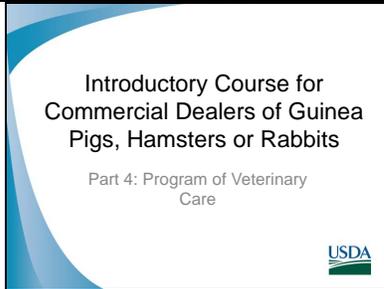


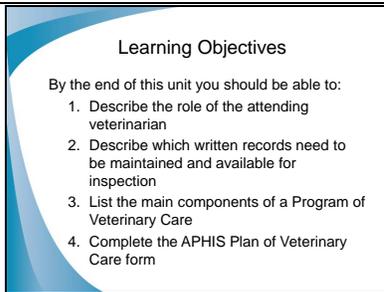
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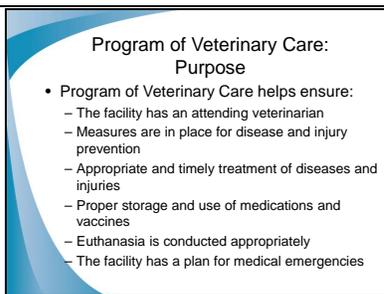


By the end of this unit you should be able to:

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 APHIS Plan of Veterinary Care form

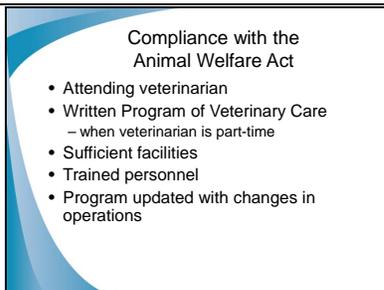
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To be in compliance with the AWA regulations and standards, the facility needs:

An attending veterinarian, either full-time or part-time consultant

A written program of veterinary care if the veterinarian is part-time

Program to be kept up to date to include modifications by the attending veterinarian, addition of new species, etc.

Facilities that are sufficient to carry out the tasks outlined in the Program of Veterinary Care

Personnel with training that are 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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Attending Veterinarian

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

Source: Animal Welfare Act, 9 CFR Section 1.1

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Formal Arrangements

- Formal arrangements:
 - 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 licensee or
- As a part-time consultant

The formal arrangements should include:

Written proof of employment of the attending veterinarian by the facility owner (contract)

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 premises of the facility: recommended 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

<p>Licensee's Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult with the attending veterinarian on issues including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and review a veterinary care program - Determine the method(s) of euthanasia for animals - Change in care of the animals 	<p>Veterinarian's Role</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide guidance concerning issues such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Animal handling - Medication dosages/frequencies - Immobilization/anesthesia - Analgesia/tranquilization - Pre- and post-procedural care
--	---

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

The Licensee must consult with the attending veterinarian to:

Develop and review the Program of Veterinary Care

Determine the appropriate method(s) of euthanasia. Euthanasia methods must be consistent with the current *Report of the AVMA Panel on Euthanasia*

Consult with veterinarian on changes in care of the animals

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

Pre- and post procedural care measures, including wound care, post whelping care, and the permitted activity level of the animal.

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The Program of Veterinary Care

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Main Components

- Program documented in writing must provide:
 - Daily observation of animals
 - Direct and frequent communication with attending veterinarian
 - Appropriate methods of preventing, treating and controlling diseases and injuries
 - Appropriate facilities, personnel, training, equipment and services to carry out programs
 - Plans for providing animal care on weekends, holidays and in emergencies

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 so that medical issues are found, evaluated and treated in a timely manner

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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Documentation

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Documentation

- APHIS Form 7002
- Not required
 - Contains all required information



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 choose to use a different form, be sure it contains all the required information.

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Attending Veterinarian Documentation Sheet



The Attending Veterinarian Documentation Sheet accompanies APHIS Form 7002. It is not required, but provides an easy way of documenting visits by the Attending Veterinarian to the licensed facility.

