

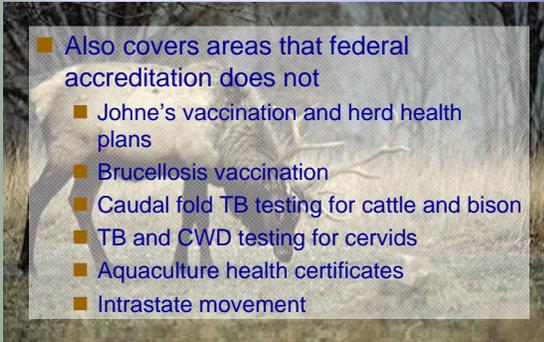
What is state certification?

- A credential that allows private practice veterinarians to do regulatory work for the Wisconsin DATCP- Division of Animal Health



Wisconsin veterinary certification

- Also covers areas that federal accreditation does not
 - Johne's vaccination and herd health plans
 - Brucellosis vaccination
 - Caudal fold TB testing for cattle and bison
 - TB and CWD testing for cervids
 - Aquaculture health certificates
 - Intrastate movement



Identification – official and not

- NUES
- AIN
- Markings
- Tattoos



National Uniform Eartagging System (NUES)



Animal Identification Numbers – 840 tags RFID and Visual



Animal Identification Numbers – Manufacturer Coded Tags (RFID)



Animal Identification Numbers – American ID (Visual)



RFID



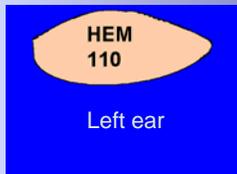
Cattle registration numbers and tattoos

No longer accepted as official ID



Right ear

Vaccination tattoo



Left ear

Registry tattoo

Other tattoos





Freeze brand



Top 5 mistakes on WI CVI's

- Canine rabies information missing
- Destination address incomplete or not a physical address
- No official ID
- Test info incomplete (especially EIA – no lab, no accession number, etc.)
- No import permit number

Wisconsin Animal Response Corps

- A group of volunteers skilled in working with animals during emergencies
- Veterinarians, veterinary technicians, humane officers, producers, others
- datcp.wi.gov/animals



For More Information:

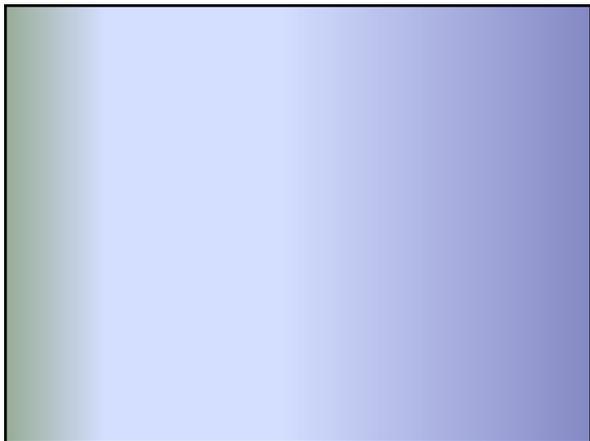
datcp.wi.gov/animals



CONTACT US

- Our office: (608) 224-4872
- DATCPanimals@wisconsin.gov
- After hours reporting: 800-943-0003







Small animal movement

Common mistakes



- Insufficient animal identification
- Need individual ID
- Name, age, breed, color and markings, sex, spayed/neutered
- Animals not amenable to tagging, banding, tattooing, etc. (reptiles) require complete description

Common mistakes

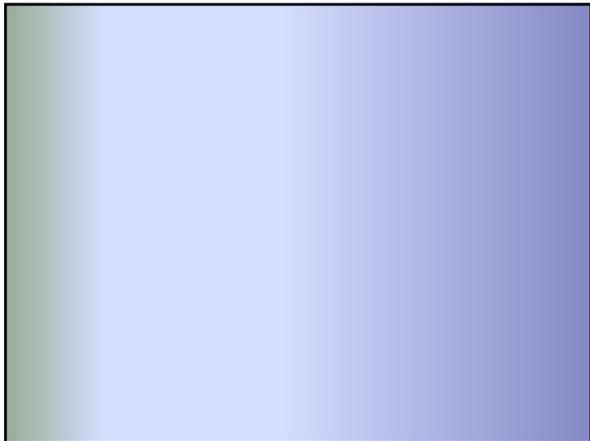
- No rabies immunization data
 - "Too young for rabies vaccination"
 - Do not assume that if a pet is current on rabies vaccination for Wisconsin that it will meet other states' requirements
- Do not accept owner's word alone
 - Demand a valid rabies certificate issued by veterinarian who vaccinated animal and enter that name, date and place of vaccination on CVI



