

Responder Guide

Large Animal Rescue



S

Safety

Are the safety measures in place proportionate to the risk and does everyone on scene understand the risk?

E

Environment

What are the environmental factors and how do they impact the complexity of the incident, the skill sets required to operate within or achieve a rescue

L

Leadership

Do we have the right leadership in place, are they working together and do they have shared situational awareness?

E

Equipment

Is equipment fit for purpose, available in an acceptable timeframe and adaptable for the tasks required?

C

Casualty

Is the plan casualty centric and do we have appropriate and sufficient veterinary responders on scene?

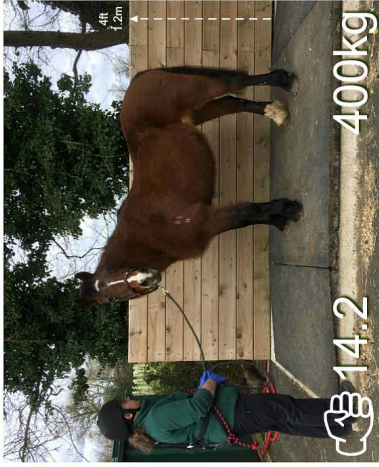
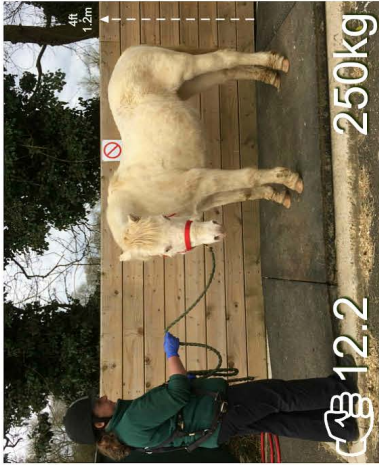
T

Techniques

Are the techniques appropriate for the animal and any medical or physiological needs

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WEIGHT GUIDE



How to make an Improvised Head Collar

This is a simple four step process to make an improvised head collar from a lunge line, if you don't have a purpose made head collar available. It's worth practicing this a few times before you have to do it in an emergency!

Place the loop end of the lunge line over the head, behind the ears.

Whilst holding the end loop on the lunge line, push the other part of the line through the existing loop to form another larger loop. (This should be big enough to fit over the nose).

Place the larger loop over the nose, ensuring you don't compromise the airway.

Tighten and hold, remember the line can loosen so hold it close to the head.



Standard Manual Stopping Techniques for Trained Teams

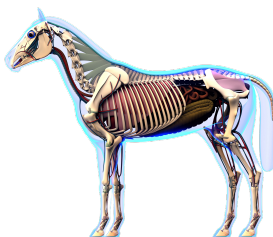
The majority of large animal rescues are undertaken using one or a combination of manual techniques, often in conjunction with a rescue glide.

In some circumstances, following assessment and wider understanding or situational awareness, the use of powered mechanical advantage or lifting may be the preferred option.

When choosing a method in conjunction with the team leader, the following should be considered;

- Is the proposed method an agreed technique and appropriate for the species involved?
- Are there circumstances which require adaptation of an agreed method?
- Is there appropriate veterinary triage, assessment and supervision available on scene?
- Are there any medical or welfare considerations that might preclude a chosen method?
- In the hierarchy of rescue techniques, can a simple low-tech solution be utilised?
- Will chemical control measures available be suitable and sufficient for the plan?
- Can the animal rescue lead be confident that the rescue method promotes a casualty centred and safe rescue where benefits outweigh risks?

