# The use of psychotropic drugs in the management of aggression in zoo animals

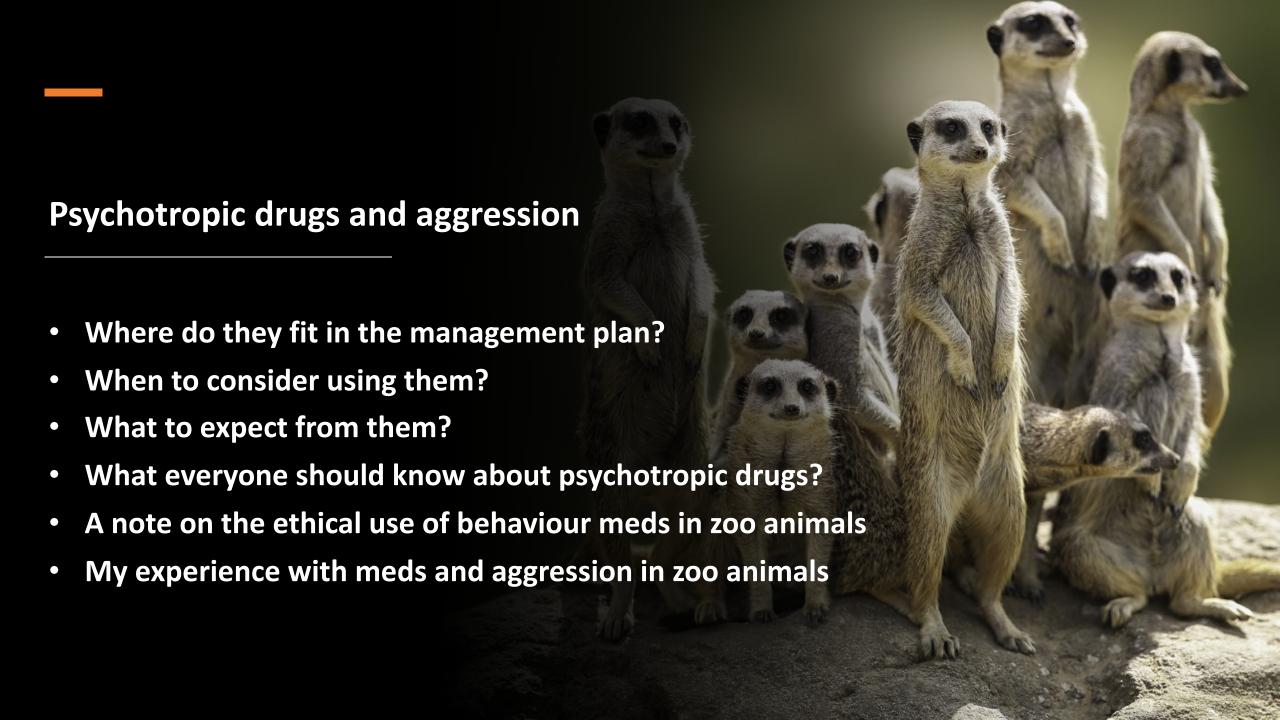
## ASSOCIATION OF ZOOS CAQUARIUMS

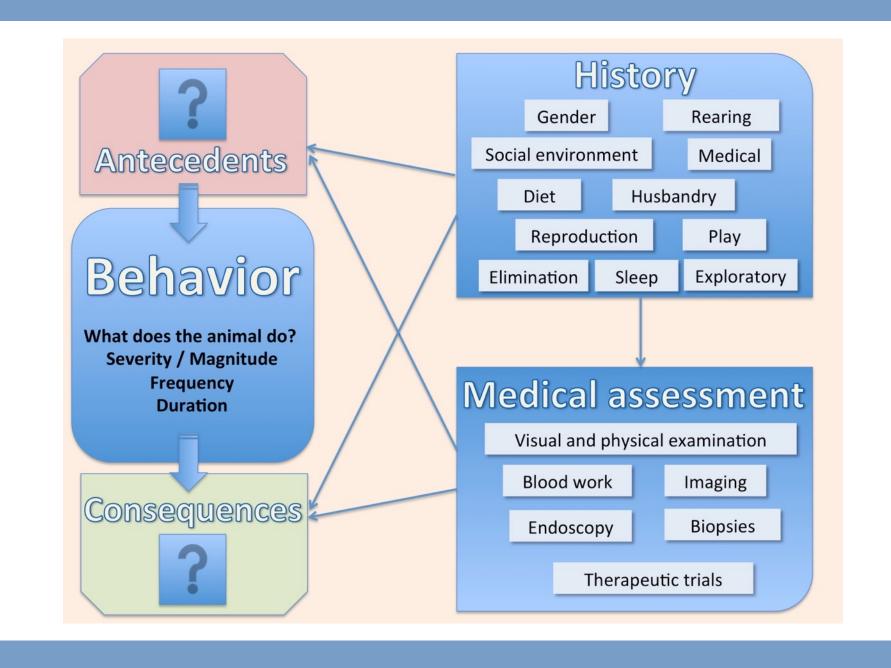
AZA Reproductive Management Center Workshop



