

SDAWC

Asilomar Conditions

11/12/2020

Version 7

“The effect of the Asilomar definitions is not to draw lines between animals who can and can’t be saved, but to put shelters on the same footing as their community: shelters that save all healthy and treatable dogs and cats in their care are meeting the standard of care typically provided in their own community. Shelters that go beyond this to save a portion of the “unhealthy & untreatable” are exceeding their community’s standard of care and thus setting an example of humane treatment. These shelters aren’t following their community – they’re leading them.”

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- *Puppies & Kittens under eight weeks that are physiologically normal in their growth for their age
- Abscess
- Abscess Rabbit /Exotic
- Abscesses in rabbits/small mammals
- ACL injuries - medically manageable
- ACL injuries - surgical
- ACL injuries - surgical/complicated
- Allergies: mild
- Allergies: Moderate
- Allergies: severe

Anaphylaxis
Anaplasmosis
Anemia- mild or transient
Anemia-severe
Asthma
Autoimmune diseases: Immune mediated thrombocytopenia (ITP), SLE systemic lupus erythematosus, (SLE), Polyarthritis, Myositis, Immune mediated hemolytic anemia
Bladder stones: medical
Bladder stones: surgical
Bladder stones: surgically recurring or emergent
Blindness
Cancer: not surgically resectable, malignant or locally invasive
Cancer: surgically resectable or benign
Cardiac Congenital Defects (like PDA, Tetralogy)
Cardiomyopathies: mild
Cardiomyopathies: moderate
Cardiomyopathies: severe
Cataracts
Cherry eye: need to discuss cosmetic vs functional/trauma
Chronic renal failure: mild to moderate
Chronic renal failure: severe (also called Acute on Chronic)
Chronic rhinitis/sinusitis
Coccidia
Coccidioidomycosis
Colitis: mild
Colitis: Moderate
Colitis: Severe or intractable
Coloboma
congestive heart failure
conjunctivitis
constipation
corneal ulceration
Cryptococcosis
cystitis (See Urinary Tract Infection)
Deafness
Declawed toenail re-growth removal
Demodectic Mange : juvenile, localized
Demodex Mange : generalized
Demodex Mange : generalized with pyoderma
Dental disease: mild moderate
Dental disease: severe
Dental disease: tooth fractures acute or chronic
Dental: fractured teeth / apical abscesses
Diabetes - Insipidus

Diabetes - Mellitus, insulin dependent
Diabetes - Mellitus, non-insulin dependent
Diabetes - Mellitus, uncontrolled/complicated
diarrhea - acute
diarrhea - chronic/intractable
Discoid Lupus Erythematosus (DLE)
Distemper Virus, Canine (CDV)
Distichiasis
Ear mites
Ectropion
Ehrlichia
Ehrlichia- severe, acute, debilitating
emaciation secondary to malnutrition
Entropion
Eosinophilic granuloma complex - recurring or unresponsive to treatment
Eosinophilic granuloma complex - responsive to treatment
Evisceration of organs
Eyelid agenesis
Facial fold induced conjunctivitis
Feline heartworm
FeLV
FIP
FIV
Flea infestation
Flea infestation severe in puppy or kitten
FLUTD: Feline lower urinary tract disease/chronic
FLUTD: Feline lower urinary tract disease/severe
Fractures: mild
Fractures: moderate
Fractures: severe or multiple
Fur mites and lice
Gastrointestinal foreign bodies: non-surgical
Gastrointestinal foreign bodies: surgical
Giardia
Gingivitis
Glaucoma
Haemobartonella (Hemoplasma Sp. Mycoplasma haemofelis)
Head trauma, medically manageable
Head Trauma, severe or non-responsive
heart murmur with symptoms of cardio-pulmonary disease
heart murmur without symptoms of cardio-pulmonary disease
heartworm infection, canine
heartworm infection, canine- advanced or severe
Heat Injury- severe

Heat injury-mild to moderate
hepatic lipidosis
Hernias - severe requiring surgical intervention
Hernias- mild, surgical or non-surgical
hyperadrenalcorticism, unregulated
Hyperadrenalcorticism/Cushing's Disease
hyperthyroidism (feline): controlled by medication
hyperthyroidism (feline): treated by radioiodine therapy (I131)
hyperthyroidism (feline): complicated or uncontrollable
Hypoadrenalcorticism/Addison's disease
Hypothyroidism
Immune MediatedDiseases
Incontinence, urinary: non-responsive
incontinence, urine or fecal: Medically responsive
Inflammatory bowel disease: mild or moderate
Inflammatory bowel disease: severe
Influenza, Canine
Injuries- mild
Injuries- multiple or severe
intestinal parasites
Intractable pain/suffering
Intussusceptions: mild to moderate
Intussusceptions: severe
KCS (dry eye): medical
KCS (dry eye): surgical
Kennel cough
keratitis
Kidney stones
Kidney stones with concurrent diseases
Limb disability
Limb disability- severe requiring surgery
Lumbosacral instability: mild/moderate
Lumbosacral instability: severe (Intractable pain/suffering)
Malocclusion in cats or dogs
Malocclusion in small mammals: mild/moderate
Malocclusion in small mammals: severe
Mastitis
Medial or lateral patella luxation
Medial or lateral patella luxation - complicated, severe
Metritis
MRSA
MRSA
Oral-Nasal Fistula (ONF)
Organ failure

Osteoarthritis: mild
Osteoarthritis: moderate
Osteoarthritis: Severe, debilitating (Intractable pain/suffering)
Osteochondritis dessicans
Otitis externa: Mild or moderate
Otitis externa: Severe
Otitis media
Otitis media- severe, surgical
Palate, lip defects: minor
Palate, lip defects: underage, severe defects, unable to be repaired
Pancreatitis
Panleucopenia: Mild/moderate symptoms
Panleucopenia: severe symptoms
Pannus
Parvovirus, Canine (CPV): mild or moderate symptoms
Parvovirus, Canine (CPV): Severe
Patellar luxation (medical or lateral) without surgery
Pectus excavatum of kittens
Periodontal disease
Pneumonia: mild/moderate
Pneumonia: severe
Pregnancy
Proptosis
Pyelonephritis
Pyodermas
Pyodermas with severe secondary changes often associated with allergies
Pyometra
Recurring or unresponsive constipation or Obstipation
Retained deciduous teeth
Ringworm
Ringworm: unresponsive to treatment
Sarcoptic Mange
Seizures: frequent, severe or uncontrolled with medication
Seizures: mild or moderate, controlled with medication
Severe feline URI with secondary rhinosinusitis
Snuffles
Spinal cord injury or dysfunction: medical
spinal cord injury or dysfunction: surgical or non-responsive
Stomatitis, feline lymphocytic/plasmacytic: mild/moderate
Stomatitis, feline lymphocytic/plasmacytic: severe
Stomatitis: severe
Stomatitis: juvenile
Stomatitis: mild
Symblephron/shynechia

Systemic Lupus erythematosus
Transmissible Venereal Tumor (TVT) in Dogs
Trauma
Tritrichomonas fetus
umbilical or inguinal hernias which can be surgically repaired
URI, Feline: mild to moderate
URI, Feline: severe
Urinary tract infection
Urinary tract obstruction
Valvular insufficiency
vomiting
Wounds (acute, chronic, requires surgery or can heal by secondary intention)
Zoonotic disease with significant risk

Category	Species	Condition/ Diagnosis	Abbr ev.	Description	SDAWC	DAS
Combination	all	Combination of med/beh - Severe		<p>Combined Conditions: Animals that have a combination of medical and/or behavioral conditions that are incompatible.</p> <p>Medical as the primary concerns where an animal has multiple medical conditions and/or a medical concern, but the behavior precludes treatment of the same or causes Quality of Life concerns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example 1: A dog with multiple medical conditions in which treating one causes exacerbation of the other. • Example 2: A cat with several medical conditions that may individually be treatable, but treatment of all of the conditions would cause undue stress or Quality of Life concerns. <p>Behavior as the primary concern but there may also be one or more medical conditions that require ongoing treatment, or where behavior conditions may compound one another when combined so that overall the animal is UU. Combined conditions generally compromise quality of life concerns for the animal and may present a significant safety risk to other animals and/or humans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example 1: A cat with diabetes requiring lifelong ongoing medical treatment on daily basis, who is significantly restraint sensitive and cannot be safely handled to provide daily treatments. 	UU	

- Example 2: A dog with high levels of aggression towards other dogs, who also displays uncontrolled escape behaviors, which allows access to other dogs in the area and therefore presents a safety risk to other dogs in the area.

Behavior	Canine	Arousal / Impulsivity - TM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dilated pupils • Excessive/heavy panting and/or excessive/heavy salivation • Raised hackles • Excessive/heavy vocalization to include whining, barking, howling, growling, etc. • Vocalization is generally intermittent (not constant) and dog can generally be distracted or settles on its own • Takes more time than most dogs to calm down. • Dog shows difficulty in controlling body movements but can be distracted (although this may be difficult) when jumping, pulling on leash, tugging leash/clothing, etc. • Mouthing, without applying significant pressure or causing injury. • Dog is reactive to stimuli (people, other dogs, etc.) at kennel front, but generally shows ability to calm when stimulus is removed • Reactivity is limited to specific, identifiable stimuli 	TM
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Behavior	Canine	Arousal / Impulsivity - UU	Arou /Imp -S	<p>May include any or all of the above plus some or all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-stop vocalization to include whining, barking, howling, growling, etc. • Dog generally cannot be distracted/does not settle on its own • Dog displays jumping, pulling, tugging, or mouthing behaviors that cause injury/harm • Dog shows high arousal behaviors in kennel to include spinning, repetitive leaping/jumping, etc. • Dog is forward and makes contact (body/teeth/muzzle) to kennel front. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mouthing, with significant pressure and/or causing injury • Dog is reactive to stimuli (people, other dogs, etc.) at kennel front, and shows extreme difficulty in calming even when stimulus is removed • Behavior is generalized to multiple stimuli (people, other dogs, etc.) and triggers are not easily identified • Unsafe to enter or remove animal from kennel due to threat of injury or risk to handler due to arousal level • When undesired behaviors are discouraged, dog is persistent and escalates in the behavior • When aroused by a stimulus (another dog, a person, etc.) may redirect onto handler or other nearby animal or individual, different from the one that triggered the behavior” 	UU
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Behavior	Canine	Barrier Reactivity / Kennel Presentatio n - TM	KP TM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triggers are known and easily identified • Triggers are easily avoided by the general public / in a home setting • Body becomes still and/or rigid, may freeze, may be low to the ground, tail tucked • Lip licks, gives "whale eye" • May lunge or charge forward, but does not make contact with people or other dogs, may make contact with kennel front • Barking, growling • May bare teeth, lip curl, snarl • "Muzzle punch" that does not cause injury • Air snapping, without making contact • Mouth or snap that makes contact but does not cause injury • Moves away / avoids • Behavior may be noted in kennel, on leash, or through any other barrier (fence, window, etc.) • May be directed at people or other dogs passing by • Dog is reasonably distracted/refocused/calms reasonably easily, especially when trigger is at a distance • Behavior generally improves with behavioral intervention • Reactivity is generally minimal when barrier is removed • Dog may be fearful, but does not show aggression. • Staff and volunteers are able to safely remove dog from kennel - may require treats or other distractions • Dog may be fearful and aroused, but does not show aggression. 	TM

- Dog's behavior may show improvement with housing modification such as different kennel area or view-blocking barrier on kennel front.
- Dog may show inconsistent behavior towards different people or dogs; will often have a history of being appropriate with some people and select dogs.

