Healthy PEOPLE | ANIMALS | PLANET

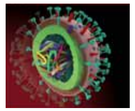
ANIMAL HEALTH TIMELINE

Congress passes the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act in 1913 to protect farmers from "snake oil" sales, ushering in the modern era of government-approved animal medicines. Hog cholera serum is among the first government-approved animal health products. Hog cholera, like many other early animal diseases, has now been officially eradicated from the United States.

The first medicines are developed to treat bacterial diseases in animals. Many early products helped farmers produce better animals and helped to meet growing demand for meat products due to a growing and more prosperous American population.

1989 New preventative heartworm medicines allow dogs to be treated monthly, replacing the need for daily use of medicines to control this deadly disease in pets.

2000 Antidepressants to treat obsessive-compulsive disorder and separation anxiety in dogs are developed to help improve pet behavior and strengthen the bond between people and their pets.



2005 Animal health companies work with USDA to develop an avian flu vaccine in response to the potential threat of a human and bird flu pandemic. The U.S. government is provided with large supplies of the vaccine in case of a potential outbreak.

2008 The first in a class of pre-harvest vaccines is created to reduce the amount of E. coli 0157:H7 in cattle that will ultimately decrease human exposure to this deadly foodborne pathogen.

Early Innovations | **1980** | **1990** | **2000** | **2009**

1980 Safer and more effective medicines that kill internal parasites in livestock and pets are developed. Better control of parasites such as roundworms and tapeworms improve the lives of pets. The availability of medicines that control a wide range of livestock parasites contribute to animal welfare.

1985 A preventative foot and mouth disease vaccine for animals is developed in conjunction with the United States Department of Agriculture. The U.S. government is provided with large supplies of the vaccine in case of a potential outbreak.

1990 Major developments are made in the control of external parasites, such as fleas and ticks in dogs and cats. These medical advances help reduce human exposure to ticks that spread Lyme disease.

1990 A new generation of safer medicine is developed for pain management for dogs and horses suffering from arthritis, improving the quality of life in older animals. *(First non-steroidal anti-inflammatory)*

2006 Animal health scientists create a West Nile virus vaccine for horses in response to the outbreak in the U.S. This innovation has improved the health and welfare of horses by protecting them from the spread of the virus.

2007 The first cancer vaccine is conditionally approved for dogs. This is the first time that the U.S. government has approved a therapeutic vaccine for cancer in animals or humans.

In 2009, the first cancer treatment is approved for dogs. Research and development for animal medicines could result in improved cancer treatment for all.

2009 The U.S. Department of Agriculture and the animal health industry are cooperatively working toward an animal vaccine for H1N1 that will give veterinarians a tool to help control the disease in pigs if needed.

ANIMAL HEALTH INSTITUTE:

Making the Human and Animal Health Connection

ANIMAL HEALTH INSTITUTE

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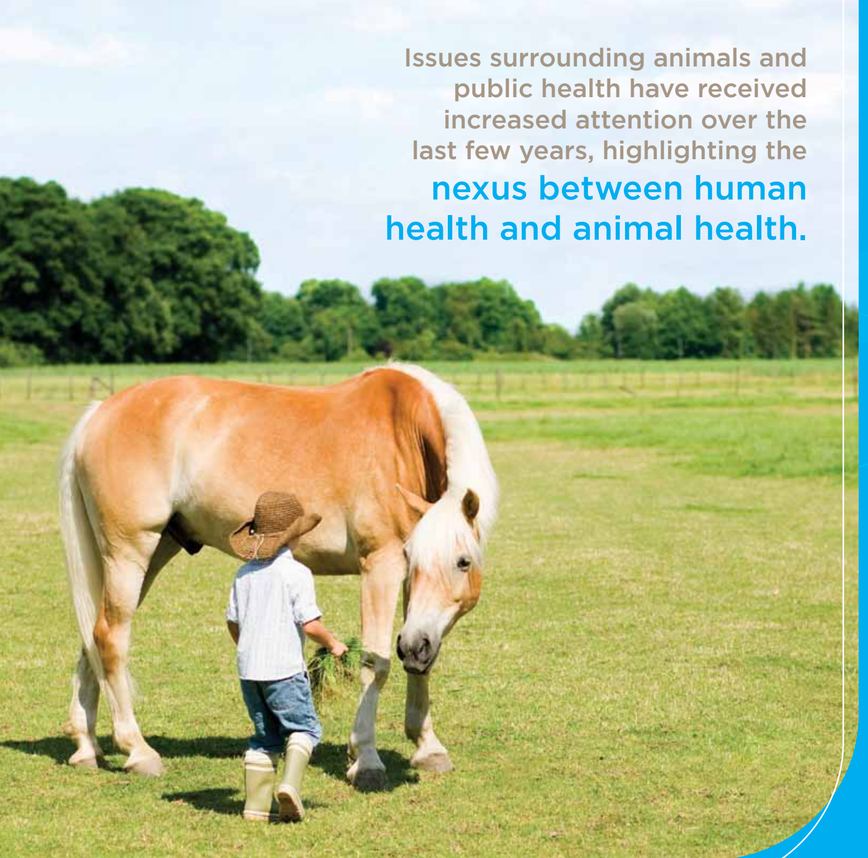
Issues surrounding animals and public health have received increased attention over the last few years, highlighting the **nexus between human health and animal health.**



