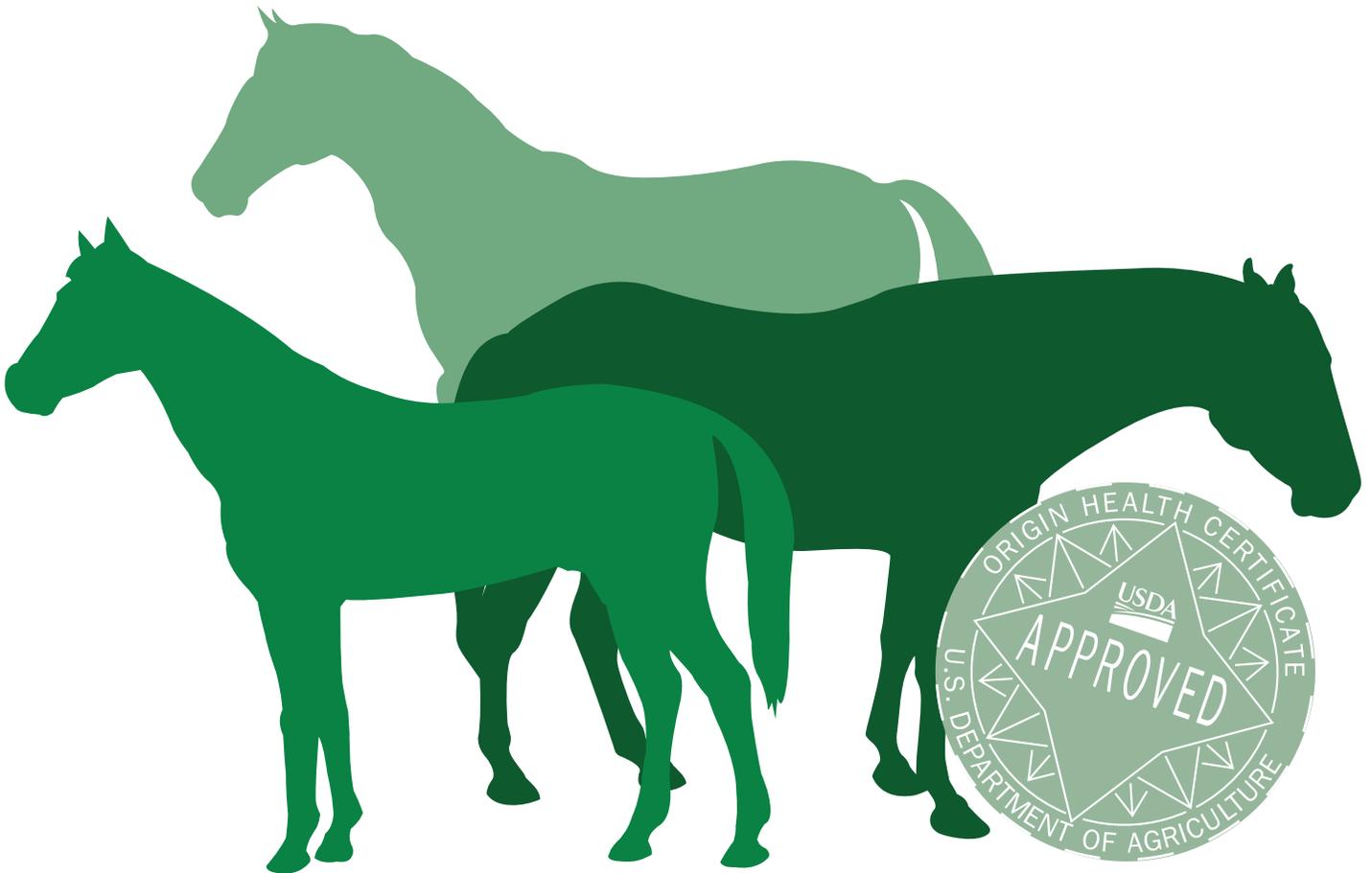


MODULE 8: INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT OF HORSES



NATIONAL VETERINARY ACCREDITATION PROGRAM

United States Department of Agriculture • Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service • Veterinary Services

Approved as one unit of supplemental training for participants in USDA's National Veterinary Accreditation Program



International Movement of Horses

This informational module has been approved expressly to serve as one unit of supplemental training for participants in USDA's National Veterinary Accreditation Program. The module is intended to familiarize accredited veterinarians with animal health regulatory concepts and activities. Information in the module does not supersede the regulations. For the most up-to-date regulations and standards, please refer to the Code of Federal Regulations, the International Animal Export Regulations (IREGs) web page, or contact your local Veterinary Services (VS) Area Office.

For questions about the content of this module, please contact:

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International Movement of Horses

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International Movement of Horses

Introduction

Welcome to the International Movement of Horses module. This module provides information specific to the international movement of horses and complements NVAP Module 2: Role of Agencies and Health Certificates.

Upon completion of this module, accredited veterinarians should be able to

- Describe the economic importance of the United States equine industry;
- Talk with their clients about the risk of international travel leading to global spread of disease; and
- Locate resources to ensure that all horses exported from the United States meet the import requirements of the destination country as well as the import requirements of the United States for those moved temporarily to destination countries.

Completion of this module will take approximately 1 hour, but will vary depending on your familiarity with the material.

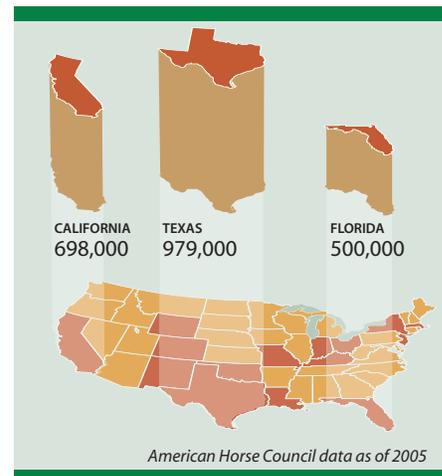
The United States Horse Industry

As of 2006, the United States horse population was estimated to be approximately 6 million by the USDA. The three states with the most horses according to a 2005 American Horse Council (AHC) survey of 15 states were Texas (979,000), California (698,000), and Florida (500,000); in the 15 states surveyed, all reported populations of at least 45,000 horses.

According to USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS), the total value of U.S. equine exports from 2007 to 2011 ranged from \$287 to \$401 million and accounted for 35-45% of all livestock exports.

Source:

- *USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) utilizing data from the Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Statistics, accessed September 4, 2012 at www.fas.usda.gov*



In 2005, an economic survey conducted by the AHC reported that recreation was the largest horse-related activity and accounted for 42% of the respondents.

International Movement of Horses

Horses travel internationally more frequently than any other animal species. For other animal species, travel is most often a single trip, whereas for horses, the same horse will make many trips to and from foreign countries. This is the **single most important factor** in the global spread of equine infectious diseases.

As an accredited veterinarian, one of your roles is protecting the health of the nation's equine herd. It is important to work with your clients as they import and export horses and equine products (e.g., semen, embryos) to make sure equine health and the economy are not negatively impacted.

Reasons for International Movement of Horses

International movement of horses can be temporary or permanent and for various reasons:

- Breeding and training
 - Stallions in the Northern Hemisphere can be shipped internationally in the fall to the Southern Hemisphere for the spring breeding season; referred to as dual-hemisphere breeding.
- Performance events

- Change of ownership
- Non-performance events (e.g., trail rides)

The number of international equestrian events has grown from 517 in 1995 to over 3,200 in 2012.

Source:

- *Federation Equestre Internationale, 2012, accessed June 7, 2012 at: <https://data.fei.org/default.aspx>*

When horse exportation is temporary (e.g. movement to a foreign country for a short period of time and return to the United States), these animals can have exposure to and contact with a large number of horses from different countries and/or with differing immune status. Exposure of naive horses to disease organisms that are endemic in the host country increases their risk of infection. This in turn could result in the spread of disease when the horse returns to its country of origin. International equestrian events have been and could be seriously affected with movement restrictions as the result of a disease outbreak.

Understanding why horses travel internationally highlights the integral role of accredited veterinarians that examine and certify the health of horses for temporary or permanent export. The quality of the export documentation is very important as a baseline comparison for the returning import inspection of horses exported on a temporary basis. When the horses return, those same veterinarians play a key role in the early detection of any disease the horses might bring back from events they participated in while out of the country.

Leading Import Countries of Horses from the United States

The graph depicts the countries that were the leading importers of horses from the U.S. during the period of 2000-2004. This data included sales, returning foreign horses that were temporarily in this country, and returning U.S. horses that were temporarily abroad.

Each horse exported to these countries had to undergo an inspection and have its blood tested in an approved laboratory for specified equine diseases before an international health certificate (IHC) could be issued. In most cases, the blood test can serve as evidence that the animal was not infected with equine infectious anemia, equine viral arteritis or Eastern, Western or Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis before it left the U.S.

It is the responsibility of the accredited veterinarian signing the IHC to ensure their patients fully meet the import requirements of the destination country. If trade restrictions are imposed by the countries importing U.S. horses because of an invalid/incorrect IHC, the potential costs could be **substantial**.



For more information about the diseases listed above, review the fact sheets online at:

- Equine Infectious Anemia - http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/equine_infectious_anemia.pdf
- Equine Viral Arteritis - http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/equine_viral_arteritis.pdf
- Eastern, Western, and Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis - http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/easter_wester_venezuelan_equine_encephalomyelitis.pdf

Knowledge Review #1

What is the most important factor in the global spread of equine infectious diseases?

- The use of artificial insemination (AI).
- The commercial practice of dual-hemisphere breeding.
- Horses travel internationally more than any other animal species.
- The increased interest in horses as recreational and leisure animals.

Answers are found in the Appendix.

International Travel and Infectious Diseases

The significant increase in the number of horses that travel – coupled with the ease and speed of international travel – has created an equine population that is very mobile. Horses may be transported long distances in time periods shorter than the incubation period of most diseases.

There are a variety of infectious diseases that can be spread to naive horses when they travel internationally, and most of these occur through aerosol or respiratory exposure. With regards to equine influenza, its introduction into areas previously free from the disease has caused significant epidemics. Equine influenza is not endemic in Australia; in 2007-2008, more than 41,000 horses were infected when the disease spread from a government quarantine center. This outbreak led to the Australian government spending more than \$46 million to contain the disease. If an outbreak such as this occurred in the U.S., it could result in the U.S. losing millions of dollars in exports.



The U.S. equine herd as a whole is one of the most naive populations of animals when it comes to other diseases, like piroplasmosis, dourine, and glanders.

For more information about the diseases listed above, review the fact sheets online at:

- Piroplasmosis Factsheet
http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/equine_piroplasmosis.pdf
- Dourine Factsheet
<http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/dourine.pdf>
- Glanders Factsheet
<http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/Factsheets/pdfs/glanders.pdf>

History of Equine Influenza Outbreaks

1963: Equine influenza virus strain 2 entered the United States from South America.

1965: Equine influenza virus strain 2 entered Western Europe from North America.

1977: Equine influenza virus strain 1 entered England and Ireland from Europe.

