

Veterinary Accreditation Orientation 2015

National Veterinary Accreditation Program

**Completion of this
Orientation and holding a
veterinary license do **not**
make you an accredited
veterinarian.**

Elements of Orientation

- Federal animal health laws, regulations, and rules
- Ethical and professional responsibilities of an accredited veterinarian
- Interstate movement requirements for animals
- Import and export requirements for animals
- USDA animal disease eradication and control programs
- Animal health emergency management
- Foreign animal disease awareness
- Laboratory support in confirming disease diagnoses

Definitions

- ADD - The veterinary official of APHIS who is assigned by the Administrator to supervise and perform the official work of APHIS in a State or group of States

- VMO – Federally employed veterinarians who supervise, lead, or perform work in the veterinary medical sciences. The work involves promoting the health and welfare of both animals and the public through diagnosis, treatment, prevention, and understanding of animal diseases; conservation of animal resources; and advancement of veterinary medical knowledge.

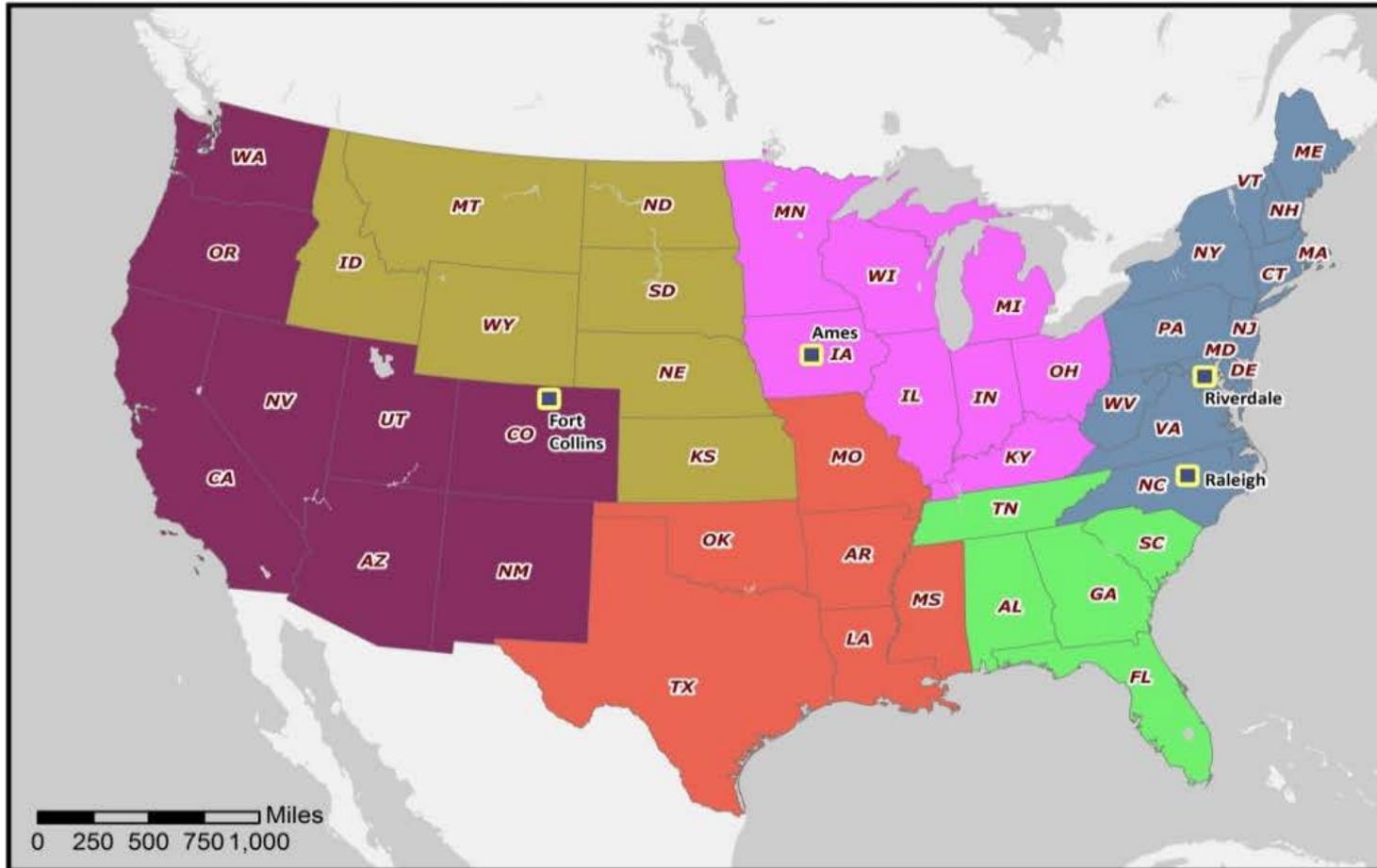
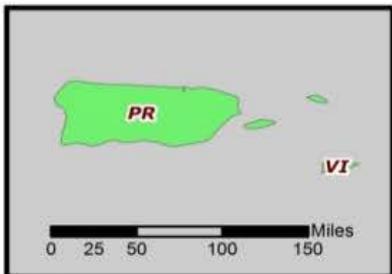
- SAHO - The State animal health official who is responsible for the livestock and poultry disease control and eradication programs of a State

Contacts

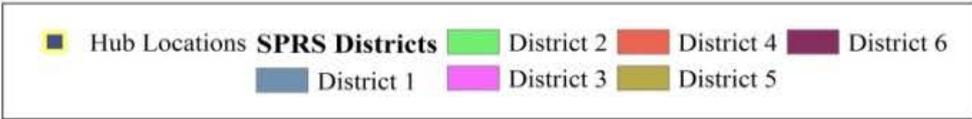
- Dr. Frank Wilson, ADD IL/IN
 - (317) 347-3100

- Dr. Mark Ernst, SAHO IL
 - (217) 782-4944

Surveillance Preparedness and Response Services



Data Source:
Background data are from ESRI.
The infrastructure data was created and is maintained by USDA APHIS Veterinary Services, and is current as of the print date.
Data Projection:
The contiguous US is displayed with a Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area projection.
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Definitions

District Field Office

carries out the VS mission at the state level across the United States. Some of the programs and services provided include:

- Health Certificate Endorsement
- Responding to animal health emergencies
- Supplies for Disease Control and Eradication Programs
- Cervidae TB Accreditation
- Scrapie Program
- Export Certifications
- Informational Presentations and materials
- Import Inspections
- Animal Health Monitoring Programs
- Disease Surveillance

Federal animal health laws which convey authority to accredited veterinarians

- Animal Health Protection Act
- Commercial Transportation of Equine for Slaughter Act
- Swine Health Protection Act
- 28 Hour Law (49 US Code 80502)

Animal Health Protection Act



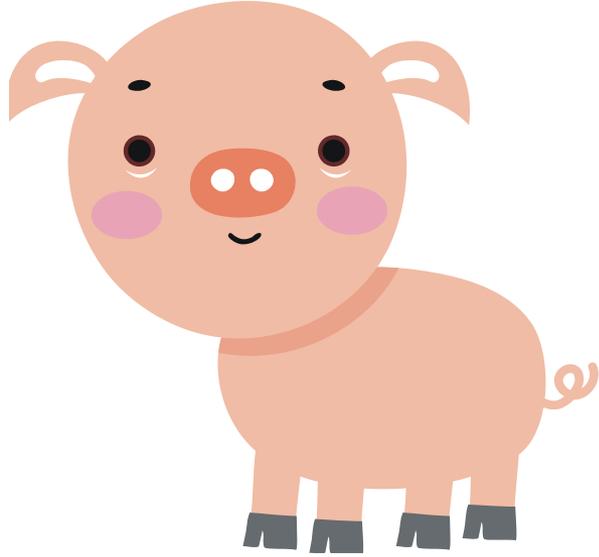
Commercial Transportation of Equine for Slaughter Act



Swine Health Protection Act



in IL





28 Hour Law

$$28 = \begin{matrix} \text{Rest} \\ \text{Food} \\ \text{Water} \end{matrix} \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} \text{Rest} \\ \text{Food} \\ \text{Water} \end{matrix}} \right\} 5$$

Federal animal health regulations affecting accredited veterinarians

- Subchapter B-Cooperative control and eradication of livestock or poultry diseases
- Subchapter C-Interstate transportation of animals (including poultry) and animal products
- Subchapter D-Exportation and importation of animals (including poultry) and animal products

What is Accreditation?

Accreditation is government approval of private veterinarians to perform official regulatory functions.

Authorization is granting accredited veterinarians the right to work in additional States.

Most countries use government veterinarians

- to examine animals
- to issue health certificates

APHIS relies on you to:

- Act as agents of Federal government
- Test for program diseases
- Issue health certificates
- Perform examinations
- ID animals
- Conduct surveillance activities
- Act as the nation's first line of defense against exotic and emerging diseases of animals
- Assist with animal emergency response efforts

Accredited Veterinarians . . .

Assess and document animal health through

- Physical examinations
- Diagnostic testing (e.g. TB tests)
- Diagnostic sample submission
- Documentation



Accredited Veterinarians . . .



- Assist with interstate and international movement of animals and animal products



Accredited Veterinarians . . .

Are first line of surveillance for
program and foreign animal diseases



Accredited Veterinarians . . .

Complete various official documents, which are reviewed by Federal and/or State officials, and may require additional endorsements or stamps.



Accreditation Requirements

- Complete Initial Accreditation Training (IAT)
- Attend Orientation Program
- Graduate with DVM or equivalent
- Become licensed/legally able to practice in State of accreditation
- Submit application - VS form 1-36A
- Receive accreditation letter if approved
- Attend State-Specific Orientation Program (if required)

Authorization in Additional States

To perform accredited duties in additional States you must:

- Be licensed or “legally able to practice” in the additional State
- Contact District Office
- Attend State-Specific Orientation Program
- Receive written APHIS authorization before doing accredited work in additional State

Species-Based Accreditation Categories

- Category I animals: All animals except: food and fiber species, horses, birds, farm-raised aquatic animals, all other livestock species, and zoo animals that can transmit exotic animal diseases to livestock.
- Category II animals: All animals

Accreditation Renewal Process

Renew every 3 years – 2 step process:

1. Complete APHIS-Approved Supplemental Training (AAST)

- Category I: 3 modules
- Category II: 6 modules

Sources of modules: Web, Lecture, Print/USB

2. Submit Application - VS Form 1-36A

Veterinary Accreditation Investigation & Enforcement



Purpose of Veterinary Accreditation

- In 1921, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) established the veterinary accreditation program so private practitioners could assist Federal veterinarians in controlling animal diseases.
- Accredited veterinarians are crucial to U.S. regulatory programs for livestock and poultry diseases. The United States depends extensively on accredited veterinarians for official functions, such as inspecting, testing, and certifying animals.
- More than 80 percent of all U.S. veterinarians are accredited.

National Veterinary Accreditation Program (NVAP)

- This voluntary program certifies private veterinary practitioners to work cooperatively with Federal veterinarians and State animal health officials.
- Producers that export animals rely on the expertise of accredited veterinarians to help ensure that exported animals will not introduce diseases into another State or country.
- **Voluntary Participation** - Participation in the NVAP is voluntary. It is not mandated by the Federal Government. Accredited veterinarians participating in NVAP must carry out their duties according to the Standards for Accredited Veterinarian Duties in [Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 161.](#)

Accreditation Categories

- Vets applying for accreditation must now choose an accreditation **category** that is based upon the species of animals with which they wish to perform accredited duties.
 - Category I – Any animals other than Category II animals. (e.g. dogs and cats)
 - Category II – Food and fiber species, horses, birds, farm raised aquatic animals, all other livestock species, and zoo animals that can transmit exotic animal diseases to livestock

Accreditation Categories

- If accredited under Category I - only authorized to perform accredited duties on Category I animals.
 - Performing accredited work with Category II animals could result in accreditation suspension or revocation.
- If accredited under Category II – authorized to perform accredited duties on Category I and II animals.

Accreditation Requirements

1. Must be graduate with a DVM or equivalent.
2. Must be licensed to practice veterinary medicine within a particular State to perform accredited work in that State.
 - a) License reciprocity between states may exist, but must be documented.
3. Must complete APHIS accreditation training.
4. Must complete an orientation program in the state where the veterinarian wishes to perform accredited duties.

Orientation?

- To become accredited, you must complete a core orientation that covers:
 - Federal animal health laws, regulations, and rules;
 - Interstate movement requirements for animals;
 - Import and export requirements for animals;
 - USDA control and eradication programs for animal diseases;
 - Laboratory support in confirming animal disease diagnoses;
 - Ethical and professional responsibilities;
 - Animal Health Emergency Management; and
 - Animal Health issues, procedures and resources relevant to the State in which the veterinarian wishes to perform accredited duties.

