AGENDA

- Division Overview
- Official Identification
- Interstate Movement
- Intrastate Movement
- Rabies Control
- Resources

DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH

- Certification/ Accreditation of private veterinarians
- Disease monitoring, surveillance and response
- Animal disease traceability
- Licensing
- Inspections and Investigations
- Premises registration
- Emergency preparedness
WISCONSIN VETERINARY CERTIFICATION

Covers areas that federal accreditation does not:
- Intrastate movement

ADDITIONAL APPROVALS REQUIRED
- Caudal fold TB testing for cattle and bison
- TB and CWD testing for cervids
- Aquaculture health certificates
- Johne’s vaccination and herd health plans

ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION

OFFICIAL OR NOT?
**NUES Tags**

- 9-characters (e.g. 35ABC1234)
- Includes Orange Brucellosis vaccination tag
- Mostly seen for cervids
- Starts with two-digit state code (35=WI)
- US Shield

**NUES Tags**

- 8-characters (e.g. 35AB1234)
- Mostly seen for cervids
- Not approved for cattle

**NUES Tags**

- Start with two-digit state code (35=WI)
- US Shield

**NUES Tags**

- USED IN:
  - Cattle
  - Swine
  - Cervids
  - Other
  - NOT Sheep or Goats

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**Animal Identification Numbers**

**840 Tags**

- 15-digit number
- Starts with “840” for US (“124” Canada)
- RFID or visual
- Should have US Shield (or CA – usually in a Maple Leaf for Canada)

**Animal Identification Numbers**

- USED IN:
  - Cattle
  - Swine
  - Cervids
  - Sheep/Goats
  - Other

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**Animal Identification Numbers**

**Manufacturer Coded Tags**

- 15-digit number
- Starts in “900” series
- RFID
- Will not have US Shield
- Only approved in animals tagged prior to March 11, 2015

**Animal Identification Numbers**

- USED IN:
  - Cattle
  - Swine
  - Cervids
  - Sheep/Goats
  - Other
Animal Identification Numbers

American ID
- 8 to 12-digit number
- Preceded by "USA"
- Visual only
- Will not have US Shield
- Only approved in animals tagged prior to March 11, 2015

SCRAPIE TAGS – SHEEP AND GOATS

Serial Tags
- 8 digits
- Start with state's postal code

Flock Tags
- Flock number
- Individual animal number

PREMISES TAGS - SWINE

Premises Tags
- Premises number
- Individual animal number
- For feeder pigs and slaughter swine can just have premises number
CATTLE REGISTRATION NUMBERS & TATTOOS

Vaccination Tattoo
- Right ear

Registration Tattoo
- Left ear

No longer accepted as official ID!

LEGIBLE TATTOOS

Legible Tattoos are accepted as official ID for:
- Swine
  - Registered in breed registry
- Sheep and Goats
  - Registered in breed registry –OR–
  - Flock ID + individual animal ID
  - Not for movement to markets or slaughter

CHECK BOTH EARS

DESCRIPTION – OFFICIAL IDENTIFICATION FOR HORSES

For Horses:
- Digital photographs
  - Incorporated into health certificates/Coggins paperwork
- A written description which includes all identifying characteristics present including:
  - Color
  - Leg/Face/Body markings
  - Brands
  - Tattoos
  - Scars
  - Hair whorls (cowlicks)
  - Blemishes
MICROCHIPS

• Conditions apply for most livestock species
• When conditions met approved in:
  • Horses
  • Cervids
  • Sheep/Goats
  • Other

ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION

• Accountable property
• Keep records
  • Date applied
  • ID numbers applied
  • Name/address where applied
  • Keep for 5 years
• Only apply one official ID tag

Accredited veterinarians are responsible for the materials (for example forms, identification, digital signatures) used for accredited veterinary work.
ELECTRONIC RECORDS AND TAGS (RFID)

Electronic Records
- MIM
  - Brucellosis Vaccination
  - Tuberculosis testing
- Certificates of Veterinary Inspection

ANIMAL MOVEMENT

CERTIFICATE OF VETERINARY INSPECTION

CERTIFICATE OF VETERINARY INSPECTION (CVI)
- Important tool for disease protection
- Establish paper trail for monitoring shipments and more rapid tracing if necessary
ISSUING CVIS

- 9CFR161.4(a) and (b) – see Resources
- CVIs can be issued up to 10 days after the date of inspection.
- For herds/flocks in a regular health maintenance program (after 3rd inspection), CVIs can be issued up to 30 days after the date of inspection.
- CVIs are current for 30 days from the date of inspection.