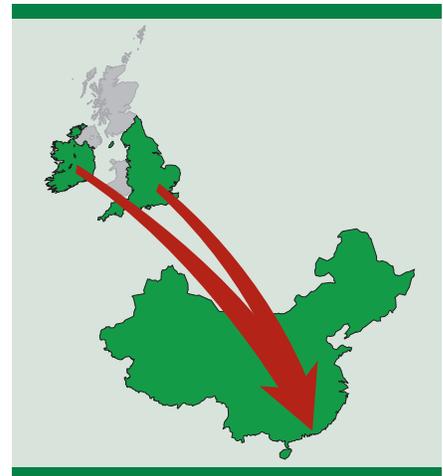
1979: Equine influenza virus strain 1 entered Singapore/Malaysia from the United Kingdom.

1986: Equine influenza epidemic in South Africa followed the importation of six horses from the United States. There was not an “all-in/all-out” quarantine policy. Horses subsequently transported the disease to different areas of South Africa. In addition, personnel or contaminated instruments were associated with further spread. All race meets and other horse events were cancelled for three months. There was significant mortality, especially in young horses, due to the susceptibility of this equine population.

1987: Equine influenza epidemic in India resulted after horses were imported from France. Over 27,000 animals were infected and several hundred died as a result.

1989: Equine influenza virus strain 2 entered Jamaica from the United States.

1992: Hong Kong experienced an outbreak of equine influenza following the importation of infected horses from England and Ireland. Despite vaccination, half of Hong Kong’s horses developed clinical signs. Racing was severely disrupted and seven races were cancelled. The economic loss was estimated to be close to \$1 billion. Vaccination did not protect 75% of the horse population in Hong Kong from being infected in this outbreak; but it reduced the length of disease and severity.



1995–1996: Equine influenza virus strain 2 entered the United Arab Emirates (Dubai) from the United States.

1997: Equine influenza virus strain 2 entered Puerto Rico and the Philippines from the United States.

2007: Equine influenza spread from an infected horse even after being detained for the designated time frame at the quarantine center in the Australian state of New South Wales and more than 41,000 horses were infected. The origin was thought to be breeding stallions, housed in quarantine, from Japan where an equine influenza outbreak was occurring.

2011: Outbreak of equine influenza broke out in 18 of the 21 provinces of Mongolia. A total of 40 horses were confirmed to have been affected by the outbreak, but over 74,000 were susceptible to the virus. Origin unknown.

History of Equine Viral Arteritis Outbreaks

In 1984, equine viral arteritis (EVA) was introduced to 41 Thoroughbred breeding farms in Kentucky by a French stallion. As a result, the U.S. equine industry experienced devastating animal health effects due to abortion and economic losses primarily due to restrictions on international trade. The international community has kept many of these restrictions in place since this initial outbreak.

In 2005, there was an outbreak of EVA that originated from a Quarter Horse breeding farm in New Mexico and spread to premises in six states (Alabama, Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Utah).

The equine arteritis virus can be transmitted by both the **aerosol** and the **venereal (direct contact)** routes. **Aerosol** transmission occurs when acutely affected horses excrete the virus and expose others in close contact. This is particularly important when horses are gathered at racetracks, sales, shows, and other events. **Venereal** transmission from carrier stallions is particularly significant on breeding farms. Important historical sources of EVA include:

- 1986-1987 United States – Imported carrier stallion or semen from Europe
- 1993 England – Imported carrier stallion from Europe
- 1994-1998 South Africa – Imported semen from Europe
- 1996-2000 United States – Imported carrier stallions or semen from Europe
- 2005-2006 United States – U.S. carrier stallion semen from New Mexico

Other International Disease Outbreaks

Below are examples of significant and devastating epidemics of a variety of diseases that have occurred throughout the world at different times in the past.

African Horse Sickness (AHS)

AHS is a non-contagious, infectious disease that requires an appropriate **vector** (biting midges of the genus *Culicoides*) to spread the virus between animals.

- 1959 Middle East, Southwest Asia, India – Imported from epidemic in Africa
- 1987 Spain, Cyprus – Imported zebra from Namibia
- 1989 Morocco, Portugal – Extension of epidemic in Spain
- 1999 South Africa – Imported carrier animal
- 2011 South Africa – Six year old stallion that died suddenly

Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis (VEE)

The VEE virus is spread mainly by mosquito **vectors**. The enzootic subtypes of VEE cycle between rodents and mainly *Culex* species of mosquitoes. Unlike Eastern and Western equine encephalomyelitis where horses are incidental hosts, they are the major amplifying host of the epidemic sub-types of VEE virus.

- 1971 United States – Extension of epidemic in South and Central America and Mexico

Contagious Equine Metritis (CEM)

The bacteria that causes CEM, *Taylorella equigenitalis*, is a venereally transmissible disease (**direct contact**). It may also be spread by artificial insemination or through the use of contaminated **fomites** (instruments and equipment). The transmission rate can be extremely high and carrier stallions and mares are the most common source of the infection.



- 1977 England, Ireland, Brazil – Imported carrier animal
- 1977 Australia – Imported carrier stallions from Europe
- 1978 United States – Imported carrier animal from Europe
- 1980 Japan – Imported carrier animal from Europe
- 1996 England – Imported carrier animal from Europe
- 2008 United States – Imported carrier stallion from Europe

Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA)

The EIA virus is transmitted by **vectors** (biting flies in the genus, *Stomoxys* – horse flies and deer flies). Transmission is more common in the summer and in humid, swampy regions. EIA can also be spread through the use of contaminated needles or surgical instruments (**fomites**), the use of virus-infective blood products (**direct contact**), and can be passed from a mare to her foal in utero (**direct contact**).

- 1974 England – Imported carrier mare from Italy
- 2006 Ireland – Imported equine plasma from Italy



Equine Piroplasmiasis

The etiologic agents of piroplasmiasis, *Babesia caballi* and *Theileria* (formerly *Babesia*) *equi*, are transmitted by **vectors** (adult and nymphal ticks in the genera *Dermacentor*, *Hyalomma*, *Rhipicephalus*, and *Amblyomma*). Equine piroplasmiasis can also be spread by **fomites** (contaminated needles and syringes) and intrauterine infection of the foal (**direct contact**) and is fairly common, particularly with *T. equi*.

- 1959 United States – Imported Cuban horses infected with *Babesia caballi*
- 2009 United States – New competent vector, *Amblyomma cajennense*, the cayenne tick, identified as the source of the outbreak

Knowledge Review #2

There are a variety of infectious diseases spread to naive horses when they travel internationally. What is the most common route of transmission for spread of equine diseases?

- A.** Vector-borne transmission
- B.** Aerosol transmission
- C.** Oral transmission
- D.** Fomite transmission

Answers are found in the Appendix.

Summary of Introductory Information

Before continuing in this module, it is important to summarize the major points covered thus far:

- Sustained economic growth in many countries has led to remarkable growth in the equine industry and international travel.
- Numerous disease outbreaks caused by international movement of infected horses highlight the ease with which equine diseases can be introduced and spread to naive populations.
- The ramifications of disease introduction into countries that import horses have the potential to negatively impact equine owners, international trade, and the overall economy of all equine producing countries.

Now that importance of sending disease-free horses internationally has been emphasized, the next section provides instruction on the correct procedures for completing IHCs. The instructions in the next sections are designed to illustrate concepts. The instruction is generic and the concepts applicable for many destination countries; however, it is not meant to be specific or current for the destination country example used.

Overview of the Equine Export Process

The requirements for movement of horses and other animals of the taxonomic family *Equidae* out of the United States are species specific, and will vary between countries. These requirements are not established by the United States, but VS requires foreign import requirements be met before the horse(s) is/are eligible for export.

Contact your local VS Area Office as early as possible to discuss your plans and to obtain the most current regulations, tests, and inspections required.

Another resource is the International Animal Export Regulations (IREGs) web page on the VS website. It maintains a list of requirements for individual countries and can help you determine the amount of time needed to complete the export process. However, since export requirements frequently change, you should never rely solely on export regulations provided online and **always verify** the current requirements for each shipment by **contacting** your local VS Area Office.

VS Area Offices

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animals_health/area_offices/

International Animal Export Regulations (IREGs) web page

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/>



Export Inspections

Horses exported by **air or sea** require a final inspection by a VS port veterinarian at the export inspection facility associated with the port of embarkation. Brokers often handle the arrangements for the airplane or ship and the reservation at the port of embarkation. The departure date of the airplane or ship establishes the timeline for the health requirements to be accomplished and the issuance and endorsement of the IHC.

Horses exported by **land** to Canada or Mexico do not need a final inspection by a VS port veterinarian. The horses will be inspected by the Canadian or Mexican port veterinarian. Thus the timeline for the health requirements to be accomplished and the issuance and endorsement of the IHC are established by travel/crossing date of the client's horse.

Equine International Health Certificates

In the United States, equine IHCs must be issued by a Category II accredited veterinarian and then be endorsed by a VS veterinarian. The issuing veterinarian must accurately record all results for the individual animal(s) being exported. This could include laboratory tests, vaccinations, treatments, and/or isolation prior to shipment. The importing country may require certificates in a very specific format. Some countries require the use of VS Form 17-140 U.S. Origin Health Certificate. Canada requires use of VS Form 17-145 U.S. Origin Health Certificate for the Export of Horses from the United States to Canada. VS Form 17-145 can only be used for permanent and temporary export of horses to Canada excluding horses for immediate slaughter.

The information appearing on an IHC (a VS Form 17-140 U.S. Origin Health Certificate and/or a unique import certificate designated by the importing country) is the responsibility of the issuing accredited veterinarian. If more than one accredited veterinarian provides certification statements and/or performs tests or vaccinations, each accredited veterinarian involved must be identified, along with their location, on either the certificate or on a separate attached sheet to be submitted to the authorized VS endorsing veterinarian.. Any work provided by a Category I accredited veterinarian or a non-accredited veterinarian will not be accepted.

If you have any questions about certifying work that was done by another veterinarian, refer to 9 CFR 161.4(c)(2) or contact your local VS Area Office http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/area_offices/ for instructions.

Equine IHCs are official documents. To be valid, they must be accurate, complete, and they should be typewritten or computer printed or legibly printed in BLOCK letters (simple capital letters composed of strokes of uniform thickness) using blue ink. Few countries (i.e., Mexico) do not allow the IHC to be handwritten.

