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NOTIFICATION

No. A. 11016/4/2019-AH&V, the 12th June, 2019. In the interest of public services, the Governor of Mizoram is pleased to formulate the Uniform Norms for Veterinary Health Establishment of Mizoram for use as guidelines in streamlining the establishment of Veterinary Health viz. Veterinary Polyclinic Hospital, District Veterinary Hospitals and Rural Animal Health Centres in the State.

Lalthangpuia Sailo,
Commr/Secretary to the Govt. of Mizoram,
AH & Veterinary Department.

UNIFORM NORMS/STANDARDS FOR VETERINARY HEALTH INSTITUTIONS UNDER GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM

PART - I PRELIMINARY

1. Short Title and Commencement

- (i) These norms may be called the 'Uniform Norms (Manpower & Infrastructure in Veterinary Institutions) of AH & Vety Department, Govt. of Mizoram 2019'
- (ii) They shall come into force with effect from the date of publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions:-

- (a) 'Act' means the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 (52 of 1984).
- (b) 'Animal' means any animal and insect other than humans and includes, but not limited to, fowl, fish, birds and reptiles, wild or domestic, living or dead.
- (c) 'Animal Ambulance' means a mode of transport by road/air/rail/water which carries sick or injured animals safely to or from a veterinary dispensary, veterinary hospital, veterinary polyclinic, or a veterinary clinic.
- (d) 'Client' means and includes the owner of the patient or his/her representative who presents the patient(s) to a veterinarian and/or seeks his/her advice and treatment.
- (e) 'Consultant' means a registered veterinary practitioner who provides professional advice on request.

- (f) **'Diagnostic Clinic'** means an institution which receives animals for the purpose of diagnosis and has facilities of performing diagnostic tests that help in diagnosis of animal disease.
- (g) **'Diagnostic Laboratory'** means an institution/society/organization/body which receives samples for the purpose of diagnosis and has facilities of performing diagnostic tests that help in diagnosis of animal disease.
- (h) **'District Veterinary Hospital (DVH)'** means an institution at the district level under the charge of a registered Veterinary Practitioner to render veterinary service in all of its branches, have the diagnostic facilities and facilities for both outdoor and indoor patients.
- (i) **'Emergency Veterinary Services'** means the services rendered by registered Veterinary Practitioners as emergency measures for the benefit of the animal(s) or designated as such by the Central or State Government for specific purposes.
- (j) **'Minor Veterinary Service'** means minor veterinary service rendered under supervision and guidance of a registered Veterinary practitioner by a person trained for the purpose as prescribed under clause (b) of Section 30 of the Act.
- (k) **'Mobile Veterinary Practice'** means providing a wide range of medical or surgical services in a movable trailer, pick-up, or other vehicle on land or water or airship designed or modified to function as a veterinary facility.
- (l) **'Patient'** means and includes animal as defined in part I (2) (b) above and a group of them being treated or managed or advised to be treated or managed by veterinarian(s).
- (m) **'Registered Veterinary Practitioner'** means a registered veterinary practitioner as defined in Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984.
- (n) **'Specialist'** means a veterinary practitioner who provides a specialized veterinary service or advice by virtue of his/her additional qualification(s) recognized by VCI from a recognized veterinary institution.
- (o) **'Small Animal Mobile Facility'** means a trailer or mobile unit established to function as a veterinary premises which concentrates in providing veterinary services to common domestic household pets.
- (p) **'Special Wastes'** are hazardous or aesthetically obnoxious wastes that demand special attention to ensure safe disposal. Special wastes include anatomical waste, blood-soaked swabs and dressings, infected animal carcasses, soiled dressings, contaminated or infectious waste from examination, treatment, and kennel rooms, pharmaceutical waste, cytotoxic waste, sharps, and syringes.
- (q) **'Veterinary Clinic'** means a place where a registered veterinary practitioner renders services for treatment, prophylaxis, diagnosis, or advice on request of a client.
- (r) **'Veterinary Dispensary'** means a veterinary institution under the charge of a registered veterinary practitioner for providing out-patient veterinary services in all of its branches related to veterinary practice.
- (s) **'Veterinary Facility'** means a facility at or from which a registered veterinary practitioner practices veterinary profession. This may include a farm building, kennel, mobile unit vehicle, animal shelter, pet shop, animal supply store including vaccination clinics or any other veterinary services, being provided temporarily or permanently by any private or Government agency.
- (t) **'Veterinary Hospital'** means an institution under the charge of a registered veterinary practitioner where veterinary services are available at all times and wherein examination, diagnostic, prophylactic, medical, surgical and extended accommodation services for hospitalized animals are provided. The hospital shall have facility for indoor patients & at least minimal facilities for client accommodation.
- (u) **'Veterinary Polyclinic'** means an institution under the charge of a registered veterinary practitioner where the prescribed numbers of specialists give diagnosis, health care, veterinary treatment or advises in various branches of veterinary medical service.

