

Addendum health declaration for the export of racing Thoroughbreds in continuous training that have temporarily competed in Screwworm, VEE or FMD affected countries within the 60 days immediately preceding export

NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE OFFICIAL VETERINARIANS AND

EXPORTERS

READ THESE NOTES IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT

1. IMPORTANT

These notes provide guidance to Official Veterinarians (OV) and exporters. The NFG should have been issued to you together with Addendum health declaration. The NFG should not be read as a standalone document but in conjunction with 1175EHC Addendum health declaration, and it would need to accompany 1175EHC. We strongly suggest that exporters obtain full details of the importing country's requirements from the veterinary authorities in the country concerned, or their representatives in the UK, in advance of each consignment.

****PLEASE NOTE THAT HORSES ARRIVING TO THE UNITED STATES MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY SUPPLEMENTAL HEALTH CERTIFICATES WITH REQUIRED ATTESTATIONS FROM EACH COUNTRY OF RESIDENCY (EU Member States: FRANCE, REPUBLIC OF IRELAND OR GERMANY) & FROM EACH APHIS-RECOGNISED CEM-FREE COUNTRY WHERE THE HORSE COMPETE FOR THE 60 DAYS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING EXPORT TO THE UNITED STATES****

It is the exporter responsibility to make sure that all the required export documentation is in place before the final export to the United States.

2. COUNTERSIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS

This Addendum Health declaration must be countersigned by an APHA Veterinarian* for movements between Great Britain or Northern Ireland to any of these EU MS: Republic of Ireland, France or Germany), and vice versa by a Government Veterinarian in the EU country of residency, for the movements of the racing thoroughbreds into GB / NI, to cover the previous 60 days prior to export.

In the case of exports to USA, an Official Veterinarian is considered to be a veterinarian employed by the Department. It must therefore be countersigned by a veterinarian of the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) or, in the case of Northern Ireland, of the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs, Northern Ireland (DAERA)

All requests for countersignature must be submitted to the Centre for International Trade - Carlisle (CITC) at least two working days in advance of the requested date/time of countersignature using Request for APHA Veterinarian Countersignature of an Export Health Certificate (ET145) application.

The ET145 application can be submitted to CITC:

- as an attachment, at the same time you complete an online application for certification, on the Export Health Certificates (EHC) Online service, or
- by email to processingteam@apha.gov.uk

Upon receipt of your ET145 application CITC will liaise with an APHA Veterinarian* at your preferred countersigning office/area to make arrangements for countersignature to take place and notify you of the arrangements made.

*In Northern Ireland, a DAERA salaried Authorised Veterinary Inspector (AVI)/certifying officer is authorised to countersign this certificate.

3. BACKGROUND

Racing Thoroughbred horses from United Kingdom (also applicable for horses resident in France, Germany, Republic of Ireland) may qualify for permanent entry into the United States if they leave these countries to compete in APHIS-recognized CEM-free regions during the 60 days immediately preceding export to the United States, provided that the details of the event are maintained in the trainer and breed association records and can be certified to be true, current, and factual.

It is for the competent animal health authority of the APHIS-recognized CEM-free country to issue and endorse a supplemental health certificate which clearly states the dates spent in that country for the competition.

Horses will require a federal import quarantine upon arrival to the United States of seven (7) days.

Horses may qualify for a 3-day (vs. 7-day) federal import quarantine upon arrival to the United States if the following conditions are met:

- The horses reside in United Kingdom (and/or France, Germany, Republic of Ireland) for a minimum of seven (7) days for VEE, five (5) days for FMD, and/or seven (7) days for screwworm immediately prior to export to the United States, **and**
- The horses are examined by an official veterinarian, including the external genitalia, and confirmed free of screwworm infestation and free from clinical signs of VEE immediately prior to export to the United States.

4. SCOPE OF THE CERTIFICATE

This Addendum is to be used to enable horses to qualify for a 3-day isolation federal quarantine upon arrival when the conditions mentioned in section 1 have been met.

The horses went to compete in APHIS-recognized CEM-free countries and affected with Screwworm/Foot and Mouth disease / VEE, and then resided for MORE than 5 days (FMD) and/ 7 days (screwworm) or 7 days VEE prior to exportation to the United States in the United Kingdom (also applicable for horses resident in France, Germany, Republic of Ireland).

If the horses compete in APHIS-recognized CEM-free countries which are affected by screw worm / FMD / VEE and then have resided in the UK for less than 5 days (FMD) and/ or 7 days (screwworm & VEE) prior to exportation to the United States, additional mitigation measures are required and the Competent Authorities of those countries need to provide and endorsed a Supplemental Health Certificate. This Addendum may not be used for these cases.

US legislation can be found here: [9 CFR 93.301\(d\)](#)

APHIS recognized disease status of countries can be found here: [APHIS Animal Health Status of Regions](#).

5. CERTIFICATION BY AN OFFICIAL VETERINARIAN (OV)

This declaration may be signed by an Official Veterinarian appointed by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), Scottish Government, Welsh Government, or an Authorised Veterinary Inspector (AVI) appointed by the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs Northern Ireland (DAERA), on the appropriate panel for export purposes OR who holds the appropriate Official Controls Qualification (Veterinary) (OCQ(V)) authorisation. OVs/AVIs should sign and stamp the health certificate with the OV/AVI stamp in any colour **OTHER THAN BLACK**.