Once signed by the issuing veterinarian, the certificate must be endorsed by the authorized VS endorsing veterinarian. Certificates are generally valid

If more than one accredited veterinarian is involved, the following statement can be used by the issuing veterinarian:

I certify that the inspection, test, vaccination, or treatment included in this [certificate of veterinary inspection] or [international health certificate] was performed by another accredited veterinarian. I have identified the other accredited veterinarian by name and have included the date and the place where such inspection, test, or vaccination was performed. I have copies of the documents on file from the accredited veterinarian(s) listed below:

Veterinarian's Name and Location (City, State)

Date and place the inspection, test, or vaccination was performed by the other accredited veterinarian(s)

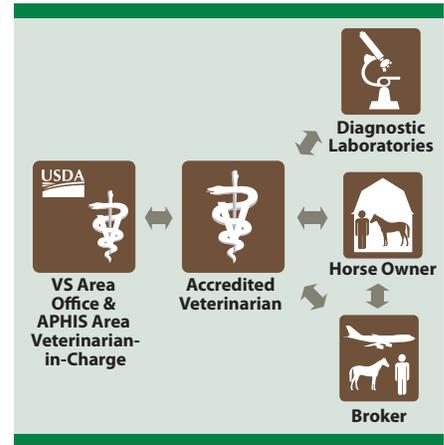
for 30 days after the inspection of the horse(s). However, some importing countries may have strict regulations and establish a shorter valid time period for certificates, such as the European Union (EU) IHC (valid for only 10 days).

Animals may be held at the destination country's port of entry and retested, or refused entry, or confiscated and destroyed if the certificate is inaccurate, incomplete, or expired. At the very least, errors can result in unnecessary delays and additional expenses for your clients.

Brokers and Accredited Veterinarians

Brokers are frequently involved with the export of horses and, at the owner's request, may enter this process prior to the accredited veterinarian. This is particularly common for horses that travel overseas. Brokers that routinely handle exports are often very familiar with the customs and transportation aspects of the process and can be beneficial to the horse owner for the overall success of the export.

However, it is always the responsibility of the accredited veterinarian to make sure that the import health requirements of the destination country are fully met and that the IHC is properly completed and endorsed by the authorized VS official; the importance of this responsibility cannot be understated.



Knowledge Review #3

Of the resources listed, which is the most reliable for determining equine export requirements and procedures?

- A. The broker
- B. IREGs web page on the USDA-APHIS-VS website
- C. Contacting the port of embarkation
- D. Contacting your local VS Area Office
- E. National Veterinary Accreditation Program Reference Guide

Answers are found in the Appendix.

Completing Equine International Health Certificates

To illustrate the proper completion of equine IHCs, VS Form 17-145 (United States Origin Health Certificate for the Export of Horses from the United States to Canada) and the European Union IHC are reviewed next. The following examples are not exclusive to the forms depicted; the principles can be applied to many different IHCs regardless of the form(s) required by the importing country.

Pay close attention to the information presented because it represents areas that are commonly completed incorrectly. **IHCs that contain mistakes will not be endorsed and could potentially result in delays in the export process.** Delays could result in financial penalties by the air or sea transporter and could result in the horse missing the event or sale for which it is destined.

After the IHC examples, a realistic but fictional scenario is presented to enhance your learning, better prepare you to accurately complete IHCs, and handle the equine export process. When written for this supplemental training module, all applicable regulations were accurate. It is **imperative** to check the specific requirements for the destination country because requirements may change and be different than what is depicted here. Should you ever have questions or need assistance, contact your local VS Area Office.

VS Form 17-145, United States Origin Health Certificate for the Export of Horses from the United States to Canada

VS Form 17-145 is the standard IHC for a single horse exported permanently or temporarily to Canada. It cannot be used to export a horse to any other country than Canada.

Specific examples of correct entries are presented because these areas are commonly completed incorrectly. All information must be typed, computer printed, or printed legibly in BLOCK letters with blue ink. Work closely with your local VS Area Office as Canada frequently requires certification statements that effectively create a second page to the VS Form 17-145.

Name and Address of Consignor

- Provide the complete name and physical address including the street, city, state and zip code.
- All information on certificates must be typed, computer printed, or printed legibly in BLOCK letters in blue ink.

Name and Address of Place of Origin

- This area cannot be left blank. Even if it is the same as the owner, it must still be completed.

Name and Address of Consignee

- Additionally, this area must be fully completed in case Canadian officials need to find the animal listed on this certificate.

U.S. ORIGIN HEALTH CERTIFICATE FOR THE EXPORT OF HORSES FROM THE UNITED STATES TO CANADA		
<input type="checkbox"/> PERMANENT EXPORT		<input type="checkbox"/> TEMPORARY EXPORT (*NOTE BELOW)
FORM APPROVED OMB NO. 0579-0032		
NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONSIGNOR	NAME AND ADDRESS OF PLACE OF ORIGIN	NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONSIGNEE
BLAKE FOXWORTH 123 FIELDVIEW RD. TEMPANCE, WA 71254	BRENDA KROHN 993 MORNING DRIVE EDANA, NV 68462	ALASTAIR EVANS 1451 LINE BROOK TERRANCE, ONTARIO N34 2C3
CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS		
1. The animal identified below was inspected within 30 days prior to export and found to be healthy and free from evidence of communicable diseases and exposure thereto;		
Either (Check Appropriate Box)		

Equine Infectious Anemia Test

- When the form was established in 2000, only the Coggins (AGID) test was accepted by Canada. Now either the ELISA or Coggins (AGID) test can be utilized.
- Provide the name and state of the USDA accredited veterinarian who drew the sample for the EIA test.
- To enter Canada, the EIA test must be less than six months old at the time of entry. The date of the test is the date the sample was collected. The signed original or signed carbon copy of the EIA test record must be submitted with the 17-145 for endorsement by the authorized VS veterinarian. Complete the laboratory accession number for the EIA test.

5. The animal was tested negative for equine infectious anemia using the agar gel immunodiffusion (Coggins) test at:			
Name of Laboratory	Date blood sample drawn	Sample Drawn by me or (Enter name of accredited veterinarian)	State
ANTECH, NV	10/11/12	DR. JANE SMITH	NV
Laboratory Accession No.	HEALTH CERTIFICATE NUMBER		
12NV35489423	NV12A-0568		

Issuing Veterinarian

- Include the full name (first and last name spelled out in their entirety) of the issuing veterinarian. In this case, Beth, Liz, or E. Montoya would not be acceptable.
- The issuing veterinarian does not have to be the same accredited veterinarian who collected and submitted the blood sample to the approved EIA laboratory.

Issuing Veterinarian	
Signature	<i>Elizabeth Montoya, DVM</i>
Name (Type or Print)	ELIZABETH MONTOYA, DVM
Date	9/13/12

Written Description

- The horse's description on the IHC must match the description on the Equine Infectious Anemia Laboratory Test form (VS Form 10–11) or the official State EIA Laboratory Test form.
- Using blue ink, mark the diagram with the exact position of any distinguishing marks. Stars or blazes on the face should be drawn showing position and shape as accurately as possible. Whorls should be marked with a cross (X).
- Brands should be drawn in position. Mark scars locations. If no markings, this should be stated as "None" in the written description or a diagonal line should be drawn in the appropriate box.

White Markings and Whorls Must be Shown!

Please ensure that diagram and written description agree.

Name	Breed	Age	Color	Sex
MIDNIGHT SUNRISE	HOLSTEINER	7 Y	GRAY	M

Written Description:

HEAD	LIMBS	
STAR	LF	RF
BODY	NONE	NONE
ACQUIRED MARKS (scars, tattoos, etc.)	LH	RH
HOLSTEINER "23" BRAND LEFT QUARTER	SOCK	SOCK

Summary

The previous examples explained how to correctly complete VS Form 17-145.

- Type, computer print, or print in BLOCK letters with blue ink, the information on the forms.
- Complete all sections accurately and fully to clearly identify the animal(s), or draw a diagonal line in a section that has no data.
- Provide exact details regarding laboratory tests and all treatments.
- Provide accurate descriptions and illustrations of the horse being exported.

Knowledge Review #4

U.S. ORIGIN HEALTH CERTIFICATE

PERMANENT EXPORT

NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONSIGNOR
TREE HILLS STABLES
JUNCTION, VT

CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS

1. The animal identified below was inspected w
and exposure thereto;

Either (Check Appropriate Box)

This IHC was submitted as shown. If you were the authorized VS veterinarian, would you endorse this certificate? Select ALL applicable responses.

- Yes, the information provided appears complete and in the correct format.
- No, the consignor name is not provided.
- No, Tree Hills Stables is not the name of the consignor, it is their business name.
- No, the street address is missing.
- No, there is no zip code provided.

Answers are found in the Appendix.

Knowledge Review #5

The signature and typed name on this IHC meets the criteria set forth by the USDA for endorsement.

Issuing Veterinarian	
Signature <i>P. Anderson</i>	
Name (Type or Print) P. ANDERSON	Date 12-15-12

- True
 False

Answers are found in the Appendix.

Knowledge Review #6

The IHC is a legal document and it is crucial that the written description and illustration accurately depict the animal being exported. Based on the horse photos below, select the best options to complete the written description. If you notice any distinguishing marks (brands, scars, whorls), make sure those are indicated as well. The response “None” may be most appropriate for some of the sections. If you need assistance, please refer to the Equine Colors and Markings pages from the National Veterinary Accreditation Program Reference Guide.

Part A - Horse Color

White Markings and Whorls Must be Shown!

Please ensure that diagram and written description agree.

Name	Breed	Age	Color	Sex
JACK OF DIAMONDS	PAINT	8 Y		M

Written Description:



Which single color best describes this horse?

- A. Bay
- B. Chestnut
- C. Black

Answers are found in the Appendix.

Knowledge Review #6

Part B - Head, Body, Acquired Marks

Written Description:			
HEAD	LIMBS		
BODY	LF	RF	
ACQUIRED MARKS (scars, tattoos, etc.)	LH	RH	



Which head marking best describes this horse?

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| A. None | D. Snip | G. Blaze |
| B. Star | E. Star/strip/snip connected | H. Bald |
| C. Strip | F. Stripe | |



Which best describes the unique attributes on the body of this horse?

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. None | D. Curly coat |
| B. Whorl (state location) | E. Chestnuts (state location on leg and which leg) |
| C. Dimples/prophet's thumbprint | F. Other (state location and describe) |

Which best describes any acquired marks on this horse?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. None | C. Scar (state location and describe) |
| B. Brand (state location and describe) | D. Tattoo (state tattoo information) |

Answers are found in the Appendix.

Knowledge Review #6

Part C - Limbs

Written Description:		
HEAD	LIMBS	
BODY	LF	RF
ACQUIRED MARKS (scars, tattoos, etc.)	LH	RH

List which markings best describe each limb

- None
- Heel
- Pastern
- Sock
- Heel
- Three-quarter stocking
- Stocking

LF: _____ RF: _____

LH: _____ RH: _____

Answers are found in the Appendix.

European Union International Health Certificate

This section shows examples of correct entries using an international health certificate for movement of a horse to a member country of the European Union (EU). These examples were selected because they represent areas that are commonly completed incorrectly.

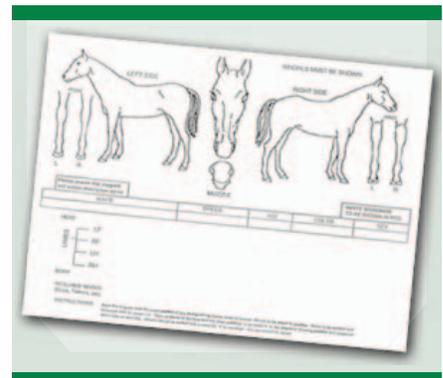
Number of identification document

- The horse needs to have a valid registration number for temporary admission into the European Union; a barn name is not valid, although it may be listed after the valid registration number.
- International health certificates should be typed or computer printed.

