

# National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS) Monthly Report Form (2009)



OMB Number 0579-0299  
Exp. Date:  
USDA:APHIS:VS:CEAH  
Fort Collins, CO 80526-8117

## Instructions

These instructions refer to completion of the National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS) form by the State Veterinarian's office or representative.

For each month, please report disease presence or absence for the entire month. Monthly reports are due by the 20th of the following month. If you receive reports on out-of-state submissions, **REPORT ONLY CASES THAT OCCURRED IN YOUR OWN STATE**. Be sure to indicate the State and month for which you are reporting. If there are questions on reporting, consult the NAHRS disease reporting criteria. The NAHRS Operational Manual and Uniform Methods and Rules can be located on the NAHRS Homepage, <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ceah/ncahs/nahrs>.

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. 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.) A 'NO' report, in relation to an endemic disease, indicates that from information available there were no reports of confirmed disease occurrence, and does not infer the endemic disease does not occur in the State.

Most endemic diseases include both a presumptive and definitive level of confirmation. If a case meets the NAHRS definitive criteria for presence of disease, record it as present. If a case does not meet the NAHRS definitive criteria, but meets presumptive criteria—report the case if it is considered a probable case and 'presumptive' can be indicated in the comment section. The disease reporting criteria are minimum standards and additional information can be utilized to report i.e. epidemiological link, or other non-listed laboratory tests.

Add any additional information which you feel may be of value or pertinent in the COMMENTS column e.g. level of lab diagnosis; presumptive vs. definitive; environment disease occurrence located in – backyard, feral, etc; and any other clarifying information needed.

If a report of a case is received after the report has been sent or edits to the report are required, notify the NAHRS administrator to update the information.

**NOTE: Diseases below that are indicated as FAD (foreign animal disease) are those diseases that are considered foreign to the United States or are managed as FADs. To report the presence of an FAD or occurrence, mark 'yes' for the disease after State-Federal coordination.**

**NAHRS Report for:**

<b>STATE:</b>	<b>MONTH:</b>	<b>YEAR:</b>
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**Person Completing the Report:**

<b>NAME:</b>	<b>TELEPHONE:</b>
<b>ADDRESS:</b>	<b>E-MAIL ADDRESS:</b>
<b>CITY, STATE, ZIP:</b>	

**Disease Occurrence Information:**

OIE NUMBER - DISEASE NAME	PRESENT		COMMENTS
	YES	NO	
<b>BOVINE</b>			
<b>A010-A018</b> Foot and mouth disease (all FMD, Viruses O, A, C, SAT 1, SAT 2, SAT 3, Asia 1)		FAD	
<b>A020-A023</b> Vesicular stomatitis (VS, Viruses Indiana, New Jersey, or not typed)		FAD	
<b>A040</b> Rinderpest		FAD	
<b>A060</b> Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia ( <i>Mycoplasma mycoides mycoides</i> )		FAD	
<b>A070</b> Lumpy skin disease		FAD	
<b>A080</b> Rift valley fever		FAD	
<b>N001</b> Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever		FAD	
<b>A090</b> Bluetongue			
<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> )		FAD	
<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> )		FAD	
<b>B101</b> Anaplasmosis ( <i>Anaplasma marginale</i> , <i>A. centrale</i> )			
<b>B102</b> Babesiosis ( <i>Babesia bovis</i> , <i>B. bigemina</i> )		FAD	
<b>N103</b> Bovine brucellosis ( <i>Brucella abortus</i> )			
<b>N152</b> Brucellosis ( <i>Brucella melitensis</i> )		FAD	
<b>N253</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>N117</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> )		FAD	
<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> , <i>T. evansi</i> )		FAD	
<b>B114</b> Malignant catarrhal fever			Indicate if Sheep or Wildebeest related form/ or other (Wildebeest-FAD)
<b>B115</b> Bovine spongiform encephalopathy		FAD	
<b>N158</b> Epizootic hemorrhagic disease (EHD)			
<b>CAPRINE AND OVINE</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)		FAD	
<b>A020-A023</b> Vesicular stomatitis (VS, Viruses Indiana, New Jersey, or not typed)		FAD	
<b>A040</b> Rinderpest		FAD	
<b>A050</b> Peste des petits ruminants		FAD	
<b>A080</b> Rift Valley fever		FAD	
<b>A090</b> Bluetongue			
<b>N001</b> Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever		FAD	
<b>A100</b> Sheep pox and goat pox		FAD	
<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> )		FAD	
<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> )		FAD	
<b>B151</b> Ovine epididymitis ( <i>Brucella ovis</i> infection)			
<b>N152</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> )		FAD	
<b>B156</b> Enzootic abortion of ewes (Ovine Psittacosis, <i>Chlamydia psittaci</i> )			
<b>B158</b> Nairobi sheep disease		FAD	
<b>B159</b> Salmonellosis ( <i>Salmonella abortus ovis</i> )			