Applying for Accreditation

- For national accreditation, a licensed veterinarian must apply using VS Form 1-36A, Application for Veterinary Accreditation
- The applicant certifies that they are able to perform tasks listed under 9 CFR 161.1(g)

Important!

- An accredited veterinarian may not perform accredited duties in a particular State until after receiving written authorization from APHIS.

Standards for Veterinary Accreditation require the Accredited Veterinarian to:

- Inspect livestock in advance of issuing health certificates.
 - Health maintenance programs allowed.
- Issue complete and accurate certificates, test reports, etc.
- Distribute certificates and test reports in a timely fashion.
- Identify work performed by another veterinarian on certificates issued.
- Perform accredited work in accordance with State and Federal regulations *and* instructions.

Standards for Veterinary Accreditation

Cont'd

- Ensure that livestock are properly identified when tested and when issuing interstate and international health certificates.
- Immediately report to the ADD and State Vet all suspected cases of **reportable** diseases.
- Perform accredited work in a manner that prevents the spread of disease.
- Keep self current on Federal and State regulations and instructions.
- Avoid dispensing drugs and biologicals in contravention of Federal and State statutes.
- Maintain security of, and ensure proper use of, all documents and ID devices.

Non-Compliance is Reported

Non-compliance reported.

Alleged violation is investigated.

Evidence is gathered.

Investigative report prepared by IES and sent to Area Veterinarian in Charge.

Violation Activity Can Be Reported By:

- ADD - Federal VS Office
- State Lab
- Clients
- Competitors
- Former employers
- Other states
- Other sources

Investigation Involves:

- **Determining the Main Question: Was 9 CFR, Part 161 Violated?**
 - Must relate to activity falling within 9 CFR Subparts B,C & D!
- **Contact with All Persons Involved (clients, witnesses, etc.)**
- **Contact with the Alleged Violator (Accredited Veterinarian)**
- **Gathering of All Evidence (Paperwork, Statements, Test Reports, Certificates, Etc.)**
 - Immediately collect and preserve all physical evidence
- **May involve other 9 CFR violations depending upon the circumstances**
 - Particularly Parts 71, 77, 78, 79, 85, & 86

Sample Violations Include:

- Not accurately completing controlled forms
- Leaving blanks in controlled forms
 - E.g. Incomplete description of animal, no ID
- Issuing blank, pre-signed health certificates
- Improper testing procedures (tuberculosis, brucellosis, pseudorabies, etc.)
- Failure to report results (testing, vaccinations, etc.)
- Failure to maintain control of samples
- Losing control of accredited forms and ID

Resolving Accreditation Violations:

- If there is no violation, the investigation is terminated
- If a violation is substantiated, then
 - A Letter of Information (LOW) may be issued by ADD OR
 - An Informal Conference is scheduled by the ADD
- Summary Suspension
 - Usually involves egregious activity by accredited vet.
 - Necessary to prevent disease spread
 - Administrator may immediately suspend accreditation orally or in writing, pending final determination at proceeding

Informal Conference

- Participants: Accredited Veterinarian, ADD, State Veterinarian, & Investigator
 - Accredited Veterinarian is not entitled to have an attorney present
- Evidence is presented by the Investigator
- Accredited Veterinarian is permitted to speak on his own behalf
- ADD decides sanctions (based upon guidelines provided in VS Memo 576.1)
 - A LOW can be issued OR
 - a Voluntary suspension of accreditation (1 day to 2 years) is accepted OR
 - Voluntary permanent revocation of accreditation

Formal Adjudication

- If terms offered by ADD are not accepted, the case will be forwarded for prosecution by the USDA, Office of General Counsel.
- Successful prosecution usually results in revocation of accreditation.
- No monetary penalties are assessed for Veterinary Accreditation violations.

Evidence of Fraud

- Submitting fraudulent certificates or test reports, or submitting fraudulent test specimens for program diseases or export certification are criminal offenses.
- Very likely that the USDA, Office of Inspector General, Investigations will get involved.

Unauthorized Performance of Accredited Duties

- **Anyone** who performs accredited veterinarian duties that he or she is not authorized to perform will be subject to criminal and civil penalties as are provided by the Animal Health Protection Act.
 - Includes Accredited vets under suspension.
 - Includes veterinarians who have never been accredited.
 - Includes non-veterinarians.

Additional Notes:

- All suspensions and revocations can be and usually are forwarded to the State Veterinarian & the State Licensing Board!!
- The State's Department of Agriculture may also investigate for possible state violations!!

Scenario 1:

You are in a multi veterinarian practice that handles small animals and livestock. All vets in the practice share in the large animal – small animal clients. Each vet is provided a supply of interstate health certificates, vaccination certificates and animal ID (official eartags) that are issued specifically to them. Since you are all accredited veterinarians these items are stored in a common locked closet at the clinic where only you and your partners can draw from them as needed.

Two months later you receive a call from the ADD advising you that some of the official ear tags issued to you were purchased by a cattle dealer over “EBAY”! You, however, are very diligent in keeping track of the items that you remove from the closet so you figure it must have been the result of carelessness by one of your partners.

Should you be concerned?

Yes! It is Accountable Property

Health Certificates, Tags, Bands, etc.

PREVENT . . .

Misuse of official
biologics, certificates,
tags, etc.



Scenario 2

You recently moved to Maryland from Pennsylvania where you have been a licensed and accredited veterinarian for five years, doing primarily large animal work. You're now working for a poultry company on the Eastern Shore and no longer in private practice. By coincidence, one of your former clients has also moved to your area and happened to see your name in the phone book. He calls you up and asks if you could come out to his farm to TB test some 4H club calves for an upcoming fair.

What must you do before you can perform the TB test, complete the TB Test Record, and submit it to the state Dept. of Agriculture laboratory?

Obtain APHIS authorization

- You must first be licensed to practice in MD.
- If your accreditation has expired you must reapply.
- If you accreditation is still active, you must get authorization to perform accredited duties from the ADD. Usually requires attending an Orientation.

Scenario 3:

You have operated a small animal clinic in mid-town Philadelphia, PA for 15 years. One day, a man comes in with his pet pot-bellied pig. He explains that his neighbor advised him to have the pig tested for pseudorabies to prevent possible spread of infection to his pet poodle. You received your veterinary accreditation shortly after graduating from the University of Pennsylvania 16 years ago, but you vaguely remember that there is a blood test for pseudorabies.

How will you handle this?

Tread Cautiously

- You must determine if you are authorized to handle Category II animals. Most likely you are not if you are not sure.
- Consider referring the client to an accredited colleague who you know handles farm animals. (A pig is a pig!)
- Since your last recollection of accreditation was 16 years ago it could be that your accreditation expired when you did not select a Category.

Questions????????

ANIMAL MOVEMENT



Why Regulate Animal Movement

- Stop disease spread
- Provide traces of movement
- Protect export markets
- Open new emerging markets



What is Your Role?

Accredited Veterinarians assist with interstate and international movement

BY:

- Advising owners
- Performing exams & administering vaccines
- Collecting samples for lab work
- Completing certificates
- Check with the State of destination to verify entry requirements



Types of Animal Movement

- Interstate
 - Between U.S. States and territories

- International
 - Outside of U.S. States and territories



Interstate Movement

- Requirements vary by destination State
- Federal requirements:
 - Healthy and fit to travel
 - Properly identified

Interstate Movement

- Where to find requirements:
 - State vet in destination State
 - APHIS website – www.aphis.usda.gov
 - Your local VS Area Office

International Movement

- Health requirements vary by country
 - Disease protection
 - Political & economic factors
 - Trade agreements
- Check with VS Area Office

International Movement

- Where to find requirements
 - Vet officials in country of destination
 - APHIS website – www.aphis.usda.gov
 - Your local VS Area Office

Exporter is responsible for making sure all requirements are being met.

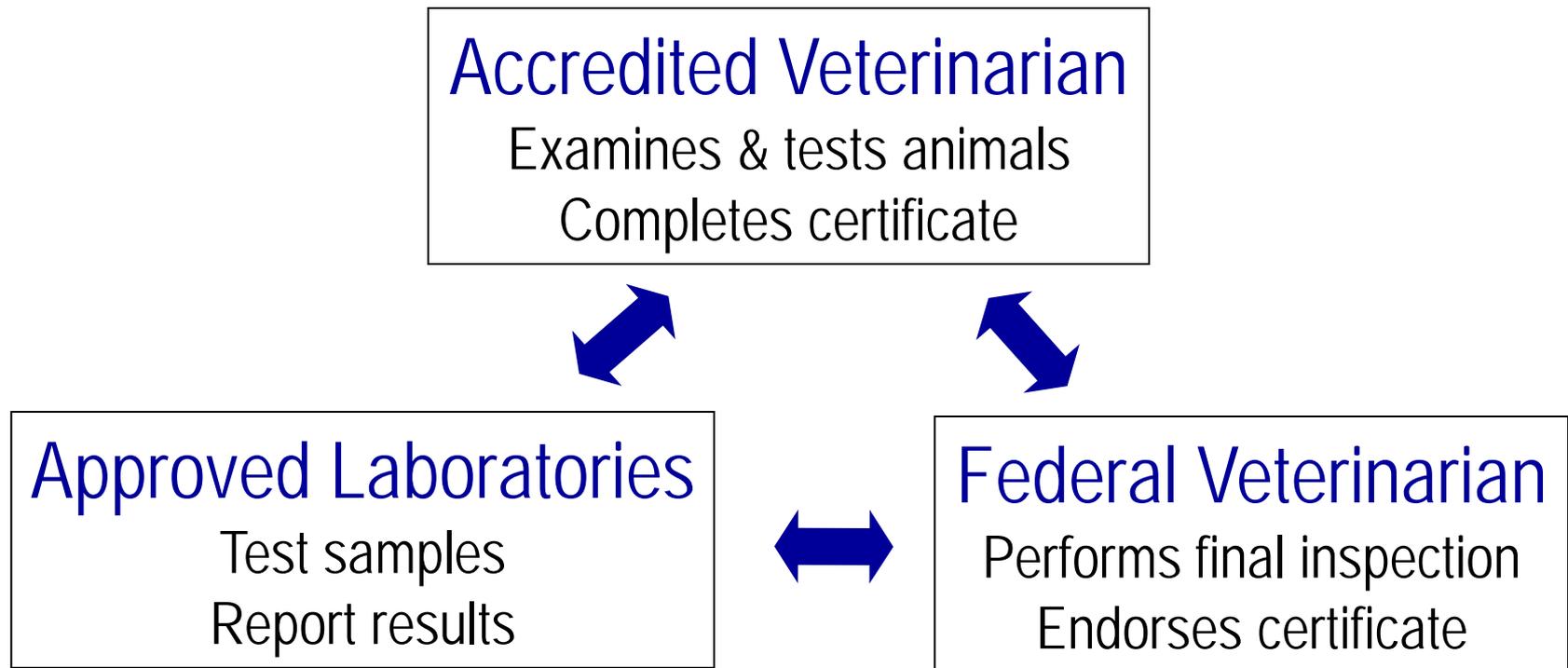
Pre-Export Isolation

- As required by destination country
- Different types:
 - In-home
 - Isolation facility
 - USDA-approved isolation facility
 - USDA isolation facility

Pre-Export Isolation

- Accredited vet responsibilities
 - Oversee facility and work done
 - Conduct testing and other work as needed

International Certification Process



Export Health Certificate

- SMALL ANIMALS
 - Pets
 - Dogs and cats
 - Birds – CITES, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 - Research animals
 - Working animals
 - APHIS Form 7001, country-specific cert., small animal CVI

Export Health Certificate

- LARGE ANIMALS
 - Poultry
 - Livestock species
 - APHIS Form 17-140, APHIS Form 17-145, APHIS Form 17-6, country-specific cert., large animal CVI

Completing the Health Certificate

- Basic Information:
 - Consignor
 - Consignee
 - Official ID/description
 - Tests, vaccinations, treatments

Completing the Health Certificate

- Basic information
 - Certification statements
 - Date
 - Signature – original, correct color

** One species per certificate*

Completing the Health Certificate



A health certificate is a legal document!

