

**National Animal Health Reporting System  
(NAHRS)  
Operational Manual and  
Uniform Methods and Rules**

Draft September 2008  
APHIS – Veterinary Services - Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health  
National Surveillance Unit





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## **Introduction to the NAHRS and List of Reference Materials**

### **Purpose and Scope of the National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS):**

The National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS) is a joint project of the U.S. Animal Health Association (USAHA), the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD), and the USDA:Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The NAHRS was designed to provide data from chief State animal health officials on the presence of confirmed World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) Reportable Diseases diseases in the United States. It is intended to be only one part of a comprehensive and integrated animal health information system.

### **Useful reference materials for the NAHRS:**

National Center for Animal Health Surveillance (NCAHS) Web site:  
<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ceah/ncahs/nahrs/index.htm>

OIE publications may be viewed on line or ordered through their world wide web site at [www.oie.int](http://www.oie.int).

OIE *International Animal Health Code*, latest edition.

OIE *Manual of Standards for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines*, latest edition.

OIE *International Aquatic Animal Health Codes*, latest edition.

OIE *Diagnostic Manual for Aquatic Animal Diseases*, latest edition.

*American Association of Avian Pathologists' Laboratory Manual for the Isolation and Identification of Avian Pathogens*, latest edition.

USDA:APHIS 91-55-031 *National Poultry Improvement Plan*, April 1996.

*Code of Federal Regulations*, Section 9.

### **Acknowledgments:**

The USDA:APHIS:VS Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health (CEAH) thank the NAHRS Steering Committee, the NAHRS Commodity Working Groups, and the NAHRS Pilot States (AL, CA, IL, NE, NJ, SC, TX) for all of their hard work in the successful development of the NAHRS.

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## Answers to Frequently Asked Questions about the NAHRS

1) What is the NAHRS? The National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS) is a cooperative effort between the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD), the U.S. Animal Health Association (USAHA) the USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and participating States that was designed to provide data on the presence of confirmed World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) reportable diseases in livestock, poultry and aquaculture species in the U.S. The NAHRS provides a summary level overview of the disease status of the United States and provides data for reports required by the (OIE) from member countries.

2) Is the NAHRS the only source of data for completing the required OIE reports? No, the NAHRS is not the only source of information used to complete the OIE report. The NAHRS was designed to be only one part of a comprehensive and integrated U.S. animal health information system.

3) How were the NAHRS diseases chosen? Since the NAHRS was designed to supply data for our OIE reports, the diseases are those included on the OIE Reportable Disease list for cattle, small ruminants, horses, swine, poultry, and aquaculture.

4) What are the potential benefits of participating in the NAHRS? Participation in the NAHRS will strengthen your State's internal disease surveillance abilities and enable your animal industries to provide information needed for international trade. Disease summary level NAHRS reports are also available to participating States through the NAHRS Online Reporting Tool.

5) What are the costs of participating in the NAHRS? Costs are associated with collection and validation of information on cases of confirmed disease in your State. The average time needed to complete the monthly reports is estimated to be four hours a month.

6) How is the NAHRS program funded? No additional program funds are currently available.

7) If I consider the OIE reportable list diseases as 'monitored' or 'notifiable' in my State rather than 'reportable', will it create a problem with my international trade partners? Considering a disease as 'monitored' or 'notifiable' rather than 'reportable' should not create any problems. The important idea is that we are tracking disease occurrence and have an adequate infrastructure to identify and report disease in livestock, poultry and aquaculture.

8) How will participation in the NAHRS affect confidentiality of the producers in my State? The NAHRS collects summary data of disease presence only. No individual owner or animal information is submitted. Data are collected through and verified by chief State animal health officials (State Veterinarian) so there are no surprises in what is reported. The National annual summary does not identify individual State disease status.

10) How will disease reporting for wildlife and feral animals be covered under the NAHRS? The NAHRS is primarily intended to report on livestock, poultry and aquaculture. While disease information on wildlife or feral species may be reported to the system and is encouraged, reporting officials are asked to clearly state in the comment section that reporting is related to wildlife or feral species.

11) Who can answer my questions about the NAHRS program? A list of resources and mentors is included in this manual. Additional information can be found at the National Surveillance Unit web site: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ceah/ncahs/nahrs> following link on the top of the page. If your questions are not answered by these FAQ's, please feel free to contact anyone on the list.

12) What are the sources of data for the NAHRS? Data sources include, but are not limited to, animal disease diagnostic laboratories, public health laboratories that test for zoonotic diseases, private practitioners, accredited veterinarians, fish and wildlife departments, extension veterinarians, universities, and veterinary teaching hospitals. Anyone who is able to provide you with verifiable animal health data should be considered a potential data source. Letters requesting test result information on animals from your State can be sent to out-of-State laboratories and laboratories from other agencies such as public health and fish and wildlife departments.

13) What does reporting of 'confirmed disease' actually mean? 'Confirmed' occurrence of NAHRS reportable diseases are those diseases that meet NAHRS reporting criteria and/or are 'confirmed' by using additional information. Additional information utilized to 'confirm' disease occurrence can include other testing methods or additional epidemiological information.

14) How do I handle NAHRS Reporting Criteria for diseases that include a 'presumptive' and 'definitive' level of disease confirmation? If a disease meets the 'definitive' criteria it must be reported to NAHRS. It is recognized though that for many diseases, especially endemic diseases, that the level of diagnostics may not be taken to the 'definitive' level. If a disease meets the 'presumptive' level of diagnostics only, State animal health officials must use their discretion to decide if the case is a valid case. If it is considered a valid case it should be reported to NAHRS.

14) Do I have to report on all of the diseases on the NAHRS list (can I pick and choose)? Participation in the NAHRS is voluntary, however, participating States need to report on ALL listed diseases for the industries in the State. A 'Y' marked for a disease indicates that at least one case of the particular disease was confirmed as occurring for the month. A 'N' marked for a disease indicates that no confirmed positive disease information was available. A 'N' report for an endemic disease means no confirmed positive information was available, *not* that the disease does not occur in the State. With this in mind, there should be few, if any, instances in which you would leave a disease line blank.

15) How do I report an endemic disease that doesn't fit the NAHRS case definition? The disease reporting criteria are intended as minimum guidelines. If you have a case which fits the reporting criteria, you must report the presence of confirmed disease. If you have a case which does not meet the reporting criteria, you may use additional information or epidemiology to decide whether or not to report the presence of confirmed disease to the NAHRS.

16) What information should I include in the comment section of the NAHRS report? Comments are requested that include level of laboratory diagnosis for positive, 'Y', occurrence, if available (e.g., AGID, paired sera, etc.). Comments are also requested that clarify reporting (e.g., backyard poultry, wild species, or feral).

17) If I have a disease which is known to be widespread but is well controlled by vaccination and there have been no clinical cases, how do I report it? Again, you are only being asked to report the presence of confirmed disease in your State.

18) Who has the final say on what the NAHRS report for my state looks like? The chief State animal health official, or their designee, makes the final decision on data reported to the NAHRS for a State.

19) What do I do about cases for which I don't have an answer at the time the NAHRS report is due (insufficient information)? Report when a case is confirmed. Past reports can be edited by contacting the NAHRS Coordinator by phone or an e-mail describing changes required to a report.

20) How often do I have to report to the NAHRS? The NAHRS is designed to gather data on a monthly basis. The steering committee and pilot States felt that monthly reporting was not too great a burden and decreased the possibility of recall errors.

21) What are the monthly time lines for NAHRS reporting? Disease data reports from previous month are due the middle of the month, preferably by the 20th.

22) Who gets to see the monthly NAHRS reports and will I get to see reports from other States? The monthly State reports are seen by the submitting State and designated Veterinary Services staff. National summary reports are available that contain information on national summary reporting but do not identify individual states.

23) How will the NAHRS data be reported? The NAHRS monthly State report requests information on the presence of individual diseases by commodity. The NAHRS is currently based on the presence rather than the amount of disease (exception is request for summary level equine EIA information which was approved for 2008). NAHRS reporting is best accomplished utilizing the secure web reporting through the NAHRS Online Reporting System at <https://cowebapps10.aphis.usda.gov/NAHRS>. A blank copy of the monthly State report form is included in the UM&R section of this manual or an electronic version can be obtained from the NAHRS web site and can be mailed, faxed, or emailed to the NAHRS coordinator. The NAHRS National annual summary provides a summary of reports of presence by disease.

24) What are the epidemiological uses of the NAHRS data? The data collected by the NAHRS are qualitative presence data and should be used accordingly. A positive report may be considered representative of the presence of confirmed clinical disease.

25) Where can additional information be found on NAHRS? Additional information on NAHRS can be found at the National Center for Animal Health Surveillance (NCAHS) web site: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ceah/ncahs/nahrs/index.htm>..

