CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Animal Health Branch Newsletter

Volume 54 January 2022

Mission Statement

The Animal Health Branch is the State's organized, professional veterinary medical unit that protects livestock populations, consumers, and California's economy from catastrophic animal diseases, disasters that impact animals, and other health or agricultural problems. The Branch addresses diseases and other problems that cannot be successfully controlled on an individual animal or herd basis but require state-wide coordinated resources. Implementing programs that protect California's livestock industries and consumers, ensures the availability, affordability, and wholesomeness of food.

Inside This Issue:

Branch Chief's Message

By: Dr. Anita Edmondson, BVM&S, MPVM, MRCVS

Happy New Year to all! Everyone is looking forward to 2022 being the year that we can move on from the restrictions of the COVID-19 pandemic and forward to a time when we can again participate in group meetings, travel, and join in activities without the recent public health restrictions. The Branch has learned to conduct business safely, efficiently, and effectively during these difficult times, and we will continue to use some of the tools, including telework and remote outreach, that have been developed to maximize our effectiveness.

What a remarkable time we have gone through over the last couple of years! I want to thank personnel for your commitment, dedication, and tenacity as we continue to protect California's multi-billion-dollar livestock industry from epidemic and foreign animal diseases. I thank all of you for the opportunity and privilege to serve as AHB Chief, and I hope all of you, your family, and your friends are safe and healthy in 2022.

The Curious Case of the Plump Chickens: Hepatic Hemorrhagic Syndrome

By: Alexi Haack, DVM

Back in hot August, the California Avian Health Education Network (CAHEN) received an urgent call to our sick bird hotline. A backyard poultry owner in Los Angeles County found most of their 1- year-old flock mysteriously dead in the coop early one morning.

What could have caused so many hens to die with no obvious signs of sickness? CAHEN immediately began an investigation to help the owner protect the remainder of the flock. Two of the deceased birds were submitted to the **California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory (CAHFS)** in San Bernardino for a necropsy, an autopsy for animals, and the investigation continued back at home.

Further Evidence: A few of the deceased birds had blood around their beaks. The surviving chickens had malformed eggs, but otherwise seemed fine. With the temperature in the 100's the day prior, the owner recalled that lately the hens had seemed a little "off", not sick, but a little less shiny and smooth feathered. Despite having access to a nutritional commercial layer feed,

(Continued on page 2)

the flock had a voracious appetite for the kale in the garden and dried kelp treats. Some hens were very plump, but not all the hens who died appeared overweight.

CAHEN initially suspected rodenticide exposure, predatory trauma, or an inappropriate diet combined with heat stress for the cause of death. Necropsy revealed both submitted hens had focally extensive hepatopathy, with hemorrhage and disruptions of the hepatic cords. They were diagnosed with what is commonly known as Fatty Liver Syndrome (FLS), or more appropriately called **Hepatic Hemorrhagic Syndrome (HHS)**. The liver itself is not fatty, but because of an inappropriate diet, the liver loses its normal healthy reticular framework and becomes friable (easily torn or ruptured). Chickens may not show any signs of illness leading up to a liver rupture, and it can quickly lead to fatal hemorrhage. Occasionally they may present with acute respiratory distress.

Contributing Factors: To Hepatic Hemorrhagic Syndrome (HHS) in chickens includes obesity, ingestion of rancid or moldy feed, and a dietary deficiency of antioxidants such as vitamin E and choline. In addition, high levels of the hormone estradiol, related to being in production (laying eggs), and environmental stressors (e.g. hot weather) likely increased metabolic stress and the chances of these hens developing fatal HHS. There is also a genetic predisposition for some chickens to develop HHS, and at least one virus affecting the liver that has been associated with HHS, Hepatitis E Virus.

Prevention: Provide a balanced manufactured diet that is low energy and high protein, and limit treats for your flock. Consider a mash feed instead of pellets to minimize overeating. To prevent rancidity and vitamin breakdown, buy smaller quantities of feed more frequently and store in a cool, dry place. Ensure your birds are getting regular exercise and have the opportunity to forage for grass or their feed. If they have limited forage opportunities, you can supplement with various leafy greens and grasses. We also recommend weighing or checking your hens body condition score (how prominent the keel bone is on their chest) on a regular basis to ensure they are not becoming overweight, or if they are, are losing weight at a steady and slow rate.

If you have an unusual die off or sick birds, give us a call at our sick bird hotline: 866-922-2473.

CAHEN's Winter Wonderland

By: Laura Bradley, DVM

The California Avian Health Education Network (CAHEN) is happy to announce our two newest coop members, John Bechard and George San Nicholas. Our CAHEN team has participated with some amazing outreach events in Southern California such as the Exotic Bird Mart and Expo, the California Association for the Preservation of Gamefowl show, SoCal Fair in Perris, Kern County Desert Empire Fair, and attended two 4-H group meetings in Pasadena and Orange County. At these events, we were able to meet with amazing fellow avian enthusiasts and have fantastic conversations about avian diseases, biosecurity, and the resources CAHEN offers to Southern California bird owners.