Behavior	Canine	Barrier Reactivity / Kennel Presentation - UU	KP UU	<p>May include any or all of the above plus some or all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog shows barking, lunging, growling, snarling, lip curling, shows teeth, whale eye, freezes • Behaviors are intense and dog is very difficult to distract, does not calm even with treats • Behavior continues even when barrier is removed • Unable to safely leash to remove from kennel when in this state • Shows inconsistent behavior towards all or most people/other dogs; may show positive behavior only with known people • Dog may present redirected bite risk to humans when in this state • Behavior generally does not improve or becomes worse while in shelter care. <p>• Dog's behavior does not improve even with modified housing arrangement or visual barriers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog cannot be removed from kennel safely, even with treats or other distractions 	UU
Behavior	Canine	Dangerous Dogs	Dangerous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to the jurisdiction guidelines, appropriate county code, or law • Dogs determined to be dangerous in accordance with state or local law 	UU

Behavior	Canine	Destructive ness - TM	Dest ruct- M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inappropriate digging, chewing, etc. • Most often associated with boredom, minor stress, hunger, frustration, puppyhood or adolescent age 	TM
Behavior	Canine	Destructive ness - UU	Dest ruct- UU	<p>May include any or all of the above plus some or all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More intense destructive behavior including damage to windows, doors, walls, fences, etc. • Dog self-injures during destructive episodes • Dog requires medication to control the behavior • May still be associated with above causes, however may indicate extreme generalized anxiety and/or separation anxiety 	UU
Behavior	Canine	Dog Directed Aggression - UU	Dog Agg- UU	<p>May include any or all of the above plus some or all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triggers for behavioral response are not able to be avoided or managed with a reasonable amount of effort by the general public / in a home setting • Dog cannot be refocused/distracted away from other dogs with a reasonable amount of effort; the dog is highly unmanageable by the general public • Dog does seek out other dogs • Dog may not show any warning signs of aggression prior to an incident • If dog makes contact with another dog, damage caused may be significant (repeated bites, shaking, holding on) and requires medical care • Dog must be muzzled to prevent injury to other dogs • Likelihood of significant injury or death of another dog is high • Dog has history of causing significant injury to or killing another dog 	UU

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dogs that that display barrier/leash or other stimulus-triggered reactivity when no barrier or stimulus is present • These dogs are not only reactive, but will harm (or bite) the trigger if allowed to approach or if they get past the barrier (leash gets dropped, dog escapes kennel, jumps fence, etc.) • May redirect onto human handler(s) when reacting to stimulus 		
<p>Behavior</p>	<p>Canine</p>	<p>Dog Directed Aggression - TM</p>	<p>Dog Agg-TM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triggers for behavioral response are easily avoided by the general public / in a home setting • Dog does not seek out other dogs • Dog may be able to interact appropriately with some select dogs • Body when seeing another dog may include still/rigid/forward body, stiff tail, forward stance, intent stare, may pull or lunge towards other dogs • May growl or bark at other dogs. • May avoid contact with other dogs • Triggers for behavioral response may be avoided or managed with a reasonable amount of effort by the general public / in a home setting • Dog is of size and temperament to be managed with a reasonable amount of effort by the general public • Dog may be refocused/distracted away from other dogs with a reasonable amount of effort • Dog may show teeth or snarl at other dogs • Dog may snap or nip at other dogs • If dog makes contact with another dog, medical care is generally not required • If dog makes contact with another dog, <u>dog does not hold on or shake;</u> 	<p>TM</p>

				<p>contact is generally singular, not multiple</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog may avoid other dogs • Dog does not redirect onto humans. 	
Behavior	Canine	Escape Behaviors - TM	Escape TM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog has history of escape behaviors; behavior may have been successfully resolved in the home • Behavior is most likely associated with boredom, fear, desire to roam/explore, seeking social contact • Dog does not show these same behaviors in shelter care and is easily contained in shelter housing 	TM
Behavior	Canine	Escape Behaviors - UU	Escape TM	<p>May include any or all of the above plus some or all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog has history of escape behaviors to include multiple incidents; behavior may not have been resolved in the home • In addition to the above, escape behavior may also be associated with generalized anxiety, separation anxiety, or desire to access another animal with intent to harm • Dog shows same behaviors in shelter care / is not easily contained within shelter housing • Dog has history of or shows tendency to self-injure in escape efforts 	UU
Behavior	Canine	Fearful - TM	Canine Fear - TM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triggers are known and easily identified; triggers are easily avoided by the general public / in a home setting • Body may become still and/or rigid, may freeze, tail may be tucked, body low, ears back • Lip licks, gives "whale eye", paw raise • May lunge or charge forward, does not make contact • May give a guttural bark that sounds threatening, growl, bare teeth, lip curl, snarl 	TM

- Air snapping, without making contact
- Mouth or snap that makes contact but does not cause injury
- Moves away, retreats to back of kennel, hides behind or under items in kennel, avoids handling
- Trembles, whines
- Lack of appetite, but will eat when "tempted" with special items or with diet change
- Loose/watery stools, resolves with time
- May initially be unwilling to leave sleeping area to eliminate, but problem resolves with time/behavioral intervention
- May initially urinate and/or defecate when touched, but problem resolves with time/behavioral intervention (NOT submissive urination)
- Dog may have history of social behavior with humans - will generally begin to settle/calm within 14 days in shelter care
- Dog will generally be willing to take treats, if not immediately then after a settle-in period
- Avoids handling, attempts to flee/escape, scans windows and doors for escape routes
- Pants, drools, paces
- Behavior may improve when out of kennel or away from fear-inducing situations/stimuli
- Response is normally limited to specific people and/or stimuli
- Dog may improve when housed with another dog to help build confidence
- Prognosis is fair to good for habituation/generalization

• Dog can be safely removed from kennel, however may require an experienced handler, going slowly

Behavior	Canine	Fearful - UU	Canine Fear- UU	<p>May include any or all of the above plus some or all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vigorously avoids handling, whips away • Seeks to flee/escape, may self-injure in attempts to flee • Uncontrolled trembling, whining, panting, drooling • Refuses to leave sleeping area to eliminate, does not resolve with time/behavioral intervention • Urinates and/or defecates when touched, does not resolve with time/behavioral intervention • Dog may bite if touched or pushed beyond comfort level • Flattened body posture (frozen, catatonic, non-responsive) • Not eating at all, even when "tempted" or with diet change • Loose/watery stools, does not resolve with time • Prognosis is poor for habituation/generalization • Response is generalized to multiple people/stimuli • Dog will generally not take treats, even after settling-in period • Dog may or may not be able to be removed safely from kennel 	UU
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- Quality of life is considered very poor

Behavior	Canine	Feral - Canine	Canine Feral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dogs showing complete lack of socialization to humans, no known history of significant handling or socialization • Dogs with known history of roaming loose without known contact with humans • Feral dogs show consistent behaviors of extreme fear, resistance to human contact, desire to flee • May try to climb walls to escape human contact such as when trying to leash or touch • Will usually maintain eyes on humans at all times upon human approach • Will generally not vocalize - even when trying to flee will generally remain silent • Will not warm up to or attach to staff or volunteers, including daily caregivers. • Feral dogs may shut down completely in shelter care • Behavior does not improve with time • Quality of life for feral dogs in shelter care is considered extremely poor. 	UU
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Behavior	Canine	Handling Resistance / Restraint Sensitivity - TM	Canine Handling TM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triggers are known and easily identified • Triggers are easily avoided by the general public / in a home setting • Body may become still and/or rigid, or may freeze; may tremble • Body may be low to the ground, tail may be tucked • Shows behaviors such as lip licking, whale eye, ears back, avoids eye contact/turns face away, tucked tail, paw raise • Lunges or charges forward, without making contact • May give a guttural bark that sounds threatening, bare teeth, curl lip, growl, snarl • "Muzzle punch" that does not cause injury • Air snapping, without making contact • Mouth or snap that makes contact but does not cause injury • Avoids touch; moves away and/or tries to escape, scans surroundings for escape routes such as doors/windows • Struggles / whips away • Increased effort to avoid touch and/or to escape when restraint is necessary - push off with paws, alligator roll, etc. • Can complete handling as necessary, may require safety precaution such as towel wrap or muzzle • Does show generalized improvement with behavioral intervention 	TM

Behavior	Canine	Handling Resistance / Restraint Sensitivity - UU	Canine Handling UU	<p>May include any or all of the above plus some or all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Snaps or bites, with contact • Cannot complete handling as necessary, even with use of safety precautions • Attempts to handle/restrain present significant safety risk to staff/volunteers • Cannot handle safely for ongoing treatments for chronic medical conditions, even with behavioral intervention 	UU
Behavior	Canine	Human-Directed Aggression - UU	Agg-Sev	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Body becomes still and/or rigid, may freeze • Body may be low to the ground, may attempt to move away/avoid contact • Tail may be tucked • May lip lick, avert eyes, give "whale eye", or give direct eye contact/prolonged stare • Gives a guttural bark that sounds threatening • Growling • Baring teeth, curling lip to show teeth, snarling as precursor to offensive event, or that prevents safe handling • Triggers may or may not be known and/or easily identified • Triggers are NOT easily avoided by the general public / in a home setting • Lunging or charging forward, WITH contact • "Muzzle punch" with enough force to cause injury (bruising, scrapes, broken skin) • Bites that cause injury • Lack of any clear warning (freezing, growling, etc.) compounds severity of the aggression 	UU

Behavior	Canine	Kennel Stress - TM	Kstre ss- TM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive whining, barking, howling • Vocalization is intermittent and dog can be distracted or settles on its own • Trembling, whining, barking, howling • Light to moderate panting and/or salivation • Pacing • Behaviors are intermittent; dog does show ability to settle • Destroys items such as bedding in kennel, even when provided with other enrichments • Hiding in back of kennel or under items • Attempts to "door dash" or other mild attempts to escape kennel • Behaviors are only seen in kennel, and generally resolve when outside of kennel 	TM
Behavior	Canine	Kennel Neurosis - UU	KNe uro- UU	<p>May include any or all of the above plus some or all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dilated eyes • Non-stop whining, barking, howling, growling, etc. • Dog cannot be distracted/does not settle on its own • Excessive/heavy panting and/or salivation • Non-stop repetitive behaviors such as pacing, spinning, leaping/jumping, digging at kennel door • Behaviors that cause self-trauma from injury related to repetitive behaviors, attempts to escape, or self-mutilation • Behaviors that cause safety risk to staff <p>in attempts to remove from or return dog to kennel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-Kennel Housing is NOT readily available 	