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Daily Observation of Animals

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

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Daily Observation of Animals

- Observe all animals, every day for health or behavioral problems
- Observations can be made by:
 - Attending veterinarian
 - Other personnel if there is a procedure for direct and frequent communication with the attending veterinarian

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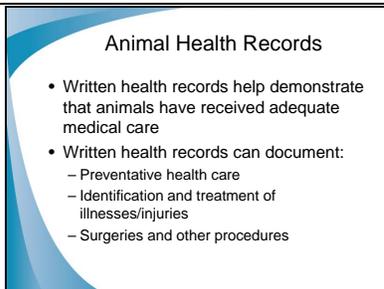
Every facility should have a system of animal health records which can be used to demonstrate that animals have received adequate health care.

Maintaining Health Records is recommended as part of good animal husbandry practices.

Health Records are not specifically required by the AWA regulations and standards. A lack of any of these records or inadequacy of these records may not be cited as a stand-alone non-compliance, except for marine mammals. But it may be cited in conjunction with a related noncompliance when identified.

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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 were 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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Health records should contain information about an animal's health including veterinary visits, surgeries, and 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. Ausen: ISU

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GROUP HEALTH RECORDS			
Date	Group	Vaccinations Product/Exp date	Parasite Control Product/Exp date

This is an example of a health record for a group of animals. The Group column allows for identification of the particular group. 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
- Must be available at all times for inspection
- Any health or animal records generated should be kept for at least one year after final disposition of the animals

Health records may be kept by:
The licensee – animal health records which contain, for example, information from your veterinarian, notes on animal’s condition and treatment
The attending veterinarian – formal medical records which record information collected during veterinary visits

Health records must be available for inspection at all times. It is the licensee’s responsibility to make sure records are available and complete. Any health records generated should be kept for at least one year after final disposition of the animals.

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Keeping Records (cont’d)

- Records required under the AWA Regulations and Standards:
 - Must be kept for at least this period of time
 - Must be kept available for inspection
- If animal is sold/transferred:
 - Copy of medical records should accompany the animal

Records required under the AWA (acquisition or disposition records, for example) must be kept for at least this period of time and available for inspection after the animals are sold, transferred, die or are 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: Best Practices

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 and nutrition. This next section will discuss these items in more detail and how you can properly care for animals in your breeding operation.

Sources:
Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital, University of California, Davis
Iowa State University College of Veterinary Medicine

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Pest Control

- Treat for ectoparasites:
 - Mites
 - Lice
 - Fleas
- Prevent pest infestations:
 - Rodents
 - Birds
 - Other disease carrying animals
- Monitor for internal parasites and treat as necessary

The program must include parasite control programs for the control of External parasites (fleas, ticks, flies), including type of preventative treatment, dose and frequency of administration. Monitor animals for the presence of internal parasites and infectious diseases and work with your veterinarian on treatment when necessary. Prevention and treatment will help minimize diseases that could adversely affect your animals and threaten your operation.

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Nutrition

- Proper nutrition is essential for:
 - Preventing illnesses
 - Supporting the immune system
 - Successful reproduction:
 - Gestation, lactation
 - Growth of litters
 - Dental health for:
 - Guinea pigs, hamsters and rabbits
- 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 food selection helps prevent dental disease in guinea pigs, hamsters and rabbits

Proper nutrition is essential for successful reproduction including gestation and lactation and the growth of litters

Develop the nutrition plan with the assistance of the attending veterinarian

– Include specific needs for each species, including

Guinea Pigs need correct amount of Vitamin C in their diets

Rabbits need continuous access to timothy hay for dental and digestive health

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Enrichment

- Include in environment:
 - Safe chewing objects to prevent overgrowth of incisors
 - Items that allow natural activities
 - Extra bedding
 - PVC pipe lengths for burrowing and hiding
 - Toys to encourage stretching and play to alleviate boredom
 - Suspended plastic chains
 - Exercise wheels

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Socialization

- Guinea pigs, hamsters and rabbits are social animals
 - They should be housed with at least one of their species
- Appropriate handling is recommended for animals that will become pets

It is best not to house rabbits in the same general areas as guinea pigs to prevent transmission of Bordatella Bronchiseptica. Rabbits can carry this disease, to which guinea pigs are susceptible.