<b>B160</b> Scrapie			
<b>B161</b> Maedi-visna / ovine progressive pneumonia			
<b>B352</b> Tularemia ( <i>Francisella tularensis</i> )			
<b>N002</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)		FAD	
<b>A110</b> African horse sickness		FAD	
<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> )		FAD	
<b>B062</b> Trichinellosis ( <i>Trichinella spiralis</i> )			
<b>B201</b> Contagious equine metritis ( <i>Taylorella equigenitalis</i> )		FAD	
<b>B202</b> Dourine ( <i>Trypanosoma equiperadum</i> )		FAD	
<b>N220</b> Eastern equine encephalomyelitis (EEE)			
<b>N221</b> Western equine encephalomyelitis (WEE)			
<b>B205</b> Equine infectious anemia (EIA)			Report additional EIA testing information below
<b>B206</b> Equine influenza (virus type A)			
<b>B207</b> Equine piroplasmiasis (Babesiosis, <i>Babesia (Piroplasma) equi</i> , <i>B. caballi</i> )		FAD	
<b>B208</b> Equine rhinopneumonitis (EHV 1 and 4)			
<b>B208a</b> Equine herpesvirus myeloencephalopathy (EHV1 - EHM)			
<b>B209</b> Glanders ( <i>Pseudomonas mallei</i> )		FAD	
<b>B211</b> Equine viral arteritis (EVA)			
<b>B212</b> Japanese encephalitis		FAD	
<b>B215</b> Surra ( <i>Trypanosoma evansi</i> )		FAD	
<b>B216</b> Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis		FAD	
<b>N352</b> Tularemia ( <i>Francisella tularensis</i> )			
<b>N002</b> West Nile Fever / encephalitis			
<b>PORCINE</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	
<b>A010-A018</b> Foot and mouth disease (FMD-O, A, C, SAT 1, SAT 2, SAT 3, Asia 1, or not typed)		FAD	
<b>A020-A023</b> Vesicular stomatitis (VS, Viruses Indiana, New Jersey, or not typed)		FAD	
<b>A030</b> Swine vesicular disease		FAD	
<b>A040</b> Rinderpest		FAD	
<b>A120</b> African swine fever		FAD	
<b>A130</b> Classical swine fever (hog cholera)		FAD	
<b>N258</b> Nipah virus encephalitis		FAD	
<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> )		FAD	
<b>B062</b> Trichinellosis ( <i>Trichinella spiralis</i> )			
<b>B252</b> Cysticercosis ( <i>Cysticercus cellulosae</i> metacestode stage of <i>Taenia solium</i> )			
<b>N253</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>FAD</b>	
<b>B352</b> Tularemia ( <i>Francisella tularensis</i> )			
<b>POULTRY</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	
<b>A150</b> Highly pathogenic avian influenza (fowl plague)		FAD	
<b>A160</b> Newcastle disease (exotic)		FAD	
<b>N150i</b> Low pathogenic avian influenza (H5 or H7 subtypes) poultry			
<b>1008</b> Turkey rhinotracheitis			
<b>B301</b> Avian infectious bronchitis			
<b>B302</b> Avian infectious laryngotracheitis			
<b>B304</b> Duck viral hepatitis		FAD	
<b>B306</b> Fowl cholera ( <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> )			
<b>B308</b> Fowl typhoid ( <i>Salmonella gallinarum</i> )		FAD	
<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>AQUACULTURE</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	
<b>FISH</b>			
B401 Viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS)			
B404 Spring viremia of carp (SVC)			
B405 Infectious hematopoietic necrosis (IHN)			
B413 Epizootic hematopoietic necrosis		FAD	
N416 Infectious salmon anemia (ISA)		FAD	
N417 Epizootic ulcerative syndrome			
N418 Gyrodactylosis ( <i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i> )		FAD	
N419 Red sea brea iridoviral disease		FAD	
N420 Koi herpesvirus disease			
<b>MOLLUSC</b>			

