

Navajo Nation FAD Task Force
Activation
RMSF PREVENTION
(Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever)

UPDATE

July 24, 2013

Navajo Veterinary & Livestock Program

**Glenda Davis, CVT, MBA
Program Manager**

Chinle – (928) 674-2069
Shiprock – (505) 368-1007
Tse Bonito – (505) 371-5214

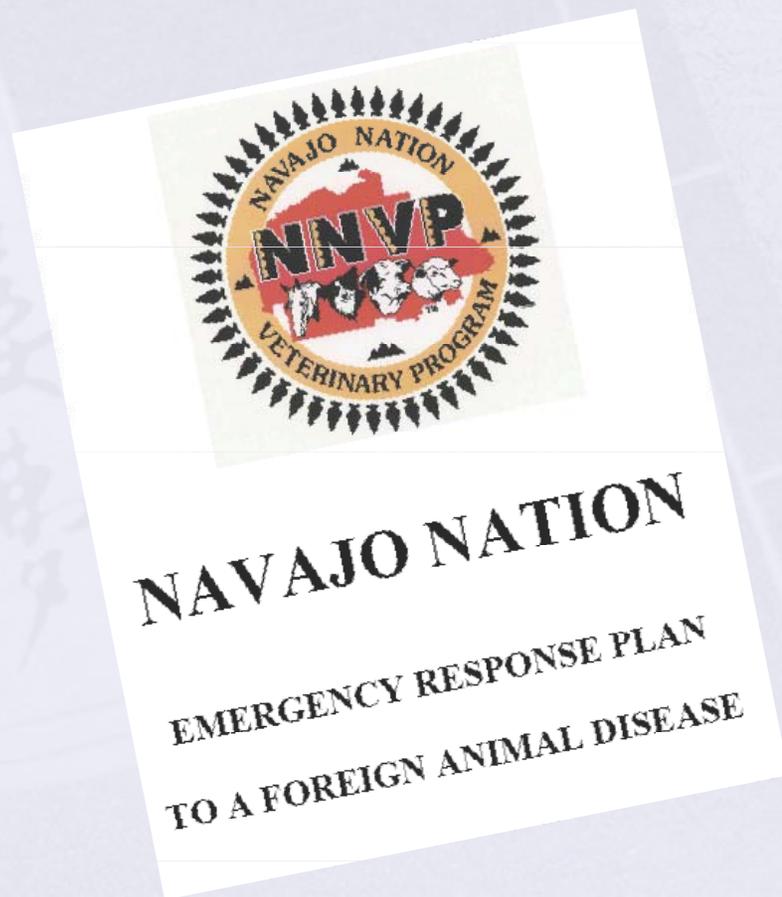
FAD Task Force Activation – Mobilize Navajo Nation for RMSF Prevention

- ▶ December 2011 – Invitation by AZDHS as a team member for RMSF state wide meeting planning team
- ▶ January 13, 2012 – Foreign Animal Disease primary & secondary core teams activated
- ▶ CDC, AZ State Health Department, Indian Health Services – Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever Training, Chandler, AZ – February 13-15, 2012
- ▶ 1st Arizona State-Wide Meeting on RMSF – February 17, 2012
- ▶ First FAD Task Force meeting – February 21, 2012
- ▶ Received support from the NN OPVP – Rex Lee Jim on February 22, 2012
- ▶ Ten FAD Task Force meeting – February 21, 2012, March 9, 2012, March 19, 2012, March 28, 2012, **April 25, 2012 (Establish 2012 NN RMSF Planning)**, June 27, 2012, August 8, 2012, September 25, 2012, December 13, 2012, February 5, 2013 (Brainstorm 2013 NN RMSF Planning), **March 6, 2013 – Finalized 2013 NN RMSF Response**

FAD Task Force Activation - Mobilize Navajo Nation for RMSF Prevention

- CDC EpiAid request planning (Conference Call) – March 19, 2012
- May 9, 2012 – Navajo Nation Animal Control Proclamation
- NN OPVP – Rex Lee Jim update RMSF May 15, 2012
- Signed CDC EpiAid Request , May 16, 2012 – Deployment in two weeks – May 16, 2012
 - Meet & Greet – July 16, 2012
 - RMSF Summit – July 17, 2012
 - Canine Serology Sampling – June 7 – August 9, 2012
 - Final Report – October 4, 2012
- I.H.S. Clinical Rounds - Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever (RMSF) Webinar All healthcare providers Navajo Nation
- RMSF Emergency Legislation, CO-51-12 – Prevention – NNC vote 18-0-0 October 18, 2012. Signed into law November 8, 2012.
- 2nd Arizona State-Wide Meeting on RMSF – November 9, 2012
- NNVMU, NNACP & NNHEP field work June 3 – Sept 30, 2013

