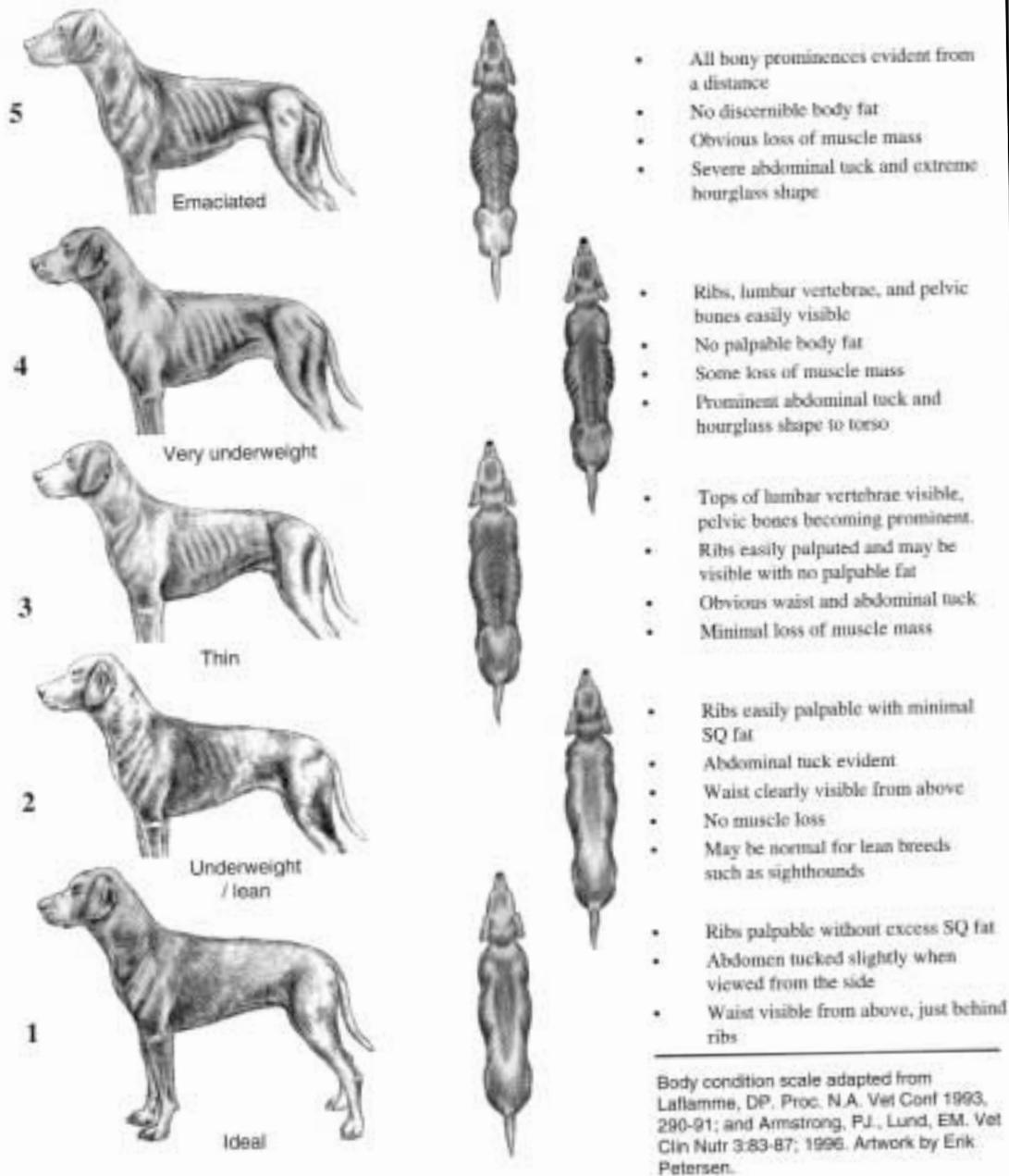


Tufts Animal Care and Condition* (TACC) scales for assessing body condition, weather and environmental safety, and physical care in dogs

*Patronek, GJ. In: A manual to aid veterinarians in preventing, recognizing, and verifying animal abuse. American Humane Association, 1997.