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of Life is significantly compromised 	
Behavior	Canine	Predatory Behavior - TM	Pre d- TM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Behavior that is directed towards something the animal perceives as "prey" Behavior may be displayed towards other dogs, cats, small animals, etc. Dog may vocalize with barking and/or high-pitched whining ("keening") Shows stalking behaviors such as low body, intent stare, still body or creeping forward motion Dog may have history of chasing cats or small animals, but has not injured/caused harm Dog can be distracted/refocused 	TM
Behavior	Canine	Predatory Behavior - UU	Pre d- UU	<p>May include any or all of the above plus some or all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dog will follow through on predatory behavior sequence, to include injuring, killing, dissecting, consuming. Dog cannot be distracted/refocused Dog may redirect on a human if attempt is made to refocus/interfere Dog has history of significantly injuring and/or killing other animals perceived as prey Behaviors may be displayed towards humans - especially children - in addition to towards animals 	UU

Behavior	Canine	Reactivity - TM	Rea- ct- TM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barking, other vocalizations such as whining, growling • Dog is at kennel front, could be jumping and/or pushing off of kennel bars or walls • Reactivity is triggered by a specific stimulus or stimuli (person, another dog, etc), but vocalization and reactions cease when stimulus is no longer present • Can refocus away from stimulus, though treats or other distraction may be required • Staff/volunteers are able to enter kennel safely and remove/return dog to kennel • May reacting to stimuli through kennel door, fences, on leash, or through other barrier by barking, growling, lunging, pawing at the barrier, etc. however once barrier is removed, reactivity is minimized or ceases completely • Behavior generally stops on its own when barrier is removed and dog is allowed access to the triggering stimulus 	TM
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Behavior	Canine	Resource Guarding - TM	RG-TM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triggers may include food, food/water bowls (even when empty), treats, chews, toys, people, space, prime sleeping spots, other miscellaneous items (trash, found items, etc.) • Dog's body tenses/becomes still/freezes upon approach • May show whale eye, lip lift, growl, snarl • May "match" pressure if muzzle is pushed away from item • May increase eating speed, gulp the coveted item down if it is a food item • Dog may also avoid and attempt to move away with item - plays "keep away" with item • Item CAN be taken away or "traded out" for another item • Dog may whip away with item, be highly avoidant • Dog may snap, without making contact • Dog shows clear warning signs when guarding, and coveted items are known and identified 	TM
Behavior	Canine	Resource Guarding - UU	RG-UU	<p>May include any or all of the above plus some or all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog bites over item - may perform multiple bites in quick succession and/or hang on • Dog may or may not show clear warning signs • Coveted items may or may not be identified - multiple coveted items present multiple possible triggers • Severe food guarding may be triggered at a distance of several feet from the item; dog may lunge away from item 	UU

Behavior	Canine	Situational Anxiety - TM	Sep Anx- TM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Behaviors include intermittent whining, pacing, barking, howling, trembling, panting, drooling, excessive shedding- dog can be distracted, or settles down on its own Possible destruction of barriers and other objects Dog is generally successfully managed by crate training, providing additional enrichments, placing in a home where dog only infrequently must be left alone This type of anxiety may require medication to manage more significant cases; and will generally resolve with use of medication 	TM
Behavior	Canine	Separation Anxiety - UU	Sep Anx- UU	<p>May include any or all of the above plus some or all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Behaviors include constant or near-constant whining, pacing, barking, howling, trembling, excessive panting, excessive drooling, excessive shedding Dog cannot be distracted/does not settle on its own Dog displays exaggerated destruction of barriers and other objects, potentially including structural damage to home Dog may cause self-injury trying to escape through windows, doors, fences, and out of crates Dog is generally not successfully managed by crate training, providing additional enrichments, placing in a home where dog only infrequently must be left alone Dog may require medication to manage anxious behavior; in truly unhealthy cases dog will often not respond well/behavior will not resolve with use of medication. 	UU

Behavior	Feline	Fearful - TM	Feline Fear TM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retreats to back of kennel • Trembles, tucks legs and tail into or under body • Low body (slinking body), ears to sides, eyes dilated • May hiss or growl but does not "back up" the growl with action • May swat, does not cause injury or harm in doing so • Hides behind or under items in kennel • Avoids handling, attempts to flee/escape, scans windows and doors for escape routes • Lack of appetite, but will eat when "tempted" with special items or with diet change • Loose/watery stools, resolves with time/behavioral intervention • May initially be unwilling to leave sleeping area to eliminate, but problem resolves with time/behavioral intervention • Behavior may improve when out of kennel or away from fear-inducing situations/stimuli • Response is normally limited to specific people and/or stimuli • May initially urinate and/or defecate when touched, but problem resolves with time/behavioral intervention • May have history of being safely handled/touched prior to entering shelter care or when first in shelter care • Prognosis is fair to good for habituation/generalization • Cat may have a history of social behavior with humans - will generally begin to settle/calm with time in shelter care • Cat can be safely removed from 	TM

kennel; may require an experienced handler, moving slowly; may require safety precaution such as a towel wrap

Behavior	Feline	Fearful - UU	Feline Fear UU	<p>May include any or all of the above plus some or all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vigorously avoids handling, may swat or scratch in attempt to get away • Seeks to flee/escape, may self-injure in attempts to flee • Cat may bite if touched or pushed beyond comfort level • Flattened body posture (frozen, catatonic, non-responsive) • Not eating at all, even when "tempted" or with diet change • Loose/watery stools, does not resolve with time • Prognosis is poor for habituation/generalization • Response is generalized to multiple people/stimuli • Refuses to leave sleeping area to eliminate, does not resolve with time/behavioral intervention • Urinates and/or defecates when touched, does not resolve with time/behavioral intervention • Cat will generally not take treats • Cat has likely sustained a lack of appropriate socialization to humans and is considered severely under socialized • Cat may or may not be able to be removed safely from kennel, even by experienced handlers • Quality of life is considered very poor 	UU
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Behavior	Feline	Feline Reactivity to other Felines - TM	Feline Reac t TM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cat becomes aroused and/or reactive when exposed to other cats. • Cat may hiss, growl, show pilo-erect fur, puffy tail, swishing or twitching tail, dilated eyes, ears to sides or pinned back • Cat may lunge or swat, does not cause damage or injury • Cat may be reasonably managed by modifying housing with cover on kennel front, removing ability to see other cats, providing additional housing space, housing away from other cats, etc. • Cat shows ability to calm over time and/or with modified housing arrangement • Cat does not redirect onto people 	TM
Behavior	Feline	Feline Reactivity to other Felines - UU	Feline Reac t UU	<p>May include any or all of the above plus some or all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cat swats, scratches, or bites, does cause injury • Cat redirects onto staff or volunteers when aroused; daily husbandry cannot be performed safely • Cat causes self-injury due to behaviors displayed when aroused (injures self-hitting kennel door, etc.) • Cat does not show ability to calm over time or with modified housing arrangement 	UU

Behavior	Feline	Feral - Feline	Feline Feral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cats showing complete lack of socialization to humans, no known history of handling or socialization • Will generally enter shelter care without owner identification of any kind, unless from hoarder situation (hoarder situations may also produce feral cats without any socialization despite history of living in or around a home) • Stray cats that enter shelter care with a collar should not be considered feral • Stray cats with tipped ear may generally be presumed to be feral • Stray cats with known history of living in an outdoor feral colony situation may generally be presumed to be feral, unless cat shows signs of friendliness/socialization quickly after intake • Feral cats show consistent behaviors of extreme fear, resistance to human contact, desire to flee • Feral cats may show escape / "climbing the walls" behavior, or may shut down completely in shelter care • Feral cats pose particular safety risk for shelter employees due to lack of any prior handling by humans • Quality of life for feral cats in shelter care is considered extremely poor. 	UU
Behavior	Feline	Handling Resistance / Restraint Sensitivity - TM	Feline Handling TM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoids touch; moves away and/or tries to escape, scans surroundings for escape routes such as doors/windows • Trembling and/or tense body • Shows behaviors such as dilated eyes, ears back, tucked tail, avoiding eye contact • Can complete handling as necessary 	TM

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Struggles / whips away • Increased effort to avoid touch and/or to escape when restraint is necessary • May hiss, growl, attempt to swat - either does not make contact or does not cause injury if makes contact • Can complete handling as necessary, may require safety precaution such as towel wrap • Triggers for behavioral responses are easily avoided by the general public / in a home setting • May show generalized improvement with behavioral intervention 	
Behavior	Feline	Handling Resistance / Restraint Sensitivity - UU	Handling -S	<p>May include any or all of the above plus some or all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swats, scratches or bites, with contact / causing injury • Cannot complete handling as necessary, even with use of safety precautions • Attempts to handle/restrain present significant safety risk to staff/volunteers • Triggers for behavioral responses are NOT easily avoided by the general public / in a home setting 	UU
Behavior	Feline	Litter Box Issues / Inappropriate Elimination - TM	InnEl im- TM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No known history of litter box challenges in the home , or history of incidents but the behavior was resolved in the home • Issues may have only been noted since entry to shelter , and have since been resolved • No underlying medical causes for the behavior are known; or have been resolved through treatment • There may be history of incidents in the home, but the behavior has not been observed since entry to the shelter • Behavior is expected to be 	TM

manageable in the home, possibly with some intervention /special care provided by adopter - management plan is expected to be specific and reasonable to implement in a home setting.

Behavior	Feline	Litter Box Issues / Inappropriate Elimination - UU	InnEl im- UU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Known history of litter box concerns in the home, with indeterminate or unknown cause • Continued incidents of inappropriate elimination in shelter care, without response to behavioral management, and/or indeterminate / unresolved cause • Inappropriate elimination is determined to be marking behavior, and has not resolved with behavioral intervention • There may or may not be a medical condition component; if present has not responded to treatment • Cat has been re-homed multiple times for same problem, without consistently identified triggers in the home(s) • Behavior is not expected to be manageable in the home, even with intervention /special care provided by adopter 	UU
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Behavior	Feline	Overstimulation - TM	Overstimulation - TM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacing, but cat can settle, though may be with difficulty • Vocalizations such as loud meowing, yowling, hissing • Twitching/swishing tail, moderately dilated eyes, ears may be to the sides • Ability to pet/stroke cat on certain parts of the body may be limited to a certain amount of repetitions – the number is reasonably consistent and predictable without wide variations • Cat's body language is easily readable; cat shows warning signs clearly understandable to the general public. • Some cases may be readable only by especially cat-savvy individuals • May be able to touch/pet certain areas of the cat with only a brief touch • Behavior that starts as normal play but turns into swatting, nipping, grabbing hands, etc. • Cat shows inhibition - any nips or swats do not cause injury 	TM
Behavior	Feline	Overstimulation - UU	Overstimulation - UU	<p>May include any or all of the above plus some or all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repetitive pacing, cat rarely if ever is seen to settle • Excessive vocalization such as hissing, yowling, growling • Lashing tail, dilated eyes, ears to the sides or pinned back • Inability to touch/pet the cat normally or safely beyond very brief touch or at all • Cat lacks ability to play normally and goes straight to swatting, nipping, grabbing hands, stalking feet, etc. • Cat shows poor inhibition and will use claws/teeth; likely to cause damage/injury 	UU

- Cat's body language is difficult to read, even by cat-savvy individuals and/or cat shows little to no warning signs prior to escalation of behavior
- behavior is not predictable and shows variability in duration that cat will tolerate petting or handling

