

**National Animal Health Reporting System  
Operational Manual and  
Uniform Methods and Rules**

Updated March 2006 (Draft until USAHA/AAVLD Committee approved)  
APHIS – Veterinary Services - Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health  
National Surveillance Unit



## Table of Contents

Introduction to the NAHRS and List of Reference Materials .....	1
Mentor/Resource List for the NAHRS .....	2
Answers to Frequently Asked Questions about the NAHRS .....	5
List of Diseases Reported to the NAHRS .....	9
Implementation & Roles of Participants .....	13
Charts of the NAHRS Monthly Data Flow .....	15
NAHRS Online Reporting System.....	17
Uniform Methods and Rules .....	UMR-23
Introduction .....	UMR-25
Part I: Definitions.....	UMR-26
Part II: Recommended Procedures.....	UMR-27
A. Authority to Require Reporting.....	UMR-27
B. Personnel Authorized to Report Disease.....	UMR-27
C. Scope of Reporting .....	UMR-27
D. Reporting Process .....	UMR-27
E. Mechanisms for Changing This Document.....	UMR-28
F. Appropriate Use of NAHRS Data.....	UMR-28
Part III: Reporting Criteria .....	UMR-29
Multiple Species.....	UMR-29
Bovine .....	UMR-34
Caprine/Ovine .....	UMR-36
Equine.....	UMR-38
Porcine.....	UMR-41
Avian.....	UMR-42
Aquaculture.....	UMR-44
NAHRS Monthly State Report Form .....	UMR-46



## **Introduction to the NAHRS and List of Reference Materials**

### **Purpose and Scope of the National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS):**

The National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS) is a joint project of the U.S. Animal Health Association (USAHA), the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD), and the USDA:Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The NAHRS was designed to provide data from chief State animal health officials on the presence of confirmed disease in specific commercial livestock, poultry and aquaculture species in the U.S. It is intended to be only one part of a comprehensive and integrated animal health information system.

### **The NAHRS List server:**

A list server is available for discussion and posting of materials associated with the NAHRS. Membership is limited to individuals directly involved with the NAHRS. To join the list server send your e-mail address to either Dr. Jim Case at [jcase@cvdls.ucdavis.edu](mailto:jcase@cvdls.ucdavis.edu) or Dr. Stan Bruntz at [stanley.d.bruntz@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:stanley.d.bruntz@aphis.usda.gov) and ask to be added to NAHRS-L.

### **Useful reference materials for the NAHRS:**

National Center for Animal Health Surveillance (NCAHS) Web site:  
<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ceah/ncahs/nahrs/index.htm>

OIE publications may be viewed on line or ordered through their world wide web site at [www.oie.int](http://www.oie.int).

*OIE International Animal Health Code*, latest edition.

*OIE Manual of Standards for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines*, latest edition.

*OIE International Aquatic Animal Health Codes*, latest edition.

*OIE Diagnostic Manual for Aquatic Animal Diseases*, latest edition.

*American Association of Avian Pathologists' Laboratory Manual for the Isolation and Identification of Avian Pathogens*, latest edition.

USDA:APHIS 91-55-031 *National Poultry Improvement Plan*, April 1996.

*Code of Federal Regulations*, Section 9.

### **Acknowledgments:**

The USDA:APHIS:VS Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health (CEAH) thank the NAHRS Steering Committee, the NAHRS Commodity Working Groups, and the NAHRS Pilot States (AL, CA, IL, NE, NJ, SC, TX) for all of their hard work in the successful development of the NAHRS.

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## Answers to Frequently Asked Questions about the NAHRS

- 1) What is the NAHRS? The National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS) is a cooperative effort between the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD), the U.S. Animal Health Association (USAHA) and USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). Decisions are made by a joint steering committee.
- 2) What is the purpose of the NAHRS program? The NAHRS was designed to provide data on the presence of confirmed disease in commercial livestock, poultry and aquaculture species in the U.S. The NAHRS provides data for reports required by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) from member countries.
- 3) Is the NAHRS the only source of data for completing the annual OIE report? No, the NAHRS is not the only source of information used to complete the OIE report. The NAHRS was designed to be only one part of a comprehensive and integrated U.S. animal health information system.
- 4) How were the NAHRS diseases chosen? Since the NAHRS was designed to supply data for our OIE reports, the diseases are those included on the OIE Reportable Disease list for cattle, small ruminants, horses, swine, commercial poultry, and commercial aquaculture. Future plans are to also include OIE reportable diseases for crustaceans, lagomorphs, bees, and molluscs.
- 5) What are the potential benefits of participating in the NAHRS? Participation in the NAHRS will strengthen your State's internal disease surveillance abilities and enable your animal industries to provide information needed for international trade.
- 6) What are the costs of participating in the NAHRS? Costs are associated with collection and validation of information on cases of clinical disease in your State. The average time needed to complete the monthly reports is estimated to be four hours a month.
- 7) How is the NAHRS program funded? No additional program funds are currently available.
- 8) If I consider the OIE reportable list diseases as 'monitored' or 'notifiable' in my State rather than 'reportable', will it create a problem with my international trade partners? Considering a disease as 'monitored' or 'notifiable' rather than 'reportable' should not create any problems. The important idea is that we are tracking disease occurrence and have an adequate infrastructure to identify and report disease in commercial livestock, poultry and aquaculture.
- 9) How will participation in the NAHRS affect confidentiality of the producers in my State? The NAHRS collects summary data of disease presence only. No individual owner or animal location information is submitted. Data are collected through and verified by chief State animal health officials (State Veterinarian) so there are no surprises in what is reported. The National annual summary does not identify individual State disease status.
- 11) Is the NAHRS a mandatory program? Participation in the NAHRS is voluntary.

12) My State would like to participate in the NAHRS, but I do not have the support of my animal industry groups. What can I do to encourage their support? Educational materials on the NAHRS are available through the CEAH staff. APHIS staff and steering committee members are available to meet with industry groups and others to discuss the NAHRS and address their concerns.

13) How will disease reporting for wildlife and feral animals be covered under the NAHRS? The NAHRS is intended to report on commercial livestock, poultry and aquaculture. While disease information on wildlife or feral species may be reported to the system, reporting officials are asked to clearly state in the comment section that reporting is related to wildlife or feral species..

14) Will disease information on companion animals be reported to the NAHRS? No. The NAHRS was designed to collect data on commercial livestock, poultry, and aquaculture species. Definitions of commercial livestock, poultry, and aquaculture can be found in NAHRS Uniform Methods & Rules.

15) Who can answer my questions about the NAHRS program? A list of resources and mentors is included in this manual. Additional information can be found at the National Surveillance Unit web site: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ceah/ncahs/index.htm>, following link on the top of the page. If your questions are not answered by these FAQ's, please feel free to contact anyone on the list.

16) What are the sources of data for the NAHRS? Data sources include, but are not limited to, animal disease diagnostic laboratories, public health laboratories that test for zoonotic diseases, private practitioners, accredited veterinarians, fish and wildlife departments, extension veterinarians, universities, and veterinary teaching hospitals. Anyone who is able to provide you with verifiable animal health data should be considered a potential data source. Letters requesting test result information on animals from your State can be sent to out-of-State laboratories and laboratories from other agencies such as public health and fish and wildlife departments.

17) Who is responsible for collating the information for a State? In a State, the chief State animal health official, or their designee, is responsible for collating the data. After the data have been submitted to CEAH, they generate the various verification and summary reports.

18) Do I have to report on all of the diseases on the NAHRS list (can I pick and choose)? Participation in the NAHRS is voluntary, however participating States need to report on ALL listed diseases for the industries in the State.

19) How do I report an endemic disease that doesn't fit the NAHRS case definition? The disease reporting criteria are intended as minimum guidelines. If you have a case which fits the reporting criteria, you must report the presence of confirmed disease. If you have a case which does not meet the reporting criteria, you may use additional information to decide whether or not to report the presence of confirmed disease to the NAHRS.

20) If I have a disease which is known to be widespread but is well controlled by vaccination and there have been no clinical cases, how do I report it? Again, you are only being asked to report the presence of confirmed disease in your State.

21) What do I do about cases for which I don't have an answer at the time the NAHRS report is due (insufficient information)? Report when a case is confirmed--many disease definitions include a 'presumptive' and a 'definitive' diagnosis. Past reports can be edited by contacting the NAHRS Coordinator by phone or an e-mail describing changes required to a report.

22) How is commercial poultry defined? The NAHRS UM&R defines commercial poultry as domesticated fowl, including chickens, turkeys, waterfowl, and game birds, except doves and pigeons, which are maintained primarily for commercial production of eggs and meat. Backyard poultry are defined as domesticated fowl, including chickens, turkeys, waterfowl, and game birds, except doves and pigeons, which are maintained for hobby or non-commercial production of eggs and meat. The chief State animal health official may use the following criteria to define commercial for a State:

The Poultry Meat inspection act defines commercial as greater than 3,000 birds.

Criteria used by California as a pilot State consider the number of birds housed at a facility; the management of a facility, local marketing and commerce of birds or bird products originating from the facility; and the potential of international trade of birds or bird products originating from the facility.

23) How is commercial food fish defined? The NAHRS UM&R defines commercial food fish as those finfish maintained in captivity for the production of food. This definition excludes those finfish maintained for ornamental or exhibition purposes.

24) Who has the final say on what the NAHRS report for my state looks like? The chief State animal health official, or their designee, makes the final decision on data reported to the NAHRS for a State.

25) How often do I have to report to the NAHRS? The NAHRS is designed to gather data on a monthly basis. The steering committee and pilot States felt that monthly reporting was not too great a burden and decreased the possibility of recall errors.

26) What are the monthly time lines for NAHRS reporting? Disease data reports from previous month are due the middle of the month, preferably by the 20th.

27) Who gets to see the monthly NAHRS reports and will I get to see reports from other States? The monthly State reports are seen by the submitting State and designated Veterinary Services staff.