I. Body condition scale (Palpation essential for long-haired dogs; each dog's condition should be interpreted in light of the typical appearance of the breed)



- All bony prominences evident from a distance
- No discernible body fat
- Obvious loss of muscle mass
- Severe abdominal tuck and extreme hourglass shape

- Ribs, lumbar vertebrae, and pelvic bones easily visible
- No palpable body fat
- Some loss of muscle mass
- Prominent abdominal tuck and hourglass shape to torso

- Tops of lumbar vertebrae visible, pelvic bones becoming prominent
- Ribs easily palpated and may be visible with no palpable fat
- Obvious waist and abdominal tuck
- Minimal loss of muscle mass

- Ribs easily palpable with minimal SQ fat
- Abdominal tuck evident
- Waist clearly visible from above
- No muscle loss
- May be normal for lean breeds such as sighthounds

- Ribs palpable without excess SQ fat
- Abdomen tucked slightly when viewed from the side
- Waist visible from above, just behind ribs

Body condition scale adapted from Laflamme, DP, Proc. N.A. Vet Conf 1993, 290-91; and Armstrong, P.J., Lund, EM, Vet Clin Nutr 3:83-87; 1996. Artwork by Enk Petersen.

The Tufts Animal Care and Condition (TACC) scales were designed by Gary Patronek, VMD, to help animal control officers, cruelty investigators, veterinarians, and others more accurately determine the condition of a potentially neglected dog. First printed in the manual, Recognizing and Reporting Animal Abuse: A Veterinarian's Guide, published by the American Humane Association (AHA), the TACC scales were field-tested by officers with the Massachusetts SPCA and are now used by Fort Wayne (Ind.) Animal Care and Control and other agencies.

With these guidelines in hand, an officer can objectively assess an animal's physical condition and determine the degree of neglect or level of care being provided by the owner. After the officer has evaluated the dog's health, he may simply offer the owner some care guidelines and discuss the potential health risks posed to the animal. But in more extreme cases, the officer might seize an animal, record the TACC score in his report, and submit the evaluation as evidence in a court case.

The TACC system helps field officers prioritize return visits while tracking the progress of cases, teaches new field personnel how to look for signs of neglect, and ensures consistent reporting throughout the agency. The objective scoring system also gives veterinarians a reliable way to corroborate their decision to seize or treat an animal in the event that a lawsuit arises afterward.

(continued)

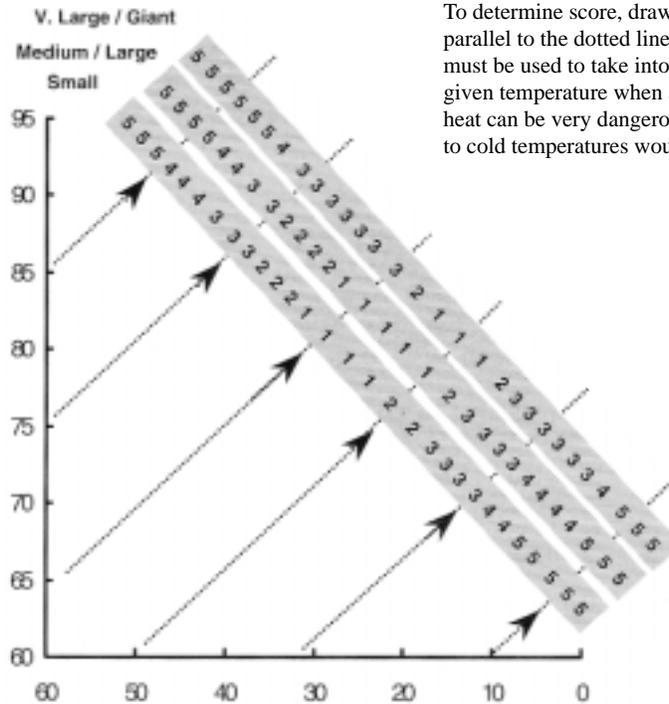
At first glance, the charts and scales on these pages may seem intimidating, but with a little practice, field officers can usually complete TACC scoring within a few minutes. The body condition scale on the previous page is self-explanatory.