Medical	All	*Puppies & Kittens under eight weeks that are physiologically normal in their growth for their age	P/K<8NT	Not thriving	UU
Medical	All	*Puppies & Kittens under eight weeks that are physiologically normal in their growth for their age	P/K<8T	Thriving	TM
Medical	c/f	Abscess	Abcess	A pocket of infection inside tissue. Typically surgically and medically managed. Abscessation can occur in organs (lung, liver) and is a more serious condition.	TR

Medical	Small Mammals	Abscess Rabbit /Exotic	Abcess Rabbit/Exot	Pocket of infection	UU	
Medical	Small mammals/exotics	Abscesses in rabbits/small mammals	Abcess-Rab	A bacterial disease in rabbits and some other small mammals causing swelling, redness, pain, and destruction of tissues. In contrast to abscess in dogs and cats, these are often difficult to treat to resolution, requiring aggressive surgical intervention and/or long term antibiotics without special administration techniques.	UU	3
Medical	c/f	ACL injuries - medically manageable	ACL-M	Instability of the stifle in which the animal can walk adequately and comfortably with the short or long term use of pain control and/or anti-inflammatory medications.	TM	

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Medical	c/f	ACL injuries - surgical	ACL-Sx	Instability of the stifle in which the animal requires surgical intervention to be able to walk adequately and comfortably with the short or long term use of pain control and/or anti-inflammatory medications. This typically carries a high likelihood that both stifles will be affected.	TM	4-Mar
Medical	All	ACL injuries - surgical/complicated	ACL-SX/Comp	Instability of both stifles and stifles that have complications post operatively such as failure to resolve the concern or secondary post-operative infections.	TM/UU	3-4
Medical	All	Allergies: mild	Allergy-M	Allergic reactions to food or environmental elements (such as insects or pollens) that are mild or intermittent and patient comfort is easily provided with bathing, intermittent medications, or restrictions. Vet visits are infrequent	TM	ML 1 2
Medical	All	Allergies: Moderate	Allergy-Mod	Allergic reactions to food or environmental elements (such as insects or pollens) that are moderate and either intermittent or constant and patient comfort is provided with diligent bathing, daily medications or special foods and restrictions. Vet visits for care are frequent	TM	ML 2 3

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Medical	All	Allergies: severe	Allrg y-Sev	Allergic reactions to food or environmental elements (such as insects or pollen) that are severe and either intermittent or constant that require diligent bathing, daily medication or special foods or restrictions AND additional interventions such as desensitization injections, immunomodulation, or management by a Veterinary Dermatologist.	UU	3 4
Medical	All	Anaphylaxis	Anaphylax	A severe and life threatening allergic reaction that requires emergency intervention and may need continued critical care.	TM/UU	3 4
Medical	All	Anaplasmosis	Anaplasmos	Two to three weeks after transmission of these bacteria from Ixodes tick, the animal can have vague signs of illness including anemia, low blood counts, fever, pale gums, lethargy, anorexia, joint swelling, and respiratory symptoms. Treatment is effective with medications and analgesics. Not zoonotic but humans can acquire the infection also by the bite of an infected tick. Dogs can be reservoirs of this infection.	TM	3 4
Medical	All	Anemia-mild or transient		Low red blood cell counts where the animal is able to self-recover with minimal supportive care and monitoring	TM	
Medical	All	Anemia-severe		Low red blood cell counts that are life threatening and carry a poor to grave prognosis without blood transfusions and intensive, ongoing care	UU	

Medical	feline	Asthma	Asthma	Feline asthma is a chronic, recurrent syndrome of excess mucus production, airway inflammation and respiratory distress necessitating emergency care. Chronic asthma may be treated with a combination of steroids- oral or inhaled- and possibly airway dilators.	TM/UU	2 3
Medical	All	Autoimmune diseases: Immune mediated thrombocytopenia (ITP), SLE systemic lupus erythematosus, (SLE), Polyarthritiss, Myositis, Immune mediated hemolytic anemia	AutoImm	Diseases that are caused by the body attacking its own tissues. The group of diseases listed here requires immunosuppressive medications to control the disease process. These medications often have side effects and predispose the animal to "catching" contagious diseases. Other, less severe or generalized autoimmune diseases are listed separately.	UU	Non RH
Medical	c/f	Bladder stones: medical	BladdStn M	Bladder stones that can be dissolved using medication and dietary regimes. Note: special/prescription diets are often mandated as lifelong therapy.	TM	3 4
Medical	c/f	Bladder stones: surgical	BladdStn Sx	Bladder stones that cannot be dissolved using medication and require surgery to remove.	TM	3 4

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Medical	c/f	Bladder stones: surgically recurring or emergent	Bladder stones: E	Bladder stones that require either repeated surgeries to remove as they recur throughout the animals lifetime OR bladder stones that create urinary tract obstructions and require emergency support and surgery to remove.	TM/UU	3 4 non RH if obstru cted
Medical	All	Blindness	Blind	Blind animals require additional care and management of their environment to keep them safe, typically including not moving furniture, avoiding falling or drowning hazards, monitoring them closely on walks and limiting interactions with other animals.	TM	
Medical	All	Cancer: not surgically resectable, malignant or locally invasive	Cancer: Malignant	Cancers that cannot be surgically removed, or if removed have a high chance of coming back or spreading. These require additional treatments to control such as chemotherapy or radiation therapy.	UU	Non RH
Medical	All	Cancer: surgically resectable or benign	Cancer: Benign	Cancers that can be surgically removed and have little chance of coming back or of spreading without the use of chemotherapy.	TM	3 4
Medical	All	Cardiac Congenital Defects (like PDA, Tetralogy)		severe developmental heart, vessel or valve defects with poor long term prognosis, risk for sudden death (PDA, Tetralogy)	UU	UU

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Medical	c/f	Cardiomyopathies: mild	Cardio-Mi	Cats and dogs with diseases of the heart muscle that tend to be progressive, but are currently experiencing a reasonable quality of life without medications.	TM	2
Medical	c/f	Cardiomyopathies: moderate	Cardio-Mod	Cats and dogs with diseases of the heart muscle that tend to be progressive, and require medication to maintain a reasonable quality of life.	TM	3
Medical	c/f	Cardiomyopathies: severe	Cardio-S	Cats and dogs with diseases of the heart muscle that are advanced and impacting quality of life. Medications and exercise restrictions are necessary for maintenance. These animals are at risk for thromboembolic disease (blood clots) that can lodge in lungs or large vessels causing respiratory distress and loss of use of legs, pain	UU	4
Medical	All	Cataracts	Cataracts	Thickening of the lenses in one or both eyes causing blindness. Can occur in any age animal	TM	
Medical	canine	Cherry eye: need to discuss cosmetic vs functional/trauma	Cherryeye	Inflammation and secondary exposure of the tear producing gland(s) in the eye. This is a condition that can be managed either surgically (preferred) or medically.	TM	3

Medical	c/f	chronic renal failure: mild to moderate	CRF- Mi	Chronic kidney insufficiency: various origins cause slow buildup of toxins in the blood Chronic mild to moderate renal failure: >50% loss of functioning kidney tissue. Often a continuum beginning sub clinically at mild that progresses to moderate, then severe. At this stage, periodic blood and urine testing, prescription diets, intermittent administration of SQ fluids to maintain hydration and electrolyte balance may be necessary.	TM	4
Medical	c/f	chronic renal failure: severe (also called Acute on Chronic)	CRF- S	Long standing loss of kidney function with sudden rapid complete decompensating leading to toxin build up, oral ulcerations, anorexia, severe dehydration, and death even with intensive, long term hospitalization and critical care.	UU	Non RH
Medical	feline	chronic rhinitis/sinusitis	Rhin /Sin- C	Inflammation of the membranes lining the nasal cavity and sinuses of the head. The causes are various and include tooth root abscesses, viruses, fungus, polyps, cancer, foreign bodies, bacteria and parasites. Over time, the membranes are destroyed and more susceptible to future infections. Patients often exhibit nasal discharge that is mucoid, purulent or bloody with sneezing, congestion, tearing of the eyes and conjunctivitis and open mouth breathing. Treatment and prognosis depend on the underlying cause.	TM/UU	3 4

Medical	c/f	Coccidia		Intestinal parasite of dogs and cats (cannot be transmitted to people) symptoms of vomiting and diarrhea may be seen and can be severe especially in puppies and kittens. Infection may self-resolve or require treatment. good prognosis	TM	
Medical	All	Coccidioidomycosis	Coccidioidi	This fungus is in our environment and is transmitted into the body of an animal or human through inhalation. The fungus spreads to the lungs and lymph nodes, and organs: eyes, bones, skin, reproductive, heart, spinal cord, brain, spleen, liver and kidneys. When disseminated throughout the body patients experience respiratory distress, heart failure, seizures, fever, blindness and pain. Long term antifungal therapy can be used in localized infections. Intensive supportive therapy and hospitalization is required when the infection is disseminated. Relapses can occur.	UU	
Medical	All	Colitis: mild	Colitis-M	Inflammation of the colon which results in mild discomfort, diarrhea, mucous or bloody stools, or weight loss. Medications and special diet are needed intermittently.	TM	2
Medical	All	Colitis: Moderate	Colitis-Mo	Inflammation of the colon which results in moderate discomfort, diarrhea, mucous or bloody stools, or weight loss. Medications and special diet are needed frequently or constantly.	TM	3

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Medical	All	Colitis: Severe or intractable	Coliti s-S	Inflammation of the colon which results in discomfort, severe or frequent diarrhea, mucous or bloody stools, or weight loss. Medications and special diet are needed constantly and may not control symptoms.	UU	4
Medical	C/f	Coloboma	Colo bom a	An uncommon birth defect of dogs and cats that commonly affects the iris (colored part of the eye) causing holes in the iris allowing excess light into the eyes, squinting and light sensitivity. Vision problems can occur with lens colobomas, retinal colobomas.	TM	
Medical	All	congestive heart failure	CHF	In dogs and cats, heart disease (from various causes) can progress to heart enlargement and failure. The heart muscle is unable to pump blood to the body and fluid backs up flooding the lungs causing suffocation of the animal. Fluid may also back up into the abdomen and symptoms can be more gradual in nature.	UU	Non RH
Medical	All	conjunctivi tis	Conj uncti	Inflammation of the conjunctiva or tissue surrounding the eye/inner eyelid. From various causes-infectious, allergic, foreign objects, irregularly growing eyelashes, dry eye, and cherry eye.	TM/TR	1 2
Medical	All	constipatio n	Cons tipat	Unusually hard stools that cannot easily pass causing discomfort, but is able to be corrected by supportive care (fluids support, enemas) or medications and is an intermittent problem.	TM/TR	1 2

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Medical	All	corneal ulceration	Corn Ulc	An acquired defect in the clear thin layer of tissue covering the surface of the eye. Typically resulting from injury, trauma, foreign objects, irregular eyelashes or dry eye. Can be mild and easily treated medically until resolution or severe, chronic and surgical treatment is indicated. If underlying issue is not corrected, they will recur. They are painful.	TR/TM	1 2
Medical	All	Cryptococcus	Cryptococ	Fungus living in the environment can colonize and cause either a localized or systemic infection with the fungal agent cryptococcus neoformans. Not directly contagious, not directly zoonotic in most circumstances (unless immunocompromized) but requires long term anti-fungal treatment, veterinary follow up and may spread systemically or never resolve even with therapy.	UU	Non RH
Medical	All	cystitis (See Urinary Tract Infection)	Cystitis	Inflammation of the bladder due to infection, or stress. Managed with a short course of medications Complicated bladder inflammation: underlying disease such as urinary incontinence, redundant vulvar folds, urinary stones, recurrent infections, kidney infections, neoplasia, metabolic or hormonal diseases (Cushing's) versus uncomplicated: simple bacterial infections or sterile inflammation (cats).	TR	1 2
Medical	All	Deafness	Deafness	Loss of hearing from birth or acquired. Animals that are deaf have a lifelong need for special housing, training and management considerations.	TM	1