I. Identification of the horse

- (a) No of identification document (passport):..... **REG# US 68465165 - TEQUILA DAISY**
- (b) Validated by **UNITED POLISH AUTHORITY**
- (Name of competent authority)*

- Completed certificates need to have clear information regarding the identification of the horse. Although there are no official mandates on whether to identify a horse pictorially versus a written description, it is recommended that accredited veterinarians use a diagram similar to that on the right and both draw and describe in narrative form the description of the horse. You should note that the four legs are as viewed from the rear of the animal. The left two legs on the diagram are the fore legs, rear view, and the right two legs are the hind legs, rear view.



Origin and destination of the horse

- Both the place of export and place of destination need to have complete information: Airport name, city, state and country.

The horse is to be sent from: <u>JFK AIRPORT, JAMAICA, NEW YORK, USA</u> (Place of export)
to: <u>SCHIPOL AIRPORT, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS</u> (Member State and place of destination)

Name and address of consignor and consignee

- The owner's name should be listed as the consignor even if the horse is being represented by a broker.
- Provide the complete name and physical address for both the **consignor and consignee**.

Name and address of consignor: <u>JANE SMITH, 132 CLAIRENCE DR., PROVIDENCE, MA 94621, USA</u>
Name and address of consignee: <u>JOHN HUGHS, SCHULSTRASSE 4, 32571 OYENHAUSEN, GERMANY</u>

Health information

- Completely cross out areas that are not applicable and initial by them. It is important to make sure the wording is still visible under the cross out.
- For larger statements that are not applicable, draw a diagonal line from the first word to the last word if the area is more than just one line and be sure to initial this line as well.

(d) During the last 40 days immediately preceding the exportation it has been resident on holdings under veterinary supervision in:

- the country of dispatch,

and/or

PS ~~Member States of the Community,~~

and/or

PS ~~United Arab Emirates, Australia, Bulgaria, Belarus, Canada, Switzerland, Greenland, Hong Kong, Croatia, Iceland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Macao, Malaysia (peninsula), Norway, New Zealand, Romania, Russia (¹), Singapore, Thailand, Ukraine, United States of America, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.~~

~~If it has been moved to the country of dispatch from a country listed in the third indent, it was imported with at least the same animal health requirements as if the horse was imported directly into the European Community.~~

Certificate validation

- For countries other than the U.S., this area would be completed by official government veterinarians who would sign and stamp this area. This is left blank for U.S. exports.

V. The certificate is valid for 10 days. In the case of transport by ship, the time is prolonged by the time of the voyage.

Date	Place	Stamp and signature of the official veterinarian

This section of the module provided an overview of how to correctly complete the European Union IHC for horses moved temporarily. These examples also serve to educate accredited veterinarians about avoiding common mistakes on other forms. It is important to remember to:

- Type or computer print the information on the forms instead of handwriting them.
- Complete all sections in detail and line out blank sections so no one can add information to the forms.
- Cross out information so that the underlying text is still visible.
- Initial next to any cross-outs.

Knowledge Review #7

This IHC was submitted as shown below. Based on what you have learned regarding the proper completion of health certificates, this section has some errors. Please select ALL the reasons this IHC should not be endorsed.

(d) During the last 40 days immediately preceding the exportation it has been resident on holdings under veterinary supervision in:

- the country of dispatch,

and/or

- ~~Member States of the Community;~~

and/or

- ~~United Arab Emirates, Australia, Bulgaria, Belarus, Canada, Switzerland, Greenland, Hong Kong, Croatia, Iceland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Macao, Malaysia (peninsula), Norway, New Zealand, Romania, Russia (1), Singapore, Thailand, Ukraine, United States of America, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;~~

~~If it has been moved to the country of dispatch from a country listed in the third indent, it was imported without at least the same animal health requirements as if the horse was imported directly into the European Community.~~

(e) It does not come from the territory or in cases of official regionalization according to EEC legislation from a part of the territory of a third country in which:

- (i) Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has occurred during the last two years;
- (ii) Dourine has occurred during the last six months;
- (iii) Glanders has occurred during the last six months;
- (iv) ~~Vesicular stomatitis has occurred during the last six months (3),~~

or

~~the animal was tested by a virus neutralization test for Vesicular stomatitis on (5), this being within 10 days of export, with negative result at 1 in 12 (3) (4).~~

- A. Blue ink was used
- B. The cross-outs are inconsistent
- C. The underlying text is not always visible below the cross-outs
- D. The veterinarian did not initial next to the cross-outs
- E. All of the above

Answers are found in the Appendix.

Scenario Introduction

As an accredited veterinarian, you routinely provide Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVIs) for many of your equine clients as they travel with their horses or sell them to out of state buyers. According to your appointment book, your next call is at Richard Miller's farm - he needs a CVI. You enjoy going there because he has great horses, excellent facilities and good management skills. When you arrive at the farm, you quickly learn that this is not your usual call for interstate travel because the horse has been sold to a buyer from Germany.

Mr. Miller is very excited and says, "Hello Doc! I've sold many horses over the years but this stallion will be the highest priced one ever and he will be the first one to be shipped overseas." He adds, "We've done very well showing this horse and the buyer made me an offer I couldn't refuse."

“Well, congratulations!” you say, “I was expecting a typical CVI today, Richard. I haven’t handled the international export of a horse before, so I’m not sure of all the requirements.”

Knowing that he caught you by surprise, Mr. Miller says, “No problem, I talked to my friend Tom. He lives in New Jersey and helped me put together this sale. Tom has shipped horses overseas before and is very familiar with the process. He also gave me the name of the broker he has used in the past. He says that brokers handle this type of thing all the time. Tom checked with the broker and he said the stallion needs to be vaccinated for sleeping sickness and West Nile Virus, isolated for a short period of time, and have a few blood tests. It sounds pretty easy to me.”

He then continues by saying, “I wasn’t really planning on selling this horse and wasn’t advertising him. Unfortunately, I haven’t had any testing done, but Doc, you did vaccinate him for sleeping sickness, tetanus, and West Nile Virus about a month ago. I figured that we’d have to do a Coggins test and I have all the information about the buyer in Germany.”

You say, “We’ll need that information from my office and it’s good that he is current on vaccinations. I’m glad you take good care of your horses, Richard. It is essential that we make sure your horse is healthy and meets the import requirements of Germany before we ship him internationally.”

Accredited Veterinarian Responsibilities

Thinking he can easily help you learn the requirements, Mr. Miller says, “I’ve got my friend Tom’s phone number right here. Let’s give him a call and get the details on what we need to do. We can also call the broker.”

Wisely you say, “Thanks, Richard. Your friend’s information might be helpful, but I want to check on the requirements myself. Also, I have not worked with a broker before but I know that they can help you with most of the arrangements for the international transport of the horse and the customs requirements. However, as an accredited veterinarian, I am responsible for certifying that your horse is not showing evidence of communicable disease, is fit to travel, and meets all of the destination country’s import requirements.”

For more information on an animal’s fitness to travel, please see NVAP Module 21: Animal’s Fitness to Travel available at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/vet_accreditation/nvap_modules/FIT/FIT/index.htm. Standards for accredited veterinarian duties can be reviewed in 9 CFR 161.4.

You must make sure this export is handled correctly. You know that as an accredited veterinarian you are accountable for ensuring the health of the horse and the proper completion of the certification process. Also, you know that it will take some time to determine exactly what needs to be done.

While you are at the farm, you examine the stallion to make sure that he is in good health and ask Mr. Miller for some basic information. He provides you with a copy of the horse’s registration papers.

Developing a Plan

You have previously learned from the National Veterinary Accreditation Program Reference Guide, available online at: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/vet_accreditation/downloads/nvap_ref_guide.pdf, that it will require sufficient time to arrange isolation, conduct treatments, obtain test results, and meet other requirements for international health certification. You want to be sure that Mr. Miller knows and understands these time constraints.

Since you haven’t handled an international export before and are not very familiar with the process, you say, “Richard, I can’t give an exact time table for this export; it will depend on the requirements of Germany. Have any travel arrangements been made yet?”

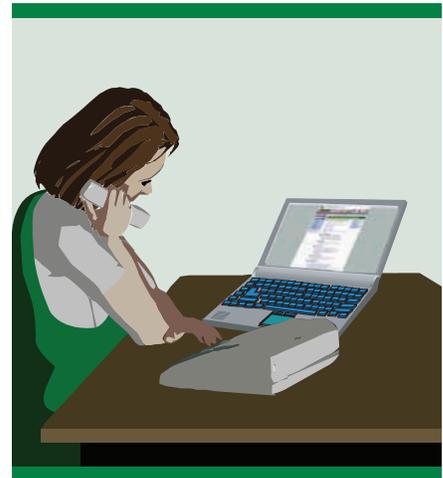


Mr. Miller says, “No.”

Since you know the overall export process will be time critical and very expensive, you say, “That’s good. It will be best to not hurry the process and you’ll need to keep the buyer informed. After I do my homework regarding what is required for this international transport, I will be in touch. Expect a call tomorrow.”

Verifying Current Export Requirements

After returning to your office, you contact your local VS Area Office to determine how to handle this process. The VS Area Office verifies that the most recent or current requirements and PDFs of the EU international health certificate are available on the International Animal Export Regulations (IREGs) website or the VS Area Office can provide you with the documents. It is important to remember that the IREGs website may NOT always have current information. Every time you start the process for an equine IHC, **CALL** your local VS Area Office to find out if the information is up-to-date.



Also, you learn that the completed certificate must be issued within 10 days of transport and will require endorsement by an authorized VS endorsing veterinarian. To determine the associated endorsement fees, you are directed to the Veterinary Services Import/Export User Fee web page. Then you can verify the fees with the VS Area Office prior to providing the IHC for endorsement. After downloading the current requirements that are available online, you study it carefully to determine the length of time required to complete the process.

Finally, because the status of various equine diseases can affect what laboratory tests need to be performed, you should look at the USDA-APHIS-VS Equine Health Monitoring and Surveillance website available at: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/nahss/equine/>.

Website resources for more information:

- VS Area Offices
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/area_offices/
- International Animal Export Regulations (IREGs)
<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/>
- Veterinary Services Import/Export User Fee
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/animals/animal_exports.shtml

Required Tests

After studying the requirements, you identify the following tests that must be performed:

- Vesicular stomatitis test within 21 days of export because even though Mr. Miller’s farm has not had VS, there has been a positive case of vesicular stomatitis in the U.S. within the last six months and therefore the EU requires a negative vesicular stomatitis test;
- Equine viral arteritis (EVA) test within 21 days of export since it is an uncastrated male over 6 months of age; and
- Coggins test (AGID) for equine infectious anemia (EIA) within 30 days of export.

You then call Mr. Miller and set up a time tomorrow to visit the farm to determine if there is an adequate facility to meet the requirements for the 30 day pre-export isolation.

