

Traceability Fundamentals

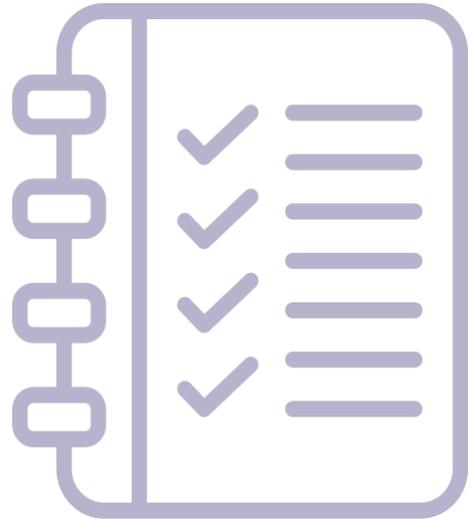
Why It Matters

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Agenda

- What is animal disease traceability?
- Why it matters?
- What can go wrong?
- 2024 changes
- How it helps you?
- Digital options



Traceability - Why the Fuss?



Pillars of Disease Control

Biosecurity

Immunity

Treatments

Disinfectants

Without understanding animal movement, origins, and contacts, we cannot effectively stop disease spread.



Following the Breadcrumbs: A Case Study

Tracking a tuberculosis-infected animal at slaughter.



Meat Inspector

- Notes a lung lesion and collects animal ID and back tag
- Submits the tissue for tuberculosis testing



Slaughter Sheets

Review the slaughter sheets for other animals in consignment



Back-tag Numbers

Match back-tag with official animal IDs on the health certificate (ADT)



Key Questions

- ✓ **Where did the animal get exposed?**
- ✓ **When?**
- ✓ **Are there other positive herds linked to this animal?**



Trace Testing - Identify and Test the Source Herd

If source herd positive ⇒

- Quarantine source herd - classify as affected
- Who did she get infected from?
 - Test contacts (trace-ins, trace-outs, neighbors)

If source herd negative ⇒

- Look along the route the animal took to slaughter
- Who did she get infected from?
 - Test other animals (or sources of animals) that had contact with the infected animal



Identify Contacts along the Way

- Look at contacts since leaving the farm/ranch
- Check ownership
- Test source herds or give up



Traceability Matters

- Good traceability limits the scope of an investigation
- Poor traceability impacts more producers, costs more to taxpayers, and can allow the event to spread



Where Systems Fail?

** illegal on some classes if interstate*
*** poor technique or not following protocol*
**** poor records by owner, feedyard or DVM*

Animal Owner

- ✗ Animals not identified*
- ✗ IDs not retained (poor technique)
- ✗ Movement documents not issued*
- ✗ No selling/buying records, no records of placing IDs - who, when, from source?***

Veterinarian

- ✗ Animals not identified*
- ✗ IDs not retained (poor technique)
- ✗ IDs not recorded on movement documents*
- ✗ No tagging records - who, when, from source?***

Meat Inspector

- ✗ IDs not collected**
- ✗ IDs not matched with correct carcass**
- ✗ IDs washed**



UK Traceability System - Pre FMD

- The UK started on a national traceability program in 1996 and improved upon it in 1998
- Sheep continued to fly under the radar and much sheep movement was undocumented
 - Sheep were not typically identified
 - Records were not consistently maintained, and whatever records existed, were paper
- Species FMD differences:
 - Sheep are the semi-silent carriers
 - Cattle - sentinel
 - Pigs - sentinel with 1K more virus than cattle



UK Traceability System - Post FMD

- Central database
- Sheep
 - Double tagging
 - EID
 - Movement reporting
- Miscellaneous changes in other species
- Increased enforcement



Comparing the UK Outbreaks

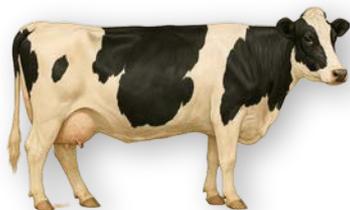
UNITED KINGDOM FMD OUTBREAKS			
IMPACT	2001	2007	Difference
Duration of the Outbreak	8 Months	4 Months	50.00%
Animals Depopulated	6 Million	2,160	0.04%
Farms Depopulated	120,300	<10	0.01%
Suicides	60	0	--
Extent of Outbreak	Widespread	Localized	--
Cost in US Dollars	+19 Billion	200 Million	1.05%
Time to Normalize Trade (after eradication of FMD)	18 Months	2 Months	11.11%

Source: Becky Brewer-Walker, DVM



Traceability in the U.S.