- (v) **'Veterinary Practice'** means the practice of Veterinary service delivery by a registered veterinary practitioner to any species of animal(s) within the sphere/practice of the veterinary profession in any one or all branches of Veterinary science (by whatever name called). It calls for human skill, sound knowledge & compassion for animals. Veterinary practice includes animal health care, clinical veterinary service, advice on the management and production of animals, animal based technology, technical administration & community development through animal resource development. This shall also include management of the professional service, teaching, research and extension in veterinary science, zoonosis control, disaster management, laboratory animal medicine and animal welfare. A registered veterinary practitioner shall always strive to provide service through "good veterinary practice". He/she shall attempt to provide quality veterinary service for which minimum infrastructure, standard manual of practice, transparent information, proper record keeping, safe and compassionate handling of patient shall be available.
- (w) **'Veterinary Practitioner'** means a person holding a veterinary qualification recognized under the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 and registered with a State/UT Veterinary Council.
- (x) **'Veterinary Premises'** means any facility where the practice of veterinary medicine is undertaken, including, but not limited to, a mobile unit, mobile clinic, outpatient clinic, livestock farm with treatment facilities, satellite clinic, public service outreach of a veterinary facility, or veterinary hospital or dispensary or polyclinic or clinic. The term 'veterinary premises' shall not include the premises of a client.
- (y) **'Veterinary Profession'** means veterinary profession involving all its branches, namely, animal health, animal reproduction, animal productivity and animal nutrition, animal product technology, genetic improvement including genetic engineering and transgenesis, and areas of sister professions wherein veterinary service is extended or is sought or is made use of, namely laboratory animal medicine, aquatic/marine animal, veterinary public health, animal experimentation and vaccine production.
- (z) **'Veterinary Service'** means to provide the complete range of medical, surgical, nutritional biotechnological tools, artificial insemination, embryo transfer, diagnostic, vaccination, production, and all other services that alleviates pain & sufferings of livestock and zoo animals or enhance animal & human life or prevent zoonosis or animal related activities for the development of the society by a registered veterinary practitioner.

PART – II

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR VETERINARY PRACTICE (For Every Veterinary Institutions Providing Veterinary Services)

CHAPTER – I FUNCTIONS OF VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS

A. General

- (i) Veterinary institutions undertaking professional service analyses the needs of the animal, client, household, society, village, block, district and state in that order. A macro level (regional or national) policy may be developed for the country on the basis of this grass root data.
- (ii) The primary objective of veterinary service is animals welfare and well being that optimising (as against maximise) its health and performance. Any effort therefore must sustain environment, compliment human development and deliver social justice. The principles under which the primary veterinary service is delivered are-

- (a) The health promotion, essential animal health care and at least a minimal veterinary medical service must be delivered under the principle of equity; for this there should be universal coverage.
- (b) Besides curative aspects, primary veterinary care should include promotive, preventive and development services.
- (c) The service for development should be effective, efficient, affordable and acceptable to local communities, through choice of appropriate methods and in a manner that it can be delivered at all levels. Individuals and community should be encouraged to be involved in developing a self reliant promotive system whose basis would be awareness of feeding, breeding and management through a knowledge delivery system as part of a professional service.
- (d) Because of close inter-relation among animal, man (community) and environment, veterinary sector must reach beyond health care and veterinary medical service, to include other support systems needed for feeding, breeding and the overall development of animals.
- (e) Veterinary centres shall seek to promote overall development of the animals through overall development of the society in which they are brought up so that animals and society play a mutually complementary role, rather than veterinarians seeking isolated development of animals without involving the society.

B. Functions of Veterinary Polyclinic Hospital

In Veterinary Polyclinic, the specialists shall provide support service to all cases referred to them or seek their support for diagnosis, prevention, treatment or advice, from the OPD, Veterinary Dispensaries or Veterinary Hospital(s). A Veterinary Polyclinic may also have specialized services as is needed and relevant to the area. A Polyclinic shall have casualty, indoor wards etc required for the number of cases, out-patient and indoor patient etc. and shall provide 24 hours service and emergency veterinary services. The polyclinic shall invariably provide specialist veterinary medical service, in surgery & radiology, clinical medicine, epidemiology & preventive medicine, laboratory diagnostics (lab. medicine), reproduction technology, gynecology & obstetrics. The Polyclinic shall normally provide reach out service to support the function of the Veterinary Dispensaries in promotive, preventive, therapeutic or rehabilitative health services.

C. Functions of District Veterinary Hospital

The district veterinary centers shall be the nodal center for Support, Supply and Maintenance and shall provide professional and administrative support to all the activities of the Veterinary Dispensaries/hospitals of the district. Apart from managing the stockpiles, they shall provide specialist and specialized support in Veterinary service viz. in Animal health, production management, veterinary medical attendance, feed analysis, marketing, animal resource development, conservation, community development, animal welfare and veterinary public health as is relevant to the need of the district in question.

It generally undertakes the following jobs:

1. Timely diagnosis & appropriate treatment of common ailments, deficiencies and injuries.
2. Referring or seeking specialist service from professionals trained for the purpose.
3. Studying the prevailing husbandry, health and animal development practices and identifying problems through Participatory Developmental Approach (PDA) and deriving methods to solve problems that are encountered and preventing their recurrence
4. Advising community on feed & fodder supply and proper nutrition after assessing economic viability, availability, socio-economic status of the animal owners etc.
5. Sensitizing the community on the role of essential nutrients, micronutrients, feed and fodder, safe water, shelter (housing) and basic hygienic as part of the management.