Common mistakes



- Outdated
 - Valid for 30 days from date of inspection
 - Commercial airlines require certificates be issued by veterinarian who examined animal within 10 days of transport



MOTHER GOOSE & GRIMM

Rabies Control

**Wisconsin Statute
Chapter 95--Animal Health**

■ s.95.21, Wis. Stats. = Rabies Control Program

Wisconsin Statute Chapter 95--Animal Health includes s.95.21, Wis. Stats. = Rabies Control Program. The collage shows various animals: a cow, a dog's face, a dog barking, a skunk, and a horse.

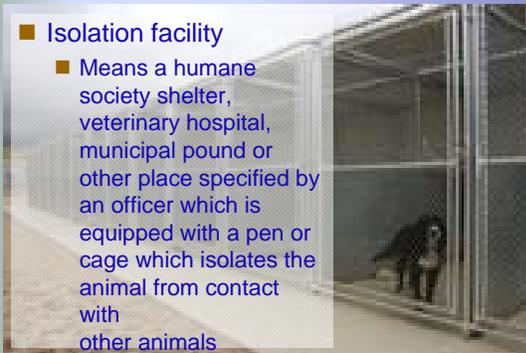
Definitions



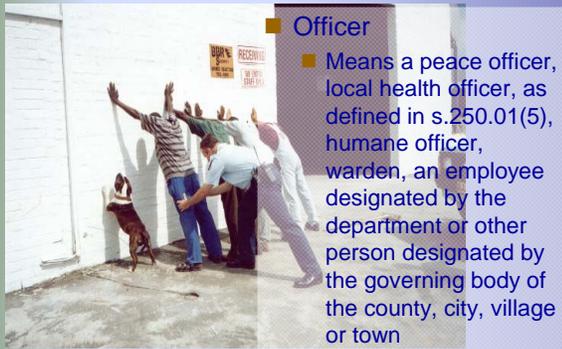
"The patient in the next bed is highly infectious. Thank God for these curtains."

- "Quarantine"
 - Means the *restriction of the activities* of well persons or animals who have been exposed to a case of communicable disease during its period of communicability to *prevent disease transmission* during the incubation period if infection should occur

Definitions



Definitions



Definitions



- Owner
 - Includes a person who owns, harbors, keeps or controls an animal

Definitions

- Veterinarian
 - Has the meaning designated under s.453.02(7)



Definitions

- Veterinary technician
 - Has the meaning designated under s.453.02(12)
- Person duly certified by the examining board to work under the direct supervision of a licensed veterinarian



Rabies vaccination



- Required for dogs
 - Municipalities may require for cats
- Administered by veterinarian or veterinary technician
- No later than 5 months of age
 - Coincides with licensing requirement
- Minimum age determined by vaccine licensing

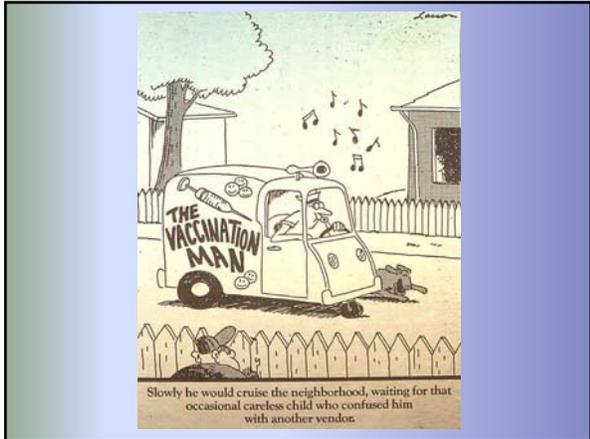
Rabies vaccination

- Revaccinate within 1 year of initial vaccination
 - Regardless of age of initial vaccination or vaccine used
- Subsequent vaccinations per manufacturer recommendations
 - 1 or 3 years
 - No 2-year products



Revaccination

- If a previously vaccinated animal is overdue for a booster it should be revaccinated with a single dose of vaccine
- Immediately following the booster, the animal is considered currently vaccinated
 - Rapid, strong anamnestic response
- Current for duration of vaccine approval
- No need to “start over”



Currently, a non-veterinarian may buy rabies vaccine and administer the vaccine. However, the vaccination *is not valid or recognized* for purposes of rabies control or licensing.

