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South Dakota Animal Industry Board

Quarterly Newsletter

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VESICULAR STOMATITIS VIRUS (VSV)

Vesicular stomatitis has been confirmed in horses in Pennington and Meade counties. Additional suspect cases in cattle and horses have been reported. No known contact between the animals had occurred, however this highlights the need to report ALL vesicular diseases to the AIB. These premises will be quarantined for a period of 14 days after the onset of signs in the last horse to become affected.

Vesicular stomatitis is a sporadic, re-emerging viral disease characterized by vesicular lesions on the tongue, lips, oral and nasal mucosa, teats, prepuce, or coronary bands of cattle, horses, and swine. The disease also affects sheep, goats, and camelids. Many species of wild animals are also susceptible. People who handle infected animals may develop flu-like symptoms due to the vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV). Transmission of the virus is not fully understood. However, animal to animal transmission by arthropod vectors and fomites is likely. Insects, including sand flies and black flies, may also serve as a vector in the transmission of VSV.

While vesicular stomatitis is not found annually in the United States, when it does occur it is generally found in southern states during summer months. This year has already been an active year for VSV as it has been identified in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Colorado and most recently Wyoming. All cases to this date have been identified as the New Jersey serotype. The extent of involvement in these states can vary, as last year Colorado had over 400 cases and 600 investigations affected by the disease.

While livestock generally recover quickly from the painful lesions that result from infection with VSV, one of the biggest concerns is that the clinical signs of VSV in ruminants and swine are indistinguishable from foot-and-mouth disease (FMD). For that reason, all suspicious cases of VSV must be immediately reported to the State Veterinarian and samples should be collected and properly submitted to an appropriate laboratory. Additional information, including current weekly situation reports, is available at: <http://www.aib.sd.gov/>.

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RECORD RETENTION GUIDELINES

Guidelines regarding records retention for official documents involving traceability and state/federal program disease activity.

Accredited veterinarians who perform program disease and animal traceability work are familiar with the recordkeeping involved in completing and maintaining the required documents. Copies of these documents must be submitted to the SDAIB - where the information is collected and stored so that it can be accessed for traceability and reporting purposes. At times, clinics may be asked to provide a copy of the original during a disease investigation in order to further verify that the information kept at the SDAIB is correct.

Copies of these documents accumulate at veterinary clinics (and at SDAIB) where they take up valuable file space - whether stored in hard copy or in electronic form. Veterinarians are familiar with the timelines for submitting official documents to SDAIB, but often ask how long their own copies should be maintained at the clinic. Federal rule specifies record retention time only for interstate certificates of veterinary inspection (ICVIs) and official eartag distribution/application records.

SDAIB follows a record retention protocol based on federal regulations and on past experience with tracebacks and investigations. Veterinarians may opt to use the SDAIB protocol listed below as a guideline along with legal counsel to help determine the best record retention plan for their practices.

The following table lists the SDAIB internal policy and any existing federal regulations on record retention time for certain documents:

<u>Document Type</u>	<u>SDAIB Record Retention Internal Policy</u>	<u>Federal Regulations for Record Retention at Clinics</u>
ICVI	5 years plus the current year	5 years (2 years for swine and poultry)
Change-of-ownership	10 years	Clinic discretion
OCV vaccination certificate	20 years	Clinic discretion
TB/brucellosis test chart	10 years	Clinic discretion
EIA test chart	1 year	Clinics with approved EIA labs must keep EIA test records for 24 months (VS Memo 555.16)
*Official tag distribution records	5 years plus the current year	5 years
*Official tag application records	5 years plus the current year	5 years

*Official tags include: NUES tags (metal clip tags), 15-digit 840 AIN tags, scrapie tags, swine premises tags

POULTRY EXHIBITIONS SUSPENDED

On May 20, 2015 the South Dakota Animal Industry Board ordered that all poultry exhibitions be suspended indefinitely. This action was taken as many Midwestern states were affected by Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI).

This disease is highly contagious among birds and many states have taken steps similar to South Dakota that limit or completely suspend exhibitions of poultry. Although no new detections have occurred nationwide since mid-June, the suspension of exhibitions in South Dakota and most other states remains in place.

Please help to inform your clients that this suspension applies to ALL poultry exhibitions and shows, including County Fairs and the SD State Fair. Poultry producers large and small are being directed to engage their local veterinarian for assistance in implementing good biosecurity practices and reducing the risk of their birds becoming affected by HPAI.

SD STATE FAIR APPROACHING FAST

The South Dakota State Fair will run from September 2-September 7 in Huron. Veterinarians will once again be a key component in assuring the animals exhibited at the Fair demonstrate the high standards and quality of the State's livestock. Exhibitors are required to have a complete and current Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) for animals they take to the State Fair. It is the veterinarian's responsibility to carefully examine all animals to determine they are healthy and free of signs of contagious disease. The local veterinarian is the first line of defense in assuring the health of ALL livestock at the Fair.