6. Ensuring regular breeding (breedability) of animals through health promotion, sexual health care, proper breeding policy, reproduction technology, care of pregnant animals etc.
7. Maternal and offspring care, early nutrition & care of growing animals, including animal welfare.
8. Collection of data in respect of animal, client, her/ his family and the society, through village level workers or stock assistants.
9. Assisting in surveillance & monitoring (epidemiology), control & prevention: Immunization against major diseases; control of parasites, macro-management of grasslands & other feed sources, environmental assessment, risk assessment etc. Advise the department on control & prevention of endemic diseases or intoxication through observing environment residues, risk areas etc.
10. Vetero-legal cases should be handled as per guidelines for the same.
11. Authority to inspect slaughter house and meat shop as may be authorized by the State/UT Government.
12. There shall be exclusive facilities for diagnosis, nursing and client accommodation.

D. Functions of State Veterinary Dispensary

The Veterinary Dispensary shall generally undertake the following jobs:-

1. Timely diagnosis & appropriate treatment of common ailments, deficiencies and injuries.
2. Referring or seeking specialist service from professionals trained for the purpose.
3. Studying the prevailing husbandry, health and animal development practices and identifying problems through Participatory Developmental Approach (PDA) and deriving methods to solve problems that are encountered and preventing their recurrence;
4. Advising community on feed & fodder supply and proper nutrition after assessing economic viability, availability, socio-economic status of the animal owners etc.
5. Sensitizing the community on the role of essential nutrients, micronutrients, feed and fodder, safe water, shelter (housing) and basic hygienic as part of the management.
6. Ensuring regular breeding (breedability) of animals through health promotion, sexual health care, proper breeding policy, reproduction technology, care of pregnant animals etc.
7. Maternal and offspring care, early nutrition & care of growing animals, including animal welfare.
8. Collection of data in respect of animal, client, her/ his family and the society, through village level workers or stock assistants.
9. Assisting in surveillance & monitoring (epidemiology), control & prevention: Immunisation against major diseases; control of parasites, macro management of grasslands & other feed sources, environmental assessment, risk assessment etc. Advise the department on control & prevention of endemic diseases or intoxication through observing environment residues, risk areas etc.
10. Vetero legal cases should be handled as per guidelines for the same.
11. Authority to inspect slaughter house and meat shop as may be authorized by the State/UT Government.

E. Functions of Rural Animal Health Center

1. It is the most peripheral and first contact point between the primary animal health care system and the community
2. Provision of timely treatment of common ailments, deficiencies and injuries.
3. Referring or seeking specialist service from professionally trained, dispensary, hospital for the purpose.
4. Advising community on feed & fodder supply and proper nutrition after assessing economic viability, availability, socio-economic status of the animal owners etc.

5. Sensitizing the community on the role of essential nutrients, micronutrients, feed and fodder, safe water, shelter (housing) and basic hygienic as part of the management.
6. Ensuring regular breeding (breedability) of animals through health promotion, sexual health care, care of pregnant animals etc.
7. Maternal and offspring care, early nutrition & care of growing animals, including animal welfare.
8. Collection of data in respect of animal, client, her/ his family and the society, through village level workers or stock assistants.
9. Assisting in surveillance & monitoring (epidemiology), control & prevention: Immunisation against major diseases; control of parasites.

CHAPTER – II INFRASTRUCTURE / BUILDING

A. **Veterinary Polyclinic Hospital** : The building of veterinary polyclinic shall include the following:-

1. Separate Rooms for head of the establishment (Joint Director) and other Officers (CVO's & VO's)
2. Common room for clerical staff (Assistant, UDC, etc.)
3. Common room for technical staff (JVEO, VFA, etc.)
4. Waiting room for clients.
5. Registration and dispensing room for patients' registration and medicine dispensing.
6. Consultation room for OPD with sufficient diagnostic equipment to carry out routine physical examination of the patients.
7. Operation room for sterile surgical procedure that should be equipped with minimum essential surgical instruments and appliances. There should be separate operation room for small and large animal.
8. Provision of Animal holding room/space in the open area for examination of large animal.
9. Infusion/treatment/recovery room for giving immediate treatments to the patients.
10. Vaccination room
11. X-ray room including dark room
12. Laboratory Diagnostic room
13. Rooms for Ultra-sonography, Endoscopy and ophthalmic examination.
14. Room for Intensive Care Unit (ICU)
15. Store room for storage of equipments and other hospital goods.
16. Seminar room for holding meeting, training and recreation for staff.
17. Washing and changing room
18. Adequate number of Toilets
19. It should have a good drainage and waste disposal system.

