

STEP 1 Pick up the bird by placing your hands over the top part of the wings (shoulders). Hold under arm to keep wings in place. Support the feet with one hand and restrain the legs between three fingers of the other hand. Never handle a chicken by its wings.

STEP 2: Hold it until it is calm. (Fig.1)

STEP 3: Hold the bird above the hocks for good control of the body and to decrease the chance of causing injury. (Fig.2)



Figure 2

STEP 4A: With your dominant hand, hold head by placing first two fingers on either side of the neck, against the bony outcroppings of the skull near the ears. (Fig.3)

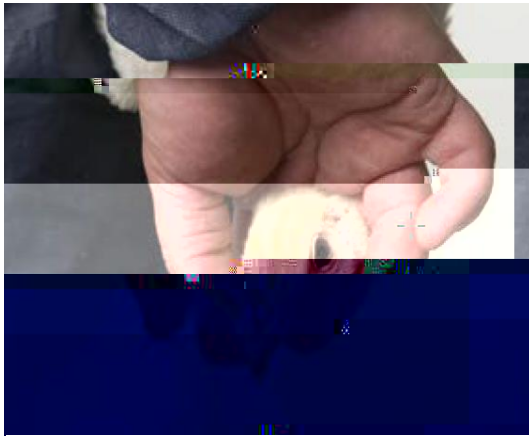


Figure 3

STEP 4B: ALTERNATIVE GRIP hold head by placing the thumb and index finger around the neck, at the base of the head. This is an acceptable grip, provided the head of the bird can be flexed towards its back sufficiently. (Fig.4)



Figure 4

STEP 5: ° (Fig.5)

STEP 6: h backward until it is perpendicular to its back.

STEP 7: In a single, smooth motion, apply increasing force to stretch the neck as far as it will go then snap the head back sharply to separate the vertebrae and sever the spinal cord. To perform cervical dislocation correctly, the cervical vertebrae must be separated (dislocated), not crushed.

STEP 8: Hold the bird until the involuntary movements have stopped.

STEP 9: Ensure the procedure has been correctly performed by feeling the disconnect of the neck directly behind the skull. When performed properly, this technique results in a dislocation of the skull from the first vertebra. (Figures 6 and 7)



Figure 5. Anchor bird against your body/legs

4.2.7 PROCEDURE:

- 4.2.7.1 Restrain the bird placing your hands over the top part of the wings (shoulders) to facilitate the proper placement of the device.
- 4.2.7.2 Apply the device as close to the head as possible, with the handles in a vertical position. (Figures 9 and 10)
- 4.2.7.3 Close the jaws of the device in a vigorous, swift, and uninterrupted motion.
- 4.2.7.4 Ensure the procedure has been correctly performed by feeling the disconnect of the neck

4.7

- 4.7.1 Assess the bird(s) for signs of sensibility after the euthanasia method has been applied.
- 4.7.2 If signs are observed, then a second application of the euthanasia method or an alternate method must be IMMEDIATELY applied.
- 4.7.3 Death must be confirmed on EVERY bird (except if the decapitation method is used) before leaving birds and disposing of carcasses.
- 4.7.4 Signs of loss of successful euthanasia:
 - 4.7.4.1 Absence of corneal reflex: (Fig 12 and 13)

4.7.4.2 Absence of neck muscle tone. The lack of reflex to raise the head indicates deep unconsciousness or death. Death should be confirmed with other methods such as absence of corneal reflex. (Figures 14 and 15)

- 4.7.4.3 No breathing (check for abdominal movement in the vent area).
- 4.7.4.4 No vocalization (other than exhalation that occurs when the lungs deflate).
- 4.7.4.5 No jaw tone.
- 4.7.4.6 Absence of heartbeat.

4.7.5

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