28) Will NAHRS summary reports be by State/region or the nation as a whole? The data in the NAHRS National annual summary is currently by the nation as a whole.

29) How will the NAHRS data be reported? The NAHRS monthly State report requests information on the presence of individual diseases by commodity. The NAHRS is currently based on the presence rather than the amount of disease. NAHRS reporting is best accomplished utilizing the secure web reporting through the NAHRS Online Reporting System at <http://nahrs.aphis.usda.gov/NAHRS/NahrsHome.jsp>. A blank copy of the monthly State report form is included in the UM&R section of this manual or an electronic version can be obtained from the NAHRS web site and can be mailed, faxed, or emailed to the NAHRS coordinator. The NAHRS National annual summary provides a summary of reports of presence by disease.

30) What are the epidemiological uses of the NAHRS data? The data collected by the NAHRS are qualitative presence data and should be used accordingly. A positive report may be considered representative of the presence of confirmed clinical disease.

31) Where can additional information be found on NAHRS? Additional information on NAHRS can be found at the National Center for Animal Health Surveillance (NCAHS) web site: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ceah/ncahs/nahrs/index.htm>..

## List of Diseases Reported to the NAHRS

### MULTIPLE SPECIES

- A010-A018 Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD, Viruses O, A, C, SAT 1, SAT 2, SAT 3, Asia 1, or not typed), B, C/O, P
- A020-A023 Vesicular Stomatitis (VS, Viruses Indiana, New Jersey, or not typed), B, C/O, E, P
- A040 Rinderpest, B, C/O, P
- A080 Rift Valley Fever, B, C/O
- 1001 Crimean Congo hemorrhagic Fever, B, C/O
- A090 Bluetongue, B, C/O
- B051 Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*), B, C/O, E, P
- B052 Aujeszky's Disease (Pseudorabies), B, C/O, P
- B053 Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis, B, C/O, P
- B055 Heartwater (*Cowdria ruminantium*), B, C/O
- B056 Leptospirosis, B, C/O, E, P
- B057 Q Fever (*Coxiella burnetti*), B, C/O
- B058 Rabies, B, C/O, E, P
- B059 Paratuberculosis (Johne's Disease, *Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis*), B, C/O
- B060-61 New and Old World Screwworm (*Cochliomyia (Callitroga) hominivorax*, *Chrysomya bezziana*), B, C/O, E, P
- B062 Trichinellosis (*Trichinella spiralis*), E, P
- B103 Bovine Brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*), B, E
- B152 Caprine and Ovine Brucellosis (*Brucella melitensis*), B, C/O
- B212 Japanese Encephalitis, E, P
- B253 Porcine Brucellosis (*Brucella suis*), B, E, P
- 1005 Tularemia (*Francisella tularensis*), C/O, E, P
- 1006 West Nile Fever/encephalitis, C/O, E

### BOVINE (B)

- A060 Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (*Mycoplasma mycoides mycoides*)
- A070 Lumpy Skin Disease
- B101 Bovine Anaplasmosis (*Anaplasma marginale*, *A. centrale*)
- B102 Bovine Babesiosis (*Babesia bovis*, *B. bigemina*)
- B104 Bovine Genital Campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus venerealis*)
- B105 Bovine Tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*)
- 1004 Bovine Viral Diarrhea (BVD)
- B108 Enzootic Bovine Leukosis (BLV)
- B109 Hemorrhagic Septicemia (*Pasteurella multocida*, serotypes B/Asian or E/African)
- B110 Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis/ Infectious Pustular Vulvovaginitis (IBR/IPV)
- B111 Theileriosis (*Theileria annulata*, *T. parva*)
- B112 Trichomonosis (*Tritrichomonas (Trichomonas) foetus*)
- B113 Trypanosomosis (Tse-tse borne, *Trypanosoma congolense*, *T. vivax*, *T. brucei brucei*)
- B114 Malignant Catarrhal Fever (Bovine Malignant Catarrh, Wildebeest associated)
- B115 Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy

### **CAPRINE AND OVINE (C/O)**

- A050 Peste des Petits Ruminants, C/O
- A100 Sheep Pox and Goat Pox, C/O
- B151 Ovine Epididymitis (*Brucella ovis* infection)
- B153 Caprine Arthritis/Encephalitis
- B154 Contagious Agalactia (*Mycoplasma agalactiae*, *M. capricolum capricolum*, *M. putrefaciens*, *M. mycoides mycoides*, *M. mycoides mycoides* LC)
- B155 Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (*Mycoplasma capricolum capripneumoniae*)
- B156 Enzootic Abortion of Ewes (ovine chlamydiosis, *Chlamydia psittaci*)
- B158 Nairobi Sheep Disease
- B159 Salmonellosis (*Salmonella abortusovis*)
- B160 Scrapie
- B161 Maedi-Visna

### **EQUINE (E)**

- A110 African Horse Sickness
- B201 Contagious Equine Metritis (*Taylorella equigenitalis*)
- B202 Dourine (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*)
- B204a Eastern Equine Encephalomyelitis (EEE)
- B204b Western Equine Encephalomyelitis (WEE)
- B205 Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA)
- B206 Equine Influenza (Virus Type A)
- B207 Equine Piroplasmiasis (Babesiosis, *Babesia (Piroplasma) equi*, *B. caballi*)
- B208 Equine Rhinopneumonitis (EVH-1 and EVH-4)
- B209 Glanders (*Pseudomonas mallei*)
- B211 Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA)
- B212 Japanese Encephalitis
- B215 Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)
- B216 Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis (VEE)

### **PORCINE (P)**

- A030 Swine Vesicular Disease
- A120 African Swine Fever
- A130 Classical Swine Fever (Hog Cholera)
- 1007 Nipah Virus Encephalitis
- B252 Porcine Cysticercosis (*Cysticercus cellulosae* metacestode stage of *Taenia solium*)
- B254 Transmissible Gastroenteritis (TGE)
- B257 Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS)

**COMMERCIAL POULTRY (CP)**

- A150 Fowl Plague (Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza)
- A160 Newcastle Disease (Exotic)
- 1008 Turkey Rhinotracheitis
- B301 Avian Infectious Bronchitis
- B302 Avian Infectious Laryngotracheitis (ILT)
- B304 Duck Virus Hepatitis (DVH)
- B306 Fowl Cholera (Avian Pasteurellosis, *Pasteurella multocida*)
- B308 Fowl Typhoid (*Salmonella gallinarum*)
- B309 Infectious Bursal Disease (Gumboro Disease)
- B310 Marek's Disease
- B311 Avian Mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum*)
- 1009 Avian Mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma synoviae*)
- B312 Avian Chlamydiosis (Psittacosis and Ornithosis, *Chlamydia psittaci*)
- B313 Pullorum Disease (*Salmonella pullorum*)

**COMMERCIAL FOOD FISH (CFF)**

- B401 Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
- B404 Spring Viremia of Carp
- B405 Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis
- B413 Epizootic Hematopoietic Necrosis
- B415 *Oncorhynchus masou* Virus Disease





## NAHRS Program Implementation Procedures

1. **Support by top State animal health officials critical** (i.e. State Veterinarian and Federal Area Veterinarian In-Charge, AVIC). Benefits: 1. Enhance animal health disease surveillance and reporting infrastructure in your State. 2. Disease reporting information coordinated through State Veterinarian's Office. 3. Utilizes well defined disease reporting criteria. 4. Helps meet trade commitments related to having a national surveillance system.
2. **Identify disease information sources.** Identify diagnostic laboratories in your State and other potential data sources: public health agencies/ labs; fish and wildlife agencies/ labs; private practitioners; extension specialists; university and veterinary teaching hospitals; etc. Out-of-State laboratories that process samples from your State should also be contacted. Anyone who is able to provide you with verifiable animal health data should be considered a potential data source.
3. **Educate key stakeholders.** Educate Ag Boards (if applicable), livestock industries, veterinary and producer organizations, laboratories, staff, and other stakeholders in your State to gain support on participating in the NAHRS. Education materials and assistance available through APHIS/CEAH Technical Support or at NAHRS Web site: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ceah/ncahs/nahrs/index.htm>.
4. **Update reportable disease list if required.** Review the existing reportable disease list of your State and modify it as needed to include notification of the OIE Reportable diseases. This may be a lengthy process and should be started as early as possible. Verify your authority to gather and forward the necessary information. States may participate while in process of updating disease list.
5. **Designate OPR.** Identify and designate a person to be responsible for reporting for your State. Inform APHIS/CEAH Technical Support of this individual and update as required. What is reported to the NAHRS is ultimately the responsibility of the Chief State Animal Health Official.
6. **Establish criteria and coordinate collection of data.** Review the NAHRS disease reporting criteria and define expectations for sources. Make sure laboratories and other data sources have a copy of the criteria—NAHRS Uniform Methods and Rules (UM &R)—available at NAHRS Web site: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ceah/ncahs/nahrs/index.htm>. or NAHRS disease reporting criteria can be viewed while reporting through the NAHRS Online Reporting System.
7. **Collate data.** Establish a mechanism for collating data from the various sources in your State into a useable and transferable format that can be utilized to submit the monthly NAHRS report.

**Submit data.** Submit the monthly NAHRS report after verification of data. NAHRS Online Reporting System is the recommended reporting format, [//nahrs.aphis.usda.gov/NAHRS/NahrsHome.jsp](http://nahrs.aphis.usda.gov/NAHRS/NahrsHome.jsp). An electronic version though can be obtained upon request from APHIS/CEAH Technical Support or at the NAHRS Web site: <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ceah/ncahs/index.htm> .

## Roles of Participants and Charts of the NAHRS Monthly Data Flow

Roles of participants in NAHRS:

**Data Sources:** The individual data sources in each State are responsible for providing the chief State animal health official with verifiable data on the NAHRS diseases in a timely manner. The disease reporting criteria should be used as minimum guidelines.