## List of Diseases Reported to the NAHRS

### MULTIPLE SPECIES

- A010-A018 Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD, Viruses O, A, C, SAT 1, SAT 2, SAT 3, Asia 1, or not typed), B, C/O, P
- A020-A023 Vesicular Stomatitis (VS, Viruses Indiana, New Jersey, or not typed), B, C/O, E, P
- A040 Rinderpest, B, C/O, P
- A080 Rift Valley Fever, B, C/O
- 1001 Crimean Congo hemorrhagic Fever, B, C/O
- A090 Bluetongue, B, C/O
- B051 Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*), B, C/O, E, P
- B052 Aujeszky's Disease (Pseudorabies), B, C/O, P
- B053 Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis, B, C/O, P
- B055 Heartwater (*Cowdria ruminantium*), B, C/O
- B056 Leptospirosis, B, C/O, E, P
- B057 Q Fever (*Coxiella burnetti*), B, C/O
- B058 Rabies, B, C/O, E, P
- B059 Paratuberculosis (Johne's Disease, *Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis*), B, C/O
- B060-61 New and Old World Screwworm (*Cochliomyia (Callitroga) hominivorax*, *Chrysomya bezziana*), B, C/O, E, P
- B062 Trichinellosis (*Trichinella spiralis*), E, P
- B103 Bovine Brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*), B, E
- B152 Caprine and Ovine Brucellosis (*Brucella melitensis*), B, C/O
- B212 Japanese Encephalitis, E, P
- B253 Porcine Brucellosis (*Brucella suis*), B, E, P
- 1005 Tularemia (*Francisella tularensis*), C/O, E, P
- 1006 West Nile Fever/encephalitis, C/O, E

### BOVINE (B)

- A060 Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (*Mycoplasma mycoides mycoides*)
- A070 Lumpy Skin Disease
- B101 Bovine Anaplasmosis (*Anaplasma marginale*, *A. centrale*)
- B102 Bovine Babesiosis (*Babesia bovis*, *B. bigemina*)
- B104 Bovine Genital Campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus venerealis*)
- B105 Bovine Tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*)
- 1004 Bovine Viral Diarrhea (BVD)
- B108 Enzootic Bovine Leukosis (BLV)
- B109 Hemorrhagic Septicemia (*Pasteurella multocida*, serotypes B/Asian or E/African)
- B110 Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis/ Infectious Pustular Vulvovaginitis (IBR/IPV)
- B111 Theileriosis (*Theileria annulata*, *T. parva*)
- B112 Trichomonosis (*Trichomonas (Trichomonas) foetus*)
- B113 Trypanosomosis (Tse-tse borne, *Trypanosoma congolense*, *T. vivax*, *T. brucei brucei*)
- B114 Malignant Catarrhal Fever (Bovine Malignant Catarrh, Wildebeest associated)
- B115 Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy

### **CAPRINE AND OVINE (C/O)**

- A050 Peste des Petits Ruminants
- A100 Sheep Pox and Goat Pox
- B151 Ovine Epididymitis (*Brucella ovis* infection)
- B153 Caprine Arthritis/Encephalitis
- B154 Contagious Agalactia (*Mycoplasma agalactiae*, *M. capricolum capricolum*, *M. putrefaciens*, *M. mycoides mycoides*, *M. mycoides mycoides* LC)
- B155 Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (*Mycoplasma capricolum capripneumoniae*)
- B156 Enzootic Abortion of Ewes (ovine chlamydiosis, *Chlamydia psittaci*)
- B158 Nairobi Sheep Disease
- B159 Salmonellosis (*Salmonella abortusovis*)
- B160 Scrapie
- B161 Maedi-Visna

### **EQUINE (E)**

- A110 African Horse Sickness
- B201 Contagious Equine Metritis (*Taylorella equigenitalis*)
- B202 Dourine (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*)
- B204a Eastern Equine Encephalomyelitis (EEE)
- B204b Western Equine Encephalomyelitis (WEE)
- B205 Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA)
- B206 Equine Influenza (Virus Type A)
- B207 Equine Piroplasmiasis (Babesiosis, *Babesia (Piroplasma) equi*, *B. caballi*)
- B208 Equine Rhinopneumonitis (EVH-1 and EVH-4)
- B209 Glanders (*Pseudomonas mallei*)
- B211 Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA)
- B212 Japanese Encephalitis
- B215 Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)
- B216 Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis (VEE)

### **PORCINE (P)**

- A030 Swine Vesicular Disease
- A120 African Swine Fever
- A130 Classical Swine Fever (Hog Cholera)
- 1007 Nipah Virus Encephalitis
- B252 Porcine Cysticercosis (*Cysticercus cellulosae* metacestode stage of *Taenia solium*)
- B254 Transmissible Gastroenteritis (TGE)
- B257 Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS)

**POULTRY (Po)**

- A150 Fowl Plague (Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza)
- A160 Newcastle Disease (Exotic)
- N150I Low Pathogenic Notifiable Avian Influenza (poultry) (H5 or H7 subtypes)
- 1008 Turkey Rhinotracheitis
- B301 Avian Infectious Bronchitis
- B302 Avian Infectious Laryngotracheitis (ILT)
- B304 Duck Virus Hepatitis (DVH)
- B306 Fowl Cholera (Avian Pasteurellosis, *Pasteurella multocida*)
- B308 Fowl Typhoid (*Salmonella gallinarum*)
- B309 Infectious Bursal Disease (Gumboro Disease)
- B310 Marek's Disease
- B311 Avian Mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum*)
- 1009 Avian Mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma synoviae*)
- B312 Avian Chlamydiosis (Psittacosis and Ornithosis, *Chlamydia psittaci*)
- B313 Pullorum Disease (*Salmonella pullorum*)

**Aquaculture (In 2009 expanding to OIE Reportable List)**

- B401 Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
- B404 Spring Viremia of Carp
- B405 Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis
- B413 Epizootic Hematopoietic Necrosis
- B415 *Oncorhynchus masou* Virus Disease



## NAHRS Program Implementation Procedures

- 1. Support by top State animal health officials critical** (i.e. State Veterinarian and Federal Area Veterinarian In-Charge, AVIC). Benefits: 1. Enhance animal health disease surveillance and reporting infrastructure in your State. 2. Disease reporting information coordinated through State Veterinarian's Office. 3. Utilizes well defined disease reporting criteria. 4. Helps meet trade commitments related to having a national surveillance system.
- 2. Identify disease information sources.** Identify diagnostic laboratories in your State and other potential data sources: public health agencies/ labs; fish and wildlife agencies/ labs; private practitioners; extension specialists; university and veterinary teaching hospitals; etc. Out-of-State laboratories that process samples from your State should also be contacted. Anyone who is able to provide you with verifiable animal health data should be considered a potential data source.
- 3. Educate key stakeholders.** Educate Ag Boards (if applicable), livestock industries, veterinary and producer organizations, laboratories, staff, and other stakeholders in your State to gain support on participating in the NAHRS. Education materials and assistance available through APHIS/CEAH Technical Support or at NAHRS Web site: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ceah/ncahs/nahrs/index.htm>.
- 4. Update reportable disease list if required.** Review the existing reportable disease list of your State and modify it as needed to include notification of the OIE Reportable diseases. This may be a lengthy process and should be started as early as possible. Verify your authority to gather and forward the necessary information. States may participate while in process of updating disease list.
- 5. Designate OPR.** Identify and designate a person to be responsible for reporting for your State. Inform APHIS/CEAH Technical Support of this individual and update as required. What is reported to the NAHRS is ultimately the responsibility of the chief State animal health official.
- 6. Establish criteria and coordinate collection of data.** Review the NAHRS disease reporting criteria and define expectations for sources. Make sure laboratories and other data sources have a copy of the criteria—NAHRS Uniform Methods and Rules (UM &R)—available at NAHRS Web site: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ceah/ncahs/nahrs/index.htm>. or NAHRS disease reporting criteria can be viewed while reporting through the NAHRS Online Reporting System.
- 7. Collate data.** Establish a mechanism for collating data from the various sources in your State into a useable and transferable format that can be utilized to submit the monthly NAHRS report.
- 8. Submit data.** Submit the monthly NAHRS report after verification of data. NAHRS Online Reporting System is the recommended reporting method at: <https://cowebapps10.aphis.usda.gov/NAHRS>. An electronic word version though can be obtained upon request from APHIS/CEAH NAHRS Technical Support. NAHRS reported data can also be edited or updated by contacting the APHIS/CEAH NAHRS Technical Support.



## Roles of Participants and Charts of the NAHRS Monthly Data Flow

Roles of participants in NAHRS:

**Data Sources:** The individual data sources in each State are responsible for providing the chief State animal health official with verifiable data on the NAHRS diseases in a timely manner. The disease reporting criteria should be used as minimum guidelines.

**State:** The chief State animal health official or his/her designee is responsible for collecting, verifying, and summarizing data from the individual data sources. The summary data are used to complete the NAHRS monthly State report and the report is submitted to APHIS/CEAH according to the time lines provided. The chief State animal health official or his/her designee is responsible for verification of accuracy and following up on any requests from APHIS staff for further clarification of a disease report. The chief State animal health official is ultimately responsible for the diseases reported for his/her State.

