

North Carolina Veterinary Medical Board

June 2018

Regulatory
Bulletin

Volume 2 Issue 2

Join Our TEAM

The *North Carolina Veterinary Medical Board* is seeking a Veterinarian, for a part time position, to serve as a Practice Facility Inspector for the central part of the state. State Statute prevent a NC licensee from practicing in North Carolina while employed as an inspector by the Board. Duties would include conducting routine biennial inspections of approximately 375 licensed facilities and mobile practices, as well as new practices and ownership changes.

The employee would provide guidance and direction on all facility issues to licensees in the area. The area comprises the central 24 counties of the state. Work load would be approximately 20 hours per week with about 10,000 miles driven per year. The employee must reside within one of the following counties: Forsyth, Guilford, Alamance, Orange, Durham, Chatham, Randolph, Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus, Stanly, Montgomery, Lee, or Moore. Mileage and per diem are reimbursed. Occasional trips to the Raleigh office will be expected (3x/year).

The employee is expected to be professional and have good interpersonal communication skills, work efficiently without direct supervision, be well organized and a self-starter, have reasonable computer skills and technical competency, and exhibit sound judgement and common sense.

Email cover letter and resume to the NCVMB Executive Director, Dr. Schadler, at: tschadler@ncvmb.org. Applications will be accepted through June 15, 2018. The NCVMB is an Equal Employment Opportunity employer.

NCVMB FACEBOOK Page

<https://www.facebook.com/NCVetMedicalBoard>



02 NCAC 52C .0603

REPORTABLE DISEASES

All persons practicing veterinary medicine in North Carolina shall report the following diseases and conditions to the State Veterinarian's office by telephone (919) 707-3250 within two hours after the disease is reasonably suspected to exist:

- (1) Anthrax;
- (2) Avian Chlamydiosis*;
- (3) Avian Encephalomyelitis;
- (4) Avian Influenza (High Pathogenic);
- (5) Avian Influenza (Low Pathogenic);
- (6) Brucellosis (livestock only);
- (7) Classical Swine Fever (Hog Cholera);
- (8) Contagious Equine Metritis;
- (9) Echinococcus;
- (10) Equine Encephalomyelitis* ;
- (11) Equine Infectious Anemia;
- (12) Exotic Newcastle Disease;
- (13) Foreign Animal Diseases ;
- (14) Fowl Typhoid (*Salmonella gallinarum*);
- (15) Infectious Laryngotracheitis ;
- (16) Leishmaniasis;
- (17) *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*/*Mycoplasma synoviae*;
- (18) Paramyxovirus (other than Newcastle; includes menangle virus);
- (19) Plague* (*Yersinia pestis*);
- (20) Pseudorabies;
- (21) Pullorum (*Salmonella pullorum*);
- (22) Q fever* (*Coxiella burnetii*);
- (23) Rabies (equine and livestock only);
- (24) Scabies (cattle and sheep only);
- (25) Screw Worm (Exotic myiasis);
- (26) Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (including Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy, Chronic Wasting Disease, and scrapie);
- (27) Tuberculosis;
- (28) Tularemia* (*Francisella tularensis*);
- (29) Vesicular Disease (Foot and Mouth, Vesicular Stomatitis, Vesicular Exanthema, Swine Vesicular Disease); and
- (30) West Nile (domestic animals only).

Disposal of Controlled Substances

In North Carolina any disposal of controlled substances must be witnessed by a state or federal official that is authorized to enforce either state or federal controlled substance acts. Typically, that is one of the Drug Control Unit inspectors. This is usually expired medications or anything that is unwanted for use any longer. The administrative code does allow for the destruction of accidentally contaminated drugs or the unused portion of an injectable in schedules II – V by the registrant or the practitioner. Although not addressed specifically in the Administrative Code, CS medications can also be disposed of by a Reverse Distributor as long as they are registered with the Federal DEA. This is completed by transferring the medications from one DEA registrant to another DEA registrant

