



Injectable RFID tags are now available. They are injected to remain under the skin of the animal while delivered through a special syringe, their advantage is that they are less painful also there is no outside identification mark for a malicious person to know where the tag is embedded in order to remove it or modify it. The RFID chip inside the tag is generally 'Read-Only' so that data once recorded cannot be modified.

Injectable RFID tagging system is being used for pets today. Your pet cat or dog can easily be injected by this kind of syringe which embeds an RFID tag under its skin. The tags have no side effects and have an estimated life of 25 years, which is more than the lifespan of the pet. The size of the pet is not a consideration since the tag itself is very small, probably about the size of a rice grain. Hence these tags can be injected into any pet, big or small, a mouse or an elephant. Since it is injected under the skin, there is no possibility of the tag getting dirty, damaged or lost. A tag is inserted through a Single Use Disposable syringe (SUDS) into the animal and it remains under the skin of the animal. An animal can be injected the first time it is brought to the vet for vaccination. There is no other procedure required throughout its lifetime, other than scanning by a remote reader. The number of the RFID tag is unique and cannot be altered because there are about a trillion of numbers available, so there is no risk of duplication. When an animal is to be scanned, it is either brought near a fixed RFID reader/scanner or simply a portable wand (having a small reader inside) is used to sweep in the space near the animal and the tag is read. The reader is connected (by means of wired or wireless connections) to a remote database which correlates the unique RFID tag number on the animal with other data on the animal.

These other data fields may contain information about :

- Date of birth
- Last vaccination done
- Any medical history
- Distinguishing features about the animal

Of course these fields can be many more than the four described above and it also depends on

whether it is a pet animal or a wild tiger in a nature reserve or cattle raised on a farm, the data can vary but the principle remains the same.