<https://www.bartacic.org/resource/standard-manual-stopping-techniques/>



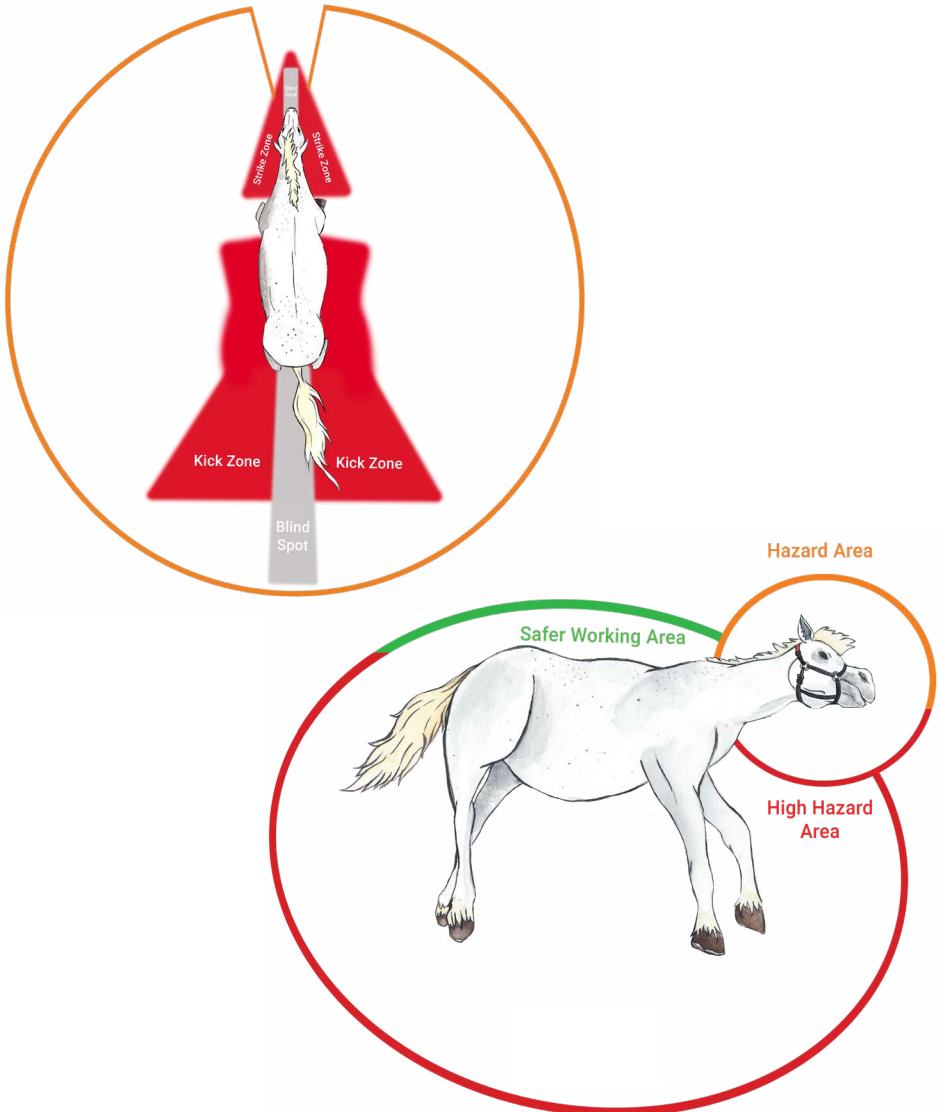
Stopping Considerations

Safer Working Areas

Trained animal rescue responders operate in structured teams with common methodology.

A risk based approach will be applied to each situation and protocols observed which include strict adherence to the safety zones below.

Where operating in high risk areas is necessary, the role of the vet will be to deliver control measures commensurate with the risk and operational plan.