To use the weather safety scale on this page, find the current temperature, then follow the diagonal line up to the grey box indicating the animal's size.

Once you've matched the animal's environmental and physical health with the descriptions provided, the assessment is complete. Bear in mind that averaging the individual TACC scores may not accurately reflect the animal's general condition because one or two factors alone may indicate neglect and a favorable scoring on another factor might skew the results. And of course, TACC scores are not intended to replace the definitive assessment of an animal by a licensed veterinarian. Still, the series of four numbers should help field personnel pursue the best course of action for the animal in question.

II. Weather safety scale

Read score off diagonal bars, by dog size:



Axes indicate temperature dog is exposed to, in °F

To determine score, draw a line up from the current temperature and parallel to the dotted lines, and read score on bars. Common sense must be used to take into account the duration of exposure to any given temperature when assessing risk; even brief periods of high heat can be very dangerous, whereas a similar duration of exposure to cold temperatures would not be life-threatening.

In warm or hot weather:

- Subtract 1 pt. if water is available
- Subtract 1 pt. if dog is in a shaded area protected from full sun
- Add 1 pt. if dog is brachycephalic
- Add 1 pt. if dog is obese

In cool or cold weather:

- Add 1 pt. if toy dog
- Add 2 pts. if dog out in rain/sleet
- Subtract 1 pt. if dog is a northern or heavy-coated breed
- Subtract 1 pt. if dog has good shelter and bedding available
- Subtract 1 pt. if dog has been acclimated to cold temperatures

In all weather conditions:

- Add 1 pt. if dog is <6 months of age or elderly

III. Environmental health scale

- 5 Filthy**—many days to weeks of accumulation of feces and / or urine. Overwhelming odor, air may be difficult to breathe. Large amount of trash, garbage, or debris present; inhibits comfortable rest, normal postures, or movement and / or poses a danger to the animal. Very difficult or impossible for animal to escape contact with feces, urine, mud, or standing water. Food and / or drinking water contaminated.
- 4 Very unsanitary**—many days of accumulation of feces and / or urine. Difficult for animal to avoid contact with waste matter. Moderate amount of trash, garbage, or clutter present that may inhibit comfortable rest and/or movement of the animal. Potential injury from sharp edges or glass. Significant odor makes breathing unpleasant. Standing water or mud difficult to avoid.
- 3 Unsanitary**—several days of accumulation of feces and urine in animal's environment. Animal is able to avoid contact with waste matter. Moderate odor present. Trash, garbage, and other debris cluttering animal's environment but does not prohibit comfortable rest or normal posture. Clutter may interfere with normal movement or allow dog to become entangled, but no sharp edges or broken glass that could injure dog. Dog able to avoid mud or water if present.
- 2 Marginal**—As in #1, except may be somewhat less sanitary. No more than 1-2 days' accumulation of feces and urine in animal's environment. Slight clutter may be present.
- 1 Acceptable**—Environment is dry and free of accumulated feces. No contamination of food or water. No debris or garbage present to clutter environment and inhibit comfortable rest, normal posture and range of movement or pose a danger to or entangle the animal.

"Environment" refers to the kennel, pen, yard, cage, barn, room, tie-out or other enclosure or area where the animal is confined or spends the majority of its time. All of the listed conditions do not need to be present in order to include a dog in a specific category. The user should determine which category best describes a particular dog's condition.