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Individual Animal Hygiene

- Individual animal hygiene as needed, especially for rabbits:
 - Nail trims
 - Ear cleaning
 - Dental exams
- Hygiene 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

Ear cleaning

Dental exams

Develop hygiene care programs with the attending veterinarian.

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Dental Care

- Dental care is important to good health for these species:
 - Teeth grow throughout their lifetime
 - Filing of teeth may be necessary when they grow too long
- Discuss with attending veterinarian:
 - How to monitor animals for potential dental problems
 - (Most often malocclusion or misalignment of teeth)
 - Inspect both front and cheek teeth
 - Veterinarian will recommend appropriate treatment

Proper dental care is important to good health for these species. Work with your attending veterinarian to develop a plan for regular dental care including examinations and treatment of dental problems.

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**Facilities, Equipment,
Personnel and Training**

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Veterinarian Facilities

- Clean areas for administering medications, treatments and vaccinations
- Clean, quiet housing for surgical recovery
- Appropriate storage of medications and vaccines
 - Store vaccines and medications as directed by manufacturer, some of which require refrigeration
 - (e.g. insulin)
 - Prevent medications and vaccines from freezing

Facilities must have clean areas for administering medications, treatments and vaccinations. Clean and quiet housing is needed for surgical recovery areas and medications and vaccines must be stored appropriately. Follow the manufacturer's instructions on the label or package inserts. In general: Store vaccines and medications as directed by manufacturer, some of which require refrigeration (e.g. insulin) Prevent medications and vaccines from freezing

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Veterinarian Facilities (cont'd)

- Make provisions for:
 - Isolating sick animals
 - Quarantining new animals
 - Animals in isolation or under quarantine must receive adequate husbandry and medical care
- Keep facility visitors to a minimum
- Consult attending veterinarian to develop plans

Include provisions for:
Sick animals (isolation):
Either in isolation rooms, taking to veterinarian, removing offsite, etc.
Animals in isolation must receive adequate husbandry, medical care
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
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 facilities.

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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

- A veterinarian must be consulted to ensure:
 - Properly performed in a legal and humane manner
 - Properly trained personnel conduct euthanasia
- Methods must be approved in the AVMA Guidelines on Euthanasia

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.

Only methods of euthanasia approved in the American Veterinary Medical Association's Guidelines on Euthanasia (formerly the Report of the AVMA Panel on Euthanasia) may be used.

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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Pre- and Post-Procedural Care

- Care should be in accordance with established veterinary and nursing practices, which may include:
 - Biosecurity precautions including:
 - Brand new needles and syringes for each animal
 - Provisions for quarantine and isolation of sick animals



Pre-procedural and post-procedural care should be in accordance with established veterinary medical and nursing practices. Such practices may include:

- Biosecurity precautions that prevent spread of disease, such as using brand new needles and syringes for each animal
- Making provisions for quarantine and isolation of sick animals, etc.

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

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Prescription Drug Labels

- Name, address and phone number of prescribing veterinarian
- Owner's name
- Identification of animals 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 of animals 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

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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 dog dewormer on a rabbit 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.

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Cleaning and Sanitization

- Physically remove (scoop or scrape) as much solid waste as possible
- Apply appropriate detergent
- Scrub
- Rinse well until all detergent gone
- Allow area to dry completely
- Apply appropriate disinfectant
- Rinse well until all disinfectant gone
- Dry surface well (squeegee)

In order to prevent the spread of disease you should clean and sanitize your housing using appropriate chemicals and methods. The steps to appropriate cleaning and sanitization are as follows:
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 the 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 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.

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Provisions for Veterinary Care

- All animals in your facility must receive daily care
- Make provisions for:
 - Emergency
 - Holiday
 - Weekend
 - After-hours veterinary care

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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 to have a written program of veterinary care if they do not employ a full time veterinarian. The information required for the program of veterinary care by the regulations is included on APHIS Form 7002. While you are not required to use APHIS Form 7002, using the form has advantages. Because it contains all the information required by the regulations, completing the form will help aid you in complying with the regulations. The form is convenient because it contains all the information required by the regulations reducing the chance you may overlook an item. The form is standardized. By using this form you and your attending veterinarian will know where information is located.