**State:** The chief State animal health official or his/her designee is responsible for collecting, verifying, and summarizing data from the individual data sources. The summary data are used to complete the NAHRS monthly State report and the report is submitted to APHIS/CEAH according to the time lines provided. The chief State animal health official or his/her designee is responsible for verification of accuracy and following up on any requests from APHIS staff for further clarification of a disease report. The chief State animal health official is ultimately responsible for the diseases reported for his/her State.

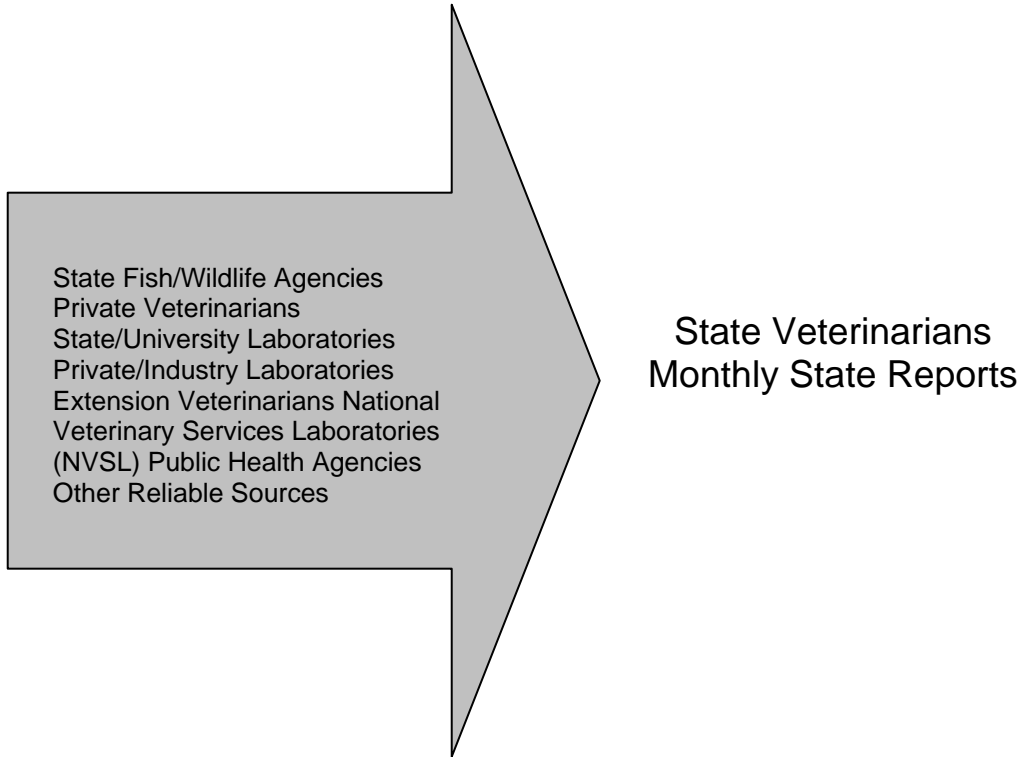
**APHIS/CEAH:** APHIS/CEAH personnel are responsible for providing blank monthly State report forms (or electronic version), entering the data into a central database and checking for data entry errors, generating reports for States for verification for accuracy and for APHIS review, notifying chief State animal health officials or his/her designees of any reports questioned by APHIS staff, and generating and distributing the National annual summary.

**APHIS Staff:** APHIS staffs are responsible for reviewing the monthly verification reports for accuracy in a timely manner and notifying CEAH of any questionable reports (positive or negative).

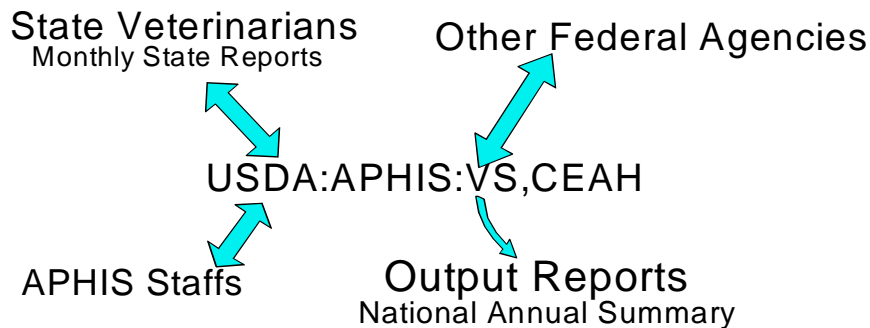
Other federal agencies are not involved in the NAHRS at this time, but are aware of its development.

The flow charts on the next page show the flow of data into the chief State animal health official's (State Veterinarian's) office for completing the monthly State report and the verification process of the data prior to production of the National annual summary.

## Input for NAHRS Monthly State Reports



## Data Flow for NAHRS Verification and Output Reports





# NAHRS ONLINE REPORTING SYSTEM

## Overview of the NAHRS Online Reporting System

The NAHRS online reporting system enables State animal health officials to complete their monthly NAHRS report via the internet (world wide web) with assurance of secure data transfer and information confidentiality. State animal health officials may also use the NAHRS online reporting system to view past monthly reports for their states. The NAHRS online reporting system enables the federal NAHRS coordinator at the Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health (CEAH) to quickly and accurately merge information from monthly state NAHRS reports to provide timely information for reports.

Only authorized individuals can access the NAHRS online reporting system via approved usernames and passwords. Users are assigned to roles in the system based on their responsibilities and authorities. The primary roles are:

Role	Description	Privileges
Chief State Animal Health Official (or designated representative)	The state animal health official who approves monthly NAHRS data for their state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approve and electronically submit monthly reports to CEAH</li> <li>• Create a new monthly report</li> <li>• Edit an existing monthly report not yet submitted to CEAH</li> <li>• View all monthly NAHRS reports</li> </ul>
State Designate	A state official who is designated by the Chief State Animal Health Official to enter and view NAHRS monthly data for their state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a new monthly report</li> <li>• Edit an existing monthly report that has not been submitted to CEAH</li> <li>• View all monthly NAHRS reports</li> </ul>
State Reader	An individual authorized by the Chief State Animal Health Official to view NAHRS monthly data for a state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• View all monthly NAHRS reports</li> </ul>
NAHRS Coordinator at CEAH	The federal veterinary epidemiologist from USDA – APHIS – VS - Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health (CEAH) who coordinates monthly NAHRS reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verify monthly reports that have been submitted by the State Chief Animal Health Officials</li> <li>• Extract state-level data to create national summary reports while maintaining state-level confidentiality of the information</li> </ul>
NAHRS Federal Reviewer	A USDA professional (e.g., a National Veterinary Services Laboratory scientist) responsible for reviewing monthly NAHRS information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• View current and past NAHRS information submitted by states</li> </ul>

## **Logging into the NAHRS Online Reporting System on the Web**

**Web Address.** The NAHRS Online Reporting System can be accessed from the NAHRS website: [www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ceah/ncahs/nahrs](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ceah/ncahs/nahrs) ; or directly at: [//nahrs.aphis.usda.gov/NAHRS/NahrsHome.jsp](http://nahrs.aphis.usda.gov/NAHRS/NahrsHome.jsp)

**Username and Passwords.** Only authorized individuals can access the NAHRS online reporting system by using approved login information; this information must be requested from the NAHRS coordinator at the Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health (CEAH, [nahrs@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:nahrs@aphis.usda.gov)).

**Database Roles.** Users are assigned to roles in the database that determine their ability to read, edit, delete, and approve monthly State reports. Roles of interest at the state level are:

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Chief State Animal Health Official (or designated representative)	This is the state animal health official who approves monthly NAHRS data for their state. This individual has the same privileges as the State Designate and can also approve monthly reports for their state and submit them to CEAH.
State Designate	This is a state veterinary official who is designated to create and review monthly NAHRS reports for their state but is not authorized to submit reports to CEAH. This individual can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Create new monthly reports for their state</li><li>• Update their state's monthly reports that are in 'draft' status</li><li>• Submit monthly reports for approval by the Chief State Animal Health Official role</li><li>• View current and past monthly reports for their state</li></ul>
State Reader	This individual has 'read access' only for NAHRS reports for their state.

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**Assigning Roles.** The Chief Animal Health Official determines who may be assigned to various NAHRS roles for their state. Multiple individuals can be assigned to the same role (e.g., there may be many readers), or roles may be changed for an individual to accommodate certain circumstances (e.g., if the Chief is not available to submit a monthly report during a particular month, a Designate may be temporarily assigned to the Chief role for the purpose of submitting that monthly NAHRS report). To add or modify roles, please contact [nahrs@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:nahrs@aphis.usda.gov).

## **User's Home Page**

After logging into the system, the User's Home Page opens and shows the available options (based on the user's role) and a list of Current Open Monthly Reports for their state.

**Options.** The options available on the User's Home Page are determined by the User's assigned role and may include

- Read Instructions
- Create a new NAHRS Monthly Report
- View Previous Monthly State Reports
- View NAHRS Annual Reports
- View National Cumulative Summary Reports
- Email the NAHRS Administrator at CEAH

**Current Open Reports.** This section shows the reports that are considered 'open', i.e., they are either in 'draft' status or they are in some stage of the review process. Reports may have these status labels:

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Draft	Indicates that the report has been initiated but is not complete. Users with State Designate or the Chief Animal Health Official roles may view, edit, or submit reports in Draft status for State-level approval.
Ready for State Approval	Indicates that the report is complete and is ready for review and approval by the Chief State Animal Health Official role. When a report is in this status, the Chief Animal Health Official role may view, edit, or submit the report for CEAH approval. Users with State Designate or State Reader roles may read (but not edit) reports in this status. The Chief State Animal Health Official role may revert a report to Draft status so that the State Designate can make additional changes to the report and re-submit.
Submitted to CEAH	Indicates that the report has been approved by the Chief State Animal Health Official, or designate, and is available for review and verification by the NAHRS coordinator at CEAH. When a report is in this status, the NAHRS coordinator at CEAH may read the report and change the status to 'final'. Users with Chief State Animal Health Official role, State Designate or State Reader roles may read (but not edit) reports in this status. If necessary, the NAHRS coordinator at CEAH may revert the report to Draft status so that state officials may make additional changes to the report.
Final	Indicates that the report has been verified by the NAHRS coordinator at CEAH. Reports in this status can only be modified by contacting the NAHRS coordinator at CEAH.