Pre-Export Isolation

The next day when you arrive at the farm you say, “Richard, we will need a place to isolate this stallion. I have a checklist provided by the VS Area Office that lists the requirements. Additionally, an APHIS Veterinary Services inspector must inspect and officially approve the facilities before the isolation can start. If you have a facility that can meet the requirements, I will contact Veterinary Services to arrange for an inspector to come and inspect. That inspection may take a few days. Once that has been done we can start the pre-export isolation period.”

Pre-Export Isolation Checklist

- Animal(s) are held in clean and sanitary facilities**
- Isolated animals are separate and apart from other animals by at least 30 feet**
- There is no drainage from other animals into the export isolation facilities**
- Personnel attending other animals shall change into clean outer clothing and change or disinfect their footwear prior to entering isolation facilities**
- Any utensils used for feeding and watering shall be limited to animals in the export isolation facility**
- The facility shall be large enough to accommodate all animals from that premises for a single export shipment (only one horse in this shipment)**
- Isolation facilities shall be of adequate size**
- Feed and water are available and adequate**
- All parts of the premises isolation facility will be available to the VS veterinarian or inspector at any reasonable time**

After you show him the checklist, Mr. Miller says, “I can put him in a separate barn in a stall by himself with a turn-out pen; he won’t have contact with any other horses on the farm. Let’s go take a look at it and see if it will meet the requirements on your checklist.” You then inspect the facility together.

Importance of Isolation

Your inspection of the proposed facility reveals that you have covered all items on the checklist. You tell Richard, “Looks good! You will need to clean it thoroughly before the inspection and keep it clean while the stallion is isolated. You should also know that there will be a charge by Veterinary Services for the inspection; payment will be expected after it is completed. Once the facility is approved, make sure the stallion remains isolated until he gets shipped.”

You stress, “The purpose of isolation is to keep him separate during the time we do qualifying procedures for export, such as any inspections, tests, or treatments. We do not want the horse to be exposed to other animals of unknown health status. I have to verify that he is healthy and has not been exposed to any other horses since the start of the pre-export isolation; any changes to his status could prevent him from being ready for international export.” You are both confident that the VS inspector will most likely approve it, thus preventing any potential delays.

Health and Travel History

To make sure you don’t miss any health history as you continue to gather information, you ask, “Richard, has another veterinarian examined, diagnosed, or treated any of your horses in the last six months and has this horse been on the premises continuously for more than the last 90 days?”

He says, “No. Doc, you are my first and only choice as a veterinarian. Any health problems I’ve had with my horses you would know about. And yes, this horse has been here more than 90 continuous days, no travel.”

You say, “Thanks, I appreciate that. I just need to make sure all parties are represented on the form in case another veterinarian performed any tests or vaccinations.”



To be thorough and make sure that you do not miss any important information or required tests, you double check the export requirements on the European Union (EU) IHC you will use and prepare a checklist for export to Germany (an EU member country). Your checklist contains the additional requirements and certification statements that must be verified on the EU IHC. Together with Mr. Miller, you work through your checklist and address the individual requirements.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Has the horse been in the U.S. & on Mr. Miller's farm more than 3 months?	Yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	USDA export isolation facility inspections.	Will be completed by June 1, 2012
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	30 day pre-export isolation is required.	Starts on June 1, 2012
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	One dose of Eastern and Western equine encephalomyelitis vaccine required (within 6 months and at least 30 days prior to export)	
	- EWT vaccination date:	April 1, 2012
	Two doses of West Nile Virus vaccine (last vaccination no later than 30 days prior to dispatch with an initial dose 21 to 42 days before the booster).	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	- 1st WNV vaccination date:	May 24, 2012
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	- 2nd WNV vaccination date:	June 19, 2012
	Has Mr. Miller's farm had any cases of the following diseases?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Equine Encephalomyelitis within 6 months:	No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vesicular Stomatitis within 6 months:	No but EU requires negative test
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rabies within one month:	No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Anthrax within 15 days:	No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Any suspicion of contagious equine metritis (CEM) in the last 2 months or has this stallion had indirect contact or naturally bred an animal suspected of having or known to be infected with CEM?	No

Isolation Facility Approved

Mr. Miller called to say, "The VS inspector was here and approved the isolation facility on May 30. I'll contact the broker and the buyer in Germany. We'll arrange for the horse to be sent right after the 30 day isolation time is completed; sometime after the 1st of July."

You say to Mr. Miller, "Great, give me a call to schedule a time to do the vesicular stomatitis, EVA, and EIA tests within 21 days of the shipping date that you both set. In addition, we'll need to schedule a time to examine the stallion within 10 days of the shipping date."

You want to make sure these tests are completed and negative well in advance, so you say, "I'd recommend getting the tests done at least two weeks prior to shipping to make sure we have plenty of time in case of any complications."

Scheduling the Tests, Examination Dates

Mr. Miller calls you a few days later and says, "We have arranged to ship the horse to Germany on July 7." Since the stallion is now in isolation, can we set up a time to do the other tests?" You reply that you need to check the requirements and the laboratory test schedule based on the July 7 ship date and that you will get back with him shortly to firm up the test and inspection dates.

You schedule the testing for June 19, which is within 21 days of embarkation, and the final examination for June 29 which is within 10 days of embarkation. This will enable you to complete the IHC and obtain the VS endorsement well prior to embarkation date.

It is a good idea to call the VS Area Office to verify you still have the most current information and the export requirements have not changed since you started this process.

Collecting and Shipping Blood Samples

You arrive on the farm on June 19 at the scheduled time to collect the samples for the vesicular stomatitis, EVA, and EIA tests. Mr. Miller thinks he could help you out and save you some time, so he says, “I could take the blood samples to the post office for you if you want me to ship them.”

You quickly say, “I appreciate the offer, Richard. I need to take them myself, because as an accredited veterinarian, the regulations require that I obtain the samples, label them, and send them to the laboratory myself.”

As you say this, you recall a situation where a veterinarian lost his accreditation and veterinary license for not maintaining custody of his blood samples... In that situation, after obtaining blood samples, the accredited veterinarian left them with the horse owner. The owner proceeded to switch the samples with blood from a horse that had previously tested negative for EVA, falsely labeled the tubes, and delivered them to the lab. These horses later tested positive for EVA in the destination country. Both the horse owner and accredited veterinarian faced serious charges.

The example of not maintaining custody of blood samples serves as a reminder of your responsibilities as an accredited veterinarian and how important it is to conduct your duties according to the regulations.

Standards for Accredited Veterinarians

As an accredited veterinarian, you must perform all accreditation work following Federal and State laws and regulations as well as approved procedures. The “Standards for accredited veterinarian duties” are available in Title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 161.4. By agreeing to participate in the USDA-APHIS NVAP, you have accepted the responsibility for knowing these and other appropriate Federal and State regulations.

Should an accredited veterinarian fail to abide by NVAP standards, the Investigative and Enforcement Services (IES) within USDA-APHIS will investigate those allegations and take action when necessary. Penalties for non-compliance are listed in the graphic on the right.

For a complete listing of the Standards for accredited veterinarian duties, see 9 CFR 161.4 available at: http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?c=ecfr&SID=b04dd01a7b009315b99d96b9b0d2d188&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title09/9cfr161_main_02.tpl

Test Submissions

It is particularly important with IHCs that you specify the **exact type of test** required by the importing country that the laboratory should perform. According to APHIS officials, an improper test is a very common problem that can delay endorsement of an IHC. For example, if you request an EIA test and the AGID (Coggins) test is required, you should request it specifically so the lab does not perform an ELISA test.

Some importing countries may require additional export-qualifying tests that can only be performed at certain laboratories. One of those laboratories is the National Veterinary Services Laboratories (NVSL) in Ames, Iowa. When preparing to submit samples to the NVSL, you should contact your local VS Area Office because permission from the Area Veterinarian-in-Charge (AVIC) may be required. All samples must be accompanied by a VS Form 10-4, Specimen Submission Form.

JUNE						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
26	25	26	27	28	29	30

JULY						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Penalties for Non-Compliance with the Standards for Accredited Veterinarians

- Letter of information
- Letter of warning
- Suspension of accreditation
- Revocation of accreditation
- Referral to state licensing board
- Administrative, civil or criminal charge

For more information regarding laboratories and sample submission, please visit:

- American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD) Approved Laboratories
<http://www.aavld.org/mc/page.do?sitePageId=33930>
- VS Form 10-4, Specimen Submission Form
<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/nvsl/JobAid/index.html>
- National Veterinary Accreditation Program Reference Guide
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/vet_accreditation/downloads/nvap_ref_guide.pdf

Final Details

While waiting for the test results, you examine the stallion to make sure that he is still in good health and being isolated as previously established. Then, when you get the results back from the lab and know the stallion tested negative for vesicular stomatitis, equine viral arteritis, and equine infectious anemia, you immediately contact the owner to confirm the shipment date on July 7. You also confirm the final examination for June 29, which is within the 10 day window and maximizes the time for endorsement and travel to the port of embarkation.

Some things to keep in mind while preparing to ship an animal overseas:

- A VS veterinarian will also inspect the horse within 24 hours of shipping at the export isolation facility with adequate feed and water prior to boarding the aircraft associated with the port of embarkation.
- The horse needs a six hour rest period at the export isolation facility associated with the port of embarkation.

These and other federal regulations are found in Title 9 in the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 91, Sections 91.15 and Section 91.16.

Submitting the IHC

On June 29, after examining the horse and determining it is still healthy and fit to travel, you complete the IHC and submit it, along with the test results, to the authorized VS endorsing veterinarian for approval and endorsement. You could either hand carry it or use an express courier since you only have 10 days. If you choose to hand carry it, make an appointment for endorsement with the authorized VS endorsing veterinarian.

The following section of this module will simulate the completion of this IHC by an accredited veterinarian, Jane Marshall, DVM.

You may want to refer to the blank European Union Certificate for the permanent export of a horse to the EU in the appendix as you follow along. The print quality is poor but it is what the EU makes available online.

European Union IHC

This scenario shows how to accurately complete the IHC for this stallion to be PERMANENTLY shipped to Germany, a member country of the European Union.

For the sake of time, not all sections will be illustrated. It is important that ALL sections are completed in real-life export situations.

Number, Country, Ministry

- In this section, the “No. of certificate” entry should be left blank. The “No. of certificate” is entered by the authorized VS endorsing veterinarian when the certificate is endorsed.
- The “country of dispatch” and “Ministry responsible” should be completed in this section. Information on this form should be typewritten or computer printed.

►⁽¹⁾ for imports into the European Union of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production in accordance with Decision 2004/211/EC ◀

No of certificate:

Third country of dispatch (1): USA

Ministry responsible: USDA/APHIS/VS

Identification of the Animal

- Provide as many details as possible and be sure to include the description of the horse form with this international health certificate as a page of the IHC.

I. Identification of the animal		
Species Horses, ass, mule, hinny	Breed Age Sex	Method of identification and identification (*)
HORSE	QUARTER HORSE DOB: 3-01-08 (4 YRS OLD) MALE	PLEASE SEE ATTACHED EQUINE IDENTIFICATION DESCRIPTION PAGE WHICH IS PAGE 5 OF 5 OF THIS CERTIFICATE.