Validity of Certificate

- Time Limits
 - Time a cert. is good for varies
 - Timing of work on animals
 - Airline requirements
 - Plan ahead

Validity of Certificate

- Work recorded on cert.
 - Done by signing vet
 - If done by another vet need to document:
 - Name of vet
 - Date & location
 - Work performed

Submitting Int'l Certs to APHIS-VS

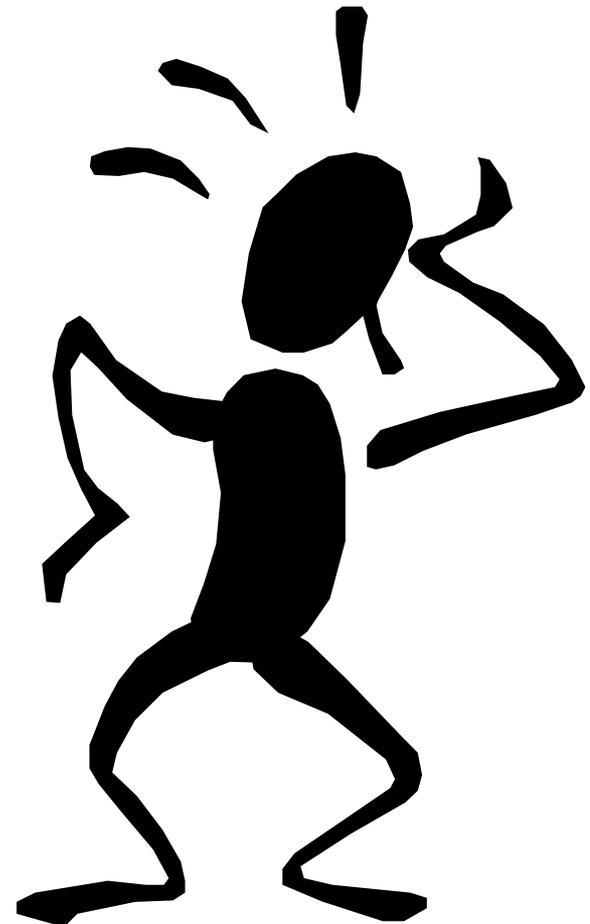
- Correct form
- Lab results
- Vx records (e.g. rabies)
- Certification statements

Submitting Int'l Certs to APHIS-VS

- Accurately recorded test results, Vx, etc.
- Accreditation status
- Original signature
- User fee

Common Mistakes on Certificates

- User fee not included
- Signature missing
- Outdated information
- Improper ID of animal
- Improper test performed
- No import permit



DO NOT . . .

- DO NOT issue pre-signed certificates
- DO NOT issue certificates without examinations
- DO NOT split blood samples
- DO NOT ship animals with pending test results

These are illegal actions.
Is risking your license, accreditation,
and reputation really worth it?

Sample Health Certificates

Large Animal CVI



Bureau of Animal Health and Welfare
 State Fairgrounds - P.O. Box 19291
 Springfield, Illinois 62794-9291
 (217) 782-4944 Fax: (217)558-6033 TTY: (217)524-6858

CERTIFICATE OF VETERINARY INSPECTION

PERMIT NUMBER

(Distribution: White-Accompany Shipment White & Yellow-State Veterinarian Pink-Issuing Veterinarian)

OWNER OR CONSIGNOR		CONSIGNEE		RECONSIGNEE TO:				
ADDRESS		ADDRESS		DESTINATION ADDRESS				
ORIGIN ADDRESS (If Different From Above)		DESTINATION ADDRESS (If Different From Above)		CITY STATE ZIP CODE				
COUNTY OF ORIGIN	PREMISES ID#	NO. ANIMALS IN SHIPMENT:		ENTRY PERMIT #	NO. ANIMALS IN SHIPMENT			
Species <input type="checkbox"/> Cattle <input type="checkbox"/> Poultry <input type="checkbox"/> Goat <input type="checkbox"/> Horses <input type="checkbox"/> Bison <input type="checkbox"/> Sheep <input type="checkbox"/> Cervidae <input type="checkbox"/> Swine <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		Purpose of Movement <input type="checkbox"/> Breeding <input type="checkbox"/> Feeding <input type="checkbox"/> Sale <input type="checkbox"/> Show <input type="checkbox"/> Slaughter <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		Herd or Flock Status TB Accred. No. _____ Bruc. Certified No. _____ Bruc. Validated No. _____ PRV Qualified No. _____ John's No. _____ Scrapie No. _____ CWD No. _____ Other No. _____				
		LAST TEST DATE		ACCREDITED VETERINARIAN SIGNATURE:				
				VACCINATION and/or TREATMENT				
				For _____ Date _____				
				Product _____				
Eartag, Tattoo or Other Permanent Identification	Registry Name and Number and/or Description	AGE	SEX	BREED	TB TEST	BRUCELLOSIS	PRV TEST	OTHER TESTS
					Inj. Date	BRUC. VACC. TATTOO SYMBOL	Date	Test
					Obs. (72 hrs) Lab	Lab	Lab	Date & Lab
					RESULTS	RESULTS	RESULTS	RESULTS
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
CERTIFICATION OF ISSUING VETERINARIAN: I certify, as an accredited veterinarian, that the above described animals have been inspected by me and that they are not showing signs of infectious, contagious, zoonotic or communicable disease, (except where noted). The vaccinations and results of tests are as indicated on this certificate. To the best of my knowledge, the animals listed on this certificate meet the state of destination and federal interstate requirements. No warranty is made or implied.								
Date Issued	X Signature of Accredited Veterinarian		Address					
Date Inspected	Printed Name		Telephone Number					

FORM M 120 8-408-048 (Revised 1-07)

Small Animal CVI

FORM M-119
Revised 9/01

Bureau of Animal Health
Bureau of Animal Welfare
State Fairgrounds - P.O. Box 19281
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9281

570801
Original - Owner
Canary - Division Office
Pink - Division Office
Goldenrod - Veterinarian

OFFICIAL HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR COMPANION ANIMALS

OWNER _____ CONSIGNEE _____
ADDRESS _____ STREET ADDRESS _____
CITY AND STATE _____ CITY AND STATE _____

Registry name and number, or description	BREED AND/OR SPECIES	SEX	AGE	WEIGHT

THE ABOVE ANIMALS RECEIVED _____ CC SINGLE INJECTION OF _____

NAME AND MANUFACTURER _____
RABIES VACCINE, SERIAL NO. _____

RABIES VACC. CERT. NO. _____ VACC. DATE _____

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE EXAMINED THE ABOVE DESCRIBED ANIMAL(S) AND FIND THE SAME TO BE FREE FROM SIGNS OF CONTAGIOUS OR INFECTIOUS DISEASE, AND TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE IS HEALTHY.

Place Issued _____ Signed _____
Licensed Veterinarian

Date Issued _____ Approved _____
State Veterinarian

IL405-0448 (Rev. 9-01)

APHIS Form 17-140 cont.

THIS CERTIFICATE IS SUBSTITUTED BY 9000 (CV 140A) 1-1-12. WHEN YOU SEE THIS REQUIREMENT FOR 9000, YOU MUST SUBMIT THE 9000 FORM AND THIS CERTIFICATE TO THE APPLICABLE STATE OR TERRITORY OFFICIAL.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE VETERINARY SERVICES CONTINUATION SHEET FOR UNITED STATES ORIGIN HEALTH CERTIFICATE		1. FIRST CONSIGNOR'S NAME (last name, first name, middle initial or business name) 16. CONSIGNEE'S NAME	2. CERTIFICATE NO. FROM VS FORM 17-140	3. PAGE NO. OF																																																								
17. FARM ORIGIN Owner's name (Last name, two initials, or business name) Owner's street address Owner's city/town, state code & zip code		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"> NEGATIVE TUBERCULIN READING 48 HRS. <input type="checkbox"/> 72 HRS. <input type="checkbox"/> </td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"> BRUCellosis BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTED </td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;"> NEGATIVE RESULTS OF OTHER TESTS </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"> MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREA (TB) </td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"> CERTIFIED BRUCellosis FREE AREA </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> DISEASE </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> DISEASE </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> DISEASE </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"> 18. INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFICATION </td> <td colspan="2"></td> <td style="text-align: center;"> TYPE TEST </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> TYPE TEST </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> TYPE TEST </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"> ID NO. OR DESCRIPTION A </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> AGE B </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> SEX C </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> BREED D </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> DATE E </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> DATE G </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> DATE H </td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"> VAC. 1/25 1/50 1/100 I J K L </td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"> DATE M </td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"> DATE N </td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"> DATE O </td> </tr> </table>			NEGATIVE TUBERCULIN READING 48 HRS. <input type="checkbox"/> 72 HRS. <input type="checkbox"/>		BRUCellosis BLOOD SAMPLE COLLECTED		NEGATIVE RESULTS OF OTHER TESTS			MODIFIED ACCREDITED AREA (TB)		CERTIFIED BRUCellosis FREE AREA		DISEASE	DISEASE	DISEASE	18. INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFICATION				TYPE TEST	TYPE TEST	TYPE TEST	ID NO. OR DESCRIPTION A	AGE B	SEX C	BREED D	<input type="checkbox"/> DATE E	<input type="checkbox"/> DATE G	DATE H							VAC. 1/25 1/50 1/100 I J K L							DATE M							DATE N							DATE O
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APHIS Form 17-145

U.S. ORIGIN HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR THE EXPORT OF HORSES FROM THE UNITED STATES TO CANADA

PERMANENT EXPORT TEMPORARY EXPORT (*NOTE BELOW) FORM APPROVED OMB NO. 0579-0032

NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONSIGNOR	NAME AND ADDRESS OF PLACE OF ORIGIN	NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE

CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS

- The animal identified below was inspected within 30 days prior to export and found to be healthy and free from evidence of communicable diseases and exposure thereto;

Either (Check Appropriate Box)

- The animal has resided in the United States or Canada since birth;
- The animal has met all of the import requirements of the United States and has resided in the United States for the past 60 days;
- The animal was authorized for importation by the Animal Health Division, Agriculture Canada (required for horses from countries other than Canada that have resided in the United States less than 60 days);
- The animal was tested negative for equine infectious anemia using the agar gel immunodiffusion (Coggins) test at:

Name of Laboratory	Date blood sample drawn	Sample Drawn by me or (Enter name of accredited veterinarian) State

Laboratory Accession No.	HEALTH CERTIFICATE NUMBER

Issuing Veterinarian	Endorsing Federal Veterinarian		
Signature	Signature and Seal		
Name (Type or Print)	Date	Name	Date

**Health Certificate valid for 30 days from the date of issuance (note below) Valid only if the USDA Veterinary Seal appears over the signature of the endorsing Federal Veterinarian and health certificate number)

White Markings and Whorls Must be Shown!

Name	Breed	Age	Color	Sex

Written Description:

HEAD	LIMBS
	LF RF
BODY	
ACQUIRED MARKS (scars, tattoos, etc.)	LH RH

Instructions: Mark the diagram with the exact position of any distinguishing marks, scars or brands. Brands to be drawn in position. Scars to be marked and indicated with an arrow (->). Stars or blazes on the face and any other markings to be drawn in on the diagrams showing position and shape as accurately as possible. Whorls should be marked with a cross (X). If no markings - this fact should be stated.

NOTE: The original copy of the health certificate must remain with the horse if the horse is being temporarily exported. Any clearance by Customs, such as a stamp, must be affixed on the reverse side of the original health certificate.

****NOTE:** The date of issuance must be the date of veterinary inspection.

Exporter must furnish four (4) copies for USDA endorsement. The original and two (2) copies accompany the shipment, the fourth copy is for the AVIC's office.

VS FORM 17-145 (MAY 2000)

APHIS Form 7001

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control numbers for this information collection are 0579-0036 and 0579-0333. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 25 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

No dog, cat, nonhuman primate, or additional kinds or classes of animals designated by USDA regulation shall be delivered to any intermediate handler or carrier for transportation in commerce, unless accompanied by a health certificate executed and issued by a licensed veterinarian (7 U.S.C. 2143.9; CFR, Subchapter A, Part 2).