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When a report is moved to 'final' status, the report is no longer visible under 'Current Open Monthly Reports' but can be viewed by selecting 'View Previous Monthly Reports' .

### **Creating a New Monthly Report**

There are three basic steps to creating a new monthly report:

- Select the month and year for the report
- Fill out the monthly report form
- Preview the report

When a report is previewed, action buttons are available that allow the user to continue to edit the report, save the report as a draft, or submit the report for approval.

**Select the month and year for the report.** The first step in creating a monthly report is to select the month and year for the report. After selecting the appropriate month and year from the drop-down lists, choose 'Save and Continue'. If a report already exists for the month and year you selected, you will be asked to select another month and year.

### **Completing the report**

- For each disease, indicate the disease presence as 'Y' (yes), or 'N' (no).

- To assist efficiency of reporting, you may automatically fill in 'N' (no) values for all of the diseases within a commodity group by using the 'Select here to set all diseases for this species to No', and then change to 'Y' (yes) for any diseases present.
- Disease Reporting Criteria for each disease can be viewed by selecting the disease number located before the disease name.
- Selecting 'Save and Continue' as you proceed with filling out the form is not required, but it is good practice to periodically save a report as you work on it.
- Adding comments:
  - Comments may be added for any disease by selecting 'Add comment'. When the 'Add a Comment' window opens, type in the comment text, and select 'Enter'. You may add several comments for each disease. Select 'Close Window' when you are done adding comments.
  - After you enter a comment, it will not appear on the form until the form is refreshed; this will occur when you select 'Save and Continue' or 'Preview'.
  - You may delete a comment by opening the comment (clicking on it) and selecting 'Delete'.

**After you've filled out the entire report (choices at bottom of report)**

- Select 'Preview' to view all of the data entered for this report and select an action at the bottom of the 'preview' page – see below for more information about Previewing a Report.
- 'Delete Report' deletes the current report.
- Create PDF allows an electronic copy to be saved on users computer
- 'Close' saves the report in 'Draft' status and returns you to the User's Home Page

**Previewing a Report**

At any time, you may Preview the report to see all of the information that has been entered for a monthly report. When previewing a report, these action buttons may appear at the bottom of the screen. The action buttons that are available vary according to the User's role and the report status.

Option Button	What Happens:
Edit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The report returns to edit mode for continued editing</li> </ul>
Submit for State Approval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report status changes to 'Submitted for State Approval'-in this status, the report may not be edited by the State Designate</li> <li>• The Chief State Animal Health Official role is automatically notified via email that the report is ready for review and approval</li> <li>• The report is ready to be reviewed and approved by the Chief Animal Health Official role. The report is not submitted to CEAH until the Chief State Animal Health Official role previews the report and selects 'Submit to CEAH'.</li> </ul>
Return to Draft Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report status reverts to 'Draft' so that the State Designate may edit the report</li> </ul>
Submit to CEAH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report status changes to 'Submitted to CEAH' –in this status, the report can only be edited by State officials by contacting the NAHRS coordinator</li> </ul>



Submit to CEAH (cont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All roles and the NAHRS coordinator at CEAH are automatically notified via email that the monthly report for the state has been submitted to CEAH</li> </ul>
Close	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Closes the report and returns the user to the User's Home Page; does not change the report status.</li> </ul>
Delete Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deletes the current report</li> </ul>

### Submitting the Monthly Report for State Approval

After data entry for a monthly report has been completed, the report may be submitted for state-level approval by selecting the 'Submit for State Approval' action button when the report is in Preview mode. Selecting this action will notify the Chief State Animal Health Official role via email that the report is ready for state approval and ready to be submitted to CEAH. The report is not submitted to CEAH until the Chief role reviews the report and selects the 'Submit to CEAH' action button.

After the monthly report has been Submitted for State Approval, the report may no longer be edited by the State Designate unless the Chief State Animal Health Official opens the report and selects 'Return to Draft Status' at the bottom of the report.

### Submitting the Monthly Report to CEAH

After reviewing the report, the Chief State Animal Health Official role may officially submit the report to the NAHRS coordinator at CEAH by selecting 'Submit to CEAH' when the report is being previewed. Selecting this action will automatically notify all roles and the NAHRS coordinator at CEAH via email that the report has been submitted by the state.

The status of the report will change to 'Submitted to CEAH' and may be viewed from the User's Home Page under Current Open Monthly Reports. After the report has been finalized by the NAHRS coordinator at CEAH, the report may be viewed from the User's Home Page under 'View Past Monthly Reports'.

After the monthly report has been submitted to CEAH, the report may no longer be edited online at the state-level. If the monthly report needs to be edited after submitting it to CEAH, a request should be sent via email to [nahrs@aphis.usda.gov](mailto:nahrs@aphis.usda.gov) or contact the NAHRS Coordinator.

### Viewing past monthly reports

Recently submitted monthly reports that are being verified by CEAH (status = 'Submitted to CEAH') will appear on the User's Home Page under 'Current Open Reports'. After the report is verified and finalized by CEAH, the report will appear in 'View Past Monthly Reports'.

All past monthly reports submitted by a state can be viewed by selecting the 'View Previous Monthly Reports' option on the User's Home Page. Users at the state-level may only view past reports submitted by their state. These reports are in 'final status' in the database and thus can only be modified by contacting the NAHRS Coordinator.

## **Reports Available**

- All Past State Reports
- State Cumulative Report- state animal health officials can view a monthly summary of reporting for their state by year
- National Cumulative Summary Report- state animal health officials can view a summary of reporting by States participating in NAHRS indicating the number of participant States reporting presence by month for a year

## **Logging Out**

The 'Log Out' button appears at the bottom of every screen and closes the User's session; to restart, the User must login again.

# **National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS)**

Uniform Methods and Rules  
Effective January 1, 2001 (Updated March  
2006 –draft until approved by committee)



## Introduction

The National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS) is a cooperative project of the U.S. Animal Health Association (USAHA), the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD), and the USDA:Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). State and Federal animal health authorities, industries, and the academic, diagnostic, food safety, and practicing components of the veterinary profession contribute reports of confirmed disease to the system. The NAHRS is designed to gather monthly qualitative information from Chief State Animal Health Officials on the presence of confirmed disease in specific commercial livestock, poultry and food fish species in the United States. No identifying information accompanies these reports. In NAHRS reporting a “yes” response from a State indicates that at least one new positive case of disease was confirmed during that specific month. A “no” response indicates that no new positive confirmed cases of disease were noted in the State during that specific month. The NAHRS information is used as a source in preparing the USDA’s semi-annual/annual reports to the OIE on the occurrence of animal diseases in the United States. The NAHRS is intended to be only one part of a comprehensive and integrated animal health information system and to provide documentation for National and State animal health programs..

The Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health prepares an annual summary report of NAHRS data for distribution to the Chief Animal Health Official of each participating State and to APHIS personnel. The annual NAHRS animal health summary produced documents State participation and the presence of confirmed disease in the U.S., without reference to specific states, owner, or premises of origin.

This publication - National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS): Uniform Methods and Rules (UM&R) - contains minimum standards for the implementation and maintenance of a nationwide system for reporting the occurrence of certain animal diseases.

## Part I - Definitions

<b>Commercial Food Fish</b>	Commercial food fish are those finfish maintained in captivity for the production of food. This definition excludes those finfish maintained for ornamental or exhibition purposes.
<b>Commercial Livestock</b>	Commercial livestock are domestic species of cattle, sheep, swine, goats, llamas, alpacas, vicunas or equidae that are maintained in captivity for the production of meat and other animal products, for sport or for exhibition.
<b>Commercial Poultry</b>	Commercial poultry are domesticated fowl, including chickens, turkeys, waterfowl and gamebirds, except doves and pigeons, which are maintained for commercial production of eggs and meat.
<b>Confirmed Disease</b>	Disease confirmed by Chief, State animal health official utilizing NAHRS reporting criteria for the disease, which may include references to compatible clinical signs, the specified standard of laboratory testing, and any additional epidemiologic information.
<b>OIE Reportable Diseases</b>	Those diseases designated by the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) as being: transmissible diseases which have the potential for significant spread, irrespective of national borders, which are of serious socio-economic or public health consequence and which are of major importance in the international trade of animals and animal products.
<b>Reporting Criteria</b>	Reporting criteria are those criteria developed by a Commodity Working Group for the OIE Reportable Disease List that affect that commodity. They consist of defined standards for laboratory testing and any additional criteria (e.g. epidemiologic investigation) necessary for the determination that a confirmed case of a disease has occurred.
<b>Sources of Credible Information</b>	Sources of credible information on the occurrence of confirmed cases of disease in a state include State, Federal, University and Private/Commercial laboratories, State and Federal animal health officials and State/Federal accredited private veterinarians.

