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Introductory Course for  
Commercial Dog Breeders

Part 4: Program of Veterinary  
Care

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Learning Objectives

By the end of this unit you should be able to:

1. Describe the role of the attending veterinarian
2. Describe which written records need to be maintained and available for inspection
3. List the main components of a Program of Veterinary Care
4. Complete the required Plan of Veterinary Care

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Program of Veterinary Care:  
Purpose

Program of Veterinary Care helps ensure:

- The facility has an attending veterinarian
- Measures are in place for disease and injury prevention
- Appropriate and timely treatment of diseases and injuries
- Proper storage and use of medications and vaccines
- Euthanasia is conducted appropriately
- The facility has a plan for emergencies

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Compliance with the  
Animal Welfare Act

To comply with the AWA, the facility needs:

- Attending veterinarian
- Written Program of Veterinary Care
  - when veterinarian is part-time
- Sufficient facilities
- Trained personnel
- Program kept updated with changes in operations

To be in compliance with the AWA, the facility needs:

- An attending veterinarian, either full-time or part-time consultant
- A written Program of Veterinary Care
- Facilities sufficient to carry out the tasks outlined in the Program of Veterinary Care
- Personnel with training to be able to carry out the tasks set out in the Program of Veterinary Care.
- If you have a change in veterinarian or business circumstances (ownership, location, etc.), you need to complete a new Plan of Veterinary care

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The Attending Veterinarian

The following section will introduce you to the role your attending veterinarian plays in completing your Program of Veterinary Care.

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**Attending Veterinarian**

- Graduate of an accredited veterinary school, or equivalent
- Training/experience in the care and management of dogs
- Direct or delegated authority for activities involving animals at the facility



Source: Animal Welfare Act, 9 CFR Section 1.1

Photo: D. Bickett-Weddle: CFSPH

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**Formal Arrangements**

Formal arrangement with veterinarian:

- Either full-time employee or part-time consultant
- Formal agreement
- Written Program of Veterinary Care
- Regularly scheduled visits to facility
- Given authority to provide adequate care to animals

The attending veterinarian must be employed by the facility owner under formal arrangements, either:

- As a full-time employee of the dealer or
- As a part-time consultant

The formal arrangements should include:

- Written proof of employment of the attending veterinarian by the facility owner. This may be in the form of a contract or a signed Program of Veterinary Care.
- A written Program of Veterinary Care. However, if the attending veterinarian is a full-time employee of the facility, the veterinarian's records will be sufficient, and a written Program of Veterinary Care is not required.
- Regularly scheduled visits to the facility. It is recommended that the visits be at least once a year.

The facility owner must give the attending veterinarian the authority necessary to provide adequate veterinary care to the animals.

Source: Animal Welfare Act, CFR Section 2.40 (a,b)

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**Role of the Attending Veterinarian**

- Regularly scheduled visits to the facility
- Written records of veterinarian visits include comments or recommendations of the attending veterinarian or other veterinarians

The attending veterinarian must make regularly scheduled visits to the facility. The visits must be often enough to provide adequate oversight of the facility's care and use of animals.

Licensees should keep written records of visits by the attending veterinarian. Records should include the veterinarian's comments or recommendations.

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| Role of the Attending Veterinarian  |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Licensee's Role</b>  | <b>Veterinarian's Role</b>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consult with attending veterinarian on Program of Veterinary Care</li> <li>• Provide resources to ensure:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adequate veterinary care</li> <li>- Methods to prevent and treat diseases or injuries</li> <li>- Daily observation of animals</li> <li>- Direct communication with vet</li> <li>- Employee guidance and training</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | Provide guidance concerning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Animal handling</li> <li>- Medication dosages/frequencies</li> <li>- Immobilization/anesthesia</li> <li>- Analgesia/tranquilization</li> <li>- Pre- and post-procedural care</li> </ul> |

The Licensee and the attending veterinarian both have roles in overseeing the care and welfare of animals on the premises.

The attending veterinarian's role is to provide guidance to the licensee on issues such as animal handling, medication dosages and frequencies, immobilization and anesthesia, analgesia and tranquilization, and pre- and post procedural care measures, including wound care, post whelping care, and the permitted activity level of the animal. Consult with your veterinarian on changes in care of the animals.

