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Learning Objectives

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

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

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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

- Attending veterinarian
- Written Program of Veterinary Care
- Sufficient facilities
- Trained personnel
- · Program updated with changes in operations

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

- An attending veterinarian
- A written program of veterinary care
- Facilities sufficient 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 vet care.



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Attending Veterinarian

Graduate of an accredited veterinary school, or equivalent Training/experience in

 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

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 dealer 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: 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 premises at least once a year
- 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 premises at least once a year.

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



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 Alter the frequency at which drinking water is provided to animals – The licensee must adhere to the minimum requirements established in the regulations unless under orders of the attending veterinarian. Determine the appropriate method(s) of euthanasia. Euthanasia methods must be consistent with the current *Report of the AVMA Panel on Euthanasia*

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.

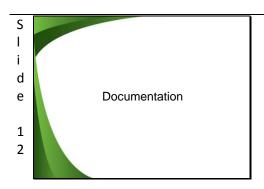


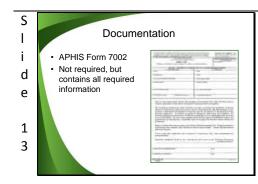


The program of veterinary care must be documented in writing, unless the facility employs a full-time veterinarian. The main components of the program must provide:

- Daily observation of all animals to assess health and wellbeing (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

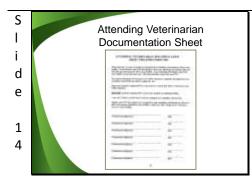
The next slides will describe the program in greater detail.



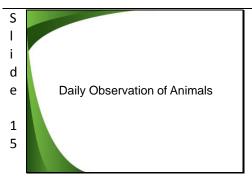


APHIS Form 7002 was developed to provide guidance in preparing a Program of Veterinary Care.

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.



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



S Daily Observation of Animals

i 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

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.

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.



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 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

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, 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. Bickett-Weddle: ISU

S Health Records: I What's in Them? i A treatment plan - Names of medications d - Dosage - Route of administration of medications, such as: e · Oral (pills, some liquids) · Topical (on the skin) · Injection Other (intranasal, intraocular) 2 - Frequency of administration (how many times a day?) - Duration of treatment (how many days?) 1 - 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, 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

S Dog IDUSDAID Name Name Symptoms:

Date of iliness/injury: ___/_ Symptoms: _____

Diagnosis: _____ Made by: _____

Date Medication Route Amount Given AM PM Other

Date Date problem resolved: _____

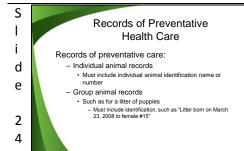
This is a sample treatment record for an individual animal. It can be kept on a clipboard or used as a cage card to help you and your staff record treatments given to the dog. In order to have a permanent record of treatment, be sure to file this form/cage card with the animal's health record when treatment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

S Preventative Health Care I i Vaccinations - Date, type of vaccine, where given on animal d Parasite Control Measures - Treatments: e · Deworming/flea and tick treatments Date, name of treatment medication and dose, how administered (oral, topical, dip) - Testing 2 · Fecal exam for intestinal parasites 3 · 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 applied to the skin- 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.



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.



This is an example of a health record for a litter of puppies. The litter #/id column allow 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
- Must be available at all times for inspection
- Licensee's responsibility to ensure records are available and complete
- Must keep records for least 1 year after the final disposition of the animal
- If animal is sold/transferred: copy of medical records must accompany the animal

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

Records must 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 must accompany the animal.

S I i d e Treatment, Diagnosis and Prevention of Illness and Injuries 2 7

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.

S Vaccination and Ī Parasite Control i Vaccinations Parasite control Vaccine type - Parasites: d - Frequency: different · Internal: heartworm animals/ages worms, blood parasites e External: fleas, ticks, flies - Diseases: Rabies Treatment type , dose Parvovirus & frequency Distemper 2 Tests and testing Hepatitis intervals (fecal Leptospirosis 8 floatation, blood work)

Others

Your written program should include these measures to prevent disease:

Vaccinations against diseases such as:

- Parvo
- Distemper
- Hepatitis
- Leptospirosis
- Rabies
- 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)

S Nutrition 1 Proper nutrition is essential for: i preventing illnesses d - supporting the immune system - preventing obesity, which can lead to many e health problems Joint pain, diabetes, heart failure, breathing difficulties, difficult births, shortened life span - successful reproduction: gestation, lactation 2 - growth of puppies Develop plan with the attending veterinarian 9

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



Dogs in commercial kennels 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

Photo: A. Eaglin: USDA APHIS



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

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Facilities

- Clean areas for administering medications, treatments and vaccinations
- Clean, quiet kennels for surgical recovery
 Appropriate storage of medications and
- 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 cares.