## Part II - Recommended Procedures

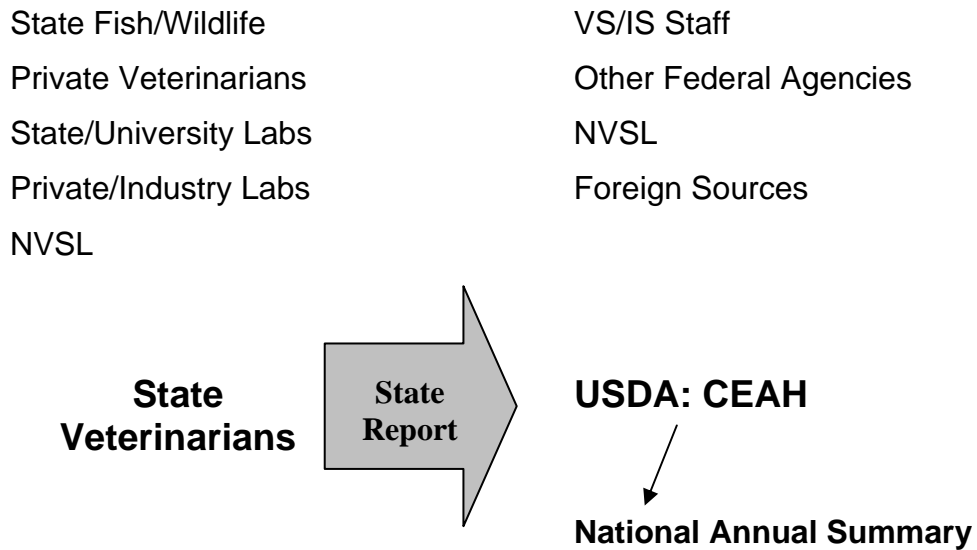
- A. Authority to Require Reporting** State laws and/or regulations shall provide authority to establish monitored or notifiable animal diseases. The list of diseases to be monitored should include the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) reportable diseases. The fact that a disease is monitored or notifiable should not be construed to mean that notification of the occurrence of the disease will result in regulatory action being taken.
- B. Personnel Authorized to Report Diseases** The occurrence of animal diseases in a state shall be reported only by the Chief Animal Health Official, or designate, from that state.
- C. Scope of Reporting** The NAHRS will only include those species for which reporting criteria have been developed by the Commodity Working Groups of the USAHA/AAVLD National Animal Health Reporting System Steering Committee. Reporting is limited to commercial livestock, poultry, and food fish.
- D. Reporting Process** The Chief Animal Health Official, or designate, in each state will utilize sources of credible information to compile a monthly report on the occurrence of confirmed cases of all OIE Reportable diseases for which reporting criteria have been defined. They will determine if the reporting criteria defined for each disease have been met and, if so, will include the occurrence of that disease in their report. If the information available does not satisfy the definitive reporting criteria, reporting the occurrence of that disease will be at the discretion of the State Chief Animal Health Official, or designate. Since it is recognized that testing technology and other considerations may change rapidly, a State Chief Animal Health Official, or designate, may choose to report the presence of a disease in their state based on presumptive criteria which are different from the definitive criteria but they must report the presence of a disease when the information available meets the definitive criteria for reporting that disease. This report will be submitted to the USDA:APHIS:VS:Center for Epidemiology and Animal Health (CEAH) by the 20<sup>th</sup> day of each month in the format designated by CEAH.

The CEAH will compile the monthly reports from all participating states and distribute that information to appropriate USDA:APHIS:VS program staff for review. Any discrepancy will be resolved by consultation with the Chief Animal Health Official, or designate, of the submitting state. Final determination of the occurrence of a confirmed case will be the responsibility of the Chief Animal Health Official of the submitting state.

The CEAH will prepare a consolidated annual report for distribution without reference to individual State or location. The contents of the report will be distributed to the Chief Animal Health Official of each participating state and select APHIS personnel. This information will be used as only one source in preparing the USDA's annual report to the OIE on the occurrence of animal diseases in the United States.

- E. **Mechanisms for Changing this Document** Changes to the Reporting Criteria will be made by the Commodity Working Groups of the USAHA/AAVLD NAHRS Steering Committee. Suggested changes to this document, other than to the Reporting Criteria, may be submitted to the USDA:APHIS:VS:CEAH for review by the USAHA/AAVLD NAHRS Steering Committee before being considered for approval by the USAHA Animal Health Information Systems Committee.
  
- F. **Appropriate Use of NAHRS Data** The data collected in the NAHRS are largely qualitative in nature since they are based solely on reporting the presence of a disease in a state or states for any one month. This information does not reflect the number of cases of the disease or the geographic distribution of the disease in the State or States reporting its occurrence. Any questions concerning the appropriate use or interpretation of this data should be directed to the USDA's Center for Epidemiology and Animal Health.

### National Animal Health Reporting System





### Part III - Reporting Criteria

The following disease reporting criteria are specified for each disease by species. Reporting criteria for each disease include both the specified standard of laboratory testing and any additional epidemiologic investigation specified. Reporting of all OIE Reportable diseases designated as foreign to the United States requires the concurrence of both the Chief State Animal Health Official and the USDA. Reporting of all non-foreign OIE Reportable diseases requires concurrence of the Chief State Animal Health Official. The primary standard for laboratory testing is the *Office International des Epizooties Manual of Standards for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines*, referred to as the OIE Manual. For Avian diseases, the *American Association of Avian Pathologists' Laboratory Manual for the Isolation and Identification of Avian Pathogens*, referred to as the AAAP Manual, is also acceptable. For Aquaculture diseases, the *OIE Diagnostic Manual for Aquatic Animal Diseases*, is the standard for laboratory testing. Compatible clinical signs for each disease are also specified in these reference manuals and are included in the following reporting criteria.

#### Abbreviations used in the following criteria include:

CF - complement fixation test  
ELISA - enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay  
cELISA - competitive inhibition ELISA  
SA-ELISA - synthetic antigen ELISA  
FA - fluorescent antibody test  
HI - hemagglutination inhibition test  
IFA - indirect fluorescent antibody test  
IHC - immunohistochemistry  
PCR - polymerase chain reaction method  
SN - serum neutralization or virus neutralization test

#### MULTIPLE SPECIES DISEASES

##### **B051 Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.2.1.  
Presumptive diagnosis is based on compatible clinical signs and demonstration of typical *Bacillus anthracis* organisms on direct microscopic examination of blood smears. Definitive diagnosis requires isolation and identification of the organism by USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory and concurrence of the State Chief Animal Health Official and the Federal Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

##### **B052 Aujeszky's Disease (*Pseudorabies*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.2.2, or Code of Federal Regulations, Section 9, Part 85.1.  
Definitive diagnosis is based on the results of USDA-approved serologic tests or virus isolation and identification and concurrence of the State Chief Animal Health Official and Federal Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

##### **A090 Bluetongue**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.9.  
Presumptive diagnosis is based on compatible clinical signs plus positive serology (cELISA or SN). Definitive diagnosis requires virus isolation and characterization.

**B103 Bovine Brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.3.1.  
Reporting Criteria: Presumptive diagnosis is based on serology. Definitive diagnosis requires isolation and identification of *Brucella abortus*. Determination of a case is made following consultation among the USDA Brucellosis Staff, the State Chief Animal Health Official and the USDA: APHIS: VS Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

**B152 Caprine and Ovine Brucellosis (*B. melitensis*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.4.2.  
Reporting Criteria: Presumptive diagnosis may be based on serology. Definitive diagnosis requires isolation and identification of the *Brucella* organism. Determination of a case is made following consultation among the USDA Brucellosis Staff, the State Chief Animal Health Official and the USDA: APHIS: VS Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

**B253 Porcine Brucellosis (*Brucella suis*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.6.2.  
Reporting Criteria: Presumptive diagnosis is based on serological testing. Definitive diagnosis requires the isolation and identification of *Brucella suis*. Determination of a case is made following consultation among the USDA Brucellosis Staff, the State Animal Health Official and the USDA: APHIS: VS Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

**1001 Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual  
Reporting Criteria: This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B053 Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.2.3.  
Reporting Criteria: Definitive diagnosis is based on observation and identification of the *Echinococcus granulosus*, *E. multilocularis*, *E. oligarthrus*, or *E. vogeli* organism in organs or feces.

**A010 Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.1.

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B055 Heartwater (*Cowdria ruminantium*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.2.7.

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B212 Japanese Encephalitis**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.5.14.

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B056 Leptospirosis**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.2.4.

Presumptive diagnosis may be based on a fourfold or greater increase of titer in paired serum samples using the Microscopic Agglutination Test in non-vaccinated animals. Definitive diagnosis requires demonstration and identification of the organism (culture, PCR, IHC, FA, silver stain).

**B060-B061 New and Old World Screwworm (*Cochliomya (Callitroga) hominivorax Chrysomya bezziana*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.2.8.

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B059 Paratuberculosis (Johne's Disease, *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.2.6.

Presumptive diagnosis is based on compatible clinical signs plus compatible histopathology and/or serology (AGID) or demonstration of acid-fast organisms in lesions. Definitive diagnosis requires demonstration of *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis* by culture or PCR/DNA probe.

**B057 Q-Fever (*Coxiella burnetii*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. X.3.

Presumptive diagnosis is based on compatible clinical signs plus histopathology and/or positive serology (CF, IFA or ELISA). Definitive diagnosis requires isolation and identification of *Coxiella burnetii* (culture, PCR, IHC).

**B058 Rabies**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.2.5.

Diagnosis may be based on either a specific FA test (with or without mouse inoculation) or typical histopathologic lesions (Negri bodies).

**A080 Rift Valley Fever**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.8.

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**A040 Rinderpest**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.4.

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B062 Trichinellosis (*Trichinella spiralis*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.2.9.

Presumptive diagnosis may be based on serologic testing (ELISA). Definitive diagnosis requires direct visualization of *Trichinella spiralis* using either the trichinoscope method or the digestion method.

**1005 Tularemia**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.8.2

Presumptive diagnosis is based on serological testing. Definitive diagnosis requires the isolation and identification of *Francisella tularensis*. Determination of a case is made following consultation among the State Animal Health Official and the USDA: APHIS: VS Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

**A020 Vesicular Stomatitis (VS)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.2.

This disease is treated as a foreign animal disease for the U.S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**1006 West Nile fever/encephalitis**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.10.7

Presumptive diagnosis may be made based on compatible clinical signs and serology ( $\geq 4$ -fold change PRNT in paired sera or IgM and PRNT titers in single serum. Definitive diagnosis requires virus isolation and identification from tissues, blood, CSF.