When our team members are not making new friends, we are performing a variety of poultry and egg related inspections, like the California Egg Quality Assurance Program (CEQAP), to ensure that Californians are doing our part to keep a safe and healthy food supply for all our communities. Additionally, our team understands the importance of continuing education to ensure we maintain the highest level of aide we can offer to our communities. CAHEN has attended the 2021 USAHA/AAVLD meeting, a Public Information Officer course, FDA Poultry Inspection training, and

(Continued on page 3)

the 2021 Western Veterinary Conference. Although CAHEN's focus is working with avian species, we love working with many other species as well so, USDA and CDFA joined forces to train two of our veterinarians in Tuberculosis Comparative Cervical Testing (for cattle).

CAHEN invites you to follow us on Facebook at California Avian Health Education Network and Instagram @CAHENsocal. Be on the lookout for any upcoming outreach events and any new programs we will be offering to our Southern California residents like our Backyard Quality Assurance Program (currently in development). We would love to hear from you and hopefully, have the opportunity to see you in person at one of our future events. Happy New Year from our coop to yours!

New Laboratory Certification Program

By: Dan Hagerty, DVM

California passed legislation in 2021 (SB 703) that allows CDFA to establish certification standards for laboratories testing California's livestock and poultry for regulated diseases. This legislation went into effect on January 1, 2022 to enhance accurate detection of conditions on CDFA's List of Reportable Conditions for Animals and Animal Products (commonly referred to as the "reportable disease list") that trigger a regulatory response by the CDFA/USDA.

Currently, private laboratories that perform diagnostic tests for regulated diseases are not certified or registered with California or with USDA/APHIS. CDFA is developing the certification program to ensure that regulated disease are diagnosed using validated tests performed in an approved laboratory. Any laboratory testing for diseases listed as an Emergency or Regulatory condition on the reportable disease list requires certification, or an exemption. Any laboratory that is approved, certified, or accredited by the state or the federal government to provide these services is exempt from the requirements of the bill. Outreach and education are planned for the first calendar year, with enforcement planned in 2023.

CDFA Animal Health Branch protects livestock populations, consumers, and California's economy from catastrophic animal diseases that significantly threaten animal health or public health. Implementation of this lab certification program will further support CDFA's ability to provide this critical protection.

AHB Livestock Movement Permits

By: Kristen Cox, Environmental Scientist

Springtime coincides with the beginning of pasture movements out of state for many California ranchers. If you, or your clients (if you're a veterinarian), own a beef breeding herd that commutes back and forth between California and Nevada, Oregon, or Idaho throughout the year to graze, your herd may be eligible to move on a pasture-to-pasture permit. These permits may exempt your cattle from requirements for health certificates, entry permits, and testing for interstate movement. Despite California's recent change removing brucellosis vaccination requirements for beef cattle, brucellosis vaccination is still required for female beef cattle moving on pasture-to-pasture permits while the vaccination mandate is still in effect in the participating state. If you are looking to apply, the pasture-to-pasture permit application is available for download on the Animal Health Branch website, at www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal_Health/pdfs/Pasture2PasturePermitForm.pdf, and can be emailed, faxed, or mailed back to our office.

(Continued on page 4)

Additionally, the Animal Health Branch offers a working horse permit for horses used expressly for the purpose of ranch work or livestock husbandry. This permit allows horses to move back and forth between California and Nevada, Oregon, and Idaho, and oftentimes it is used in conjunction with a pasture-to-pasture permit. With a working horse permit, the horses cannot travel to recreational events or anywhere outside of the ranches on which they will be working. To apply, submit an application with the current EIA (Equine Infectious Anemia) test (aka Coggins) for each horse listed. If approved, the horses are exempt from the requirement for health certificates to travel between the two (2) ranches until the end of the current calendar year or until the horse's Coggins test expires, whichever comes first. The working horse application is available for download on the Animal Health Branch website: www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal_Health/pdfs/WorkingHorsePermitForm.pdf.

If you have any questions about either permit or want to know if your herd or horse qualifies, please contact Kristen Cox at the permit desk at (916) 900-5052 or evet@cdfa.ca.gov.

Chronic Wasting Disease – No Time to Waste

By: Brandon Munk, MS, DVM, (CDFW)

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) continues to test California's deer populations for chronic wasting disease (CWD). As California's hunting seasons wrap up, CDFW is working to test samples from the 325 deer and elk collected thus far, 78% of which were hunter-harvested animals.