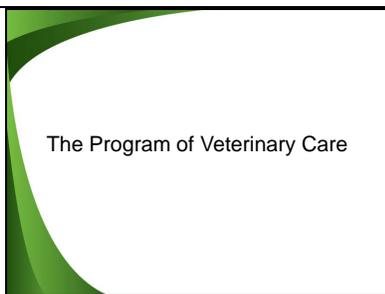
Licensees and registrants, in consultation with their attending veterinarians, can use methods of euthanasia that meet the definition of euthanasia in the Animal Welfare regulations, which allows for the use of humane methods that either:

Produce rapid unconsciousness and subsequent death without evidence of pain or distress, or

Utilize anesthesia produced by an agent that causes painless loss of consciousness and subsequent death

Appropriate methods may include, but are not limited to, those described in the "AVMA Guidelines for Euthanasia of Animals"

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This section introduces the Program of Veterinary Care.

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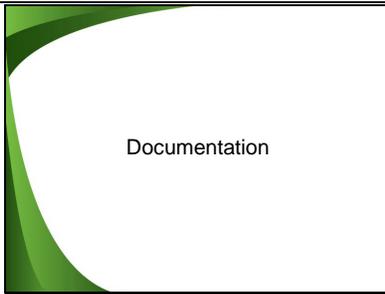
| Main Components   |
|---|
| Program documented in writing must provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Daily observation of animals</li> <li>- Direct and frequent communication with attending veterinarian</li> <li>- Appropriate methods of preventing, treating and controlling diseases and injuries</li> <li>- Appropriate facilities, personnel, training, equipment and services to carry out programs</li> <li>- Plans for providing animal care on weekends, holidays and in emergencies</li> </ul> |

The Program of Veterinary Care must be documented in writing, unless the facility employs a full-time veterinarian. The main components of the program must provide:

- Daily observation of all animals to assess health and well-being (physical and behavioral)
- A mechanism for direct and frequent communication with the attending veterinarian
- Appropriate methods of preventing, treating and controlling diseases and injuries
- Appropriate facilities, personnel, equipment and services
- Plans for the provision of animal care on weekends, holidays and in emergencies

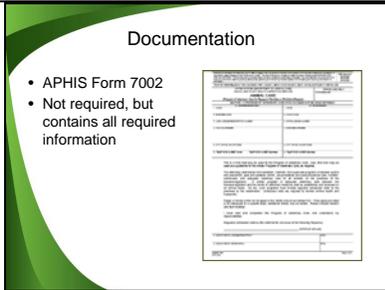
The next slides will describe the program in greater detail.

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Next, we will talk about the proper documentation needed to create your Program of Veterinary Care.

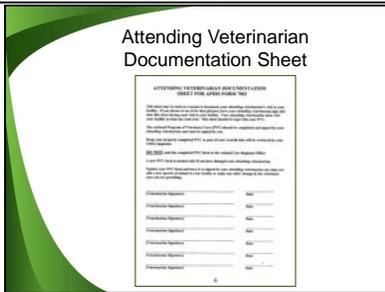
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APHIS Form 7002 was developed to provide guidance in preparing a Program of Veterinary Care.

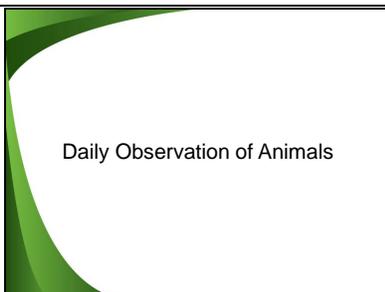
You are not required to use this form, but it contains all the information required by the regulations. If you chose to use a different form, be sure it contains all the required information.

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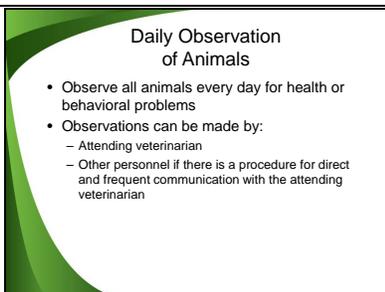
The Attending Veterinarian Documentation Sheet accompanies APHIS Form 7002. It provides an easy way of documenting visits by the Attending Veterinarian to the licensed facility.