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Medical	c/f	Declawed toenail re-growth removal	Declawed	Incomplete de-clawed digit/nail or regrowth of the removed claw abnormal regrowth of the claw after a cat has been surgically declawed. This can cause the animal discomfort or cause lameness. This is often surgically correctable.	TM	3
Medical	canine	Demodectic Mange : juvenile, localized	Demodex -L	Typically a non-contagious overgrowth of mites that causes small areas of patchy hair loss. May be self-resolving or may require medical treatment.	TR	2
Medical	canine	Demodex Mange : generalized	Demodex -G	A non-contagious overgrowth of mites that causes large areas of hair loss, inflammation and possibly itching of the skin. Requires long term medical therapy that can recur or never resolve.	TM	3
Medical	canine	Demodex Mange : generalized with pyoderma	Demodex -P	A non-contagious overgrowth of mites that causes large areas of hair loss complicated with severe skin infections. Requires long term medical therapy including medications and frequent bathing. May be a recurring or never resolve even with proper medical therapy and is indicative of underlying immune dysfunction.	UU	Non RH
Medical	c/f	Dental disease: mild moderate		Dental disease, general, graded 1-4. Does not include severe periodontal conditions with bone loss, pathological fractures	T	
Medical	All	Dental disease: severe		severe and painful periodontal conditions with bone loss, pathological fractures, requires invasive surgery or endodontic	UU	

Medical	c/f	Dental disease: tooth fractures acute or chronic		crown fractures, attrition, slab fractures, etc	TM	
Medical	c/f	Dental: fractured teeth / apical abscesses	Frac Teeth	In both of these situations, pain and discomfort result. Typically, oral surgery with extraction of the affected teeth is curative. Pain medications and or antibiotics may also be needed.	TR	3 4
Medical	c/f	Diabetes - Insipidus	DI	Central: deficiency of urine concentrating hormone from the brain as a result of causes such as trauma, hormonal, inflammatory, cancer or most commonly idiopathic). Nephrogenic: the kidneys are not able to respond to the hormone that enables them to concentrate the urine can be primary or familial (from birth) or acquired various causes including hormonal, liver, kidney failure, infections of the kidneys or uterus, electrolyte imbalances. Both types cause excessive water intake, dilute, excessive urine and possibly severe dehydration or death if water is withheld.	TM	1
Medical	c/f	Diabetes - Mellitus, insulin dependent	DM	Animals that have high blood sugar that is controlled by dietary management as well as by daily or twice daily insulin injections. These animals will require specific diets and insulin for life as well as frequent follow up vet care to monitor for related diseases.	TM	3

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Medical	c/f	Diabetes - Mellitus, non-insulin dependent	Diab Mell - NID	Animals that have high blood sugar that is controlled by dietary management alone. These animals will require specific diets for life as well as frequent follow up vet care to monitor for progression or related diseases. They are at high risk of progressing to insulin dependent diabetes mellitus.	TM	2
Medical	C/f	Diabetes - Mellitus, uncontrolled/complicated		Animals that have high blood sugar that cannot be controlled by diet and daily or twice daily insulin therapy. These animals typically have concurrent health conditions which interfere with the absorption/uptake of the insulin or they may have developed significant secondary diseases due to uncontrolled diabetes such as kidney or bladder infections, pancreatitis, or ketoacidosis (DKA).	UU	4
Medical	All	diarrhea - acute	Diarrhea - A	Soft to liquid stools from a variety of underlying causes.	TR	1
Medical	All	diarrhea - chronic/inttractable	Diarrhea - C	Soft to liquid stools from a variety of severe or chronic GI or non-GI disease resulting in inability to process or absorb nutrients properly.	UU	Non RH
Medical	canine	Discoid Lupus Erythematosus (DLE)	DLE	An autoimmune disease of dogs in which the body attacks its own tissue. This disease is localized to the nose and is often managed without systemic immunosuppression. Special housing considerations are needed, as exposure to sunlight makes this disease much worse.	TM	2 3

Medical	Canine	Distemper Virus, Canine (CDV)	CDV	A highly contagious disease that attacks many different organs, including the respiratory tract, the stomach and intestines, and the nervous system. The disease is challenging to manage and when the nervous system is involved most patients will die. Infected animals pose a high risk to other animals that they come into contact with, especially if those animals are old, young, or unvaccinated.	UU	Non RH
Medical	All	Distichiasis	Distichias	This is a condition where an animal has eyelashes that grow in abnormal places or orientations. The abnormal lashes rub on the cornea creating irritation, ulceration, or more severe injury to the eye. Surgical intervention is usually needed to cure this concern. Abnormal lashes may recur after treatment or new ones grow throughout life that requires treatment.	TM	2 4
Medical	All	Ear mites	Ear mites	A contagious parasitic mite infestation that affects the ears. May cause redness, itching, secondary infection, pain and discomfort. This condition is usually treated with topical and/or oral medications which are usually curative.	TR	1
Medical	canine	Ectropion	Ectropion	An outward sagging of the eyelids that may impair normal eyelid function which can lead to infections or other eye problems. This condition is often cured by surgery, although multiple surgeries may be need to each effected eye. Mild cases may be medically managed for predisposition to eye infections.	TR	1 2

Medical	canine	Ehrlichia	Ehrlichia	A bacterial disease spread by the bite of the R. sanguineus tick. The disease has three stages acute, subclinical and chronic. Bleeding abnormalities, ocular disease including inflammation, sudden blindness, neurologic symptoms, seizures, limb edema, swollen joints, large spleen and liver, fever, weight loss and lethargy. Can be fatal if untreated. Treatment includes supportive care, long term medical therapy and may never clear the infection. Not zoonotic but dogs are a reservoir for human infections.	T	3
Medical	canine	Ehrlichia-severe, acute, debilitating		Life threatening or diagnosed when at end-stage and patient is unable to recover even with care	UU	
Medical	All	emaciation secondary to malnutrition	Emaciation	Emaciation is overly thin body condition from lack of nutrition.	TR	2 3
Medical	Canine	Entropion	Entropion	An inward rolling of the eyelids that may impair normal eyelid function which can lead to infections or trauma to the cornea. This condition is often painful and can lead to permanent damage to the eye. It is typically cured by surgery, although multiple surgeries may be need to each effected eye.	TR	3

Medical	feline	Eosinophilic granuloma complex - recurring or unresponsive to treatment		Similar to severe allergies, eosinophilic granulomas that are recurring and unresponsive to treatment or require intensive home care or treatment by a veterinary dermatologist can cause discomfort and poor QOL and prognosis is poor		
Medical	feline	Eosinophilic granuloma complex - responsive to treatment	eos Gran	an inflammatory syndrome in cats where they develop raised, red thickened and often ulcerated skin or ocular lesions. Related to allergic conditions. Can cause the animal discomfort. Treatment may be intermittent for life.	TR	1 3
Medical	All	Evisceration of organs		Wounds or trauma resulting in tears in the body wall and protrusion or exposure of internal organs	UU	
Medical	feline	Eyelid agenesis	Eyegenesis	A birth defect in which the eyelid margins (and possibly other parts of the eye) do not form normally. As a result, fur can rub on the cornea resulting in pain, scarring and loss of vision. Surgical intervention is often curative although multiple treatments may be needed.	TM	3
Medical	All	Facial fold induced conjunctivitis	Conjunctivitis	Excess skin acts as an irritant to the tissues around the eyes. See conjunctivitis.	TR/TM	

Medical	Feline	Feline heartworm	Fel-HW	Cats are an atypical host to <i>Dirofilaria immitis</i> a worm transmitted by mosquitoes. Unlike dogs, cats have a small worm burden of 1-4 worms. Most common symptoms are vomiting, acute or chronic respiratory disease from the worms lodging in the lungs, neurologic disease, general nonspecific illness or sudden death. Adulticide therapy in cats carries extreme risk; therapies are aimed at clinical symptoms.	TR/TM	
Medical	Feline	FelV	FelV	A viral disease of cats that causes damage to the immune system, damages the bone marrow, and can lead to development of certain types of cancers. Progression of the disease is variable, but typically occurs over weeks to months. This disease is easily transferred from cat to cat by direct contact. There is no cure or effective treatment.	UU	Non RH
Medical	Feline	FIP	FIP	A complicated disease syndrome of cats that causes damage to internal organs. The clinical presentation of the disease is variable and it is not considered contagious (although feline corona virus, often implicated in this disease, is contagious). There is no cure or effective treatment. Affected individuals die of organ failure or chronic inflammation, usually over weeks to months once symptoms begin to show.	UU	Non RH

Medical	Feline	FIV	FIV-	A retrovirus that leads to slow impairment of the immune system. The presentation of this disease is variable, but many cats are diagnosed as an incidental finding. This disease is transmissible between cats under certain circumstances, primarily by cat bites. Cats without other health concerns may not require any special care. However cats that have other health problems may not be able to recover from them as well as normal cats. Special housing considerations such as indoor-only is often recommended.	TM	Non RH
Medical	All	Flea infestation	Fleas	Treated by topical or oral flea medications. May be the cause of additional disease in the animal, including anemia or allergies ranging from moderate to severe. Fleas also carry tapeworm larvae which infect dogs and cats after consumption of the flea during normal grooming.	TM	1
Medical	c/f	Flea infestation severe in puppy or kitten		In kittens, puppies - flea infestation can cause a life threatening anemia requiring blood transfusions (see Anemia-Severe)	TM	
Medical	Feline	FLUTD: Feline lower urinary tract disease/chronic	FLUT D-C	This is a syndrome in cats that results in chronic inflammation of the bladder (cystitis), bladder pain and sometimes inappropriate urination. The disease is chronic and there is no cure, symptoms are managed by diet and medications, typically with good success. (non-obstructive)	TM	2 3

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Medical	Feline	FLUTD: Feline lower urinary tract disease/se vere	FLUT D-S	This is a syndrome in cats that results in chronic inflammation of the bladder (cystitis), bladder pain and sometimes inappropriate urination. The disease chronic and there is no cure, symptoms are managed by diet and medications, typically with good success. However, in some cases the cat may not respond to medications or diet and may continue to have symptoms. Male cats may develop an obstruction of their urethra and not be able to urinate. This is a life-threatening condition that requires hospitalization and prompt emergency care – see also urinary tract obstruction.	UU	3 4
Medical	c/f	Fractures: mild	Fract - Mild	Injuries or breaks to a bone that can be managed with exercise restriction and/or bandaging. Loss of function is not expected. Rehabilitation is expected within weeks.	TR	2 3
Medical	c/f	Fractures: moderate	Frac- Mod	Injuries or breaks to a bone(s) that can be managed with surgery and/or bandaging and/or physical therapy. Loss of function of the limb or loss of the limb is possible. Healing or rehabilitation is expected within weeks.	TR	3 4
Medical	All	Fractures: severe or multiple	Frac- S	Injuries or breaks to multiple bones or limbs. Loss of function or loss of limb is possible. Extensive surgical intervention, physical therapy, or recovery time (months) is anticipated.	UU	Non RH
Medical	All	Fur mites and lice	Fur Mite s	Infestation of the fur with mites. Typically treatable with topical medication, dip, and/or bathing. Fur mites tend to be species specific so contagion is limited to the same or similar animals.	TR	1

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Medical	All	Gastrointes tinal foreign bodies: non- surgical	Gi FB- M	Ingested foreign material in the stomach or intestinal tract that is not causing pain or blockage. May be medically managed.	TR	1
Medical	All	Gastrointes tinal foreign bodies: surgical	GI FB - Sx	Ingested foreign material in the stomach or intestinal tract that is causing pain or blockage. Surgical removal of the foreign material and repair of any injury it may have caused to internal organs is needed. This is a life threatening emergency.	TR/UU	4
Medical	All	Giardia	Giar dia	Possible zoonotic disease from fecal-oral transmission of a protozoan parasite that causes diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal discomfort. Therapies exist but may not rid the animal completely of the parasite and do not protect the animal from reinfection.	TR	1
Medical	c/f	Gingivitis	Gingi vitis	Inflammation of the gums.	TR/TM	2 4
Medical	c/f	Glaucoma		Increased intraocular pressure in one or both eyes. Variety of causes. Most cases do not resolve and can result in blindness, severe pain until the eye is removed.		