Since 1999, over 5,600 of California's deer and elk have been tested for CWD, including about half of the samples we collected during this hunting season. To date, CWD has never been detected in any of California's deer or elk herds. CWD surveillance efforts will continue throughout the year, shifting from hunter harvest to other sources of mortalities including vehicle strikes and mortality investigations.

This hunting season, CDFW ran 33 voluntary CWD surveillance stations and piloted a meat processor incentivization program asking hunters to voluntarily allow their harvested deer or elk to be sampled and tested for CWD. The meat processor incentivization program, aimed at increasing meat processor participation in CWD surveillance efforts, was a modest success producing about 14% of the total samples collected this hunting season.

CDFW also piloted an education and outreach campaign, "No Time To Waste: Keep CWD Away" to increase stakeholder awareness of CWD, the risks it poses and laws and regulations that protect against importing CWD, and to encourage hunter participation in surveillance. We hope to learn from our successes and failures through a series of hunter and meat processor surveys this Winter and Spring. Be on the lookout for these if you are in one of these groups, your participation will be valuable. As an on-going process, we will be collecting deer lymph node samples during the 2022 deer season, so if you are harvesting or processing a deer, we encourage you to submit your deer for testing. To learn more, visit wildlife.ca.gov/CWD.

African Swine Fever and Classical Swine Fever: An Increasing Concern for U.S. Pork Producers

By: Hector Webster, DMV, MS, (CDFA) and Dana Nelson, DVM, MPVM, MS, (USDA)

Between July and September 2021, the Dominican Republic and Haiti both confirmed the presence of African swine fever (ASF) in the Caribbean region for the first time in 40 years. This region is endemic for Classical swine fever (CSF) virus. ASF has never been detected in the U.S., and CSF was eradicated from the U.S. in 1978.

The California and the U.S. Departments of Agriculture (CDFA; USDA) are extremely concerned about the risk of introduction of ASF into the U.S. or neighboring countries. Early detection of ASF or CSF could be delayed because the clinical presentation often resembles common swine diseases. Both diseases can only be differentiated by diagnostic tests.

Signs of ASF

High fever, decreased appetite, weakness, red, blotchy skin or skin lesions, diarrhea, vomiting, coughing, and difficulty breathing.

Signs of CSF

High fever, not eating, huddling, intermittent constipation/diarrhea, conjunctivitis, raised reddened skin spots, and purple discoloration of ears, abdomen, or inner thighs. Young pigs may have incoordination, weakness, and convulsions.

ASF and CSF are typically transmitted through direct contact with infected pigs, feces, tissues, and body fluids, as well as, through fomite transmission via contaminated equipment, vehicles, and facility workers. The viruses may be spread by biological vectors, scavenging birds, or animals.

ASF and CSF may be introduced by feeding raw, uncooked food waste containing meat products to pigs. ASF and CSF can survive in these products, including frozen and cured meats, for months and years. Aerosol inhalation is not thought to be a major spreading mechanism. CSF can be transmitted in-utero and piglets can shed the virus for months.

Reporting

ASF and CSF are emergency conditions that must be reported within 24 hours of discovery. If you see signs of illness, immediately contact CDFA, Animal Health Branch (AHB), and USDA District Offices. Visit www.cdfa.ca.gov/AHFSS/AHFSS_Offices.html to find CDFA-AHFSS offices by location. Immediately report animals with any of the signs to state or federal animal health officials or call USDA's toll-free number at 1.866.536.7593 for appropriate testing and investigation.

Prevention and Biosecurity

The implementation of a biosecurity program is the best practice to prevent outbreaks. CSF vaccines are available, require USDA approval for use, and can be used to assist in outbreak response efforts. Currently, there is no vaccine that protects against ASF, although research is ongoing.

For more information on ASF, visit the CDFA's resource at www.cdfa.ca.gov/AHFSS/Animal_Health/asf.html and the USDA's resource at www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/animal-disease-information/swine-disease-information/african-swine-fever.

Emergency Response Carcass Management Event

By: Bruce Carter, DVM

On February 15, 2022, CDFA will be hosting a free emergency response carcass management demonstration. This meeting is perfect for industry stakeholders, government officials, and all others to be prepared to make decisions during a catastrophic animal mortality event. The four-hour demonstration will take place in person at the UC Davis Veterinary Medicine Teaching and Research Center located in Tulare, California. If you are interested in registering for this course click here for more information.