## BOVINE

### **B101 Bovine Anaplasmosis (*Anaplasma marginale*, *A. centrale*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.3.7.  
Reporting Criteria: Diagnosis can be based on either serology (card agglutination, IFA, ELISA or rMSP5-cELISA) or identification of the causative organism on Giemsa or Wright's-Giemsa stained blood smear or PCR or nested PCR.

### **B102 Bovine Babesiosis (*Babesia bovis*, *B. bigemina*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.3.8.  
Reporting Criteria: This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

### **B104 Bovine Genital Campylobacteriosis (*Campylobacter fetus venerealis*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.3.2.  
Reporting Criteria: Definitive diagnosis requires isolation and identification of *Campylobacter fetus* ssp *venerealis*.

### **B115 Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.3.13 or *J. Vet. Diagn. Invest.* 5:309-316, 1993, or *J. Vet. Diagn. Invest.* 4: 447-449, 1992.  
Reporting Criteria: This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

### **B105 Bovine Tuberculosis (*Mycobacterium bovis*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.3.3.  
Reporting Criteria: Isolation and identification of *Mycobacterium bovis* is required for a definitive diagnosis. Determination of a case is made following consultation among the USDA Tuberculosis Staff, the State Chief Animal Health Official and the USDA: APHIS: VS Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

### **1004 Bovine Viral Diarrhea**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch 2.10.6  
Reporting Criteria: Presumptive diagnosis can be based on compatible macroscopic and microscopic lesions. Definitive diagnosis requires demonstration of the virus by PCR, IHC, VI or antigen capture ELISA.

**A060 Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (*Mycoplasma mycoides mycoides*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.6.

Reporting Criteria:

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B108 Enzootic Bovine Leukosis (BLV)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.3.4.

Reporting Criteria:

Presumptive diagnosis can be based on compatible macroscopic and microscopic lesions in adult cattle. Definitive diagnosis requires positive serology or demonstration of the virus by PCR, IHC, or VI.

**B109 Hemorrhagic Septicemia (*Pasteurella multocida*, serotypes B/Asian or E/African)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.3.12.

Reporting Criteria:

Definitive diagnosis requires isolation and identification of *Pasteurella multocida* and serotyping as either B/Asian or E/African serotypes.

**B110 Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis/Infectious Pustular Vulvovaginitis (IBR/IPV)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.3.5.

Reporting Criteria:

Presumptive diagnosis can be based on serology (ELISA or virus neutralization) in unvaccinated animals or compatible macroscopic and microscopic lesions. Definitive diagnosis requires detection of the virus (BHV-1) by virus isolation, IFA, immunohistochemistry, *in situ* hybridization or PCR.

**A070 Lumpy Skin Disease**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.7.

Reporting Criteria:

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B114 Malignant Catarrhal Fever (Bovine Malignant Catarrh, Wildebeest associated)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. X.2, or *J. Clin. Microbiol.*, 32:1674-1679, 1994, or *J. Clin. Microbiol.*, 33:2048-2053, 1995.

Reporting Criteria:

Presumptive diagnosis can be made based on serology (c-ELISA, SN or IFA) compatible clinical signs and/or characteristic histological lesions. Definitive diagnosis requires demonstration of the agent (virus isolation or PCR testing).

**B111 Theileriosis (*Theileria annulata*, *T. parva*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.3.11.

Reporting Criteria:

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B112 Trichomonosis (*Tritrichomonas (Trichomonas) foetus*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.3.6.

Reporting Criteria:

Definitive diagnosis made by identification of *Tritrichomonas (Trichomonas) foetus* by either direct microscopic exam, *in vitro* cultivation or PCR testing.

**B113 Trypanosomosis (Tse-tse bone, *Trypanosoma congolense*, *T. vivax*, *T. brucei brucei*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. X.6.

Reporting Criteria:

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**CAPRINE/OVINE**

**B153 Caprine Arthritis/Encephalitis**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.4.4/5.

Reporting Criteria:

Compatible clinical signs plus positive serology (AGID or ELISA) or compatible clinical signs and histopathology at necropsy.

**B154 Contagious Agalactia (*Mycoplasma agalactiae*, *M. capricolum*, *M. putrefaciens*, *M. mycoides mycoides*, *M. mycoides mycoides* LC)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.4.3.

Reporting Criteria:

Diagnosis is based on isolation and identification of any one of the causative organisms: *Mycoplasma agalactiae*, *M. capricolum*, *M. putrefaciens*, *M. mycoides* ssp. *mycoides* and *M. mycoides* ssp. *mycoides* LC. Any outbreak resembling the classical Mediterranean condition should be treated as a foreign animal disease. In such a case a USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician should be assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and should submit diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory.



**B155 Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (*Mycoplasma capricolum capripneumoniae*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.4.6.

Reporting Criteria:

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B156 Enzootic Abortion of Ewes (Ovine psittacosis, *Chlamydia psittaci*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.4.7.

Reporting Criteria:

Compatible clinical history plus compatible histopathology or positive FA test or positive ELISA or isolation and identification of *Chlamydia psittaci*.

**B161 Maedi-Visna/Ovine Progressive Pneumonia**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.4.4/5.

Reporting Criteria:

Diagnosis is based on compatible clinical signs plus positive AGID serology or compatible clinical signs and histopathology at necropsy.

**B158 Nairobi Sheep Disease**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. X.8.

Reporting Criteria:

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B151 Ovine Epididymitis (*Brucella ovis* infection)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.4.1.

Reporting Criteria:

Isolation and identification of *Brucella ovis*. Determination of a case is made following consultation among the USDA Brucellosis Staff, the State Chief Animal Health Official and the USDA:APHIS:VS Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

**A050 Peste des Petits Ruminants**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.5.

Reporting Criteria:

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B159 Salmonellosis (*Salmonella abortusovis*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch.X.4.  
Reporting Criteria: Diagnosis requires isolation and identification of the causative agent, *Salmonella abortus ovis*.

**B160 Scrapie**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. X.9.  
Reporting Criteria: Diagnosis is based on clinical signs plus compatible histopathology or immunohistochemistry and concurrence of the State Chief Animal Health Official and the USDA's Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

**A100 Sheep Pox and Goat Pox**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.10.  
Reporting Criteria: This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**EQUINE**

**A110 African Horse Sickness**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.11.  
Reporting Criteria: This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B201 Contagious Equine Metritis (*Taylorella equigenitalis*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Manual, Ch. 2.5.1.  
Reporting Criteria: This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U.S.A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Service Laboratory. Definitive diagnosis requires isolation and identification of *Taylorella equigenitalis* and the concurrence of the State Chief Animal Health Official and the Federal Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

**B202 Dourine (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.5.2.

Reporting Criteria:

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B204 Equine Encephalomyelitis (Eastern {EEE} or Western {WEE})**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.5.3.

Reporting Criteria:

Presumptive diagnosis may be made based on compatible clinical signs and serology (HI titre of 1:40 or greater, SN titre of 1:10 or greater). Definitive diagnosis requires virus isolation and identification.

**B205 Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.5.4.

Reporting Criteria:

Presumptive diagnosis may be based on serology using a USDA-approved test (SA-ELISA II, c-ELISA, Vira-CHEK™ ELISA, or AGID) as outlined in the EIA Uniform Methods and Rules. Definitive diagnosis requires confirmation testing with a USDA-approved AGID test, an epidemiologic investigation by a State or Federal Veterinarian and the concurrence of the State Chief Animal Health Official and the Federal Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

**B206 Equine Influenza (Virus Type A)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.5.5.

Reporting Criteria:

Presumptive diagnosis may be based on compatible clinical signs plus serology (HI). Definitive diagnosis is based on demonstration of the agent (virus isolation).

**B207 Equine Piroplasmiasis (Babesiosis, *Babesia (Piroplasma) equi*, *B. caballi*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.5.6.

Reporting Criteria:

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official. Diagnosis requires serologic confirmation (CF) at the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory, an epidemiologic investigation and concurrence of the State Chief Animal Health Official and the Federal Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

**B208 Equine Rhinopneumonitis (EHV-1 and EHV-4)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.5.7.

Presumptive diagnosis based on compatible clinical signs, histologic lesions (inclusion bodies) and/or a positive FA.

Definitive diagnosis requires either virus isolation and identification or a 4X rise in titre in paired serum samples on the SN test.

**B211 Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.5.10.

Presumptive diagnosis may be based on compatible clinical signs plus serology (SN titer of 1:4 or greater) as outlined in the EVA Uniform Methods and Rules. Definitive diagnosis requires demonstration of the agent (virus isolation), an epidemiologic investigation by a State or Federal Veterinarian and the concurrence of the State Chief Animal Health Official and the Federal Area-Veterinarian-in-Charge.

**B209 Glanders (*Pseudomonas mallei*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.5.8.

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B215 Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. X.11.

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B216 Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis (VEE)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.5.12.

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

## **PORCINE**

### **A120 African Swine Fever**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.12.

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

### **A130 Classical Swine Fever (Hog Cholera)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.13.

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

### **Nipah virus encephalitis**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.10.10.

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

### **B252 Porcine Cysticercosis (*Cysticercus cellulosae*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.3.9.

Demonstration of the *Taenia solium* metacestodes (*Cysticercus cellulosae*) in striated muscle.

### **B257 Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. X.12.

Presumptive diagnosis is based on seroconversion (USDA-approved ELISA, IFA or SN tests) in non-vaccinated animals. Definitive diagnosis requires typical histological lesions and virus isolation characterization in herds using modified-live vaccines.

**A030 Swine Vesicular Disease**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.3.

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B254 Transmissible Gastroenteritis (TGE)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.6.4.

Diagnosis is based on clinical signs and typical histopathological lesions and/or antigen detection using either FA testing or IHC.

**AVIAN (COMMERCIAL POULTRY)****B312 Avian Chlamydiosis (Ornithosis and Psittacosis, *Chlamydia psittaci*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.7.4. or AAAP Manual, Ch. 15.

Presumptive diagnosis may be made based on compatible clinical signs plus serology (CF, ELISA), immunofluorescence, or immunohistochemical examination of swabs or tissues. Isolation and identification of *Chlamydia psittaci* is required for definitive diagnosis.

