



Animal Industry News

Volume 14 Issue 1

2013

From Secretary of Agriculture Bill Northey...

First, I wanted to thank each of you for all your hard work to make 2012 another successful year for the Iowa livestock industry and at the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship. I appreciate the commitment all of you show to help support and protect the livestock industry in our state and I look forward to continuing to work with you in 2013.

We have experienced a significant loss already this year with our Assistant State Veterinarian Dr. Randy Wheeler leaving the Department to join the Iowa Veterinary Medical Association. We will certainly miss him at the Department but do look forward to continuing to work with him in his new role.

We will be looking to hire a new Assistant State Veterinarian to work with Dr. Schmitt and all the Animal Industry Bureau staff as we continue to work to protect animal health in our state. Animal agriculture continues to contribute more than \$10 billion in sales annually to the Iowa economy and remains vital to the economic health of rural communities.

The discovery of the first case of Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) in Iowa also created new challenges, but we have been able to work closely with the Iowa DNR and other partners as we continue to respond to the situation.

Finally, I will again be visiting each of Iowa's 99 counties during the year and hope you will stop by when I'm in your area if it works with your schedule. You can follow where I'm going to be on the Department's website at www.iowaagriculture.gov.

Thanks again for all you do and I look forward to continuing to work with you to promote animal health across the state.

Bill Northey

BILL NORTHEY
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

JAY JOHNSON
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF
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STEVE MOLINE
FOOD SAFETY & ANIMAL HEALTH
DIVISION DIRECTOR

DAVID D. SCHMITT,
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STATE VETERINARIAN

WEB SITE:
[WWW.IOWAAGRICULTURE.GOV/
ANIMALINDUSTRY.ASP](http://WWW.IOWAAGRICULTURE.GOV/ANIMALINDUSTRY.ASP)

IowaStateFair

**NOTHING
COMPARES**

AUGUST 8-18 2013

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Iowa Board of Veterinary Medicine

Board Members:	Dean B. Upton, D.V.M., Chair 3301 Skyline Drive Des Moines, Iowa 50310 515/279-4679
Betty Gustafson 3139 Cumming Road Cumming, Iowa 50061 515/981-0212	Janet Sears, D.V.M. Oelwein Veterinary Clinic 2221 S. Frederick Ave. Oelwein, IA 50662 319-283-1158
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Licensure and Registration

There are 2,708 veterinarians licensed in Iowa with an expiration date of June 30, 2014. There are 359 veterinary technicians registered in Iowa with an expiration date of December 31, 2014.

Current Address

Please keep the Iowa Board of Veterinary Medicine informed of your current mailing address.

Examinations Dates

North American Veterinary Licensing Exam (NAVLE). Registration for the examination is on-line with the National Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners (www.nbvme.org). Please check the dates for the testing windows on their website.

Veterinary Technician State Examination is given once per year. The state examination will be held June 3, 2013, and has been computerized. Additional information will be forwarded to the veterinary technician programs in Iowa of the registration and examination date.

Veterinary Technician National Examination registration is on-line through the American Association of Veterinary State Boards (www.aavsb.org). Please check the dates for the testing windows on their website.

Veterinary Technician AVMA Accredited Programs

Des Moines Area Community College, Ankeny, Iowa (full accreditation)
Iowa Western Community College, Council Bluffs, Iowa (provisional accreditation)
Kirkwood Community College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa (full accreditation)
Muscatine Community College, Muscatine, Iowa (provisional accreditation)

Administrative Rules

The Board Members continue work on Administrative Rules 811, Chapter 12 Standards of Practice.

Disciplinary Action Taken by a Licensing Authority of another State, Territory, or Country

Please notify the Board office within 30 days of the final action of disciplinary action taken by a licensing authority in another state, territory, or country. Listed below for your reference and information is the specific code and rule.

Iowa Code of Law Chapter 169.13(4) states having the person's license to practice veterinary medicine revoked or suspended, or having other disciplinary action taken by a licensing authority of another state, territory, or country. A certified copy of the record or order of suspension, revocation, or disciplinary action is conclusive or prima facie evidence.