California List of Reportable Animal Conditions Updates for 2022

By: Emily Nietrzeba, DVM, MPH

CDFA's Animal Health Branch (AHB) is responsible for annually reviewing and updating the List of Reportable Conditions for Animals and Animal Products (commonly referred to as the "reportable disease list"). The reportable disease list mandates reporting of diseases and conditions that can have major impacts on California's animal populations, including those affecting the food supply chain. AHB also solicits input for review of the reportable disease list from the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), the United States Department of Agriculture Veterinary Services (USDA VS), the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), regulatory laboratory experts, and members of animal health advisory committees. Emergency conditions must be reported within 24 hours of suspicion or confirmation, Regulatory conditions within 48 hours, and Monitored conditions within 30 days.

The 2022 reportable disease list is included in this edition, as well as available online: www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfss/Animal_Health/pdfs/CA_reportable_disease_list_poster.pdf

Notable changes to the 2022 reportable disease list include:

- Downgrading SARS-CoV-2 from an Emergency to a Monitored condition (Multiple species)
- Downgrading sheep scabies from a Regulatory to a Monitored condition (Caprine/Ovine)
- Addition of Influenza A H9 and emerging LPAI as a Regulatory condition (Avian)
- Addition of Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis and Streptococcus equi spp equi as Monitored conditions (Equine)

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL HEALTH BRANCH

January 2022

LIST OF REPORTABLE CONDITIONS FOR ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS*

**Pursuant to Section 9101 of the California Food and Agricultural Code, Title 3 California Code of Regulations § 797 and Title 9 Code of Federal Regulations Section 161.4(f)*

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 promptly report the condition(s) per the lists below.**

WHAT TO REPORT: **Immediately report any animal disease not known to exist in the United States, any event with increased mortality and/or morbidity of unknown cause or source, and any toxicology condition likely to contaminate animals or animal products (meat, milk or eggs).**

IN ADDITION TO LISTED CONDITIONS, CALL IF YOU SEE: High morbidity or mortality, vesicles, CNS signs, uncommon ticks, hemorrhagic, septicemias, unusual larvae in wounds, unusual or unexplained illness.

Report any emergency, regulatory, or monitored condition within the provided time frame. Some diseases are listed under the major species of concern; if you see compatible signs for such conditions in another species, PLEASE REPORT!

EMERGENCY CONDITIONS
Report within 24 Hours of Discovery

MULTIPLE SPECIES

General, non-specific conditions: Unexplained high mortality or diseased animals; livestock exposed to toxic substances.

- Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*)[1]
- Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever[1]
- Foot-and-mouth disease
- Heartwater (*Ehrlichia ruminantium)*
- Japanese encephalitis
- Melioidosis (*Burkholderia pseudomallei*)
- Rabies of livestock[1]
- Rift Valley fever
- Screwworm myiasis (*Cochliomyia hominivorax* or *Chrysomya bezziana*)
- Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)
- Vesicular stomatitis

BOVINE

- African trypanosomiasis (Tsetse fly diseases)
- Bovine babesiosis (Cattle tick fever)
- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
- Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (*Mycoplasma mycoides mycoides* small colony)
- Foot-and-mouth disease
- Hemorrhagic septicemia (*Pasteurella multocida B/Asian* or *E/African*)
- Lumpy skin disease
- Malignant catarrhal fever (wildebeest-associated form)
- Rinderpest
- Schmallenberg virus / Akabane
- Theileriosis (*Theilera parva parva* or *T. annulata*)

CAPRINE/OVINE

- Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia *(Mycoplasma capricolum capripneumoniae)*
- Foot-and-mouth disease
- Nairobi sheep disease
- Peste des petits ruminants (Goat plague)
- Schmallenberg virus / Akabane
- Sheep pox and goat pox

PORCINE

- African swine fever
- Classical swine fever
- Foot-and-mouth disease
- Nipah virus encephalitis
- Swine vesicular disease

AVIAN SPECIES

- Avian influenza (HPAI and H5/H7 LPAI)
- Turkey rhinotracheitis (Avian metapneumovirus)
- Virulent Newcastle disease (Exotic Newcastle disease, velogenic viscerotropic Newcastle disease)

EQUINE

- African horse sickness
- Dourine (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*)
- Glanders (Farcy; *Burkholderia mallei)*
- Hendra virus (Equine morbillivirus)
- Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis
- Vesicular stomatitis

CERVIDS/LAGOMORPHS/CAMELIDS

- Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV)

REGULATORY CONDITIONS
Report within Two Days of Discovery

MULTIPLE SPECIES

- Brucellosis *(B. melitensis, B. abortus, B. suis)*[1]
- Pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease)
- Tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis)*[1]
- Tularemia[1]

BOVINE

- Bovine brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*)[1]
- Bovine tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*)[1]
- Trichomoniasis (*Tritrichomonas foetus*)

CAPRINE/OVINE

- Caprine and ovine brucellosis (*Brucella melitensis*)[1]
- Scrapie

PORCINE

- Porcine brucellosis (*Brucella suis*)[1]
- Pseudorabies (Aujeszky's disease)