ISSUING CVIS

- 9CFR160.1
- Regular health maintenance program. An arrangement between an accredited veterinarian and a livestock producer whereby the veterinarian inspect every animal on the premises of the producer at least once every 30 days.

BASIC CVI REQUIREMENTS

- CHECK WITH STATE OF DESTINATION
  - Origin and destination name/address
  - Phone number/mailing address and premises ID, if available
  - The address should be ANIMAL LOCATION
- Number of animals
- Species
- Breed/sex/age
- Purpose of movement

- CHECK WITH STATE OF DESTINATION
  - Official ID when required
  - Test results when required
  - Statements when required
  - Vaccination information when required
  - Permit numbers when required
BE CAUTIOUS WITH VACCINATION AND TESTING INFORMATION!

- Contact destination state for their import requirements.
  - Do not assume that if a pet is current on their rabies vaccination for Wisconsin that it will meet other states’ requirements.

- If no rabies immunization data because too young, write:
  “Too young for rabies vaccination” and include animal’s age

BE CAUTIOUS WITH VACCINATION AND TESTING INFORMATION!

- When using test or vaccine information provided by another veterinarian (See Resources 9 CFR 161.4(c)):
  - Do not accept owner’s word alone.
  - Demand copies of test report/valid rabies certificate issued by veterinarian who tested/vaccinated animal
  - Add the other veterinarian’s name and date and place of test/vaccination on CVI.
  - Keep copies of these documents in your records with the CVI
COMMON CVI MISTAKES

Illegibility
• May result in animal becoming “lost luggage”

No signature
• Signature stamps are unacceptable

No date
• Need to validate time of exam

No consignee information
• Needed name and address to be sure health requirements are met and prevent “lost luggage”
• “Traveling with owner”

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

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


INTRASTATE MOVEMENT

Cervid Requirements (ATCP 10.45-10.58)
• CWD monitoring program (ATCP 10.52)
• TB testing (ATCP 10.055)
• Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (ATCP 10.56)

Goat and Sheep Identification (ATCP 10.70 & 10.77)

Aquaculture Requirements (ATCP 10.60-10.67)
WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

INTRASTATE MOVEMENT

Equine Requirements (ATCP 10.35 & 10.87)
- EIA tests

Swine Requirements (ATCP 10.291 & 10.87)
- PRRS/SECD testing, herd plans

RABIES CONTROL

DR. YVONNE BELLAY, ANIMAL WELFARE PROGRAMS MANAGER/EPIEMOCLOGST

STATUTORY AUTHORITY

Wisconsin Statute Chapter 95—Animal Health
- s.95.21 Rabies Control Program
DEFINITIONS

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.

Isolation facility
- Means a humane society shelter, veterinary hospital, municipal pound or other place specified by an officer which is equipped with a pen or cage which isolates the animal from contact with other animals.

Officer
- Means a peace officer, local health officer, as defined in s.250.01(5), humane officer, warden, an employee designated by the department or other person designated by the governing body of the county, city, village or town.

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

Veterinarian
- Has the meaning designated under s.89.02(7).

Veterinary Technician
- 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 licensing recommendations
- 1 or 3 year licensed products
- No 2 year licensed products

RABIES RE-VACCINATION

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.
**QUARANTINE FOR DOG OR CAT (FERRET)**

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 animal within 24 hours of original order.

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**SACRIFICE VS QUARANTINE OF AN ANIMAL**

**Dog, Cat, or Ferret**
- Cannot be captured
  - Last resort or
  - Owner agrees
- Owner violates quarantine

**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.

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**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 (Bites from Dogs, Cats, Ferrets)

**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

**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

### Why 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

- 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

Currently immunized
- 60 days
- Revaccinate immediately after exposure

Not currently immunized
- Recommend immediate euthanasia, but if owner refuses:
  - 180 days
  - Vaccinate between 155-165 days of quarantine
  - Current recommendation is to vaccinate immediately

WHY 180-DAY QUARANTINE?

- Exposed animal is not protected by immunization
- Exposed, unprotected animal presents a significant public health risk
- Quarantine requirements strict due to risk of exposure to people and other animals
- Incubation period for animals may be as long as 6 months
- Euthanasia should be first recommendation
- No acceptable protocol for PEP in animals
WHY 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
- Animal is boosted immediately after exposure to enhance immune response
- Quarantine requirements less strict due to vaccination status

ALGORITHM FOR RABIES EXPOSURE

Did an actual exposure occur?