10A NCAC 26E .0407 DISPOSAL BY REGISTRANTS AND PRACTITIONERS: SCHEDULES II -V

The destruction of a controlled substance in Schedules II, III, IV and V by a registrant or practitioner or by his authorized agent shall be witnessed by the director or his designated representative or a state or federal official authorized to enforce the Federal Controlled Substances Act or the North Carolina Controlled Substances Act except when a dose/doses of any controlled substance is accidentally contaminated at a nursing station or adjacent area, the controlled substance may be destroyed at the pharmacy or nursing station by a practitioner, a registered nurse or a licensed practical nurse; provided a record of destruction is made on a controlled substance disposition record showing the date, time, quantity, manner of destruction, and type of controlled substance, and the initials or signatures of persons destroying and witnessing the destruction. The destruction shall be in accordance with the procedures outlined by the director and a record of this destruction shall be kept available by the registrant or practitioner for a minimum of two years.

10A NCAC 26E .0409 DISPOSAL OF UNUSED PORTIONS OF INJECTABLE: SCHEDULES II -V

Both the amount of the injectable Schedules II V controlled substance administered to the patient and the amount destroyed shall be recorded on the controlled substances disposition document or the patient's medical record with initials of individual administering and destroying the injectable controlled substance. Other procedures of documenting this information shall be submitted to the director for approval before implementation.

North Carolina Approved Reverse Distributors

NORTH CAROLINA

DCM Ventures, Ltd. dba RxNet Services	RD0337623
3012 South Elm – Eugene Street, Suite G Greensboro, North Carolina 27406	
(336) 273-5112	Schedules 2, 2N, 3, 3N, 4, 5

Pharmaceutical Dimensions	RP0308519
4500 Green Point Drive, Suite 102 Greensboro, North Carolina 27410	
(336) 664-5287	Schedules 2, 2N, 3, 3N, 4, 5

Universal Dynamic Returns Co.	RU0345339
4280 Piedmont Parkway, Suite 101 Greensboro, North Carolina 27410	
(336) 510-4970	Schedules 3, 3N, 4, 5

Animal Rabies Vaccination Regulations

The North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services is the state agency that has regulatory authority over the N.C. Rabies Laws .

Who can legally administer rabies vaccine in North Carolina?

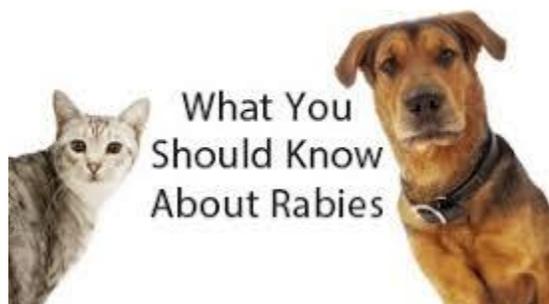
N.C. General Statute mandates that rabies vaccinations must be administered by a licensed veterinarian, a registered veterinary technician under the direct supervision of a licensed veterinarian (on site), or by a certified rabies vaccinator (defined by G.S. 130A-186, www.ncga.state.nc.us/gascripts/statutes/StatutesTOC.pl?Chapter=0130A). Rabies vaccines administered by certified rabies vaccinators always have a duration of immunity of one year, regardless of labeled duration of immunity (see 10A-NCAC 41G .0101 (a) at <http://ncrules.state.nc.us/ncac.asp>). Rabies vaccines administered by animal owners or others not authorized by North Carolina law are not recognized.