Quarantining dogs or cats



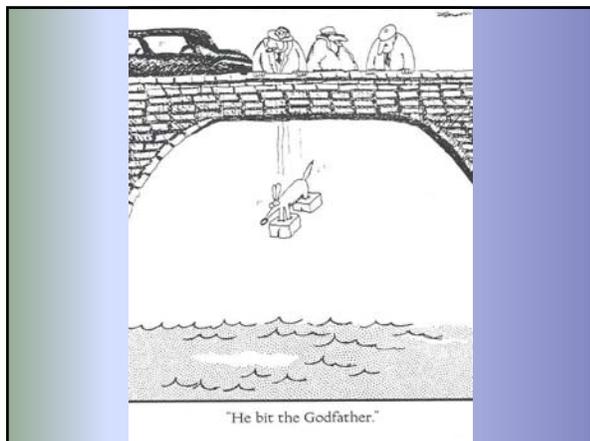
- Officer shall order, not veterinarian or humane society
- Reason to believe animal:
 - Bit a person
 - Infected with rabies or
 - In contact with a rabid animal
- Owner shall deliver within 24 hours of original order

Sacrifice of dog or cat

- Cannot be captured
 - Last resort or
 - Owner agrees
- Owner violates quarantine

Sacrifice of other animals

- Reason to believe that animal
 - Bit a person or
 - Is infected with rabies
- *Note: there is no provision for quarantine*
- *Livestock cases dealt with on a case by case basis*



Bite reporting

- State law does not mandate
- Reporting may be required by local ordinance
- Failure to report may make case management difficult



Quarantine: Human exposure

- Under strict isolation
- Owner premises if currently immunized
 - Valid certificate of rabies vaccination
 - Not because the owner says so
- Isolation facility if not currently immunized
- At least 10 days
 - May be extended if clinical signs warrant

Quarantine: Human exposure

- Veterinary supervision
 - 3 exams by veterinarian
 - Day 1, day 10, intervening day
 - Problems when not presented as ordered
 - No vaccinations during quarantine
- Veterinarian certifies animal shows no signs of rabies
- Quarantine released by officer who issued

10-day quarantine

- No method to diagnose ante-mortem
- Applies only to dogs, cats, and ferrets
 - Viral shedding period for dogs, cats, and ferrets is known
- Concern about whether biting animal was shedding rabies virus in saliva at time of bite
- Observation of normal animal to determine changes in health or behavior

10-day quarantine

- Allows sufficient time to determine health of animal
- Once virus enters brain, animal will show signs and die within few days
- If animal is healthy after 10 days, it was not shedding virus at time of bite
- Provides safe “window” in which to begin PEP if necessary
- Has withstood test of time

10-day quarantine



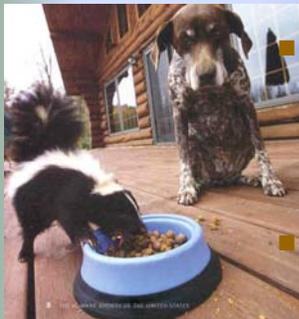
- Puppies, kittens, kits
- May bite before old enough to vaccinate
- Quarantine provisions apply
- Quarantine provisions due to public health concerns--not punitive
- Positive cases have resulted in multiple human exposures

10 Day Quarantine



- Must take precautions when quarantining young
 - Not fully vaccinated
 - Socialization issues

Quarantine: Animal exposure



- May be kept on owner premises regardless of vaccination status if quarantine provisions are met
- Must be leashed or confined

Quarantine: Animal exposure

- Not currently immunized
 - Recommend immediate euthanasia, but if owner refuses:
 - 180 days
 - Vaccinate between 155-165 days of quarantine
- Currently immunized
 - 60 days
 - Revaccinate immediately after exposure

180-day quarantine

- Incubation period for animals may be as long as 6 months in animals
- Exposed animal is not protected by immunization
- Exposed, unprotected animal presents a significant public health risk
- Euthanasia should be first recommendation

180-day quarantine

- No acceptable protocol for PEP in animals
- Quarantine requirements strict due to risk of exposure to people and other animals

60-day quarantine

- Owner can provide proof animal is currently immunized
 - Certificate of rabies vaccination
- Rabies vaccine provides excellent protection; however, no vaccine is 100% effective
- Rabies is always fatal once signs are evident

60-day quarantine

- Animal is boosted immediately after exposure to provide “immune insurance”
- Quarantine requirements less strict due to vaccination status

Algorithm for handling potential rabies exposures:

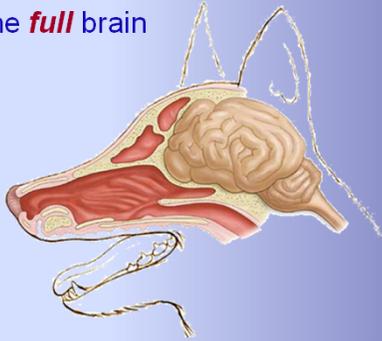
<http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/communicable/Rabies/RabiesAlgorithm/AlgorithmCategories.htm>

Animal exhibiting symptoms

- Veterinarian determines
- Veterinarian notifies owner and officer that issued quarantine
- Kill animal humanely
- Avoid damage to head
- Submit to State Laboratory of Hygiene

Tissue sampling for diagnosis

- Send the **full** brain



Tissue sampling for diagnosis

- Protect head when killing animal
- Don't smash bats
- Don't shoot other animals in head

Tissue sampling for diagnosis

Inadequate sample



Equivocal result



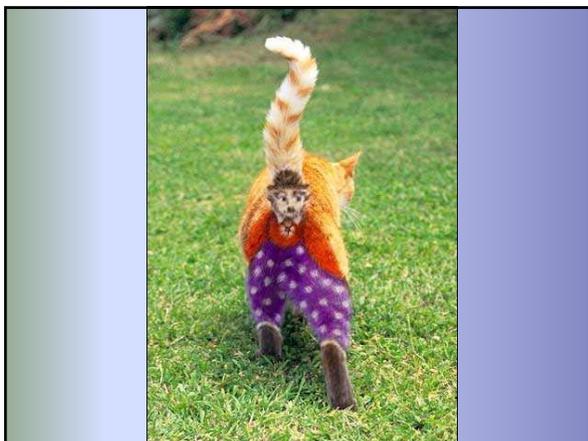
Unnecessarily?

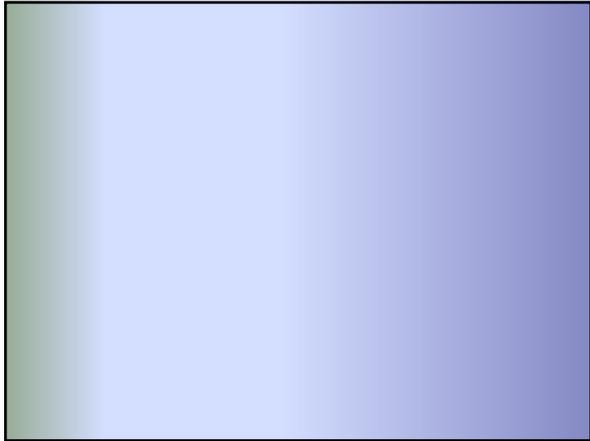
Problems in documentation

- Multiple specimens in the same shipper with no indication on requisition
- Multiple unassociated specimens in the same shipper
- Submitter not indicated
- Physician not indicated

Mode of shipment

- **Hand delivery**
 - Ideal
 - Distance consideration
- Priority mail
- UPS
- Guaranteed overnight delivery
- Bus





Interstate information

DATCP Division of Animal Health
AnimalMovement.datcp.wi.gov
(608) 224-4872

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/animals/animal_import/animal_imports_states.shtml

International information

■ USDA, APHIS, VS (608) 662-0600
<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/>

Foreign Consular Offices in the U.S.
<http://www.state.gov/s/cpr/rls/fco/>

Applying for certification

- Complete *state-specific* orientation, which you've now done *for Wisconsin*
 - *If you're going to practice in another state, you need to contact that state for further information.*
- Graduate
- Get your license in the state where you'll be practicing
- Submit a VS Form 1-36A to the VS office in the state where you'll be practicing.
 - Available at the office or at www.aphis.usda.gov/nvap/

- You'll also need to complete online training at www.aphis.usda.gov/nvap/
- You will be notified by mail when you have been accredited and authorized to do accreditation work. Until then, you cannot perform any accreditation duties.
- If you have questions:
Marla Kieler, USDA-APHIS-VS (608) 662-0614

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

Renewing accreditation

- You will need to complete online training within three years to renew your accreditation.
 - http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/vet_accreditation/renew.shtml
 - Or Google NVAP
 - Do it sooner rather than later – it helps pull all this together
- If you start practicing in one state and move to another, you will need to get authorization in that state.

After you leave today

- You'll need to complete the TB certification seminar to do TB testing on cattle, bison and/or cervids.
- And if you intend to do CWD tests, you'll need to work with your district veterinarian to get certified.



*And remember,
when in doubt,
CALL*