OMB APPROVED
0579-0036
0579-0333

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE UNITED STATES INTERSTATE AND INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH EXAMINATION FOR SMALL ANIMALS	WARNING: Anyone who makes a false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement on this document, or uses such document knowing it to be false, fictitious, or fraudulent may be subject to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment of not more than 5 years or both (18 U.S.C. 1001).	1. TYPE OF ANIMAL SHIPPED (select one only) <input type="checkbox"/> Dog <input type="checkbox"/> Cat <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Nonhuman Primate <input type="checkbox"/> Ferret <input type="checkbox"/> Rodent	2. CERTIFICATE NUMBER - OFFICIAL USE ONLY
		3. TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS	4. PAGE

5. NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF OWNER (CONSIGNOR)	6. NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF RECIPIENT AT DESTINATION (CONSIGNEE)
--	---

7. ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION				8. PERTINENT VACCINATION, TREATMENT, AND TESTING HISTORY				
NAME, AND/OR TATTOO NUMBER OR OTHER IDENTIFICATION	BREED - COMMON OR SCIENTIFIC NAME	AGE	SEX	COLOR OR DISTINCTIVE MARKS OR MICROCHIP	RABIES VACCINATION		OTHER VACCINATIONS, TREATMENT, AND/OR TESTS AND RESULTS	
					<input type="checkbox"/> 1 YEAR	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 YEARS	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 YEARS	Date
(1)					Vaccination Date	Product	Date	Product Type and/or Results
(2)								
(3)								
(4)								
(5)								
(6)								

9. REMARKS OR ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS (WHEN REQUIRED)	VETERINARY CERTIFICATION: I certify that the animals described in box 7 have been examined by me this date, that the information provided in box 8 is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge, and that the following findings have been made ("X" applicable statements). <input type="checkbox"/> I have verified the presence of the microchip, if a microchip is listed in box 7. <input type="checkbox"/> I certify that the animal(s) described above and on continuation sheet(s), if applicable, have been inspected by me on this date and appear to be free of any infectious or contagious diseases and to the best of my knowledge, exposure thereto, which would endanger the animal or other animals or would endanger public health. <input type="checkbox"/> To my knowledge, the animal(s) described above and on continuation sheet(s) if applicable, originated from an area not quarantined for rabies and has/have not been exposed to rabies.
--	---

ENDORSEMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL EXPORT (IF NEEDED) PRINTED NAME OF USDA VETERINARIAN	NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF ISSUING VETERINARIAN	LICENSE NUMBER AND STATE Accredited <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please complete below NATIONAL ACCREDITATION NUMBER
--	---	---

SIGNATURE OF USDA VETERINARIAN <i>Apply USDA Seal or Stamp here</i>	DATE	SIGNATURE OF ISSUING VETERINARIAN	DATE
---	------	-----------------------------------	------



APHIS Form 17-6

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0579-0048. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average .5 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. This certificate is authorized by law (21 USC 112). While you are not required to respond, no health certificate can be validated unless the data required are provided.

FORM APPROVED
OMB NO. 0579-0048

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
VETERINARY SERVICES

CERTIFICATE FOR POULTRY OR HATCHING EGGS FOR EXPORT

1. DATE OF SHIPMENT: No.

2. NAME & ADDRESS OF EXPORTER (Include Zip Code)

2. NAME & ADDRESS OF IMPORTER

4. QUANTITY/UNIT (Eggs-Dozen) (Poultry-Number)	5. VARIETY, STRAIN OR TRADE NAME	6. PRODUCT (X or check)										7. SEX (X or check)		8. TYPE (intended use) (X or check)			9. NPIP APPROVAL (X or check)		10. NPIP CLASSIFICATION - U.S. (X or check)	OTHER (Specify)
		Chicken Eggs	Turkey Eggs	Cheese	Pheasant	Other	Straw/Straw	Femaler	Male	Commercial Production Stock	Multipiler Breeding Stock	Primary Breeding Stock	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other			
		Eggs-Type	Meat-Type	Eggs-Type	Meat-Type	Eggs-Type	Meat-Type	Eggs-Type	Meat-Type	Eggs-Type	Meat-Type	Eggs-Type	Meat-Type	Other	Other	Other	Other			
11. TOTAL NO. OF UNITS CERTIFIED FOR EXPORT																				

12. CHECK APPROPRIATE CERTIFICATION BELOW (A OR B)
- A. Certificate for Hatching Eggs and Newly Hatched Poultry, which have not been fed or watered. This is to certify that: (1) the flock or flocks and the hatchery or hatcheries from which the above-described hatching eggs or newly hatched poultry originated were inspected by me or another accredited veterinarian within 30 days prior to shipment of above hatching eggs or setting of eggs for above shipment of day old chicks and found free from evidence of communicable diseases and insofar as can be determined have not been exposed to Newcastle disease, fowl plague, fowl typhoid, ornithosis, and pullorum disease; (2) during the usual routine inspection of the flock or flocks there was no visible evidence of communicable diseases observed on the inspection dates listed in item 13 below; (3) the National Poultry Improvement Plan classification is as indicated in item 8 above; and (4) the prospective exporter has been advised that the hatching eggs must be clean and that the shipment must be made in new, clean containers.
- B. Certificate for Poultry other than Newly Hatched Poultry Specified in Certificate A. This is to certify that: (1) on this date all poultry shown in item 5 above, including all other poultry maintained in the flock, were inspected by me on the premises of origin within the past 30 days and found free from evidence of infectious and contagious diseases and insofar as can be determined have not been exposed to Newcastle disease, fowl plague, fowl typhoid ornithosis, and pullorum disease; and (2) the prospective exporter has been advised that shipment must be made in new containers or clean containers which have been properly cleaned and disinfected.

13. REMARKS OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (if needed)

14. TYPED NAME OF ISSUING VETERINARIAN

15. SIGNATURE OF ISSUING VETERINARIAN

16. STATUS
 1. State 2. Federal 3. Accredited

17. DATE ISSUED
 Mo Da Yr

18. SIGNATURE OF ENDORSING FEDERAL VETERINARIAN (if required)

19. DATE ENDORSED
 Mo Da Yr

USDA VETERINARY SEAL (if required)

Animal Import Information

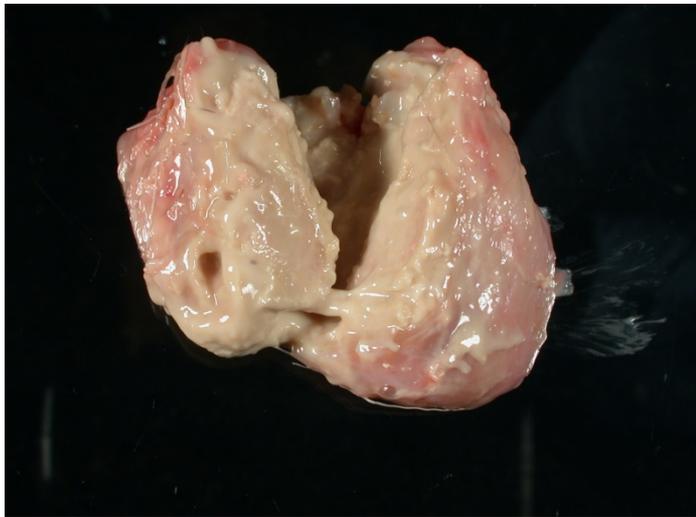
Import Regulated by Several US Agencies

- Public Health: Primates, dogs, cats, turtles
- Fish and Wildlife: Rare/endangered species
- USDA: Livestock, horses, poultry, related species AND any animal

Basic Import Requirements:

- Import Docs, Tests, Treatments, Certificate
- Entry via Designated Port & Quarantine

USDA ANIMAL DISEASE PROGRAMS



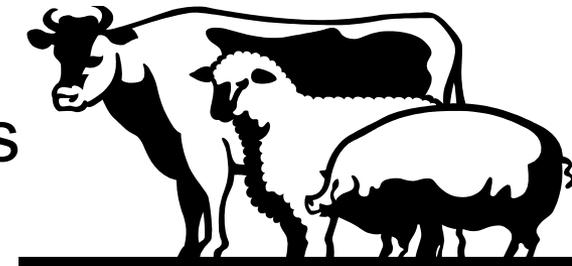
VS Programs

Types of VS Programs you might work on:

- Eradication Programs
- Monitoring & Surveillance Programs
- Control & Certification Programs

Your responsibilities in VS Program work

- Know basic program requirements
- Recognize official animal ID
- Know state/country requirements



Program Disease Information

- http://www.aphis.usda.gov/wps/portal/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth?1dmy&urile=wcm%3apath%3a%2FAPHIS_Content_Library%2FSA_Our_Focus%2FSA_Animal_Health%2FSA_Animal_Disease_Information
 - Animal Diseases
 - Scroll down to Status of Current Eradication Programs
- Or just Google **“current VS eradication programs”**

Current VS Eradication Programs

- Tuberculosis (Bovines & Cervids)
- Brucellosis (Bovines & Swine)
- Pseudorabies
- Scrapie



Your Role in TB in Cattle

- Cattle: Caudal Fold Test (CFT)
- Inspect injection site in 72 hrs
 - What is a response?
 - Injecting veterinarian must read
- Immediately report any response
 - CCT within 10 days of CFT
 - Must wait 60 days to retest
 - Expect 1-5% false positives
- Training/Practice with CFT



Your Role w/TB in Cervidae/Other

- Captive Cervidae include:
 - Whitetail, Mule, Fallow, Elk, Reindeer
- Single Cervical Test (SCT)
 - Only Designated AV can administer
 - Wait 90 days to retest
- Becoming Designated AV
- Goats, swine, other species



Your Role in Cattle Brucellosis

- Vaccination, ear tagging, tattooing
- Testing
- Reporting



“V Shield” Vaccination Tattoo

Tattoo (right ear)

1st digit—Quarter of the year
 2d digit—Official shield
 3d digit—Last digit of the year



Brucellosis Vaccination Eartags

Eartag in Right Ear



Orange
vaccination tag

| 73 |

State
code

| VUP1569 |

Individual
ID

US Shield



Your Role in Swine Brucellosis

- All free except Texas
- Feral swine impact total eradication
 - >4 million feral swine
 - Known herds in 39 states
- Your responsibility
 - Certificates
 - Permits
 - Sample collection



Your Role in Pseudorabies

- Status in U.S.: All states in Free status
- Your responsibility
 - Certificates
 - Permits
- Feral swine effect
 - Serological evidence
 - All considered positive
 - Depopulation approach



Your Role in Scrapie

Educate clients:

- To recognize clinical suspects
- To use official ID
1-866-USDA-TAG
- To practice prevention strategies by:
 - Using genetic resistance in sheep
 - Maintaining closed ewe flocks
 - Enrolling in SFCP

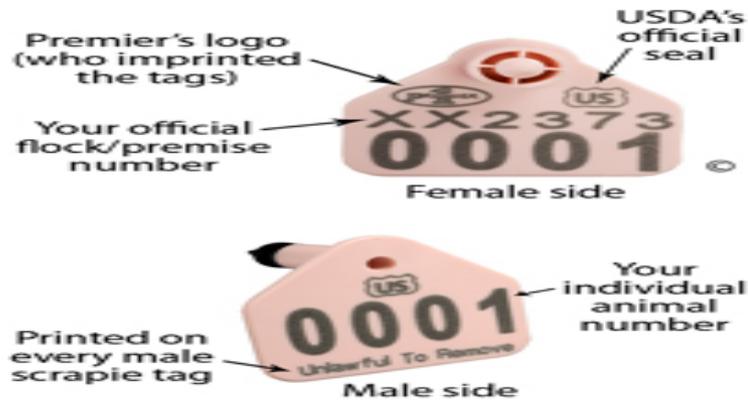


Report all scrapie suspects!

Signs

- Emaciation
- Lack of coordination
- Weakness
- Difficulty feeding & resting
- Intense pruritus  fleece loss

Official Identification



Your Role in Scrapie

- Collect & submit samples to USDA-approved lab
 - Live animals: Federal/State vet, usually
 - Dead animals: Accredited vet
 - brainstem, lymph nodes, tonsil
 - Submission forms and instructions
- Conduct genetic testing



Surveillance Activities

Additional surveillance activities (examples):

- Infectious Salmon Anemia
- Screwworm
- Cattle Tick Fever
- Classical Swine Fever
- CWD

Goals of surveillance:

- Enhance current eradication efforts (for TB in bovines & cervids, Brucellosis in bovines & swine, Pseudorabies and Scrapie)
- Detect emerging diseases and FADs
- Improve marketability
- Reduce consumer & animal risk
- Monitor animal health trends

Certification Programs

Diseases with Certification Programs

- Scrapie and Johne's: existing programs
- CEM, CWD, Swine Health/Trichinae, & Aquaculture: pending programs

What to do if you are interested?

