Veterinary Accreditation Core Orientation

July 19, 2018

Outline
Section 1: What Is Accreditation?
Section 2: Animal Movement
Section 3: VS Program Diseases
Section 4: Animal ID & Laboratory Support
Section 5: Foreign Animal Diseases
Section 6: Disease Scenarios

Section 1

What is Accreditation?
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.

Accreditation Requirements

- Initial Accreditation Training (IAT) in vet schools
- Graduate with DVM or equivalent
- Attend Core Orientation
- Submit application - VS form 1-36A
- Licensed/legally able to practice in state of accreditation
- Attend State-Specific Orientation (if required)

Authorization in Other States

To do accredited work in other States:

- Be licensed/legally able to practice in State
- Contact APHIS, VS District Office
- Attend State-Specific Orientation
- Receive written APHIS authorization before doing accredited work in new State
2 Tiered Accreditation Program

Category I: Limited
- Dogs and cats

Category II: All Animals
- Food and fiber species
- Horses
- Birds
- Farm-raised aquatic animals
- All other livestock species
- Zoo animals

Accreditation Renewal Process

Renew every 3 years

Complete supplemental training modules
- Category I: 3 modules
- Category II: 6 modules

Sources of modules:
- Internet-based

In Other Countries

Most countries use government veterinarians
- to examine animals
- to issue health certificates
In the U.S.
APHIS relies on you to:
- Act as agents of Federal Government
- Test for program diseases
- Issue health certificates
- Perform examinations
- ID animals
- Report FADs
- Do surveillance

Accredited Veterinarians . . .
Work with

State
Laboratories

Federal

Clients & Industry

Accredited Veterinarians . . .
Participate in State-Federal
Cooperative Programs
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
- Ensure national uniformity of regulatory programs

Accredited Veterinarians . . .
Are first line of surveillance for program and foreign animal diseases
Accredited Veterinarians . . .
Complete certificates, which are reviewed and endorsed by APHIS.

Ethical/Professional Code
The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) describes:
- Requirements & application process
- Responsibilities
- Standards of conduct and practice
- Rules for suspension/revocation
- Guidelines on penalties for misconduct

Available online

Ethical/Professional Code
- Personally inspect animals and sign forms
- Issue complete and accurate forms
- Indicate and verify work of other accredited veterinarians
- Perform activities according to regulation
- Personally identify reactors

[9CFR, 161.4]
Ethical/Professional Code

- Immediately report regulated diseases
- Maintain biosecurity
- Know current regulations; ask if unsure
- Use accountable property in accordance with regulations
- Maintain security of tags, forms and certificates, electronic signatures

[9CFR, 161.4]

Non-Compliance / Violation

- Summary suspension
- APHIS investigates non-compliance
- Possible consequences of violation:
  - Letter of information or letter of warning
  - Suspension
  - Revocation
  - Loss of license
  - Civil and/or criminal charges

Section 2

Animal Movement
Why Regulate Animal Movement

- Stop disease spread
- Move healthy animals
- 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
Interstate Movement

*Health requirements vary by State!*

Federal requirements
- Health and fitness to travel
- Identification of animals

Entry requirements
- Differ by state of destination

International Movement

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

Movement Information

- Sources of movement information
  - USDA/APHIS/VS District Office
  - Vet official in country or state of destination
  - APHIS website: www.aphis.usda.gov
    - NVAP website
    - International Regs
    - Interstate Regs
- How far ahead should my clients plan?
Pre-Export Isolation

- On-farm isolation
  - Check with VS District Office
  - Obtain USDA approval for facility
  - Oversee facility and work done
  - Conduct testing
- In-home isolation
- USDA export isolation facility

International Certification Process

Accredited Veterinarian
- Examines & tests animals
- Completes certificate

Approved Laboratories
- Test samples
- Report results

Federal Veterinarian
- Performs final inspection
- Endorses certificate

Certificates for Small Animals

- Research animals
- Pets
  - Birds
  - Dogs and Cats
- Working animals
- Differ by destination or origin
- Differ by species
Sections of a Certificate
A certificate generally requires information on:
- Consignor
- Consignee
- Official animal ID/description
- Required tests/vaccinations/treatments
- Certification statement(s)
- Signatures

Finding the right form

Filling Out the Certificate
- Use appropriate form(s)
- Fill out form completely and accurately
- Include certification statements
- Include lab results
- Personally sign document in correct color

It’s a legal document!