The Iowa Administrative Rules Chapter 811, 10.6(11) "failure to report a license, certificate, permit, or other credential revocation, suspension or other disciplinary action taken by a licensing or regulating authority of another state, territory or country within 30 days of the final action by such licensing or regulating authority. A stay by an appellate court shall not negate this requirement; however, if such disciplinary action is overturned or reversed by a court of last resort, such report shall be expunged from the records of the Board.

Ways To Contact Us:

Secretary of Agriculture
Bill Northey
515.281.5322

Deputy Secretary
Jay Johnson
515.281.5322

Food Safety & Animal Health
Division Director
Steve Moline
515.281.8610

State Veterinarian
David D. Schmitt, D.V.M.
david.schmitt@iowaagriculture.gov
515.281.8601

Administrative Assistant
to State Veterinarian
Katie Hyde
515.281.5305

Assistant State Veterinarian
Vacant
515.281.0866

Administrative Assistant
to Assistant State Veterinarian
Vacant
515.281.6358

Brand Recorder
Sheryl Goddard
515.281.3545

Farm Deer Program/Premise ID
Coordinator
Dee Clausen
515.281.8236 or
888.778.7675

Iowa Board of Veterinary Medicine
Ginny Eason
515.281.8617

Permits and Import Questions/
Brucellosis/Calfhood Vaccination
Karla Crawford
515.281.5547

Supplies/General Information
515.281.5305

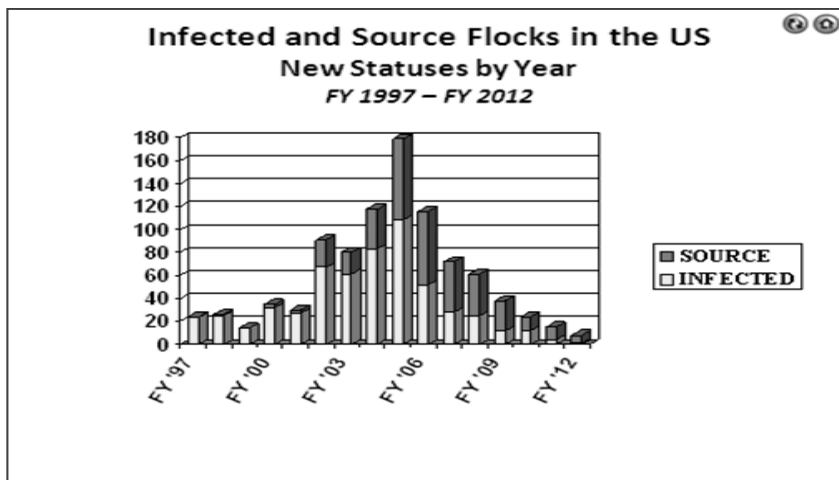
Animal Industry Fax
515.281.4282

Iowa Scrapie Eradication Program

Dr. Gregory S. Schmitt & Dr. Sharon K. Fairchild
Designated Scrapie Epidemiologists

The National Scrapie Eradication Program (NSEP) started in 2001 and Regulatory Scrapie Slaughter Surveillance (RSSS) started in 2003. Since 2003 the number of Scrapie positive animals at slaughter has decreased by 96%. This is due to several factors, including; finding infected flocks through RSSS and cleaning them up, the use of RR rams, retaining only QR or RR ewe lambs to breed, producers buying replacement ewes or rams with known resistant genotypes, and Scrapie ID that allows trace-back and trace-forward of Scrapie positive animals.

U.S. Progress: The goal for the NSEP is to have Scrapie eradicated by 2017. **This past Fiscal Year (FY12 = October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012) there were only 8 newly identified Infected and Source flocks in the nation.** In Fiscal Year 2010 there were 24 and Fiscal Year 2011 there were 15 newly identified Infected and Source flocks. This is down from a high of 181 in FY 2005. We are making real progress in the eradication of Scrapie from the US!



Iowa progress: There is good news for the Iowa Sheep Industry as there have been no new Scrapie infected flocks found in Iowa in the Fiscal Years 2011 and 2012. There have been a total of 77 sheep flocks in Iowa that have been found to be infected with Scrapie since the accelerated National Scrapie Eradication Program (NSEP) started in November 2001. In Fiscal Year 2005, Iowa had a high of 15 newly infected flocks and the number of new infected flocks has been decreasing since that time. Iowa's last infected flock was found in June 2010.