- Rabies is transmitted only when the virus is introduced into bare wounds or open skin wounds or into mucous membranes. Two general categories of exposure are recognized:
  1. Bites: Any bite or scratch that penetrates the skin, regardless of location, constitutes an exposure.
  2. Non-bite: The contamination of open wounds, abrasions, mucous membranes, or scratches with saliva or other potentially infectious material which contains the virus. Contaminated food, saliva, glandular secretions, or excreta of an infected animal constitutes an exposure. Because the rabies virus is transmitted by biting and ultrarapid infection in general, if the material containing the virus is in the skin it can be considered non-rabies. It is rare for non-bite exposures to result in rabies. Clinicians are urged to consult with public health officials before rotating post-exposure prophylaxis for non-bite exposures.


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

Inadequate sample
Equivocal result

Unnecessarily?

DOCUMENTATION PROBLEMS

- 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
RABIES QUESTIONS

Don’t go yet……….
RENEWING ACCREDITATION

You will need to complete online training within three years to renew your accreditation.
- 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

Visit https://datcp.wi.gov/Pages/Programs_Services/VeterinarianTraining.aspx for further required training information if you will be performing:
- TB testing
  - Cattle
  - Bison
  - Cervids
- CWD testing

QUESTIONS?
INFORMATION RESOURCES

IMPORTANT CONTACT INFORMATION

**Interstate**

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

DATCP Website
datcp.wi.gov
Select Animal Health under the
Programs/Services drop-down menu

Contacts for other states:
https://datcp.wi.gov/Documents/AHContactAcrossUS.pdf

**International**

USDA-APHIS-VS
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/regs/animals/
(608) 662-0630

USDA APHIS Website
www.aphis.usda.gov

Remember, when in doubt, CALL!
ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION

9 CFR 161.4(j)

(j) An accredited veterinarian shall be responsible for the security and proper use of all official certificates, forms, records, and reports; tags, bands, or other identification devices; and approved digital signature capabilities used in his or her work as an accredited veterinarian and shall take reasonable care to prevent the misuse thereof. An accredited veterinarian shall immediately report to the Veterinary Official the loss, theft, or deliberate or accidental misuse of any such certificate, form, record, or report; tag, band, or other identification device, or approved digital signature capability.
(c) An accredited veterinarian shall not issue any certificate, form, record, or report which reflects the results of any inspection, test, vaccination, or treatment performed by another accredited veterinarian unless:

1. The signing accredited veterinarian has exercised reasonable care, that is, a standard of care that a reasonably prudent person would use under the circumstances in the course of performing professional duties, to determine that the certificate, form, or report is accurate;

2. The certificate, form, or report indicates that the inspection, test, vaccination, or treatment was performed by the other accredited veterinarian; identifies the other accredited veterinarian by name; and includes the date and the place where such inspection, test, or vaccination was performed and;

3. For a certificate, form, or report indicating results of a laboratory test, the signing accredited veterinarian shall keep a copy of the certificate, form, or report and shall attach to it either a copy of the test results issued by the laboratory or a written record (including date and participants’ names) of a conversation between the signing accredited veterinarian and the laboratory confirming the test results.

(4) An accredited veterinarian shall not issue a certificate, form, record or report which reflects the results of any inspection, test, vaccination or treatment performed by him or her with respect to any animal, other than those in regular health maintenance programs, unless he or she has personally inspected that animal within 10 days prior to issuance.

Inspections under this paragraph must be conducted in a location that allows the accredited veterinarian sufficient space to observe the animal in such a manner as to detect abnormalities related to areas such as, but not limited to, locomotion, body excretion, respiration, and skin conditions. An accredited veterinarian shall examine such an animal showing abnormalities, in order to determine whether or not there is clinical evidence compatible with the presence or absence of a communicable disease.

(2) Following the third and subsequent inspections of a herd or flock in a regular health maintenance program, an accredited veterinarian shall not issue a certificate, form, record or report which reflects the results of any inspection, test, vaccination or treatment performed by him or her with respect to any animal in that program, unless he or she has personally inspected that animal within 30 days prior to issuance.
ISSUING CVIS

- 9CFR161.4(b)
- (b) An accredited veterinarian shall not issue, or allow to be used, any certificate, form, record or report, unless it has been accurately and fully completed, clearly identifying the animal to which it applies, and showing the dates and results of any inspection, test, vaccination, or treatment the accredited veterinarian has conducted, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, and the dates of issuance and expiration of the document. Certificates, forms, records, and reports shall be valid for 30 days following the date of inspection of the animal identified on the document, except that origin health certificates may be valid for a longer period of time as provided in §91.3(a) of this chapter. The accredited veterinarian must distribute copies of certificates, forms, records, and reports according to instructions issued to him or her by the Veterinary Official.