- Get certification training
- Check with your VS Area Office



Animal Identification/Traceability For Movement

Animal Disease Traceability

Official ID Methods Defined by Species

- Official eartags (most common in cattle, sheep/goats)
 - Must bear the Official eartag shield for all tags applied after March 11, 2015
 - Must bear an official identification number
 - National Uniform Ear-tagging System (NUES)
 - Animal Identification Number (AIN)
 - Flock or Location-based number
- Brands, tattoos official for cattle only when shipping/receiving States agree



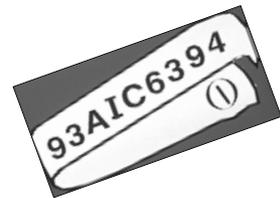
Official Eartag
Shield



Animal Disease Traceability

Official ID Methods Defined by Species

- Equine ID includes several options
 - Physical description or biometrics
 - Electronic ID
 - Digital photograph
- Swine ID includes several method
 - Options depend on the class of swine (feeder, breeder, slaughter)
 - Methods listed in 9 CFR 71.19
- Sheep and goat ID requirements are found in scrapie regulations



Animal Disease Traceability

Official ID Methods Defined by Species

Approved backtags

- No longer official method of ID for cattle
 - May be used in lieu of official eartags in cattle for direct to slaughter movements
 - Remain common practice at markets and shipments to slaughter



Animal Disease Traceability

Movement documentation

- AV must ensure animals are accompanied by a CVI or other document.
- AV must forward a copy of CVI to the State or Tribe of origin within 7 calendar days.
- AV must keep a copy of CVI
 - Poultry and swine: 2 years
 - Cattle and bison, sheep and goats, cervids, and equine: 5 years

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
 Department of Agriculture and Forestry
 Division of Animal and Plant Health Services
 100 Governor Street, Richmond, VA 23219
 Telephone: (804) 781-2600

CERTIFICATE OF VETERINARY INSPECTION
 For Use Only in Shipping Domestic Livestock and Poultry
 Certificate Valid After 90 Days
 Current Import Requirements Can Be Obtained From the State of Destination

CERTIFICATE NUMBER _____ **Page** _____ **of** _____ **Pages**
Date of Shipment _____
Entry Permit Number _____

Point of Origin - Name & Address (If Address or Prem. ID Required)
 Street _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____
 Premises Identification Number (PIN) _____

Destination - Name & Address (If Address or Prem. ID Required)
 Street _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____
 Premises Identification Number (PIN) _____

Originator - Name & Address (If Different Than Point of Origin)
 Street _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Consignor - Name & Address (If Different Than Destination)
 Street _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____

IF RECOMMENDING, IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE RECOMMENDING VETERINARIAN TO MAKE COPIES OF THIS CERTIFICATE WHICH MUST BE FORWARDED TO EACH STATE'S VETERINARY OFFICE AND THE VETERINARY OFFICE OF THE STATE OF DESTINATION.

Species	State / Area Status	Herd Status	Date	Purpose of Movement	Statement / Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Cattle	<input type="checkbox"/> Equine	<input type="checkbox"/> Accredited No. _____		<input type="checkbox"/> Breeding	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sheep	<input type="checkbox"/> Goat	<input type="checkbox"/> Certified No. _____		<input type="checkbox"/> Feeding	
<input type="checkbox"/> Swine	<input type="checkbox"/> Camelid	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		<input type="checkbox"/> Sale	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		<input type="checkbox"/> Daughter or Relative	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		<input type="checkbox"/> Vaccinated No. _____		<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Species For Certification		<input type="checkbox"/> Quar. Neg. _____		<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
No. of Animals _____		<input type="checkbox"/> Fine _____		<input type="checkbox"/> Scrapie No. _____	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		<input type="checkbox"/> SPP# _____	
		<input type="checkbox"/> FRY _____		<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
		<input type="checkbox"/> No. _____		<input type="checkbox"/> Program _____	
		<input type="checkbox"/> No. _____		<input type="checkbox"/> No. _____	

USDA APPROVED ID
 EID Metal Tag
 Brand Tattoo
 Swine Ear Notch

Name or Other ID
 Name (Equine) _____

Age _____ **Sex** _____ **Breed** _____

Vaccine _____ **Y-TB** _____ **Date Neg.** _____ **Signature** _____ **Date** _____
 Tattos _____ **Signature** _____ **Date** _____ **Lab** _____ **Accession** _____ **Number** _____

Signature _____ **Date** _____ **Signature** _____ **Date** _____
 Other _____ **Color** _____ **Other** _____ **Other** _____
Physical Description/Markings _____

Owner: Agent. **CERTIFICATION:** The animals in this shipment are those certified to and listed on this certificate.
 Name _____ Date _____
 Address _____
 Signature _____

Veterinarian Certification: "I certify, as a accredited veterinarian, that the identified animals listed on this Certificate have been inspected by me and that they are not manifesting signs of infectious, contagious, or communicable disease. The vaccination, treatment, and results of tests are so indicated in this certificate. To the best of my knowledge, the animals listed on this Certificate meet the health requirements of the state of destination and federal interstate regulations.
 Printed Name _____ Address _____
 Signature _____ Date _____
 Address _____
 Phone# _____ Signature _____

© 2012 USDA/APHIS, Division of Animal Health Services. Warning: It is a felony to forge a public record, certificate, or attestation, or to utter a forged public record, certificate, or attestation.

Animal Health Emergency Management



Overview

- What are animal disease emergencies
- Who may be involved
- What to expect
- Importance of preparing at the local level
- How you can prepare



Preparing and Responding to an Animal Disease Emergency

Prepare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify stakeholders and resources in community • Local plan development • Practice: Table tops, functional exercises • Animal ID and Premises ID
Prevent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness and education • Biosecurity
Respond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detection/diagnosis; surveillance • Contain: Quarantine, isolation, stop movements; biosecurity • Control: Depopulation and disposal, vaccination, cleaning and disinfection
Recover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indemnity • Business continuity

Animal Disease Emergencies

- What are they?
 - Affect large numbers of livestock
 - Highly contagious/easily spread
 - Animal health impact
 - Economic consequences
 - Human health impact
- How do they occur?
 - **Intentional** or **accidental** introduction of foreign disease agents
 - **Emerging** or **re-emerging** diseases

PREPAREDNESS

AWARENESS AND METHODOLOGY

Impact of Animal Disease

- Animal Health
 - Death, illness, loss of production
- Economics
 - Loss or disruption of trade
 - Loss of consumer confidence
 - Movement restrictions
- Human Health
 - Zoonoses
 - Mental health

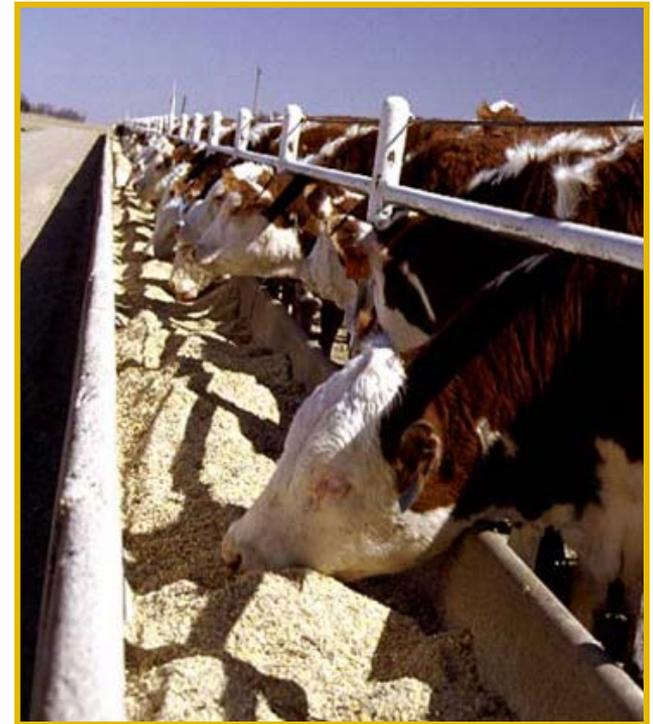
Vulnerabilities

- High density husbandry
- Mixing at auction markets or transport by vehicles
 - Over 5 million cattle each year
- Poor traceability of animals
- No immunity to foreign animal diseases
- Centralized feed supply and distribution



Vulnerabilities

- Diseases are widespread in other countries
- Expanded international trade and travel
- Border penetration: People, wild birds, mammals
- Inadequate on-farm biosecurity
- Inadequate foreign animal disease awareness

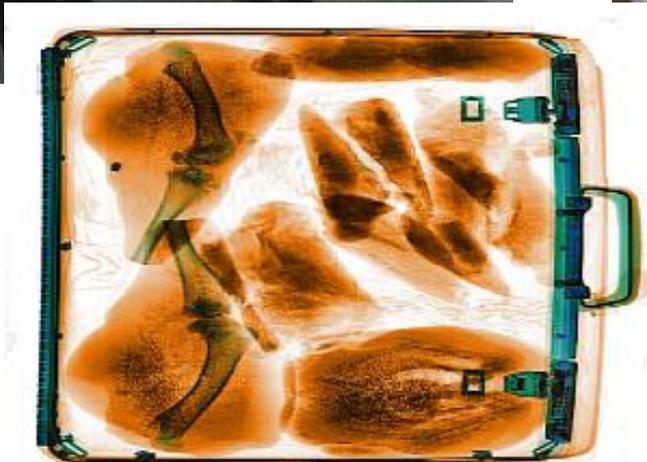


How disease can enter

- Food products
 - smuggled
 - unintentional
- Decorative objects
- Live animals
- Vectors/insects
- Terrorists
- Feral Swine



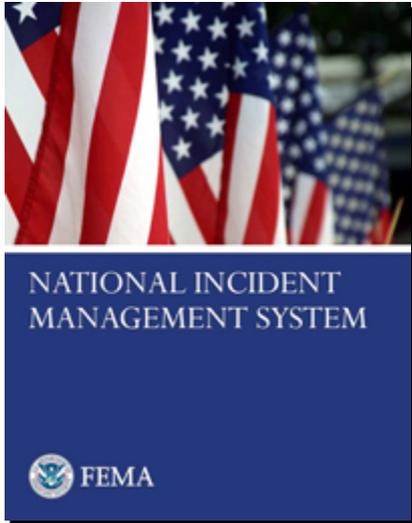
Smuggling of animals and animal products is rampant



Foreign Animal Disease: Control

- Keep them out
 - Regulations in the import of live animals and animal products
 - APHIS inspection of travelers at ports of entry
 - Disease surveillance on U.S. borders in Caribbean, Mexico, Central America
- Get rid of them if they get in
 - Emergency response programs in the U.S.
 - Policy of foreign animal disease eradication

NIMS



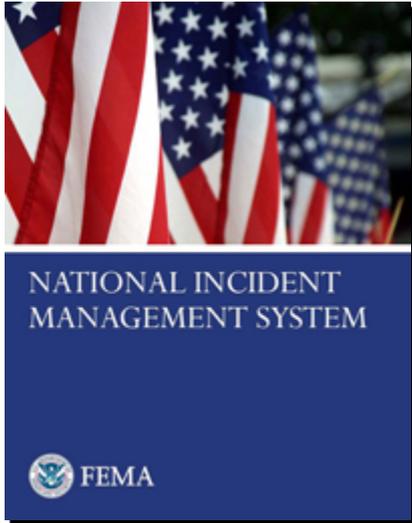
What ? . . . NIMS provides a consistent nationwide template . . .

Who? . . . to enable Federal, State, tribal, and local governments, the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work together . . .

How? . . . to prepare for, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity . . .

Why? . . . in order to reduce the loss of life and property, and harm to the environment.

NIMS Components & ICS



Preparedness

Communications and Information Management

Resource Management

Command and Management

Ongoing Management and Maintenance

Incident Command System

Multiagency Coordination Systems

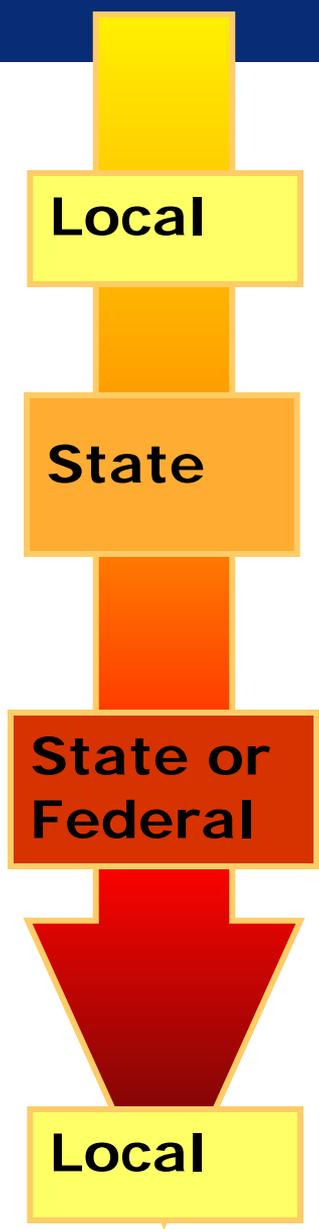
Public Information

RESPONSE

TOOLS AND STRATEGIES

Response

- Preparedness plan in action
 - Expedient, safe, effective
- Level of response depends on:
 - Particular disease
 - Ability of disease to spread
 - Degree of spread
 - Resources available



Detection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unusual sign noted by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Producer, animal handler or processor, local veterinarian • Diagnostic laboratory • Processing plant
Initial Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local DVM contacts State Veterinarian or ADD • FADD sent to investigate (within 24 hours) • Samples submitted to Federal Lab
Risk and Response Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response action levels determined based on disease suspected or diagnosed • Activation of State Response Plan and/or National Response Framework
Response Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarantine; Stop movements • Surveillance • Depopulation and disposal • Vaccination (?) • Cleaning and disinfection
Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indemnity • Business continuity