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Medical	canine	Haemobartonella (Hemoplasma Sp. Mycoplasma haemofelis)	Hemobart	In dogs, a blood parasite M. haemocanis transmitted by the R. sanguineus tick that can cause immune mediated anemia treated with weeks of combinations of medications. These medications may treat the initial phase but the organism is thought to also develop a latent infection becoming a lifelong carrier. The disease can be life threatening if the dog is immune compromised or had a previous surgery to remove the spleen. These dogs may require blood transfusions and this disease can be fatal.	TM/UU	3 4
Medical	All	Head trauma, medically manageable			TM	
Medical	All	Head Trauma, severe or non-responsive			UU	
Medical	All	heart murmur with symptoms of cardio-pulmonary disease		Heart murmur with concurrent evidence of cardio-pulmonary disease or failure prognosis poor to grave	UU	
Medical	All	heart murmur without symptoms of cardio-pulmonary disease	Hrt Murm	Not a diagnosis: a descriptive term for a type of abnormal heart sounds that usually indicates abnormal flow in or near the heart. Without overt evidence of cardio-pulmonary disease or failure can carry a fair to guarded prognosis	TM	3 4

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Medical	Canine	heartworm infection, canine	C-HW	Parasitic worm that lives in heart - treatment is involved and requires diagnostic screening prior to treatment. Early stages have a fair to good prognosis with treatment.	TM	
Medical	Canine	heartworm infection, canine-advanced or severe	C-HW 3+	Advanced or severe heartworm infection can cause symptoms of heart failure and respiratory symptoms. Prognosis is guarded to poor even with appropriate treatment. Typically grade 3-4	UU	
Medical	all	Heat Injury-severe		Life threatening condition mainly in adult dogs where body temperature is markedly elevated causing organ damage and death even with intensive supportive care. Prognosis is poor to grave	UU	
Medical	All	Heat injury-mild to moderate		Elevated body temperature with risk of causing organ damage/failure without rapid intervention, hospitalization and continued care and monitoring. Prognosis is guarded	TM	
Medical	All	hepatic lipidosis	HL	Fatty build up in the liver to the point of compromising liver function. Considered a secondary condition to anything that can cause an animal to stop eating. Requires aggressive treatment to overcome (forced feeding, hospitalization, feeding tube placement). Prognosis can vary depending on severity and underlying condition.	UU	Non RH

Medical	c/f	Hernias - severe requiring surgical intervention		Herniation of abdominal contents (from birth or trauma) into the chest cavity or the sac around the heart can severely affect breathing, pumping ability of the heart. Herniation of abdominal contents (inguinal, diaphragmatic, perineal or other) that is severe or long standing can result in tissue death and dysfunction. Lack of surgical intervention would results in pain, suffering or significant loss of quality of life.	UU	
Medical	c/f	Hernias- mild, surgical or non-surgical		Herniation of fat through the body wall or abdominal contents (from birth or trauma) into the chest cavity or the sac around the heart, inguinal, diaphragmatic, perineal or other where surgical intervention is elective or preventative but the animal's comfort and function is not compromised.	TM	
Medical	canine	hyperadrenalcorticism, unregulated		Severe or decompensated Cushing's disease with or without concurrent other endocrine diseases making treatment complicated and with poor prognosis	UU	Non RH
Medical	canine	Hyperadrenalcorticism/Cushing's Disease	Cushings	This is a hormonal imbalance primarily of middle aged or geriatric dogs that results in skin and coat changes, bladder infections, immune system dysfunction, panting, pacing, and a pot-bellied appearance. Dogs with this condition often drink and urinate excessively. This disease is usually managed with lifelong medications and frequent vet visit with blood and urine testing.	TM	3 4

Medical	Feline	hyperthyroidism (feline): controlled by medication	Hypert4-M	A hormonal imbalance that is common in middle aged to older cats that causes many detrimental changes in the body, including weight loss with an increase in appetite, high blood pressure, heart disease, elevation in liver enzymes, complex kidney changes and negative behavioral changes. Medications (usually by mouth) are needed twice daily for life. The animal requires frequent vet visits and blood testing. This disease is often complicated due to the number of different organ systems affected by the hormone imbalance as well as by aging changes in the most commonly effected population.	TM	Non RH
Medical	Feline	hyperthyroidism (feline): treated by radioiodine therapy (I131)	HypT-131	A hormonal imbalance that is common in middle aged to older cats that causes many detrimental changes in the body, including weight loss with an increase in appetite, high blood pressure, heart disease, elevation in liver enzymes, complex kidney changes and negative behavioral changes. Treatment with radioiodine is considered curative in most patients and alleviates that need for daily medications but only certain animals are considered good candidates for treatment. Extensive diagnostic screening may be needed before considering this therapy. Routine geriatric vet visits are still recommended.	TM/TR	Non RH

Medical	Feline	hyperthyroidism (feline): complicated or uncontrollable	HypT - Unc on	A hormonal imbalance that is common in middle aged to older cats that causes many detrimental changes in the body, including weight loss with an increase in appetite, high blood pressure, heart disease, elevation in liver enzymes, complex kidney changes and negative behavioral changes. In this instance the animal either does not respond to nor has adverse reactions from the medications used to treat this disease. Alternatively, the animal may have complicating related diseases which makes it impractical to treat such as advanced heart disease, kidney dysfunction, behavioral challenges that preclude medicating the animal safely.	UU	Non RH
Medical	canine	Hypoadrenalcorticism /Addison's disease	Addi sons	A hormonal imbalance that results in the lack of production of stress hormones. Animals with this condition are prone to dehydration and life threatening collapse. Treatment is lifelong medications or injections of hormone supplements. Animals with this concern require frequent vet visits and diagnostics. They also may require emergency care if they collapse.	UU	3 4
Medical	canine	Hypothyroidism	Cani ne- HT	A hormonal imbalance of dogs resulting in low thyroid hormone. As a result of this imbalance, affected dogs may gain weight or be unable to lose weight, have poor skin or hair coat, be prone to infections and be lethargic. Treatment with daily medications by mouth are typically successful. Annual vet visits and blood testing is also required for most animals.	TM	3 4

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Medical	All	Immune Mediated Diseases	Imm Med	Immune suppression required	UU	Non RH
Medical	All	Incontinence, urinary: non-responsive	Incon-NR	This is a condition in which and animal has lost its ability to control its urination and attempts at medical intervention have failed. The condition may be surgical or may be incurable.	UU	
Medical	All	incontinence, urine or fecal: Medically responsive	Incon-MR	This is a condition in which and animal has lost its ability to control its urination or defecation and attempts at medical intervention have allowed the animal to control its urination. The condition typically requires lifelong medication(s) and frequent vet visits due to risk of recurring bladder infections.	TM	2
Medical	c/f	Inflammatory bowel disease: mild or moderate	IBD-Mild	Inflammation of the stomach and intestines. Mild to moderate conditions are managed with strict diets, with or without medications. Animals with this condition may have frequent episodes of vomiting and diarrhea.	TM	2 3
Medical	c/f	Inflammatory bowel disease: severe	IBD-S	Inflammation of the stomach and intestines. Severe conditions may not respond to medications or diet. The animal usually has chronic vomiting and/or diarrhea and is unable to maintain normal body condition.	UU	Non RH
Medical	Canine	Influenza, Canine	Influenza K9	Canine influenza virus (H3N8) viral infection that has an incubation period of 2-5 days before respiratory symptoms start. The symptoms can last 2-4 weeks in dogs. Most recover with supportive therapy but some progress to pneumonia with a 5-8% mortality rate. It is highly contagious.	TR/UU	discuss

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Medical	All	Injuries-mild		Injuries to the body fair to good prognosis with appropriate medical or surgical intervention	TM	
Medical	All	Injuries-multiple or severe		Multiple or severe injuries that require intensive medical and/or surgical intervention, repeated bandage changes and wound care, hospitalization or critical care carry a poor prognosis and poor QOL	UU	
Medical	All	intestinal parasites	Intes tP	Various parasites exist including worms (roundworms, hookworms, whipworms), protozoa (coccidia, giardia) causing subclinical or clinical disease from parasite migration through various organs or disease caused when they reside in the intestinal tract. Typically are transmissible and many are zoonotic.	TM/TR	
Medical	All	Intractable pain/suffering	Pain /Suff	irremediable suffering or pain from disease, injury/trauma, respiratory or cardiac failure/arrest, congenital, hereditary or acquired conditions that adversely affects the animal's health to the point that the prognosis is poor to grave	UU	Non RH
Medical	c/f	Intussusceptions: mild to moderate	Intus s-M	This is a telescoping of the intestines. In mild conditions, the telescoping may be relieved with or without surgery. In moderate conditions, surgical correction or even removal of part of the intestine is needed to correct the problem.	TM	4

Medical	All	Intussusceptions: severe	Intus-s-S	This is a telescoping of the intestines. In severe condition, the intestines will become obstructed. This is a life threatening surgical emergency and may require extensive bowel reconstruction. If large amounts or certain vital parts of the bowel are affected, there may be permanent bowel dysfunction.	UU	Non RH
Medical	canine	KCS (dry eye): medical	KCS	A disease caused by insufficient tear production in the eye. The eyes are prone to infection, ulceration and scarring. The condition is painful if left untreated. Damage to the eye maybe becomes severe and loss of vision is possible. Treatment is topical medications to the eye frequently throughout the day.	TM	2 3
Medical	canine	KCS (dry eye): surgical	KCS	A disease caused by insufficient tear production in the eye. The eyes are prone to infection, ulceration and scarring. The conditions are painful if left untreated. Damage to the eye maybe becomes severe and loss of vision is possible. If the damage to the eye is severe enough, surgical removal of the eye may become necessary to alleviate pain and discomfort.	TM	3 4
Medical	Canine	Kennel cough	KC	A contagious disease complex in dogs that leads to variable degrees of coughing, sneezing, congestion, lethargy and fever. Antibiotics are often used as treatment for days to weeks. Occasionally supportive care is needed.	TM/TR	1