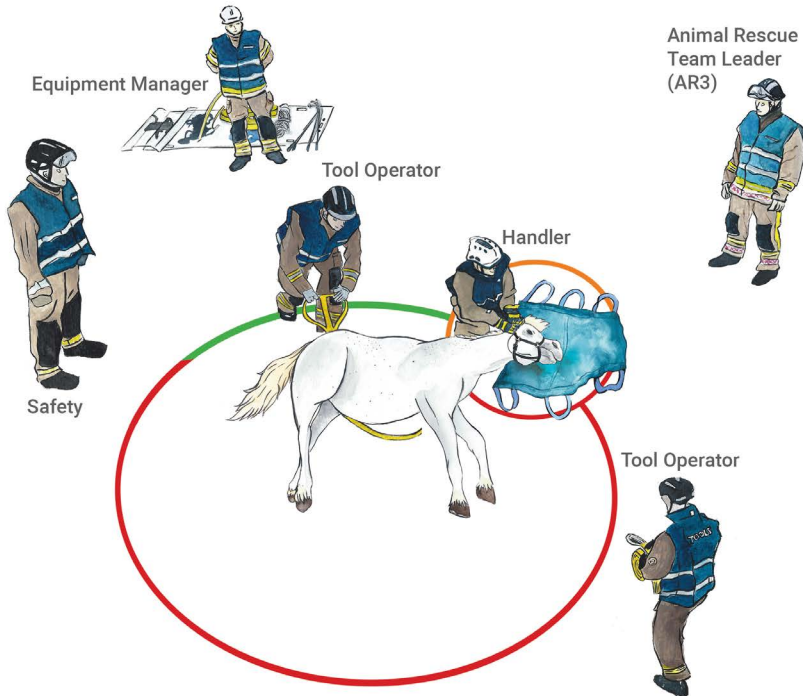


Fire and Rescue Service Animal Rescue Trained Crew Positioning

At rescues, allocation of roles and responsibilities allow for structured and practiced techniques.

The role of the vet will be to support the delivery of a casualty centred rescue and the vet will be responsible for supervising the wellbeing and casualty care afforded to the animal.

Therefore priorities must be led by the needs of the casualty unless human life saving actions take precedence.



Scan the QR codes to watch the films on YouTube



Gaining Head Control



Using a Strop Guide



Techniques Introduction

Barrel Skid

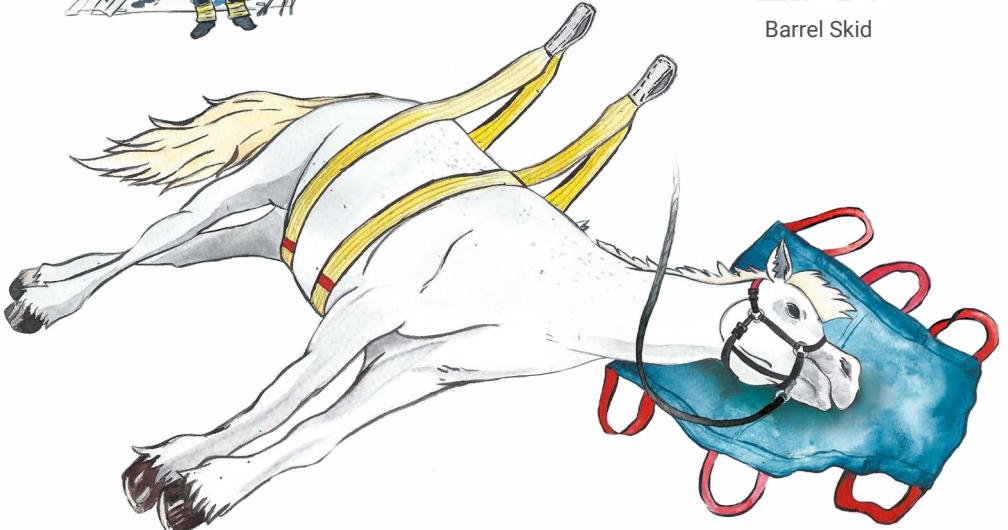


Equipment Required:

2 x 5 metre Strops
2 x 10 metre Lines
Strop Guide
Heavy Limb Crooks



Barrel Skid



Advantages:

1. Used to manually ease a compromised standing animal where steep sides prevent a sideways skid and an element of lift is required, i.e. swimming pool edge, deep ditch
2. Simple to apply
3. Can be applied from single side if required
4. Can be used with mechanical assistance and a rescue glide for combination lift and skid

Disadvantages:

1. If used without mechanical advantage, animal weight and centre of gravity in relation to the top of the obstruction edge must be considered.
2. Once out, if continuing to skid with barrel configuration, expect an element of roll to the torso and potential for stimulation.

