



NOTICE

This publication is produced and maintained by our friends at the Bi-State Wildlife Hotline, Inc., which granted Animal Help Now permission to distribute it. **Please follow the instructions herein carefully to alleviate any potential safety concerns.**

This document is normally included in a package that contains the drug Ivermectin and syringes.

Ivermectin is available for purchase by the public at many farm supply or “feed” stores.

This document is current as of October 2015. Animal Help Now cannot guarantee that the Bi-State Wildlife Hotline has not published a more recent version.

Our gratitude to the hotline for sharing with us this indispensable document and for all of its good work on behalf of our animal friends.

For more information on the Bi-State Wildlife Hotline, see www.wildlifehotline.com.

Disclaimer: Animal Help Now encourages you to consult local and state laws to ensure legality in implementing this treatment protocol.



Bi-State Wildlife Hotline, Inc.

1-855-WILD-HELP

www.wildlifehotline.com

Thank you for enrolling in our Mange by Mail Program

We're going to help you save a life today – REALLY!

Enclosed you will find syringes and a vial of diluted Ivermectin. **Each vial has enough medication to treat a 20-40lb coyote or fox 5 times.** Shake well before using. Product can be stored at room temperature in the bottle provided. This batch expires 12/2016. Please dispose of vial at that time.

Warning!! *You must be capable of predicting the movements of the sick animal with reasonable accuracy before using medicated bait. It is important that the bait is entirely eaten by the intended target species – the coyote or fox. PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT PETS DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO THE BAIT STATION! Some breeds of dog are extremely sensitive to Ivermectin and it can be toxic to them. These breeds include Collies, Australian Shepherds, Sheepdogs, and Shelties. Learn more about this sensitivity and have your pet tested for it at Washington State University's Veterinary Clinical Pharmacology Lab at <http://www.vetmed.wsu.edu/>. Also, as with all medications, please keep away from children and other pets. More warnings and info on Ivermectin included later in this packet.*



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Instructions

1. Observe the fox/coyote to take note of where he/she prefers to lie down or den on a reliable, regular basis. Also note the time of day when you usually see them.
2. Shake the vial of Ivermectin vigorously before use. It has a tendency to 'settle'.
3. Use syringe to draw up medication. (Please see "How to Read a Syringe" attachment for help.) Every 5lb of weight on the animal needs .1 ml of med. For instance, red foxes are usually between 12-20lb. Many times the mange has made them skinny, and they might be on the lower end of that range. If we're treating a 40lb adult coyote, he would get .8ml.

Weight	Dose
5lb	.1ml
10lb	.2ml
15lb (typical juvenile fox)	.3ml
20lb (typical adult red fox)	.4ml
25lb	.5ml
30lb	.6ml
35lb	.7ml
40lb (adult coyote weight)	.8ml
45lb and above	Please call us. This may not be a coyote.
*The abbreviations ml and cc are one and the same. If syringe says cc, that is exactly the same as ml.	

4. After finding the correct dose, it's time to inject it into food that the fox or coyote will be willing to eat. Ivermectin tastes horribly bitter. Thankfully, both species are



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great about swallowing their food and not really savoring it. Still – try to hide the meds in the following foods, in order of preference and success rates:

- Raw, ground turkey or chicken, rolled into golf ball sized chunks.
- Canned dog food.
- Raw chicken, bone in.
- Raw ham hock, beef or pork.

You will probably have to inject the medication in multiple spots a little at a time to get it all in there, but that's okay. It's also perfectly fine to inject it into multiple pieces of food for one dose, as long as you are reasonable sure that the animal will eat ALL of the food you're putting out.

5. When done injecting, please dispose of the syringe. Place the cap back on the needle end, and put used syringe in the next heavy plastic bottle you throw away. Laundry detergent bottles work well, orange juice jugs, energy drinks, or pancake syrup, anything that is not easily penetrated with a needle. Throw out in your regular trash.
6. Place the medicated food on the ground at the site where you most reliably see the animal. Do this an hour or so before you normally see him/her in that area.
7. Try to watch from afar to take note of whether or not the fox/coyote finds and eats the bait. If he/she does not, and something else eats it repeat the process and try again.
8. Store medication is a cool, dark place away from extreme heat and extreme cold. No refrigeration needed.
9. If you happen to see THIS coyote or fox again in 14 days or so, please redose him/her with the same dose first given. We try to give the secondary dose two weeks later, but it is not always possible. One dose is immensely helpful, even when the second one is missed.

Mange is a miserable condition that is caused by skin mites that burrow under the skin. The body's immune system reacts violently to this burrowing, causing itching, swelling, hair loss, bleeding, and fever. Afflicted animals cannot sleep restfully and start to become less and less able to effectively hunt for food. They start to lose weight drastically, become lethargic from the lack of food and the constant scratching. Their days are spent lying out in the sun, which normally they would not do, just to get warm because the undercoat of hair they normally have is completely gone. Behavior changes in these normally shy carnivores shifts drastically as well. They begin to frequent areas that are much more populated, raid trash cans, beg for handouts, have less energy to run away from people, etc. Eventually if not



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treated, the fox/coyote would starve to death. This process can take months to run its course.