FADD Investigation

- Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician
 - Visits premise within 24 hours
 - Inspects animals
 - Consults with State Veterinarian and AVIC on case priority and necessary actions
 - Sample collection, handling, submission
 - Control measures: movement restrictions, quarantine

USDA National FAD Responsibilities

- Minimize the impact of a real or perceived FAD event on the US
- Respond rapidly, appropriately, and efficiently

FAD Investigations Conducted Nationally

- \approx 400 investigations per year nationwide
- 1-3% are Priority 1 submissions

Priority 1- High Suspicion

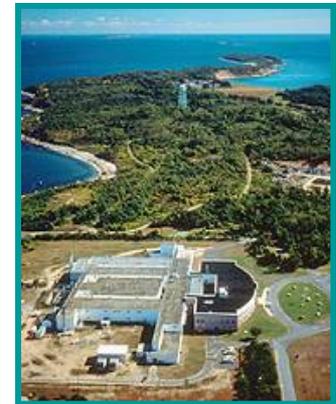
Priority 2- Intermediate Suspicion

Priority 3- Low Suspicion

Priority A- Need for rapid diagnostics

Animal Health Laboratory Submissions

- Routine (daily) testing
 - State or University Diagnostic Laboratory
 - Other Private Laboratory Facilities
 - National Animal Health Laboratory Network
- When a foreign animal disease is suspected
 - Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Plum Island, NY (cloven hoofed)
 - National Veterinary Services Laboratory – Ames (poultry, equine, fish)



Confirmation of FAD comes in

- Quarantines may be issued
- Stop movement orders could be issued
- Animals would need appraisals prior to euthanization
- Vaccines may be used to stop the spread
- Could be many animal mortalities and disposal issues
- If a zoonotic, public health departments would be involved

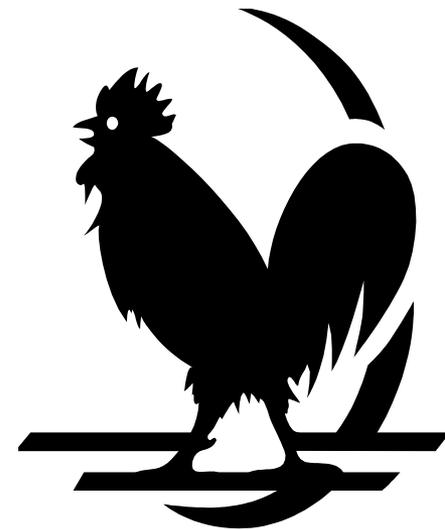
Reportable Diseases

What should you report?

- Diseases on State or Federal lists

Whom should you notify?

- VS Area Office
- State Animal Health Official
- Described in 9CFR 161.4(f)



Federal Regulation

9CFR, 161 defines disease-reporting responsibility.

- *"An accredited veterinarian shall immediately report to the Veterinarian-in-Charge **and** the State Animal Health Official all diagnosed or suspected cases of a communicable animal disease for which a APHIS has a control or eradication program in 9 CFR chapter I, and all diagnosed or suspected cases of any animal disease not known to exist in the United States as provided by §71.3(b) of this chapter."*

Illinois Diseased Animals Act

(510 ILCS 50/22) (From Ch. 8 par.189)

Sec.22. Any veterinarian having information of the existence of any contamination or reportable disease among animals in the State, who fails to promptly report such knowledge to the Department, shall be guilty of a business offense and shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000 for each offense

Many Differences Between Illinois and USDA Reportable Diseases- Example

IL Reportable- Canine

- Bluetongue
- Brucellosis
- Q Fever
- Rabies
- West Nile

USDA Reportable- Canine

- Rabies

Current Outbreak Strategies

- **Early diagnosis and quarantine**
 - Rapid diagnostics in development
 - Infrastructure issues with quarantine
- **Euthanize/Slaughter/Contingency Plans**
 - Producers must be willing to participate in contingency planning
 - Environmental and public relations issues
 - Limited disposal options
- **Ring vaccinate for some diseases**
 - vaccine availability?
 - lag time to develop immunity
- **Spray insecticides by air for arboviruses**
 - 50 year old technology
 - Environmental and public relations issues

Veterinary Stockpile



- Poultry depopulation foaming units
- Push packs of PPE and decon supplies
- Bulk PPE individual kits
- Antivirals
- AI vaccine
- AI field test kits
- Portable vaccine shipment / storage containers
- Depopulation, disposal, & decontamination (3D) commercial services



What **YOU** can do as a veterinarian in the community

- Join in on county emergency planning
- Keep informed of what diseases are a threat
- Plan with your clients on emergency situations
- Join IVERT (Illinois Veterinary Emergency Response Team)
- Join NAHERC (National Animal Health Emergency Response Corps)

NAHERC Purpose

To provide a ready, trained, and available cadre of veterinary medical professionals to assist in the federal response to domestic and international animal disease outbreaks, threats, or natural disasters.

NAHERC

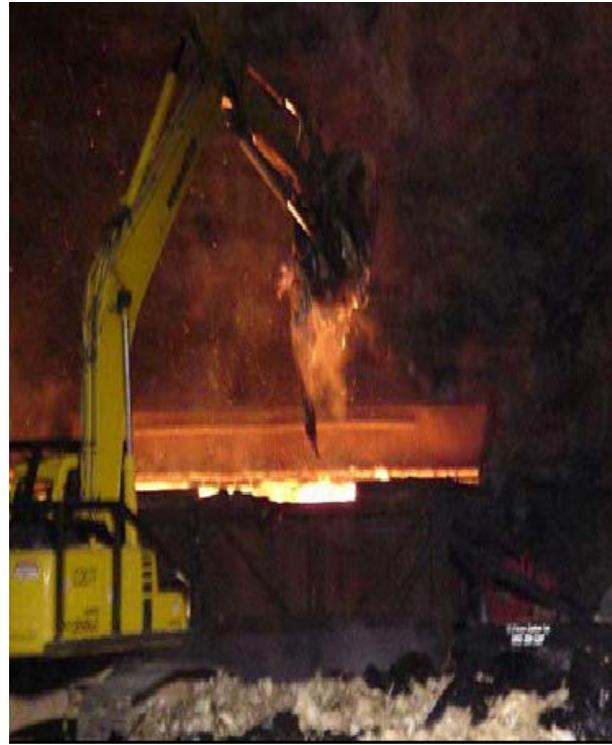
- Reserve Temporary Federal Employment for
 - Veterinarians
 - Vet Techs, AHTs
 - Students
- Voluntary mobilization (right to refuse)
- Paid Federal salary, travel, lodging, overtime, and workman's comp

NAHERC Deployments

145 deployed to the UK in 2001



71 deployed to the Low Pathogen Avian Influenza Task Force in Virginia 2002.



340 NAHERC personnel deployed to the Exotic Newcastle Disease outbreak in California in 2003.

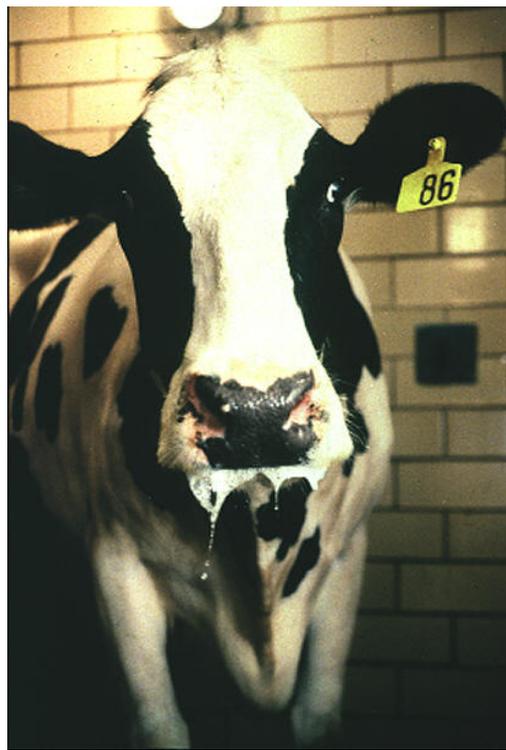


Why Should You Join NAHERC?

- Protect U.S. agriculture (and public health)
- Help animals (and people) in need
- Expand career options
- Network within the veterinary community
- Learn emergency response procedures
- Travel opportunities
- Paid Federal Salary



FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASES



When should YOU be suspicious of an FAD

- High morbidity, High mortality
- Does not fit classical picture
- Vesicular lesions
- Severe abortion storms of unknown etiology
- Hemorrhagic septicemia
- Severe respiratory conditions
- Pox or lumpy skin conditions
- Poor or no response to treatment when response is expected
- Suspicious necropsy findings

When should You be suspicious of an FAD

- History of foreign travel, visitors, mail/gifts, importation of animals, embryos, semen.
- CNS diseases
- Mucosal Diseases
- Larvae in Wounds
- Unusual (Ornate) Ticks, Exotic ticks, mites, etc.
- Unusual or Unexplained Illness or Symptoms



What to do if you suspect a FAD?

CALL – CALL – CALL!

- Call the USDA/VS office at (217) 547-6030
- Have available:
 - Producer's name address and phone number
 - Directions to the farm
 - Complete clinical history
 - Number and species of animals affected and number and species of animals susceptible
 - Any treatments given and response noted
 - Your contact information

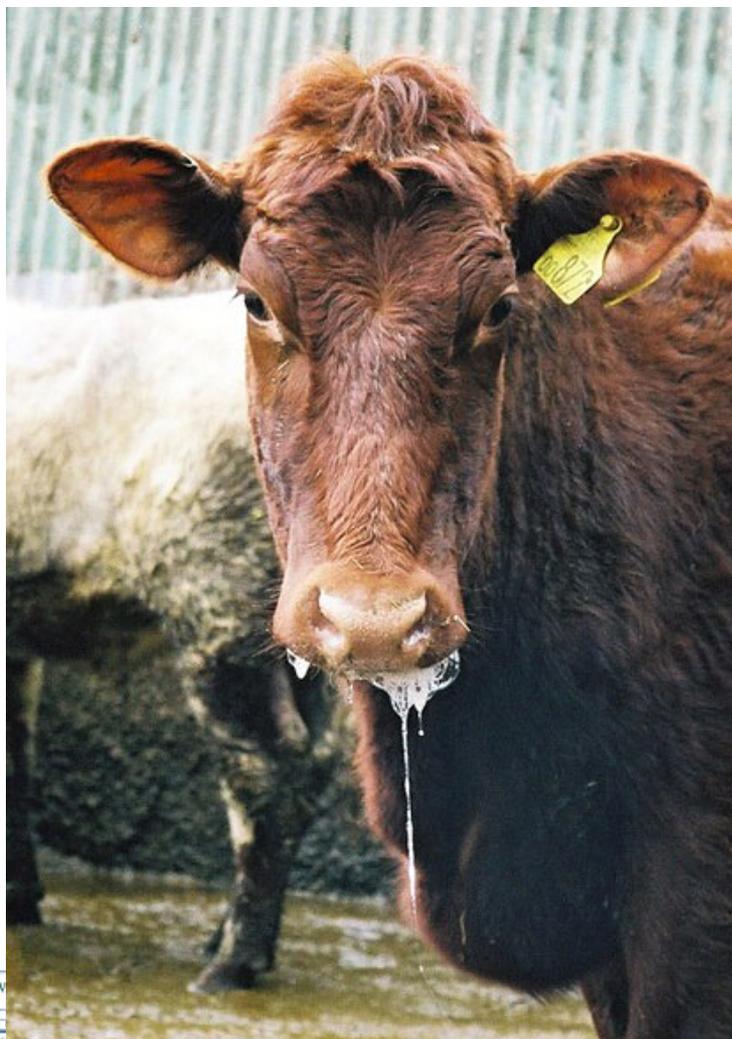
Case History #1

- A dairyman calls to report
 - A sudden drop in milk production
 - Several cows drooling profusely
 - Many affected cows have fevers

- Your exam reveals. . .



