



## Inspection Report

Jesse M Zook  
2279 White Oak Rd  
Strasburg, PA 17579

Customer ID: **325792**  
Certificate: **23-A-0532**  
Site: 001  
JESSE M ZOOK

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: 17-NOV-2014

### 2.40(b)(2) REPEAT

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

1) The attending veterinarian came to the facility on Friday, November 14, 2014 to examine the guinea pigs with hair loss and sores/scabs cited on the November 12, 2014 inspection report. Treatment for the entire guinea pig colony was prescribed for the hair loss. The licensee treated the guinea pigs in rows 1 and 4 on Saturday, November 15, 2014, but not rows 2 and 3. An adult white guinea pig with hair loss and a large scab on the top of its back with thinning hair on its sides and an adult tricolor guinea pig with hair loss on its sides in row 3 that were cited on the previous inspection report had not received treatment yet. There were an additional 364 guinea pigs in rows 2 and 3 that had not yet been treated by the licensee.

2) The attending veterinarian approved the medication the licensee was using for the treatment of presumed ringworm. The attending veterinarian had directed the licensee to apply the treatment to the presumed ringworm lesions once a day. There was no documentation or markings on enclosures of which guinea pigs had been identified with lesions or of any guinea pigs receiving the ringworm treatment. The licensee informed the APHIS officials that the guinea pigs in rows one and four received the ringworm medication on Saturday, November 15, 2014. During this inspection there were three guinea pigs in row 1, two guinea pigs in row 2, two guinea pigs on row 3 and one guinea pig in row 4 with circular areas of crusts/scabs and hair loss. During this inspection the licensee treated these animals for presumed ringworm as directed by his attending veterinarian and documented the treatment on enclosure cards.

3) In row 3 in the third enclosure from the top of the third column of enclosures was a black and white guinea pig with a white blaze down its nose with a distinct head tilt to the right. This animal had not previously been noticed by the licensee and had not received any veterinary examination, diagnostic procedures or treatment as directed by the attending veterinarian for this condition. A head tilt is a serious medical condition that may result from multiple causes such ear infection and neurological disease. This condition may be contagious. This animal must be examined and treated as directed by the attending veterinarian.

4) In row 3 in the sixth enclosure from the top of the sixth column of enclosures was a weanling tricolor guinea pig with runny fecal material caked to its rear end. This weanling was hunched over by itself and was reluctant to move. Later in the inspection the weanling was observed eating, but it still was not as active as the other

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weanlings in the enclosure. This animal had not previously been noticed by the licensee and had not received any veterinary examination, diagnostic procedures or treatment as directed by the attending veterinarian for this condition. Diarrhea in small animals like weanlings can cause dehydration and death if left untreated and may affect the health of the other guinea pigs in and next to its enclosure. The licensee separated this weanling during this inspection, but the guinea pig has not received any additional care. This animal must be examined and treated as directed by the attending veterinarian.

The licensee must establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose and treat diseases and injuries. The two guinea pigs in row 3 (items #3 & #4) must be examined and treated as directed by the attending veterinarian. Records of the examination, diagnosis and treatment must be maintained for APHIS officials. The guinea pigs in rows 2 and 3 must receive the colony treatment for hair loss and the guinea pigs identified with presumed ringworm lesions must receive the treatment as prescribed by the attending veterinarian to prevent the spread of disease and limit the suffering of the animals. Remains uncorrected.

### 2.40(b)(3) REPEAT

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

During this inspection there were an adult guinea pig with a distinct head tilt to the right and an weanling guinea pig with diarrhea described in Section 2.40(b)(2). The licensee had not noticed these two guinea pigs prior to this inspection. The attending veterinarian came to the facility on Friday, November 14, 2014 for the guinea pigs with the hair loss and sore/scabs, but has not been notified of the conditions of these two animals. Daily observations are still not being adequately performed. A failure to conduct adequate observations with direct communication with the attending veterinarian can result in a delay of care provided to the animals and prolong animal suffering. All animals must be observed daily to assess their health and well-being with a mechanism of direct and frequent communication with the attending veterinarian so that timely and accurate information on the problems of animal health and well-being are conveyed.

Remains uncorrected

### 3.26(a)

#### FACILITIES, INDOOR.

Heating. The temperature fluctuated in the guinea pig building from a low of 48.5 degrees F. to a high of 61.9 degrees F. during the inspection. The lowest temperature reading was measured adjacent to the guinea pig enclosures in the northwest corner of the building near the beginning of the inspection. At that time the windows

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were partially opened and the wind speed reached greater than 1 mph at the nearest cages (row 4, column 1). The windows were closed at that time, however, both wall mounted heaters still had to be turned up to get the temperature 60 degrees or higher in some areas of the building. Several areas of the building still did not reach 60 degrees F. even with this modification. Between rows 2 and 3, the temperature only reached 58.5 degrees F. by the end of the inspection. Although the bedding in most enclosures had been recently replaced, several that had bedding added on Wednesday, November 12, 2014 (and higher numbers of animals), had large portions of the bedding that were damp with urine and spilled water. Guinea pigs are very sensitive to both drafts and changes in temperature. Animals may become ill if temperature is not closely monitored and kept between 60-85 degrees Fahrenheit. The licensee must ensure that the temperature is maintained at acceptable levels throughout the entire facility regardless of changing conditions outside. Continued monitoring of the temperature in the guinea pig building is necessary with changing weather. Adjustments to the heaters, windows, fans, and vents must be made to keep the ambient temperature from falling below 60 degrees F. or exceeding 85 degrees F. when guinea pigs are present.

Correct from this day forward.

