



Inspection Report

Kellie Caron
Raegan Royale
74320 Larson Rd.
Rainier, OR 97048

Customer ID: **332765**
Certificate: **92-B-0256**
Site: 001
Kellie Caron & Raegan Royale

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 29-MAR-2016

2.40(b)(2)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

- At least 10 outdated medications intended for the animals were found in the refrigerator. Outdated medications may not be effective, and may even become harmful. They must not be used.

The outdated medications were discarded at the time of inspection.

- Several medications were found that were not labeled for use in the covered animals present at the facility. Examples: Revolution said to be used on the sloths, topical fungicide for use in the bears, and gas relief tablets labeled for humans. Use of medications in exotic species is difficult in that there is rarely, if ever, a medication that is labeled for them. Limited information is available regarding dosage and potential toxicities. Off-label use of medications must be under prescription of the attending veterinarian, with clearly written instructions. Correct immediately by only using medications that are prescribed by the veterinarian for those species.

2.40(x)

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

A female sloth, Maurice'mah, located in the free-standing sloth building, has thickened, scaly skin around her eyes, nose, and along the bridge of her nose connecting those areas. The licensee said it was exzema, and that the other licensee was treating it topically, but said she didn't know with what, or if the Attending Veterinarian (AV) had been consulted. There were no records available to document veterinary instructions or the treatment being used. Such skin conditions can be itchy or painful, can be associated with other conditions, and can predispose to infection. Treatment of such conditions in a sloth must be under the direction of the AV because there are no medications labeled for use in this species. All medication use must be prescribed by the AV, and must follow written instructions. This sloth must be seen by the AV to ensure a correct diagnosis and to implement a treatment plan.

Correct by 4/8/2016.

3.84(a)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

The shelters in the enclosures of male howler monkeys Foster and Grouse, and in the enclosure of the breeding

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pair of howler monkeys have excess build-up of grime on all inside and outside surfaces. This grimy coating can result in growth of disease-causing bacteria, and can result in odors that attract insects and other vermin.

Thoroughly cleaning all surfaces at each cleaning for scent-marking species can be stressful to the animals. A solution is to do rotational cleaning. For example, thoroughly clean all interior surfaces one week, then all exterior surfaces the following week. The entire shelter is then cleaned often enough to prevent problems associated with grimy buildup without undue stress on the animals. Daily spot-cleaning must still be done.

Correct by 4/8/2016

3.131(a) REPEAT

SANITATION.

- The floor of the enclosure holding the tamandua is damaged. The impermeable surface layer has been torn up, exposing the permeable subsurface. That subsurface cannot be cleaned and sanitized adequately.

Inability to clean and sanitize adequately can allow disease-causing organisms to grow, and also contributes to the odor in the room. Surfaces must be maintained in good repair to ensure adequate cleaning is possible.

- The den of the sloth bear named Kurt has scant straw bedding that is wet and dirty. The bear is unable to avoid being in contact with the wet, soiled bedding if he is to seek shelter from the weather. Scant, dirty bedding does not allow the bear to be warm and comfortable when inside his shelter. It can also contribute to skin conditions and illness in addition to just being uncomfortable for the animal.

The den needs to be inspected daily, and cleaned and rebedded as often as necessary to ensure he has a clean and dry place to escape inclement weather.

Correct by 4/1/2016.

*Note - when reviewing the photos of the bedding, a few blood spots were seen in the bedding. The licensees were notified of this and were asked to check on him. The reply was that it was from a torn toenail on his back foot.

The inspection and the exit briefing were conducted with a licensee, and in the presence of an IES supervisor.

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
332765	92-B-0256	001	Kellie Caron & Raegan Royale	29-MAR-16

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000004	<i>Alouatta belzebul</i>	BLACK-AND-RED HOWLER
000003	<i>Aotus</i>	NIGHT MONKEY
000002	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	BINTURONG
000001	<i>Ateles fusciceps</i>	BROWN-HEADED SPIDER MONKEY
000005	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	DOG ADULT
000021	<i>Choloepus didactylus</i>	LINNAEUS'S TWO-TOED SLOTH
000003	<i>Colobus angolensis</i>	ANGOLAN COLOBUS
000002	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000002	<i>Lynx lynx</i>	NORTHERN/EURASIAN LYNX
000001	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT
000003	<i>Melursus ursinus</i>	SLOTH BEAR
000000	<i>None</i>	NONE
000001	<i>Rousettus aegyptiacus</i>	EGYPTIAN FRUIT BAT
000002	<i>Saguinus oedipus</i>	COTTON-TOP TAMARIN
000001	<i>Tamandua tetradactyla</i>	SOUTHERN TAMANDUA
000001	<i>Trichosurus caninus</i>	MOUNTAIN BRUSH-TAIL POSSUM
000052	Total	