IV. Physical care scale

- 5 **Terrible**—extremely matted haircoat, prevents normal motion, interferes with vision, perineal areas irritated from soiling with trapped urine and feces. Hair coat essentially a single mat. Dog cannot be groomed without complete clipdown. Foreign material trapped in matted hair. Nails extremely overgrown into circles, may be penetrating pads, causing abnormal position of feet and make normal walking very difficult or uncomfortable. Collar or chain, if present, may be embedded in dog’s neck.
- 4 **Poor**—substantial matting in haircoat, large chunks of hair matted together that cannot be separated with a comb or brush. Occasional foreign material embedded in mats. Much of the hair will need to be clipped to remove mats. Long nails force feet into abnormal position and interfere with normal gait. Perineal soiling or irritation likely. Collar or chain, if present, may be extremely tight, abrading skin.
- 3 **Borderline**—numerous mats present in hair, but dog can still be groomed without a total clip down. No significant perineal soiling or irritation from waste caught in matted hair. Nails are overdue for a trim and long enough to cause dog to alter gait when it walks. Collar or chain, if present, may be snug and rubbing off neck hair.
- 2 **Lapsed**—haircoat may be somewhat dirty or have a few mats present that are easily removed. Remainder of coat can easily be brushed or combed. Nails in need of a trim. Collar or chain, if present, fits comfortably.
- 1 **Adequate**—dog clean, hair of normal length for the breed, and hair can easily be brushed or combed. Nails do not touch the floor, or barely contact the floor. Collar or chain, if present, fits comfortably.

All of the listed conditions do not need to be present in order to include a dog in a specific category. The user should determine which category best describes a particular dog’s condition. This scale is not meant for assessment of medical conditions, e.g., a broken limb, that clearly indicate a need for veterinary attention.

Interpretation of the TACC score from scales I–IV

The Tufts Animal Condition and Care (TACC) score is assessed from the number of points read off either the **Body Condition, Weather Safety, Environmental Health, or Physical Care Scale**. When multiple scales are evaluated, the highest score on any scale should be used to determine the risk of neglect. Multiple high scores are indicative of greater neglect, risk, or inhumane treatment than a single high score.

<u>Score</u>	<u>Body condition, physical care, environmental health scales</u>	<u>Weather safety scale</u>
≥ 5	Severe neglect and inhumane treatment. An urgent situation that justifies an assertive response to protect the animal.	Potentially life-threatening risk present. Immediate intervention to decrease threat to the animal required (provide water, shelter).
4	Clear evidence of serious neglect and / or inhumane treatment (unless there is a medical explanation for the animal’s condition). Prompt improvement required.	Dangerous situation developing. Prompt intervention required to decrease risk (e.g. provide water, shade, shelter, or bring indoors). Warn owner of risk and shelter requirements.
3	Indicators of neglect present. Timely assessment; correction of problems and/or monitoring of situation may be required.	Indicators of a <u>potentially</u> unsafe situation, depending on breed, time outdoors. Inform owner of risk and proper shelter requirements.
2	A lapse in care or discomfort may be present. Evaluate, and discuss concerns with owner. Recommend changes in animal husbandry practices, if needed.	Risk unlikely, but evaluate the situation, and if warranted, discuss your concerns and requirements for proper shelter with the owner.
≤ 1	No evidence of neglect based on scale(s) used.	No evidence of risk.

Disclaimer: The TACC score is intended to be a simple screening device for determining when neglect may be present, for prioritizing the investigation of reported animal cruelty cases and as a system for investigative agencies to use to summarize their case experience. The TACC score is not intended to replace definitive assessment of any animal by a veterinarian or law enforcement agent. A low TACC score does not preclude a diagnosis of abuse, neglect, or a dog requiring veterinary care upon more careful examination of an animal and its living situation.

To put the TACC system to work for your agency, copy these pages for your officers' use or order a laminated two-sided form from Tufts University School of Veterinary Medicine, Center for Animals and Public Policy, 200 Westboro Rd., North Grafton, MA 01536; enclose \$5 for the first copy, \$3 for each additional copy, and make checks payable to "Trustees of Tufts University, CFA." For information about purchasing AHA's manual, which includes more detailed instructions and background information, call 800-227-4645.