(*) A passport identifying the equine animal may be attached to this certificate provided that its number is stated

(a) No of identification document (Passport):

(b) Validated by

..... (Name of competent authority)

Origin and Destination of the Animal

- Accurately and fully complete ALL address areas; include the street address.

II. Origin and destination of the animal	
The animal is to be sent from:	JFK AIRPORT, JAMAICA, NY, USA (Place of export)
directly to:	SCHIPOL AIRPORT, AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS (Member State and place of destination)
by railway wagon/lorry/aircraft/ship (2):	AIRCRAFT EQ FLIGHT #1783 (indicate means of transport and registration marks, flight number or registered name, as appropriate) (2)
Name and address of consignor:	RICHARD MILLER 450 VALLEY STREAM ROAD, COBLESKILL, NY 12043, USA
Name and address of consignee:	WILLHELM BERNDT, BASSELTHOF 3 30015 ISERNHAGEN, GERMANY

Crossing Out Non-Applicable Statements

- Completely cross out areas not applicable and initial. It is important to make sure the wording is still legible under the cross-out. Do this in all areas of the health certificate where applicable.

- (c) it is not intended for slaughter under a national programme of infectious or contagious disease eradication;
- (d) during the three months immediately preceding the exportation (►⁽¹⁾ or since birth if the animal is less than three months old or since entry if it was imported directly from the European Community during the previous three months ◄) it has been resident on holdings under veterinary supervision in the country of dispatch and 30 days prior to dispatch in pre-export isolation;
- (e) it comes from the territory or in cases of official regionalization according to Community legislation from a part of the territory of a third country in which:
- (i) Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has not occurred during the last two years;
 - (ii) dourine has not occurred during the last six months;
 - (iii) glanders has not occurred during the last six months;
 - gn* (iv) — ~~either vesicular stomatitis has not occurred during the last six months ⁽²⁾;~~
or
— the animal was tested on a sample of blood taken within 21 days of export on ~~JUNE 19, 2012~~. ⁽⁴⁾, by a virus neutralization test for vesicular stomatitis with negative result at a dilution of 1 in 12 ⁽³⁾;

- For larger statements that are not applicable, slash marks are acceptable. Be sure to initial these marks also.

Instruction: Cross out vaccination programmes that do not apply to the animal described above.

Verify supporting certification on testing before vaccination, vaccination and re-vaccination.

- gn* (a) ~~Vaccination was carried out on the day a blood sample was taken that subsequently proved negative in a virus neutralization test at a dilution of 1 in 4; or~~
- gn* (b) ~~Vaccination was carried out during a period of isolation of not more than 15 days under official veterinary supervision, commencing on the day a blood sample was taken that was tested during that time with negative result in a virus neutralization test at a dilution of 1 in 4; or~~
- gn* (c) ~~Vaccination was carried out when the animal was at an age of 180 to 270 days, during a period of isolation under official veterinary supervision. During the isolation period two blood samples taken at least 10 days apart proved a stable or declining antibody titre in a virus neutralization test for equine viral arteritis,~~

Dates

There will be various areas requiring dates of sampling and vaccinations. These must be typewritten or computer printed.

►⁽²⁾ (n) it was not vaccinated against West Nile Virus ⁽³⁾

or

it was vaccinated against West Nile Virus with an inactivated vaccine on at least two occasions at an interval of between 21 to 42 days, the last vaccination carried out not later than 30 days prior to dispatch on **MAY 24, 2012**.....⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾ ◀

& JUNE 19, 2012

IV. The animal will be sent in a vehicle cleansed and disinfected in advance with a disinfectant officially recognized in the country of dispatch and designed in a way that droppings, litter or fodder cannot escape during transportation.

Signatures

- This area of the international export health certificate is where you, the accredited veterinarian, need to sign.
- All other information in this area must be typed or computer printed.
- After the international health certificate is completed, it can be submitted to the authorized VS endorsing veterinarian for his/her signature and the embossed seal which is also done in this same area.

V. The certificate is valid for 10 days. In the case of transport by ship the time is prolonged by the time of the voyage.

Date	Place	Stamp (*) and signature of the official veterinarian

.....
(Name in block letters, qualification and title.)

(*) The colour of the stamp must be different to that of the printing.

Declaration

- The owner or representative must also sign the certificate and provide complete details.

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned **RICHARD MILLER** (insert name in block letters)
(owner or representative ⁽³⁾ of the animal described above)

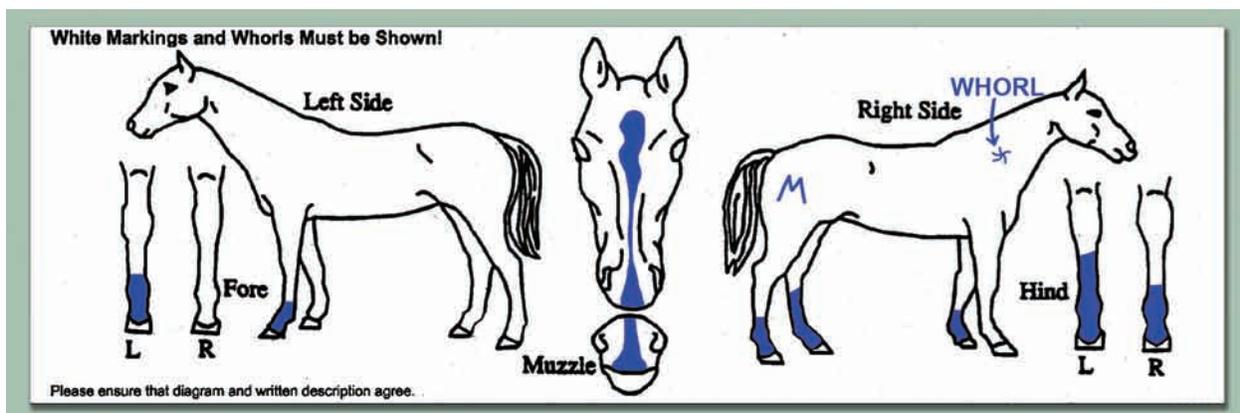
declare:

- the animal will be sent directly from the premises of dispatch to the premises of destination without coming into contact with other equidae not of the same health status.
The transportation will be effected in such a way that health and well-being of the animal can be protected effectively;
- ⁽⁴⁾ the animal has either remained in **USA** since birth ⁽³⁾, or has been imported directly from a (exporting country)
Member State of the European Community during the past 90 days ⁽³⁾, or entered the exporting country at least 90 days prior to this declaration ⁽³⁾. ◀

COBLESKILL, NY JUNE 29, 2012 (Place, date) *Richard Miller* (Signature)

Written Description

- The illustration of the physical appearance of the horse should be as precise and detailed as possible.
- White areas should be completely shaded in and all other markings (whorl, brand, tattoos) should be indicated in the correct anatomical location.



- The written description should be precise and detailed. Provide all required details about the animal being exported.

NAME	BREED	AGE	COLOR	SEX
World Traveller	QH	4 yr	Sorrel	Male

HEAD Star - Stripe - Snip

LIMBS

- LF sock
- RF
- LH stocking
- RH sock

BODY Whorl on right side of neck

ACQUIRED MARKS (Scars, Tattoos, etc) "M" brand on right hip

Certificate Endorsement

The IHC is now ready for endorsement by an authorized VS endorsing veterinarian. Since only 10 days are allowed by the importing country, the accredited veterinarian should consider hand carrying it or using an express courier service to deliver and return the IHC. The owner cannot hand carry the IHC to the authorized VS endorsing veterinarian.

This endorsement will:

- Certify that the horse(s) meet(s) the importing country's requirements;
- Verify that the inspection, testing, and certification were made by an accredited veterinarian; and
- Certify that the test results are negative and all certification statements are true and factual as far as can be determined.
 - Only original or carbon copies of all laboratory test results should be included with the IHC. Photocopies or facsimile copies are not acceptable. With preapproval from the VS Area Office, laboratory tests results can be e-mailed or faxed directly from the laboratory to the VS Area Office.

Since endorsement is required, international shipment can be **delayed** if all requested information is not included when the IHC is sent to the authorized VS endorsing veterinarian for endorsement. If errors were made, or the horse is not identified accurately and completely on the forms submitted by the accredited veterinarian, the IHC will not be endorsed.

After the certificate is endorsed, all copies are returned to the accredited veterinarian or as in this scenario, since only 10 days can elapse from issuance to arrival of the horse in the destination country, the endorsed IHC can be returned to the exporter if requested by the issuing veterinarian.

After the IHC is endorsed, a certificate number is issued and added to all pages of the certificate by the authorized VS endorsing veterinarian.

Scenario Summary

This scenario reviewed the aspects of preparing to permanently export a horse internationally. It can be a smooth process as long as adequate time is allowed for testing, vaccination, and isolation. Communication is imperative to make sure all parties stay informed of the process. Finally, working closely with your local VS Area Office to meet all the destination country's import requirements can prevent unnecessary delays and allow animals to travel internationally.

Module Summary

Now that you have completed this module, you should:

- Have a better understanding of the U.S. equine industry;
- Recognize that international travel of horses is the major contributing factor to the global spread of equine diseases;
- Know how to locate and correctly determine the requirements and procedures that must be completed to export U.S. horses;
- Have a better understanding of your roles and responsibilities as an accredited veterinarian;
- Be able to fully and properly perform all facets of the export process; and
- Be able to work with your local VS Area Office to accurately complete equine IHCs.

Resources/Web Links

Throughout this module, multiple web links and resources for completing the process of exporting U.S. horses were provided. Many of these links are repeated here for your convenience.

- VS Area Offices
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/area_offices/
- USDA APHIS VS Equine Health Monitoring and Surveillance website
<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/nahss/equine/>
- Title 9 Code of Federal Regulations (9 CFR)
http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?c=ecfr&SID=b04dd01a7b009315b99d96b9b0d2d188&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title09/9cfr161_main_02.tpl



- USDA APHIS VS International Animal Export Regulations (IREGs) website
<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/>
- National Veterinary Accreditation Program Reference Guide
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/vet_accreditation/downloads/nvap_ref_guide.pdf
- USDA APHIS VS Import/Export User Fees webpage
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/import_export/animals/animal_exports.shtml
- AAVLD Approved Laboratories
<http://www.aavld.org/mc/page.do?sitePageId=33930>

Acknowledgments

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The content of this module has been reviewed and approved by USDA-APHIS Legislative and Public Affairs.