Possession and Use of Rabies Vaccine in North Carolina

Pursuant to G.S. 130A-191, *only* licensed veterinarians, certified rabies vaccinators, and entities that distribute and sell rabies vaccine to legal vaccinators may possess and distribute rabies vaccine in North Carolina. The State Veterinarian authorizes USDA Wildlife Services to use USDA licensed oral rabies vaccines (ORV) as part of the national USDA ORV program, in select counties of western North Carolina to prevent the westward spread of eastern raccoon variant rabies. It is unlawful for others to possess rabies vaccine. Rabies vaccinations in North Carolina shall be administered only by N.C. licensed veterinarians, registered veterinary technicians (RVTs) under the direct on-site supervision of a licensed veterinarian; and certified rabies vaccinators (approved by the local health director and certified by a state public health veterinarian). Rabies vaccines given by owners or a veterinarian in North Carolina who is not licensed in this state are not recognized as legal vaccinations under any circumstance, even if the vaccine is licensed for that species and not expired. According to the N.C. Veterinary Medical Board, “The North Carolina Veterinary Practice Act prohibits an individual not licensed by North Carolina as a veterinarian from delivering veterinary services. The law provides that if an individual practices or attempts to practice veterinary medicine without being licensed by the N.C. Board, that constitutes a Class I criminal law misdemeanor. The penalty for the unauthorized practice of veterinary medicine is set forth in G.S. 90-187.12. Further, such acts of unlicensed practice can provide the basis for the Board to file a lawsuit seeking civil injunction against the person(s) in the Superior Courts of this State” (www.ncvmb.org). Certified rabies vaccinators are exempted by G.S. 130A-185 and may only administer rabies vaccinations with one (1) year duration (expiration date one year from date of vaccination) in the appointed county of certification and under the authority of that county’s local health director.

County Rabies Vaccination Clinics

Pursuant to G.S. 130A-187, local health directors are required to organize or assist other county departments in organizing at least one countywide rabies vaccination clinic per year for the purpose of vaccinating dogs, cats and ferrets. As pet vaccinations expire daily, providing multiple vaccination clinics throughout the year (depending on needs assessment) would likely improve vaccination rates. N.C. DPH recommends that at least one licensed veterinarian participate on-site at these clinics to provide three-year boosters to those animals with proof of previous rabies vaccination (rabies certificate or official veterinary records), and to be available to provide medical care if an adverse vaccine event occurs. *Note:* Local Health Directors, please refer to the Certified Rabies Vaccinator (CRV) Guidance Document (http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/lhds/manuals/rabies/docs/crv_for_lhds.pdf).



Radiology Compliance Branch

Division of Health Service Regulation/N.C. Department of Health and Human Services

As required by the "North Carolina Regulations For Protection Against Radiation" rule .1603 Radiation Protection Programs. Each licensee or registrant shall **develop, document, and implement** a radiation protection program. The registrant (Radiation Safety Officer) shall annually review the radiation protection program's content and implementation.

(Personal note from the NCVMB Executive Director: It is a good practice to review each dosimetry report, as it arrives, with all involved employees and have them sign/initial and date the document for your records).

ITEMS TO INCLUDE IN RADIATION PROTECTION PROGRAM AND OPERATING PROCEDURES

Radiation Protection Program: [.1603(a)]

ALARA (As Low As Reasonably Achievable) Radiation Protection Principles)

- Describe the procedures and engineering controls that are used based upon sound radiation principles to achieve occupational doses and doses to members of the public ALARA. [.1603(b)]
- Identify any additional procedures or controls used that are specific to the facility to achieve ALARA.

Personnel

- Describe how individuals are notified if occupational doses exceed 1 mSv (100 mrem) TEDE or 1 mSv (100 mrem) to any individual organ or tissue [.1004] (*effective 1/1/14*)
- State the facilities annual occupational dose limits. [.1604(a)] Dose Limits
- Explain how doses that an individual may receive in the current year are reduced by the occupational exposures received while employed by another person. [.1604(f)]
- State the dose limits to an Embryo/Fetus. [.1610] [.1614(1)(c)]
- Explain the facilities personnel voluntary declared pregnancy policy. [.1640(f)]
- Describe the facilities personnel monitoring exposure policy. [.1614]
 - Frequency of exchanging badges
 - Storage of control and personnel badges
- Explain the facilities retention period for exposure records. (keep all dosimetry reports) [.1640(a)(1)&(g)]