Ensuring Certificate is Valid
Time constraints and timing:
- Generally good for 30 days
- Exceptions exist – check!
- Timing of work on animals

Recording who worked the animal:
- Work personally done
- Work by other accredited veterinarian
  - Name of vet
  - Date & location
  - Tests/vaccinations performed
Common Mistakes on Certificates

- Wrong form
- Test results/vaccination records missing
- Test results not recorded correctly
- Questionable accreditation status
- Missing certification statements
- Incomplete certificate

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?
10 POINTERS FOR A SUCCESSFUL LIVE ANIMAL EXPORT (PETS)

1) Check the APHIS website: www.aphis.usda.gov
2) If no requirements are listed, contact the Ministry of Agriculture in the country of destination.
3) If import guidelines cannot be obtained, consider an APHIS 7001. This may include a ship-at-your-own-risk statement from the owner.
4) Contact the VS office to verify your list of requirements is up-to-date.
5) The VS office does not have additional info that is not listed on our website.
6) Issue the HC after the exam and all requirements have been met. If a rabies vx is required, submit a rabies vaccination certificate with the health certificate.
7) Be aware of microchip requirements (e.g. microchip prior to rabies vx).
8) If you bring the HC to our office for an endorsement, schedule an appointment. We do not accept walk-ins.
9) If mailing the HC, we recommend overnight shipping with a tracking number. Also include a prepaid return label for quick turnaround (our default is USPS).
10) Fillable versions of HCs available on our website.

Sample Health Certificates
Sample International Health Certificates:
- APHIS Form 7001
- VS Form 17-140
- VS Form 17-145
- VS Form 10-11
- VS Form 17-6
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

Section 3
USDA / VS
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

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
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
- DPP
- Goats, swine, other species

TB Testing Tips

- Obtaining tuberculin and report forms
- Don’t expose to light, air, temp extremes
  - Tuberculin loses potency
  - Do not store in syringe
  - Discard partially filled vials
- No meat/milk restrictions
- Don’t test sick cattle
- Don’t treat while testing

Cattle Brucellosis

- A Zoonotic disease
- Program status
  - Class Free: 50 States, PR, VI (Sept 09)
  - Greater Yellowstone Area still dealing with brucellosis
Your Role in Cattle Brucellosis
- Vaccination, ear tagging, tattooing
- Testing
- Reporting

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

Pseudorabies
- Pseudorabies: What is it?
- How it is spread?
- VS approach to pseudorabies
  - Surveillance in domestic swine
  - Disease control, including depopulation, to prevent spread
  - Education
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 Program

Educate clients:
- To recognize clinical suspects
- To use official ID
  1-866-USDA-TAG
- To practice prevention strategies by:
  - Breeding for genetic resistance in sheep
  - Maintaining closed ewe flocks
  - Enrolling in SFCP
Report all scrapie suspects!

Your Role in Scrapie Program

- 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

What are Certification Programs?

Diseases with Certification Programs
- Scrapie

What to do if you are interested?
- Get certification training
- Check with your state

Other Types of Activities

Accredited Veterinarians also can assist with:
- Emerging Diseases & Issues
- State Programs
- National Poultry Improvement Plan
Section 4

Animal Identification and Laboratory Support
For Movement and Disease Diagnosis

Traceability

Official ID Devices and Methods:
- Eartags
  - National Uniform Ear-tagging System (NUES)
  - Animal Identification Number (AIN)
  - Location-based number
- Back tags & Brands
- Breed association ID
- Group/Lot ID
- Many other ID systems

Accountable Property

Health Certificates, Tags, Bands, etc.

PREVENT . . .
Misuse of official biologics, certificates, tags, etc.
Where should I send the sample?

Usually:
- State Diagnostic Laboratories
- Commercial Laboratories

Occasionally:
- National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL)

Obligations for Sample Submission

You are responsible for proper collection, preparation, packaging, and shipment of specimens.

Each sample should:
- Be properly identified
- Include completed lab submission forms
- Follow postal regulations or approved shipper regulations

Laboratory Submissions to NVSL

- Check with VS District Office
- Visit NVSL website
- Use VS 10-4 Specimen Submission Form
- Package correctly and ship to NVSL
- Pay user fee
- Questions? Call NVSL 515-663-7530
Section 5

Foreign Animal Diseases (FADs)

Reportable Diseases
What should you report?
- Diseases on Federal list

Whom should you notify?
- VS District Office
- State Animal Health Official

FADs and transboundary diseases

When to Be Suspicious of FAD

What are the characteristics of an FAD?
When to Look for an FAD?