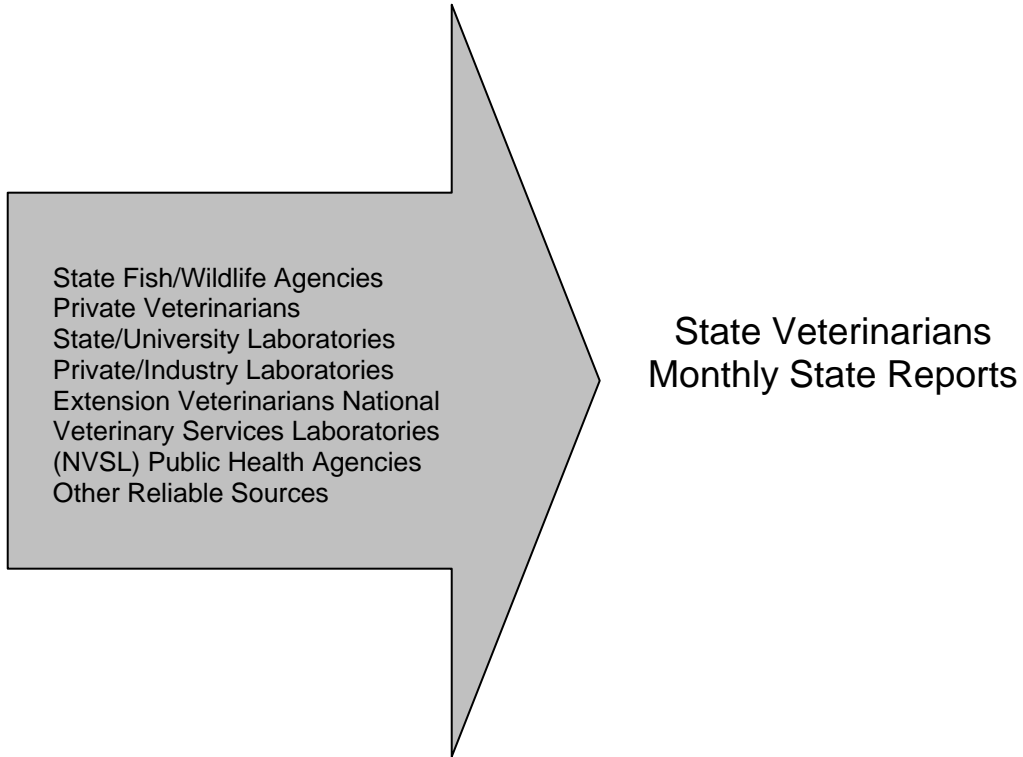
**APHIS/CEAH:** APHIS/CEAH personnel are responsible for providing and updating the NAHRS Online Reporting Tool to allow State animal health officials to report NAHRS reportable information. APHIS/CEAH personnel will review data entry errors, generate reports for States for verification for accuracy and for APHIS review, notifying chief State animal health officials or his/her designees of any reports questioned by APHIS staff, and generating and distributing the National annual summary.

**APHIS Staff:** APHIS staffs are responsible for reviewing the monthly verification reports for accuracy in a timely manner and notifying CEAH of any questionable reports (positive or negative).

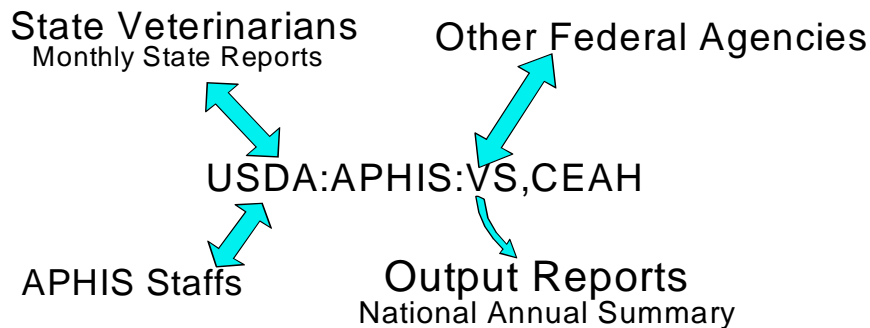
Other federal agencies are not involved in the NAHRS at this time, but are aware of its development.

The flow charts on the next page show the flow of data into the chief State animal health official's (State Veterinarian's) office for completing the monthly State report and the verification process of the data prior to production of the National annual summary.

## Input for NAHRS Monthly State Reports



## Data Flow for NAHRS Verification and Output Reports





# NAHRS ONLINE REPORTING SYSTEM

## Overview of the NAHRS Online Reporting System

The NAHRS online reporting system enables State animal health officials to complete their monthly NAHRS report via the internet (world wide web) with assurance of secure data transfer and information confidentiality. State animal health officials may also use the NAHRS online reporting system to view past monthly reports for their states and to obtain summary level reports. The NAHRS online reporting system enables the federal NAHRS coordinator at the Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health (CEAH) to quickly and accurately merge information from monthly state NAHRS reports to provide timely information for reports.

Only authorized individuals can access the NAHRS online reporting system via approved usernames and passwords. Users are assigned to roles in the system based on their responsibilities and authorities. The primary roles are:

Role	Description	Privileges
Chief State Animal Health Official (or designated representative)	The state animal health official who approves monthly NAHRS data for their state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Approve and electronically submit monthly reports to CEAH</b></li> <li>• Create a new monthly report</li> <li>• Edit an existing monthly report not yet submitted to CEAH</li> <li>• View all monthly NAHRS reports</li> </ul>
State Designate	A state official who is designated by the Chief State Animal Health Official to enter and view NAHRS monthly data for their state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a new monthly report</li> <li>• Edit an existing monthly report that has not been submitted to CEAH</li> <li>• View all monthly NAHRS reports</li> </ul>
State Reader	An individual authorized by the Chief State Animal Health Official to view NAHRS monthly data for a state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• View all monthly NAHRS reports</li> </ul>
NAHRS Coordinator at CEAH	The federal veterinary epidemiologist from USDA – APHIS – VS - Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health (CEAH) who coordinates monthly NAHRS reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verify monthly reports that have been submitted by the State Chief Animal Health Officials</li> <li>• Extract state-level data to create national summary reports while maintaining state-level confidentiality of the information</li> </ul>
NAHRS Federal Reviewer	A USDA professional (e.g., a National Veterinary Services Laboratory scientist) responsible for reviewing monthly NAHRS information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• View current and past NAHRS information submitted by states</li> </ul>

## NAHRS User's Quick Guide

# National Animal Health Reporting System Online Reporting Tool - Version 2

How to create, submit and view NAHRS reports on the Internet

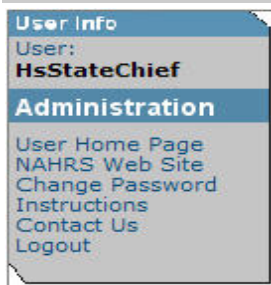
**URL:** <https://cowebapps10.aphis.usda.gov/NAHRS/login.do>

**Purpose:** The NAHRS online reporting tool enables State animal health officials to complete their monthly NAHRS reports, view past reports, and access cumulative National and State reports with assurance of secure data transfer and information confidentiality.

**Access:** These instructions are intended for NAHRS State Veterinarians and their designates. Your role in the NAHRS system determines your access and permissions in this reporting tool.

**Help:** For help or to obtain password, contact the NAHRS Coordinator, Dr. Stan Bruntz, CEAH;  
E-mail [stanley.bruntz@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:stanley.bruntz@aphis.usda.gov) or [nahrs@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:nahrs@aphis.usda.gov)

### Log in to system



The first time you log in, you will be prompted to create a unique password. Logging in brings you to the **User Home Page**.

From here, you can create a new report, review existing reports, or link to other places (via navigation box on left side of screen) including the NAHRS web site, password guide, instructions and contact information.




### Creating a report

- **To create a new monthly report**, go to **Create New Report** box. Select month, then choose **Create Report**. If the report already exists it will appear in **Preview** mode. If it is in draft status, select **Edit** to continue modifying the report; if it is in **Final** status, the report has already been submitted.
- Fill out the report by selecting **'Y' (yes)** or **'N' (no)** for confirmed disease presence or absence. To view disease reporting criteria, drag cursor over disease number. You may automatically fill in **'N' (no)** values for all diseases within a species group by choosing **select here** (gray bar at top of each species list) to set all diseases for this species to **no** and then manually change to **'Y' (yes)** for any diseases that are present.

Click on disease number to view the disease reporting criteria.	PRESENT		COMMENTS
	Y	N	
<b>BOVINE</b>			
Select here to set all diseases for this species to "No"		<input type="radio"/>	
A010 : Foot And Mouth Disease	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>
Q20 : ...	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>

- Add comments for any disease by typing in comment box. Include comments that clarify reporting (e.g., backyard poultry, wild species, or feral) or level of laboratory diagnosis (e.g., AGID, paired sera, etc.). Click outside comment box when finished. Delete a comment by returning to box and deleting text.

### EIA reporting

1. Number of EIA <u>tests</u> performed in reporting month. 	<input type="text"/>
2. Number of horses tested in reporting month (if unavailable leave blank). 	<input type="text"/>
3. Number of <u>horses</u> tested positive in reporting month. 	<input type="text"/>
4. Number of <u>premises</u> (epidemiological units) with	<input type="text"/>

In the equine section, there are additional questions on equine infectious anemia (EIA). Click on the ? button for more information on each question. This information will be summarized for your State and replaces the need to complete an annual EIA report for the United States Animal Health Association annual meeting.

### Submitting a report

When you are finished editing a report, you have these options:

- Select **Preview** to complete a final check of the report, make edits, submit it, or create a PDF version of the report.
- To save the report and work on it later, select **Close and Save**. To return to your report, log in, open **User Home Page**, and go to the **State Monthly Reports** box. Select year, then month (report will be labeled 'draft'). Select **edit** to resume reporting.
- To submit reports, choose **Submit to CEAH** or, if you are the State Designate, select **Submit to State**. If you have not selected 'Y' or 'N' for all diseases, a popup box will appear indicating that the report is not complete. (*Note: Once you submit to CEAH, contact the NAHRS coordinator to make any edits or changes.*)
- If a report is submitted to CEAH with disease information left blank, an error message will pop up asking you to verify that you want to submit with the information missing. Reminder: a 'no' indicates that no confirmed positive disease information was available to you. For example, a 'no' report for an endemic disease means no confirmed positive information was available, *not* that the disease does not occur in your State. There are very few instances in which you would leave a disease line blank. In the reports, **NR** indicates that neither 'Y' nor 'N' was selected for the disease.

