



Inspection Report

Kirsty Lee L L C
8311 N.E. 166th St.
Kenmore, WA 98028

Customer ID: **325396**
Certificate: **91-C-0138**
Site: 001
Kirsty Lee, L L C

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 12-APR-2016

2.40(b)(2) REPEAT

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

**Charcoal, a 2 year old fuzzy lop, subject of citation on 11/30/15, was found dead on 1/31/16. No necropsy was conducted. A grey calico rabbit, undocumented age/ID, was reported to have died when brought in for treatment of respiratory distress on 2/2/16. Young rabbit ID 52-5 was reported to have been euthanized by the AV on 2/24/16 for pasteurellosis/abscesses. Rabbit 21-3 was found deceased on 1/10/16. Rabbits 51-2 and 52-3 were found deceased on 1/28/16. There are no records from the AV documenting the examinations of these animals. Pencil, ID 49, a harlequin lop, was found deceased on 3/4/16. The record says "autopsy ordered", but there is no record of a post-mortem exam. A facility representative stated that the rabbit was still on-site in the refrigerator.

**Two rabbits, IDs 51-7 and 52-8, were found dead on 2/24/16 and 2/28/16, respectively. It was noted that the suspected cause was coccidia. Treatment via water supply was ordered by the AV in January 2016 to treat coccidia, and the licensee described how the medication was administered. The container of the medication has a proper prescription label, but there is no documentation of the treatment and ordered repeat course of the treatment in the medication records.

**Veterinary records for four rabbits (unnamed, no ID on forms) seen in February 2016 - three for fight wounds/abscesses, and one for coccidia - indicated that courses of medication had been ordered, but there is no record of medication administration in the medication record book.

**Yeti, a white angora lop, had discharge from the eyes and swelling of the 3rd eyelid of the left eye. Yeti had been treated for an upper respiratory infection in January 2016. The last treatment was documented on 1/19/16. The condition appears to have recurred, but the AV has not been contacted to follow up.

**Wazine, a wormer medication labeled for turkeys, chickens, and swine, was reported to have been prescribed for use in the rabbits, and was reported to have been added to the water. There is no proper prescription label on the bottle for its use in the rabbits, no written instructions, and there is no record of its use.

**A bottle of Vitamin A capsules, two tubes of triple antibiotic ointment, and a bottle of gentamycin ophthalmic drops were in the rabbit rabbit medication storage. None were labeled for use in rabbits, and there was no veterinary

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prescription or written instructions for any of them. An expired bottle of enrofloxacin solution was discarded at the time of inspection.

Failure to document veterinary care and treatment, and to follow up with the AV if the treatment is not effective or if the condition recurs, does not constitute appropriate veterinary care because there is no way to evaluate whether the treatment was effective, or if the prescribed treatment was actually given. The licensee must ensure that appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries are provided in a timely manner, and must provide documentation of these veterinary evaluations and treatments (if prescribed) to the inspectors upon request. This may include performance of necropsies on young, otherwise healthy rabbits who suddenly die in order to diagnose conditions that can cause illness in the herd. The medication supply must be monitored to ensure that expired medications are discarded so that they are not inadvertently used in the animals. Only medications labeled for or prescribed for the rabbits are to be used in the rabbits.

This is a repeat noncompliant item previously cited on 4/10/2015, 4/29/2015, and 11/30/2015.

2.75(b)(1) REPEAT

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

The facility has a method of documenting acquisitions and dispositions. However, the record of acquisition is confusing and incomplete. Eleven animals are in the quarantine area in cages that have no means of identification for the animals. Some dispositions of animals were missing the name and address of the individual who obtained the animals. Some dates on disposition forms are missing or have two conflicting dates

Accurate record keeping is essential to allow APHIS to accurately track animals and ensure that all animals are receiving proper care as required by the Animal Welfare Act. Additionally, specific information regarding sources for acquisition and disposition are necessary in the event of disease to facilitate tracking animal movement and to ensure animal health and welfare. The licensee must make, keep and maintain records which fully disclose information regarding all acquisitions and dispositions; including all births, deaths, and animals euthanized.