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The next section will explain the importance of providing your facilities animals with daily observation and care.

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All animals must be observed every day to look for signs of health or behavioral problems.

This can be done by either the attending veterinarian or by someone else, provided that there is direct and frequent communication with the attending veterinarian so that information about animal health, behavior or well-being are communicated in an accurate and timely manner.

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**Means of Communication**

- Direct and frequent communication with attending veterinarian to address problems
  - Phone calls
  - Log books
  - Medical records
- Accurate and timely
- Record veterinarian's comments or recommendations in writing

You must have a means of direct and frequent communication with your attending veterinarian to address any problems you may find. The information must be communicated accurately and in a timely manner. Means of communication can include phone calls, log books or medical records.

Communications must be made in a timely manner and accurate information must be provided.

Record the comments or recommendations made by the attending veterinarian or other veterinarians in writing.

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**Animal Health Records**

Every facility should have a system of animal health records which can be used to demonstrate that animals have received adequate health care.

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**Animal Health Records**

- Written health records help demonstrate that dogs have received adequate medical care
- Written health records can document:
  - Preventative health care
  - Identification and treatment of illnesses/injuries
  - Surgeries and other procedures

Written animal health records are a way of demonstrating that adequate care has been provided to the animals in your care. Written records made at the time of treatment help demonstrate that the animal received adequate medical care. This is the best way of showing when problems were identified, how they were treated and when they resolved. It is much better than relying on your memory.

Written health records provide a history of:

- Preventative health care
- Identification and treatment of illnesses and injuries
- Surgeries and other procedures

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**Animal Health Records:  
What's in Them?**

Dates, details and results of:

- Physical exams
- Medical tests

Diagnosis – by veterinarian

- Official name of illness or injury

Prognosis – by veterinarian

- Predicted outcome
- A prognosis may not always be available, depending upon type of injury or illness



Health records should contain information about an animal's health including veterinary visits, surgeries, notes about conditions you or your staff observed, treatments administered and whether the condition went away or got worse.

The attending veterinarian will also keep medical records documenting when the veterinarian saw the animal. These medical records contain the detailed information about physical examinations and medical tests performed by the veterinarian, a diagnosis based on the tests and observations and a prognosis or predicted outcome. A prognosis may not always be available depending on the type of injury or illness. The attending veterinarian should report test results, the diagnosis and prognosis to you and provide you with detailed instructions regarding medications and treatments and follow up. This information should be kept in the animal's health record.

*Photo: D. Bickett-Weddle: ISU*

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**Health Records:  
What's in Them?**

A treatment plan:

- Names of medications
- Dosage
- Route of administration of medications, such as:
  - Oral (pills, some liquids)
  - Topical (on the skin)
  - Injection
  - Other (intranasal, intraocular)
- Frequency of administration (how many times a day?)
- Duration of treatment (how many days?)
- Date the problem was resolved

Animal health records should contain treatment information including medications prescribed by a veterinarian and any other over the counter medications you may use.

Information should include:

- Name of the medication
- Dosage
- Route:
  - Oral: by mouth for pills or some liquids
  - Topical: on the skin e.g. creams or lotions
  - Injection (should specify where): in the muscle, under the skin, in vein
  - Other routes of administration include: intranasal (in the nose) or intraocular (in the eye)
- Frequency of administration: how many times a day, etc.
- Duration of treatment: how many days
- Date the problem was resolved

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Dog ID/USDA ID: \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of illness/injury: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_ Symptoms: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Diagnosis: \_\_\_\_\_ Made by: \_\_\_\_\_

| Date | Medication | Route | Amount Given | AM | PM | Other |
|------|------------|-------|--------------|----|----|-------|
|      |            |       |              |    |    |       |
|      |            |       |              |    |    |       |
|      |            |       |              |    |    |       |
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|      |            |       |              |    |    |       |
|      |            |       |              |    |    |       |

Date problem resolved: \_\_\_\_\_

This is a sample of an optional treatment record for an individual animal. It can be kept on a clipboard or used as a cage card to help you and your staff record treatments given to the dog. In order to have a permanent record of treatment, be sure to file this form/cage card with the animal's health record when treatment is completed.