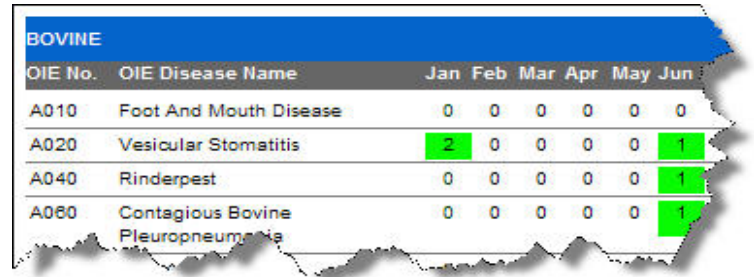
### Viewing reports

From your **User Home Page**, you may view a number of State and National NAHRS reports. Bring up a report by clicking on year (and month if necessary). State readers will have access only to view reports. You may save any report to your local directory as a PDF file.

**State Monthly Reports** will allow you to view current and past monthly reports for your State.

**State Cumulative Reports** will show your State's reporting summary by month for a given year.

**National Cumulative Reports** will show the number of States that reported each disease for a given year. If a cell is highlighted, it indicates that the disease was present in your State that month (see box at right).



BOVINE		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
A010	Foot And Mouth Disease	0	0	0	0	0	0
A020	Vesicular Stomatitis	2	0	0	0	0	1
A040	Rinderpest	0	0	0	0	0	1
A080	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia	0	0	0	0	0	1

**Miscellaneous Reports** will show your State's EIA data summaries.

**NAHRS Annual Reports** will show the NAHRS annual summary report for a given year.

### Viewing past monthly reports

Recently submitted monthly reports that are being verified by CEAH (status = 'Submitted to CEAH') will appear on the User's Home Page under 'Current Open Reports'. After the report is verified and finalized by CEAH, the report will appear in 'View Past Monthly Reports'.

All past monthly reports submitted by a state can be viewed by selecting the 'View Previous Monthly Reports' option on the User's Home Page. Users at the state-level may only view past reports submitted by their state. These reports are in 'final status' in the database and thus can only be modified by contacting the NAHRS Coordinator.

### Reports Available

- All Past State Reports
- State Cumulative Report- state animal health officials can view a monthly summary of reporting for their state by year
- National Cumulative Summary Report- state animal health officials can view a summary of reporting by States participating in NAHRS indicating the number of participant States reporting presence by month for a year

### Logging Out

The 'Log Out' button appears at the bottom of every screen and closes the User's session; to restart, the User must login again.

# **National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS)**

**Uniform Methods and Rules  
Effective January 1, 2001 (Updated March  
2006)**

## **Introduction**

The National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS) is a cooperative project of the U.S. Animal Health Association (USAHA), the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD), and the USDA:Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). State and Federal animal health authorities, industries, and the academic, diagnostic, food safety, and practicing components of the veterinary profession contribute reports of confirmed disease to the system. The NAHRS is designed to gather monthly qualitative information from Chief State Animal Health Officials on the presence of confirmed disease in livestock, poultry and aquaculture species in the United States. No identifying information accompanies these reports. In NAHRS reporting a “yes” response from a State indicates that at least one new positive case of disease was confirmed during that specific month. A “no” response indicates that no new positive confirmed cases of disease were noted in the State during that specific month. The NAHRS information is used as a source in preparing the USDA’s semi-annual/annual reports to the OIE on the occurrence of animal diseases in the United States. The NAHRS is intended to be only one part of a comprehensive and integrated animal health information system and to provide documentation for National and State animal health programs.

The Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health prepares an annual summary report of NAHRS data for distribution to the Chief Animal Health Official of each participating State and to APHIS personnel. The annual NAHRS animal health summary produced documents State participation and the presence of confirmed disease in the U.S., without reference to specific states, owner, or premises of origin.

This publication - National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS): Uniform Methods and Rules (UM&R) - contains minimum standards for the implementation and maintenance of a nationwide system for reporting the occurrence of certain animal diseases.



## Part I - Definitions

<b>Aquaculture</b>	OIE-Aquaculture means the farming of aquatic animals with some sort of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding, protection from predators, etc..
<b>Livestock</b>	Livestock are domestic species of cattle, sheep, swine, goats, llamas, alpacas, vicunas or equidae that are maintained in captivity for the production of meat and other animal products, for sport or for exhibition.
<b>Poultry</b>	OIE-Poultry is defined as 'all domesticated birds, including backyard poultry, used for the production of meat or eggs for consumption, for the production of other commercial products, for restocking supplies of game, or for breeding these categories of birds, as well as fighting cocks used for any purpose.
<b>Confirmed Disease</b>	Disease confirmed by Chief, State animal health official utilizing NAHRS reporting criteria for the disease, which may include references to compatible clinical signs, the specified standard of laboratory testing, and any additional epidemiologic information.
<b>OIE Reportable Diseases</b>	Those diseases designated by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) as being: transmissible diseases which have the potential for significant spread, irrespective of national borders, which are of serious socio-economic or public health consequence and which are of major importance in the international trade of animals and animal products.
<b>Reporting Criteria</b>	Reporting criteria are those criteria developed by a Commodity Working Group for the OIE Reportable Disease List that affect that commodity. They consist of defined standards for laboratory testing and any additional criteria (e.g. epidemiologic investigation) necessary for the determination that a confirmed case of a disease has occurred.
<b>Sources of Credible Information</b>	Sources of credible information on the occurrence of confirmed cases of disease in a state include State, Federal, University and Private/Commercial laboratories, State and Federal animal health officials and State/Federal accredited private veterinarians.

## Part II - Recommended Procedures

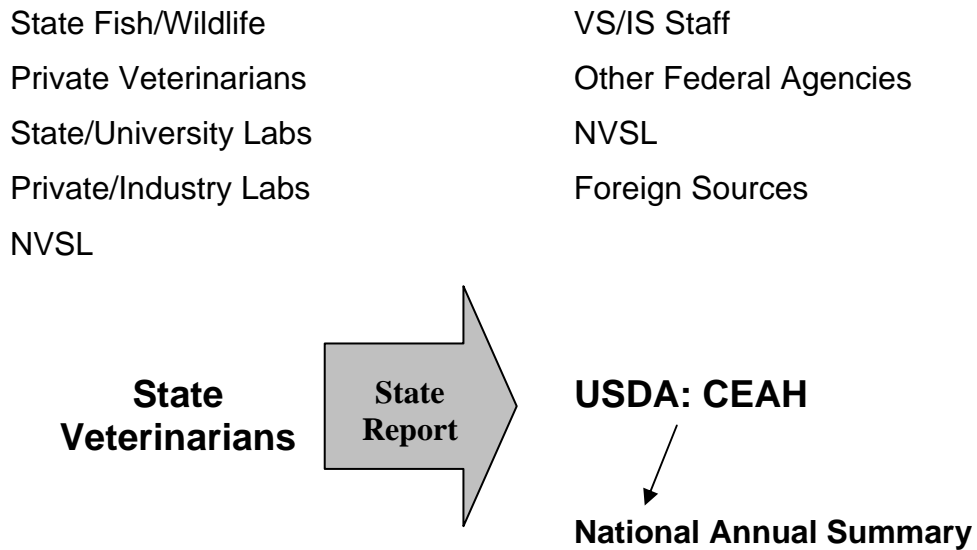
- A. Authority to Require Reporting** State laws and/or regulations shall provide authority to establish monitored or notifiable animal diseases. The list of diseases to be monitored should include the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) reportable diseases. The fact that a disease is monitored or notifiable should not be construed to mean that notification of the occurrence of the disease will result in regulatory action being taken.
- B. Personnel Authorized to Report Diseases** The occurrence of animal diseases in a state shall be reported only by the Chief Animal Health Official, or designate, from that state.
- C. Scope of Reporting** The NAHRS will only include those species for which reporting criteria have been developed by the Commodity Working Groups of the USAHA/AAVLD National Animal Health Reporting System Steering Committee.
- D. Reporting Process** The Chief Animal Health Official, or designate, in each state will utilize sources of credible information to compile a monthly report on the occurrence of confirmed cases of all OIE Reportable diseases for which reporting criteria have been defined. They will determine if the reporting criteria defined for each disease have been met and, if so, will include the occurrence of that disease in their report. If the information available does not satisfy the definitive reporting criteria, reporting the occurrence of that disease will be at the discretion of the State Chief Animal Health Official, or designate. Since it is recognized that testing technology and other considerations may change rapidly, a State Chief Animal Health Official, or designate, may choose to report the presence of a disease in their state based on presumptive criteria which are different from the definitive criteria but they must report the presence of a disease when the information available meets the definitive criteria for reporting that disease. This report will be submitted to the USDA:APHIS:VS:Center for Epidemiology and Animal Health (CEAH) by the 20<sup>th</sup> day of each month in the format designated by CEAH.