(Floor plan / Layout of Typical Veterinary Polyclinic Building: ANNEXURE – I TO III)

B. **District Veterinary Hospital** : Minimum facilities needed for District Veterinary Hospital are as follows:-

1. Chief Veterinary Officer's room
2. Veterinary Officers' Room
3. Technical Staff Common room
4. Office Administration room
5. Waiting area / room
6. Registration and dispensing room
7. Consultation room (OPD)
8. Porcine operation room
9. Operation room for other small animals

10. Vaccination room
11. X-ray room with dark room
12. Infusion / treatment room
13. Sterilisation & Laboratory room
14. Medicine storage room
15. Wash room
16. Adequate number of toilets

(Typical layout of Hospital building: ANNEXURE - IV)

C. State Veterinary Dispensary : Minimum facilities needed for veterinary dispensaries are:-

1. Veterinary Officer's room
2. Office/Staff room
3. Registration / Dispensing room
4. Porcine operation / examination room
5. Sterile Operation Theater room
6. Medicine storage room
7. Wash room / toilets
8. Changing / sterilization room
9. Laboratory room
10. Waiting/ Recovery room

(Typical layout of dispensary building: ANNEXURE - V)

D. Rural Animal Health Center : Minimum essentials needed for RAHC building are as follows:-

1. Office room
2. Operation theater room / examination / treatment room.
3. Registration / Dispensing room
4. Wash room / sterilization room

(Typical layout of RAHC building: ANNEXURE - VI)

**CHAPTER – III
MINIMUM MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS**

A. VETERINARY POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL

- | | | | |
|----|---|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | Joint Director | - | 1 number |
| 2. | Chief Veterinary Officers: | | |
| | a. Chief Veterinary Officer | - | i/c Clinical |
| | b. Chief Veterinary Officer | - | i/c Administration |
| | c. Chief Veterinary Officer | - | i/c Extension |
| 3. | Veterinary Officers: | | |
| | a. Medicine Department | - | 2 Veterinary Officers |
| | b. Gynaecology Department | - | 1 Veterinary Officer |
| | c. Surgery & Radiology Dept | - | 2 Veterinary Officers |
| | d. Microbiology/Pathology/Parasitology Dept | - | 1 Veterinary Officer |
| | e. Mobile | - | 2 Veterinary Officers |
| | | Total | 8 Veterinary Officers |
| 4. | Other Technical Staff: | | |
| | a. Junior Veterinary Extension Officer | - | 1 number |
| | b. Veterinary Supervisor | - | 2 numbers |

c.	Veterinary Field Assistant	-	6 numbers
d.	Veterinary Field Assistant (Inseminator)	-	2 numbers
e.	Veterinary Field Assistant (Mobile)	-	2 numbers
f.	X-ray Technician	-	1 number
g.	Laboratory Technician	-	1 number
5.	Clerical Staff		
a.	Assistant	-	1 number
b.	UDC	-	2 numbers
c.	LDC	-	4 numbers
d.	Computer Operator	-	2 numbers
e.	Driver	-	2 numbers
f.	IV Grade:-		
	Sweeper	-	1 number
	Attendant	-	6 numbers
	Chowkidar	-	1 number
B.	DISTRICT VETERINARY HOSPITAL		
1.	Chief Veterinary Officer	-	1 number
2.	Veterinary Officers	-	3 numbers
3.	Junior Veterinary Extension Officer	-	1 number
4.	Veterinary Supervisor	-	1 number
5.	Veterinary Field Assistant	-	4 numbers
6.	Inseminator (VFA)	-	2 numbers
7.	X-ray technician	-	1 number
8.	Laboratory Technician	-	1 number
9.	Clerk	-	1 number
10.	Computer Operator	-	1 number
11.	Driver	-	1 number
12.	IV Grade:-		
	a) Attendant	-	1 number
	b) Chowkidar	-	1 number
C.	STATE VETERINARY DISPENSARY		
1.	Veterinary Officer	-	1 number
2.	Junior Veterinary Extension Officer	-	1 number
3.	Veterinary Supervisor	-	1 number
4.	Veterinary Field Assistant	-	2 numbers
5.	Inseminator (VFA)	-	1 number
6.	IV Grade		
	a) Attendant	-	1 number
	b) Chowkidar	-	1 number
D.	RURAL ANIMAL HEALTH CENTER		
1.	Veterinary Supervisor	-	1 number
2.	Veterinary Field Assistant	-	1 number
3.	Inseminator (VFA)	-	1 number
4.	IV Grade	-	1 number

**CHAPTER - IV
MINIMUM MOBILE VEHICLE REQUIREMENTS**

- A. POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL**
1. Mobile Clinic Vehicle / Ambulance (Medium Vehicle) - 2 numbers
 2. Two wheeler - 4 numbers
- B. DISTRICT VETERINARY HOSPITAL**
1. Mobile Clinic Vehicle / Ambulance (Medium Vehicle) - 1 number
 2. Two wheeler - 3 numbers
- C. STATE VETERINARY DISPENSARY**
1. Two wheeler - 2 numbers
- D. RURAL ANIMAL HEALTH CENTER**
1. Two wheeler - 1 number

