



Inspection Report

Henry R Sommers
31264 141 Ave
Cincinnati, IA 52549

Customer ID: **30760**
Certificate: **42-A-1329**
Site: 001
HENRY SOMMERS

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 29-MAR-2016

2.40(b)(2) DIRECT REPEAT

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

A male Yorkshire terrier (ID #168) was observed to have difficulty trying to sit on a piece of carpet in his enclosure. Physical inspection of the dog revealed that he has a very thin body condition. The dog's shoulder blades, ribs, hip bones, and spinal column were easily felt with little body fat covering them. The dog's front teeth and the canine teeth have a brown/tan colored material covering the majority of their surface. There is a grey, creamy substance along the gum line of all the teeth. The front teeth and the canine teeth on both sides of the mouth are loose. A front tooth on the right side of the mouth was easily moved when touched by the inspector. The licensee stated that he had been giving the dog medicine, but it has not been evaluated by a veterinarian recently.

A female Yorkshire terrier (ID #069) was observed scratching the right side of her body. Physical inspection of the dog revealed red abrasions/wounds along her side behind her right shoulder. The area containing the abrasions is mostly hairless and there is some dried blood stuck in the remaining hair. Some of the abrasions appear moist and reddened and those closer to the shoulder have a dark crust across them. The skin in the area is slightly reddened. The licensee said that he had not noticed this dog's condition. The dog's cheek teeth on both sides of the mouth are almost completely covered in a thick dark grey/brown material. There is a grey creamy substance along the gum line.

Difficulty sitting and poor body condition can be an indication of an underlying health issue and also a sign of pain or discomfort in the animal. Scratching, hair loss and abrasions can also be an indication of pain and discomfort as well as an underlying health problem. Poor dental health can also cause pain and discomfort to the dog and lead to further health complications. The licensee must have the above mentioned dogs evaluated by a licensed veterinarian for proper diagnosis and treatment plan. The diagnosis and treatment plan must be documented and available to the inspectors upon request. The licensee must ensure that all dogs receive adequate veterinary care at all times.

3.1(a) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Prepared By: KELLY MAXWELL, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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There are several enclosures throughout the facility that are not structurally sound.

The outdoor portion of the enclosures is constructed of wire. One upper enclosure, containing one dog, has gate that is slightly open and lacks any way to latch it shut. The licensee managed to wedge the gate closed but there is a large gap in the wire that the dog could stick its snout or leg through. Inside the building there is one enclosure, containing two young adult dogs, which has an opening cut into the wire gate and contains a feeder. The feeder is much smaller than the opening resulting in a large gap that the dogs were seen sticking their snouts and faces through. Gaps in the wire could cause a dog to become entrapped and can result in injury to the dog. Gates that are not securely latched may allow the dog to escape or fall from the enclosure.

Another upper enclosure, containing one dog, has no gate at all. Lack of a gate does not allow for the enclosure to securely and safely contain the animal. The dog could escape or fall from the enclosure.

Inside the building there is a partition between two enclosures that has become loose at one end and is leaning into one of the enclosures. The partition could collapse resulting in injury to the dogs. There are two dogs housed in the affected enclosures.

Failure to maintain structurally sound enclosures can lead to animal injury or escape. Housing facilities for dogs must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound. The licensee must repair or alter the affected enclosures in a manner that keeps them safe for the dogs and structurally sound. The licensee must ensure that all enclosures are kept in good repair, protect the animals from injury, contain the animals securely and restrict other animals from entering.

3.1(b) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Within the kennel room of the building there is a buildup of hair, dust, and debris under the enclosures, on the rack holding the hose, and along the lower portion of the enclosures. At the far end of the kennel room the last enclosure on the right side has a buildup of hair, dust and debris on one side of it.

Failure to keep the housing area neat and clean can be a health hazard to the dogs. The licensee must remove the buildup of dirt, debris and hair in the housing area in order to promote the health and well-being of the animals.

3.6(a)(2)(1) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

The sharp ends of screws are sticking through the partitions at the level of the dogs in at least four enclosures

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containing four adult dogs and nine puppies. There are two enclosures, containing two adult dogs and three puppies, which have a metal feeder. The front edge of the metal feeders has broken resulting in sharp points and edges. In the outdoor portion of one enclosure, containing one dog, there is a broken wire that has bent inward at the level of the dog. Sharp points and edges can cause injury to the dogs.

Primary enclosures must be free of sharp points and edges that could injure the dogs. The licensee must remove all the sharp points/edges or alter them in a manner that eliminates the injury risk to the dogs. The licensee must ensure that all enclosures are safe for the dogs at all times.

3.9(b)

FEEDING.

In the last enclosure on the left side there is a self-feeder containing moldy food. The mold has encased a section of food that covers over half the cup space along the front of the cup. Fresh food is surrounding the mold and sitting on top of it. There is one adult dog with access to this feeder. Moldy food can negatively affect the health of the dog as well as contaminate any fresh food put in the feeder.

All food receptacles must be cleaned and sanitized at least once every two weeks, or more often if necessary, to prevent the buildup of dirt, debris and disease hazards. Measures must be taken to ensure that there is no molding, deterioration, or caking of the feed. The licensee must provide this dog with a clean self-feeder containing fresh food that is free of mold or any other contaminants. The licensee must ensure that all food is wholesome and uncontaminated at all times.

Correction date: The licensee removed and replaced the self-feeder containing the moldy food at the time of the inspection.

Exit interview conducted with Kelly Maxwell, ACI and the facility representative.

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
30760	42-A-1329	001	HENRY SOMMERS	29-MAR-16

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000042	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	DOG ADULT
000017	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	DOG PUPPY
000059	Total	