Domestic Violence Exam Checklist for Dogs and Cats

General

- Most common injuries from blunt force trauma
- Other: burn, sharp force, drowning, strangulation, sexual abuse, neglect, drugs/alcohol, gunshot
- Often multiple regions, different types of injuries or abuse
- Examine for wounds, swellings, contusions, erythema, pain
- Radiographs for undetected injuries, older fractures
- Note mentation, behavior of animal
- Photograph exam, injuries, before and after shaving or treatment
- Use measuring scale in photos of injuries; measure injuries size and depth
- Lab work: Profile- include CK/CPK for muscle injury; CBC, UA
- Consider thermal imaging to detect areas of inflammation/trauma
- Suspected sexual abuse: UV light on entire body, swab/cut fur to collect biological evidence, make slides; swab genitalia, perineal, anus/rectum, vulva/vagina. Use sterile technique

Head: (Note head trauma, skull fractures common)

Eyes – conjunctiva, sclera, fundic exam, pupil abnormalities Ears – pinna, otoscopic exam for hemorrhage, canal petechia Mouth – teeth, tongue, mandible, foreign material Nose – nares, nasal bones

Skull – swelling, fractures

Neck:

Contusions, abrasions, swellings dorsal neck cellulitis/swelling Ligature indentation

Torso: (Note rib fractures common, different stages of healing)

Palpate ribs, sternum: swellings, fractures, abnormalities Palpate spine Wounds, contusions, abrasions, swellings, pain

Legs: (Note leg fractures common, especially femur)

Palpate for fractures, contusions, swellings, check joints Feet – check nails, pads, collect foreign material

Pelvis/Tail:

Tail – fractures, luxations Pelvis – fractures, swellings, contusions

Perineal/Genitalia:

Trauma – injuries, swellings, contusions May require internal vaginal exam, rectal exam