**CHAPTER – V
CLARIFICATION OF MANPOWER AND MOBILE VEHICLE REQUIREMENTS**

- A. Joint Director:**
1. ***Polyclinic Hospital:*** Since the Polyclinic Hospital is a separate establishment under directorate of AH & Vety, Government of Mizoram, one post of Joint Director as head of the establishment is necessary, to oversee all activities taken up under polyclinic hospital.
- B. Chief Veterinary Officers:**
1. ***Polyclinic Hospital:*** There shall necessarily be 3 numbers of Chief Veterinary Officers for taking charge of three different tasks:-
 - a. ***CVO (i/c Clinical):*** The 1st CVO who shall take charge of all works related to clinical works done under polyclinic hospital.
 - b. ***CVO (i/c Administration):*** The 2nd CVO shall take charge of office and staff administration thereby assisting Joint Director of Polyclinic Hospital.
 - c. ***CVO (i/c Extension):*** The 3rd CVO shall take charge of works related to veterinary extension, outreach programme, public health, statistical record, organization of training and health camp, etc.
 2. ***District Veterinary Hospital:*** There shall necessarily be one Chief Veterinary Officer at District Veterinary Hospital to supervise and monitor all activities taken up under District Veterinary Hospital, different Veterinary Dispensaries and Rural Animal Health Centers within the district.
- C. Veterinary Officers:**
1. ***Polyclinic Hospital:*** Since Veterinary Polyclinic provides veterinary services to the public in the field of different specializations, it should be manned with a number of veterinary practitioners having additional qualification (Post graduate degree in the concerned department) or a veterinary officer with more than 10 years experience in the service.
 2. ***District Veterinary Hospital:*** The District Veterinary Hospital shall be the nodal center for Support, Supply and Maintenance and shall provide professional and administrative support to all the activities of the Veterinary Dispensaries/hospitals of the district. It should necessarily be

manned with minimum 3 Veterinary Officers to be engaged with different tasks for the smooth functioning of District Veterinary Hospital and other veterinary institutions within the district. They shall take up works related to clinical and extension works and any other important jobs within the district assigned to them by their respective superior.

3. **State Veterinary Dispensary:** Veterinary Dispensary means a veterinary institution under the charge of a registered veterinary practitioner for providing out-patient veterinary services in all of its branches related to veterinary practice. It shall cover up different activities of a varying number of Rural Animal Health Centers and number of villages under its jurisdiction. It shall necessarily be manned with one Veterinary Officer.
- D. **Junior Veterinary Extension Officers:** There shall necessarily be one JVEO each in Polyclinic Hospital, District Veterinary Hospital and State Veterinary Dispensary. He shall assist Veterinary Officers in providing veterinary services to the public and undertaking works related to different government schemes and programmes within their jurisdiction. They shall engage with record keeping, animal census, other extension services, minor veterinary services, etc.
- E. **Veterinary Supervisors:** There shall be a varying number of Veterinary Supervisor in each Veterinary Institution. They may be engaged in works related to record keeping, office file maintenance, patient registration, dispensing of medicines. They shall also take up different activities both in clinical and field/extension works whatever is assigned to them by their superior. Number of posts shall be made as per requirements given earlier.
- F. **Veterinary Field Assistants:** There shall necessarily be a varying number of Veterinary Field Assistants (VFA) in different veterinary institutions as the number of posts mentioned earlier as per the needs of different veterinary institutions. They shall assist their respective superiors in delivering veterinary services both in clinical and field works. Since doorstep service delivery and field service provision is an essential nature of veterinary practice, presence of VFA in each veterinary institution is a must.
- G. **Inseminators (VFA):** Inseminator means those trained personnel engaged with Artificial Insemination in Pig and Cattle. Animal breeding through A.I is one important task in the field of veterinary practice. The AH & Vety Department has a number of A.I centers in the state that shall necessarily be manned with well trained inseminators as per the requirements given earlier.
- H. **Clerical Staff - Assistant, UDC, LDC, IV Grade, Driver:** There shall also be clerical staff as per requirements given earlier to engage with all works and activities related to office establishment and administration, maintenance of office files, properties, buildings, etc.
- I. **Mobile Vehicle / Animal Ambulance:** Veterinary services and practices provided from veterinary institutions time to time need doorstep delivery and field works within their respective jurisdiction such as animal vaccination, outpatient attendance, animal population census, investigation of disease outbreak, sample collections, farmers' training and animal health camp, different activities under government schemes and programmes, etc. Small animal mobile facility is necessary especially for polyclinic hospital to deliver mobile veterinary practices. Successful accomplishment of different veterinary practices cannot be achieved without mobile vehicle facility. There shall be provision of mobile vehicle / animal ambulance allocated to different veterinary institutions as per requirements given earlier.

**PART – III
BIOMEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT**

A. The Heads of each Veterinary Institutions have a responsibility to:

1. Provide and maintain a safe working environment;
2. Provide and maintain facilities for the safety and health of all staff at work;
3. Ensure that the equipment in the work place is designed, set up, and maintained to be safe for the users;
4. Ensure that staff are not exposed to hazards in the course of their work;
5. The inherent emergency procedures pertaining to the respective field of veterinary procedure should be followed.