Photo and Illustration Credits

- Page 1** This graphic highlights the 15 states surveyed and emphasizes California, Texas, and Florida, which were the three U.S. states with the most horses according to the 2005 American Horse Council Survey. The 15 states surveyed included California, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, and Wyoming. *Content provided by: American Horse Council Survey, 2005; Graphic illustration by: Clint May and Andrew Kingsbury, Iowa State University*
- Page 2** This graph shows the top seven importing countries of U.S. horses based on value for the time-period from 2000 to 2004. *Content provided by: U.S. Census Bureau International Trade Statistics, accessed October 11, 2005; Graphic illustration by: Clint May and Bryan Buss, Iowa State University*
- Page 3** **(Top)** This graphic depicts aerosol transmission between two horses. Pathogenic agents contained in aerosol droplets can be spread through the air when infected and susceptible horses are in close proximity. *Graphic illustration by: Clint May, Iowa State University*
(Bottom) This graphic demonstrates how equine influenza can spread due to the international transport of horses. *Graphic illustration by: Dani Ausen, Iowa State University*
- Page 4** This photo shows biting midges of the genus *Culicoides*, which are an appropriate vector for African horse sickness. *Photo source: Wilson, Darpel, and Mellor, PLoS Biology*
- Page 5** This photo is of a biting fly in the genus *Stomoxys*, which are responsible for the spread of equine infectious anemia (EIA). *Photo source: North Carolina State University*
- Page 6** **(Top)** This graphic depicts the telephone as the primary resource for obtaining current information regarding requirements and procedures for the export of horses from the United States. The computer screen in the background represents an additional resource but it does not replace a phone call to the VS Area Office. *Graphic illustration by: Clint May, Iowa State University*
(Bottom) This graphic shows the wording that the issuing veterinarian of an international equine health certificate can use to certify statements, tests, and vaccinations performed by other accredited veterinarians. *Graphic illustration by: Clint May, Iowa State University*
- Page 7** This graphic illustrates that the accredited veterinarian is the primary contact with the VS Area Office and the APHIS Area Veterinarian-in-Charge. The accredited veterinarian is responsible and accountable for the correct completion of the equine export process and the IHC. Even though brokers, horse owners, and diagnostic laboratories each have different and important roles in the export process, their involvement does not change the responsibilities of the accredited veterinarian. *Graphic illustration by: Clint May, Iowa State University*
- Page 8** **(All)** Sections of VS Form 17-145. *Graphic illustrations by: Travis Engelhaupt and Clint May, Iowa State University*
- Page 9** **(Top)** Sections of VS Form 17-145. *Graphic illustration by: Travis Engelhaupt and Clint May, Iowa State University*
(Bottom) Knowledge Review #4, Sections of VS Form 17-145. *Graphic illustration by: Travis Engelhaupt and Clint May, Iowa State University*
- Page 10** **(Top)** Knowledge Review #5, Sections of VS Form 17-145. *Graphic illustration by: Travis Engelhaupt and Clint May, Iowa State University*
(Center) Knowledge Review #6 Part A, Sections of VS Form 17-145. *Graphic illustration by: Travis Engelhaupt and Clint May, Iowa State University*
(Bottom) Knowledge Review #6 Part A, horse for color identification. *Photo source: Danelle Bickett-Weddle, Iowa State University*
- Page 11** **(Top)** Knowledge Review #6 Part B, Sections of VS Form 17-145. *Graphic illustration by: Travis Engelhaupt and Clint May, Iowa State University*
(Center) Knowledge Review #6 Part B, four photos of a horse's head markings. *Photo source: Danelle Bickett-Weddle, Iowa State University*
(Bottom) Knowledge Review #6 Part B, the left and right profiles of a horse. *Photo source: Danelle Bickett-Weddle, Iowa State University*
- Page 12** **(Top)** Knowledge Review #6 Part C, Sections of VS Form 17-145. *Graphic illustration by: Travis Engelhaupt and Clint May, Iowa State University*
(Center) Sections of the European Union (EU) IHC. *Graphic illustration by: Andrew Kingsbury, Iowa State University*

- (Bottom)** A thumbnail image of sections of VS Form 17-145. *Graphic illustration by: Travis Engelhaupt and Clint May, Iowa State University*
- Page 13** **(All)** Sections of EU IHC. *Graphic illustrations by: Andrew Kingsbury, Iowa State University*
- Page 14** Knowledge Review #7, Sections of EU IHC. *Graphic illustrations by: Andrew Kingsbury, Iowa State University*
- Page 15** **(Top)** This graphic depicts the veterinarian arriving at Mr. Miller’s farm. *Graphic illustration by: Clint May, Iowa State University*
- (Bottom)** This graphic depicts the veterinarian collecting information after their initial discussion. She is taking notes about the horse that will be shipped internationally. *Graphic illustration by: Clint May, Iowa State University*
- Page 16** This graphic illustrates the veterinarian calling the VS Area Office to determine how to handle the export process. She is using the phone call to verify online information. *Graphic illustration by: Clint May, Iowa State University*
- Page 17** **(Top)** This graphic lists requirements for pre-export isolation of a horse for permanent export from the state of New York. *Content provided by: New York VS Area Office; Graphic illustration by: Clint May, Iowa State University;*
- (Bottom)** This graphic depicts the stallion isolated from the other horses on this farm. *Graphic illustration by: Travis Engelhaupt and Clint May, Iowa State University*
- Page 18** This graphic lists some of the export requirements that the veterinarian has listed on a checklist. This was developed from the requirements provided on the European Union Health Certificate for permanent import of a registered horse from the United States. The abbreviation EWT stands for Eastern, Western, and Tetanus. *Graphic illustration by: Clint May, Andrew Kingsbury, and Dani Ausen, Iowa State University*
- Page 19** **(Top)** This graphic illustration of a calendar lists the proper timing for testing, examination, and shipping. *Graphic illustration by: Dani Ausen, Iowa State University;*
- (Bottom)** This graphic lists the potential penalties that an accredited veterinarian may face for non-compliance with the standards of accreditation. *Content provided by: USDA; Graphic illustration by: Clint May and Andrew Kingsbury, Iowa State University*
- Page 20 - 24** Sections of the European Union (EU) IHC. *Graphic illustrations by: Andrew Kingsbury, Iowa State University*
- Page 25** A horse and rider. *Photo source: Megan Smith, Iowa State University*

Knowledge Review Answers

Knowledge Review #1

What is the most important factor in the global spread of equine infectious diseases?

- A.** The use of artificial insemination (AI).
- B.** The commercial practice of dual-hemisphere breeding.
- C.** Horses travel internationally more than any other animal species.
- D.** The increased interest in horses as recreational and leisure animals.

The correct answer is C. Horses do travel internationally more than any other animal species and this increases the risk of global disease spread. International horse trade and travel has contributed to disease spread and numerous outbreaks in recent years.

Knowledge Review #2

There are a variety of infectious diseases spread to naive horses when they travel internationally. What is the most common route of transmission for spread of equine diseases?

- A.** Vector-borne transmission
- B.** Aerosol transmission
- C.** Oral transmission
- D.** Fomite transmission

The correct answer is B. There are a variety of infectious diseases spread through international travel and aerosol or respiratory transmission is the most common route. Equine influenza may be the best example. Since the late 1950s, equine influenza has been the most frequently implicated disease in outbreaks or epidemics that have occurred as a result of importation of infected animals or infected semen.

Knowledge Review #3

Of the resources listed, which is the most reliable for determining equine export requirements and procedures?

- A.** The broker
- B.** IREGs web page on the USDA-APHIS-VS website
- C.** Contacting the port of embarkation
- D.** Contacting your local VS Area Office
- E.** National Veterinary Accreditation Program Reference Guide

The correct answers are D. While all could be used as resources, the most reliable resource is to contact your local VS Area Office for the most up-to-date equine export requirements and procedures.

Knowledge Review #4

U.S. ORIGIN HEALTH CERTIFICATE	
<input type="checkbox"/> PERMANENT EXPORT	
NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONSIGNOR	
TREE HILLS STABLES	
JUNCTION, VT	
CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS	
1. The animal identified below was inspected w and exposure thereto;	
Either (Check Appropriate Box)	

This IHC was submitted as shown. If you were the authorized VS veterinarian, would you endorse this certificate? Select ALL applicable responses.

- A. Yes, the information provided appears complete and in the correct format.
- B. No, the consignor name is not provided.
- C. No, Tree Hills Stables is the not the name of the consignor, it is their business name.
- D. No, the street address is missing.
- E. No, there is no zip code provided.

The correct answers are B, C, D, and E.

Knowledge Review #5

The signature and typed name on this IHC meets the criteria set forth by the USDA for endorsement.

Issuing Veterinarian	
Signature	<i>Pat Anderson</i>
Name (Type or Print)	P. ANDERSON
Date	12-15-12

- True
- False

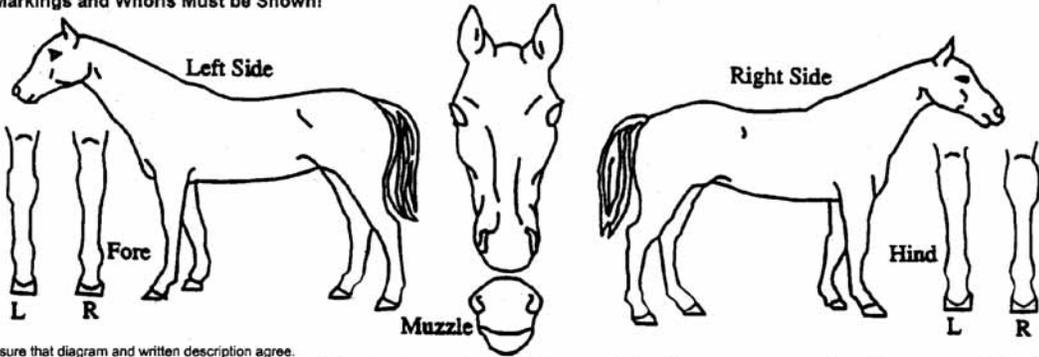
The correct answer is False. This IHC could not be endorsed as is because the typed NAME of the issuing veterinarian is not provided. Initials like the “P.” shown here and abbreviations do not meet the criteria. The signed “Pat” could also be short for Patricia or Patrick, making it difficult to contact the veterinarian if there are questions.

Knowledge Review #6

The IHC is a legal document and it is crucial that the written description and illustration accurately depict the animal being exported. Based on the horse photos below, select the best options to complete the written description. If you notice any distinguishing marks (brands, scars, whorls), make sure those are indicated as well. The response “None” may be most appropriate for some of the sections. If you need assistance, please refer to the Equine Colors and Markings pages from the National Veterinary Accreditation Program Reference Guide.

Part A - Horse Color

White Markings and Whorls Must be Shown!



Please ensure that diagram and written description agree.

Name	Breed	Age	Color	Sex
JACK OF DIAMONDS	PAINT	8 Y	BAY	M

Written Description:



Which single color best describes this horse?

- A. Bay
- B. Chestnut
- C. Black

The correct answer is A, bay.

Knowledge Review #6

Part B - Head, Body, Acquired Marks

Written Description:			
HEAD	Star/strip/snip connected		LIMBS
BODY	White spots on ventrum		LF
ACQUIRED MARKS (scars, tattoos, etc.)	None		RF
	LH		RH



Which head marking best describes this horse?

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| A. None | D. Snip | G. Blaze |
| B. Star | E. Star/strip/snip connected | H. Bald |
| C. Strip | F. Stripe | |



Which best describes the unique attributes on the body of this horse?