médecine vétérinaire **umontréal** 

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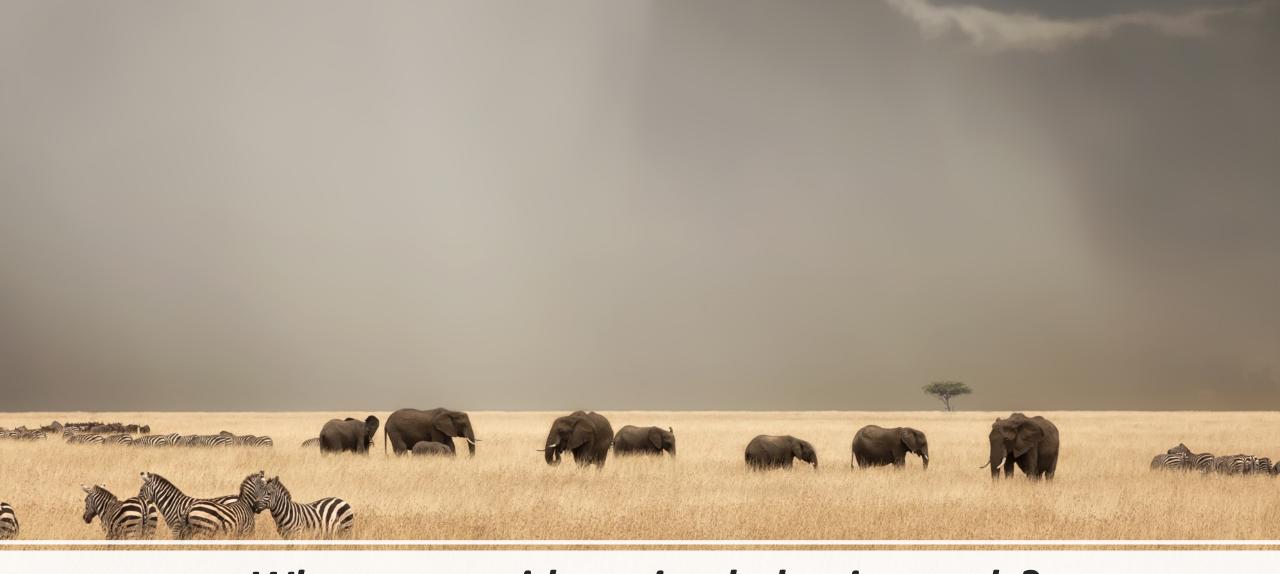
#### Management of behavioral issues

- Environment
- Behavior modifications

• +/- Drugs to allow the first two steps to be effective







When to consider using behavior meds?





#### What to expect?

An emotional state that favors learning

Better participation in training

More interest for enrichment

Decreased reactivity

Better intraspecific communication

Better welfare

Overall decreased aggression

Absence of sedation





### Key points on psychotropic drugs

- They do not sedate the animals.
- They are not prescribed for life. Average 6-18 months.
- They allow for faster neurogenesis and synapsogenesis.
- = They help grow new neurons much faster!
- They help the animal take control over their emotions.
- Each individual react differently to different drugs and doses.
- Drug adjustment is an art that requires great team work.





Our experience – Aggression cases

- NHP intraspecific aggression
- Intra and interspecific aggression in parrots
- Great ape intraspecific aggression
- Lion prides, wolf packs, raccoons,
- Intra and interspecific aggression in tigers
- Intraspecific aggression in suids
- Intraspecific aggression in sirenians, otariids, phocids
- Intraspecific aggression in reptiles
- Maternal aggression Infanticide in various species