Medical	c/f	keratitis	Keratitis	Can be superficial or deep affecting the clear surface of the eye called the cornea. Causes include: bacterial, viral, fungal, exposure (incomplete closing of lids), sunlight induced, allergic, inflammatory (eosinophilic in cats), inadequate tear film (dry eye), lipid or mineral deposits. Treatment depends on underlying cause and may progress to pain, light sensitivity, visual impairment or blindness.	TM	2 3
Medical	All	Kidney stones	KidSt n	Mineralization's that form in the kidneys.	TM	2 3
Medical	All	Kidney stones with concurrent diseases		Mineral deposits in the kidneys causing urine outflow obstruction, enlarged kidneys, pain, chronic UTIs and kidney failure	UU	
Medical	All	Limb disability	Limb Disab	Functional limb malformation where the animal is able to maneuver well or requiring an amputation with good prognosis	TM	
Medical	All	Limb disability-severe requiring surgery		Non-functional limb malformation where the animal is unable to ambulate, causing chronic pain or other injuries with a poor prognosis	UU	
Medical	canine	Lumbosacral instability: mild/moderate	LSinstab M	A painful condition in dogs that results from instability of the low back. In mild or moderate cases, pain is managed with medication, exercise restriction, or both. In more severe cases, pain may not be controlled by medications and the animal may be reluctant to stand or walk.	TM	2

Medical	canine	Lumbosacral instability: severe (Intractable pain/suffering)	LSinstabS	A painful condition in dogs that results from instability of the low back. In mild or moderate cases, pain is managed with medication, exercise restriction, or both. In more severe cases, pain may not be controlled by medications and the animal may be reluctant to stand or walk.	UU	Non RH
Medical	Canine/Feline	Malocclusion in cats or dogs	Maloccc/f	Irregular or improper alignment of the jaw bones can be mild to severe affecting ability to prehend and chew food. May need to classify as mild or severe where animal will need teeth extracted to maintain comfort and prevent infection	TM	1 3
Medical	Small Mammals	Malocclusion in small mammals: mild/moderate	malo csmM	A condition in small mammals, such as rabbits and rodents in which the teeth do not wear down properly. Since most of the animals in this group have continuously growing teeth this leads to overgrowth and impacts that animals ability to eat, causes discomfort or can predisposes them to infections of the mouth or teeth. In mild or moderate conditions, this can be managed by intermittent vet visits and trimming of the teeth under anesthesia. In more severe conditions, extensive and repeated oral surgery must be performed to maintain the animals comfort and ability to eat.	TM/UU	Non RH

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Medical	Small Mammals	Malocclusion in small mammals: severe	malo c SmS	A condition in small mammals, such as rabbits and rodents in which the teeth do not wear down properly. Since most of the animals in this group have continuously growing teeth this leads to overgrowth and impacts that animals ability to eat, causes discomfort or can predisposes them to infections of the mouth or teeth. In mild or moderate conditions, this can be managed by intermittent vet visits and trimming of the teeth under anesthesia. In more severe conditions, extensive and repeated oral surgery must be performed to maintain the animals comfort and ability to eat.	UU	Non RH
Medical	All	Mastitis	Mastitis	Inflammation or infection of the teats and mammary tissue in females. Affects milk production and may cause systemic illness, anorexia.	TM	3
Medical	c/f	Medial or lateral patella luxation	MPR /LPL sx	Abnormal position of the patella leading to inability to mechanically weight bear. May or may not require surgery with fair to good prognosis	TM	3
Medical	c/f	Medial or lateral patella luxation - complicated, severe		Medial or lateral patellar luxation-severe, bilateral, severe and/or chronic with osteoarthritis, concurrent other orthopedic disease or severe pain	UU	
Medical	All	Metritis	Metritis	Inflammation or infection of the uterine lining often seen with uterine infections post-partum.	TM	3
Medical	All	MRSA		Localized or focal lesion that is infected, resolves with single course of systemic and/or topical therapy (2-4 weeks), not recurring, not severe or generalized.	TM	

Medical	All	MRSA	MRS A	Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureas (MRSA) a multiple antibiotic resistant bacterial infection specifically adapted to live in humans that can occasionally infect other animals. Infections in these species tend to be short-lived unless the animal is in an immune compromised state. Treatment is aimed at the underlying disease, oral and topical therapy based on culture sensitivity results beyond resolution of clinical symptoms.	UU	3
Medical	c/f	Oral-Nasal Fistula (ONF)		Fistulous tract from oral cavity to nasal cavity causing persistent rhinitis, nasal discharge, discomfort. Usually from severe dental disease. In severe cases, are unresponsive to treatment, recurring, or generalized.	TM/U U	
Medical	All	Organ failure	Orgn fail	Can refer to single or simultaneous multiple organ failure. Most commonly: kidney, liver, heart.	UU	Non RH
Medical	All	Osteoarthri tis: mild	OA- Mild	Degenerative changes to one or more joint that cause's mild or intermittent discomfort and is managed by intermittent pain medications or anti-inflammatories. Movement and activities are close to normal. This tends to be the early stage of a progressive disease.	TM	2
Medical	All	Osteoarthri tis: moderate	OA- Mod	Degenerative changes to one or more joint that causes moderate or intermittent discomfort and is managed by pain medications or anti-inflammatories on a more or less constant basis. Movement and activities are decreased some of the time. This tends to be the middle stage of a progressive disease.	TM	3

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Medical	All	Osteoarthritis: Severe, debilitating (Intractable pain/suffering)	OA-Severe	Degenerative changes to one or more joint that causes severe or constant discomfort and is requires constant pain medications or anti-inflammatories. Movement and activities are curtailed much or all of the time. Quality of life concerns may arise if movement is severely limited (urine scalding, bladder infections, pressure sores, behavioral changes due to pain). This tends to be the later stage of a progressive disease.	UU	Non RH
Medical	canine	Osteochondritis desiccans	Osteochond	A disease that results in areas of damaged cartilage in one or multiple joints. Typically affects young active dogs, and results in pain, lameness, and decreased use of the limb. Surgical intervention by an orthopedic surgeon is recommended (arthroscopy or joint surgery).	UU	3
Medical	All	Otitis externa: Mild or moderate	Otitis-M	Infection of the external ear canal typically treated with topical ear medications and cleaners with or without other medications. Can be managed with medications, and surgical intervention is not required.	TM	1 2
Medical	All	Otitis externa: Severe	Otitis-S	Infection of the external ear canal typically treated with topical ear medications and cleaners with or without other medications. In severe or very chronic cases, reconstructive surgery may be needed to remove the ear canal in order to control the infection and pain.	UU	3 4
Medical	All	Otitis media	OtitisMed	Infection of the middle ear usually treated with systemic medications. Treatment may be long term.	TM	2 3

Medical	All	Otitis media-severe, surgical	Otitis Media	Infection of the middle ear severe and chronic not responsive to systemic and topical therapy where surgery is needed to open up the boney part of the middle ear to allow drainage.	UU	2 3
Medical	All	Palate, lip defects: minor		Usually a developmental defect in the face, nose or oral cavity but can be from trauma. If palate has an opening into the sinus cavity signs of rhinitis can persist. Minor defects may not require surgical intervention unless function or QOL is compromised	T	
Medical	All	Palate, lip defects: underage, severe defects, unable to be repaired		Usually a developmental defect in the face, nose or oral cavity but can be from trauma. If palate has an opening into the sinus cavity signs of rhinitis can persist. If found in a puppy or kitten this can lead to pneumonia and death and carries a grave prognosis. Large defects in older animals can carry a poor prognosis.	UU	
Medical	c/f	Pancreatitis	Pancreatitis	In dogs and cats, inflammation of the pancreas – can be acute or chronic – resulting in abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea, anorexia, dehydration, fluid in the abdomen and/or thorax and can be life threatening even with intensive supportive care (days to weeks in the hospital). If chronic, severe, the pancreas can scar over causing diabetes or insufficiency of digestive enzymes.	TR/TM/ UU	2 3
Medical	feline	Panleucopenia: Mild/moderate symptoms	Panleucopenia	A viral disease of cats that results in vomiting, diarrhea, dehydration, and in some cases, sudden death. Mild to moderate symptoms may respond to supportive care, whereas animals with severe symptoms often die.	UU	2 3

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Medical	feline	Panleucop enia: severe symptoms	Panl euc- S	A viral disease of cats that results in vomiting, diarrhea, dehydration, and in some cases, sudden death. Mild to moderate symptoms may respond to supportive care, whereas animals with severe symptoms often die.	UU	Non RH
Medical	canine	Pannus	Pann us	Chronic, superficial keratitis acquired but many dog breeds are predisposed. See keratitis description. Thought to be an immune-mediated condition from UV light exposure, higher incidence in areas of high altitude. Therapy is aimed at minimizing UV light exposure, medications to suppress the eye's immune response, surgery in severe cases with severe corneal scarring and blindness. There is no cure.	TM	2
Medical	Canine	Parvovirus, Canine (CPV): mild or moderate symptoms	CPV- M	This is a highly contagious disease of dogs, especially puppies. Puppies or dogs that have canine parvo virus and are showing minimal symptoms of the disease. These animals may require intermittent fluid support, antibiotics or other medications on an out-patient basis.	TM	3
Medical	Canine	Parvovirus, Canine (CPV): Severe	CPV- S	This is a highly contagious disease of dogs, especially puppies. Puppies or dogs that have canine parvo virus and are showing severe symptoms of the disease. These animals may require 24 hours IV fluid support, antibiotics or other medications and require hospitalization or critical care. Some animals will die of parvo even with extensive treatment.	UU	4

Medical	c/f	Patellar luxation (medical or lateral) without surgery	LuxPat-NSX	Abnormal position of the patella leading to inability to always weight bear on the affected leg. In dogs where this	TM	2
Medical	feline	Pectus excavatum of kittens	PecExcav	A congenital malformation of the chest causing narrowing and depression towards the lungs reducing lung capacity and potentially cardiac function if severe. Typically not treated in dogs and cats as most are subclinical.	TM/UU	3 4
Medical	c/f	Periodontal disease	Periodontal	Disease of the oral cavity which occurs after the development of gingivitis or gum inflammation. Periodontal disease includes infection and inflammation of all the supporting structures of teeth left untreated is painful, causes tooth mobility and loss.	TM	3 4
Medical	c/f	Pneumonia : mild/moderate	Pneumonia	A lung infection caused by bacteria, viruses or both. Animals with pneumonia may or may not be contagious to other animals. They will usually require multiple weeks of medications, exercise restriction or enforced rest. In more severe or in cases of fungal pneumonia, longer term medications, hospitalization or oxygen support may be required.	TM	3