What Cattle are Identified?



1. Dairy cattle



2. Beef \geq 18 months if sexually intact



3. Exhibition / show cattle



EID Tags Today

November 5, 2024

- Apply to cattle ID only
- No changes to type of animals
- Changed type of ID for **newly** tagged animals:
 - New tags only!
 - All newly applied cattle tags have to be both electronically and digitally readable
 - RFID and visual



What's in it for 'Me'?

Animal Owners

- Portability of records
 - Easy record keeping, sharing of records
 - Email to events, buyers, etc
- Log in to keep track of certificates
 - Rabies
 - EIA
 - CVIs
- Can issue their own travel permits for EECVIs if equine
- Reduced impact of animal diseases by excluding low risk contacts
- Rapid owner notification



Veterinarians

- Rapid ID input
- Comply with documentation and records retention requirements
- Auto-transmit CVIs to state of origin per CFR
- Validation for interstate requirements
- Sharing of record with clients to reduce time burden on clinic staff
- “Can’t imagine going back to paper”



Regulators

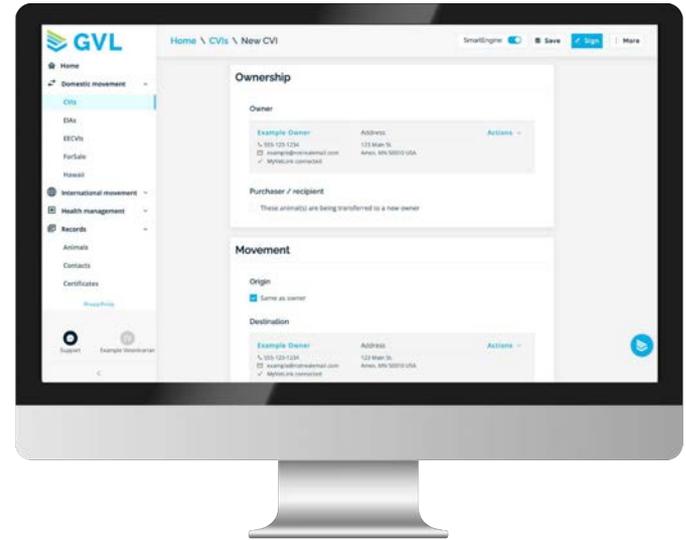
- No issues with deciphering penmanship
 - Is it a 4 or a 7? Is it a 6 or an 8?
- Data is more current
 - Weeks or months for paper CVIs to be shared with state of origin
- Easily searchable traceability data
 - ID searches can be done in seconds/minutes instead of days or weeks
- More efficient use of staff time
- Reduced impact of animal diseases



Digital Solutions for Traceability

Digital Solutions Options

- Electronic CVIs
- International Health Certificates
- Veterinary Feed Directives (VFDs)
- Rabies certificates
- Prescriptions
- Extended Equine Certificates of Veterinary Inspection



eCVIs

- Must meet standards for data type and quality
- Must comply to be approved by state where the certificate is written
- Approved vendors list



National Assembly Approved eCVI Vendors *(December 2024)*

- Acclaim Systems: VET-CVI Mobile/Desktop
- AgView
- GlobalVetLink
- ISDA eCVI (Idaho)
- Mi-Corporation
- myVetTech
- Newton RFID - EquipassID
- OVIS (Oregon)
- OVIS (Washington)
- SaleTime eCVI
- Vet Sentry



Considerations for Choosing a Vendor

- Ease of use
- Features
 - Address book
 - Compliance checking
 - Auto complete
 - Mobile-friendly
- Availability and knowledge of support
- Client login
- Security
- Connections to other software
- Cost



Recap