NN Emergency Response Plan to a Foreign Animal Disease – RCAU-43-04

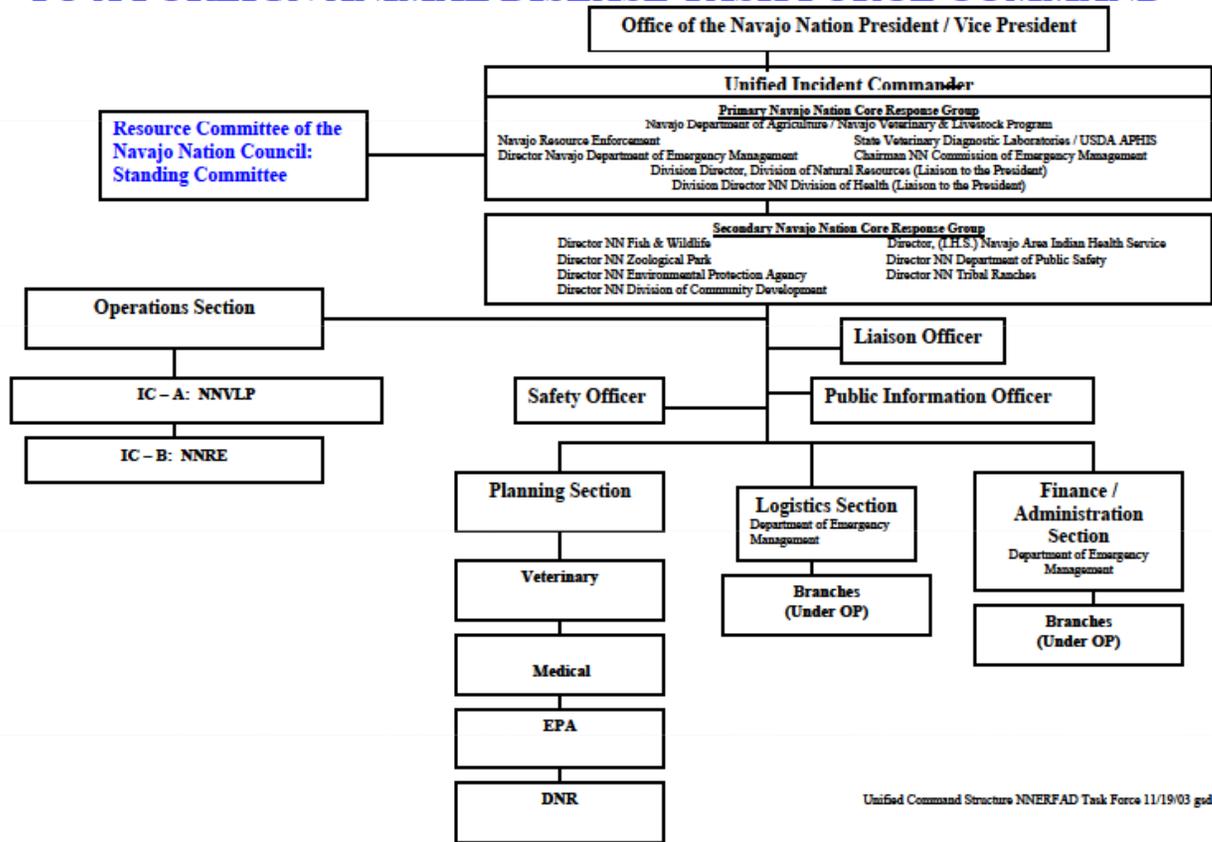


Legislation to address the prevention, planning, response and recovery against a foreign animal disease within the borders of the Navajo Nation, enacted August 24, 2004

Unified Command Concept

Appendix A

NAVAJO NATION EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO A FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE TASK FORCE COMMAND



FAD Task Force

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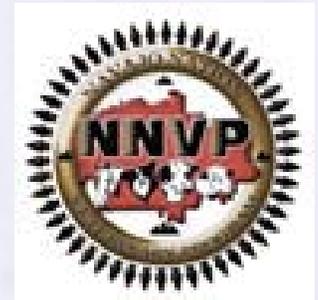


Navajo Division of Health

- Navajo Epidemiology Center
- Navajo Health Education
- Community Health Representatives



- Navajo Nation Veterinary & Livestock Program
- Navajo Housing Authority
- Fish & Wildlife
 - Animal Control



- Environmental Protection Agency
 - Pesticide Program



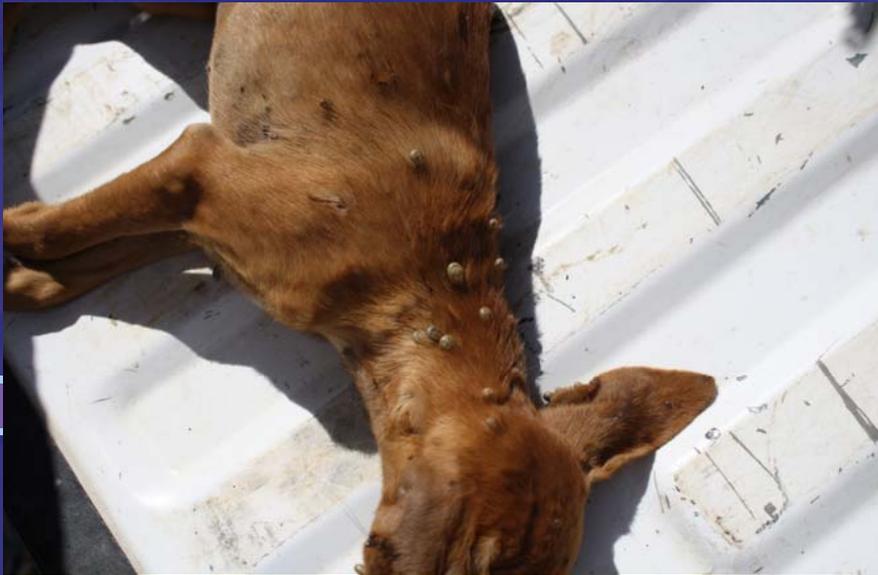
- Department of Resource Enforcement
- Navajo Area Indian Health Service