The CEAH will compile the monthly reports from all participating states and distribute that information to appropriate USDA:APHIS:VS program staff for review. Any discrepancy will be resolved by consultation with the Chief Animal Health Official, or designate, of the submitting state. Final determination of the occurrence of a confirmed case will be the responsibility of the Chief Animal Health Official of the submitting state.

The CEAH will prepare a consolidated annual report for distribution without reference to individual State or location. The contents of the report will be distributed to the Chief Animal Health Official of each participating state and select APHIS personnel. This information will be used as only one source in preparing the USDA's annual report to the OIE on the occurrence of animal diseases in the United States.

- E. **Mechanisms for Changing this Document** Changes to the Reporting Criteria will be made by the Commodity Working Groups of the USAHA/AAVLD NAHRS Steering Committee. Suggested changes to this document, other than to the Reporting Criteria, may be submitted to the USDA:APHIS:VS:CEAH for review by the USAHA/AAVLD NAHRS Steering Committee before being considered for approval by the USAHA Animal Health Information Systems Committee.
  
- F. **Appropriate Use of NAHRS Data** The data collected in the NAHRS are largely qualitative in nature since they are based primarily on reporting the presence of a disease in a state or states for any one month (voluntary EIA reporting is the current exception) This information does not reflect the number of cases of the disease or the geographic distribution of the disease in the State or States reporting its occurrence. Any questions concerning the appropriate use or interpretation of this data should be directed to the USDA's Center for Epidemiology and Animal Health.

### National Animal Health Reporting System



### Part III - Reporting Criteria

The following disease reporting criteria are specified for each disease by species. Reporting criteria for each disease include both the specified standard of laboratory testing and any additional epidemiologic investigation specified. Reporting of all OIE Reportable diseases designated as foreign to the United States requires the concurrence of both the Chief State Animal Health Official and the USDA. Reporting of all non-foreign OIE Reportable diseases requires concurrence of the Chief State Animal Health Official. The primary standard for laboratory testing is the *Office International des Epizooties Manual of Standards for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines*, referred to as the OIE Manual. For Avian diseases, the *American Association of Avian Pathologists' Laboratory Manual for the Isolation and Identification of Avian Pathogens*, referred to as the AAAP Manual, is also acceptable. For Aquaculture diseases, the *OIE Diagnostic Manual for Aquatic Animal Diseases*, is the standard for laboratory testing. Compatible clinical signs for each disease are also specified in these reference manuals and are included in the following reporting criteria.

#### Abbreviations used in the following criteria include:

CF - complement fixation test  
ELISA - enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay  
cELISA - competitive inhibition ELISA  
SA-ELISA - synthetic antigen ELISA  
FA - fluorescent antibody test  
HI - hemagglutination inhibition test  
IFA - indirect fluorescent antibody test  
IHC - immunohistochemistry  
PCR - polymerase chain reaction method  
SN - serum neutralization or virus neutralization test

#### MULTIPLE SPECIES DISEASES

##### **B051 Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.2.1.  
Presumptive diagnosis is based on compatible clinical signs and demonstration of typical *Bacillus anthracis* organisms on direct microscopic examination of blood smears. Definitive diagnosis requires isolation and identification of the organism by USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory and concurrence of the State Chief Animal Health Official and the Federal Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

##### **B052 Aujeszky's Disease (*Pseudorabies*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.2.2, or Code of Federal Regulations, Section 9, Part 85.1.  
Definitive diagnosis is based on the results of USDA-approved serologic tests or virus isolation and identification and concurrence of the State Chief Animal Health Official and Federal Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

##### **A090 Bluetongue**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.9.  
Presumptive diagnosis is based on compatible clinical signs plus positive serology (cELISA or SN). Definitive diagnosis requires virus isolation and characterization.

**B103 Bovine Brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.3.1.  
Reporting Criteria: Presumptive diagnosis is based on serology. Definitive diagnosis requires isolation and identification of *Brucella abortus*. Determination of a case is made following consultation among the USDA Brucellosis Staff, the State Chief Animal Health Official and the USDA: APHIS: VS Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

**B152 Caprine and Ovine Brucellosis (*B. melitensis*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.4.2.  
Reporting Criteria: Presumptive diagnosis may be based on serology. Definitive diagnosis requires isolation and identification of the *Brucella* organism. Determination of a case is made following consultation among the USDA Brucellosis Staff, the State Chief Animal Health Official and the USDA: APHIS: VS Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

**B253 Porcine Brucellosis (*Brucella suis*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.6.2.  
Reporting Criteria: Presumptive diagnosis is based on serological testing. Definitive diagnosis requires the isolation and identification of *Brucella suis*. Determination of a case is made following consultation among the USDA Brucellosis Staff, the State Animal Health Official and the USDA: APHIS: VS Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

**1001 Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual  
Reporting Criteria: This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B053 Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.2.3.  
Reporting Criteria: Definitive diagnosis is based on observation and identification of the *Echinococcus granulosus*, *E. multilocularis*, *E. oligarthrus*, or *E. vogeli* organism in organs or feces.

**A010 Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.1.

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B055 Heartwater (*Cowdria ruminantium*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.2.7.

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B212 Japanese Encephalitis**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.5.14.

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B056 Leptospirosis**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.2.4.

Presumptive diagnosis may be based on a fourfold or greater increase of titer in paired serum samples using the Microscopic Agglutination Test in non-vaccinated animals. Definitive diagnosis requires demonstration and identification of the organism (culture, PCR, IHC, FA, silver stain).

**B060-B061 New and Old World Screwworm (*Cochliomya (Callitroga) hominivorax Chrysomya bezziana*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.2.8.  
Reporting Criteria: This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B059 Paratuberculosis (Johne's Disease, *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.2.6.  
Reporting Criteria: Presumptive diagnosis is based on compatible clinical signs plus compatible histopathology and/or serology (AGID) or demonstration of acid-fast organisms in lesions. Definitive diagnosis requires demonstration of *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis* by culture or PCR/DNA probe.

**B057 Q-Fever (*Coxiella burnetii*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. X.3.  
Reporting Criteria: Presumptive diagnosis is based on compatible clinical signs plus histopathology and/or positive serology (CF, IFA or ELISA). Definitive diagnosis requires isolation and identification of *Coxiella burnetii* (culture, PCR, IHC).

**B058 Rabies**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.2.5.  
Reporting Criteria: Diagnosis may be based on either a specific FA test (with or without mouse inoculation) or typical histopathologic lesions (Negri bodies).

**A080 Rift Valley Fever**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.8.  
Reporting Criteria: This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**A040 Rinderpest**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.4.  
This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B062 Trichinellosis (*Trichinella spiralis*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.2.9.  
Presumptive diagnosis may be based on serologic testing (ELISA). Definitive diagnosis requires direct visualization of *Trichinella spiralis* using either the trichinoscope method or the digestion method.

**1005 Tularemia**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.8.2  
Presumptive diagnosis is based on serological testing. Definitive diagnosis requires the isolation and identification of *Francisella tularensis*. Determination of a case is made following consultation among the State Animal Health Official and the USDA: APHIS: VS Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

**A020 Vesicular Stomatitis (VS)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.2.  
This disease is treated as a foreign animal disease for the U.S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**1006 West Nile fever/encephalitis**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.10.7  
Presumptive diagnosis may be made based on compatible clinical signs and serology ( $\geq 4$ -fold change PRNT in paired sera or IgM and PRNT titers in single serum. Definitive diagnosis requires virus isolation and identification from tissues, blood, CSF.



## BOVINE

### **B101 Bovine Anaplasmosis (*Anaplasma marginale*, *A. centrale*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.3.7.  
Reporting Criteria: Diagnosis can be based on either serology (card agglutination, IFA, ELISA or rMSP5-cELISA) or identification of the causative organism on Giemsa or Wright's-Giemsa stained blood smear or PCR or nested PCR.

### **B102 Bovine Babesiosis (*Babesia bovis*, *B. bigemina*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.3.8.  
Reporting Criteria: This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

### **B104 Bovine Genital Campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus venerealis*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.3.2.  
Reporting Criteria: Definitive diagnosis requires isolation and identification of *Campylobacter fetus* ssp *venerealis*.

### **B115 Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.3.13 or *J. Vet. Diagn. Invest.* 5:309-316, 1993, or *J. Vet. Diagn. Invest.* 4: 447-449, 1992.  
Reporting Criteria: This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

### **B105 Bovine Tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.3.3.  
Reporting Criteria: Isolation and identification of *Mycobacterium bovis* is required for a definitive diagnosis. Determination of a case is made following consultation among the USDA Tuberculosis Staff, the State Chief Animal Health Official and the USDA: APHIS: VS Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

### **1004 Bovine Viral Diarrhea**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch 2.10.6  
Reporting Criteria: Presumptive diagnosis can be based on compatible macroscopic and microscopic lesions. Definitive diagnosis requires demonstration of the virus by PCR, IHC, VI or antigen capture ELISA.

**A060 Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (*Mycoplasma mycoides mycoides*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.6.

Reporting Criteria:

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B108 Enzootic Bovine Leukosis (BLV)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.3.4.

Reporting Criteria:

Presumptive diagnosis can be based on compatible macroscopic and microscopic lesions in adult cattle. Definitive diagnosis requires positive serology or demonstration of the virus by PCR, IHC, or VI.

**B109 Hemorrhagic Septicemia (*Pasteurella multocida*, serotypes B/Asian or E/African)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.3.12.

