

USDA

Veterinary Accreditation Core Orientation

July 19, 2018

VS
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U.S. Department of Agriculture

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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

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Section 1

What is Accreditation?

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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





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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

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National Veterinary Services Laboratories

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Accredited Veterinarians . . .

Work with



SDA
State



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Federal



NVSL
National Veterinary
Services Laboratories



**State
Labs**



Clients & Industry

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Accredited Veterinarians . . .

Participate in State-Federal
Cooperative Programs



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Assess and document animal health through

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



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Accredited Veterinarians . . .



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



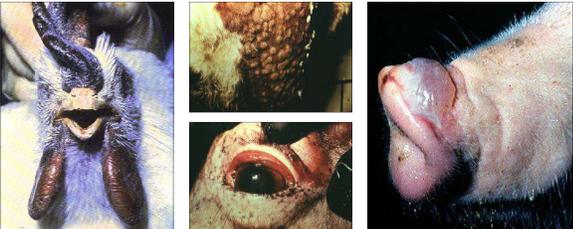
- Ensure national uniformity of regulatory programs

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Accredited Veterinarians . . .

Are first line of surveillance for program and foreign animal diseases



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Accredited Veterinarians . . .

Complete certificates,
which are reviewed and endorsed by APHIS



 www.aphis.usda.gov/vs



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

 www.aphis.usda.gov/vs



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]

 www.aphis.usda.gov/vs



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

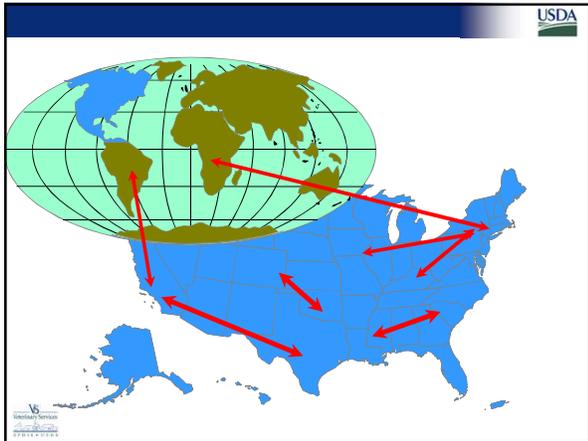




Section 2

Animal Movement





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Why Regulate Animal Movement

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



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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



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Interstate Movement

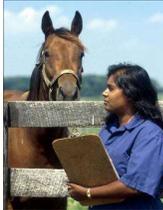
Health requirements vary by State!

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



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Common Mistakes on Certificates

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



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Common Mistakes on Certificates

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



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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?

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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





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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



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1-800-255-3700

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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



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Cattle Brucellosis

- A Zoonotic disease
- Program status
 - Class Free: 50 States, PR, VI (Sept 09)
 - Greater Yellowstone Area still dealing with brucellosis




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Your Role in Cattle Brucellosis

- Vaccination, ear tagging, tattooing
- Testing
- Reporting



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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



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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



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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





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Section 4

Animal Identification and Laboratory Support For Movement and Disease Diagnosis

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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

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Accountable Property

Health Certificates, Tags, Bands, etc.

PREVENT . . .
Misuse of official biologics, certificates, tags, etc.

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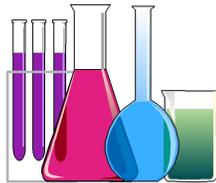
Where should I send the sample?

Usually:

- State Diagnostic Laboratories
- Commercial Laboratories

Occasionally:

- National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL)



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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

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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



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Section 5

Foreign Animal Diseases (FADs)

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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

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When to Be Suspicious of FAD

What are the characteristics of an FAD?



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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.



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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 . . .



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And This . . .



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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

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When You Call . . .

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

What information should you provide?



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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

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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
- 1974, 1998, 2003: Exotic Newcastle Disease
- 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



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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 . . .



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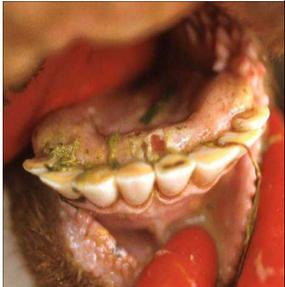
Case #1 Lesions



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Case #1 Lesions



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Case #1 Lesions



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Case #1 Lesions

- Further evaluation reveals some lame cows . . .



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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

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Case #2 History

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



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Case #2 Lesions

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



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Case #2 Differential Diagnosis



Screwworm Myiasis
Blowfly Myiasis

© 1998 MCP

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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

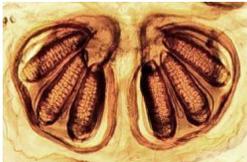


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Fort Collins, CO 80521

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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



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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



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Case #3

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



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Case #3 Lesions

You look at a few birds and see . . .



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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



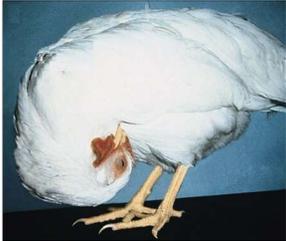
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Case #3

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

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

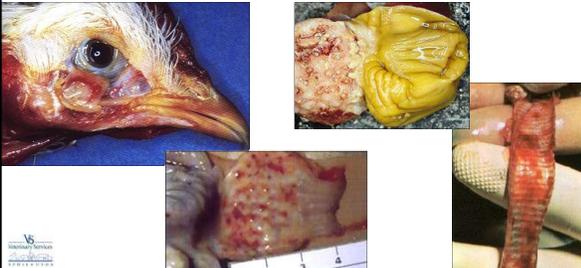


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Case #3 Lesions

The FADD necropsies sick birds and finds . . .



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Case #3 Differential Diagnosis

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



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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



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Don't ignore your concerns!



CALL!!
AD's Office
State Vet's Office



**Don't get an outbreak
named after you!**

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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!





Wrapping Up

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





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