- History of foreign travel, visitors, mail, gifts
- Importation of animals, embryos, semen
- Unusual/unexplained illness or symptoms
- CNS diseases
- Mucosal diseases
- Larvae in wounds
- Unusual ticks, mites, etc.

And if FAD is Not Reported?

If you don’t **RECOGNIZE** and **REPORT** these clinical signs and symptoms, colossal devastation to US Animal Agriculture can result in this . . .

And This . . .
If you suspect an FAD, CALL!

DON’T ignore it and hope it goes away!

CALL!!
USDA / VS District Office or EM 24/7: 1-800-940-6524

DON’T ignore it and hope it goes away!

When You Call . . .

You suspect an FAD and call . . .
the USDA, VS District Office and State Animal Health Office

What information should you provide?

What Happens Next?

- Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD) is assigned
- FADD investigates, places quarantine, collects and ships samples
- Diagnosis usually within 3 days
- FADD contacts owner and veterinarian with results
FADs Eradicated from U.S.

- 1892: CBPP
- 1929: FMD
- 1929: Fowl Plague
- 1934: Glanders
- 1942: Dourine
- 1943: Texas Cattle Fever
- 1959: Swine VE
- 1959: Screwworm (SE US)
- 1966: Screwworm (SW US)
- 1971: VEE
- 1973: Sheep Scabies
- 1978: Classical Swine Fever
- 1985 & 2002: Highly Path Avian Influenza

Nat’l AH Emergency Corps

National Animal Health Emergency Corps
- Role for Private Practitioners & AHTs

USDA emergency response work:
- Animal health emergencies
- All-hazard emergencies
- Collaboration

Section 6

Disease Case Scenarios
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

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 prepuce reveals . . .

Case #2 Differential Diagnosis

- Screwworm Myiasis
- Blowfly Myiasis
New World Screwworm in US

- 1998 Alabama
  - Ecotourist to Brazil
  - Sores on his scalp
- 2000 Florida
  - Cat from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba
  - Abscess - 1 larva
  - Called NVSL
  - Treated with Ivermectin in Cuba

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New World Screwworm in US

- 2000 Florida
  - Gelding imported from South America
  - Preputial discharge - 50 to 100 larvae
  - Called APHIS Office, sent FADD
- 2007 Florida-Miss
  - Dog from Trinidad
  - Larvae behind eyes
  - Dog lived

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Case #3

- A client brings a chicken to your rural small animal practice
  - He believes his bird caught something from a neighboring flock
Case #3 History
- Bird has been sick for 2 days
- 2 other birds died last week
- Owner has 52 birds
- 6 - 8 other birds may be sick
  - Stopped laying
  - Stopped eating
  - Weak & 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 the VS District Office
- Submit some birds to your State or USDA Lab for diagnostic testing

Case #3

You’re not sure what is wrong, but it looks bad, so . . .

- You call your local State or Federal Office
- They dispatch an FADD

Case #3 Lesions

The FADD necropsies sick birds and finds . . .
Case #3 Differential Diagnosis

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

Exotic Newcastle Disease 2002-2003

- Backyard flocks & commercial
- CA, NV, AZ, TX
- 18,435 premises quarantined
- 921 premises depopulated
- 4 million birds euthanatized
- $165 million cost to USDA
- Additional $165 million for industry
- Trade embargos on poultry, eggs, birds

Don’t ignore your concerns!

CALL!!
AD’s Office
State Vet’s Office

Don’t get an outbreak named after you!
**Wrapping Up**

As an Accredited Veterinarian, you:

- Facilitate interstate and international animal movements
- Provide early detection for FADs
- Help control program diseases

Act with professional integrity!
Take your accreditation seriously!

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

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**Wrapping Up**

- Get licensed in a state
- Submit application for accreditation (along with a copy of the document that proves you attended this core orientation) to the VS District office
- Meet one-on-one with a state or federal veterinarian in the state (today’s session covers this for Wisconsin)
Wrapping Up

- Complete the form documenting your attendance (include your email address) and drop it off at the front of the room
- Take a CD of useful resources for accreditation
- Remember to call Valencia Watts at 517-337-4700 (USDA, APHIS, VS in Michigan) or 515-284-4140 (IA USDA, APHIS, VS) anytime you have veterinary accreditation questions