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever



- ▶ Caused by the bacterium *Rickettsia rickettsii*
- ▶ Symptoms - fever, headache, abdominal pain, vomiting, and muscle pain. A rash may develop, but is often absent in the first few days, and in some patients, never develops
- ▶ RMSF is a serious illness that can be fatal in the first eight days of symptoms if not treated correctly (doxycycline within 5 days)

Navajo Nation – Tick & pet issues



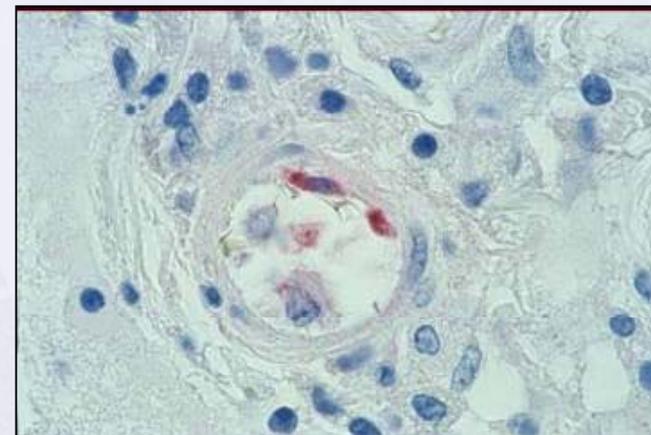
Courtesy of Joe Begay, NNACP



Courtesy of Wilmer Woody, NHA Pesticide Program

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever (RMSF)

- *Rickettsia rickettsii*, tick-borne pathogen
- Acute presentation: Fever, headache, rash (humans)
- Rapidly progressive disease with respiratory, gastrointestinal, and neurologic manifestations
- Multisystem organ failure, death (in 1-10%)



2012 NHA Sites



2012 NHA "Target the Tick" Rocky Mountain



Spotted Fever Prevention

WELLNESS AND DOG DIP SITES:

Open to the General Public and Surrounding Communities

Tohajillee NHA June 6 • (505) 283-5520	Dilcon NHA June 7 • (928) 657-3151	Pinon NHA June 11 • (928) 725-3685	
Ganado NHA June 13 • (928) 755-6452	Crownpoint NHA June 14 • (505) 786-4002	Chinle NHA June 25 • (928) 674-8522	Ganado NHA June 28 • (928) 755-6452
Tohatchi NHA July 2 • (505) 733-2274	Pinon NHA July 9 • (928) 725-3685	Navajo NHA July 12 • (505) 777-2712	Shiprock NHA July 18 • (505) 368-2031
Pinehill NHA July 19 • (505) 775-9202	Ojo Amarillo NHA July 23 • (505) 960-5011	Dilcon NHA July 25 • (928) 657-3454	Chinle NHA August 1 • (928) 674-8522
Kayenta NHA August 6 • (928) 697-3114	Tuba City NHA August 8 • (928) 283-5520	Fl. Defiance NHA August 9 • (928) 729-6360	

NNVLP Discounts

\$5 Distemper or Rabies Shots

\$5 Dog Dip \$5 Deworming

Cash Only! Please have correct change

1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. only

NNVLP will leave area if there are no clients to treat

REQUIREMENTS

- Dogs must be on leashes and collared
- Cats must be in carriers or pillow cases
- Puppy and Kitten shots begin at 8 weeks of age
- All pets must be at least 3 months old to be dipped
- You must bring all pets of your household
- Pets go home the same day
- Owners must accompany animals at all times



NNOSHA is a sponsor
for each site

For more information contact NHA-PCP (928) 729-6359 or the Veterinary and Livestock Program at (928) 871-6655

CDC EpiAid Serology

- Voluntary blood draw for dogs
- Exchange tick collar
- Complete questionnaire

Navajo Nation Presidential Proclamation



THE NAVAJO NATION PROCLAMATION

The Navajo Nation Recommends the Prevention, and Public Health Education of the Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever 2012

WHEREAS, the Navajo Nation Emergency Response Plan to a Foreign Animal Disease (RCAC-43-04) adopted August 24, 2004 established the Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) Task Force. On January 13, 2012 the FAD Task Force activated the development of the Navajo Nation Emergency Response Plan on the prevention and education of Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever; and,

WHEREAS, the Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever is a severe and potentially lethal human disease that has caused deaths of children and adults within four Native American Tribes in Southeastern Arizona in 2003-2011.