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**Preventative Health Care**

- Vaccinations
  - Date, type of vaccine, where given on animal
- Parasite Control Measures
  - Treatments:
    - Deworming/flea and tick treatments
    - Date, name of treatment medication and dose, how administered (oral, topical, dip)
  - Testing
    - Fecal exam for intestinal parasites
    - Blood exam for blood parasites

Preventative health care includes things done to help prevent illness or disease, such as vaccinations and parasite control measures.

When recording information about vaccinations in health records, include the name of the vaccine, manufacturer, the date the vaccine was given and where on the animal the vaccine was given.

Parasite control measures include:

- Treatments for parasites such as deworming medications, flea and tick treatments, and heartworm preventatives
- When recording information about treatments, include the date the treatment was given, the name and manufacturer of the treatment or medication, the dose given and how it was administered (oral, topical, or a dip)

Results of tests for parasites should also be recorded in the health record. Tests can include fecal exams for the presence of intestinal parasites or blood exams for the presence of blood parasites. Record the date of the exam, the type of exam, who performed the exam and the results.

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**Records of Preventative Health Care**

Records of Preventative Health Care:

- Individual animal records
  - Must include individual animal identification name or number
- Group animal records
  - Such as for a litter of puppies
    - Include identification, such as "Litter born on March 23, 2008 to female #15"

Records of preventative health care can be kept as either separate records for each individual animal or as records for a group of animals such as a litter of puppies.

Individual records must identify the animal with either its name or number.

Group records must identify the litter and each individual puppy in the litter.

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**LITTER HEALTH RECORDS**

| Date | Litter #/ID | Vaccinations<br>Product/Exp date | Parasite Control<br>Product/Exp date |
|------|-------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|      |             |                                  |                                      |
|      |             |                                  |                                      |
|      |             |                                  |                                      |
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|      |             |                                  |                                      |
|      |             |                                  |                                      |

This is an example of a health record for a litter of puppies. The litter #/ID column allows for identification of the particular litter and each individual puppy in the litter. It also provides space for the date of treatment, vaccine information, and parasite control treatments.

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**Keeping Records**

- Health records may be held by:
  - The licensee
  - The attending veterinarian
- Should be available at all times for inspection
  - Licensee's responsibility to ensure records are available and complete
- Should be kept for at least 1 year after the final disposition of the animal
- If animal is sold/transferred: copy of medical records should accompany the animal

Health records may be held by:

- The licensee – animal health records which contain, for example, information from your veterinarian, notes on the animal's condition and treatment.
- The attending veterinarian – formal medical records which record information collected during veterinary visits.

Health records should be available for inspection at all times. It is the licensee's responsibility to make sure records are available and complete.

Records should be kept for at least 1 year after the final disposition of the animal. That is: one year after the dog is sold, transferred, dies or euthanized.

If the animal is sold or transferred, a copy of the medical records should accompany the animal.

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**Treatment, Diagnosis and Prevention of Illness and Injuries**

The Program of Veterinary Care must include plans for the treatment, diagnosis, and prevention of illness and injuries. This involves things like vaccinations, parasite control, nutrition, and programs to care for the dogs' mental health and hygiene. This next section will discuss these items in more detail.

**Vaccination and Parasite Control**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>Vaccinations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Diseases:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rabies</li> <li>• Parvovirus</li> <li>• Distemper</li> <li>• Hepatitis</li> <li>• Leptospirosis</li> <li>• Bordetella</li> <li>• Others</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Vaccine type</li> <li>- Frequency: different animals/ages</li> </ul> | <p><b>Parasite control</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Parasites:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internal: heartworm, worms, blood parasites</li> <li>• External: fleas, ticks, flies</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Treatment type, dose &amp; frequency</li> <li>- Tests and testing intervals (fecal floatation, blood work)</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

Your written program should include these measures to prevent disease:  
Vaccinations against diseases such as:

- Rabies
- Parvovirus
- Distemper
- Hepatitis
- Leptospirosis
- Bordetella
- and other diseases specified by the attending veterinarian.

Include type of vaccine, and frequency of vaccination for different animals/age groups.

