken Soup!

Dogs were not allowed to be fed until all pens were cleaned so that feces were not be mixed with food.

Every day Jeffrey bought and cooked pig or chicken liver mixed, into rice, turmeric and dog food, preferably vegan kibble if possible. This recipe was chosen because most of the dogs were highly protein and calorie deficient due to CDV and CPV. These dogs were raised on similar food to this[16], so it provided a commonality to help them with rehabilitation, new transitions in their life and was an extremely nutritional meal. They used the broth from cooking as a nutritional sauce.

[16] Many dogs in China only eat rice, meat and vegetables.

Figure XX: Lunchtime!

Figure XX: Vitamins supplement food

Figure XX: Food Storage, secure from pestilence

On average 5-10 dogs per pen. Feeding trays used if in dogs do not start fights. One cleaner in pen next door to block the dogs and serve as a distraction through human interaction. Food is in bowls and placed down, and then bowls are replenished until full and they leave food in the bowl.

Food for severely infected dogs and anemic dogs, would have recipes switched every other day or every few days to ensure that the dogs received a mix of nutrients.

Figure XX: Chicken soup in water to regulate temperature

Feeding and Disease Protocols

Disease	Recipe
Severely infected dogs	Chicken, vegetables, rice, turmeric, chicken soup mix and dog kibble
Iron deficient/anemia	Focused on pig and chicken liver plus similar recipe as severely infected dogs

Figure XX: mixing medication into food

Figure XX: Only food needed per feeding transported from storage

Ayi's

The hired farmers (called Ayi's in Chinese, Aunties in English) began working with Jeffrey, Lia and Deborah from the start of the Safe House.[17] Over 3 weeks Ayi's were trained and learned how to work according to the protocols. If they did not do the assigned protocols then Jeffrey would go behind them and do it. Over the first two weeks it was challenging but by the third week the Ayi's understood and followed the protocols.

Initially they did not exhibit any care and knew nothing about dogs. Within a few weeks the Ayi's learned how to love dogs and think of them as children.

Ayi's were designated to specific sectors to increase the dog's association with handlers.

<u>Time Management</u>

Management arrives after or before the Ayi's clean pens.

[17] In China, Ayi's at shelters can typically seen with brooms and sticks beating dogs. Welfare For Animals shelter assessment documents from 2013-2015 and recommendation letter from Dr.Beck to AHWF regarding Jeffrey verifies this.

Daily SOPs

SOP	Description
1	8:00am Ayi's arrive and start cooking
2	Conduct a temperature control check
3	Adjust fans accordingly
4	Ensure dogs are in a stable temperature environment
5	Clean pens
6	Cross check and monitor pens to guarantee pens are clean before feeding
7	Feed at 9:30
8	Sterilize all dog parks
9	After feeding let dogs into the park to run. Parks are divided between male and female
10	One Ayi stays in the park to clean defecation and urination immediately after feeding
11	After the dogs had about 10-15 minutes of running, water bowls and plastic platform beds are placed into the park.[18]
12	One Ayi would stay with the dogs to prevent dog fights with tray[19]
13	There was a time-out cage in the park for dogs that were overexcited and couldn't calm down. [20]
14	The Ayi in the park also monitored defecation. Any unusual defecation was unusual was reported to Jeffrey
15	Now treatments would start
16	Interns meet for morning veterinary meeting
17	Jeffrey would check all boards and adjust medication accordingly
18	Only Jeffrey would do eye and nose cleaning of any dogs exhibiting any discharge
19	Interns were designated 5 dogs and race track theory applied[21]
20	Jeffrey would be advised by Dr.Beck for any unknowns

[18] The beds were raised and were akin to platforms. Jeffrey wanted dogs off the ground to prevent parasitic and disease transmission from ground like worms

[19] Use the trays like a broom to move dogs from potential fights. No dog was ever hit.