WHEREAS, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have concluded that the public health threat posed by Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever is expected to increase and expand to areas with severe tick infestations. Dogs contribute to Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever exposure risk and the spreading of the ticks; and,

WHEREAS, the signs and symptoms of the disease (RMSF) include fever, headache, rash and vomiting after a tick bite from an infected tick; and,

WHEREAS, the Navajo Nation is hereby put on Public Notice and Awareness through media services and community meetings to initiate prevention, preparedness, education, and to take all necessary measures to protect personnel, family members and the general public from tick bites and the incidence of Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever; and,

WHEREAS, reduce the exposure risk of ticks and prevent Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever by: (1) checking for ticks on self, children, family members, and pets, specific to dogs, especially after outdoor activities. Practice good animal care; (2) **READ THE LABEL** on all pesticide products for the treatment of ticks inside or outside of your home for safety of all residence of the household. DEET is a product for HUMAN USE ONLY and can protect against tick bites; (3) protect your home and community from RMSF infected tick infestation exposure by cleaning your living environment both indoors and outside especially where ticks may live. Remove debris, weeds, wood piles (keep piles away from exterior walls of home), mattresses/couches and areas where dogs occupy; this list does not include everything; (4) Control ticks on dogs by using tick prevention dog collars, use tick top spot treatment or dips, and get proper veterinary care for your pets and animals; and, (5) Decrease animal numbers by limiting roaming dogs and spaying or neutering your pets.

WHEREAS, the potential public health threat by Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever can be reduced through joint efforts of Navajo Nation Departments, Programs, and Partners to provide education to increase public health awareness on tick control and tick bites. For additional information please contact your local Veterinarian, Health Educator, Community Health Representative, or Health Care Provider. The FAD Task Force includes, but limited to, the Navajo Veterinary & Livestock Program in Window Rock, AZ (928) 871-6615, Chinle (928) 674-7069, Shiprock, NM (505) 368-1007, Navajo Animal Control Program (928) 871-6451, Navajo Division of Health (928) 871-6350, Navajo EPA Pesticide Program (928) 871-7183, Navajo Housing Authority Pesticide Program (928) 729-6359 and the Navajo Area I.R.S. Office of Environmental Health (505) 722-1208.

THEREFORE:

I, Ben Sholly, President of the Navajo Nation, by the authority vested in me pursuant to 2 N.N.C. §(C)(14), hereby call for all residents of the Navajo Nation to protect themselves against tick infestation, tick bite and the incidence of Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever.

PROCLAIMED this 29th day of June 2012.


Ben Sholly, President
THE NAVAJO NATION

June 29, 2012

Prevention and Public Health Education on Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever

RMSF Summit

2012 ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER SUMMIT

FREE EVENT ***OPEN TO THE PUBLIC*** FREE EVENT

EDUCATION ONLY NO VETERINARY SERVICES



When: TUESDAY, JULY 17, 2012

8:00 am – 5:00 pm

Where: TSE BONITO, NM

@ NAVAJO DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION
Senator Pinto Conference Room

Topics:

- Partnership between Navajo Nation and CDC
- Current information on RMSF
- Medical update (Human)
- Veterinarian update (Animal)
- Pet owner update/ responsibilities
- Home assessment (internal/external)
- Debris removal/ Community clean up
- Foreign Animal Disease Task Force Panel Q & A



Sponsored by: Foreign Animal Disease Task Force

For more info: NN Veterinary & Livestock
(928) 871-6615

Navajo Epidemiology Center
(928) 871-6254

Navajo Health Education
(928) 871-6562

2012 Dog Wellness Clinics

NHA Communities

Chapter Houses

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- **JUNE 7** - Dilcon NHA
- **JUNE 11** - Pinon NHA
- **JUNE 13** - Ganado NHA
- **JUNE 14** - Crownpoint NHA
- **JUNE 25** - Chinle NHA
- **JULY 2** - Tohatchi NHA
- **JULY 12** - Navajo NHA
- **JULY 18** - Shiprock NHA
- **JULY 19** - Pinehill NHA
- **JULY 23** - Ojo Amarillo NHA
- **AUGUST 6** - Kayenta NHA
- **AUGUST 8** - Tuba City NHA
- **AUGUST 9** - Ft. Defiance NHA

- **JUNE 13** – Nageezi Chapter
- **JUNE 21** – Dennehotso Chapter
- **JULY 20** – Jeddito Chapter
- **JULY 24** – Hard Rock / Hopi
- **JULY 26** – Kaibeto Chapter
- **JULY 27** – Wide Ruins Chapter

Total = 19 sites



Veterinary Services

Vaccinations

- Distemper
- Rabies
- Deworming



Dog Dips



Blood Collection

Hair trim



Blood draw



Dog Serosurvey

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Dog Owner : _____

Contact #: _____

Chapter: _____ Community: _____

Sample Number: _____

Date of Collection: _____

Source of Dog: NHA Site IHS Rabies Clinic
 Chapter Site Door to Door

Location of Dog: _____

Physical House Address (NO P.O. BOX): _____

Where did you get from/ How long ago?: _____

Has the Dog ever been taken out of the community? Yes No

If Yes; When/ Where?: _____



Physical Characteristics:

Dog Name: _____

Dog's Health: Healthy Sick
Age: Less Than 2 years (puppy) More Than 2 years (adult)

Breed: _____ Color: _____

Dog contained (fenced/ leashed): Yes No

Dog allowed in house: Yes No

Dog spayed/neutered: Yes No

Seropositive Dogs

Tested 337 dogs and found 54 were positive for RMSF

Dog blood test shows if the dog has been exposed to the RMSF bacteria at sometime in the dog's life, which could be a day, a week, or a year before the dog's blood was tested

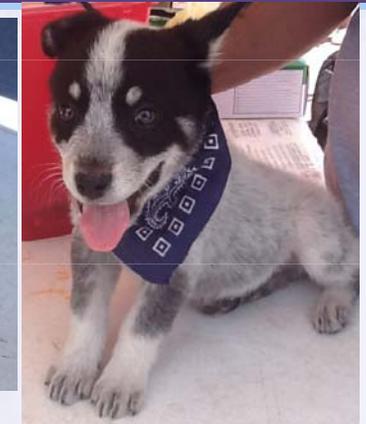
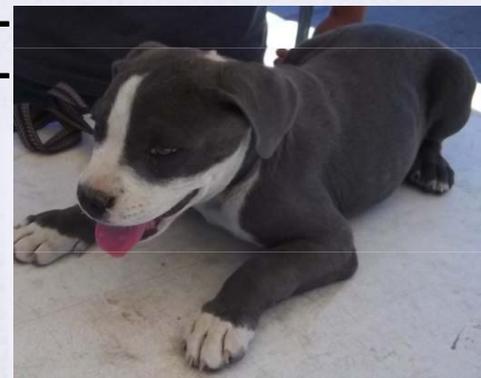
The positive RMSF dogs healed from the bacteria and are healthy dogs, similar to how humans heal from a cold

Serology Study Results

- ▶ Table 1. Demographic, health, and housing information on sampled dogs.

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Characteristic	Number	Percentage
Age		
Less than 2 years	114/334	34%
More than 2 years	220/334	66%
Breed		
Unspecified mix	85/337	25%
Heeler/mix	43/337	13%
Pitbull/mix	43/337	13%
Labrador/mix	24/337	7%
German Shepard/mix	17/337	5%
Husky/mix	17/337	5%
Health status		
Healthy	323/334	97%
Dog is fenced or leashed	208/332	63%
Dog is allowed inside house	137/332	41%
Dog taken out of community	75/322	23%



Dog spayed, neutered*

85/219 39%

*Dilkon, Pinon, Ganado, Nageezi, and Crownpoint excluded

Serology Study Results

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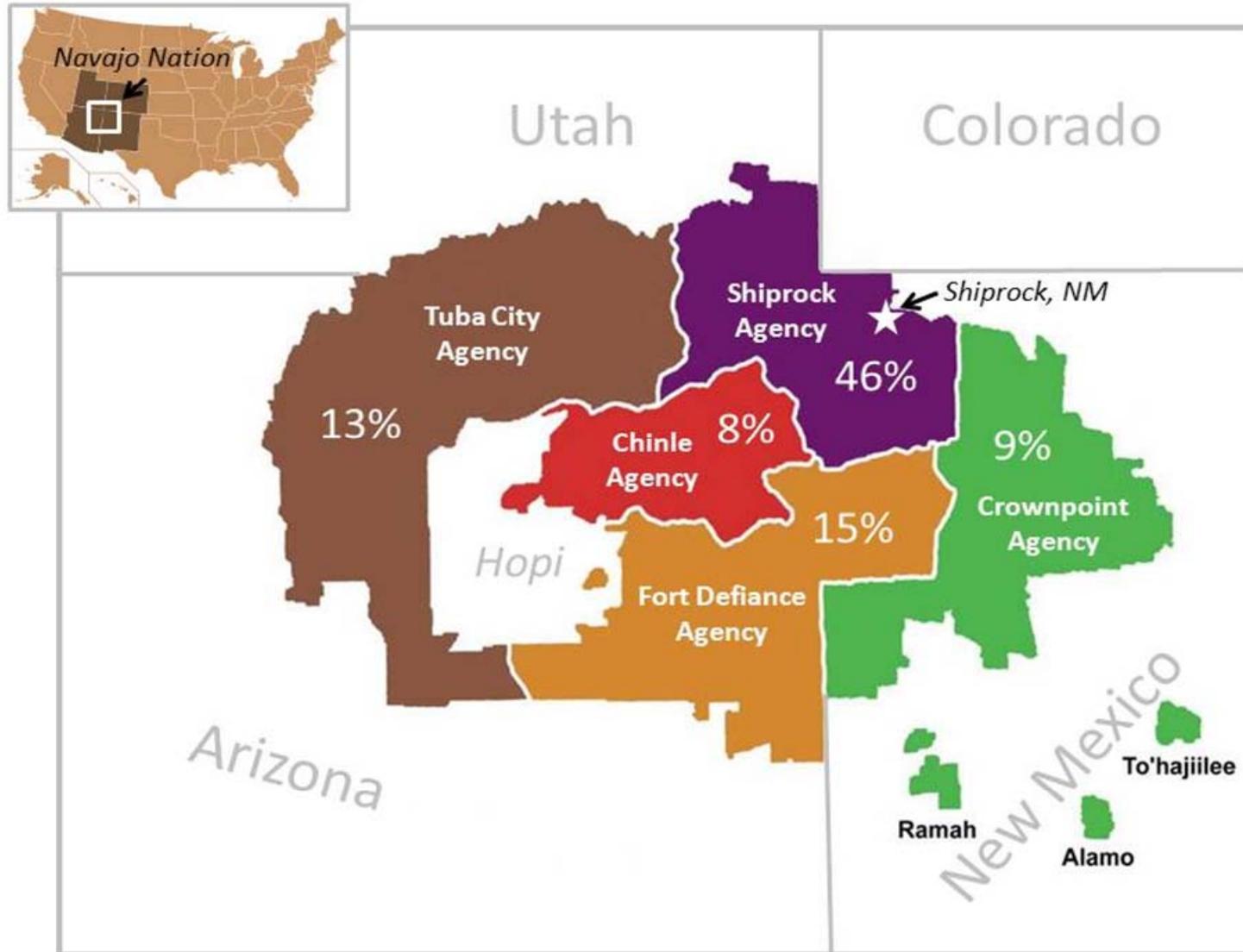
Table 2. Number positive from highest to lowest by sampling site