Rearwards Skid

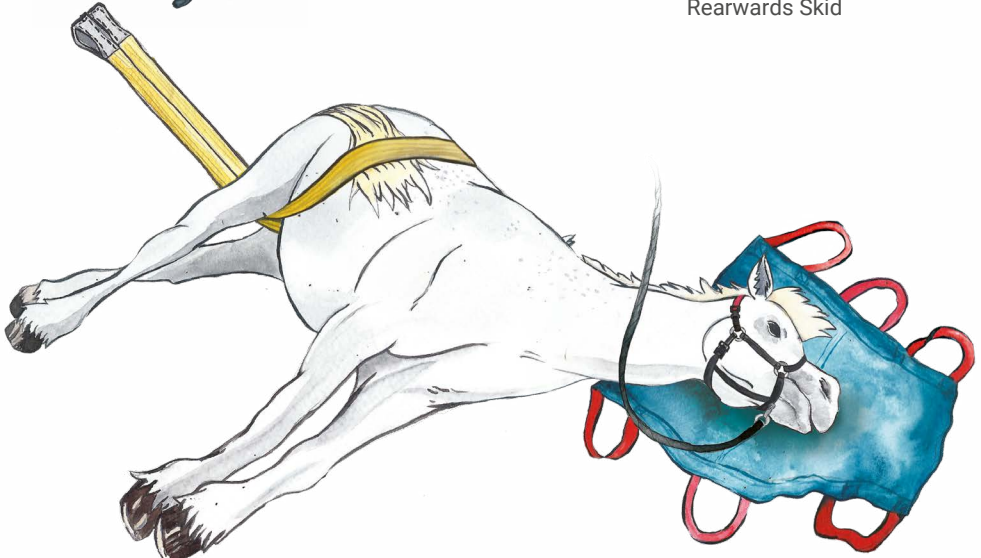


Equipment Required:

5 metre Strops
10 metre Lines
Strop Guide
Heavy Limb Crooks



Rearwards Skid



Advantages:

1. Simple to apply
2. Can be used to manoeuvre animals through narrow gaps as the legs naturally fold forwards
3. Fits securely around the torso
4. Strops configured to avoid genitalia
5. Avoids using legs, tail and head for traction
6. Responders managing the head are walking behind the hazard which is a safer position than the forwards skid

Disadvantages:

1. Pressure is concentrated around one area of the torso

Forwards Skid

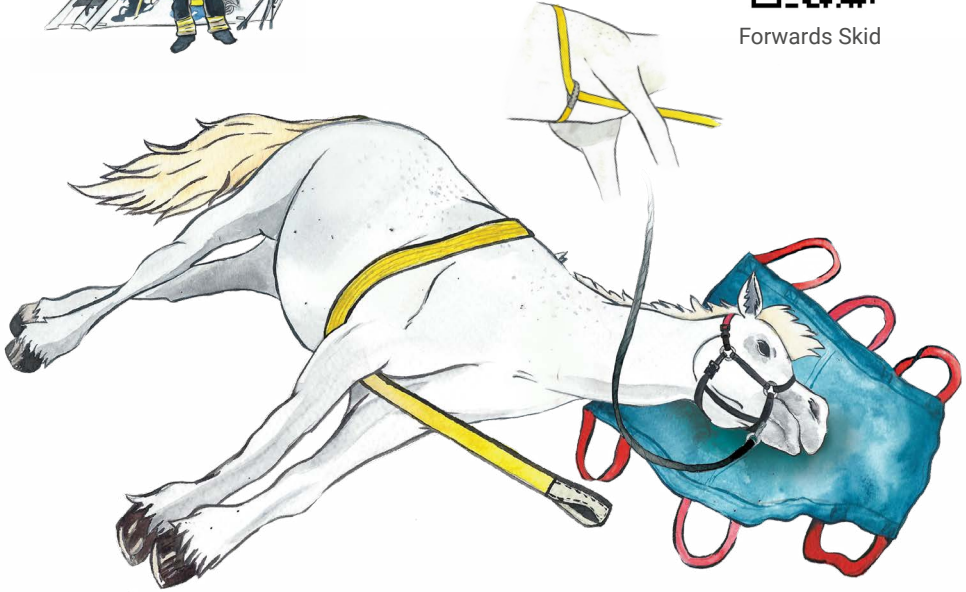


Equipment Required:

5 metre Strops
10 metre Lines
Strop Guide
Heavy Limb Crooks



Forwards Skid



Advantages:

1. Allows simple stropping configuration for when an animal presents front forwards
2. Avoids traction on head or legs and easy to apply to an animal in a restricted space
3. Can be used for limited vertical movement

Disadvantages:

1. Places direct pressure around one area of the torso
2. If not applied correctly may slip over narrow shoulders
3. Uses a larks foot configuration so not truly quick release
4. Responders on the head will be walking in front of the animal during the skid which might compromise them if they slip.

Sideways Skid

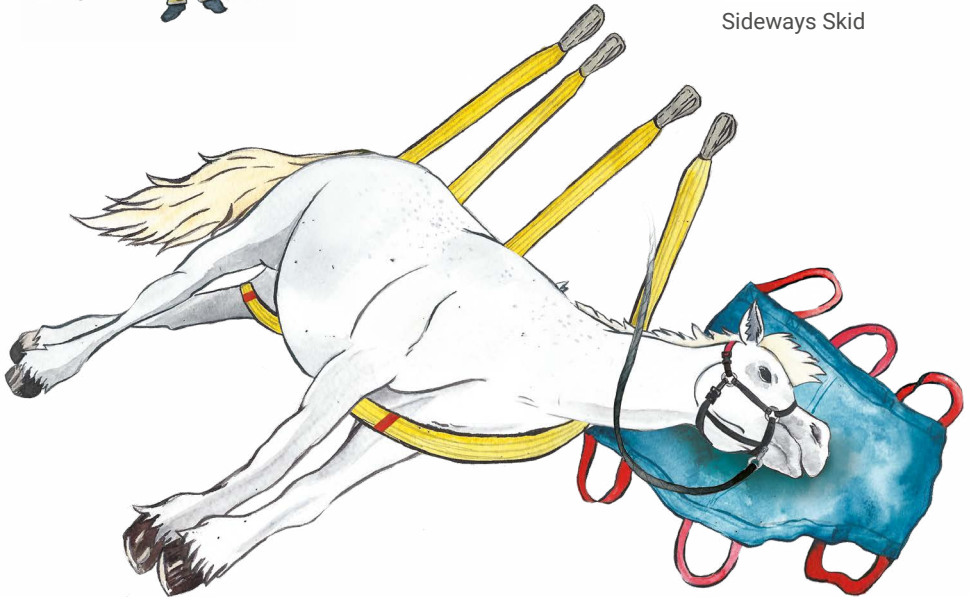


Equipment Required:

2 x 5 metre Strops
2 x 10 metre Lines
Strop Guide
Heavy Limb Crooks



Sideways Skid



Advantages:

1. Two points of contact minimises pressure on the torso, positioning of strops similar to carrying a human under their armpits
2. Technique avoids the torso rolling and stimulating the animal
3. Responders are in two lines which spreads the effort
4. Communication is aided by having the team closer to the animal
5. Manoeuvrability is extremely flexible and legs remain in perfect alignment not being pulled forwards or backwards