The program must include parasite control programs for the control of:  
Internal parasites (intestinal worms, heartworms, blood parasites)  
External parasites (fleas, ticks, flies)

Include type of preventative treatment, dose and frequency of administration  
Include testing intervals (fecal floatation, blood work)

**Nutrition**

Proper nutrition is essential for:

- Preventing illnesses
- Supporting the immune system
- Preventing obesity, which can lead to many health problems
  - Joint pain, diabetes, heart failure, breathing difficulties, difficult births, shortened life span
- Successful reproduction: gestation, lactation
- Growth of puppies

Develop plan with the attending veterinarian

Nutritional plan

- Proper nutrition is essential to prevent illnesses
- Good nutrition supports the immune system to fight germs
- Proper nutrition prevents obesity, which can lead to many of the same health problems seen in humans:
  - Joint pain
  - Diabetes mellitus
  - Heart failure
  - Difficulty breathing
  - Difficulty giving birth
  - Shortened life span

Proper nutrition is essential for successful reproduction including gestation and lactation, and the growth of puppies.

Develop the nutrition plan with the assistance of the attending veterinarian.

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**Mental Health**

Signs of mental illness

- Stereotypic behaviors:
  - Spinning
  - Pacing
  - Excessive licking of paws or legs
  - Excessive barking
  - Fearfulness/aggression

Develop prevention program (Refer to Socialization presentation):

- Socialization
- Enrichment (toys)
- Exercise



Dogs can suffer from mental illness. Dogs with mental illness may exhibit stereotypic behaviors, which are seen as constant and repetitive actions such as:

- Spinning
- Pacing
- Excessive licking of paws or legs
- Excessive barking
- Fearfulness/aggression

Mental illnesses can be prevented by programs developed with the attending veterinarian. These programs may include:

- Socialization
- Enrichment (toys)
- Exercise

Please refer to the Socialization presentation for more detail on properly socializing both puppies and breeding animals.

*Photo: A. Eaglin: USDA APHIS*

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**Individual Animal Hygiene**

- Individual animal hygiene:
  - Nail trims
  - Bathing/grooming
  - Dental cleaning/exams
- Skin, nail and dental care programs should be developed with the attending veterinarian



While the items listed here as individual animal hygiene practices may seem minor and cosmetic, they actually help prevent disease and injury. Your written program should include these measures such as:

- Nail trims
- Bathing/grooming
- Dental cleaning/exams

Develop skin, nail and dental care programs with the attending veterinarian.

*Photo: A. Eaglin: USDA APHIS*

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**Dental Care**

Dental care is important to good health

- Plaque and tartar build up on teeth
- Gum disease – painful, tooth loss, may lead to systemic disease

Discuss with attending veterinarian

- Regular examinations
- Cleaning and treatment

Proper dental care is important to good health. Food debris combines with saliva and bacteria to form plaque between the teeth and gum. If not removed, the plaque hardens into tartar. The bacteria in plaque cause gum disease which if untreated is painful and can cause tooth loss and systemic infections.

Work with your attending veterinarian to develop a plan for regular dental care including examinations and cleanings and treatment of dental problems.

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**Facilities, Equipment,  
Personnel and Training**

The following will describe proper facilities, equipment, personnel and training you need to have available in your facility.

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**Facilities**

- Clean areas for administering medications, treatments and vaccinations
- Clean, quiet kennels for surgical recovery
- Appropriate storage of medications and vaccines
  - Vaccines must be kept refrigerated
  - Some medications must be refrigerated (e.g. insulin)
  - Prevent medications and vaccines from freezing

Facilities must have clean areas for administering medications, treatments and vaccinations.

Clean and quiet kennels are needed for surgical recovery areas.

Medications and vaccines must be stored appropriately. Follow the manufacturer's instructions on the label or package inserts.

In general:

- Vaccines must be kept refrigerated
- Some medications may require refrigeration
- Keep medications and vaccines from freezing

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**Facilities (cont'd)**

- Isolate sick dogs
- Quarantine new dogs
  - Dogs in isolation or under quarantine must receive adequate husbandry, medical care, socialization, and exercise
- Keep kennel visitors to a minimum
- Consult attending veterinarian to develop plans

Include appropriate facilities for:

**Sick animals (isolation)**

Isolation rooms to keep sick animals away from the rest of the facility population.

