Scanning for a Microchip

Use a **GLOBAL** scanner. This means use a scanner that will read all microchip frequencies that are currently in use in the US including 125, 128 and 134.2 kHz. These scanners read the world standard microchip frequency (134 kHz). At this time, the only global scanners available are: The **New Home Again Global World scanner** and **Bayer's iMax Black Label scanner (ResQ).**

It is essential that you use consistent speed, scanner orientation, scanning pattern, and scanning distance when using a microchip scanner and that you scan the ENTIRE animal. Rocking the scanner slightly side to side will maximize the potential for optimal chip orientation and successful detection.

1. Scanner orientation –the scanner should all be held **parallel** to the animal.

2. Scanning distance – the scanner should be held **in contact** with the animal during the scanning process, in other words it should be very close to the animal either **lightly touching the skin or held just over the skin less than an inch away** from contacting the patient.

3. Scanner speed – you should not scan any faster than ½ foot per second. **GOING SLOW IS KEY!!** This is because the universal scanners must cycle through various modes to read all possible chip frequencies. This is extremely important.

4. Areas of animal to scan – the **standard implant site** is midway between the shoulder blades. Scanning should begin over this area. If the microchip is not detected here, you should scan down the **back, on the sides, neck and shoulders and down to the elbows and all the way back down the hindquarters.**

5. Scanning pattern – the scanner should be moved over the scanning areas in an **"S" shaped pattern in a transverse direction (from side to side).** If no microchip is detected, the scanner head should be **rotated 90 degrees and then the scan should be repeated in an "S" shaped pattern in a longitudinal direction ON BOTH SIDES**. As the scanner is moved in this "S" shaped pattern over the various contours of the animal's body, it will maximize the ability of the scanner to detect the microchip, regardless of the orientation of the microchip.