AVIAN SPECIES

- Fowl typhoid (*Salmonella gallinarum)*
- Influenza A virus H9 and emerging LPAI
- Ornithosis (Psittacosis, avian chlamydiosis; *Chlamydia psittaci*)
- Pullorum disease (*Salmonella pullorum*)

EQUINE

- Contagious equine metritis (*Taylorella equigenitalis*)
- Eastern equine encephalomyelitis
- Epizootic lymphangitis
- Equine herpesvirus myeloencephalopathy (EHM)
- Equine infectious anemia
- Equine piroplasmosis (*Babesia caballi* or *Theileria equi*)
- Western equine encephalomyelitis
- West Nile Virus

CERVIDS/LAGOMORPHS/CAMELIDS

- Chronic wasting disease
- Rabbit hemorrhagic disease (Calicivirus)

WHERE TO REPORT:

CA Department of Food and Agriculture
Animal Health Branch (AHB)
District Offices:

Redding	**530-225-2140**
Modesto	**209-491-9350**
Tulare	**559-685-3500**
Ontario	**909-947-5932**

CDFA Animal Health Branch Headquarters
1220 N Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
Telephone 916-900-5002

OR

US Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services
Veterinary Services (VS)
10365 Old Placerville Road, Suite 210
Sacramento, CA 95827-2518
Toll free at 1-877-741-3690

REPORT FISH, AMPHIBIAN, CRUSTACEAN, BEE, AND MOLLUSK DISEASES as listed by the OIE:
https://www.oie.int/en/what-we-do/animal-health-and-welfare/animal-diseases/

MONITORED CONDITIONS
Report within 30 Days of Discovery

MULTIPLE SPECIES

- Bluetongue
- Echinococcosis/hydatidosis (*Echinococcus* species)
- Epizootic hemorrhagic disease
- Johne's disease (Paratuberculosis; *Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis*)
- Leishmaniosis
- Q Fever (*Coxiella burnetii*)
- Severe acute respiratory syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2)[1]

BOVINE

- Anaplasmosis (*Anaplasma marginale* or *A. centrale*)
- Bovine cysticercosis (*Taenia saginata*)
- Bovine genital campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus venerealis*)
- Bovine viral diarrhea
- Enzootic bovine leukosis (Bovine leukemia virus)
- Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (Bovine herpesvirus-1)
- Malignant catarrhal fever (sheep-associated form)

CAPRINE/OVINE

- Caprine arthritis/encephalitis
- Contagious agalactia (*Mycoplasma agalactiae, M. capricolum* subsp. *capricolum, M. mycoides* subsp. *capri, M. putrefaciens*)
- Enzootic abortion of ewes (Ovine chlamydiosis; *Chlamydia abortus*)
- Maedi-visna (Ovine progressive pneumonia)
- Ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*)
- *Salmonella abortusovis*
- Sheep scabies (Body mange; *Psoroptes ovis)*

PORCINE

- Porcine cysticercosis (*Taenia solium*)
- Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
- Senecavirus A
- Swine enteric coronavirus diseases, including transmissible gastroenteritis
- Swine influenza
- Trichinellosis (*Trichinella spiralis*)

AVIAN SPECIES

- Avian infectious bronchitis
- Avian infectious laryngotracheitis
- Duck viral hepatitis
- Goose parvovirus
- Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)
- Influenza A viruses (see Emergency Conditions for HPAI and H5/H7 LPAI)
- Mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma synoviae* and *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*)

EQUINE

- *Corynebacterium pseudotuberculois* (Ulcerative lymphagitis; Pigeon fever)
- Equine herpesvirus-1 and 4 (excluding EHM)
- Equine influenza
- Equine viral arteritis
- *Streptococcus equi spp equi* (Strangles)

CERVIDS/LAGOMORPHS/CAMELIDS

- Camelpox
- Myxomatosis

[1] Diseases in blue, seen in any species, are also reportable to the California Department of Public Health (CDPH)

For additional information, contact CDFA (email: evet@cdfa.ca.gov or visit our website at www.cdfa.ca.gov/ah) or USDA at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health

Foreign Animal Disease Investigations
October 1- December 31, 2021

By: Alireza Javidmehr, DVM, MPVM, PhD

California invests considerable resources to protect the livestock industry against Foreign Animal Disease (FAD)* outbreaks. The 2018-2019 Virulent Newcastle Disease outbreak response provided an opportunity to evaluate California's Unified Incident Management Team capabilities, capacity, and readiness to respond to a large and prolonged FAD outbreak. CDFA/AHB continues to improve its readiness for emergency responses by strengthening surveillance, utilizing the latest technologies for detecting diseases, and developing and delivering position-specific response training.