We would love to treat mange cases by capturing the animal afflicted and treating them in house at one of our rehab centers. However, we have learned over the years that trapping a coyote or fox is nearly impossible. It can take months to do so and the mange could kill them by that time. We simply do not have the manpower or resources to send traps out across two states to attempt to solve the problem this way. Instead, we use the bait method. This program has been used successfully in the UK for 15 years without incident and has proven extremely effective.

After treatment, you will see a drastic change in behavior in 7-10 days. In most cases the animal will move away from people in this time frame, as soon as they are able to hunt for themselves again. It will take longer for the hair growth and skin clearing. Some coyotes/foxes grow their hair back in 4-6 weeks, and others take 12+ weeks to look normal again. The majority of the time you will not SEE the coyote/fox after 7-10 days, making it hard to tell if the treatment worked. This is because as the fox/coyote begins to feel better, he returns to his more wooded environment. He was only hanging out near people because he was ill. Now that he feels better, he will want to be back in the woods hunting prey as he was designed to do. If you happen to have a coyote/fox that you can re-dose in 14 days, please do so. Technically Ivermectin is supposed to be administered in two doses- one now, and one in 14 days. Frequently in this program, it is impossible to administer the second dose because the animal is no longer visible. However, if you think that you can get him the second dose, please do so.

Under the advice of our team of veterinarians, we use the broad-spectrum antiparasitic drug Ivermectin at a dose of 300 µg/kg to treat wild canids with sarcoptic mange. Outside of a special warning for certain breeds of dogs, Ivermectin is considered extremely safe and has been used worldwide since 1981 when first developed. These breeds include Collies, Australian Shepherds, Sheepdogs, and Shelties. Farmers across the globe POUR copious amounts of this same medication onto their cattle and other livestock every season, with no known reports of soil damage or environmental impact. It is the same medication present in Heartguard Heartworm Prevention, Iverhart for Dogs, and many other flea, tick, and worming veterinary products. There have been no reported issues with public health. In fact, it is on the World Health Organization's List of Essential Medicines, a list of the most important medication needed in a basic health system. Because we are suggesting you use meat products or can dog food for bait, it would be extremely unlikely that a rabbit or



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squirrel would accidentally eat the bait, and larger wildlife species will tolerate the medication just as well as the coyote or fox. (In fact a raccoon, skunk, or other wildlife would benefit from the dose in most cases. It would kill all of fleas, ticks, and intestinal worms that a passerby may have.)

Thank you for helping the wildlife stay wild another day! We sincerely ask that if you have not already, to please visit us online at wildlifeline.com to make a donation to cover the cost of this program. We receive no state or federal funding and provide this service out of our own pockets. We are a not for profit organization and donations are fully tax deductible. You may also mail donations to 1137 Fenton Park Dr. Fenton, MO 63026 if you would rather. Checks should be made out to Bi-State Wildlife Hotline. We sincerely hope that you are satisfied with the service that we have provided today, which should make it easy to contribute any small amount to our cause. If you have any further questions or concerns, please call us at 1-855-945-3435. Thank you again, and please feel free to contact us anytime you have any other wildlife concerns.

Remember – be proud of yourself. You HAVE saved a life today (with a little help from the Bi-State Wildlife Hotline!).

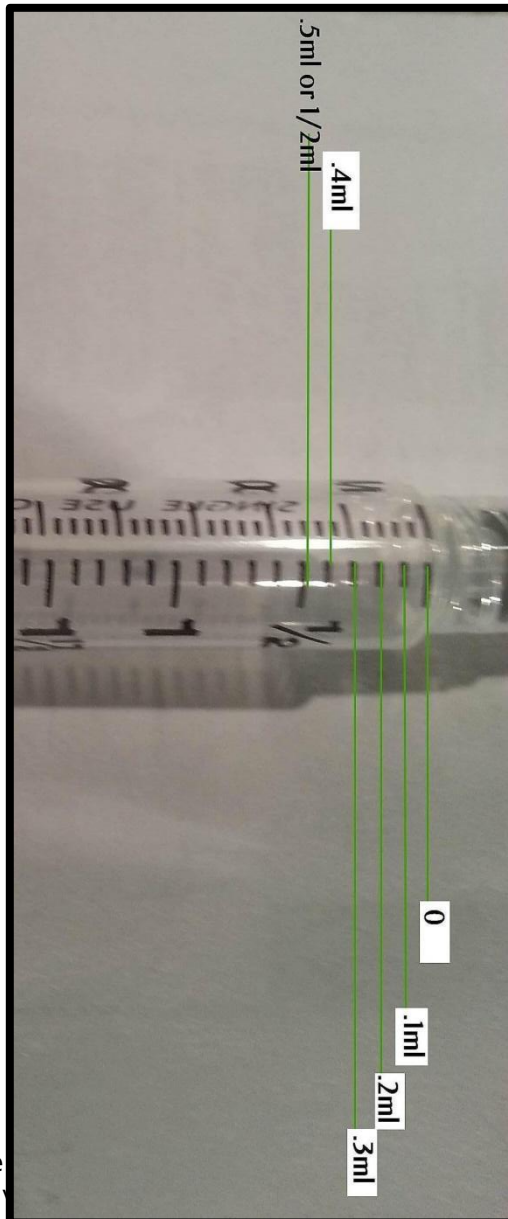


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How to Read a Syringe



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