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. None | D. Curly coat |
| B. Whorl (state location) | E. Chestnuts (state location on leg and which leg) |
| C. Dimples/prophet's thumbprint | F. Other (state location and describe) |

Which best describes any acquired marks on this horse?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. None | C. Scar (state location and describe) |
| B. Brand (state location and describe) | D. Tattoo (state tattoo information) |

The correct answer for head marking is E, star/strip/snip connected. The correct answer for unique body attributes is F, Other - white spots on ventrum. The correct answer for acquired marks is A, None.

Knowledge Review #6

Part C - Limbs

Written Description:		
HEAD	LIMBS	
BODY	LF None	RF None
ACQUIRED MARKS (scars, tattoos, etc.)	LH None	RH 3/4 Stocking

List which markings best describe each limb

- None
- Heel
- Pastern
- Sock
- Heel
- Three-quarter stocking
- Stocking

LF: **None**

RF: **None**

LH: **None**

RH: **3/4 Stocking**

Knowledge Review #7

This IHC was submitted as shown below. Based on what you have learned regarding the proper completion of health certificates, this section has some errors. Please select ALL the reasons this IHC should not be endorsed.

- (d) During the last 40 days immediately preceding the exportation it has been resident on holdings under veterinary supervision in:
- the country of dispatch,
- and/or
- ~~Member States of the Community;~~
- and/or
- ~~United Arab Emirates, Australia, Bulgaria, Belarus, Canada, Switzerland, Greenland, Hong Kong, Croatia, Iceland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Macao, Malaysia (peninsula), Norway, New Zealand, Romania, Russia (1), Singapore, Thailand, Ukraine, United States of America, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;~~
- ~~If it has been moved to the country of dispatch from a country listed in the third indent, it was imported with at least the same animal health requirements as if the horse was imported directly into the European Community.~~
- (e) It does not come from the territory or in cases of official regionalization according to EEC legislation from a part of the territory of a third country in which:
- (i) Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has occurred during the last two years;
 - (ii) Dourine has occurred during the last six months;
 - (iii) Glanders has occurred during the last six months;
 - (iv) ~~Vesicular stomatitis has occurred during the last six months (3),~~
- or
- the animal was tested by a virus neutralization test for Vesicular stomatitis on (5), this being within 10 days of export, with negative result at 1 in 12 (3) (4).

- A. Blue ink was used
- B. The cross-outs are inconsistent
- C. The underlying text is not always visible below the cross-outs
- D. The veterinarian did not initial next to the cross-outs
- E. All of the above

The correct answers are C and D.

▼ B

— C —

HEALTH CERTIFICATE

►⁽¹⁾ for imports into the European Union of registered equidae and equidae for breeding and production in accordance with Decision 2004/211/EC ◀

No of certificate:

Third country of dispatch ⁽¹⁾:

Ministry responsible:

Reference to accompanying welfare certificate:

I. Identification of the animal

Species Horses, ass, mule, hinny	Breed Age Sex	Method of identification and identification (*)

(*) A passport identifying the equine animal may be attached to this certificate provided that its number is stated

(a) No of identification document (Passport):

(b) Validated by

(Name of competent authority)

II. Origin and destination of the animal

The animal is to be sent from:
(Place of export)

directly to:
(Member State and place of destination)

by railway wagon/lorry/aircraft/ship ⁽²⁾:
(indicate means of transport and registration marks, flight number or registered name, as appropriate) ⁽²⁾

Name and address of consignor:
.....

Name and address of consignee:
.....

III. Health information

I, the undersigned, certify that the animal described above meets the following requirements:

(a) it comes from a country where the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable: African horse sickness, dourine, glanders, equine encephalomyelitis (of all types including VEE), infectious anaemia, vesicular stomatitis, rabies, anthrax;

(b) it has been examined today and shows no clinical sign of disease ⁽²⁾;

▼ B

- (c) it is not intended for slaughter under a national programme of infectious or contagious disease eradication;
- (d) during the three months immediately preceding the exportation (►^m) or since birth if the animal is less than three months old or since entry if it was imported directly from the European Community during the previous three months ◀ it has been resident on holdings under veterinary supervision in the country of dispatch and 30 days prior to dispatch in pre-export isolation;
- (e) it comes from the territory or in cases of official regionalization according to Community legislation from a part of the territory of a third country in which:
- (i) Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis has not occurred during the last two years;
 - (ii) dourine has not occurred during the last six months;
 - (iii) glanders has not occurred during the last six months;
 - (iv) — either vesicular stomatitis has not occurred during the last six months ⁽³⁾,
or
— the animal was tested on a sample of blood taken within 21 days of export on ⁽⁴⁾, by a virus neutralization test for vesicular stomatitis with negative result at a dilution of 1 in 12 ⁽³⁾;
- ^m (v) in the case of an uncastrated male animal older than 180 days, either equine viral arteritis has not been officially recorded during the last six months ⁽³⁾,
- or
— the animal was tested on a blood sample taken within 21 days of export on ... ⁽⁴⁾ by virus neutralization test for equine viral arteritis with negative result at a dilution of 1 in 4 ⁽³⁾,
 - or
— an aliquot of its entire semen taken within 21 days of export on ... ⁽⁴⁾ was tested by virus isolation test for equine viral arteritis with negative result ⁽³⁾,
 - or
— the animal was vaccinated on ... ⁽⁴⁾ against equine viral arteritis under official veterinary supervision with a vaccine approved by the competent authority, according to the following programme for initial vaccination and has been re-vaccinated at regular intervals ⁽³⁾
- Programmes for initial vaccination against equine viral arteritis:
- Instruction:* Cross out vaccination programmes that do not apply to the animal described above.
- Verify supporting certification on testing before vaccination, vaccination and re-vaccination.
- (a) Vaccination was carried out on the day a blood sample was taken that subsequently proved negative in a virus neutralization test at a dilution of 1 in 4; or
 - (b) Vaccination was carried out during a period of isolation of not more than 15 days under official veterinary supervision, commencing on the day a blood sample was taken that was tested during that time with negative result in a virus neutralization test at a dilution of 1 in 4; or
 - (c) Vaccination was carried out when the animal was at an age of 180 to 270 days, during a period of isolation under official veterinary supervision. During the isolation period two blood samples taken at least 10 days apart proved a stable or declining antibody titre in a virus neutralization test for equine viral arteritis; ◀
- (f) it does not come from the territory or from a part of the territory of a third country considered, in accordance with EEC legislation, as infected with African horse sickness
- either it was not vaccinated against African horse sickness ⁽³⁾,
 - or
— it was vaccinated against African horse sickness on ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾;

▼ B

- (g) it does not come from a holding which was subject to prohibition for animal health reasons nor had contact with equidae from a holding which was subject to prohibition for animal health reasons:
 - (i) during six months in the case of equine encephalomyelitis, beginning on the date on which the equidae suffering from the disease are slaughtered;
 - (ii) in the case of infectious anaemia, until the date on which the infected animals having been slaughtered, the remaining animals have shown a negative reaction to two Coggins tests carried out three months apart;
 - (iii) during six months in the case of vesicular stomatitis;
 - (iv) during one month from the last recorded case, in the case of rabies;
 - (v) during 15 days from the last recorded case, in the case of anthrax.

If all animals of species susceptible to the disease located on the holding have been slaughtered and the premises disinfected, the period of prohibition shall be 30 days, beginning on the day on which the animals were destroyed and the premises disinfected, except in the case of anthrax, where the period of prohibition is 15 days;
- (h) it shows no clinical signs of contagious equine metritis (CEM) and it does not come from a holding where there has been any suspicion of CEM during the past two months nor had contact indirectly or directly through coitus with equidae infected or suspected in CEM;
- (i) to the best of my knowledge, it has not been in contact with equidae suffering from an infectious or contagious disease in the 15 days prior to this declaration;
- (j) it was subjected to the following test carried out with negative result on a sample of blood taken within 30 days of export on⁽⁴⁾:
— a Coggins test for infectious anaemia;
- (k) either it was not vaccinated against Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis⁽³⁾
or
it was vaccinated on⁽⁴⁾, this being at least six months prior to pre-export isolation⁽³⁾;
- (l) either it was vaccinated against western and eastern equine encephalomyelitis with inactivated vaccine on⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾
or
Japanese B-encephalitis on⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾ this being within six months and at least 30 days of export, or it was subjected to haemagglutination inhibition tests to western and eastern equine encephalomyelitis on two occasions, carried out on samples of blood taken with an interval of 21 days on⁽⁴⁾ and on⁽⁴⁾, the second of which must have taken within 10 days of export either with negative reactions, if it has not been vaccinated⁽³⁾, or without increase in antibody count, if it has been vaccinated more than six months ago⁽³⁾;
- ⁽¹⁾ (m) if the horse comes from China⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾ or Thailand⁽³⁾, it was subjected to a complement fixation test for glanders and for dourine carried out with negative results at a serum dilution of 1 in 10 on a sample of blood collected within 21 days of export on ...⁽⁴⁾. ◀
- ⁽²⁾ (n) it was not vaccinated against West Nile Virus⁽⁷⁾
or
it was vaccinated against West Nile Virus with an inactivated vaccine on at least two occasions at an interval of between 21 to 42 days, the last vaccination carried out not later than 30 days prior to dispatch on⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾. ◀

IV. The animal will be sent in a vehicle cleansed and disinfected in advance with a disinfectant officially recognized in the country of dispatch and designed in a way that droppings, litter or fodder cannot escape during transportation.

The following declaration signed by the owner or representative is part of the certificate.

V. The certificate is valid for 10 days. In the case of transport by ship the time is prolonged by the time of the voyage.

Date	Place	Stamp (*) and signature of the official veterinarian

(Name in block letters, qualification and title.)

(*) The colour of the stamp must be different to that of the printing.

▼ B

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned (insert name in block letters)
 (owner or representative ⁽³⁾ of the animal described above)

declare:

1. the animal will be sent directly from the premises of dispatch to the premises of destination without coming into contact with other equidae not of the same health status.
 The transportation will be effected in such a way that health and well-being of the animal can be protected effectively;
- ▶ ⁽¹⁾ 2. the animal has either remained in since birth ⁽²⁾, or has been imported directly from a
 (exporting country)
 Member State of the European Community during the past 90 days ⁽²⁾, or entered the exporting country at least 90 days prior to this declaration ⁽²⁾. ◀

.....
 (Place, date) (Signature)

⁽¹⁾ Part of territory in accordance with Article 13 (2) of Council Directive 90/426/EEC.

⁽²⁾ This certificate must be issued on the day of loading of the animal for dispatch to the Member State of destination or, in the case of a registered horse, on the last working day before embarkation.

⁽³⁾ Delete as appropriate.

⁽⁴⁾ Insert date.

In the case of a registered equine animal, tests carried out, their results and vaccination have to be entered in the identification document (passport).

⁽⁵⁾ WEE and EEE vaccination or testing requirements apply only to Canada and the United States of America; Japanese B-encephalitis vaccination applies to ▶ ⁽²⁾ Hong Kong, Japan, Republic of Korea, Macau, Malaysia (peninsula), Singapore, Thailand ◀.