Disadvantages:

1. As with any skidding the ground conditions and distance are limiting factors.

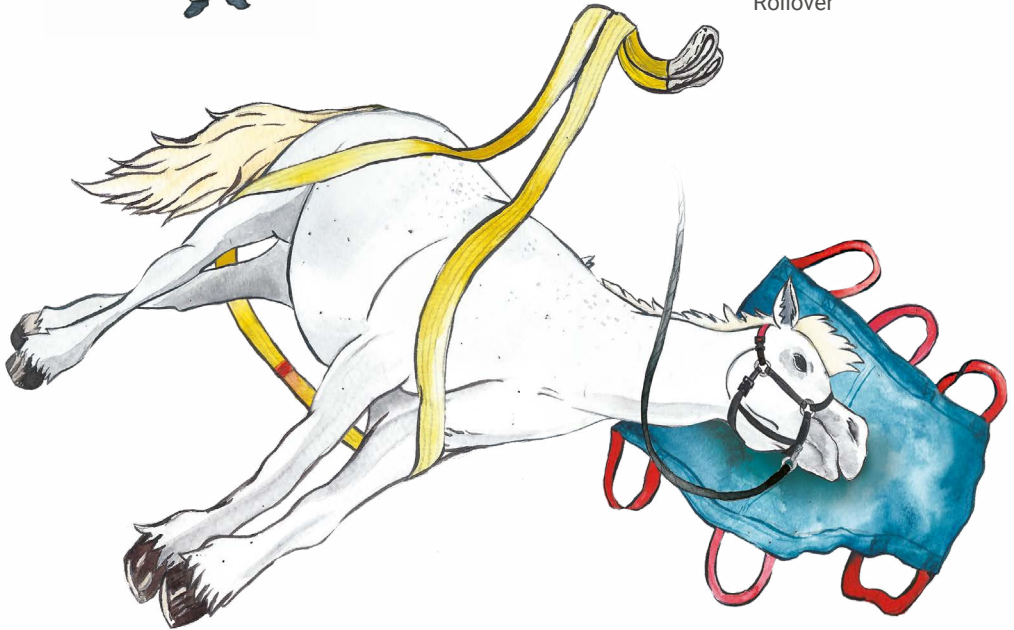
Rollover



Equipment Required:
9 metre Strop
Lunge Line
Heavy Limb Crooks



Rollover



Advantages:

1. Effective method of rolling an animal in order to stimulate it to rise
2. Uses wide webbing on the muscle structure of the animal rather than using legs as levers
3. Technique can be carried out on any size animal with minimal personnel
4. All persons remain out of risk areas

Disadvantages:

1. Should not be used in isolation if the rollover needs to be controlled

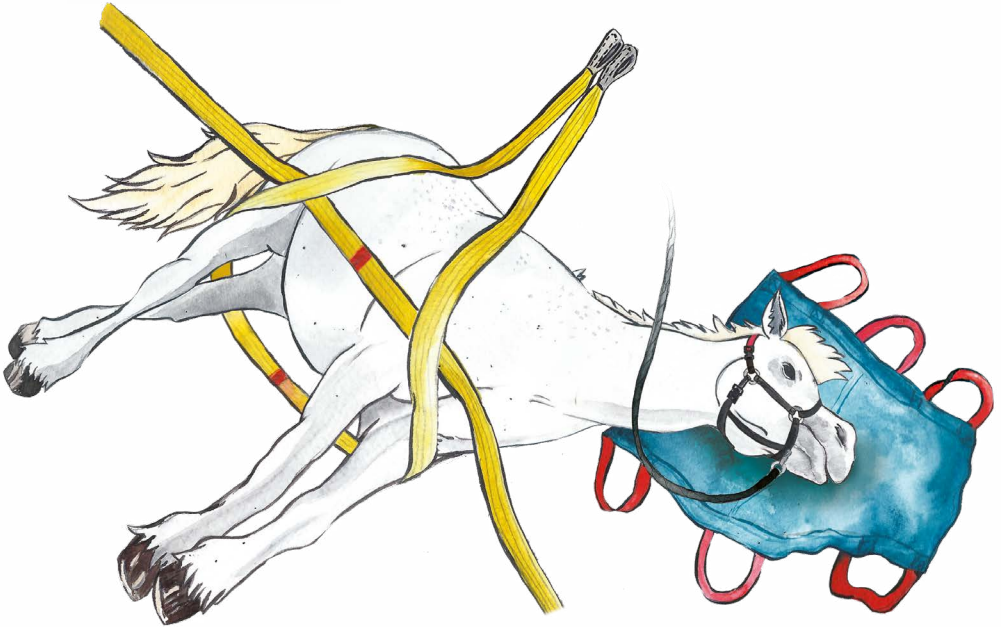
Controlled Rollover



Equipment Required:
2 x 9 metre Strop
Heavy Limb Crooks



Controlled Rollover



Advantages:

1. Effective method of rolling an animal carefully for positioning or veterinary consideration
2. Uses wide webbing on the muscle structure of the animal rather than using legs as levers
3. Technique can be carried out on any size animal
4. All persons remain out of risk areas

Disadvantages:

1. Requires sufficient personnel to achieve, dependant on weight of animal

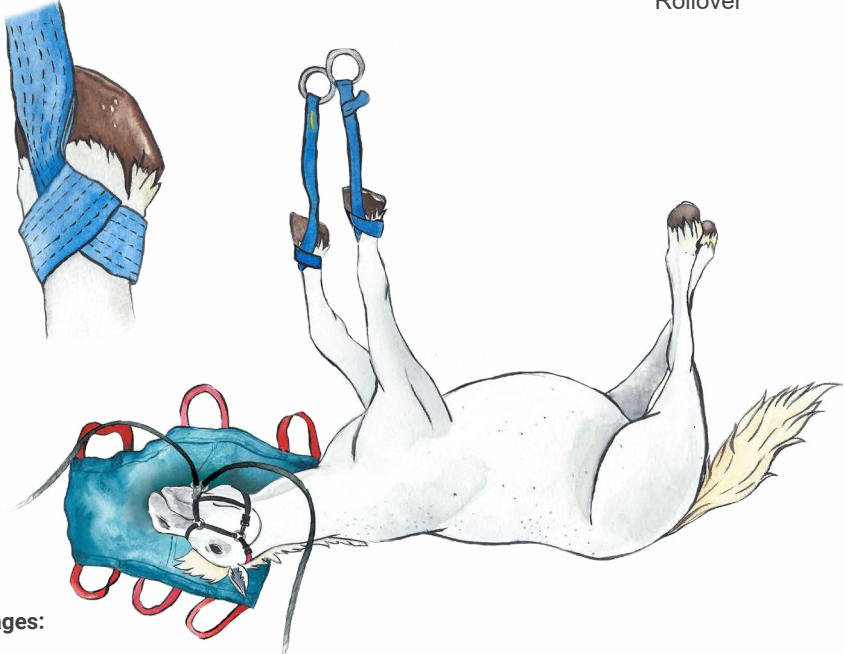
Hobbled Dorsal Rollover



Equipment Required:
2 x Singular Hobbles
1 x 10 metre Line
2 x Lunge Lines
Heavy Limb Crooks
Hard Protection



Hobbled Dorsal
Rollover



Advantages:

1. Useful option for rapidly removing a dorsally recumbent animal that is trapping a human underneath
2. Utilises singular hobbles and doubled up rope which when quickly removed post rescue allows an animal freedom to move.
3. Could be used in some circumstances for a regular rescue of a dorsal recumbent animal should time constraints (i.e. medical prognosis) or lack of mechanical device in a timely fashion prioritise its immediate release

