
**NOTE! A KOREAN IMPORT BAN ON ALL CERVIDS AND
CERVID PRODUCTS FROM THE U.S. IS CURRENTLY IN PLACE.**

JULY 1997

**IMPORT HEALTH REQUIREMENTS OF KOREA FOR
DEER EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES**

The animals must be accompanied by a U.S. Origin Health Certificate issued by a veterinarian authorized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and endorsed by a Veterinary Services (VS) veterinarian. The certificate shall contain the name and address of both the consignor and consignee and complete identification of the animals to be exported. Additional information shall include:

CERTIFICATION STATEMENTS

1. The animals were born or have been in the United States for at least 6 months.
2. The United States is free of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia.
3. There has been either no clinical evidence, or no microbiological evidence, or no serological evidence of scrapie, Johne's disease, tuberculosis, brucellosis, and bovine spongiform encephalopathy on the farm of origin where the animals for export were born and raised, and within a 20 km radius of the farm of origin, for the 5 years preceding the USDA-approved export isolation. (According to the interpretation provided by Korean veterinary authorities, this certification statement means that only the simultaneous existence of all three forms of evidence --clinical, microbiological, and serological-- is sufficient to disqualify the animals for export to Korea. The existence of one or two of the three forms of evidence will not disqualify the animals.)
4. There has been either no clinical evidence, or no microbiological evidence, or no serological evidence of bluetongue, rabies, vesicular stomatitis, hemorrhagic septicemia, anaplasmosis, infectious pustular dermatitis, leptospirosis (L. canicola, L. pomona, L. icterohaemorrhagiae, L. hardjo), campylobacteriosis, listeriosis, louping ill, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, Q. fever, Tularemia, theileriasis, babesiosis, malignant catarrhal fever, anthrax, lyme disease, epizootic hemorrhagic disease, trypanosomiasis, eperythrozoonosis, sheep pox, toxoplasmosis, lumpy skin disease, screwworm, and infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis (IBR/IPV) on the farm of origin where the animals for export were born or raised, and within a 20 km radius of the farm of origin, for the 2 years preceding the USDA-approved export isolation. According to the interpretation provided by Korean veterinary authorities, this certification statement means that only the simultaneous existence of all three forms of evidence --clinical, microbiological, and serological-- is sufficient to disqualify the animals

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for export to Korea. The existence of one or two of the three forms of evidence will not disqualify the animals.)

5. The animals have been treated for ticks and ectoparasites using Ivermectin at a rate 200 mg/kg body weight on _____ (date) within 14 days prior to shipment during USDA-export isolation as required under Item II and Append I of Health Requirements for Deer and its Products to be Exported to Korea.
6. The animals have been treated for leptospirosis twice at 14 day intervals with dihydrostreptomycin at a rate of 25 mg/kg body weight on _____ (dates) prior to shipment.
7. The animals have been treated with long acting tetracycline at a rate of 20 mg/kg body weight within 24 hours prior to movement from USDA approved Export Isolation to the Port of Embarkation.
8. The animals have been isolated for at least 45 days in a USDA approved export isolation facility. During this period the animals have been regularly examined and have been found to be free of any infectious disease.
9. The vaccination for foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and lumpy skin disease is prohibited in the United States and the deer for export have not been vaccinated against vesicular stomatitis, bluetongue, and brucellosis.
10. The animals originated from a State where vesicular stomatitis has not occurred in the last 2 years.

TEST REQUIREMENTS

The animals were negative to the following test during USDA-export isolation.

1. Tuberculosis:
 - a. The intradermal single strength cervical test (SSCT) using 0.1 ml (5000 IU) of bovine PPD tuberculin is required for all animals for export regardless of the age. All animals for export must originate from a herd that has had a complete herd test within the past 24 months of all animals over 6 months of age. These animals must have been found free of bovine tuberculosis. There must be at least a 90-day interval between the herd test and the test on individual animals for export. The test on individual animals for export must be conducted not less than 45 days nor more than 60 days prior to arrival in Korea.