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
 Methods must be approved in the AVMA
 Guidelines on Euthanasia
 - Gunshot is NOT an acceptable method of routine 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 (2007) http://www.avma.org/issues/animal_welfare/euthanasia.pdf

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

Appropriate Equipment

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 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.

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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

Prescription drug labels must comply with federal, state and local laws. Information included on a prescription drug label includes:

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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 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.

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Cleaning and Sanitization

- . Physically remove (scoop or scrape) as much solid waste as possible
- Apply appropriate detergent
- 3. 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 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 gone
- Allow area to dry completely
- Apply an appropriate disinfectant
 - Proper type of disinfectant
 - Properly diluted disinfectant
 - o 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.

Grooming equipment – proper cleaning and disease prevention

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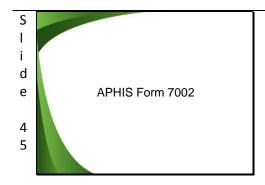
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Emergency Plans

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

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

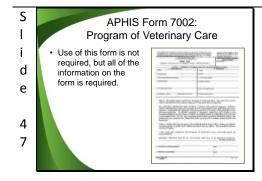




APHIS Form 7002 may be used to record information about your Program of Veterinary Care. This section will provide information on properly completing the form.



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.



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 must review the form every year.

If you change attending veterinarians, you must complete a new form.

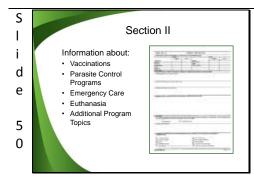


Section I is the front page of the form. Be sure to correctly provide all the required information. The top half of the form requires the licensee's name, address, USDA license number and phone numbers. The attending veterinarian must provide: name, address, clinic name, state license number and telephone number.

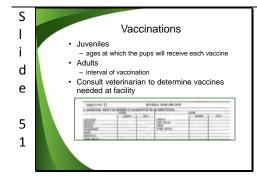


This section describes the program of veterinary care. It establishes how often the regularly scheduled veterinarian visits will occur. They must occur at least annually.

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

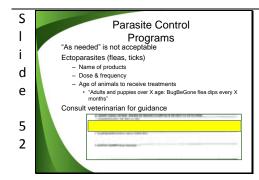


Section II of form pertains to plans for dogs and cats. This is where you describe programs related to vaccinations, parasite control, emergency care, euthanasia and other a number of other matters related to the care and well-being of the animals. The next few slides will discuss these programs more in depth.



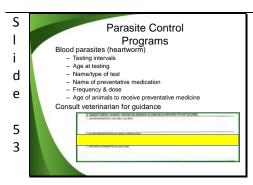
This section records vaccination schedules for your facility Juveniles are puppies up to 4 months of age. For juveniles, specify the age at which they will receive each vaccine. Such as 2, 4, 6 and 8 weeks

Adults are dogs older than four months of age. Specify the interval of vaccination – for example, once a year, every 2 years, etc. Discuss vaccines and vaccination schedules with your veterinarians to determine which vaccines are needed at your facility.



Indicating that parasite control will be done "as needed" is not acceptable.

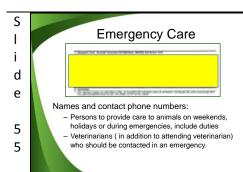
Consult with your veterinarian to determine which animals will receive which type of treatment, and at what interval. Also be sure to discuss which products are safe and effective on different aged animals.



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.



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.



Provide:

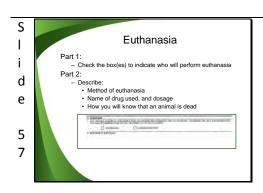
- Names and contact phone numbers:
- Persons to provide care of animals on weekends, holidays, or during emergencies. Include information about the duties these persons will have
- Veterinarians (in addition to the attending veterinarian) that should be contacted in an emergency

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

S Contingency Planning I i Good business practice to have emergency plans d - Power outage e - Severe storms - Floods Proposed rule will change the regulations to require contingency 5 plans 6

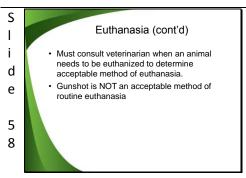
It is a good business practice to have a plan to manage emergencies which might arise at your facility. Emergencies such as power outages, water outages, storms and floods can disrupt your operation and create hazardous situations for animals. An amendment to the Animal Welfare Act regulations which would require licensees to have emergency contingency plans for their facilities is going through the rule making process. Once that rule is final, all licensed facilities will be required to have contingency plans.

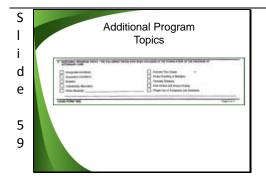
A Compliance Assessment Question Set is available on the USDA APHIS Animal Care website. This question set helps licensees identify hazards which may affect their facilities and describes the elements of a contingency plan. The link is below: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_welfare/pubs_reports.shtml



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. Gunshot is not an acceptable method of routine euthanasia.





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.