Infection with Bonamia ostreae		FAD	
Infection with Bonamia exitiosa		FAD	
Infection with Marteilia refringens		FAD	
Infection with Perkinsus marinus			
Infection with Perkinsus olseni		FAD	
Infection with Xenohalictis californiensis		FAD	
Abalone viral mortality		FAD	
<b>CRUSTACEAN</b>			
Taura syndrome		FAD	
White spot disease		FAD	
Yellowhead disease		FAD	
Tetrahedral baculovirus (Baculovirus penaei)		FAD	
Spherical baculovirus (Penaeus monodon-type baculovirus)		FAD	
Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis		FAD	
Crayfish plague (Aphanomyces astaci)		FAD	
Infectious myonecrosis		FAD	
White tail disease		FAD	

**Additional Equine Infectious Anemia Testing Information:**

1. Number of EIA <u>tests</u> performed in reporting month:	
2. Number of horses tested in reporting month (leave blank if unavailable):	
3. Number of <u>horses</u> tested positive in reporting month:	
4. Number of <u>premises</u> (epidemiological units) with positive(s) in reporting month (If premises previously reported in calendar year do not report, and if no other positive premises indicate -- 0):	
5. Number of <u>total horses</u> quarantined in State for positive EIA test:	

**Instructions for Additional Equine Infectious Anemia Questions:**

- 1. Number of EIA tests performed in reporting month:** Report the total number of EIA tests performed the reporting month for horses that reside in your State. This includes all tests on resident horses conducted both at in-state and out-of-state labs.
- 2. Number of horses tested in reporting month (if unavailable leave blank):** Report the number of horses tested for EIA for the reporting month. Do not include repeat EIA tests on the same horse in the calendar year. **If this information is unavailable, leave this blank.**
- 3. Number of horses tested positive in reporting month:** Report the total number of newly identified horses tested positive for EIA in the reporting month. Do not include repeat testing of an already identified positive horse.
- 4. Number of premises (epidemiological units) with positive(s) in reporting month (If premise previously reported in calendar year do not report, and if no other positive premises indicate --**

**0):** Identify the number of premises (epidemiological units) with positive EIA horses for the calendar year. If a premise has been reported as positive in a previous monthly report, do not include in number of premises positive in reporting month. If the only positive premises is a premises identified on a previous monthly report for the calendar year, report '0'. Example: if a premise has one positive horse in June and additional testing in July identifies 3 additional positive horses on the same premises – for July indicate 3 positive horses and '0' for number of premises.

- 5. Number of total horses quarantined in State for positive EIA test:** This is the total number of EIA quarantined horses at the end of the previous month with the addition of newly identified EIA positive horses and minus any EIA quarantined animals that were destroyed or died in the reporting month.

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0579-0299. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 4 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.