Case #1 Lesions



Case #1 Lesions



Case #1 Lesions

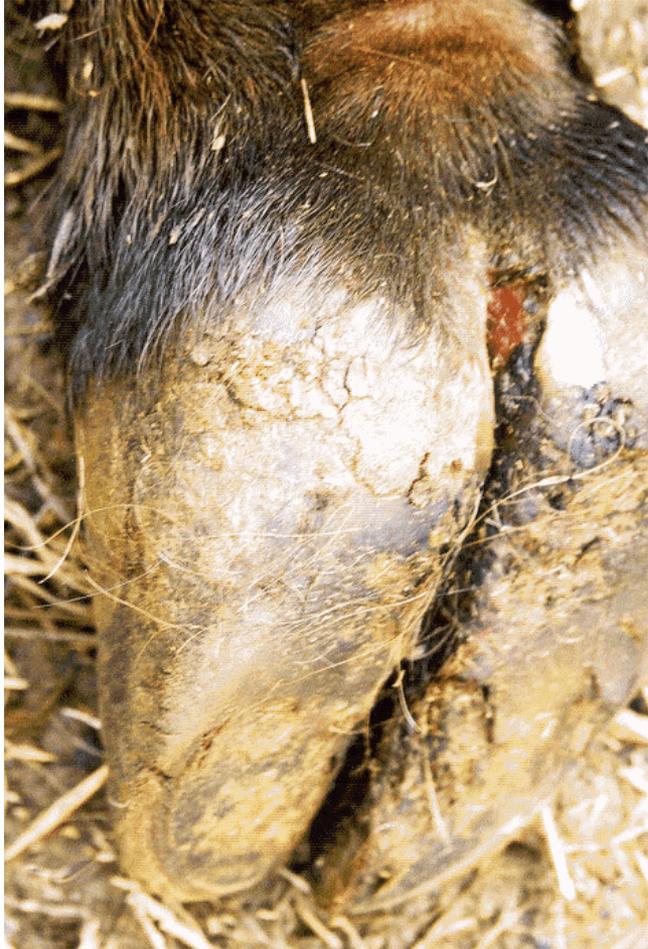


Case #1 Lesions



Case #1 Lesions

- Further evaluation reveals some lame COWS.....



Case #1 Differential Diagnoses

- Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR)
- Bovine Viral Diarrhea (BVD)
- Bovine Papular Stomatitis
- Chemical Irritant
- Vesicular Stomatitis
- Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD)
- Malignant Catarrhal Fever (MCF)
- Rinderpest



Case #2 History

- Owner presents a 9 year-old Greyhound with an infected prepuce
- The family was recently transferred to CA from Panama



Case #2 Lesions

- On physical exam you see inflammation of the prepuce
- Closer examination of the prepuce reveals . . .

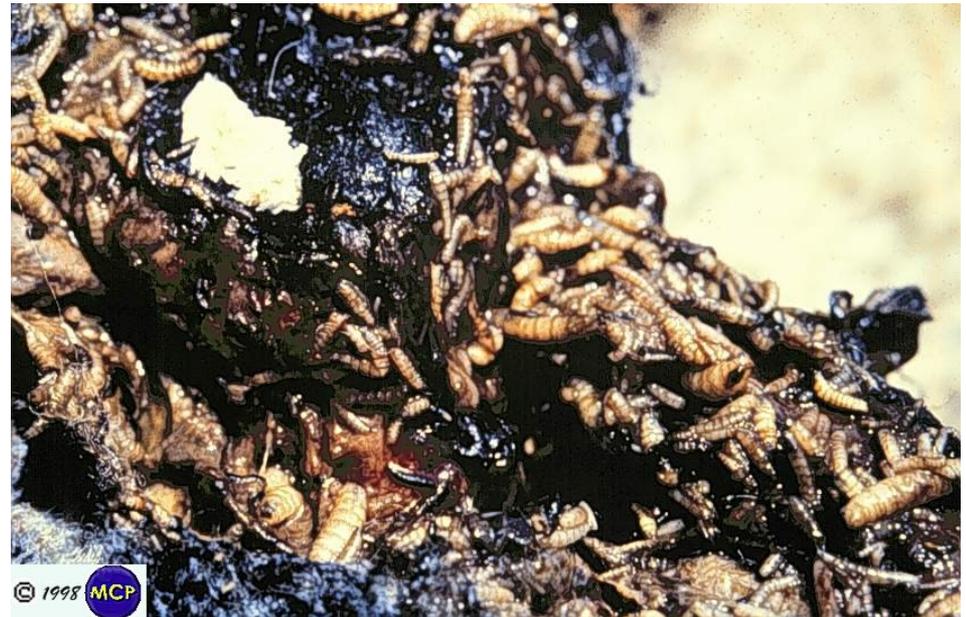


Case #2 Differential Diagnosis

- Blowfly Myiasis
- Screwworm Myiasis



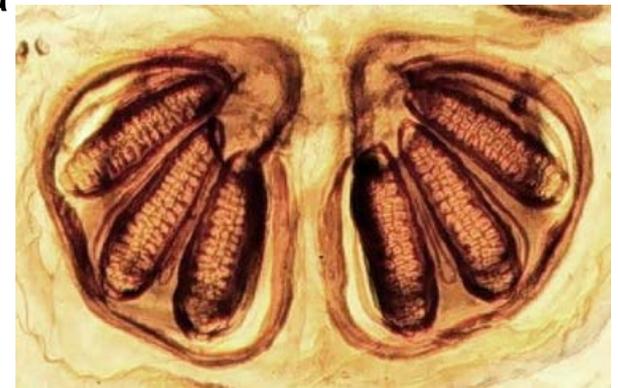
UF



© 1998 MCP

Screwworm in the US

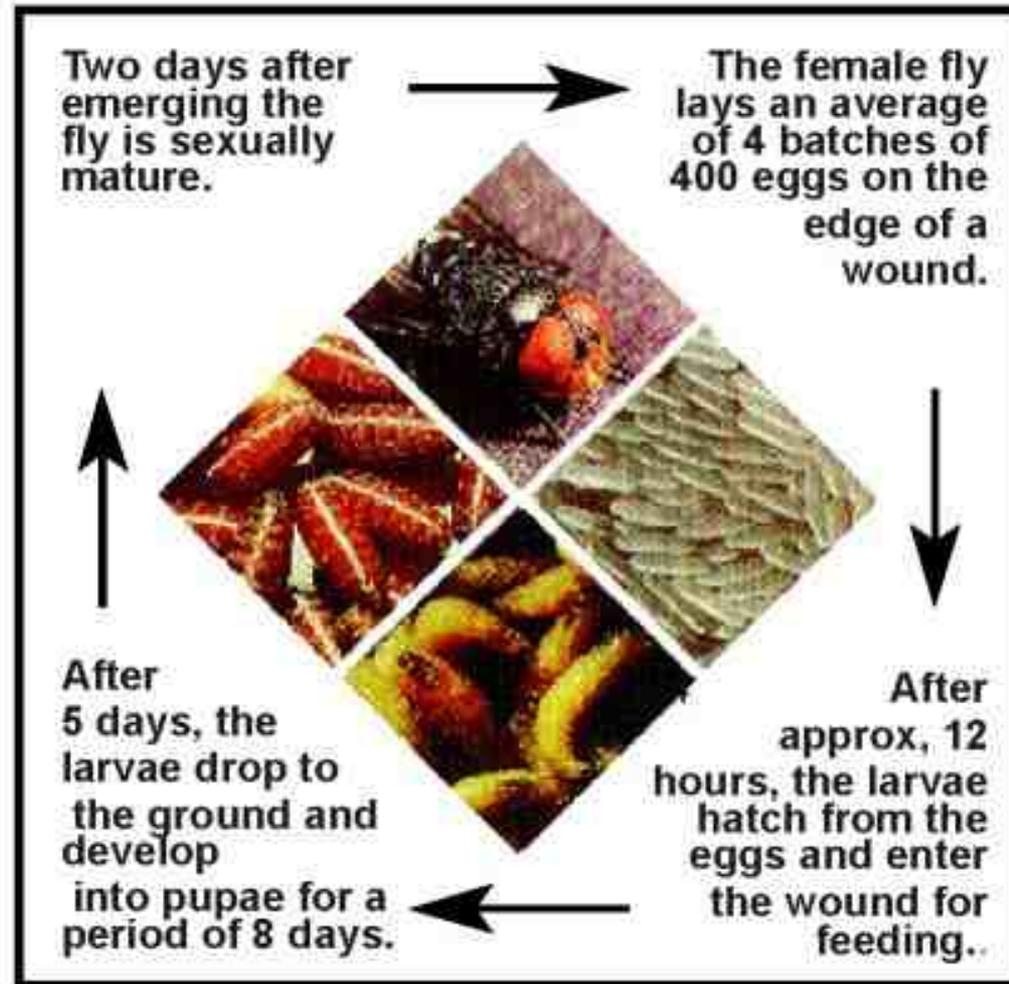
- 1998 Alabama
 - Ecotourist to Brazil
 - Sores on his scalp
- 2000 Florida
 - Cat from Cuba
 - Abscess - 1 larva
 - Gelding imported from South America
 - Preputial discharge – 50 – 100 larvae
- 2007
 - Dog in MS imported from Trinidad
 - Larvae in ocular orbit
 - Dog in MA imported from Singapore





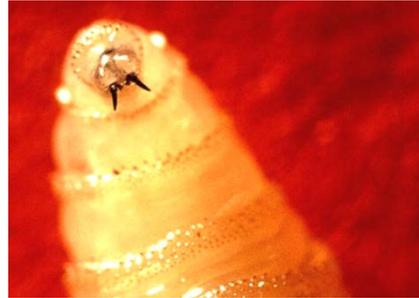


Screwworm Life Cycle



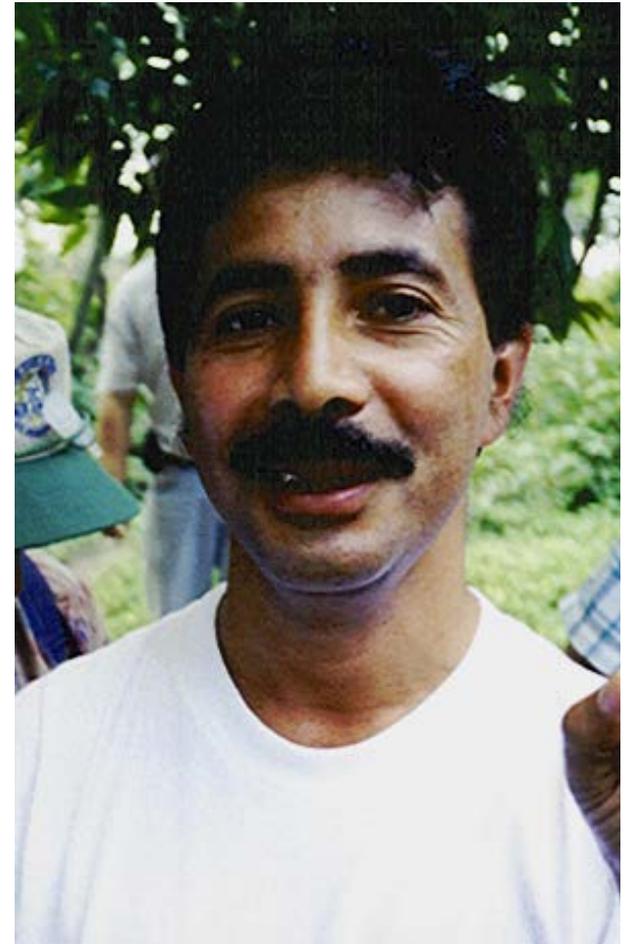
Screwworm

- 1930s cost to the livestock industry was \$400 million per year
- Losses today are estimated to reach \$750 million per year



Case #3

- A client brings a listless game bird to your rural small animal practice
- He believes his birds caught something from the chicken flock 4 miles from his property



Case #3 History

- Bird has been sick for 2 days
- 2 other birds died last week
- Owner has 52 birds
- 6 to 8 other birds may be sick
 - Stopped laying
 - Stopped eating
 - Weak and off balance



Case #3

- Being the only vet in the area, you pay a visit to his home to look at his birds. . .



Case #3 Lesions

- You look at a few birds and see. . .



Case #3 What do you do?