From avian flu to H1N1, issues surrounding animals and public health have received increased attention over the last few years, highlighting the nexus between human health and animal health.

The link between human and animal health creates unprecedented challenges in the way we diagnose, prevent and treat both people and animals. However, many people are unaware of the health issues they share with farm animals and pets.

Disease prevention is a continuum that starts with keeping animals healthy and results in improved human health. Proper animal health management and veterinary care, including the use of vaccines, flea and tick products, and pharmaceuticals, can help keep animals healthy and prevent disease transmission to humans, improving the way we live.

The Animal Health Institute (AHI) has developed an education initiative — Healthy People. Healthy Animals. Healthy Planet. — to inform the public and increase recognition of the human/animal connection and its impact on health and wellness. We share the same goals as the American Medical Association, American Veterinary Medical Association, and the One Health Initiative to address public health issues in both animals and humans.

"We have a history of physicians working with animal diseases and veterinarians working on human diseases. We need the physician, the veterinarian, the virologist, the epidemiologist and the environmental scientist to research these diseases."

— DR. RUSSELL CURRIER
AMERICAN COLLEGE OF VETERINARY PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Animal health is essential to human health.

Animal medicines have effectively controlled diseases such as rabies, and continue to help us protect animals against dangerous outbreaks of diseases such as avian flu, foot and mouth disease and West Nile virus. Scientists have determined that of the 1,461 diseases now recognized in humans, approximately 60 percent can move from humans to animals and vice-versa.

"I believe strongly that we must place a much bigger emphasis on the linkages between human, animal and environmental health and that we should do so in a truly interdisciplinary manner."

— DR. MICHAEL B. CATES
AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

By keeping animals healthy, we can prevent disease transmission and live in close proximity to animals.

In livestock...

By improving the health of farm animals, we can help prevent diseases from entering the food supply. For example, there is a new, innovative vaccine for cattle that reduces E. coli O157:H7 one step earlier — at the farm — to help in the fight against foodborne illness.

In pets...

Scientists have greatly reduced the possibility of human exposure to ticks that may carry Lyme disease, thanks to flea and tick preventatives. By developing innovative products, we are helping pets live longer, healthier lives.

Veterinarians play an important role in environmental protection, food safety and public health.

Animal medicines are one tool veterinarians use to prevent animal diseases from impacting public health. AHI works with veterinarians and the American Veterinary Medical Association to ensure that animal medicines are used responsibly. Veterinarians and scientists at the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) oversee how animal medicines are administered.

We have a regulatory system in place to ensure that safe and effective medicines get to the animals that need them. Like human medicines, animal medicines undergo extensive trials and testing and must be approved by the federal government before they are put in the marketplace.

"Our producers...look to veterinarians for guidance and direction on how a number of activities are conducted on the farm."

— DR. HARRY SNELSON
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SWINE VETERINARIANS

Animal medicines are an important link in the food safety chain.

Just like people, animals can also get sick. Medicines are needed to prevent and control disease outbreaks in flocks and herds. When illnesses do occur, medicines are needed to treat diseases. Animal medicines not only protect the health and welfare of animals, but they also help safeguard human health by making our food safer. That's why it is essential for veterinarians to continue to have a broad range of animal medicines available as one of the tools in the fight against animal diseases.

Quick Facts about AHI

- The Animal Health Institute represents companies that make animal health products, ranging from medicines to flea and tick preventatives to vaccines.
- AHI member companies make animal medicines for pets and livestock.
- In the U.S., about 60 percent of animal medicines are used for pets, and 40 percent are used for livestock.
- There are more than 172 million pets in the U.S. and approximately 10 billion food animals per year.