



TROVAN transponder implantation guide

Preparation of the transponder implantation site

The implantation site of the transponder must be prepared in a manner like preparing the site for any other conventional aseptic injection. The needle and transponder are inert and supplied in sterilized packaging. For horses, complete surgical preparation is required to prevent infection with Clostridium bacteria.

Implantation instructions

1. Scan a sterilized needle in a sealed package to verify the digital transponder code. Open the packaging.
2. Place the needle into the implanter and lock the implanter. Immediately before implantation, unlock and remove the cap from the needle. In the case of an individual transponder, open the package and remove the cap from the needle.
Note: Be careful, the needle is extremely sharp and has a long bevel of 60 degrees, which is equivalent to the tip of a scalpel. Please, be careful.
Note: Never press down on the plunger of the implanter while the needle is in the animal. Transponder ejection may occur.
3. Transponder implantation is like other subcutaneous injections and has similar implantation sites for most pets.

4. The movement of the implanter should be straight during insertion and withdrawal. Every effort should be made to eliminate rotational hand movements to avoid any "swinging" of the needle tip.
5. After inserting the needle, pull the skin along the length of the needle while moving the needle forward. Gentle (not abrupt) needle insertion is preferred in this procedure.
6. Insert the needle to the depth of the line marked on the needle and push the plunger using a steady motion. Remove the needle and allow the fold of the skin to straighten out. Check the implantation site to ensure that the transponder has been fully inserted.
7. Scan the animal to check the location and transponder code and scanning technique.

Transponder location and scanning technique

As a result of many years of research and practical experience, uniform rules have been developed regarding the places of implantation of microchips in various animal species.

Due to the nature of RF technology, there is a directional component through which the scanner reads the transponder. The recommended methodology below is to ensure 100% data collection.

Make four passes, longitudinally from mid-neck to shoulders, two on each side of the neck. Make four passes across the same area, spanning the 90-degree dorsal arch. Care should be taken to maintain the pulse of the scanner, keep the scanner near the animal, sliding on the skin and fur. The start button must be held down for each set.

It is recommended that the practitioner performing this procedure does not combine implantation with any other procedure (gender determination) until a certain level of proficiency is reached. The specialist should be prepared to deal

with complications and observe the bird for a period after the implantation procedure.

When working with small birds, the needle should only be inserted to the depth of the chamfer to achieve intramuscular implantation.

Scans in birds should include the thoracic regions, base of the neck and wings. The latter should be included, as in private zoos, implants are often made in these places.

1. Dogs, cats, small mammals, and primates should be implanted at the base of the neck, in the midline of the back, between the shoulder blades. Care should be taken to implant the transponder to the full depth of the needle and completely subcutaneously.

2. Horses should be implanted to the full depth of the needle in the occipital ligament, halfway down the neck and on the left side. The insertion site should be 3-5 cm from the midline of the back, so the chip can be scanned from either side.

3. Domestic animals, agricultural and exotic animals (sheep, goats, llamas, and the like) - fold above the tail on the left, as close as possible to the midline of the back. This allows you to scan from either side.

4. Birds are implanted intramuscularly into the pectoralis muscle. Be aware that the chip is not easy to detect (or remove) during physical examination. Today, almost all manipulations performed with birds are performed in this place without any complications; however, there is the potential for serious intramuscular hematoma.

5. Terrestrial and aquatic turtles are implanted under the shell at the back, along the midline where the skin contacts the shell. For larger species, the needle can be inserted all the way. For smaller species and babies, the chip can be inserted by placing the needle only about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the bevel deep. Care should be taken not to damage the soft shell of young animals and cause injury. The

chip can be scanned through the carapace or by passing the scanner around the back bottom of the case.

6. Snakes are implanted superficially intramuscularly into the neck 3-5 cm below the head. Care should be taken to ensure that the direction of the needle is parallel to the surface of the body.

7. Iguanas, monitor lizards and so on are implanted into the thick muscle at the base of the tail. The needle should be pointed between the scales.

Common transponder locations

All transponders must be implanted on the left side of the animal(L)where applicable.

SPECIES/SITE IMPLANT/COMMENTS

FISH:

Larger (> 30 cm) left fin base.

Smaller (<30 cm) uterine cavity

AMPHIBIA: cover the lymphatic cavity with tissue glue

REPTILES:

Hind limb turtles (L)

Crocodiles subcutaneously, opposite the occipital group (L)

Lizards

Larger (> 12.5 cm) groin (L)

Smaller (<12.5 cm) uterine cavity

Snakes

subcutaneously to the left side of the neck / or in the chest muscles from the tip of the nose, measure two head lengths

BIRDS

According to the measurement of the mass of an adult bird

Large (> 1.5 kg and / or long-legged) dorsally at the junction of the neck and body (L)
Medium and small (<1.5 kg) pectoral muscle (L)
Parrots pectoralis muscle (L)
Vultures of the old / new world subcutaneously at the base of the neck (L)
Other Falconiformes pectoralis muscle (L)
Storks pectoralis muscle (L)
Ratites to the muscle at the apex of the bend of the neck (L)
Penguins subcutaneously at the base of the neck (L)
 Explanation: intramuscularly into the widest point of the left pectoral muscle, in the lower direction.

MAMMALS

Size according to the distance between the pelvic bone and the shoulder blade of an adult mammal

Dogs / cats subcutaneously between the shoulder blades (in the midline at the withers.)
 Between the shoulder blades to the left of center.

Horses on the left side in the nuchal ligament.
 Intramuscularly in the middle of the neck under the mane perpendicular to the lateral plane of the animal.

Cattle subcutaneously, lower third of the neck on the right.

small ruminants subcutaneously, upper part of the neck behind the ear on the right.

Lorisidae

Small to medium (<17 cm) subcutaneously at the base of the left ear. Thick skin on the neck makes implantation more difficult.

Large-medium (> 17 cm) subcutaneously from the spine to the shoulder blades. Between the shoulder blades to the left of the center.

Procaviidae subcutaneously in between the lumbar region (L).

Elephant subcutaneously to the left side of the tail into the thickness of the caudal fold (L). The skin shield complicates implantation.



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