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

- Use of this form is not required
- All required information is included



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 your records every year. If you change attending veterinarians, you must update your records.

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Section I

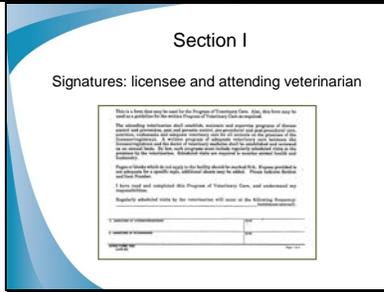
Name, address, phone number, license information of licensee and attending veterinarian



Section I is the front page of the form. Be sure to fill in the form as completely and accurately as possible. The top half of the form can capture the licensee's name, address, USDA license number and phone numbers. The attending veterinarian information includes: name, address, clinic name, state license number and telephone number.

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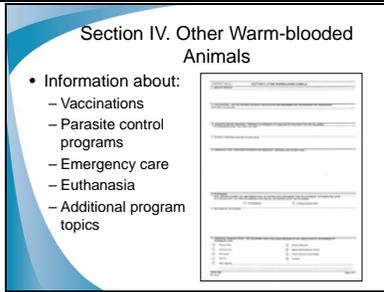


This section describes the program of veterinary care. It establishes how often the regularly scheduled veterinarian visits will occur. They must occur regularly, usually annually.

Both the Licensee and the Attending veterinarian must sign and date the form.

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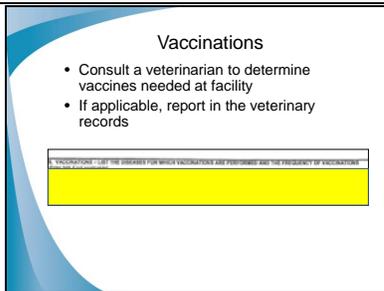
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Section IV of form pertains to plans for other warm-blooded animals including Guinea Pigs, Hamsters and Rabbits. This is where you describe programs related to vaccinations, parasite control, emergency care, euthanasia and a number of other matters related to the care and well-being of the animals. The next few slides will discuss these programs more in depth.

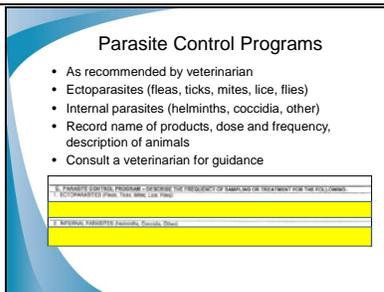
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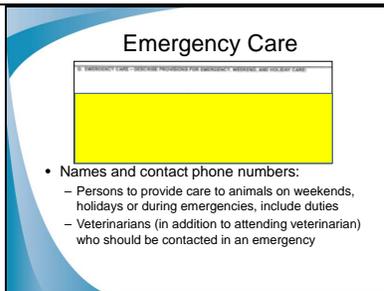
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Consult with your veterinarian to determine which animals will receive which type of treatment, and at what interval. Also be sure to discuss which products are safe and effective on different animals.

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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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Additional Program Topics



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

- Pasteurellosis
- Pododermatitis
- Cannibalism
- Wet Tail
- Species Separation
- Malocclusion/Overgrown Incisors
- Pest Control and Product Safety
- Handling
- Other

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

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Conclusion

You should now be able to:

1. Describe the role of the attending veterinarian in your business
2. Describe what type of written records need to be maintained and available for inspection
3. List the main components of a Program of Veterinary Care
4. Accurately maintain records that are included in APHIS Form 7002: Plan of Veterinary Care

You should now be able to:

1. Describe the role of the attending veterinarian in your business
2. Describe what type of written records need to be maintained and available for inspection
3. List the main components of a Program of Veterinary Care
4. Accurately maintain records that are included in APHIS Form 7002: Plan of Veterinary Care

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Questions?

Acknowledgments

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