



Inspection Report

Terrill Al-Saihati
15672 South Avenue 1 E
Yuma, AZ 85365

Customer ID: **3826**
Certificate: **86-C-0102**
Site: 001
TERRILL AL-SAIHATI

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 07-MAR-2017

2.40(b)(2) DIRECT REPEAT

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

***An adult female Coati named "Shyla" still has an abnormal left eye which has significantly worsened in severity since the previous inspection. The eye is protruding and extremely swollen, approximately the size of a golf ball. It is an extremely reddened mass of tissue and has a dark crusty scab on approximately one third of the surface area. Fluid appeared to be leaking out of the eye onto her face. There were flies observed in the open wound around and on the eye. APHIS staff observed the animal clacking its teeth loudly and pacing up in the top corner of the enclosure. The overall condition of the animal has changed since the last inspection. The animal now has a dull hair coat and appears to have lost weight. The animal was shaking her head and pawing at the injured eye frequently during the inspection. She appeared to be suffering, as she exhibited signs of extreme stress and discomfort for the species.

The animal manager stated she was eating normally, but could not describe what he considered to be normal or any changes in diet or feeding. The animal manager stated to APHIS staff that the eye has gotten much worse since November and continues to deteriorate. He described the animal as continuing to become more aggressive and that she has become dangerous to handle. He stated that the last time that any veterinarian has examined the animal was on November 18, 2016 when she came to the facility and administered injectable antibiotics and used a needle to inject "something" directly into the eye. He noticed that the eye was a little better after the veterinary treatment on November 18, 2016 and it initially reduced in size and appeared to heal. On that same date, the veterinarian discussed a plan of treatment to include daily administration of BNP eye ointment and possibly stitching the eye shut to allow it to heal if treatment didn't result in improvement.

According to the animal manager, he continued to apply eye ointment as directed for approximately 10 days. They noted on their logs on November 28, 2016 that the eye was back down to a normal size, mainly dark, with milky opacity in the center. The eyeball was also no longer red or swollen. They continued to apply eye ointment on a daily basis as directed by the veterinarian.

On December 6, 2016 staff made a notation on the animal treatment log that the eye had deteriorated again, and was "very bad." The licensee wrote in her log that she spoke to the attending veterinarian on that date and was advised that the animal needed follow up. The facility continued eye ointment and noted that the condition of the eye was worsening throughout December and January. Despite the recommendation by the attending veterinarian

Prepared By: ENGEL D.V.M DOMINIQUE, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:
07-MAR-2017

Title: HPA GOV USER 6113

Received by Title: LICENSEE

Date:
07-MAR-2017



Inspection Report

to have the animal reexamined, there is no record that it ever was.

On January 27, 2017 the facility noted on the treatment logs that they had ceased giving eye ointment. When questioned further, the animal manager stated that they felt "the eye looked better without it". He stated due to the aggressive behavior of the animal it was becoming difficult to administer the ointment or to even capture the animal. The licensee made the decision to discontinue use of the eye ointment on their own accord and admitted that this was not approved by the AV. The animal manager stated that after watching the AV inject the eye during her visit on November 18, 2016 he decided that he would also try to "pop" the eye on his own, in an attempt to improve the overall condition of the eye. He stated that on several occasions over the last few months he has confined the animal, popped the eye both manually with his fingers and also with a needle, and then applied Gentamicin ointment to the eye. During his self-prescribed procedure of the eye, he stated that there was a red fluid that came out with resembled "watered down blood" and that he did not notice any pus.

On January 27, 2017 the licensee again noted that she spoke to the attending veterinarian and discussed the eye problem, but that the AV was out of town and would come by to see the animal when she gets back. There was no notation of any attempt to contact an emergency or alternate veterinarian at any time during the months of November through March the animal's deteriorating condition.

As of today, March 7, 2017 the coati has still not been seen by any veterinarian despite the condition of the eye continuing to worsen as noted and observed by the facility staff. They have also completely stopped providing any treatment and have discontinued recommended treatment by the AV.

Eye issues can be caused by a variety of problems including infection, allergies, injury, irritation, or other medical conditions. This animal is already exhibiting signs of pain and distress. The delay in providing necessary follow up veterinary care appears to have resulted in unnecessary pain and suffering. In addition the 'care' provided without veterinary approval may have resulted in unnecessary distress and contributed to worsening of the condition.

***A young gray and white female goat, which was being housed alone in the barn, was unable to straighten her front legs at the knees. This inability to straighten her front legs caused her to place all of her weight on her toes. She was unable to stand or walk normally. The animal manager mentioned that he noticed the condition two weeks ago but the condition has worsened since then. The animal manager stated that he thought the licensee had contacted the veterinarian regarding this animal, however they "have trouble getting the vet out here." The goat has not been seen by a veterinarian nor received any medical treatment. Upon further questioning with the licensee, she stated that she had not had a chance to discuss this specific animal with the veterinarian.

***An intact adult male tricolor goat was non-weight bearing on his right front limb. The goat was lame at the walk. The animal manager had not noticed that the goat was lame until the time of the USDA inspection. Lameness and non-weight bearing is an indicator of disease and often pain. It can result from numerous causes including both infectious and non-infectious. Failure to contact the attending veterinarian regarding the diagnosis

Prepared By: ENGEL D.V.M DOMINIQUE, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:
07-MAR-2017

Title: HPA GOV USER 6113

Received by Title: LICENSEE

Date:
07-MAR-2017



Inspection Report

and treatment can result in delays of appropriate care and prolong suffering of the animal.

Injuries, diseases, and medical conditions that are not treated properly (as directed by a veterinarian) may be painful and can lead to prolonged suffering.

The facility must ensure that all animals showing potential signs of veterinary medical problems are evaluated by a veterinarian in a timely manner in order to receive an accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment plan. Additionally, the facility must ensure the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care for all of the animals at the facility.

The licensee was notified verbally that she must have both goats (the male and female listed above) and Shyla, the coati, examined by a veterinarian by no later than 6:00pm on March 7, 2017 to obtain accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment plans for the leg problems cited above. The outcome of this consultation must be provided, in writing, to the inspector upon request. This documentation should include the veterinary diagnosis, all diagnostic tests and the outcome of those tests that were performed by the veterinarian, any medications prescribed along with the dosing instructions and entries on a log and/or calendar and/or animal health record that list when the medication is administered to the animal.

There should also be an entry at the end of the treatment to document the health status and condition of each animal at that point, to indicate a time frame to address current issues that require further veterinary treatment, and the need for follow-up and any further veterinary care prescribed.

Additionally, the licensee must ensure that all animals at the facility are provided with adequate veterinary care, as described by the attending veterinarian and the program of veterinary care. The program for providing adequate veterinary care shall include the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries.

A complete routine inspection was conducted on March 7, 2017. This report is limited to the direct noncompliant items identified on that inspection. A second inspection report containing indirect noncompliant items will follow. The inspection was conducted with the animal manager and the exit interview were conducted with the licensee and animal manager on March 7, 2017.

Additional Inspectors

Bolinger Jean, Compliance Specialist

Prepared By: ENGEL D.V.M DOMINIQUE, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:
07-MAR-2017

Title: HPA GOV USER 6113

Received by Title: LICENSEE

Date:
07-MAR-2017



Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
3826	86-C-0102	001	TERRILL AL-SAIHATI	07-MAR-17

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000002	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000001	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	SOUTH AMERICAN COATI
000003	Total	