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- b. Animals not meeting the requirements in Item a. must have a complete herd test conducted not less than 45 days and not more than 60 days prior to arrival of individual animals for export to Korea.
 - c. Please see Item I under other information concerning how to handle herds if a suspect(s) to cervical test is revealed.
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- 2. Brucellosis: Standard tube test or standard plate test at the 1:50 dilution (less than 30 IU/ML)
 - 3. Johne's disease: Intradermal johnin test and complement fixation (CF) test at 1:8 dilution or Elisa test. When the intradermal Johnin and CF tests are used to qualify animals for export, then the intradermal Johnin test must be conducted between 45 and 60 days prior to arrival of the animals in Korea.
 - 4. Anaplasmosis: Examination of blood smear or CF test at 1:5 dilution
 - 5. Leptospirosis: Microtiter agglutination test at 1:100 dilution for serotype L. Canicola, L. hardjo, L. Icterohaemorrhagiae, and L. pomona
 - 6. Bluetongue: CF test at 1:5 dilution or agar-gel immunodiffusion test.
 - 7. Vesicular stomatitis: CF test at 1:5 dilution or serum neutralization test at 1:8 dilution of New Jersey and Indiana strains.
 - 8. Theileriasis: Examination of blood smear or fluorescent antibody test
 - 9. Babesiosis: Examination of blood smear or fluorescent antibody test

OTHER INFORMATION

- 1. Any detectable response, noted either visually or through palpation, will be considered a suspicious test. The responding animal will be classified as SUSPECT and handled in one of two ways, as follows.

First Option

- a. Suspect animals shall be held for a comparative cervical (C-C) tuberculin test to be applied within 10 days following the day of the SSCT injection or not less than 90 days

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following the SSCT injection. Veterinary Medical Officers (VMOs), State or Federal, must be specifically approved to conduct the C-C test. The C-C test is applied exactly as for cattle except that all animals having equal sized avian and bovine responses, or predominantly bovine responses, shall be classified as POSITIVE.

- b. If SSCT suspect animals are found negative on a C-C test, all other negative animals will be eligible for export. The original cervical test suspects will not be eligible for export.
- c. In the case of SSCT suspect animals that are found positive, please contact Dr. Mitchell Essey, Senior Staff Veterinarian, Cattle Disease and Surveillance Staff, for information on how to proceed.

Second Option

- a. The animals shall be sacrificed at owner's expense and receive a complete necropsy by, or in the presence of, a State or Federal Veterinary Medical Officer. If no gross lesions are found, the other animals testing negative to the SSCT test will be eligible for export, provided the histopath results on selected samples submitted to NVSL are negative. NVSL will provide the histopath results within 3 days of receiving the samples.
 - b. If any animals are found with suspicious tuberculous lesions that are suggestive of or positive for tuberculosis upon histopathology, then all animals having been exposed to such animals shall be prohibited from movement. If suspicious tuberculosis lesions are found questionable upon histopathology, the shipment shall be retained until a mycobacterial culture is completed on the affected tissues.
- 2. All facilities for export isolation and quarantine, including crates, vehicles, and aircraft used for transporting the exported deer, must be disinfected with USDA-approved disinfectants prior to their use.
- 3. No vessels or aircraft will transit any other port except for refueling, and no material of animal origin that may have possibility of causing an infectious animal diseases will be taken aboard .
- 4. The exported deer can only enter Korea through the Port of Incheon or Kimpo Airport.

EMBARKATION STATEMENT

At the port of embarkation, a VS port veterinarian shall attach to the Origin Health Certificate the "Certificate of Inspection of Export Animals" (VS Form 17-37) showing:

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1. The name and address of the consignor;
2. The name and address of the consignee;
3. The number and species of animals to be shipped; and
4. A statement that the animals "have been given a careful veterinary inspection at the port of embarkation and found free from evidence of communicable disease and exposure thereto" (within 24 hours of exportation).