B. Guidelines for waste management and disposal to be followed in each veterinary institution in the veterinary premises:-

1. Waste must be segregated depending on whether it is of the General or Special category. The Veterinary Institute must have facilities for the hygienic storage of waste prior to disposal. This must not create an offensive appearance or allow the development of bad odors. Special waste may need to be refrigerated prior to collection.
2. General waste (non-infectious waste, packaging materials, non-infectious animal bedding, etc) can be disposed of by Local Authority through landfill, recycling or incineration.
3. Special wastes include anatomical waste, blood-soaked swabs and dressings, infected animal carcasses, soiled dressings, contaminated or infectious waste from examination, treatment, and kennel rooms, pharmaceutical waste, cytotoxic waste, sharps, and syringes. Special wastes (other than sharps) must be bagged in Polythene bags (with a minimum thickness of 50 microns, if of low density and 25 microns, if of high density). Cytotoxic wastes are to be placed into coloured cytotoxic waste containers with Eye-catching colours used for the label. Also representative colours for different waste should be used where a professional medical waste service is available to the Veterinary Institute, it must be used to collect and incinerate special waste. Where there is no such service available, special waste must be disposed of in the same way that the Veterinary Institute disposes of cadavers. Eco-friendly waste disposal should be practiced with the help of trained person.
4. Sharp waste poses a potential hazard because of the risk of injury. They must be placed directly into approved containers. They must be stored in non-reusable, leak-proof, and puncture-proof containers with an aperture that must inhibit removal of the contents.
5. The practice must have facilities for the hygienic storage of cadavers. The disposal of dead animals must give the client no cause for complaint and cause no public offence or nuisance. They may be incinerated in a suitable pet crematorium or buried in a manner which meets the approval of the local authority.
6. All rooms used for the examination, treatment, or housing of animals must be provided with lined waste containers that are emptied regularly and kept in a hygienic manner.

C. CATEGORIES OF BIOMEDICAL WASTES

Waste Category No.	Waste Category (type)	Treatment and disposal
Category No. 1	Animal waste (animal tissues, organs, body parts carcasses, bleeding parts, fluid, blood and experimental animals used in research, waste generated by veterinary hospitals colleges, discharge from hospitals, animal houses)	Incineration/ deep burial
Category No. 2	Microbiology & Biotechnology Waste (wastes from laboratory cultures, stocks or specimens of microorganisms live or attenuated vaccines, human and animal cell culture used in research and infectious agents from research and industrial laboratories, wastes from production of biologicals, toxins, dishes and devices used for transfer of cultures)	Local Autoclaving/ microwaving/ incineration
Category No. 3	Waste sharps (needles, syringes, scalpels, blades, glass, etc. that may cause puncture and cuts. This includes both used and unused sharps)	Disinfection (Chemical treatment / autoclaving / microwaving and mutilation / shredding
Category No. 4	Discarded Medicines and Cytotoxic drugs (wastes comprising of outdated, contaminated and discarded medicines)	Incineration / destruction and drugs disposal in secured landfills
Category No. 5	Solid Waste (Items contaminated with blood, and body fluids including cotton, dressings, soiled plaster casts, lines, beddings, other material contaminated with blood)	Incineration at Autoclaving / microwaving
Category No. 6	Solid Waste (wastes generated from disposable items other than the waste [sharps] such as tubings, catheters, intravenous sets etc).	Disinfection by chemical treatment / autoclaving / microwaving and mutilation / shredding
Category No. 7	Liquid Waste (waste generated from laboratory and washing, cleaning, housekeeping and disinfecting activities)	Disinfection by chemical treatment and discharge
Category No. 8	Incineration Ash (ash from incineration of any bio-medical waste)	Disposal in municipal landfill
Category No. 9	Chemical Waste (chemicals used in production of biologicals, chemicals used in disinfection, as insecticides, etc.)	Chemical treatment and discharge into drains for liquids and secured landfill for solids.

CONCLUSION:

It is the duty of veterinarian to safeguard the health of the community from possible health hazard that arises due to outbreak of PRRS, Avian Flu, Classical Swine Fever, other infectious and contagious animal diseases, which directly or indirectly affect the health of animals and human beings, as it is a fact that more than 60% of animal diseases can be transmitted to humans and vice versa. As such, the need to strengthen the veterinary service in respect of health initiatives which require no further elaboration considering the food habit and system of rearing of animals of the Mizo community.

The situation urgently calls for a greater thrust on the efforts of veterinary services and enhanced production of food of animal origin domestically. The department, therefore, feel imperative to strengthen the veterinary services by laying out standard norms, as written above, of Veterinary Polyclinic Hospital, District Veterinary Hospital, Veterinary Dispensary and Rural Animal Health Centers, which shall include increasing the strength of veterinary services providers as well as mobilization of the institution for minute to minute delivery of the service as proposed by the consultative committee.