### 3.26(b)

#### FACILITIES, INDOOR.

Ventilation. At the start of the inspection, the windows were partly opened in the guinea pig room for ventilation. Drafts were measured with the Kestrel 4000 that exceeded 3 miles per hour near the windows and exceeding 1 mile per hour at the guinea pig enclosures nearest the windows. Guinea pigs in the nearest enclosures were observed huddling initially and later (once windows were closed) were observed grooming and engaged in other normal behavior. In the afternoon when the windows were closed to increase the temperature and stop the drafts, the ammonia smell increased in the guinea pig building. The strongest ammonia odors were present in the middle of the building between rows 2 and 3. Ammonia can irritate the eyes and respiratory tracts of the guinea pigs and cause the animals to be more susceptible to eye and respiratory tract infections. Additionally, significant drafts may result in the development of multiple health problems. Rows 2 and 3 were last cleaned on Wednesday, November 12, 2014 and multiple enclosures contained wet bedding. More frequent bedding changes and cleaning are necessary when the windows are closed to prevent harmful ammonia levels to rise in the guinea pig building. The guinea pig building must be ventilated so as to minimize drafts, odors and moisture condensation. Indoor housing facilities for guinea pigs must be adequately ventilated to provide for the health and comfort of the animals.

Correct from this day forward.

### 3.30

#### WATERING.

There were accumulations of brown debris by some of the automatic water valves especially underneath the valve.

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These accumulations around the water valves expose the guinea pigs to potential disease infections with bacterial, fungi and parasites. The licensee is treating some of the guinea pigs for ringworm and generalized hair loss and at least one animal exhibited signs of diarrhea making sanitation of all primary enclosures and watering systems of increased importance. Water receptacles such as automatic water delivery lines must be cleaned and sanitized whenever dirty and at least once every two weeks. Inadequate cleaning of the automatic water valves can result in contamination of the guinea pigs in the same enclosure and located in lower enclosures from those above. Licensee must establish and maintain a program to keep the water valves sanitized when dirty, and must be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks.

Correct by November 21, 2014

### 3.31(a)(1) REPEAT

#### SANITATION.

Cleaning and fresh bedding were provided to guinea pig enclosures in rows 2 and 3 on Wednesday, November 12, 2014. Cleaning, sanitation, and fresh bedding were provided to guinea pigs in rows 1 and 4 on Saturday, November 15, 2014. Cleaning of enclosures still needs improvement. Feces and debris were accumulating near and on the enclosure wall partitions and door frames in some of the enclosures. Dirt, debris, feces, and old bedding were present on the upper wooden shelves in enclosures in row 3 and 4. Ammonia odors and wet bedding were present in some of the enclosures in rows 2 and 3, especially enclosures housing larger number of weaned animals. Inadequate cleaning and sanitation exposes the animals to potential disease hazards such as bacterial, fungal, and viral diseases. Primary enclosures must be cleaned often enough to prevent an accumulation of excreta, soiled bedding, dirt and debris and must be sanitized at least every 2 weeks. Correct by ensuring that all primary enclosures are kept clean and sanitized often enough to prevent an accumulation of excreta and soiled bedding. Remains uncorrected.

### 3.31(a)(4) REPEAT

#### SANITATION.

Cleaning, sanitation, and fresh bedding were provided to guinea pigs in rows 1 and 4 on Saturday, November 15, 2014. Although the licensee has purchased a disinfectant recommended by the attending veterinarian and attempted to sanitize those enclosures, the current sanitation does not appear adequate. Dried fecal material and significant dirt and debris remained in the cages especially on upper edges and shelves and the areas under the automatic watering lines where the wire attaches to the wood of the primary enclosure. The wood in this area appears darkly discolored and moist. The presence of organic material such as this makes disinfectants ineffective. The sanitation program has not been started yet in rows 2 and 3, although cleaning and fresh bedding was provided to guinea pig in these enclosures on Wednesday, November 12, 2014. Lack of sanitation program exposes the guinea pigs to potential disease hazards such as bacterial, fungal, and viral diseases. Guinea pigs are

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being treated for hair loss and presumed ringworm. Correct by ensuring that all organic material is removed from primary enclosures prior to disinfection and ensuring that all primary enclosures are sanitized at least once every 2 weeks or as necessary with proper agents to sufficiently disinfect all surfaces of the enclosure. Sanitation of primary enclosures is necessary to minimize risk of disease to the animals housed therein.

Remains uncorrected.

### 3.32 REPEAT

#### EMPLOYEES.

The facility still does not have a sufficient number of employees to adequately care for the number of guinea pigs housed and to keep up with the general conditions of the facility. This facility continues to be cited for cleaning, sanitation, housekeeping and veterinary care. The sanitation program has not started yet in rows 2 and 3. Daily observations and treatment for animals are not being done adequately. Insufficient employees allows cleaning, sanitation, housekeeping and veterinary care to fall behind. These conditions pose a health risk to the animals. Correct by ensuring that an adequate number of employees are present to adequately care for the guinea pigs so that appropriate animal health and husbandry are maintained.

Remains uncorrected.

Inspection was conducted with the licensee on 17 November 2014, at which time all animals requiring veterinary care were identified to the licensee. The report was delivered and exit briefing was conducted with licensee on 18 November 2014.

#### Additional Inspectors

Miller Dana, Supervisory Animal Care Specialist

Geib Mary, Veterinary Medical Officer

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## Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
325792	23-A-0532	001	JESSE M ZOOK	17-NOV-14

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000663	<i>Cavia porcellus</i>	DOMESTIC GUINEA PIG
<b>000663</b>	<b>Total</b>	