



**Matériels, équipements et environnement
du chien de recherche de personnes ensevelies ou égarées :
éléments d'actualités**

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Brigade de Sapeurs-Pompiers de Paris**

Mise à jour CYN3 Décembre 2006



**Première mise en place d'un suivi vétérinaire
centralisé et long termiste
de chiens ayant participé à
une intervention de grande ampleur**

Mise à jour CYN3 Décembre 2006

Attentat du World Trade Center Equipes cynotechniques

Cynthia, JAVMA sept 2004

Enquête conduite sur 97 des 212 chiens déployés

- 15 morts en 3 ans dont 8 cancers (normalité)
- Atteinte hépatique de tous les chiens durant un an (bilirubine ↑, phosphatases alcalines ↑, ↔ toxiques)
- Effets stress important
- Notion de sentinelle sanitaire pour sauveteurs humains
- Dominants pathologiques durant l'intervention :
 - Syndrome Stress Diarrhée Déshydratation
 - Atteinte des coussinets (bottines +)
 - Plaies, Abrasions
 - Poussières oculaires, pulmonaires
 - Traumatologie (bottines -)



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Special Commentary

Journal of Veterinary Emergency and Critical Care 12(1) 2002, pp 33-42

Field treatment of search dogs: lessons learned from the World Trade Center disaster

Cynthia M. Otto, DVM, PhD, D ACVECC; Marc A. Franz, DVM; Barry Kellogg, VMD; Rick Lewis, DVM; Lisa Murphy, VMD and Gerald Lauber, Ed.D

Abstract

Objective: To provide a synthesis of information learned by the veterinary community during the care and treatment of search and rescue dogs in a large-scale urban disaster.

Summary: Disaster medicine requires several stages. The most important stage is the planning stage. To function effectively and safely in a disaster situation, a disaster response plan and prior training in disaster response are essential. The execution of a disaster plan requires coordination and communication with multiple agencies. Treatment of search and rescue dogs involves front line field care for life-threatening emergencies, a first aid station or MASH unit in close proximity to the disaster and/or base of operations for stabilization and general medical care, and local full service veterinary hospitals for specialty and extended care.

New or Unique information provided: This report is a summary of experiences gained in preparing for and implementing veterinary care in a major disaster. Medical conditions that affected search and rescue dogs and were treated by veterinary disaster responders at the World Trade Center are presented.

(J Vet Emerg Crit Care 2002; 12(1): 33-42)

Introduction

Disaster medicine has been a limited scope of veterinary medicine until recently. The focus has been predominantly on naturally occurring disasters, such as floods, earthquakes, fires and hurricanes. These types of disasters can have far reaching effects on humans and animals. The veterinary efforts in natural disasters have functioned primarily to address the needs of companion

From the Pennsylvania Task Force 1 Urban Search and Rescue Team and VMAT Team 2 (Cynthia Otto), Long Island Veterinary Medical Association, Disaster Planning (Marc Franz), Team Leader, Veterinary Medical Assistance Team 1 (Barry Kellogg), Team Leader, Veterinary Medical Assistance Team 2 (Rick Lewis), Veterinary Poison Information Specialist, ASPCA Poison Control Center and VMAT Team 2 (Lisa Murphy) and the Director, Suffolk County SPCA (Gerald Lauber).

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animals, livestock and wildlife adversely affected. Even in these types of disasters, a special group of dogs appear on the scene and are exposed to the risks involved in their job of search and rescue. The role of the search dogs gained headline news following the terrorist attacks on the Pentagon and World Trade Center. The importance of veterinary preparedness was also realized. The following information is a combination of experiences gained by members of the veterinary community who were actively involved in the medical care of the dogs at the World Trade Center (WTC). The number of veterinarians who volunteered their time, skills, and resources was immense. This reflects the observations and lessons learned from a group of those veterinarians and support agencies involved in the initial response. This article clearly is not the last word, but a starting point to improve our disaster preparedness and care of search dogs in disaster settings.

Disaster preparedness

Disasters are not planned events; however, a disaster plan is essential for functioning in a disaster situation.¹



Développement de bottines de protection adaptées au chien de recherche en décombres



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Apparition de matériels divers



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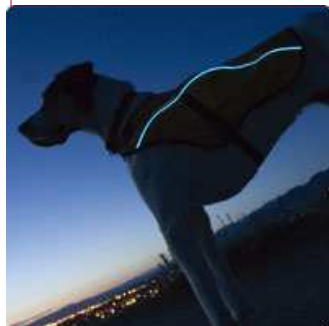
SAC DE COUCHAGE