Previously cited on reports dated 4/29/2015 and 11/30/2015.

2.131(d)(1)

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

A 1 lb juvenile rabbit, ID 1-6, from doe Chockie, was documented to have died suddenly at a party on 10/3/15. The licensee stated that they thought it was probably due to coccidia because it was a runt of the litter.

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Animals must only be exhibited in such a way that concern for their health and well-being is a priority. Any animal that might not be of optimal health, appropriate age or temperament to withstand the stress of participating in a party situation must not be included in the exhibition group.

Correct by carefully evaluating each animal before they are included in a group for exhibition prior to each event from now on.

3.53(a)(1) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

**Three rabbits died after escaping from their enclosures since that last inspection. Rabbit 52-2 was found dead in a trap on 1/19/15, rabbit 16-3 was found dead on grounds on 12/22/15 or 1/3/16 - record is unclear, and rabbit 51-1 was found deceased on grounds on 10/15/15 or 1/10/16 (15?) - again record is unclear.

Failure to provide enclosures that are structurally sound can lead to escape of the animals. The licensee must ensure that the enclosures are structurally sound so that they contain the animals

This is a repeat noncompliant item previously cited on reports dated 4/10/2015, 4/29/2015, and 11/30/2015.

3.53(a)(5) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

**This facility is not using properly constructed nest boxes for females with litters less than a month old. Four litters of rabbits less than a month old observed by inspector did not have nest boxes. The youngest litter was reported to be three days old. A doe currently raising a litter of five was reported to have lost three out of four kits from her previous litter.

Nest boxes are necessary in order to have a safe place to give birth for the doe and to nurse her babies. It is also important to allow for the motor coordination and the heat-regulation capacity of the baby rabbits to develop. A nest box needs to be provided to all females due to kindle and must be maintained in the enclosure until the litter is a month old to ensure comfort and safety of the animals.

This is a repeat noncompliant item previously cited on the inspection reports dated 4/29/2015 and 11/30/2015.

3.53(c)(2) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

**One cage contains 9 rabbits, which are reported to be a doe and her litter. The juvenile rabbits are well past

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weaning age. The cage measures 30 x 30 , or 2.5 by 2.5 . This is 6.25 square feet or 0.69 square feet per rabbit. Another cage contains eight rabbits, a doe and her litter, also past weaning age. Their cage is 24 x 36, or 6 square feet; 0.75 square feet per rabbit. The two pairs of NZ cross rabbits previously cited for inadequate floor space are still housed in the same sized cages as at the time of that citation.

Each rabbit housed in a primary enclosure shall be provided a minimum amount of floor space according to USDA APHIS Animal Welfare Act regulations. For rabbits >5.4 lbs, the minimum amount of floor spaces is 5 square feet per rabbit. If the juveniles weigh less than 4.4 lbs, they would require 1.5 square feet each. The group of 9 rabbits should have 17 square feet; the group of 9 should have 15.5 square feet.

Housing rabbits in an inappropriately sized enclosure may stress the animals. This can lead to increased susceptibility to disease, incompatibility, and fighting. Rabbits must be housed in enclosures with the minimum required floor space for their health and well-being.

Previously cited on 11/30/2015.

3.54(b) REPEAT

FEEDING.

**Two of the metal self-feeders attached to rabbit enclosures were observed to be excessively dirty and rusty. Dirt and rust can contaminate feed stored within the feeders as particles flake off into the food, possibly rendering it less nutritious, wholesome, and palatable to the rabbit.

Two of the feeders had been knocked off of the cages onto the ground, leaving the mount area open so an animal could get a body part entrapped in the opening, and leaving the animals without access to food for the length of time the feeder was on the ground.

The licensee must ensure that all food receptacles are cleaned and sanitized and properly secured to the enclosures to minimize disease hazards.

Noncompliant items associated with feeding practices were also cited on inspection reports dated 11/19/2014, 1/13/2015, 4/10/2015, 4/29/2015, and 11/30/2015.

3.56(a)(1) REPEAT

SANITATION.

**Four enclosures (with at least 8 rabbits affected) had an excessive amount of dirt, urine, feces, hair and other organic material build up on the wire flooring.