Animals in isolation must receive adequate husbandry, medical care, socialization, and exercise (if appropriate).

Consult with the attending veterinarian to develop a plan for your isolation areas.

**New animals**

Since new animals may bring in new diseases, it is best to hold them for a period of time in a quarantine area, separate from the rest of the facility population.

Animals in quarantine areas must receive adequate husbandry, medical care, socialization, and exercise.

Consult with the attending veterinarian to develop a plan for your isolation areas, and holding periods.

In order to prevent the introduction of diseases, you should avoid having many extra people visiting your kennel areas.

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**Trained Personnel**

People working with the animals must consult the attending veterinarian to learn to properly:

- Handle animals
- Administer medications
- Administer vaccinations and parasite preventatives
- Euthanize animals
- Take care of wounds
- Care for animals recovering from surgery

Appropriate personnel are people who are trained to do the tasks required to provide adequate veterinary care and husbandry to the animals.

Your attending veterinarian should provide guidance in training employees in tasks related to veterinary care.

People (including yourself) who work with the animals must consult with the attending veterinarian to learn how to do the following properly:

- Handle animals
- Administer medications
- Administer vaccinations and parasite preventative medicines
- Euthanize animals
- Take care of wounds
- Take care of animals recovering from surgery

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**Euthanasia**

Veterinarian must be consulted to ensure:

- Properly performed in a legal and humane manner
- Properly trained personnel conduct euthanasia

Licenses and registrants, in consultation with their attending veterinarians, can use methods of euthanasia that meet the definition of euthanasia in the Animal Welfare regulations, which allows for the use of humane methods that either:

- Produce rapid unconsciousness and subsequent death without evidence of pain or distress, or
- Utilize anesthesia produced by an agent that causes painless loss of consciousness and subsequent death

A veterinarian must be consulted prior to euthanizing an animal to ensure that the procedure is performed in a legal and humane manner and that the personnel performing the procedure are properly trained.

Appropriate methods may include, but are not limited to, those described in the “AVMA Guidelines for Euthanasia of Animals”

This is a link to the most recent version of the Guidelines (2013)  
<https://www.avma.org/KB/Policies/Documents/euthanasia.pdf>

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**Euthanasia (cont'd)**

Include in Program of Veterinary Care:

- Methods of euthanasia to be used at the facility
- Names of personnel who have been adequately trained and authorized to perform euthanasia

With respect to euthanasia, the Program of Veterinary Care must document the following:

- Methods of euthanasia to be used at the facility
- Include names of personnel trained and authorized to perform euthanasia in Program of Veterinary Care

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**Appropriate Equipment**

- Brand new needles and syringes for each dog
- Non-expired vaccines and medications
  - Do NOT use expired medications or vaccines
  - Properly dispose of outdated drugs and vaccines



Appropriate equipment must be used to perform the tasks listed on the Program of Veterinary Care.

Some appropriate equipment items are:

- Brand new needles and syringes for vaccinations, medications and microchips
- Each animal gets a new needle and syringe

This helps prevent the spread of disease and reduces the risk of an infection at the injection site

Non-expired vaccines and medications:

- Expired vaccines and medications are NOT to be used
- Expired vaccines and medications must be either disposed of properly OR moved into an area far away from the “good” (non-expired) materials, and clearly labeled with “Expired-Do Not Use”.

Know which medications need to be given with food.

Always consult your attending veterinarian to determine if you are using the appropriate equipment for the tasks that you perform.

**Prescription Drug Labels**

- Name, address and phone number of prescribing veterinarian
- Owner's name
- Identification (name, id number) of animal(s) treated
- Date prescription filled
- Name and active ingredient of medication
- Medication strength (i.e. mg, units)
- Number of pills/amount of liquid/cream dispensed
- Dosage and duration (how much, when, and for how long)
- Route of administration (oral/topical/injection)
- Number of refills
- Cautions (e.g., give with food)
- Medication expiration date

Prescription drug labels must comply with federal, state and local laws.