- Wish you stayed awake during the poultry lectures in vet school

- Call your local State or Federal veterinarian

- Submit some birds to your State or USDA Lab for subsidized diagnostic testing



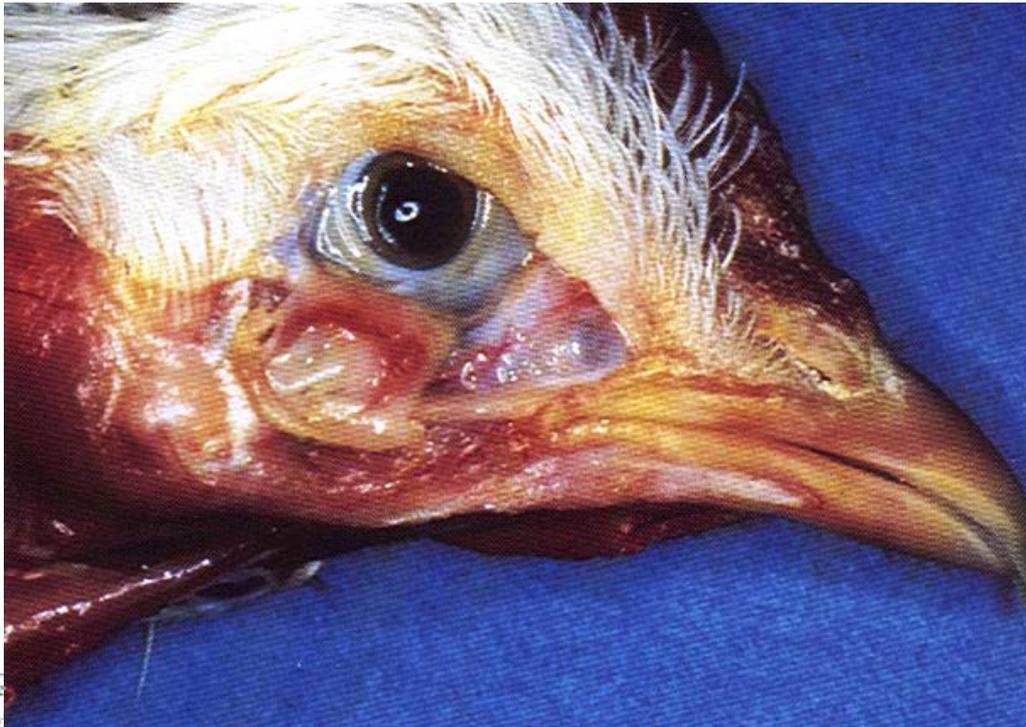
Case #3

- You're not sure what it is, but it looks bad, so . . .
- You call your local State or Federal Office, which dispatches an FADD



Case #3 Lesions

- The FADD necropsies some sick birds and finds. . .



Case #3 Lesions



Case #3 Differential Diagnosis

- Laryngotracheitis (LT)
- Fowl Cholera (Pasteurellosis)
- Fowl Pox
- Avian Influenza (AI)
- Exotic Newcastle Disease (END)



Newcastle Disease 2002-2003

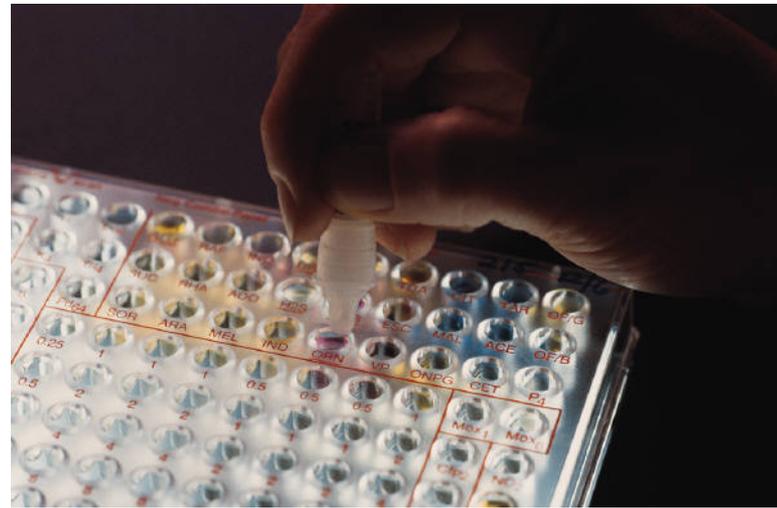
- Confirmed October 1, 2002
- Backyard flocks
- Commercial poultry
- CA, NV, AZ, NM, TX
- Almost 4.5 million birds euthanated
- Over 2700 premises depopulated



Newcastle Disease 2002-2003

- Impact:
 - Over 50 countries imposed some form of trade restrictions
 - \$395 million loss in direct trade and indirect trade
 - \$138.9 million spent in the disease eradication effort

LABORATORY SUPPORT



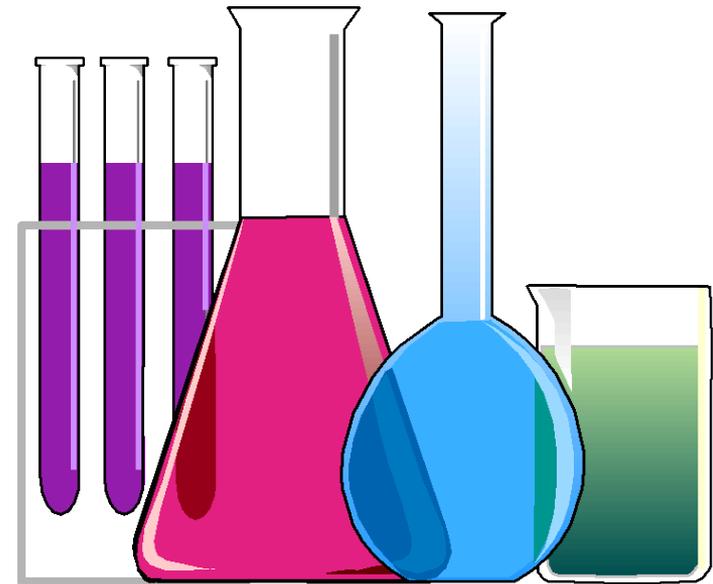
Where should I send laboratory samples?

Usually:

- State Diagnostic Laboratories
- Commercial Laboratories

Occasionally:

- National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL)



Regulations

- Title 9 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 121 and 122: These USDA regulations cover 1) the transfer of select agents/toxins and 2) the permits needed to ship organisms and vectors.

Regulations

- [Title 49 CFR Part 173](#): These Department of Transportation regulations contain general requirements for shipments and packaging. [49 CFR 173.134](#) defines infectious substances and related terms. [49 CFR 173.217](#) has additional requirements for shipments containing solid carbon dioxide (dry ice).
- Airline shipments also should be in compliance with current [International Air Transport Association \(IATA\) regulations](#) (www.iata.org/dangerousgoods) for dangerous goods.

Categories

- **Biological Substance, Category A:** Materials known to contain certain **etiologic agents** (i.e., an infectious substance transported in a form which, when exposure occurs, is capable of causing permanent disability or a life-threatening or fatal disease to humans or animals)
- **Biological Substance, Category B:** Excreta, secreta, blood and its components, tissue, tissue fluids, etc., which the shipper *reasonably believes* may contain an etiologic agent and that is being shipped for purposes of diagnosis (i.e., a diagnostic specimen)

Definitions

- **Exempt Animal Specimen:** direct patient specimen for which there is minimal likelihood that pathogens are present. Exempt from regulations if properly packaged and marked.
- **Unregulated Samples:** specimens which are not expected to contain infectious agents. Examples of unregulated samples include dried blood spots for genetic testing and samples where any pathogens present have neutralized or inactivated.

Category B General Guidelines

- Packaged according to regulations in [42 CFR 72.3](#)
- Place samples in a sealed primary container. Maximum volume per primary container is 1 L.
- Wrap the primary container in sufficient dry absorbent material (e.g., cotton) to absorb liquid contents in case of breakage. Do not use sawdust or vermiculite. Absorbent material is not required for solid shipments unless there is a risk of residual liquid.

Guidelines Continued

- Place the primary container in a secondary container. The primary or secondary container must be able to withstand a 95 kPa pressure test.
- Place the secondary container in a certified outer box that will pass a 1.2 meter drop test. The maximum liquid volume allowed per box is 4 L. Solids must not exceed 4 kg (or 8 lb) per box.
- Include an itemized list of contents between the secondary container and the outer box.

Guidelines Continued

- Label the box properly. Mark the proper shipping name (Biological Substance, Category B) in letters at **least 6 mm high** adjacent to a "**UN3373**" mark or label. Add the name, address, and telephone number of the shipper and the consignee.
- Add the NVSL [Priority Designation](#) to the shipping box and the submission form.
- **Samples preserved in formaldehyde are exempt from Category B regulations *provided that* the concentration of formaldehyde does not exceed 10%.**

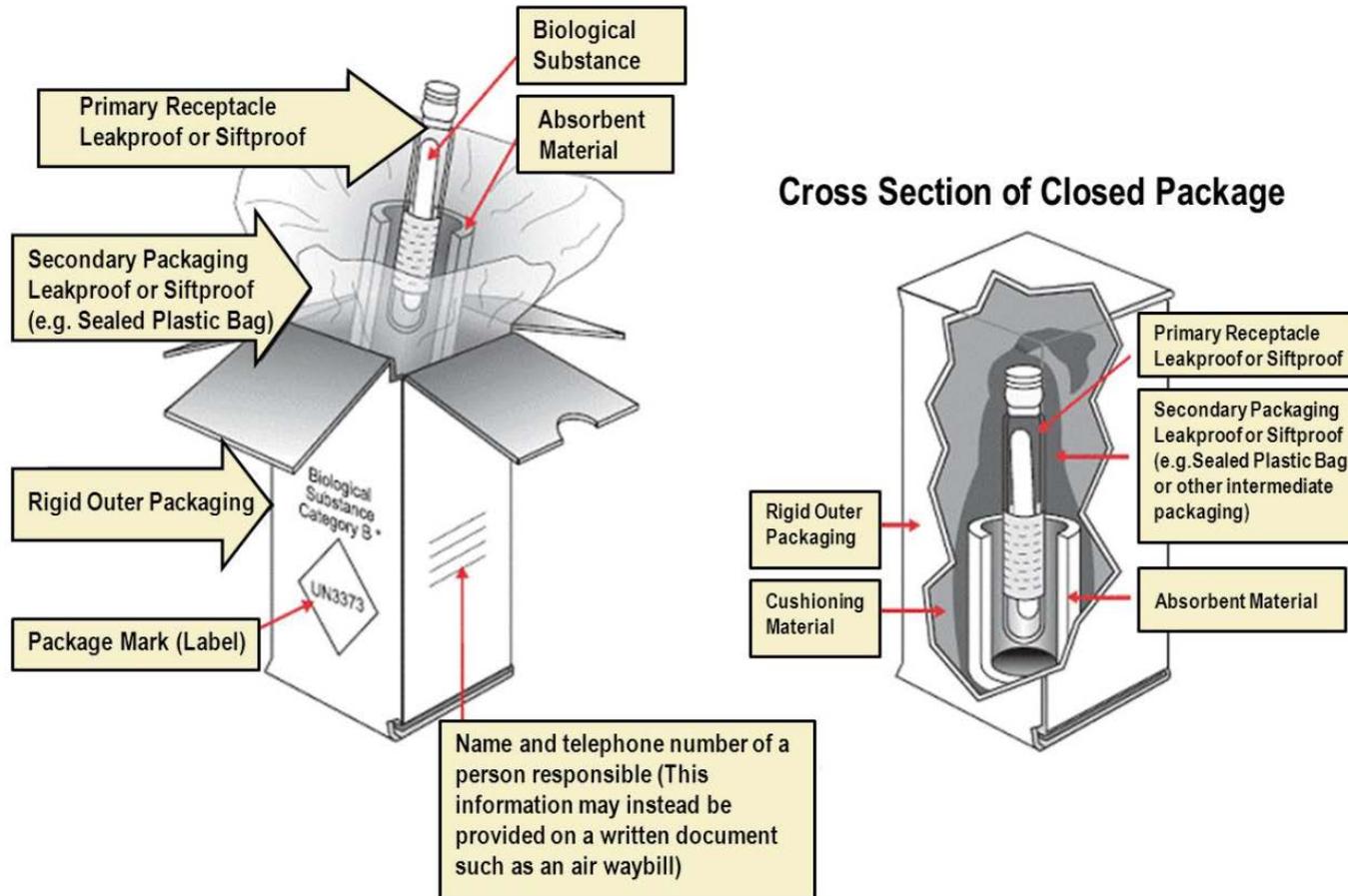
Unregulated Sample



POOR PACKAGING

PROPER PACKAGING

Packing and Labeling of Category B Substances



SUMMARY



Recap-Elements of Core Orientation

- Federal animal health laws, regulations, and rules
- Ethical and professional responsibilities of an accredited veterinarian
- Interstate movement requirements for animals
- Import and export requirements for animals
- USDA animal disease eradication and control programs
- Animal health emergency management
- Foreign animal disease awareness
- Laboratory support in confirming disease diagnoses

References

- NVAP:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/vet_accreditation/

- Code of Federal Regulations:

http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?sid=2feb34554aeb8d5fdec01c2d268760e3&c=ecfr&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title09/9cfrv1_02.tpl

- International Animal Export Regulations:

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/>

References

- NAHERC (National Animal Emergency Response Corps):
 - http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/emergency_management/naherc.shtml
- NIMS (National Incident Management System)
 - <http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nims/AboutNIMS.shtm>
- National Association of State Departments of Agriculture
 - <http://www.nasda.org/cms/7195/8617.aspx>

Credit

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- Mr. Bill Reinburg IES, N. Central States
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Questions?