Every year, Animal Industry Board inspectors and veterinarians check CVI's to make sure they are complete, accurate and the animals they represent are healthy and free of signs of contagious disease.

CVI's are valid for up to 30 days, but should be issued as close as reasonably practical prior to the event. Please review information in the state fair handbook at: <http://www.sdstatefair.com/competitive-events/livestock>.

Veterinarians are urged to educate their clients and communicate the importance of a CVI and that only healthy animals are taken to the State Fair. Please remain vigilant when examining the livestock to be exhibited and uphold the high standards your clients have come to expect from the profession.

LIVE ANIMAL EXHIBITS AT THE SD STATE FAIR

(THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS REPRINTED FROM THE SD STATE FAIR HANDBOOK)

South Dakota Animal Industry Board: Address all questions concerning health requirements for livestock and/or requests for an import shipping permit number to the South Dakota Animal Industry Board. Call (605) 773-3321 or email aibmail@state.sd.us.

Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI): All animals including: cats, cattle, dogs, goats, poultry, rabbit, sheep, and swine exhibited must be accompanied by a CVI and shall have official identification listed on the CVI. Animals must be properly restrained to read official identification to avoid safety concerns for exhibitors, South Dakota State Fair staff, and assigned staff of the State Veterinarian. All animals entered at the exhibition shall be free from evidence of all contagious diseases such as ringworm, parasites, pinkeye, lump jaw, abscesses, club lamb fungus, and warts. If warts have been removed surgically the scars must be healed by the time of the exhibition.

Each animal needs to have individual identification; however, it is acceptable to have several animals of the same species listed on one CVI. Animals that do not comply with identification methods and are not listed on the CVI will be denied entrance to the South Dakota State Fair.

ANIMALS MUST BE INSPECTED AND CVI'S MUST BE ISSUED, BOTH WITHIN 30 DAYS OF EXHIBITION.

Each CVI must:

- Be issued and signed by an accredited licensed veterinarian.
- Show name and address of owner or exhibitor (consignor).
- Show South Dakota State Fair as consignee and destination.
- List each animal individually on the CVI.
- List official identification (leg bands, steel tags, Scrapie ID, tattoos, or RFID tags) and accessory ID devices (4-H tags, FFA tags, etc.) which are correlated to official identification on the CVI.
- Show all required tests and results for that species.
- List import shipping permit number.
- List free of infectious or contagious diseases.
- List from non-quarantined herds or flocks.
- Exhibitors with animals entering the State Fairgrounds between 6 AM and 12:00 AM (Midnight) must present a CVI to a representative of the South Dakota Animal Industry Board (AIB) at the gate. This CVI is retained by the exhibitor and given to the show superintendent when the exhibitor receives stall assignments.

The South Dakota Animal Industry Board will collect CVI from respective barn superintendents. Exhibitors are to turn in CVI to barn superintendent where the animal will be penned or stalled upon arrival to the fair. CVI turned in at: 4-H Livestock Complex Office for all 4-H beef, goats, and sheep; Open Class Swine Complex Office for 4-H swine; and 4-H Rabbit Building Office for 4-H rabbits, and

Poultry/Rabbit Barn for 4-H poultry. Inspectors will keep CVI. Exception Cats ONLY: Exhibitors need to present the CVI when they register for the Cat Show.

Any questions regarding the health of an animal will be based on the animal's condition as it is presented on entry day. This determination is at the discretion of the State Veterinarian or official representative and animal may be removed from the fairgrounds immediately.

HIGH PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA (HPAI)

The Animal Industry Board has responded to 10 cases of HPAI in South Dakota; the first detection occurred March 30, 2015, and the last report on May 27, 2015. Nine turkey producers and one table egg layer producer were affected resulting in the depopulation of 1,757,644 birds. The process of eliminating the disease from a premises once confirmed infected with HPAI involves quarantining all poultry and poultry products, increasing biosecurity measures, mass-depopulation of all poultry, carcass disposal, cleaning and disinfecting, and verification of the effectiveness of the cleaning and disinfection with environmental sampling prior to restocking.

The first infected premises restocked 60 days after the detection on May 29, 2015. In total, six of the infected premises have restocked, two have been approved to restock any time, and the others will begin restocking when appropriate. Area surveillance conducted in the control zones around the infected premises involved the identification and testing of 147 flocks. All surveillance testing was negative. Nine of the ten control zones have been released.