Sampling Site	# Positive / # Sampled	% Positive
Shiprock	14 / 20	70%
Wide Ruins	2 / 6	33%
Ojo Amarillo	6 / 20	30%
Fort Defiance	5 / 19	26%
Jeddito	2 / 8	25%
Kaibeto	4 / 16	25%
Tohatchi	5 / 20	25%
Kayenta	4 / 20	20%
Hopi Nation	1 / 8	13%
Crownpoint	2 / 20	10%
Dilkon	2 / 20	10%
Navajo	2 / 20	10%
Pinon	2 / 20	10%
Ganado	1 / 20	5%
Pinehill	1 / 20	5%
Tuba City	1 / 20	5%
Chinle	0 / 20	0%
Dennehotso	0 / 20	0%
Negeezi	0 / 20	0%

Geographic Distribution of Seropositive Dogs

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2013 RMSF Prevention – FAD Task Force Activation CDC Epi-Aid Report Recommendations (1-5)

- ▶ NN FAD Task Force Planning for 2013 RMSF Prevention finalized March 6, 2013
 1. Enhance Healthcare Provider Awareness of RMSF Risks in Communities Served
 2. Educate Healthcare Providers about RMSF Recognition, Diagnosis, and Treatment
 3. Continue the Navajo Nation RMSF Outreach Education
 4. Encourage Appropriate Use of Tick Control Products to Reduce Tick Exposures
 5. Encourage Dog Population Control and Improve Dog Health in the Navajo Nation