**B301 Avian Infectious Bronchitis**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.7.6. or AAAP Manual, Ch. 29.

Presumptive diagnosis of clinical disease caused by wild-type viruses can be made on the basis of compatible clinical signs or lesions plus serology but a definitive diagnosis requires isolation of a non-vaccine strain of the virus by molecular methods.

**B302 Avian Infectious Laryngotracheitis (ILT)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.7.7. or AAAP Manual, Ch. 19.

Clinical disease or lesions compatible with wild-type ILT virus confirmed by either histologic demonstration of intranuclear inclusion bodies or electron microscopic demonstration of typical viral particles and isolation of non-vaccine related virus.

**B311 Avian Mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma gallisepticum*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.7.3. or AAAP Manual, Ch. 14.

Flocks are monitored using serology (plate agglutination or ELISA confirmed by HI). Isolation and identification of *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* is definitive.

**1009 Avian Mycoplasmosis (*Mycoplasma synoviae*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

AAAP Manual, Ch. 15.

Flocks are monitored using serology (plate agglutination or ELISA confirmed by HI). Isolation and identification of *Mycoplasma synoviae* is definitive.

**B304 Duck Virus Hepatitis (DVH)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.7.9. or AAAP Manual, Ch. 34.

Diagnosis can be made on the basis of characteristic gross and microscopic lesion and demonstration of the agent.

**B306 Fowl Cholera (Avian Pasteurellosis, *Pasteurella multocida*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.7.11. or AAAP Manual, Ch. 3.

Presumptive diagnosis can be made on the basis of compatible clinical signs, gross lesions and the microscopic demonstration of bipolar staining bacteria in smears from affected tissues. Definitive diagnosis is made on the basis of compatible clinical signs or lesions and the isolation and identification of wild *Pasteurella multocida*.

**B308 Fowl Typhoid (*Salmonella gallinarum*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.7.5. or AAAP Manual, Ch. 1, or National Poultry Improvement Plan, USDA:APHIS 91-55-031, April, 1996.

Flocks are monitored by serology (agglutination test). Definitive diagnosis requires compatible clinical signs, isolation, and identification of *Salmonella gallinarum*.

**A150 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (Fowl Plague)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.14.

This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B309 Infectious Bursal Disease (Gumboro Disease)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.7.1. or AAAP Manual, Ch. 39.

Diagnosis of clinical disease is based on characteristic clinical signs and lesions. Definitive diagnosis requires non-vaccine related virus isolation and serotyping using virus neutralization along with cross protection tests.

**B310 Marek's Disease**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.7.2. or AAAP Manual, Ch. 20.

Diagnosis of clinical disease can be based on characteristic clinical history, signs and gross pathology and histopathology.

**A160 (Exotic) Newcastle Disease**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.1.15.  
This disease is a foreign animal disease for the U. S. A. The State/Federal Accredited Veterinarian is required to report all animal disease conditions whose differential diagnosis could include a foreign animal disease. A USDA-certified Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician is assigned to investigate according to the standardized protocol and submits diagnostic materials to the USDA's National Veterinary Services Laboratory. Reporting requires the concurrence of the USDA and the State Chief Animal Health Official.

**B313 Pullorum Disease (*Salmonella pullorum*)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:

OIE Manual, Ch. 2.7.5. or AAAP Manual, Ch. 1, or National Poultry Improvement Plan, USDA:APHIS 91-55-031, April, 1996.

Reporting Criteria:

Flocks are monitored by serology (agglutination test). Definitive diagnosis requires compatible clinical signs, isolation, and identification of *Salmonella pullorum*.

**1008 Turkey Rhinotracheitis (Avian Pneumovirus infection)**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

AAAP Manual, Ch. 31.  
Commercial flocks are monitored using serology (ELISA, confirmed by IFA or virus neutralization). Definitive diagnosis requires detection of specific RNA in clinical specimens by RT-PCR or virus isolation of **wild-type virus**, usually in tracheal explants, embryonating eggs, or chick embryo fibroblasts, and identification by virus neutralization and/or electron microscopy or RT-PCR.

**AQUACULTURE (COMMERCIAL FOOD FISH)**

**B401 Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Diagnostic Manual for Aquatic Animal Diseases, Ch. 2.1.5.  
Definitive diagnosis is based on virus isolation with confirmation by SN or immunological methods and the concurrence of State Chief Animal Health Official and the Federal Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

**B404 Spring Viremia of Carp**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Diagnostic Manual for Aquatic Animal Diseases, Ch. 2.1.4.  
Definitive diagnosis is based on virus isolation with confirmation by SN or immunological methods and the concurrence of State Chief Animal Health Official and the Federal Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

**B405 Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis**

Standard for Laboratory Testing:  
Reporting Criteria:

OIE Diagnostic Manual for Aquatic Animal Diseases, Ch. 2.1.2.  
Definitive diagnosis is based on virus isolation with confirmation by SN or immunological methods and the concurrence of State Chief Animal Health Official and the Federal Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.



**B413 Epizootic Hematopoietic Necrosis**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Diagnostic Manual for Aquatic Animal Diseases, Ch. 2.1.1.  
Reporting Criteria: Definitive diagnosis is based on virus isolation with confirmation by SN or immunological methods and the concurrence of State Chief Animal Health Official and the Federal Area Veterinarian-in-Charge.

**B415 *Oncorhynchus masou* Virus Disease**

Standard for Laboratory Testing: OIE Diagnostic Manual for Aquatic Animal Diseases, Ch. 2.1.3.  
Reporting Criteria: SN or immunological methods and the concurrence of State Chief Animal Health Official and the Federal Area Veterinarian-in-Charge base definitive diagnosis on virus isolation with confirmation.

## **NAHRS Monthly State Report Form**

The monthly State report form is a generic form, which requires the participant to indicate the State and month on the top of each page of the disease table. There are three columns in the disease table section of the form. The first provides the disease name and OIE number, the second allows the participant to indicate presence of confirmed clinical cases of the disease, and the third is for comments. The diseases are divided by commodity species and multiple species diseases are listed under each applicable species. The form is available in hard copy and electronic format.

Reporting to CEAH is best accomplished through the NAHRS Online Reporting System but completed forms can also be mailed, faxed, or e-mailed to CEAH. Reporting/reporting forms for a month are generally due the middle of the following month to allow for collection, review, and compilation of data by states.

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# National Animal Health (NAHRS) Monthly Report



# Reporting System Form

USDA:APHIS:VS:CEAH

2150 Centre Ave, Bldg B  
Fort Collins, CO 80526-8117

Person completing the report:

Name:  
Address:  
Telephone:  
FAX:  
E-mail address

These instructions refer to completion of this form by the State Veterinarian's office or representative. The level of disease (presumptive versus definitive) reported to your office by laboratories should be taken into account and combined with other available information to determine whether the data fit the National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS) reporting criteria.

For each month, please report for the entire month. The report for each month is generally due by the 20th of the following month. If you receive reports on out-of-state submissions, **REPORT ONLY FOR YOUR OWN STATE**. Be sure to indicate the State and month for which you are reporting in the spaces provided on the top of each page of the form.

Complete the following confirmed disease report after consulting the NAHRS disease reporting criteria for each disease. If a case meets the NAHRS criteria for presence of disease, record it as present. If a case does not strictly meet the NAHRS criteria, you may use additional information to decide if you want to report the presence of confirmed disease for the given month. **REMEMBER**, we are looking for presence data only at this time and the disease reporting criteria are minimum standards. **NOTE**: For those diseases considered to be foreign to the United States (FAD), the default response is '**NO**'. To report the presence of an FAD, change the '**NO**' to '**YES**'.

If you received a report of a case which fits the NAHRS criteria, check '**YES**' under **PRESENT**. If you received a report of a case which does not fit the NAHRS criteria, but you have additional evidence to support the presence of confirmed disease, check '**YES**' under **PRESENT**. In the **COMMENTS** column, please indicate the highest level of diagnostic criteria used in confirming a clinical case. If a report of a case is received after the report has been sent, notify the NAHRS administrator to update the information.

If you received no reports in the investigation of a suspected confirmed disease which fit the NAHRS criteria and you have no further supporting evidence of the presence of confirmed disease, check '**NO**' under **PRESENT** (e.g., all investigations for a given disease were negative. If the disease is considered reportable in your State (you would expect to receive a report if found), but you received no report which fits the NAHRS criteria, check '**NO**' under **PRESENT**).

Add any additional information which you feel may be of value in the **COMMENTS** column e.g. level of lab diagnosis, presumptive vs definitive, clarification if needed.

Aquaculture diseases apply to **COMMERCIAL FOOD FISH** only. Please do not report any results for **ORNAMENTAL OR WILD FISH**.

Similarly, avian diseases apply to **COMMERCIAL POULTRY** only. At this time, **COMMERCIAL POULTRY** is not divided into **CHICKEN**, **TURKEY**, or **DUCK** flocks. If a **BACKYARD** flock is involved, please indicate in the comments. Do not report results for **WILD OR PET** birds.