Disadvantages:

1. Extremely stimulating so post release behaviour should be anticipated and planned for

Restricted Space Extrication



Equipment Required:

1x 9 metre Strop
1 x 10 metre Line
1 x Lunge Line
1x Reach Pole
Heavy Limb Crooks
Glide Sheets



Restricted Space
Extrication



Notes:

1. There are occasions where making space is not a viable option, so an understanding of how to apply strops where access to the spine side is compromised can be beneficial.
2. For the purpose of this film, the technique is demonstrated in a trailer.
3. But the principles apply to a variety of situations where front and rear access is possible.
4. This simulation demonstrates a system of work suitable for a heavily sedated horse.
5. Operators must observe safe working areas at all times.

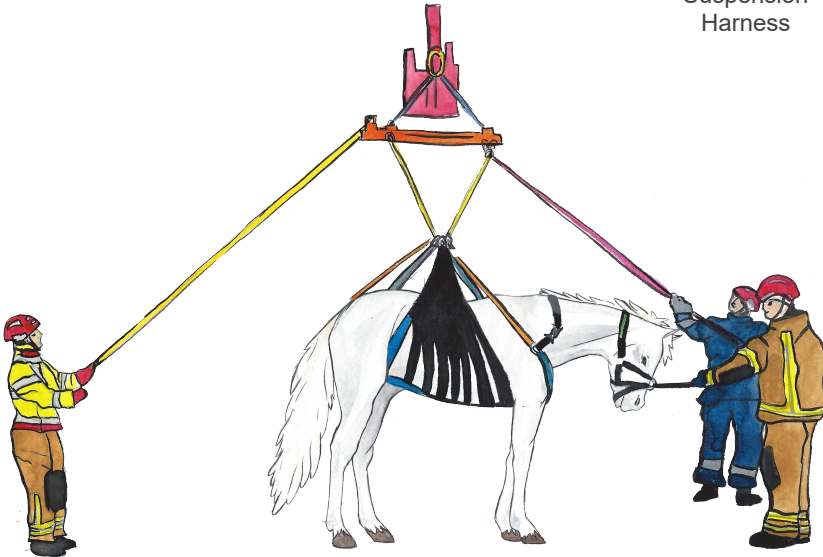
Medical Suspension Harness



Equipment Required:
Medical Suspension
Harness Strop Guide
Heavy Limb Crooks
Lunge Line



Medical
Suspension
Harness



Notes:

A medical suspension harness may be chosen when indicated by anatomy, medical condition or duration of suspension.

Application should be practised on a recumbent or standing animal and can be applied with minimal people within a safe system of work,

This film demonstrates a team approach to a recumbent animal.
Transcript

BARTA Animal Casualty Handover Form		
Contact Address	Phone Number	Email
Practice name and contact		
Referral hospital 1		
Referral hospital 2		
Carcass Disposal		
Local Pet Crematorium		
Notes:		
Name of Owner		
Address / Postcode		
Contact Details		
FRS Incident Number / IC		
RSPCA Incident Number		
Time of Incident		
Incident History	Fire / RTC / Entrapment / Chemical / Water / Fall / Unknown / Other	
Exposure Time		
Further Details		
Name of Pet / Animal		
Breed		
Age		
Type of Trauma		
Injuries Identified		



BARTA working groups are made up of experts from our stakeholder agencies and associations.

Focus of the groups and participants are directed by current workstreams, set by the BARTA Board following consultation with industry and sector leads to determine priorities and objectives.

BARTA advice and direction will, wherever possible be evidence based or a consensus opinion by industry leads.

- Review industry requirements following stakeholder engagement
- Identify appropriate expertise from stakeholder organisations to support workstreams
- Collaborate with industry leads to support a standard approach across agencies
- Oversee development of materials and resources with appropriate methods of delivery ready for stakeholder sign off

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