Information included on a prescription drug label includes:

- Name, address and phone number of prescribing veterinarian
- Owner's name
- Identification (name, id number) of animal(s) treated
- Date prescription filled
- Name and active ingredient of medication
- Medication strength (i.e. mg, units)
- Number of pills/amount of liquid/cream dispensed
- Dosage and duration (how much, when, and for how long)
- Route of administration (oral/topical/injection)
- Number of refills
- Cautions (e.g., give with food)
- Medication expiration date

**Medications**

- Extra label use of medications
  - Use of medications in ways other than written on the original label is illegal, unless approved by a veterinarian
- Laws regulate how and when a drug may be used extra label
- Always discuss the use of any medications with your veterinarian to be sure you are using them properly and legally

Medications should only be given to the animal(s) for which it is prescribed. Extra label use of medications is the use of a medication in a way other than written on the original label. Some examples include using horse dewormer on a dog or using a medication to treat an illness for which the drug is not approved or prescribed.

Extra label drug use is illegal, unless approved by a veterinarian. The extra label use of drugs is strictly regulated and there are laws that regulate how and when a drug may be used extra label. Veterinarians must adhere to these laws when prescribing medications.

Always discuss the use of any medications with your veterinarian to make sure you are using them properly and legally.

**Cleaning and Sanitization**

1. Physically remove (scoop or scrape) as much solid waste as possible
2. Apply appropriate detergent
3. Scrub
4. Rinse well until all detergent is gone
5. Allow area to dry completely
6. Apply appropriate disinfectant
7. Rinse well until all disinfectant gone
8. Dry surface well (squeegee)

In order to prevent the spread of disease you should clean and sanitize your kennel using appropriate chemicals and methods:

- Physically remove (scoop or scrape) as much solid waste as possible
- Apply an appropriate detergent
  - Proper type of detergent
  - Properly diluted detergent
- Scrub
- Rinse well until all detergent is gone
- Allow area to dry completely
- Apply an appropriate disinfectant
  - Proper type of disinfectant
  - Properly diluted disinfectant
  - Leave on for the recommended amount of time
- Rinse well until all disinfectant is gone
- Dry surface well (squeegee)

You should consult with your attending veterinarian to learn the proper types of detergents and disinfectants to use, as well as how to dilute/use/store them.

Grooming equipment – proper cleaning and disease prevention.

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**Emergency Plans**

All animals in your facility must receive daily care, even during:

- Weekends
- Holidays
- Emergencies
  - Personal emergencies that take you away from the facility
  - Natural disasters

All animals in your facility must receive daily care, even during:

- Weekends
- Holidays
- Emergencies
  - Personal emergencies that take you away from the facility
  - Natural disasters

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**Emergency Plans**

Plan for care of the animals if you cannot:

- Names and phone numbers of persons that can take care of the animals
- Name and phone number of attending veterinarian, and a back-up veterinarian
- Plans in case of power outage, loss of water service
- Evacuation of animals from the kennel due to heater failure, natural disaster, fire, etc.

Plan for care of the animals if you cannot:

- Names and phone numbers of persons that can take care of the animals
- Name and phone number of attending veterinarian, and a back-up veterinarian
- Plans in case of power outage, loss of water service
- Evacuation of animals from the kennel due to heater failure, natural disaster, fire, etc.

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APHIS Form 7002

APHIS Form 7002 may be used to record information about your Program of Veterinary Care. This section will provide information on properly completing the form.

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**APHIS Form 7002**

- Must have a written Program of Veterinary Care
- Use of Form 7002 is not required
- Using Form 7002 has advantages:
  - convenient
  - standardized

The regulations require licensees who do not employ a full-time veterinarian to have a written Program of Veterinary Care. The Program of Veterinary Care must include a properly completed APHIS Form 7002 or an equivalent format.

While you are not required to use APHIS Form 7002, using the form has advantages. The form is convenient, standardized, and information required for the Program of Veterinary Care is included on APHIS Form 7002. Completing the form will help aid you in complying with the regulations. Use of the form reduces the chances that you may overlook an item and help you and your attending veterinarian know where information is located.

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**APHIS Form 7002:  
Program of Veterinary Care**

- Use of this form is not required, but all of the information on the form is required



This slide shows the front of APHIS Form 7002. The form documents the Program of Veterinary Care established by the attending veterinarian.