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Medical	All	Pneumonia : severe	Pneum-S	A lung infection caused by bacteria, viruses or both. Animals with pneumonia may or may not be contagious to other animals. They will usually require multiple weeks of medications, exercise restriction or enforced rest. In more severe or in cases of fungal pneumonia, longer term medications, hospitalization or around the clock oxygen support may be required.	UU	4
Medical	All	Pregnancy	Pregnancy	Development of one or more offspring in the uterus.	TR	3
Medical	c/f	Proptosis		Trauma or other event causing eyeball to be out of socket. Typically treated with surgery to remove the eye	TM	
Medical	c/f	Pyelonephritis	Pyelonephr	Infection of bacteria causing inflammation of one or both kidneys most commonly from an ascending (or complicated urinary tract) infection. Treatment is aimed at treating the underlying cause and long term antibiotic therapy, and ongoing monitoring- periodic urinary cultures and blood work.	TM/TR/ UU	4

Medical	All	Pyodermas	Pyoderma	Bacterial infection of the skin. Typically generalized can be superficial or deep causing redness, itching, pustules, hair loss and discomfort. Causes include allergies, skin disorders, and parasites like fleas, mange, ringworm, scabies, or hormonal imbalances. Recurrent in most dogs and cats. Treatment consists of long term oral, topical therapies, flea control and treatment of the underlying cause.	TM/TR	1 2
Medical	All	Pyodermas with severe secondary changes often associated with allergies	Pyoderma-Al	Deep bacterial infections or chronic superficial can cause thickened, blackened rough skin, inability for hair to regrow and itching, discomfort.	TM/UU	2 3
Medical	c/f	Pyometra	Pyometra	Life threatening infection (usually bacterial but may be fungal) of the uterus that can cause sepsis and death if left untreated.	TR	4
Medical	All	Recurring or unresponsive constipation or Obstipation	Constipation	In adult animals recurrent constipation (underlying causes such as motility disorders, neurologic abnormalities, pelvic trauma) carries a poor prognosis and poor QOL In kittens - recurring constipation unresponsive to medical management is likely due to underlying disease (strictures, hypothyroidism, motility disorders) with a poor prognosis	UU	

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Medical	c/f	Retained deciduous teeth	RetD acid	A condition in which the normal deciduous or "baby teeth" do not fall out as the animal grows. They can cause the adult teeth to grow out of normal alignment, cause malocclusion, or cause disease to the gums or nearby teeth by trapping hair, food or other debris. Extraction of retained deciduous teeth is usually curative.	TR	2
Medical	All	Ringworm	Ring worm	A highly contagious fungal infection of the skin, fur or hair. This disease can be transmitted to people. Treatment for this disease consists of topical medications, medicated baths and oral medications. Certain breeds of cats have a predisposition to this disease. Although most animals are cured with labor intensive treatment, certain individuals may not be able to clear the infection. Those animals may be infected for life (see unresponsive ringworm).	TR	3 4
Medical	All	Ringworm: unresponsive to treatment	Ring worm-U	A highly contagious fungal infection of the skin, fur or hair. This disease can be transmitted to people. Treatment for this disease consists of topical medications, medicated baths and oral medications. Certain breeds of cats have a predisposition to this disease. Although most animals are cured with labor intensive treatment, certain individuals may not be able to clear the infection. Those animals may be infected for life.	UU	Non RH

Medical	All	Sarcoptic Mange	Scabies	A contagious mite that causes severe itching, hair loss and secondary skin infections in dogs (and sometimes other animals or people). The mite is treatable with medications, bathing and topical therapy. In severe cases, secondary skin infections may become life-threatening or require long term therapy.	TR	2
Medical	All	Seizures: frequent, severe or uncontrolled with medication	Seizures-S	Seizures are episodes of neurological dysfunction that can vary in intensity from very mild localized to severe and generalized. Many animals will have seizures that can be controlled with medications. Management of these animals included increased vet visits, blood work, medications, monitoring for seizures and preventing the pet from environmental hazards. Often more than one medication is used to control seizures. Side effects from the medications can cause weight gain, lethargy and changes in behaviors. Animals can still have breakthrough seizures while on medications: the seizures are controlled, not cured. Animals with frequent or violent seizures are considered uncontrolled. Animals that have a seizure that is continuous have a life threatening need and immediate hospitalization and treatment is needed.	UU	Non RH

Medical	c/f	Seizures: mild or moderate, controlled with medication	Seizures- M	Seizures are episodes of neurological dysfunction that can vary in intensity from very mild localized to severe and generalized. Many animals will have seizures that can be controlled with medications. Management of these animals included increased vet visits, blood work, medications, monitoring for seizures and preventing the pet from environmental hazards. Often more than one medication is used to control seizures. Side effects from the medications can cause weight gain, lethargy and changes in behaviors. Animals can still have breakthrough seizures while on medications: the seizures are controlled, not cured. Animals with frequent or violent seizures are considered uncontrolled. Animals that have a seizure that is continuous have a life threatening need and immediate hospitalization and treatment is needed.	TM	3
Medical	Feline	Severe feline URI with secondary rhinosinusitis	URI- S	Severe URI and rhinitis from viral, bacterial or fungal infections cause erosion of normal sinus and nasal tissue resulting in nasal discharge (mucoïd, purulent or bloody), severe congestion, open mouth breathing, oral or nasal ulcerations, anorexia, dehydration, fever, discomfort and can progress to respiratory distress. Multimodal treatment therapy and supportive care.	UU	

Medical	Small mammals	Snuffles	Snuffles	A bacterial disease in rabbits typically caused by Pasteurella of the upper respiratory tract causing nasal, ocular discharge and loud breathing. Can progress to pneumonia. Latent infections can occur where stress can trigger symptoms	UU	
Medical	c/f	Spinal cord injury or dysfunction: medical		Spinal cord injury or dysfunction leads to an array of clinical signs based on the location of the lesion. Can occur from injury/trauma, herniated intervertebral discs, infection, inflammation, vascular events and cancer. Cases that can be kept comfortable, have adequate movement abilities, and can be treated with medication and show steady improvement over a reasonable period time (1-2 weeks).	T	
Medical	All	spinal cord injury or dysfunction: surgical or non-responsive	Spinal cord injury or dysfunction	Spinal cord injury or dysfunction leads to an array of clinical signs based on the location of the lesion. Can occur from injury/trauma, herniated intervertebral discs, infection, inflammation, vascular events and cancer. Cases that have failed to respond to treatment, are in intractable pain, or do not show improvement within a reasonable period of time, or cases where surgical intervention is required to relieve pain, provide adequate ambulation, or QOL.	UU	3 4
Medical	Feline	Stomatitis, feline lymphocytic/plasmacytic: mild/moderate	Stomatitis	An inflammatory disease in cats that results redness, swelling, and pain of the gums or back parts of the mouth. Mild to moderate cases are controlled by dental cleanings and/or extraction of some of the teeth.	TM	

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Medical	Feline	Stomatitis, feline lymphocytic/plasmacytic: severe	Stom-S	An inflammatory disease in cats that results redness, swelling, and pain of the gums or back parts of the mouth. Severe cases are controlled by dental cleanings and/or extraction of all of the teeth (full mouth extractions) or immunomodulation therapy, or both.	UU	
Medical	feline	Stomatitis: severe	LPStom	Usually lymphocytic plasmacytic, may be related to viral diseases. Generalized severe inflammation and pain of the gums, oral cavity causing pain, drooling, with the need for full mouth teeth extractions and/or immunosuppression	UU	3 4
Medical	feline	Stomatitis: juvenile		Mild to moderate inflammation of the back of the mouth. Typically responds to treatment (dental cleaning, or topical treatment) Likely to resolve with maturity.	TM	
Medical	c/f	Stomatitis: mild		Mild inflammation, localized. Does not have a negative impact on eating or appetite. Not overtly painful.	TM	
Medical	All	Symblepharon/shynecchia	Shynecchia	Irregular adhesions of eye tissues that can obscure vision and cause inflammation and discomfort. Adhesions of eyelids to cornea, iris to cornea or iris to lenses.	TM	2 3
Medical	c/f	Systemic Lupus erythematosus	Lupus	Autoimmune disease where multiple organs are affected. There is no cure; it is a chronic disease with typically long term management as relapses are common. Moderate to severe cases require long term immune suppressive therapy.	UU	Non RH
Medical	Canine	Transmissible Venereal Tumor (TVT) in Dogs		Cancer on or near the genitals that is caused by a virus during mating. This cancer is typically responsive to chemotherapy.	UU	

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Medical	All	Trauma		Can be mild, moderate to severe	TM/UU	
Medical	feline	Tritrichamonas fetus	Fetal Trit	An intestinal parasite that causes chronic diarrhea and does not respond well to treatment. Treatment may be costly and prolonged. Disease course is often measured in months to years.	UU	
Medical	c/f	umbilical or inguinal hernias which can be surgically repaired	Umbilical SX	A body wall defect where fat or organs can protrude just under the skin's surface. Surgery is often curative.	TR	3
Medical	Feline	URI, Feline: mild to moderate	URI-Mild	A group of contagious diseases in cats that cause varying degrees of sneezing, nasal discharge, ocular discharge, lethargy, fever, or loss of appetite. Management is focused on supportive care and antibiotics sometimes used to prevent secondary opportunistic infections.	TM	2
Medical	Feline	URI, Feline: severe	URI-Sev	A group of contagious diseases in cats that cause varying degrees of sneezing, nasal discharge, ocular discharge, lethargy, fever or loss of appetite. In more severe cases, cats may develop muscle or joint pain, lameness, ulcers of the mouth, eyes, or foot pads. Management is focused on supportive care, which may require hospitalization, fluid administration and or feeding support (if cats refuse to eat for long periods of time). Additional medications such as antiviral treatments, may also	TM	3 4

				be recommended. In some cases, permanent damage to the eyes or sinuses can occur.		
Medical	All	Urinary tract infection	UTI	Complicated urinary tract infection: underlying disease such as urinary incontinence, redundant vulvar folds, urinary stones, kidney stones or infections, neoplasia, metabolic or hormonal diseases (Cushing's) leads to recurrent and/or difficult to treat infections. This is versus uncomplicated infections typically a simple bacterial infection easily treated with common antibiotics.	TR	2
Medical	All	Urinary tract obstruction	UTO	A life threatening condition in which the outflow tract from the bladder is blocked. Urine and toxin buildup may be severe. Emergency intervention is needed in most cases, and continued emergency/critical care needed for many. The underlying condition usually requires life-long management to delay or prevent recurring episodes.	UU	4
Medical	All	Valvular insufficiency	Valv insuff	Regarding heart valves indicated incomplete opening or closure of the leaflets causing irregular blood flow, inadequate pumping of the heart, heart muscle and/or chamber enlargement and can progress to congestive heart failure.	TM	2 3
Medical	All	vomiting	Vomiting	Forceful flow of stomach contents up the esophagus and out the mouth. Can be a symptom from various causes.	TM	1 2

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Medical	All	Wounds (acute, chronic, requires surgery or can heal by secondary intention)	Wounds	Defects in the skin or organ surface can range from deep to superficial. mild to severe; T-U (Example: evisceration of abdominal contents would be a severe, untreatable wound)	TM/UU	13
Medical	All	Zoonotic disease with significant risk	Zoonotic	Any animal who is determined to pose a significant risk to human health or safety to the health or safety of other animals	UU	