**ANNEXURE - I
TYPICAL LAYOUT OF POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL BUILDING**

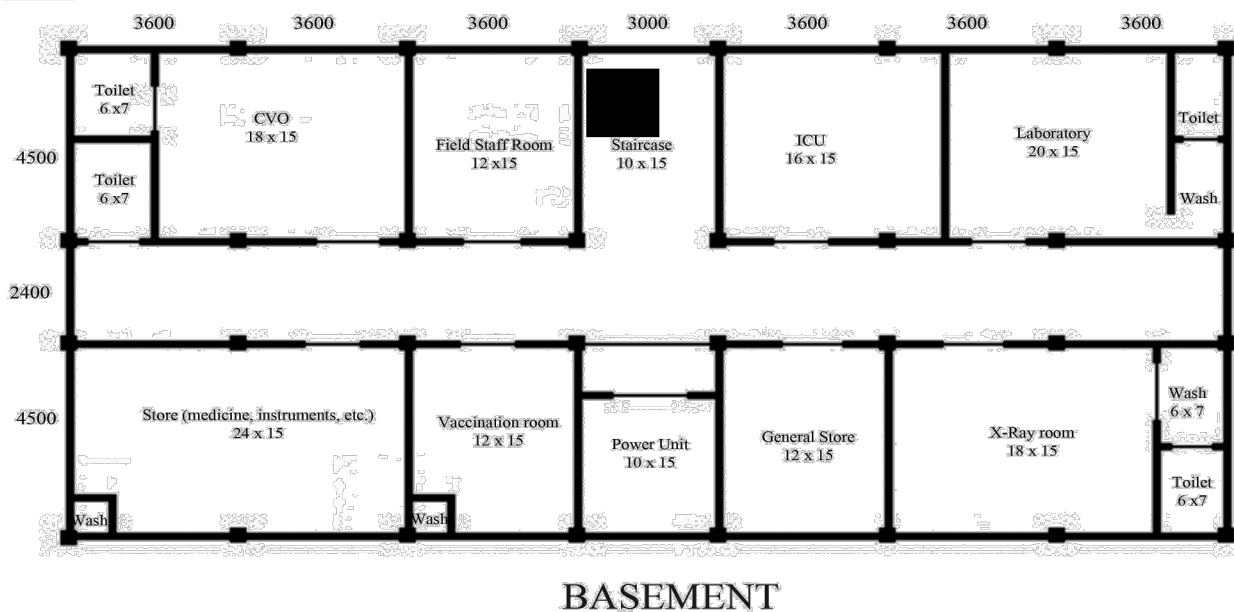


FIRST FLOOR

ANNEXURE - II TYPICAL LAYOUT OF POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL BUILDING

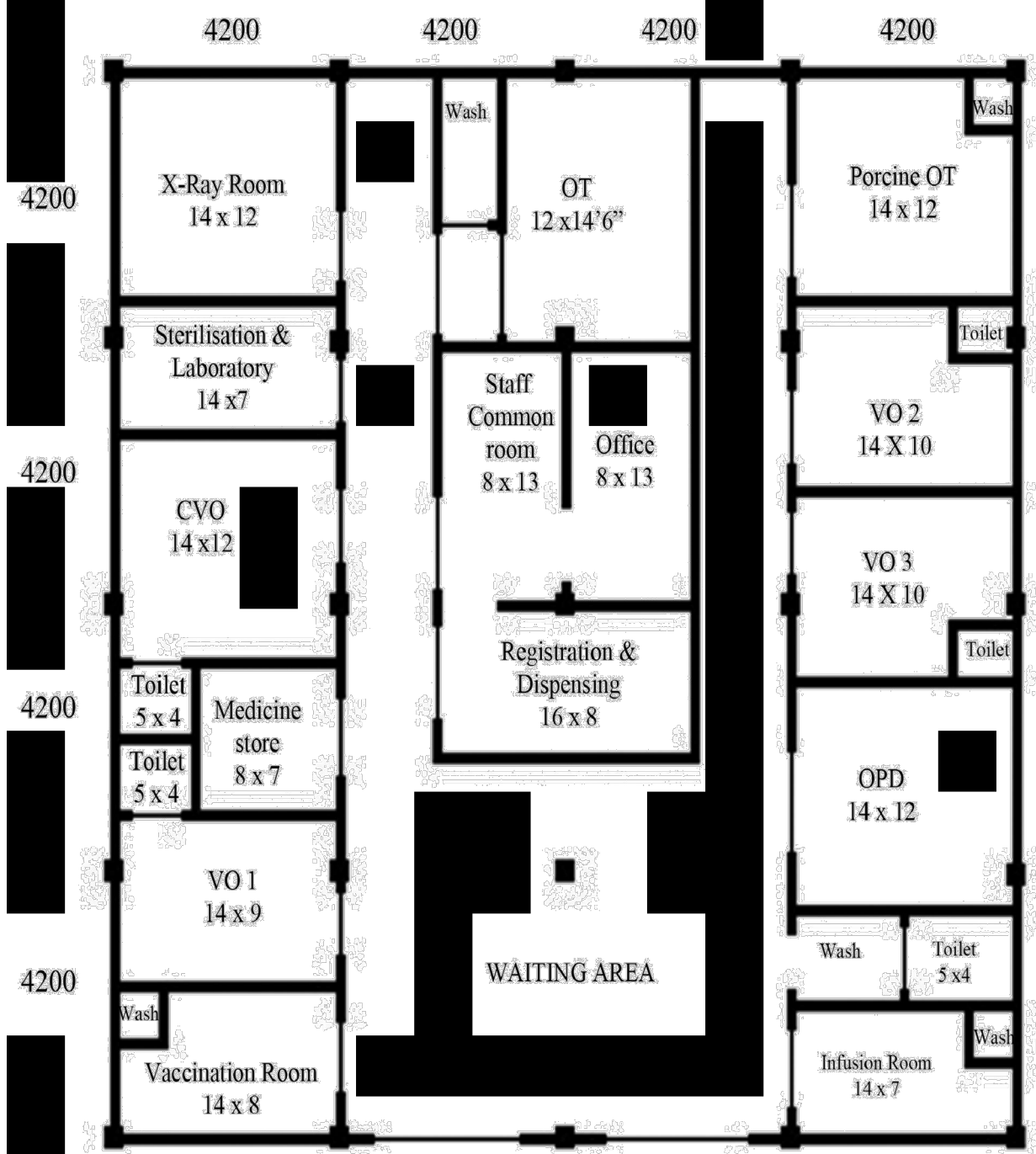