Reporting Criteria:

Definitive diagnosis requires isolation and identification of *Pasteurella multocida* and serotyping as either B/Asian or E/African serotypes.

**B110 Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis/Infectious Pustular Vulvovaginitis (IBR/IPV)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.3.5.

Reporting Criteria:

Presumptive diagnosis can be based on serology (ELISA or virus neutralization) in unvaccinated animals or compatible macroscopic and microscopic lesions. Definitive diagnosis requires detection of the virus (BHV-1) by virus isolation, IFA, immunohistochemistry, *in situ* hybridization or PCR.

**A070 Lumpy Skin Disease**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.7.

Reporting Criteria:

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B114 Malignant Catarrhal Fever (Bovine Malignant Catarrh, Wildebeest associated)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. X.2, or *J. Clin. Microbiol.*, 32:1674-1679, 1994, or *J. Clin. Microbiol.*, 33:2048-2053, 1995.

Reporting Criteria:

Presumptive diagnosis can be made based on serology (c-ELISA, SN or IFA) compatible clinical signs and/or characteristic histological lesions. Definitive diagnosis requires demonstration of the agent (virus isolation or PCR testing).

**B111 Theileriosis (*Theileria annulata*, *T. parva*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.3.11.

Reporting Criteria:

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B112 Trichomonosis (*Tritrichomonas (Trichomonas) foetus*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.3.6.

Reporting Criteria:

Definitive diagnosis made by identification of *Tritrichomonas (Trichomonas) foetus* by either direct microscopic exam, *in vitro* cultivation or PCR testing.

**B113 Trypanosomosis (Tse-tse bone, *Trypanosoma congolense*, *T. vivax*, *T. brucei brucei*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. X.6.

Reporting Criteria:

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**CAPRINE/OVINE**

**B153 Caprine Arthritis/Encephalitis**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.4.4/5.

Reporting Criteria:

Compatible clinical signs plus positive serology (AGID or ELISA) or compatible clinical signs and histopathology at necropsy.

**B154 Contagious Agalactia (*Mycoplasma agalactiae*, *M. capricolum*, *M. putrefaciens*, *M. mycoides mycoides*, *M. mycoides mycoides* LC)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.4.3.

Reporting Criteria:

Diagnosis is based on isolation and identification of any one of the causative organisms: *Mycoplasma agalactiae*, *M. capricolum*, *M. putrefaciens*, *M. mycoides* ssp. *mycoides* and *M. mycoides* ssp. *mycoides* LC. Any outbreak resembling the classical Mediterranean condition should be treated as a foreign animal disease. In such a case a USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician should be assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and should submit diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory.

**B155 Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (*Mycoplasma capricolum capripneumoniae*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.4.6.

Reporting Criteria:

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B156 Enzootic Abortion of Ewes (Ovine psittacosis, *Chlamydia psittaci*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.4.7.

Reporting Criteria:

Compatible clinical history plus compatible histopathology or positive FA test or positive ELISA or isolation and identification of *Chlamydia psittaci*.

**B161 Maedi-Visna/Ovine Progressive Pneumonia**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.4.4/5.

Reporting Criteria:

Diagnosis is based on compatible clinical signs plus positive AGID serology or compatible clinical signs and histopathology at necropsy.

**B158 Nairobi Sheep Disease**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. X.8.

Reporting Criteria:

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B151 Ovine Epididymitis (*Brucella ovis* infection)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.4.1.

Reporting Criteria:

Isolation and identification of *Brucella ovis*. Determination of a case is made following consultation among the USDA Brucellosis Staff, the State Chief Animal Health Official and the USDA:APHIS:VS Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

**A050 Peste des Petits Ruminants**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.5.

Reporting Criteria:

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B159 Salmonellosis (*Salmonella abortusovis*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch.X.4.  
Reporting Criteria: Diagnosis requires isolation and identification of the causative agent, *Salmonella abortus ovis*.

**B160 Scrapie**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. X.9.  
Reporting Criteria: Diagnosis is based on clinical signs plus compatible histopathology or immunohistochemistry and concurrence of the State Chief Animal Health Official and the USDA's Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

**A100 Sheep Pox and Goat Pox**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.10.  
Reporting Criteria: This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**EQUINE**

**A110 African Horse Sickness**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.11.  
Reporting Criteria: This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B201 Contagious Equine Metritis (*Taylorella equigenitalis*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.5.1.  
Reporting Criteria: This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U.S.A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Service Laboratory. Definitive diagnosis requires isolation and identification of *Taylorella equigenitalis* and the concurrence of the State Chief Animal Health Official and the Federal Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

**B202 Dourine (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.5.2.

Reporting Criteria:

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B204 Equine Encephalomyelitis (Eastern {EEE} or Western {WEE})**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.5.3.

Reporting Criteria:

Presumptive diagnosis may be made based on compatible clinical signs and serology (HI titre of 1:40 or greater, SN titre of 1:10 or greater). Definitive diagnosis requires virus isolation and identification.

**B205 Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.5.4.

Reporting Criteria:

Presumptive diagnosis may be based on serology using a USDA-approved test (SA-ELISA II, c-ELISA, Vira-CHEK™ ELISA, or AGID) as outlined in the EIA Uniform Methods and Rules. Definitive diagnosis requires confirmation testing with a USDA-approved AGID test, an epidemiologic investigation by a State or Federal Veterinarian and the concurrence of the State Chief Animal Health Official and the Federal Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

**B206 Equine Influenza (Virus Type A)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.5.5.

Reporting Criteria:

Presumptive diagnosis may be based on compatible clinical signs plus serology (HI). Definitive diagnosis is based on demonstration of the agent (virus isolation).

**B207 Equine Piroplasmiasis (Babesiosis, *Babesia (Piroplasma) equi*, *B. caballi*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.5.6.

Reporting Criteria:

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official. Diagnosis requires serologic confirmation (CF) at the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory, an epidemiologic investigation and concurrence of the State Chief Animal Health Official and the Federal Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

**B208 Equine Rhinopneumonitis (EHV-1 and EHV-4)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.5.7.

Reporting Criteria:

Presumptive diagnosis based on compatible clinical signs, histologic lesions (inclusion bodies) and/or a positive FA. Definitive diagnosis requires either virus isolation and/or PCR detection of the virus, or a 4X rise in titre in paired serum samples on the SN test.

**B208a EHV-1 Equine Herpesvirus Myeloencephalopathy (EHM)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

Reporting Criteria:

A case of equine herpesvirus myeloencephalopathy (EHM) is defined as a horse exhibiting signs of central nervous system (CNS) dysfunction, most commonly including posterior incoordination, weakness, and bladder atony. Additionally, the horse tests positive for EHV-1 virus by virus isolation and/or polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay on nasal swab or blood (buffy coat). In cases of sudden death or where the horse dies as a result of neurological complications, the post-mortem lesions are consistent with those of myeloencephalopathy and EHV1 has been isolated, detected by PCR, or demonstrated by immunohistochemical examination of the CNS.

**B211 Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.5.10.

Reporting Criteria:

Presumptive diagnosis may be based on compatible clinical signs plus serology (SN titer of 1:4 or greater) as outlined in the EVA Uniform Methods and Rules. Definitive diagnosis requires demonstration of the agent (virus isolation), an epidemiologic investigation by a State or Federal Veterinarian and the concurrence of the State Chief Animal Health Official and the Federal Area-Veterinarian-in-Charge.

**B209 Glanders (*Pseudomonas mallei*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.5.8.

Reporting Criteria:

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B215 Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. X.11.

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B216 Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis (VEE)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.5.12.

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**PORCINE**

**A120 African Swine Fever**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.12.

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**A130 Classical Swine Fever (Hog Cholera)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.13.

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.



**Nipah virus encephalitis**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.10.10.

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B252 Porcine Cysticercosis (*Cysticercus cellulosae*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.3.9.

Demonstration of the *Taenia solium* metacestodes (*Cysticercus cellulosae*) in striated muscle.

**B257 Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. X.12.

Presumptive diagnosis is based on seroconversion (USDA-approved ELISA, IFA or SN tests) in non-vaccinated animals. Definitive diagnosis requires typical histological lesions and virus isolation characterization in herds using modified-live vaccines.

**A030 Swine Vesicular Disease**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.3.

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B254 Transmissible Gastroenteritis (TGE)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.6.4.

Diagnosis is based on clinical signs and typical histopathological lesions and/or antigen detection using either FA testing or IHC.

**AVIAN (POULTRY)****B312 Avian Chlamydiosis (Ornithosis and Psittacosis, *Chlamydia psittaci*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.7.4. or AAAP Manual, Ch. 15.

Presumptive diagnosis may be made based on compatible clinical signs plus serology (CF, ELISA), immunofluorescence, or immunohistochemical examination of swabs or tissues. Isolation and identification of *Chlamydia psittaci* is required for definitive diagnosis.

**B301 Avian Infectious Bronchitis**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.7.6. or AAAP Manual, Ch. 29.  
Presumptive diagnosis of clinical disease caused by wild-type viruses can be made on the basis of compatible clinical signs or lesions plus serology but a definitive diagnosis requires isolation of a non-vaccine strain of the virus by molecular methods.

**B302 Avian Infectious Laryngotracheitis (ILT)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.7.7. or AAAP Manual, Ch. 19.  
Clinical disease or lesions compatible with wild-type ILT virus confirmed by either histologic demonstration of intranuclear inclusion bodies or electron microscopic demonstration of typical viral particles and isolation of non-vaccine related virus.