SD VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD

The Board administered the State Board Exam for veterinarians in Pierre, SD on Thursday June 4, 2015. Thirty (30) applicants sat for this examination and it appears that 18 will remain in South Dakota to practice veterinary medicine. The Board also administered the Exam at its annual meeting in Sioux Falls during the SDVMA meeting Tuesday August 12, 2014 with four applicants sitting and two will remain in South Dakota. A majority of the other applicants not residing in South Dakota practice in border communities in neighboring states, and therefore will likely provide veterinary services for South Dakota clients.

REPORTABLE DISEASE LIST REMINDER

The reportable disease list is located on the next page. Please familiarize yourself with this list. The diseases are separated into groups to assist veterinarians on reporting time frames. Please follow the listed time to report if you suspect or diagnose one of these diseases.

Who Must Report: Any licensed veterinarian, any person operating a diagnostic laboratory, or any person who has been informed, recognizes or should recognize by virtue of education, experience, or occupation, that any animal or animal product is or may be affected by, or has been exposed to, or may be transmitting or carrying any of the following conditions, must report that information.

What to Report: Any incidents involving undiagnosed disease conditions causing high morbidity and/or high mortality must be reported immediately.

***Foreign Animal Disease:** A foreign animal disease is a disease which is native to another country, but is not currently found in domestic animals, domestic poultry, wildlife or the environment of the United States.

Zoonoses/Zoonotic Diseases: Diseases and infections that are naturally transmitted between vertebrate animals and humans. (report immediately)

OIE Listed Diseases: To view the list follow the link: <http://www.oie.int/animal-health-in-the-world/oie-listed-diseases-2011/>

Report Immediately upon Discovery	Report within Two Days of Discovery	Report Weekly (Diagnostic Facilities)
<p>*Any foreign animal disease Any new emerging disease Syndromes Anthrax Avian Chlamydophilosis (Ornithosis - Psittacosis) Avian Encephalomyelitis (Infectious Encephalomyelitis) Avian Infectious Laryngotracheitis Avian Influenza Avian Metapneumovirus (Turkey rhinotracheitis) Babesiosis Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Brucellosis caused by B. abortus, B. canis, B. melitensis, B. ovis, and B. suis Chronic Wasting Disease (Cervids) Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia Contagious Equine Metritis Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD) Equine Encephalomyelitis (Eastern & Western) Equine Encephalomyelitis (Venezuelan) EHV-1 associated diseases (respiratory, abortion, neurologic/EHM) Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA) Equine Viral Arteritis Newcastle Disease Plague (<i>Yersinia pestis</i>) Pseudorabies Pullorum Disease Q-fever (<i>Coxiella burnetii</i>) Rabies Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease Scabies Scrapie Swine Vesicular Disease Toxicosis Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy (Feline & Mink) Trichomoniasis Tuberculosis Tuberculosis (Avian) Tularemia (<i>Francisella tularensis</i>) Vesicular Exanthema Vesicular Stomatitis</p>	<p>Anaplasmosis Avian Infectious Bronchitis Campylobacteriosis (<i>Campylobacter fetus</i> venerealis) Contagious Agalactia (<i>Mycoplasma</i> spp.) Cysticercosis (metacestode stage of <i>Taenia saginata</i> or <i>Taenia solium</i>) Diphtheria (<i>Corynebacterium diphtheriae</i>) Duck Viral Enteritis (Duck Plague) Duck Viral Hepatitis Enzootic Abortion of Ewes (<i>Chlamydia</i>) Fowl Cholera (<i>Pasteurella multocida</i>) Fowl Pox Fowl Typhoid Infectious Bursal Disease Leishmaniasis Listeriosis Malignant Catarrhal Fever Marek's Disease Potomac Horse Fever Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever Salmonellosis (<i>S. abortus ovis</i>) Salmonellosis (<i>Salmonella enteritidis</i>) Salmonellosis (<i>Salmonella newport</i> MDR-Ampc) Salmonellosis (<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i>) Swine Enteric Coronavirus Disease (SECD) PEDV, PDCoV, and TGE Toxoplasmosis Trichinosis West Nile Virus</p> <div data-bbox="613 1461 1010 1629" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>Where to Report: South Dakota Animal Industry Board 605-773-3321</p> </div>	<p>Blastomycosis Bluetongue BLV (Enzootic Bovine Leukosis) Bovine Papular Stomatitis Bovine Viral Diarrhea Caprine Arthritis/Encephalitis Canine Ehrlichiosis Caseous Lymphadenitis Cryptosporidiosis Dermatophilosis Histoplasmosis Hydatid Disease (<i>Echinococcus granulosus</i> or <i>Echinococcus multilocularis</i>) Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR-IPV) Leptospirosis Lyme Disease (<i>Borrelia burgdorferi</i>) Maedi-Visna (Ovine Progressive Pneumonia) Mycoplasma gallisepticum (MG) Mycoplasma synoviae (MS) Ovine Pulmonary Adenomatosis Paramyxovirus (2-9) Paratuberculosis (Johne's disease) Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS)</p>