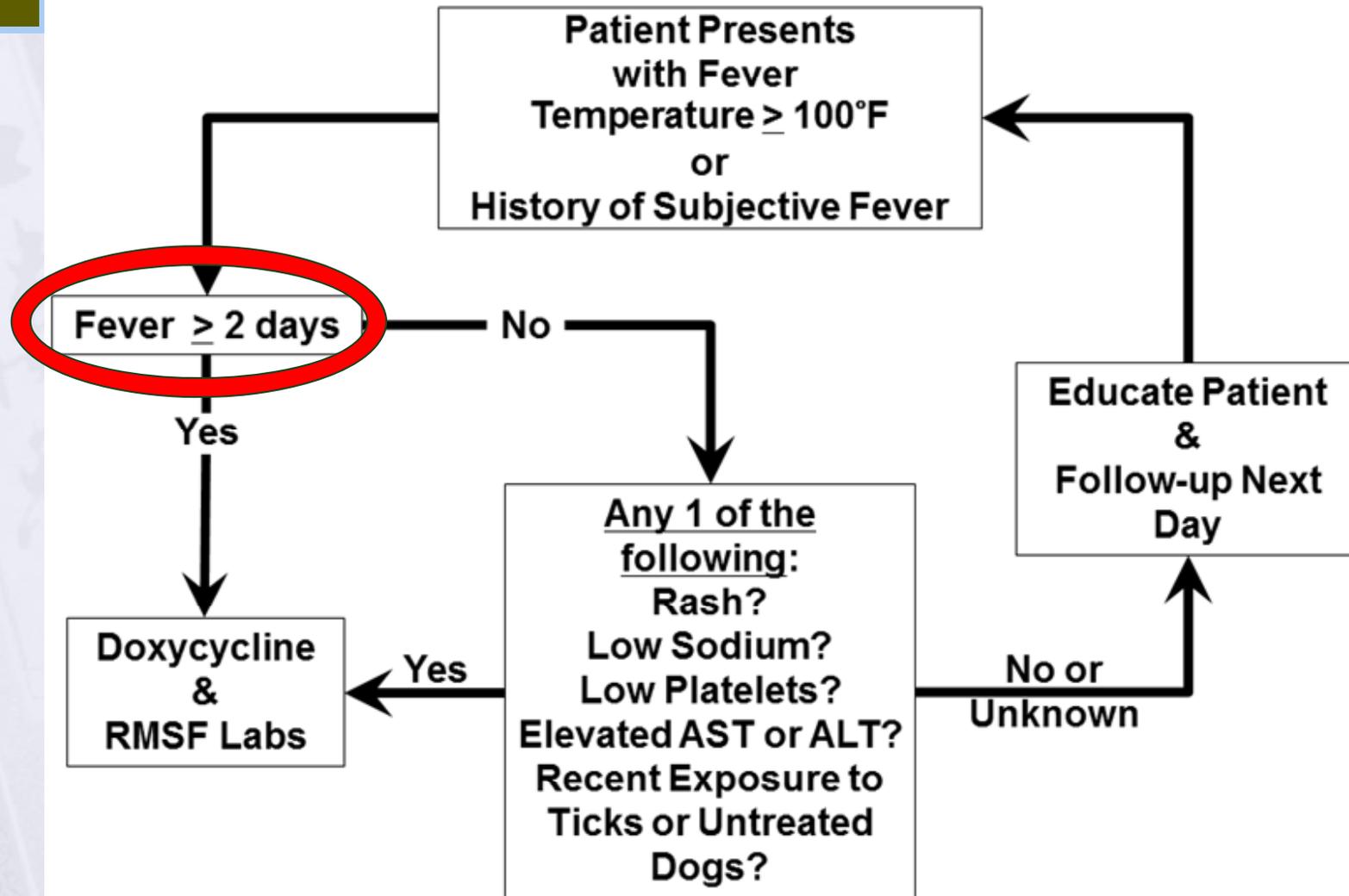
CDC Epi-Aid Report Recommendations (1-2)

1. Enhance Healthcare Provider Awareness of RMSF Risks in Communities Served
2. Educate Healthcare Providers about RMSF Recognition, Diagnosis, and Treatment

- Letters to NN Health care providers from Jonathan Hale, Chair, NN Health, Education & Human Services Committee
- I.H.S. Webinar education
- ECHO conference calls and education
- Membership on FAD Task Force for RMSF Prevention

CDC Algorithm

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CDC Epi-Aid Report Recommendations (3)

Continue the Navajo Nation RMSF Outreach Education

- FAD Task Force approved educational tool box
 - PPT Presentations
 - Handouts
 - Flyers
 - KTNN Forums
 - Radio announcement
- On site education at all NNVMU animal wellness SN sites
- RMSF education delivery at all community events

Evidence Based Practice

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8 priority communities first, then other communities

- Shiprock, Wide Ruins, Ojo Amarillo, Fort Defiance, Jeddito, Kaibeto, Tohatchi, Kayenta

Address schools, chapter houses, NHA communities

Explain the CDC Report

- The dogs that are positive for RMSF are HEALTHY and should not be killed or abandoned
- TICKS are the vector, DOGS are the sentinels
- Stray dog overpopulation is the UNDERLYING PROBLEM
- Explain current NN Dog laws (13 N.N.C. § 1701-1712)

CDC Epi-Aid Report Recommendations (4-5)

4. Encourage Appropriate Use of Tick Control Products to Reduce Tick Exposures
5. Encourage Dog Population Control and Improve Dog Health in the Navajo Nation