You must have your attending veterinarian review the Program of Veterinary Care every year.

If you change attending veterinarians, you must complete a new Program of Veterinary Care.



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### Parasite Control Programs

Blood parasites (ie heartworm)

- Testing intervals
- Age at testing
- Name/type of test
- Name of preventative medication
- Frequency & dose
- Age of animals to receive preventative medicine

Consult veterinarian for guidance



Blood parasites include things like heartworms. In designing a program, discuss with your veterinarian how often animals should be tested, what age testing should begin, the name and type of test used, the name and type of preventative medication, dose and frequency of administering the medication, and the age that animals should begin receiving the preventative.

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### Parasite Control Programs

Intestinal parasites

- Testing intervals
- Age of animals to be tested
- Name of preventative/treatment medication
- Frequency and dose of preventative/treatment administration
- Age of animals to receive preventative/treatment medicine

Consult with your veterinarian for guidance



Intestinal parasites include different types of worms.

Consult with your veterinarian to determine the best program of testing and treating animals of different ages at your facility. Be sure to discuss which products are safe and effective on different aged animals.

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### Emergency Care



Names and contact phone numbers:

- Persons to provide care to animals on weekends, holidays or during emergencies, include duties
- Veterinarians (in addition to attending veterinarian) who should be contacted in an emergency

Provide:

Names and contact phone numbers:

- Persons to provide care of animals on weekends, holidays, or during emergencies. Include information about the duties these persons will have
- Veterinarians (in addition to the attending veterinarian) that should be contacted in an emergency

Remember, you can always attach an additional sheet if you need more room.

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### Euthanasia

Part 1:  
- Check the box(es) to indicate who will perform euthanasia

Part 2:  
- Describe:  
• Method of euthanasia  
• Name of drug used, and dosage  
• How you will know that an animal is dead



The section on euthanasia has two parts. The first part indicates who will perform euthanasia. Check the appropriate box. Euthanasia must be performed in accordance with AVMA Recommendations on euthanasia.

In part two, describe the method or methods of euthanasia to be used.

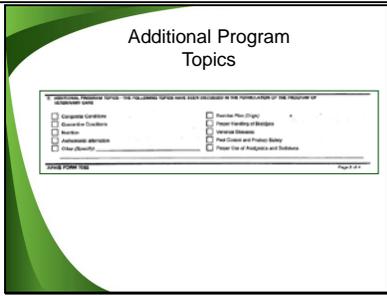
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### Euthanasia (cont'd)

- Must consult veterinarian when an animal needs to be euthanized to determine acceptable method of euthanasia

- Must consult veterinarian when an animal needs to be euthanized to determine acceptable method of euthanasia

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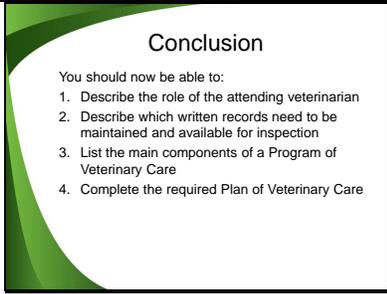


Your veterinarian will discuss any or all of the following as they apply to your facility:

- Congenital conditions (birth defects)
- Quarantine conditions
- Nutrition
- Anthelmintic alternation (changing dewormers)
- Exercise plan
- Proper handling of biologics (vaccines)
- Venereal diseases (sexually transmitted diseases, like brucellosis)
- Pest control and product safety
- Proper use of analgesics and sedatives (pain relief medicines)

Discussions of these topics with your veterinarian should be documented in writing and kept with the Program of Veterinary Care.

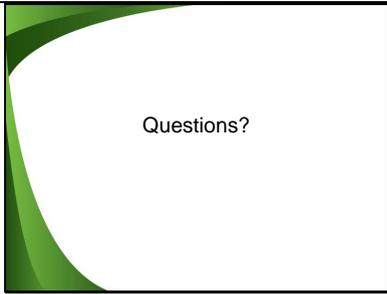
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You should now be able to:

1. Describe the role of the attending veterinarian
2. Describe which written records need to be maintained and available for inspection
3. List the main components of a Program of Veterinary Care
4. Complete the required Plan of Veterinary Care

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