To safeguard California's livestock industry, diagnosticians investigated 645 suspicious cases during 2021, as shown in Figures 1 and 2 below. Senecavirus A (SVA) infection in swine shipped to slaughterhouses in California triggered 613 investigations, almost 95% of all our FAD investigations in 2021. Even though SVA is an endemic disease in the US it triggers an FAD investigation due to the similarity of symptoms to Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD). Figure 2 illustrates a seasonal pattern for SVA, with an increase in cases during the summer months.

Between October 1 and December 31, 2021, 173 FAD suspicious cases (Table 1) were investigated by CDFA/AHB and USDA/VS veterinarians. Almost 97% of these were to rule out FMD in pigs. In all of these cases, lesions were caused by SVA.

Any animal diseases presenting similar signs to FADs must be treated as such until an FAD can be ruled out. All Emergency conditions listed in the California reportable animal disease list can be found here, and must be reported to the local animal health authorities within 24 hours. The AHB district offices' contact information is listed on the last page of this newsletter, as well as on the reportable disease list.

Figure 1.

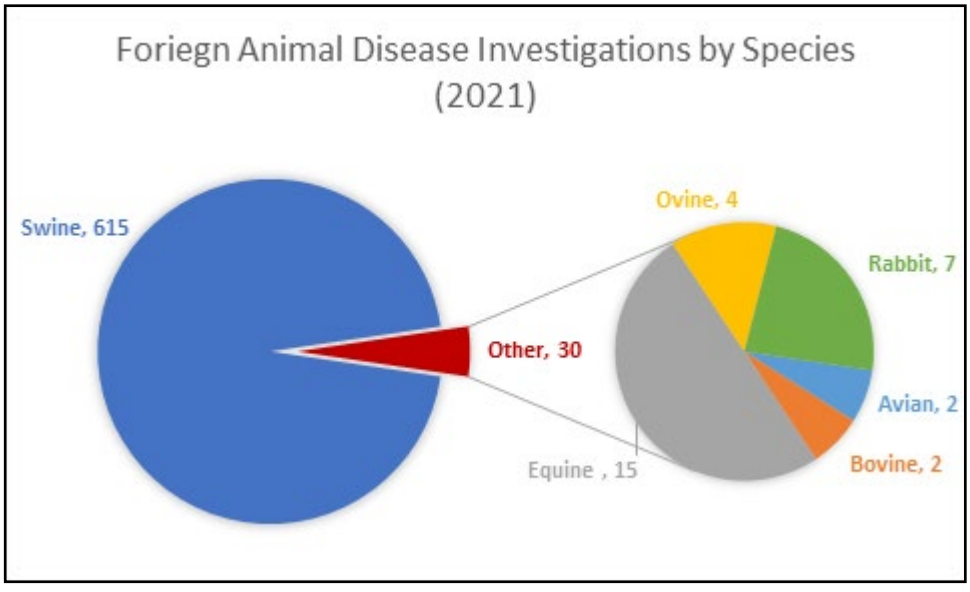

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Figure 2.

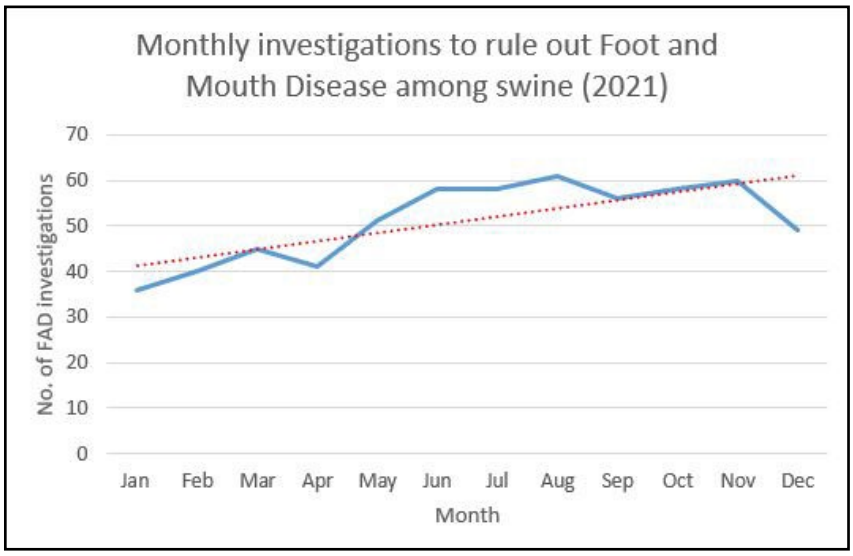


Table 1. Summary of FAD investigations from October 1 to December 31, 2021

AHB Districts	Disease	Species	Sample Type	Number of Investigations	Destination Lab**	NVSL Result
Modesto	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Senecavirus A (SVA)	Porcine	Swab	154	CAHFS-Davis	All positive for SVA
	Avian Influenza (AI)	Avian	Swab	1	NVSL, CAHFS-Davis	Negative
	Vesicular Stomatitis Virus (VSV)	Equine	Swab, Serum	1	NVSL, CAHFS-Davis	Negative
Redding	VSV	Equine	Swab, Serum	3	NVSL, CAHFS-Davis	Negative
Tulare	FMD, SVA	Porcine	Swab	13	NVSL, CAHFS-Davis	All positive for SVA
	Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease (RHD)	Rabbit	Carcass	1	NVSL, CAHFS-Davis	Positive