**B311 Avian Mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.7.3. or AAAP Manual, Ch. 14.  
Flocks are monitored using serology (plate agglutination or ELISA confirmed by HI). Isolation and identification of *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* is definitive.

**1009 Avian Mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma synoviae*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

AAAP Manual, Ch. 15.  
Flocks are monitored using serology (plate agglutination or ELISA confirmed by HI). Isolation and identification of *Mycoplasma synoviae* is definitive.

**B304 Duck Virus Hepatitis (DVH)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.7.9. or AAAP Manual, Ch. 34.  
Diagnosis can be made on the basis of characteristic gross and microscopic lesion and demonstration of the agent.

**B306 Fowl Cholera (Avian Pasteurellosis, *Pasteurella multocida*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.7.11. or AAAP Manual, Ch. 3.  
Presumptive diagnosis can be made on the basis of compatible clinical signs, gross lesions and the microscopic demonstration of bipolar staining bacteria in smears from affected tissues. Definitive diagnosis is made on the basis of compatible clinical signs or lesions and the isolation and identification of wild *Pasteurella multocida*.

**B308 Fowl Typhoid (*Salmonella gallinarum*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.7.5. or AAAP Manual, Ch. 1, or National Poultry Improvement Plan, USDA:APHIS 91-55-031, April, 1996.

Flocks are monitored by serology (agglutination test). Definitive diagnosis requires compatible clinical signs, isolation, and identification of *Salmonella gallinarum*.

**A150 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (Fowl Plague)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.14.

Reporting Criteria:

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**N150I Low Pathogenic Notifiable Avian Influenza (Poultry only)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch.2.1.14.

Reporting Criteria:

Low Pathogenic Notifiable Avian Influenza are all influenza A viruses of H5 and H7 subtype that are not highly pathogenic notifiable avian influenza viruses. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Officer.

**B309 Infectious Bursal Disease (Gumboro Disease)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.7.1. or AAAP Manual, Ch. 39.

Reporting Criteria:

Diagnosis of clinical disease is based on characteristic clinical signs and lesions. Definitive diagnosis requires non-vaccine related virus isolation and serotyping using virus neutralization along with cross protection tests.

**B310 Marek's Disease**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.7.2. or AAAP Manual, Ch. 20.

Reporting Criteria:

Diagnosis of clinical disease can be based on characteristic clinical history, signs and gross pathology and histopathology.

**A160 (Exotic) Newcastle Disease**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.15.

Reporting Criteria:

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B313 Pullorum Disease (*Salmonella pullorum*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.7.5. or AAAP Manual, Ch. 1, or National Poultry Improvement Plan, USDA:APHIS 91-55-031, April, 1996.

Reporting Criteria:

Flocks are monitored by serology (agglutination test). Definitive diagnosis requires compatible clinical signs, isolation, and identification of *Salmonella pullorum*.

**1008 Turkey Rhinotracheitis (Avian Pneumovirus infection)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

AAAP Manual, Ch. 31.

Reporting Criteria:

Commercial flocks are monitored using serology (ELISA, confirmed by IFA or virus neutralization). Definitive diagnosis requires detection of specific RNA in clinical specimens by RT-PCR or virus isolation of **wild-type virus**, usually in tracheal explants, embryonating eggs, or chick embryo fibroblasts, and identification by virus neutralization and/or electron microscopy or RT-PCR.

**AQUACULTURE**

**B401 Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Diagnostic Manual for Aquatic Animal Diseases, Ch. 2.1.5.

Reporting Criteria:

Definitive diagnosis is based on virus isolation with confirmation by SN or immunological methods and the concurrence of State Chief Animal Health Official and the Federal Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

**B404 Spring Viremia of Carp**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Diagnostic Manual for Aquatic Animal Diseases, Ch. 2.1.4.

Reporting Criteria:

Definitive diagnosis is based on virus isolation with confirmation by SN or immunological methods and the concurrence of State Chief Animal Health Official and the Federal Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

**B405 Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Diagnostic Manual for Aquatic Animal Diseases, Ch. 2.1.2.

Reporting Criteria:

Definitive diagnosis is based on virus isolation with confirmation by SN or immunological methods and the concurrence of State Chief Animal Health Official and the Federal Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

**B413 Epizootic Hematopoietic Necrosis**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Diagnostic Manual for Aquatic Animal Diseases, Ch. 2.1.1.

Reporting Criteria:

Definitive diagnosis is based on virus isolation with confirmation by SN or immunological methods and the concurrence of State Chief Animal Health Official and the Federal Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

**B415 *Oncorhynchus masou* Virus Disease**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Diagnostic Manual for Aquatic Animal Diseases, Ch. 2.1.3.

Reporting Criteria:

SN or immunological methods and the concurrence of State Chief Animal Health Official and the Federal Area Veterinarian-in-Charge base definitive diagnosis on virus isolation with confirmation.

## **NAHRS Monthly State Report Form**

The monthly State report form is a generic form, which requires the participant to indicate the State and month on the top of each page of the disease table. There are three columns in the disease table section of the form. The first provides the disease name and OIE number, the second allows the participant to indicate presence of confirmed clinical cases of the disease, and the third is for comments. The diseases are divided by commodity species and multiple species diseases are listed under each applicable species. The form is available in hard copy and electronic format.

Reporting to CEAH is best accomplished through the NAHRS Online Reporting System but completed forms can also be mailed, faxed, or e-mailed to CEAH. Reporting/reporting forms for a month are generally due the middle of the following month to allow for collection, review, and compilation of data by states.

# National Animal Health (NAHRS) Monthly Report



# Reporting System Form

USDA:APHIS:VS:CEAH

2150 Centre Ave, Bldg B  
Fort Collins, CO 80526-8117

Person completing the report:

Name:  
Address:  
Telephone:  
FAX:  
E-mail address

These instructions refer to completion of this form by the State Veterinarian's office or representative. The level of disease (presumptive versus definitive) reported to your office by laboratories should be taken into account and combined with other available information to determine whether the data fit the National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS) reporting criteria.

For each month, please report for the entire month. The report for each month is generally due by the 20th of the following month. If you receive reports on out-of-state submissions, **REPORT ONLY FOR YOUR OWN STATE**. Be sure to indicate the State and month for which you are reporting in the spaces provided on the top of each page of the form.

Complete the following confirmed disease report after consulting the NAHRS disease reporting criteria for each disease. If a case meets the NAHRS criteria for presence of disease, record it as present. If a case does not strictly meet the NAHRS criteria, you may use additional information to decide if you want to report the presence of confirmed disease for the given month. **REMEMBER**, we are looking for presence data only at this time and the disease reporting criteria are minimum standards. **NOTE**: For those diseases considered to be foreign to the United States (FAD), the default response is '**NO**'. To report the presence of an FAD, change the '**NO**' to '**YES**'.

If you received a report of a case which fits the NAHRS criteria, check '**YES**' under PRESENT. If you received a report of a case which does not fit the NAHRS criteria, but you have additional evidence to support the presence of confirmed disease, check '**YES**' under PRESENT. In the COMMENTS column, please indicate the highest level of diagnostic criteria used in confirming a clinical case. If a report of a case is received after the report has been sent, notify the NAHRS administrator to update the information.

If you received no reports in the investigation of a suspected confirmed disease which fit the NAHRS criteria and you have no further supporting evidence of the presence of confirmed disease, check '**NO**' under PRESENT (e.g., all investigations for a given disease were negative. If the disease is considered reportable in your State (you would expect to receive a report if found), but you received no report which fits the NAHRS criteria, check '**NO**' under PRESENT.

Add any additional information which you feel may be of value in the COMMENTS column e.g. level of lab diagnosis, presumptive vs definitive, clarification if needed.

STATE: OIE NUMBER - DISEASE NAME	MONTH:		YEAR:
	PRESENT		COMMENTS
BOVINE	YES	NO	
<b>A010-A018</b> Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD, Viruses O, A, C, SAT 1, SAT 2, SAT 3, Asia 1, or not typed)		X	
<b>A020-A023</b> Vesicular Stomatitis (VS, Viruses Indiana, New Jersey, or not typed)		X	
<b>A040</b> Rinderpest		X	
<b>A060</b> Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia ( <i>Mycoplasma mycoides mycoides</i> )		X	
<b>A070</b> Lumpy Skin Disease		X	
<b>A080</b> Rift Valley Fever		X	
<b>N001</b> Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever		X	
<b>A090</b> Bluetongue			
<b>B051</b> Anthrax ( <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> )			
<b>B052</b> Aujeszky's Disease (Pseudorabies)			
<b>B053</b> Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis			
<b>B055</b> Heartwater ( <i>Cowdria ruminantium</i> )		X	
<b>B056</b> Leptospirosis			
<b>B057</b> Q Fever ( <i>Coxiella burnetti</i> )			
<b>B058</b> Rabies			
<b>B059</b> Paratuberculosis (Johne's Disease, <i>Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis</i> )			
<b>B060-B061</b> New and Old World Screwworm ( <i>Cochliomyia (Callitroga) hominivorax</i> , <i>Chrysomya bezziana</i> )		X	
<b>B101</b> Anaplasmosis ( <i>Anaplasma marginale</i> , <i>A. centrale</i> )			
<b>B102</b> Babesiosis ( <i>Babesia bovis</i> , <i>B. bigemina</i> )		X	
<b>N103</b> Bovine Brucellosis ( <i>Brucella abortus</i> )			
<b>N152</b> Brucellosis ( <i>Brucella melitensis</i> )			
<b>N253</b> Brucellosis ( <i>Brucella suis</i> )			
<b>B104</b> Bovine Genital Campylobacteriosis ( <i>Campylobacter fetus venerealis</i> )			
<b>B105</b> Bovine Tuberculosis ( <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i> )			
<b>N117</b> Bovine viral diarrhea (BVD)			
<b>B108</b> Enzootic Bovine Leukosis (BLV)			
<b>B109</b> Hemorrhagic Septicemia ( <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> , B/Asian or E/African serotypes)			
<b>B110</b> Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis/ Infectious Pustular Vulvovaginitis (IBR/IPV)			
<b>B111</b> Theileriasis ( <i>Theileria annulata</i> , <i>T. parva</i> )		X	
<b>B112</b> Trichomoniasis ( <i>Trichomonas (Trichomonas) foetus</i> )			

