

Approximately 1400 sheep on the range suffered variable degrees of burns. A coordinated effort of triage and individual treatment or humane euthanasia was performed by the UC Davis Veterinary Emergency Response Team.

Methods: Animals: Two sheep ranches with 1100 (ranch A) and 300 (ranch B) adult sheep of different breeds, ranging in age from 1–6 years of age. Initial owner evaluation: Both ranchers considered humane destruction of all sheep showing evidence of burned discoloration, estimated to be over 95% of 1400 sheep. Ranch B attempted shooting comprised sheep but stopped and requested aid from UC Davis as did ranch A. Veterinary initial evaluation and communications: Several burned sheep were visible from the roadway. Many sheep were standing with limited movement and some were recumbent. Triage was performed by bringing food and water sources to the sheep and those not eating and drinking were evaluated first. Gunshot euthanasia following AVMA guidelines based on veterinary determination of hopeless prognosis was used. Veterinary team members ($N = 25$) coordinated treatments, communications with public health, animal control, and press media, carcass disposal, volunteer management, and acquisition of office of emergency services resources.

Treatment: Topical treatment of eyes and skin burns with silver sulfadiazine ointment, administration of systemic antibiotics (LA 200), pain relief (flunixin meglumine), wound debridement, and cesarean section of late term terminal sheep were performed.

Results: Over 500 sheep were euthanized by gunshot and the remainder (approximately 900) recovered lasting from 1–42 days. Progression of burn injury to skin, udder, face, and hoofs persisted for 42 days.

Conclusion: A coordinated veterinary response provided humane care and triage of this mass casualty animal emergency.

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(A324) Emergency Management Preparedness and Response Planning in the US: Aphis Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plan (FAD PREP)

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Background: Preparing for and responding to foreign animal diseases are critical missions to safeguard any nation's animal health and food supply. A specific challenge of foreign animal disease preparedness and response is the ability to rapidly incorporate and scale-up veterinary functions and countermeasures into emergency management operations during a disease outbreak. The United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services has established a Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plan (FAD PREP) which provides a framework for FAD preparedness and response. The FAD PREP goal is to integrate, synchronize, and de-conflict preparedness and response capabilities, as much as possible, before an outbreak by providing goals, guidelines, strategies, and procedures that are clear, comprehensive, easily readable, easily updated, and

that comply with the National Incident Management System (NIMS). An overview of FAD PREP will be presented.

Body: The APHIS FAD PREP incorporates and synchronizes the principles of the National Response Framework (NRF), the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the National Animal Health Emergency Management System (NAHEMS). The FAD PREP contains general plans and disease specific plans that include incident goals, guidelines, strategies, procedures and timelines for local, State, Tribal and Federal responders. The FAD PREP helps raise awareness of the required veterinary functions and countermeasures, helps identify gaps or shortcomings in current response preparedness and planning, and helps to provide a framework to the States, Tribes, and Industry sectors in developing their individual response plans for specific diseases such as HPAI and FMD. The FAD PREP will also identify resources and personnel for potential zoonotic disease outbreaks and large-scale outbreaks, define stakeholder expectations for successful and timely outcomes, identify and resolve issues that may become competing interests during an outbreak and provide a systems approach to preparedness issues that need additional time, attention and collaboration.

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(A325) Educational and Technical Considerations of Veterinary Personnel Involved in Animal Welfare during Disasters

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Training and education of healthcare and government workers has long been accepted as integral to disaster preparedness, although, up until recently, veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals have not participated in such practices. It is well documented that when disasters occur, there are dramatic increases in the occurrence and spread of zoonotic diseases, significant contamination of food, water and soil, and reductions in food supply for both humans and animals. These effects reflect the interdependence of humans, animals and their environment, and the importance of managing animal health and welfare after such disasters. Currently, animal welfare emergency management (AWEM) is neither evidence-based nor standardized. Most veterinary schools do not include AWEM in their curriculum, even though AWEM is an essential part of the veterinary professions obligations to both animals and humans. With this gap identified, research was undertaken to derive educational competencies and objectives in criteria-based preparedness and responses that were relevant to veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals involved in AWEM. The results have been used to inform the development of Animal Emergency Response training for inclusion in both veterinary and veterinary paraprofessional curriculums. A systematic evidence-based consensus building method was used to derive the educational competencies and objectives. This included the following steps: (1) review of peer-reviewed literature on relevant content areas and educational theory; (2) a review of existing competencies and training objectives within other sectors involved in disaster management; (3) a survey of international