* A disease that is not currently found in the United States
**NVSL: National Veterinary Services Laboratory
CAHFS: California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory

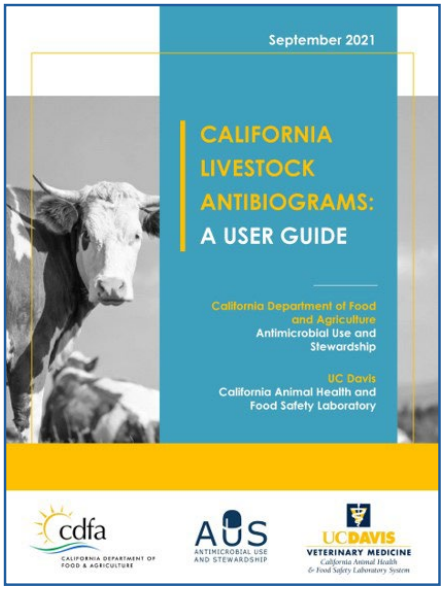
CDFA AUS and CAHFS Lab System Release California Livestock Antibiograms

By: Meri Stratton-Phelps, DVM, MPVM, DACVIM

The California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) Antimicrobial Use and Stewardship (AUS) program and California Animal Health & Food Safety (CAHFS) Lab System are pleased to announce the availability of livestock antibiograms for California licensed veterinarians.

Different from an individual susceptibility report, antibiograms gather cumulative susceptibility results specific to a bacterial organism and host species combination over a designated period of time (generally one year) and for a specific population of animals. The resulting report contains the percentage of isolates tested that are susceptible to a given antimicrobial drug and/or the distribution of minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) obtained for each antimicrobial drug. The data presented in the CAHFS antibiograms represent clinical MIC results from samples received throughout the state of California.

Antibiograms are important clinical tools to support a One Health approach for improving antimicrobial stewardship, and can be used by clinicians both to guide initial antibiotic therapy and to assess trends in antibiotic resistance.



For additional information on antibiograms and how to use them in veterinary practice, check out the following educational materials on the CDFA AUS website:

CAHFS Antibiogram Development Process

www.cdfa.ca.gov/AHFSS/AUS/docs/AntibiogramDevelopment.pdf

California Livestock Antibiograms: A User Guide

www.cdfa.ca.gov/AHFSS/AUS/docs/AntibiogramUserGuide.pdf

If you are a California-licensed veterinarian and would like to register to receive the antibiograms as they become available, please complete the following survey at this link:www.surveymonkey.com/r/antibiogram_sign_up.

National Scrapie Program

By: Hector Webster, DMV, MS

An updated presentation it is available for sheep and goat producers about the National Scrapie Eradication Program and the Importance of Sheep and Goat Traceability.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=1sv5VcAVxfQ

Preparedness is Everyone's Responsibility

By: Sonia Brown, Emergency Preparedness and Response Manager

The "Whole Community" approach to emergency management engages government, volunteer organizations, and private sectors to integrate the needs, capabilities, and resources of the community. This approach helps keep communities resilient during disasters.

During recent decades, California has faced many disasters that have progressively increased everyone's awareness of the needs of animals in emergencies. Disasters expose issues that have not been dealt with in any phase of emergency management – mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery – but particularly in the response. Managing animals in disasters are often crisis-driven because planning didn't effectively deal with the problem.

The California Animal Response Emergency System (CARES) program is working to reduce the adverse effects of disasters on animals in all phases of emergency management through partnerships with local government, volunteer organizations, and other appropriate public and private entities. The goal is to reduce animal issues and improve public and animal health and welfare during emergencies and disasters, such as the problems evacuating people who won't leave because of their pets, and problems with lost pets when owners evacuate without them.

The CARES program has taken the first step to reduce this issue with local government emergency management, animal services and transportation providers by developing Best Practices for allowing pets on the public transportation used during evacuations. One area that can improve response and protect animals in disasters is to leverage the bond people have with their animals, appealing to their duty as an animal owner to take responsibility for their animals. Preparing for emergency situations is important; people who develop emergency plans help keep themselves, their animals and first responders safe, and communities resilient.

