Harmful Algal Blooms and Veterinary Medicine -A Case Study

NEHA Internship 2020

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Outline

- What are harmful algal blooms?
- My project
- Project methods
- Proposal
- What was gained
- Applications



What are harmful algal blooms (HABs)?

Cyanobacteria cause HABs

- Occur in stagnant, warm, and high nutrient water
- Can produce harmful toxins
 - Humans and animals may be affected

How to identify a HAB

- Green or blue to red or brown
- Sometimes a scum will be present
- Odor of rotting plants









My Project

- Identify community needs
- Create accessible materials
- Reporting system
 - Line of communication between local veterinary clinics and the Clark County Public Health Department
 - Help inform advisories





Project Methods

Interviewed 33 local clinics

- 12 responses
 - All but one clinic wanted to participate

Interview talking points

- Frequency of patients with blue-green algae poisoning
- Method of owner education and prevention
- Willingness to participate in a reporting program
- How can the health department serve as a resource
- Best mode of contact

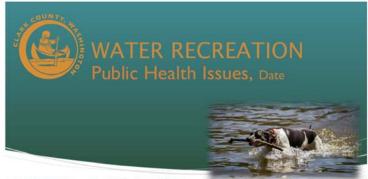


Proposal - Brochure





Proposal - Newsletter



HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOM VETERINARY UPDATE

Harmful algal blooms (HABs) are caused by cyanobacteria. These bacteria can produce hepatotoxins, nephrotoxins, neurotoxins, and/or dermal toxins that can be harmful to animals, livestock, and humans.

This newaletter provides notifications about current blooms with the goal of providing local veterinary clinics real time updates about HABs that are relevant to our community on a week-to-week basis when a bloom is occurring. The goal is to provide veterinaries with the information to keep pets and their owners safe from local HABs.

Clark County Public Health collected water samples from (insert lakes here) to determine if toxins are in the water. The results have informed the following advisory decisions.

- (Lake name and advisory)
- (Lake name and advisory)

Please reference the images on the following pages for how to keep clients and peits safe. If there is ever a doubt about the safety of the water, cliental should not let their animals drink, swim, or wade in the water. The animal should not eat seum or algae and the owner should rinse their pet with clean water if the animal does enter the lake. When in doubt, stay on the law water if the animal does enter the lake. When in doubt, stay on the law water if the animal does enter the lake. When in doubt, stay on the law water is the animal does enter the lake. When in doubt, stay on the law water is the animal does enter the lake. When in doubt, stay on the law water is the animal does enter the law.

Public Health will continue to monitor the lake, and signs will be updated as conditions change. Additional information and current advisories are posted on the Public Health beach website. https://www.clark.wagov/public-beaths/public-beaches

INFORMATION ABOUT CYANOBACTERIA

- You cannot tell if a bloom is toxic by looking at it.
- Algal blooms are most common in summer but can also occur at any time of year
- Toxins produced by bluegreen algae may be present during a visible bloom or may persist after a bloom has disappeared. Blooms can also be produced by other algae species that are not harmful

How to Report an Illness:

Lorem spann dolor sit amet, tation viderer sit en, pri novum timeam omnesque ne. No sit quaestio liberavisce Tu alii indica mei, dalarum toanberum soa et. Ess eas alia aeterno valuttost. Ono na unlla



Proposal - OHHBAS Reporting System





What was gained







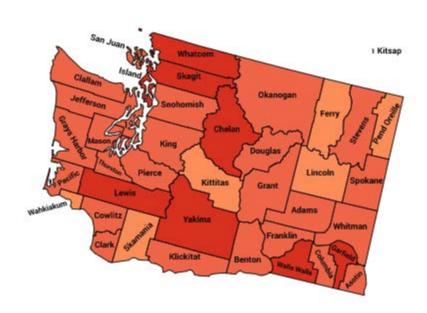
Application

Pet-based businesses

 Materials could be editted to be used by groomers, boarders, and other pet-based businesses

Other health departments

Create a statewide reporting system





Thank you!

Comments and questions

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