Sanitation issues can damage the hair coat and skin and make the animals susceptible to infection, especially

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pododermatitis (foot infection). Poor sanitation also exposes these animals to bacterial growth that can be hazardous and lower the immune system of these animals. A compromised immune system does not allow these animals to build up the necessary antibodies to fight disease and infection.

Licensee must ensure that there are adequate measures in place to remove all dust, dirt, urine, feces and all other organic material from all surfaces of the facility.

This is a repeat noncompliant item cited previously on reports dated 11/20/2014, 1/14/2015, 4/1/2015, 4/29/2015, and 11/30/2015.

3.56(b) REPEAT

SANITATION.

**At present there is no evidence that primary enclosures are appropriately cleaned and sanitized on a regular schedule. A facility representative said that the hair, feces, and hay debris that collects on the caging is swept off with a brush.

This may be done by washing them with hot water and soap or detergent, by washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent solution followed by a safe and effective disinfectant, or by cleaning all soiled surfaces with live steam or flame. The licensee must employ one of these effective methods to clean and sanitize all surfaces at least once every 30 days. Enclosures that are not regularly cleaned and sanitized may harbor micro-organisms that can cause illness in the rabbits.

Previously cited on the report from 11/30/2015.

3.56(c) REPEAT

SANITATION.

**This facility has clutter within and around the facility perimeter. The materials consist of unused wire cages, plastic materials, wood, trash, and wire mesh. There is no organization of these materials and the majority is being kept in unsanitary conditions and potentially contributing to disease hazards within the facility. Excessive clutter of materials creates an ideal breeding ground for mammalian and insect pests and creates numerous hiding areas that may conceal predators.

**There was also a moderate to large amount of dirt and evidence of urine splatter on the plastic sheeting

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surrounding the outdoor rabbit enclosure area.

The licensee must ensure that that all unwanted items are properly discarded and removed from the property, and that premises shall be kept clean in order to minimize odor and pests. Additionally, useful items must be properly cleaned, organized and stored so that all areas of the premise, including the quarantine and storage areas are kept clean, in good repair and free of the accumulation of materials in order to facilitate proper husbandry practices.

This is a repeat noncompliant item cited previously on inspection reports dated 4/1/2015, 4/29/2015, and 11/30/2015.

3.61(a)(4) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES USED TO TRANSPORT LIVE RABBITS.

****This facility is still using blue Rubbermaid-type totes with removable tops on a regular basis to transport rabbits to and from parties. The ventilation openings for the rabbits while in these totes are small holes that have been placed in the top of the tote lids. Inadequate ventilation can restrict necessary airflow to the animals and result in overheating or otherwise compromise health during transportation. Although staff indicated they remove the lids during transport, this is not appropriately containing the rabbits. In addition, several totes are cracked and do not have the structural strength necessary to withstand the rigors of travel. At the time of this inspection, an associate returned from a party with 15 rabbits in three of these totes. One tote contained two rabbits, one contained a doe and her four week old litter of seven kits, and the last contained a doe and her four week old litter of four kits. At least one of these totes had significant cracks, potentially exposing sharp edges and making it difficult or impossible to clean and disinfect.**

All licensees are required to ensure that transport enclosures for rabbits have ventilation openings located on two opposite walls of the primary enclosure and that the ventilation openings on each wall are at least 16 percent of the total surface area. Alternately, transport enclosures for rabbits may have ventilation openings located on all four walls of the primary enclosure provided that those openings are at least 8 percent of the total surface area of each wall.

As they are currently constructed the Rubbermaid-type totes do not provide adequate ventilation or structural strength as required. Correct by ensuring that all transport enclosure used in the future are constructed in a manner that adequate ventilation is provided to all animals and that all other requirements for enclosure construction are met.

This is a repeat noncompliant item cited previously on reports dated 4/1/2015, 4/29/2015, and 11/30/2015.

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The inspection and exit briefing were conducted with facility representatives on 4/12-13/2016.

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
325396	91-C-0138	001	Kirsty Lee, L L C	12-APR-16

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000124	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	EUROPEAN RABBIT
000124	Total	