FARM PPE Webinar Series Announcement

The Farm Animal Risk Mitigation: Prepare Prevent Evaluate Project, (FARM PPE) is hosting a series of eight exciting webinars to provide you with information on animal health and biosecurity, and to guide you in the development of a customized biosecurity plan for your operation, whatever its size, and including if you have a small-scale, diversified, or backyard farm.

Webinars will be organized once a week on **Tuesdays from 5:30 to 6:30 PM PST/6:30 to 7:30 PM MT starting January 4th, 2022, until March 1st, 2022**. Five will be held live using Zoom and will include a Q&A session, and the other three will be pre-recorded and posted on the FARM PPE website.

(Continued on page 12)

If you are interested in attending, please **register here**. For more information, don't hesitate to email the FARM PPE Team at pireslab@ucdavis.edu.

The FARM PPE Team is looking forward to seeing you all there!

2022 Veterinary Medical Loan Repayment Program

By: Antimicrobial Use & Stewardship (AUS) Group

On January 4, 2022, USDA NIFA announced the publication of fiscal year 2022 veterinary shortage situation areas. Applicants can review both the Veterinary Medicine Loan Repayment Program (VMLRP) and the Veterinary Services Grant Program (VSGP) on the Veterinary Services Shortage Situations Map.

California has eight accepted nomination areas, spanning both large animal medicine and public practice, including one with the AHB:

1. Siskiyou County
2. Mendocino County
3. Colusa, Glenn, and Tehama Counties
4. Monterey, San Benito, and Santa Cruz Counties
5. Imperial County
6. Riverside (CA), and La Paz (AZ) Counties
7. California Department of Food and Agriculture-Animal Health Branch- Regulatory Medicine (locations throughout California)
8. University of California, Davis, California Animal Health & Food Safety Lab- diagnostician-epidemiologist, immunologist, or pathologist (locations throughout California)

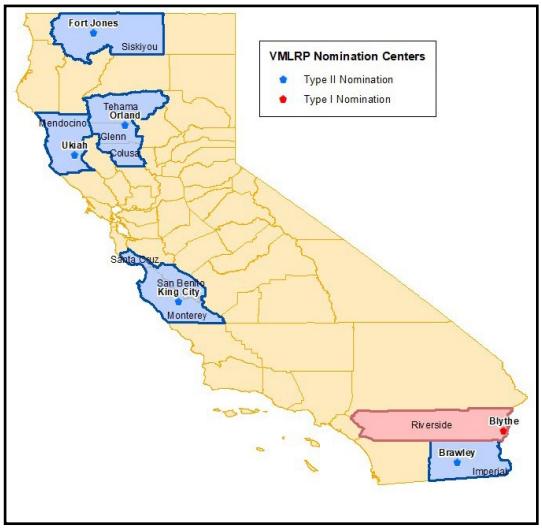


Figure 1. California Large Animal Practice Shortage Area Nominations for FY 2022

(Continued on page 13)

Interested applicants are encouraged to download the shortage area description from the map, and reach out to CDFA AUS as soon as possible, should they have questions about the process or need help with applications. The deadline for completed applications to be submitted to USDA NIFA is April 15, 2022. A decision on approval will be September 30, 2022.

CDFA AUS will also be available at the DVM Large Animal Predominant Career Fair on Saturday January 22, 2022 to answer questions specific to California-VMLRP nominations. For more information, visit the hosting platform: www.careereco.com/Fair/EventDetails?fairId=b480a08c-5b5b-4b2d-98ef-ad1f012c0143.

Contact CDFA AUS for more input on California-specific shortage area nominations at cdfa_aus@cdfa.ca.gov or visit our website at www.cdfa.ca.gov/AHFSS/aus/CAVetNeeds.html.

AHB Staff Biography

Dr. Jean Cheng was born in Sacramento, CA and spent her formative years in Taiwan and in South Africa. She returned to Sacramento to attend high school and has remained in the area ever since. Growing up overseas, she developed a love for all the stray animals she saw. When she finally got her first pet in high school - a stray cat picked up from the church parking lot - she decided that veterinary medicine was the only career path for her. She attended the University of California, Davis for both her Bachelors Degree in Animal Science and her Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree.

Dr. Cheng worked in small animal general practice in the Sacramento area for 14 years before joining CDFA Animal Health Branch in October 2021. It has been a dream of hers to be able to use her training and skills to make a positive impact on people and animals on a larger scale. She is very excited to join AHB in the Emergency and Preparedness Response Section (EPRS) and the California Animal Response and Emergency System (CARES) unit.

Dr. Cheng lives with her husband, 3 cats, and a German Shepherd mix in Elk Grove. In her free time she enjoys traveling, singing, cooking and eating good food, basketball (go Kings!), and taking weekend trips in their tiny camper van.

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