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|  | Control  This experiment was intended to give me an observational reference. Since the only way to measure the effectiveness of each narcotic is to observe the reactions of the test subjects I needed a control. I administered the NACL injection to a test subject who had not been given any type of painkiller. I then observed the test subject for a period of 60 minuets. Below is a summery of the test subjects reactions. \*0min: eyes are bulged and breathing is fast with labored strain, head and lower body are moving \*2min: subject is licking paw and tucking injured paw under its chest, head and lower body is stationary \*4min: respiratory rate is very low, injured paw is not visible  \*6min: breathing has calmed down a little and there is no movement  \*7min: paw is now out from under chest and is hanging just above ground  \*8min: paw is inflamed, red and still hanging just above ground  \*10min: no change (see video)  \*12min: paw is placed gently on ground  \*24min: head is looking about and subject seems to want to get out of bag  \*29min: subject will not move more then its head even when stimulated  \*49min: paw continues to be very inflamed no reduction in injury  \*60min: end observation, physical condition of paw has not changed since injection, subject did not move from the exact spot it was placed in, eyes are still bulged and wide open, breathing has returned to normal  Pre Injection observations:  Breathing is quick yet relaxed, eyes are half shut/ possibly due to medication, movement is great, subject will not hold still  Tylenol  This experiment was conducted to test the effectiveness of the common over the counter pain reliever Tylenol. According to previous research on Tylenol this experiment should resemble the control. When observing this data it is hard to distinguish between the control and this experiment. The only observational difference was the slight reduction in inflammation towards the end of the observation period. This slight reduction was expected yet could have occurred due to unproportional injections of NACL, and or differences in natural healing mechanisms of the test subjects.  \*0min: eyes are bulged and breathing is fast and labored  \*2min: subject is sniffing paw and licking in a curious manner  \*4min: paw is balled into fist as much as possible, paw being held above shoulder  \*6min: little bleeding, no movement of head or lower body  \*8min: subject is now on three legs and moving about, paw is still very inflamed and bleeding has stopped  \*10min: subject has settled down and has tested injured paw but now is holding paw just above shoulders  \*12min: eyes continue to be bulged and breathing has slowed to a more rhythmic normal pace  \*22min: subject will not respond to stimulation  \*29min: little movement of head and more licking and care of injured paw  \*37min: upon close examination of injured paw inflammation seems to have receded slightly  \*45min: paw in normal color and it is very noticeable that anti-inflammatory agents have worked  \*60min: end observations, physical condition of paw has changed slightly. Inflammation has receded and paw is normal color instead of a bright red, eyes are still bulged and breathing has returned to normal  Pre injection observations:  Subject is very calm and responds well to being picked up and handled. Breathing is rhythmic and slow. Medication seems to not be effecting physical reactions. Eyes are open and relaxed.  Ibuprofen  This experiment was intended to test the effectiveness of a common painkiller and anti-inflammatory: ibuprofen. The overall goal of this scientific research was to determine the most effective drug in "solving" the problem of pain and injury. Ibuprofen was chosen due to its extreme anti-inflammatory properties and the relatively high analgesic effects.  \*0min: subject holds paw in air away from body, fast non-rhythmic breathing, eyes are bulged, paw is very inflamed  \*2min: subject is now nursing paw by licking bottom side (side of needle entry)  \*4min: quick and jagged breathing, subject continues to nurse injured paw  \*6min: paw is tucked under chest and topside of paw is resting on the ground  \*8min: no change  \*10min: subject responds to noise stimuli by moving head, eyes are still bulged and subject has remained stationary  \*20min: no change and no noticeable decrees in inflammation  \*30min: no change, no movement, and no change in inflammation  \*40min: breathing has slowed to a normal pace, subject is now moving on three feet  \*47min: inflammation of injured paw has receded or never swelled as large as the others from the beginning; either way swelling is lower  \*50min: eyes are still bulged, breathing has speed up a little  \*60min: end observation, swelling is very low and color of paw is normal  Pre injection observations:  Subject is calm yet squirms when picked up, eyes are normal and breathing is also normal  Vicodin  This is the final and most impressive experiment. Vicodin was included as to give a prospective on the relative difference in pain killing efficiency of the drugs. The expiation of this experiment was that vicodin would almost completely null any pain yet would inhibit the initial healing of the irritated tissue. All the exceptions came true in this experiment and this was truly the best simply because this painkiller does work so well.  \*0min: licking and nursing of paw  \*2min: paw is very inflamed, movement is slow, breathing is unnoticeable, and paw is touching ground  \*4min: breathing is at normal pace, eyes are not bulged  \*6min: subject is cleaning and tending injured paw, injured paw is being used to clean head and chest  \*8min: subject is moving, sniffing air  \*10min: after adjustment of bag for camera, breathing has speed up a little  \*20min: breathing has returned to normal, much movement  \*40min: subject ha been stationary for the past 20 min, subject may be sleeping  \*42min: subject began scratching at bag, when I let subject out of bag subject began to move very quickly on all 4 feet with utter disregard of injured paw  \*45min: subject placed in bag in order to prevent any further injury, subject is scratching and widening air holes in bag  \*50min: subject continues to move about in observation bag  \*60mn: end observations, swelling of paw is great and color is bright red, breathing is normal and subject did not settle down until placed in its cage  Pre injection observations:  Subject is very calm and if not disturbed is sleeping (this effect may be due to the drug). Breathing is hard to observe yet is rhythmic and slow. |
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*This Web Site is Best viewed with 256 or more colors.*

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