STATE:	MONTH:		YEAR:
OIE NUMBER - DISEASE NAME	PRESENT		COMMENTS
BOVINE	YES	NO	
<b>A010-A018</b> Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD, Viruses O, A, C, SAT 1, SAT 2, SAT 3, Asia 1, or not typed)		X	
<b>A020-A023</b> Vesicular Stomatitis (VS, Viruses Indiana, New Jersey, or not typed)		X	
<b>A040</b> Rinderpest		X	
<b>A060</b> Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia ( <i>Mycoplasma mycoides mycoides</i> )		X	
<b>A070</b> Lumpy Skin Disease		X	
<b>A080</b> Rift Valley Fever		X	
<b>1001</b> Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever		X	
<b>A090</b> Bluetongue			
<b>B051</b> Anthrax ( <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> )			
<b>B052</b> Aujeszky's Disease (Pseudorabies)			
<b>B053</b> Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis			
<b>B055</b> Heartwater ( <i>Cowdria ruminantium</i> )		X	
<b>B056</b> Leptospirosis			
<b>B057</b> Q Fever ( <i>Coxiella burnetti</i> )			
<b>B058</b> Rabies			
<b>B059</b> Paratuberculosis (Johne's Disease, <i>Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis</i> )			
<b>B060-B061</b> New and Old World Screwworm ( <i>Cochliomyia (Callitroga) hominivorax</i> , <i>Chrysomya bezziana</i> )		X	
<b>B101</b> Anaplasmosis ( <i>Anaplasma marginale</i> , <i>A. centrale</i> )			
<b>B102</b> Babesiosis ( <i>Babesia bovis</i> , <i>B. bigemina</i> )		X	
<b>B103</b> Bovine Brucellosis ( <i>Brucella abortus</i> )			
<b>1002</b> Brucellosis ( <i>Brucella melitensis</i> )			
<b>1003</b> Brucellosis ( <i>Brucella suis</i> )			
<b>B104</b> Bovine Genital Campylobacteriosis ( <i>Campylobacter fetus venerealis</i> )			
<b>B105</b> Bovine Tuberculosis ( <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i> )			
<b>1004</b> Bovine viral diarrhea (BVD)			
<b>B108</b> Enzootic Bovine Leukosis (BLV)			
<b>B109</b> Hemorrhagic Septicemia ( <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> , B/Asian or E/African serotypes)			
<b>B110</b> Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis/ Infectious Pustular Vulvovaginitis (IBR/IPV)			
<b>B111</b> Theileriasis ( <i>Theileria annulata</i> , <i>T. parva</i> )		X	
<b>B112</b> Trichomoniasis ( <i>Trichomonas (Trichomonas) foetus</i> )			

<b>B113</b> Trypanosomiasis ( <i>Trypanosoma congolense</i> , <i>T. vivax</i> , <i>T. brucei brucei</i> )		<b>X</b>	
<b>B114</b> Malignant Catarrhal Fever (Bovine Malignant Catarrh, Wildebeest associated)			Indicate if Sheep or Wildebeest related form/ or other
<b>B115</b> Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy		<b>X</b>	

<b>CAPRINE AND OVINE</b>	YES	NO	
<b>A010-A018</b> Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD, Viruses O, A, C, SAT 1, SAT 2, SAT 3, Asia 1, or not typed)		<b>X</b>	
<b>A020-A023</b> Vesicular Stomatitis (VS, Viruses Indiana, New Jersey, or not typed)		<b>X</b>	
<b>A040</b> Rinderpest		<b>X</b>	
<b>A050</b> Peste des Petits Ruminants		<b>X</b>	
<b>A080</b> Rift Valley Fever		<b>X</b>	
<b>A090</b> Bluetongue			
<b>1001</b> Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever		<b>X</b>	
<b>A100</b> Sheep Pox and Goat Pox		<b>X</b>	
<b>B051</b> Anthrax ( <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> )			
<b>B052</b> Aujesky's Disease (Pseudorabies)			
<b>B053</b> Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis			
<b>B055</b> Heartwater ( <i>Cowdria ruminantium</i> )		<b>X</b>	
<b>B056</b> Leptospirosis			
<b>B057</b> Q Fever ( <i>Coxiella burnetti</i> )			
<b>B058</b> Rabies			
<b>B059</b> Paratuberculosis (Johne's Disease, <i>Mycobacterium paratuberculosis</i> )			
<b>B060-B061</b> New and Old World Screwworm ( <i>Cochliomyia (Callitroga) hominivorax</i> , <i>Chrysomya bezziana</i> )		<b>X</b>	
<b>B151</b> Ovine Epididymitis ( <i>Brucella ovis</i> infection)			
<b>B152</b> Caprine and Ovine Brucellosis- ( <i>B. melitensis</i> ) (all others except <i>B. ovis</i> )			
<b>B153</b> Caprine Arthritis/Encephalitis (CAE)			
<b>B154</b> Contagious Agalactia ( <i>Mycoplasma agalactiae</i> , <i>M. capricolum capricolum</i> , <i>M. putrefaciens</i> , <i>M. mycoides mycoides</i> , <i>M. mycoides mycoides</i> LC)			
<b>B155</b> Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia ( <i>Mycoplasma capricolum capripneumoniae</i> )		<b>X</b>	
<b>REB156</b> Enzootic Abortion of Ewes (Ovine Psittacosis, <i>Chlamydia psittaci</i> )			
<b>B158</b> Nairobi Sheep Disease		<b>X</b>	
<b>B159</b> Salmonellosis ( <i>Salmonella abortus ovis</i> )			
<b>B160</b> Scrapie			
<b>B161</b> Maedi-Visna/Ovine Progressive Pneumonia			
<b>1005</b> Tularemia ( <i>Francisella tularensis</i> )			
<b>1006</b> West Nile fever/encephalitis			

<b>EQUINE</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	
<b>A020-A023</b> Vesicular Stomatitis (VS, Viruses Indiana, New Jersey, or not typed)			
<b>A110</b> African Horse Sickness		<b>X</b>	
<b>B051</b> Anthrax ( <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> )			
<b>B056</b> Leptospirosis			
<b>B058</b> Rabies			
<b>B060-B061</b> New and Old World Screwworm ( <i>Cochliomyia (Callitroga) hominivorax</i> , <i>Chrysomya bezziana</i> )		<b>X</b>	
<b>B062</b> Trichinellosis ( <i>Trichinella spiralis</i> )			
<b>B201</b> Contagious Equine Metritis ( <i>Taylorella equigenitalis</i> )			
<b>B202</b> Dourine ( <i>Trypanosoma equiperadum</i> )		<b>X</b>	
<b>B204a</b> Eastern Equine Encephalomyelitis (EEE)			
<b>B204b</b> Western Equine Encephalomyelitis (WEE)			
<b>B205</b> Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA)			
<b>B206</b> Equine Influenza (Virus Type A)			
<b>B207</b> Equine Piroplasmiasis (Babesiosis, <i>Babesia (Piroplasma) equi</i> , <i>B. caballi</i> )		<b>X</b>	
<b>B208</b> Equine Rhinopneumonitis (1 and 4)			
<b>B209</b> Glanders ( <i>Pseudomonas mallei</i> )		<b>X</b>	
<b>B211</b> Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA)			
<b>B212</b> Japanese Encephalitis		<b>X</b>	
<b>B215</b> Surra ( <i>Trypanosoma evansi</i> )		<b>X</b>	
<b>B216</b> Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis		<b>X</b>	
<b>B103</b> Brucellosis ( <i>Brucella abortus</i> )			
<b>1003</b> Brucellosis ( <i>Brucella suis</i> )			
<b>1005</b> Tularemia ( <i>Francisella tularensis</i> )			
<b>1006</b> West Nile Fever/encephalitis			

<b>PORCINE</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	
<b>A010-A018</b> Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD, Viruses O, A, C, SAT 1, SAT 2, SAT 3, Asia 1, or not typed)		<b>X</b>	
<b>A020-A023</b> Vesicular Stomatitis (VS, Viruses Indiana, New Jersey, or not typed)			
<b>A030</b> Swine Vesicular Disease		<b>X</b>	
<b>A040</b> Rinderpest		<b>X</b>	
<b>A120</b> African Swine Fever		<b>X</b>	
<b>A130</b> Classical Swine Fever (Hog Cholera)		<b>X</b>	
<b>1007</b> Nipah Virus Encephalitis		<b>X</b>	
<b>B051</b> Anthrax ( <i>Bacillus anthracis</i> )			
<b>B052</b> Aujeszky's Disease (Pseudorabies)			

<b>B053</b> Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis			
<b>B056</b> Leptospirosis			
<b>B058</b> Rabies			
<b>B060-B061</b> New and Old World Screwworm ( <i>Cochliomyia (Callitroga) hominivorax</i> , <i>Chrysomya bezziana</i> )		<b>X</b>	
<b>B062</b> Trichinellosis ( <i>Trichinella spiralis</i> )			
<b>B252</b> Cysticercosis ( <i>Cysticercus cellulosae</i> metacestode stage of <i>Taenia solium</i> )			
<b>B253</b> Porcine Brucellosis ( <i>Brucella suis</i> )			
<b>B254</b> Transmissible Gastroenteritis (TGE)			
<b>B257</b> Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS)			
<b>B212</b> Japanese Encephalitis			
<b>1005</b> Tularemia ( <i>Francisella tularensis</i> )			

<b>COMMERCIAL POULTRY</b>	YES	NO	
<b>A150</b> Fowl Plague (Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza) & all H5 and H7		<b>X</b>	
<b>A160</b> Newcastle Disease (Exotic)		<b>X</b>	
<b>1008</b> Turkey Rhinotracheitis		<b>X</b>	
<b>B301</b> Avian Infectious Bronchitis			
<b>B302</b> Avian Infectious Laryngotracheitis			
<b>B304</b> Duck Viral Hepatitis			
<b>B306</b> Fowl Cholera ( <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> )			
<b>B308</b> Fowl Typhoid ( <i>Salmonella gallinarum</i> )			
<b>B309</b> Infectious Bursal Disease (Gumboro Disease)			
<b>B310</b> Marek's Disease			
<b>B311</b> Mycoplasmosis ( <i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i> )			
<b>1009</b> Mycoplasmosis ( <i>Mycoplasma synoviae</i> )			
<b>B312</b> Avian Chlamydiosis (Psittacosis and Ornithosis, <i>Chlamydia psittaci</i> )			
<b>B313</b> Pullorum Disease ( <i>Salmonella pullorum</i> )			

<b>COMMERCIAL FOOD FISH</b>	YES	NO	COMMENTS
<b>B401</b> Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia			
<b>B404</b> Spring Viremia of Carp			
<b>B405</b> Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis			
<b>B413</b> Epizootic Hematopoietic Necrosis			
<b>B415</b> <i>Onchorynchus Masou</i> Virus Disease			

