



Inspection Report

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

Customer ID: 3832

Certificate: 93-B-0192

Site: 001

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

2145 DELAWARE AVENUE

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060

Date: May-02-2012

2.40 (b) (1) REPEAT DIRECT NCI

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

Sec. 2.33 Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care.

(b) Each research facility shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:

(1) The availability of appropriate facilities, personnel, equipment, and services to comply with the provisions of this subchapter.

The facility was cited on their last inspection report of April 19, 2012 for failing to make appropriate personnel available to provide adequate veterinary care for injured goats. Prompt treatment following that inspection was provided for one animal, #11239, but not the second animal, #12438.

At the previous April 19 inspection, goat #11239 was non weight bearing with an unsupported broken right hind leg. At re-inspection the leg had been bandaged and the animal was bearing some weight on the leg.

At the previous April 19 inspection, goat #12438 was non weight bearing on the right front leg. The goat was observed by staff to be "lame" on April 9, 2012, however the severity of the lameness was not noted on the record and the attending veterinarian was never notified that the goat could not bear weight on the leg. The attending veterinarian had stated during the April 19 inspection that her staff was overworked and she should have been notified of the severity of the condition because the leg was probably broken. She stated that she would radiograph the leg promptly. Radiographs were never obtained even though staff reported no change in condition through April 23, when staff noted "Lame RF very lame with no relative improvement and requires radiograph" and on April 24 "Lame, RF Leg, Hoof not grounded and schedule radiograph." Slight improvement in lameness was reported starting on April 26. The goat was still lame during the May 2 inspection but was bearing some weight on the affected leg.

Prepared By:

MARCY E ROSENDALE, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5039

May-18-2012

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

Jun-21-2012



Inspection Report

An adequate number of trained personnel, including veterinarians and staff, should be employed to ensure that animals with health issues receive appropriate and timely treatment. Inadequate numbers of staff at this facility, including veterinarians, have resulted in animals receiving inadequate medical care and thus experiencing unnecessary pain and distress.

Previous correction date: Correct immediately.

2.40 (b) (2) REPEAT

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

Sec. 2.40 Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care (dealers).

(b) Each dealer shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:

(2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care.

Appropriate methods were not used to prevent, diagnose, or treat goat #11765. The goat died during the inspection.

Goat #11765 was observed laying outside in a paddock and under a hay feeder at the beginning of the inspection at approximately 1430 hours. The goat began vocalizing loudly during the inspection and the attending veterinarian pulled the animal from underneath the feeder to examine her. The goat continued vocalizing and began paddling. At that point the attending veterinarian decided that the goat needed to be euthanized and drove to a different building to obtain euthanasia supplies. By the time she returned with the supplies the goat had died.

The goat had been housed with a large herd that was foraging in the hills surrounding the facility until the morning of the inspection. That morning a staff member placed her in a truck and drove her to one of the barns where she was put in a paddock containing several other goats with health issues. A technician described the goat at that point as "Poor condition Start Tx thin" and treated her with vitamin and mineral supplements. There were no vital signs recorded or any record of a physical examination. The attending veterinarian was not asked to examine the animal. The attending veterinarian told inspectors that it was unlikely that staff would have checked on the goats again that day.

The goat did not appear to be in poor condition or thin at the time of the inspection, which staff had documented in the health record as being their only observation. A necropsy performed at a state laboratory confirmed that the animal was not thin, stating that the goat was in good nutritional state. The necropsy results identified the most likely cause of death as severe bronchopneumonia. Very low copper levels were also identified as a contributing factor. Necropsy culture and sensitivity results indicated that the bacteria responsible for the infection were sensitive to several common antimicrobial agents, thus the animal may have been successfully treated had the condition been identified and treated in a timely manner.

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MARCY E ROSENDALE, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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Inspection Report

Copper deficiency may be seen in goats if their feed is imbalanced. Copper levels in feed may be low, or copper absorption may be inhibited by high levels of certain other substances in improperly balanced food rations. The degree of copper deficiency in goat #11765 (2.4 PPM, reference range of 25 - 150 PPM) is an indication that the animal did not have access to proper nutrition that may have prevented the infection.

Staff at the facility did not accurately assess the medical condition of the goat. Had the staff adequately examined the animal and identified the severity of the condition the animal could have been isolated from other animals to reduce stress and started on antimicrobial treatment.

A system should be in place to ensure that all animals at the facility receive adequate nutrition. Animals with health concerns should receive appropriate examinations and diagnostic tests for their presenting signs.

Previous correction date: Correct immediately.

Notes:

An exit briefing was conducted with a facility representative.
This inspection was focused on goats in the W5 barn only.
Accompanied by Dr. Pam Smith.

Prepared By:

MARCY E ROSENDALE, D.V.M. USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 5039

May-18-2012

Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

Jun-21-2012



Inspection Report

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

Customer ID: 1344

Certificate: 93-R-0380

Site: 002

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

2145 DELAWARE AVENUE

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

SANTA CRUZ, CA 95060

Date: May-02-2012

2.33 (b) (1) REPEAT DIRECT NCI ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE.

Sec. 2.33 Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care.

(b) Each research facility shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:

(1) The availability of appropriate facilities, personnel, equipment, and services to comply with the provisions of this subchapter.

The facility was cited on their last inspection report of April 19, 2012 for failing to make appropriate personnel available to provide adequate veterinary care for injured goats. Prompt treatment following that inspection was provided for one animal, #11239, but not the second animal, #12438.

At the previous April 19 inspection, goat #11239 was non weight bearing with an unsupported broken right hind leg. At re-inspection the leg had been bandaged and the animal was bearing some weight on the leg.

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Inspection Report

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Previous correction date: Correct immediately.

2.33 (b) (2) REPEAT ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE.

Sec. 2.33 Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care.

(b) Each research facility shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:

(2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care.

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