FLASH-PROBE PORTATIF



MANTEAUX LUMINEUX



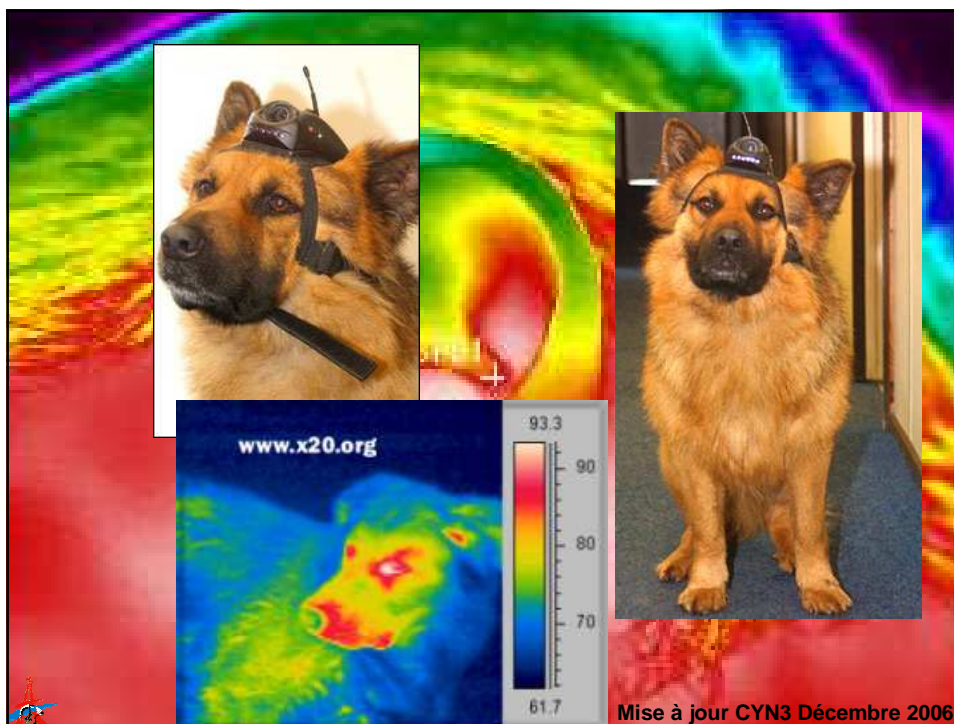
GILET RECHERCHE NOYES



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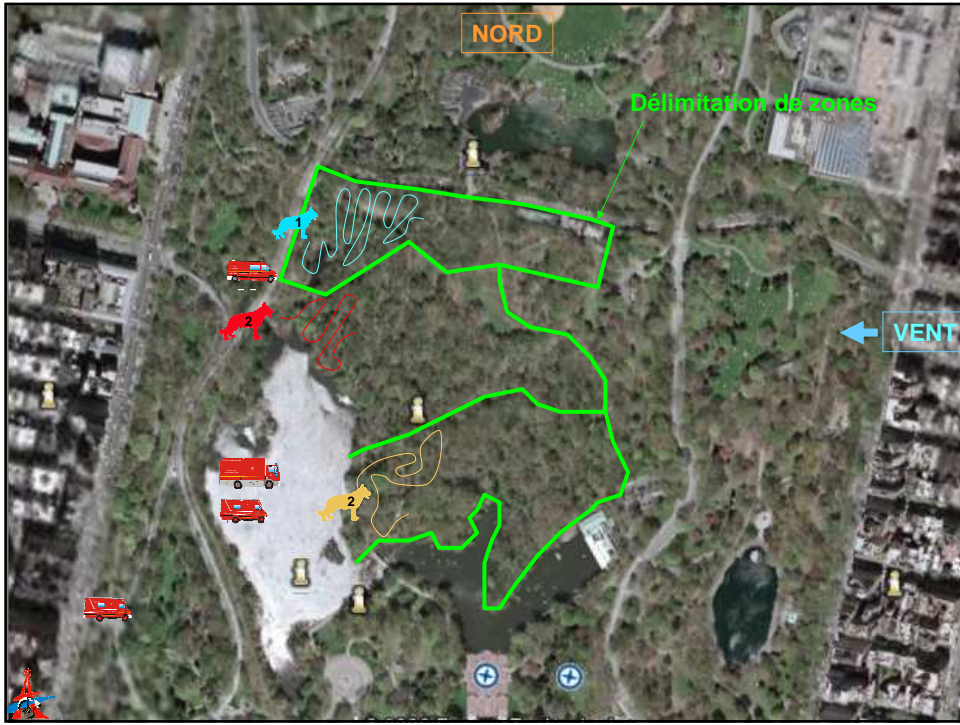
**Recherche de personne égarée :
positionnement GPS des chiens
et situation tactique**

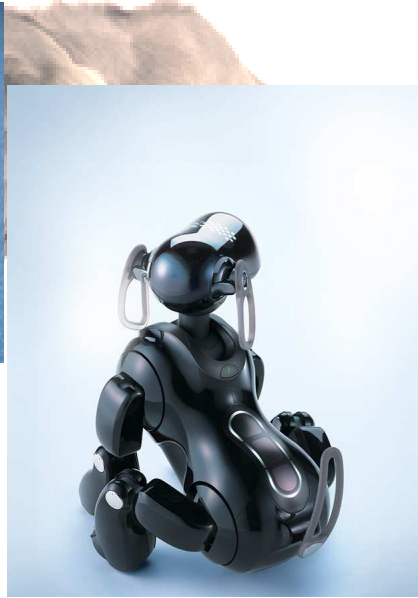
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**Suivi GPS des attelages de chiens de
traîneau de « la Grande Odysée »**

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