<b>B113</b> Trypanosomiasis ( <i>Trypanosoma congolense</i> , <i>T. vivax</i> , <i>T. brucei brucei</i> )		<b>X</b>	
<b>B114</b> Malignant Catarrhal Fever (Bovine Malignant Catarrh, Wildebeest associated)			Indicate if Sheep or Wildebeest related form/ or other
<b>B115</b> Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy		<b>X</b>	

<b>CAPRINE AND OVINE</b>	YES	NO	
<b>A010-A018</b> Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD, Viruses O, A, C, SAT 1, SAT 2, SAT 3, Asia 1, or not typed)		<b>X</b>	
<b>A020-A023</b> Vesicular Stomatitis (VS, Viruses Indiana, New Jersey, or not typed)		<b>X</b>	
<b>A040</b> Rinderpest		<b>X</b>	
<b>A050</b> Peste des Petits Ruminants		<b>X</b>	
<b>A080</b> Rift Valley Fever		<b>X</b>	
<b>A090</b> Bluetongue			
<b>N001</b> Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever		<b>X</b>	
<b>A100</b> Sheep Pox and Goat Pox		<b>X</b>	
<b>B051</b> Anthrax ( <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> )			
<b>B052</b> Aujesky's Disease (Pseudorabies)			
<b>B053</b> Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis			
<b>B055</b> Heartwater ( <i>Cowdria ruminantium</i> )		<b>X</b>	
<b>B056</b> Leptospirosis			
<b>B057</b> Q Fever ( <i>Coxiella burnetti</i> )			
<b>B058</b> Rabies			
<b>B059</b> Paratuberculosis (Johne's Disease, <i>Mycobacterium paratuberculosis</i> )			
<b>B060-B061</b> New and Old World Screwworm ( <i>Cochliomyia (Callitroga) hominivorax</i> , <i>Chrysomya bezziana</i> )		<b>X</b>	
<b>B151</b> Ovine Epididymitis ( <i>Brucella ovis</i> infection)			
<b>N152</b> Caprine and Ovine Brucellosis- ( <i>B. melitensis</i> ) (all others except <i>B. ovis</i> )			
<b>B153</b> Caprine Arthritis/Encephalitis (CAE)			
<b>B154</b> Contagious Agalactia ( <i>Mycoplasma agalactiae</i> , <i>M. capricolum capricolum</i> , <i>M. putrefaciens</i> , <i>M. mycoides mycoides</i> , <i>M. mycoides mycoides</i> LC)			
<b>B155</b> Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia ( <i>Mycoplasma capricolum capripneumoniae</i> )		<b>X</b>	
<b>REB156</b> Enzootic Abortion of Ewes (Ovine Psittacosis, <i>Chlamydia psittaci</i> )			
<b>B158</b> Nairobi Sheep Disease		<b>X</b>	
<b>B159</b> Salmonellosis ( <i>Salmonella abortus ovis</i> )			
<b>B160</b> Scrapie			
<b>B161</b> Maedi-Visna/Ovine Progressive Pneumonia			
<b>B352</b> Tularemia ( <i>Francisella tularensis</i> )			
<b>N002</b> West Nile fever/encephalitis			



<b>EQUINE</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	
<b>A020-A023</b> Vesicular Stomatitis (VS, Viruses Indiana, New Jersey, or not typed)			
<b>A110</b> African Horse Sickness		<b>X</b>	
<b>B051</b> Anthrax ( <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> )			
<b>B056</b> Leptospirosis			
<b>B058</b> Rabies			
<b>B060-B061</b> New and Old World Screwworm ( <i>Cochliomyia (Callitroga) hominivorax</i> , <i>Chrysomya bezziana</i> )		<b>X</b>	
<b>B062</b> Trichinellosis ( <i>Trichinella spiralis</i> )			
<b>B201</b> Contagious Equine Metritis ( <i>Taylorella equigenitalis</i> )			
<b>B202</b> Dourine ( <i>Trypanosoma equiperadum</i> )		<b>X</b>	
<b>N220</b> Eastern Equine Encephalomyelitis (EEE)			
<b>N221</b> Western Equine Encephalomyelitis (WEE)			
<b>B205</b> Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA)			
<b>B206</b> Equine Influenza (Virus Type A)			
<b>B207</b> Equine Piroplasmiasis (Babesiosis, <i>Babesia (Piroplasma) equi</i> , <i>B. caballi</i> )		<b>X</b>	
<b>B208</b> Equine Rhinopneumonitis (1 and 4)			
<b>B209</b> Glanders ( <i>Pseudomonas mallei</i> )		<b>X</b>	
<b>B211</b> Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA)			
<b>B212</b> Japanese Encephalitis		<b>X</b>	
<b>B215</b> Surra ( <i>Trypanosoma evansi</i> )		<b>X</b>	
<b>B216</b> Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis		<b>X</b>	
<b>B103</b> Brucellosis ( <i>Brucella abortus</i> )			
<b>N253</b> Brucellosis ( <i>Brucella suis</i> )			
<b>B352</b> Tularemia ( <i>Francisella tularensis</i> )			
<b>N002</b> West Nile Fever/encephalitis			

<b>PORCINE</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	
<b>A010-A018</b> Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD, Viruses O, A, C, SAT 1, SAT 2, SAT 3, Asia 1, or not typed)		<b>X</b>	
<b>A020-A023</b> Vesicular Stomatitis (VS, Viruses Indiana, New Jersey, or not typed)			
<b>A030</b> Swine Vesicular Disease		<b>X</b>	
<b>A040</b> Rinderpest		<b>X</b>	
<b>A120</b> African Swine Fever		<b>X</b>	
<b>A130</b> Classical Swine Fever (Hog Cholera)		<b>X</b>	
<b>N258</b> Nipah Virus Encephalitis		<b>X</b>	
<b>B051</b> Anthrax ( <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> )			
<b>B052</b> Aujeszky's Disease (Pseudorabies)			
<b>B053</b> Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis			

<b>B056</b> Leptospirosis			
<b>B058</b> Rabies			
<b>B060-B061</b> New and Old World Screwworm ( <i>Cochliomyia (Callitroga) hominivorax</i> , <i>Chrysomya bezziana</i> )		<b>X</b>	
<b>B062</b> Trichinellosis ( <i>Trichinella spiralis</i> )			
<b>B252</b> Cysticercosis ( <i>Cysticercus cellulosae</i> metacestode stage of <i>Taenia solium</i> )			
<b>N253</b> Porcine Brucellosis ( <i>Brucella suis</i> )			
<b>B254</b> Transmissible Gastroenteritis (TGE)			
<b>B257</b> Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS)			
<b>B212</b> Japanese Encephalitis			
<b>N352</b> Tularemia ( <i>Francisella tularensis</i> )			

<b>POULTRY</b>	YES	NO	
<b>A150</b> Fowl Plague (Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza)		<b>X</b>	
<b>A160</b> Newcastle Disease (Exotic)		<b>X</b>	
<b>N150I</b> Low Pathogenic Notifiable Avian Influenza (poultry) (H5 or H7 subtypes)			
<b>1008</b> Turkey Rhinotracheitis			
<b>B301</b> Avian Infectious Bronchitis			
<b>B302</b> Avian Infectious Laryngotracheitis			
<b>B304</b> Duck Viral Hepatitis			
<b>B306</b> Fowl Cholera ( <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> )			
<b>B308</b> Fowl Typhoid ( <i>Salmonella gallinarum</i> )			
<b>B309</b> Infectious Bursal Disease (Gumboro Disease)			
<b>B310</b> Marek's Disease			
<b>B311</b> Mycoplasmosis ( <i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i> )			
<b>1009</b> Mycoplasmosis ( <i>Mycoplasma synoviae</i> )			
<b>B312</b> Avian Chlamydiosis (Psittacosis and Ornithosis, <i>Chlamydia psittaci</i> )			
<b>B313</b> Pullorum Disease ( <i>Salmonella pullorum</i> )			

<b>AQUACULTURE</b>	YES	NO	COMMENTS
<b>B401</b> Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia			
<b>B404</b> Spring Viremia of Carp			
<b>B405</b> Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis			
<b>B413</b> Epizootic Hematopoietic Necrosis			
<b>B415</b> <i>Onchorynchus Masou</i> Virus Disease			

**No-X = Considered a Foreign Animal Disease**