[20] Letting slaughterhouse dogs into a park was like a hockey match, it required a referee as when were released some were required to referee

[21] Critical race track theory- every wants to be better, put them against each other. This worked well for China as competition is a part of the culture

21	Bring steamed chicken to all animal hospitals[22][23]
22	If any noticed conditions change in dogs at hospitals, suspected CDV and CPV, he would tell them to test, as the animal hospitals were overwhelmed and did not always observe condition changes
23	Come back from the animal hospitals
24	11:15- took time for dogs in the parks
25	11:45- 1:30 dogs recalled from the park and into pens for quiet time, workers would go for lunch.
26	Jeffrey would sit in dog pens and listen to the dogs as the dogs were quiet.
27	Pink ribbon protocol initiated and started during this time[24]
28	2:00pm the park sterilized again
29	Protocol for cleaning parks- use same protocols as morning minus feeding
30	After cleaning the park let the dogs back into the park
31	2:00-3:00pm cooking began for the evening meal
32	Interns come back at 2:00pm, finish meds and initiate a daily basic cleanliness of dogs such as cleaning eyes, and dirty ears. Used Genius for this protocol
33	Front, face and back of Safe House fans were put on as the temperatures increased
34	Grooming time, if possible
35	Plastic beds out into the park
36	Ice buckets out into the park
37	Late afternoon review of any temperature changes. If a change in temperature, then check and change medication.
38	AM/PM medical treatment
39	Dogs preferred to be fed in the park[25]
40	Dogs would be brought back into pens
41	Lights off at 6:30pm for the dogs
42	End of the day medical checks

[22] Never told the hospitals prior to visit and would just walk straight to dogs and did not wait for hospitality

[23] Two locations had dogs recalled due to neglect- too hot with no air conditioning, no or lack of water, dirty bowls, dirty cages, cones too tight

[24] Pink ribbon protocol was designed at this time, as they now had limited manpower. If anyone saw any dog coughing or unknown substances in their feces they tied a pink ribbon around their neck and would document their chart outside the pen so Jeffrey could diagnose and treat when he walked past during daily rounds. Would mark date and symptom on the collar (July 25- coughing) and would be caged as a precaution for observation.

[25] For dogs that were highly aggressive fearful, uncomfortable or checking when they ate next to other dogs, they would be fed in their pens.

Surveillance

It is highly important for management to have cameras on dogs that should be able to zoom in and record for three reasons.

1) To monitor the conditions of dogs and their pens, especially during the night when no one was there
2) Monitor the day to day activities of the 3 Safe Houses
3) To monitor the workers to help improve their work ethic and protocols

Construction

All pens were pitched and cemented to have a soft and smooth surface that was non-porous to prevent disease transmission. Electrical wires and PVC piping to deliver water were run above ground to decrease costs. PVC piping for waste was built underground to deliver waste out of the facility.

Ventilation

Fans were placed to blow outwards to blow out airborne diseases. At night, the fans were placed on reduced speeds because temperatures decreased. During the day, fan speeds were increased due to the corresponding change in temperature. Thermometers were placed in each room to monitor the temperature.

Waste Management

All waste had to be taken off premise to be composted. All waste was disinfected and sprayed prior to being composted. Due to the Genius poo bags being biodegradeable and compostable, all waste was able to be composted.
There were designated compost areas.

Sustainability

Sustainability should be a key factor in any facilities for environmental control as waste goes out it should be filtered through filtration systems.
Designated recycling;

- Paper
- Plastic

- Cans
- Garbage

No Tolerance Policy

At the Safe House a no tolerance reprimand and rewards policy was put into place. This included; you conducted any careless errors, if you were on your phone (despite the no phone policy), neglect such as falling asleep, not paying attention, leaving food unattended, not sanitizing your hands prior to touching dogs, not having water in bowls, not cleaning feces, not sanitizing cages and discrepancies in charting.

Reprimanding; this would involve taking the person back to the location of the error and show them what needed to be done. It was critical for protocols to be adhered to; no one should be late.

Jeffrey Beri & Genius Travel Pet Pack

Jeffrey Beri is a highly successful fashion jewelry designer and mechanical engineer by trade. His achievements include exclusive jewelry design and developing the demanding technical skills for instructing, engineering, and manufacturing successful products and product lines. He is very well-known for developing his microcord jewelry brand, which integrated technology and fashion. He was in charge of production for the David Yurman brand on a global basis for over a decade.

He left the jewelry business, as he was unable to find a pet product line that was completely 100% sustainable, cruelty-free and vegan and that would meet his needs for at home and on-the go. Therefore, he and a team of scientists developed his own vegan, sustainable and cruelty-free pet product Genius Travel Pet Pack.[26]

[26] **Genius Travel Pet Pack** http://geniustravelpetpack.com/

Charles Turner
Adventurer
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