- NNVLN NNVMU Vaccination – Wellness Clinics & Spay / Neuter of Dogs & Cats

- Coordination with

- NNACP on 3yr rabies vaccinations & NN animal licenses

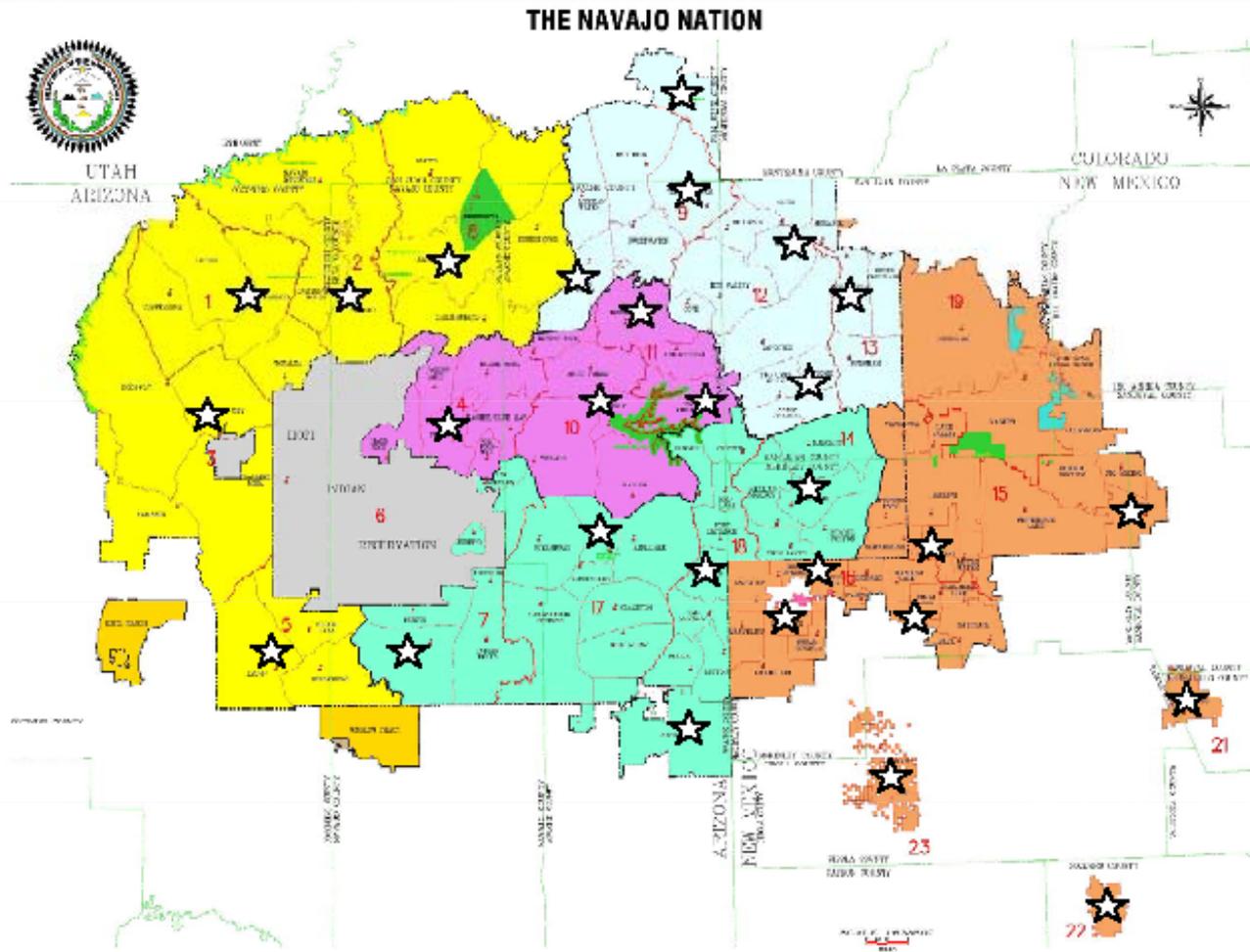
- NNHEP, PHN, CHR on-site RMSF education at all vaccination clinics

NN Veterinary Mobile Unit

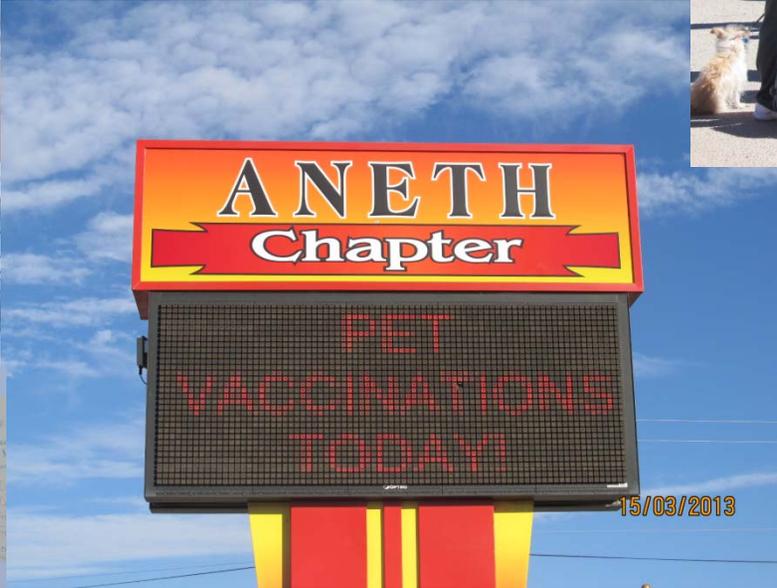
Arrival May 13, 2013



2013 Spay Neuter Sites



Approved by the FAD Task Force March 6, 2013
Contact: Glenda Davis, Program Manager - NNVL
(505) 371-5218



NNHEP: RMSF Education & Prevention



14/03/2013

NNACP: Rabies Vax & Animal Licenses – Day 1



16/03/2013



First Day at Chapter
-Vaccination / Wellness Clinic
-Schedule surgeries by appt



Partnerships:

Animal Organizations for surgeons
Dine College & Navajo Technical College
ASPCA spot on tx
CDC 5mo tick collars



Day 2

Preform surgeries on all pets scheduled
from vaccination & wellness day

THANK YOU

Glenda Davis, Program Manager, NNVLP
Team Lead, FAD Task Force

(505) 371-5214

glendadavis@navajo-nsn.gov