A certified copy of the completed certificate must be sent to the CIT, Carlisle, within seven days of issue.

The OV/AVI/VO should keep a copy for his/her own records.

Addendum Health Declaration Screwworm/FMD (15/04/2025)

6. CEM TESTING AND RECORD KEEPING

The horses must still complete CEM testing in the United Kingdom, and export to the United States directly from one of these countries. All other requirements as outlined in 93.301(d) legislation must also be met, including documentation that confirms the horse(s) is registered in one of the approved breed associations. The competent authority of the exporting country must be able to accurately attest that the horses have met all requirements in 93.301(d) since reaching 731 days of age and must include all supplemental documentation for the 60 days immediately preceding export to the United States with the export health certificate.

7. CLINICAL EXAMINATION FOR SCREWORM (please see point 11 for "additional information")

The horses need to be examined by an Official Veterinarian working on behalf of APHA/DAERA who held training on how to conduct a thorough examination of the horse and their external genitalia for screwworm infestation, in addition to being a MRCVS member in order to perform tasks on behalf of DEFRA/DAERA.

8. MULTIPLE RESIDENCY

If horses temporarily reside in more than one CEM-free country for competition in the 60 days immediately preceding export, additional sections in points II.-IV. Need to be completed accordingly to capture that.

1. Please note that all papers which must necessarily accompany export health certificates for the export of horses **must** be authenticated with an Official Veterinarian stamp and signature on each separate sheet of paper.

9. CERTIFICATE NUMBERS:

The Certificate Number should be unique to a given certificate, assigned by the endorsing Competent Authority, and appear on all pages.

10. Disclaimer

This certificate is provided on the basis of information available at the time and may not necessarily comply fully with the requirements of the importing country. It is the exporter's responsibility to check the certificate against any relevant import permit or any advice provided by the competent authority in the importing country. If these do not match, the exporter should contact CIT, Carlisle, via the link below:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/animal-and-plant-health-agency/about/access-and-opening#centre-for-international-trade-carlisle>

or, in the case of Northern Ireland, DAERA at Dundonald House, Belfast.

11. Additional Information

Screwworm in Horses

The USA has been free of screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*, *Chrysomya bezziana*) since 1966. If this parasite were reintroduced, estimated production losses to the US livestock industry would be catastrophic. Screwworm is a pest native to the tropical areas of North, South, and Central America and the larvae of screwworm flies feed on the flesh of any warm-blooded mammals. The female screwworm fly lays her eggs (up to 400 eggs at one time) in open wounds, which can hatch into larvae in 12-21 hours. Once hatched, larvae feed on their host, dropping off after 5-7 days to restart their life cycle (total 31 days).



Screwworm larvae

Clinical signs and diagnosis:

Adult flies are attracted to wounds and other moist tissues, including mucous membranes and the umbilicus of neonates. Once larvae start to feed on infested flesh, significant tissue damage occurs with rapid expansion of the original wound and production of a characteristic odour. Infestations may be occult (prepuce of males, oral cavity), or clinically apparent (causing irritation and secondary infection) or severe, causing death.



Screwworm fly myiasis affecting an animal (CSIRO)

Things to look out for on equine clinical examination:

- **Wounds that become infested with maggots** anywhere on the body (including those from feeding ticks, castration, wire/other cuts). It is important to fully examine the prepuce of stallions and geldings*, particularly those from prevalent areas of Central and South America and certain Caribbean Islands. Early stages of infestation can be difficult to see and in some cases, small openings in the skin may harbour extensive pockets of screwworm larvae beneath. Multiple infestations can result in wounds that are greatly enlarged.
- ***Bloody discharge from the infested wounds**
- **Malodour**
- Discomfort causing restlessness/lethargy
- Decreased feed intake
- Pyrexia (fever)

Information taken from [NCDA&CS - Veterinary Division - Screwworm \(ncagr.gov\)](http://ncagr.gov/ncda&cs)

*A frequently noticed indication of infestation is a serosanguinous fluid dripping from the prepuce or reddish-brown staining of the hairs on the medial aspect of the rear legs of stallions and geldings.

Positive identification of the screwworm larvae is used to diagnose and differentiate infestation from other forms of myiasis. Treatment of infested animals includes wound cleaning and debridement (including physical removal of larvae), topical treatment of the wound to kill remaining larvae and systemic treatment with an insecticide as a prophylaxis against re-infestation. Screwworm flies are highly susceptible to a broad range of insecticides, with relatively little resistance reported in endemic areas where they are widely used.

References

Australian Government, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry.
<https://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity-trade/pests-diseases-weeds/animal/ead-bulletin/ead-bulletin-109>

AAEP Proceedings. Anthrax, Screwworms and Equine Piroplasmiasis.

North Carolina [NCD&CS - Veterinary Division - Screwworm \(ncagr.gov\)](https://ncagr.gov/ncda&cs/veterinary-division/screwworm)