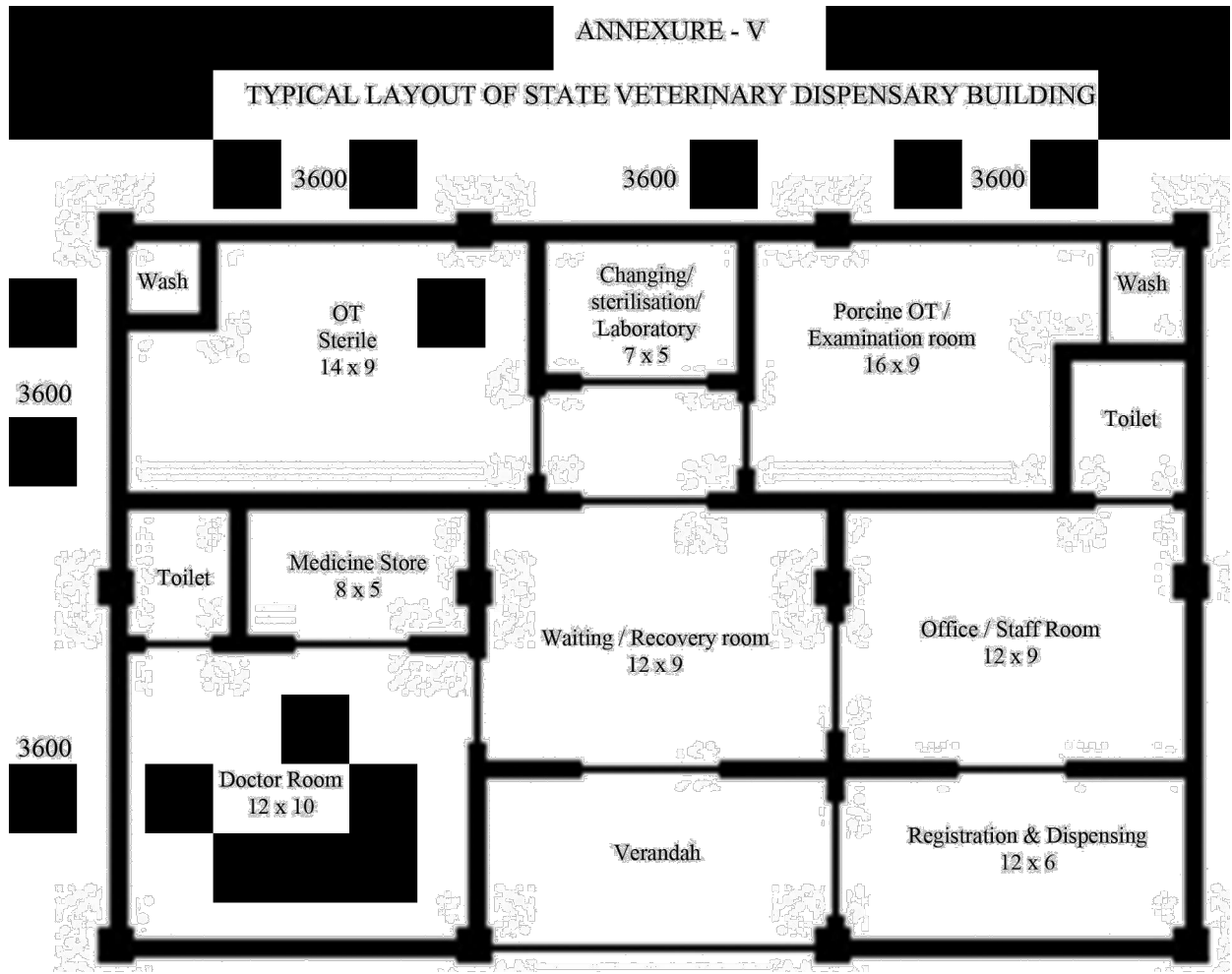
ANNEXURE - III TYPICAL LAYOUT OF POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL BUILDING



ANNEXURE - IV

TYPICAL LAYOUT OF DISTRICT VETERINARY HOSPITAL BUILDING





ANNEXURE - VI

TYPICAL LAYOUT OF RURAL ANIMAL HEALTH CENTER BUILDING