For more info about Scrapie contact: Dr. Greg Schmitt (515-669-5633) or
Dr. Sharon Fairchild (515-669-3727)

RR Rams: The exclusive use of RR rams for breeding ewes can "Scrapie-Proof" your producer's sheep flock.

For more details check out the IDALS

website @ www.iowaagriculture.gov/animalindustry/geneticsAndRamTesting.asp

Free Genotyping of Rams Ending! The Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS) has offered free genotyping of rams the last several years to encourage the use of "RR" rams in sheep flocks.

This program will end March 31, 2013 or while funds last. If you know of a producer who needs to have rams tested have them call Dee Clausen @ 515-281-8236.

We need your help! To find the last cases of Scrapie and get them cleaned up, we need you to report any sheep or goats showing clinical signs resembling Scrapie to IDALS (515-281-5305), USDA APHIS Veterinary Services (515-284-4140) or a Federal Veterinary Medical Officer or State District Veterinarian. Also please remind your clients to have official Scrapie tags in their animals when they leave their flock and keep the records of the movements out of or into their flock for 5 years.

Animal Disease Traceability - Livestock moving Interstate Final Rule

Dee Clausen, Coordinator

Recently the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) announced a final rule establishing general regulations for improving the traceability of U.S. livestock moving interstate. Livestock included in the rule: Captive Cervids, Cattle/Bison, Equines, Swine, Sheep/Goats and Poultry. Under this proposed rule, unless specifically exempted, livestock belonging to species covered by this rulemaking that are moved interstate would have to be officially identified and accompanied by an interstate certificate of veterinary inspection or other documentation. The proposed regulations specify approved forms of official identification for each species but would allow the livestock covered under this rulemaking to be moved interstate with another form of identification, as agreed upon by animal health officials in the shipping and receiving States. The purpose of this rulemaking is to improve our ability to trace livestock in the event that disease is found. The effective date of the rule is March 11, 2013.

Official forms of identification under new rule:

- ⇒ National Uniform Eartag System (NUES) tags
- ⇒ Brands are acceptable only if the state of origin and the state of destination approve and have an agreement, but Iowa has no agreements in place and no current plans to develop any brand or commuter herd agreements
- ⇒ Other official ID approved by the USDA
- ⇒ 840 tags -15 digit eartags (Reserved for US born animals)

All tags after March 11, 2014 will have official eartag shield with either “US” or State postal abbreviation imprinted inside the shield. All animals tagged after March 11, 2015 will be tagged with tags that have “US” or State postal abbreviation.



Official Eartag Shield

Movement documentation:

- ⇒ ICVI required, unless: Approved tagging site, directly to slaughter or approved livestock facility and then to slaughter.
- ⇒ All Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVI - Health Certificates) must be sent to State office in 7 calendar days

Specie specific guides to identifying interstate movement requirements can be found on USDA website.

Record keeping requirements changes under new rule:

- ⇒ Approved livestock facilities must maintain records for 5 years, except for poultry and swine. Poultry and swine records are to be kept for 2 years.
- ⇒ Official identification distribution records must be kept by accredited veterinarian, person or entity that distributes official identification devices. These records must be maintained for 5 years.

For more details about regulation, visit the APHIS traceability website:

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/traceability/index.shtml>

	<u>STATE VETERINARIAN</u>	<u>OFFICE PHONE</u>	<u>PERMIT PHONE</u>
ALABAMA	Dr. Tony Frazier	(334) 240-7255	(334) 240-7255 x1
ALASKA	Dr. Robert Gerlach	(907) 375-8215	(907) 375-8215
ARIZONA	Dr. Perry Durham	(602) 542-4293	(602) 542-4293
ARKANSAS	Dr. George Badley	(501) 907-2400	(501) 907-2400
CALIFORNIA	Dr. Annette Whiteford	(916) 900-5000	(916) 900-5002
CANADA	Dr. Brian Evans (director)	(613) 225-3775	
COLORADO	Dr. Keith Roehr	(303) 239-4166	(303) 239-4159
CONNECTICUT	Dr. Mary Jane Lis	(860) 713-2505	(860) 713-2504
DELAWARE	Dr. Heather Hirst	(302) 698-4500	(302) 739-4811
FLORIDA	Dr. Thomas Holt	(850) 410-0900	(850) 410-0900
GEORGIA	Dr. Robert Cobb	(404) 656-3671	(404) 656-3667
HAWAII	Dr. James M. Foppoli	(808) 483-7111	(808) 483-7113
IDAHO	Dr. William Barton	(208) 332-8540	(208) 332-8540
ILLINOIS	Dr. Mark Ernst	(217) 782-4944	(217) 782-4944
INDIANA	Dr. Bret D. Marsh	(317) 544-2400	(317) 544-2400
IOWA	Dr. David D. Schmitt	(515) 281-5305	(515) 281-5547
KANSAS	Dr. Bill Brown	(785) 296-2326	(785) 296-2328
KENTUCKY	Dr. Robert Stout	(502) 564-3956	(502) 564-3956
LOUISIANA	Dr. Brent Robbins	(225) 925-3962	(225) 925-3980
MAINE	Dr. Michele Walsh	(207) 287-7615	(207) 287-3701
MARYLAND	Dr. Guy Hohenhaus	(410) 841-5810	(410) 841-5810
MASSACHUSETTS	Dr. Lorraine O'Connor	(617) 626-1795	(617) 626-1810
MICHIGAN	Dr. Steven Halstead	(517) 373-1077	(517) 373-1104
MINNESOTA	Dr. Bill Hartmann	(651) 296-2942	(651) 296-2942
MISSISSIPPI	Dr. James A Watson	(601) 359-1170	(601) 359-1170
MISSOURI	Dr. Linda Hickam	(573)-751-3377	(573) 751-3377
MONTANA	Dr. Martin Zaluski	(406) 444-2043	(406) 444-2976
NEBRASKA	Dr. Dennis A. Hughes	(402) 471-2351	(402) 471-2351
NEVADA	Dr. Phil LaRussa	(775) 353-3755	(775) 353-3718
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Dr. Stephen K. Crawford	(603) 271-2404	(603) 271-2404
NEW JERSEY	Dr. Manoel Tamassia	(609) 671-6400	(609) 292-3965
NEW MEXICO	Dr. Dave E Fly	(505) 841-6161	(505) 841-6161
NEW YORK	Dr. David Smith	(518) 457-3502	(518) 457-3971
NORTH CAROLINA	Dr. David T. Marshall	(919) 733-7601	(919) 733-7601
NORTH DAKOTA	Dr. Susan Keller	(701) 328-2655	(701) 328-2655
OHIO	Dr. Tony M. Forshey	(614) 728-6220	(614) 728-6220
OKLAHOMA	Dr. Rod Hall	(405) 522-0270	(405) 522-6141
OREGON	Dr. Brad LeaMaster	(503) 986-4680	(503) 986-4680
PENNSYLVANIA	Dr. Craig Shultz	(717) 772-2852	(717) 772-2852 x202
PUERTO RICO	Dr. Dario Gonzalez	(787) 796-1650	(787) 796-1650
RHODE ISLAND	Dr. Scott Marshall	(401) 222-2781	(401) 222-2781
SOUTH CAROLINA	Dr. Boyd Parr	(803) 788-2260	(803) 788-2260 x223
SOUTH DAKOTA	Dr. Dustin Oedekoven	(605) 773-3321	(605) 773-3321
TENNESSEE	Dr. Charles Hatcher	(615) 837-5120	(615) 837-5120
TEXAS	Dr. Dee Ellis	(512) 719-0704	(512) 719-0777
UTAH	Dr. Bruce King	(801) 538-7162	(801) 538-7164
VERMONT	Dr. Kristin Haas	(802) 828-2426	(802) 828-2421
VIRGINIA	Dr. Richard Wilkes	(804) 692-0601	(804) 692-0601
WASHINGTON	Dr. Leonard Eldridge	(360) 902-1881	(360) 902-1878
WEST VIRGINIA	Dr. Jewell Plumley	(304) 558-2214	(304) 558-2214
WISCONSIN	Vacant	(608) 224-4872	(608) 224-4874
WYOMING	Dr. Jim Logan	(307) 857-4140	(307) 777-7515

GlobalVetLINK

Electronic Health Documents Increase Veterinary Efficiency in the Digital Age and Assist with Animal Disease Traceability

21st Century Travel Requires 21st Century Paperwork

Many practices today are implementing electronic systems for creating health documents such as eCVIs (health certificates) and EIA (Coggins) certificates to increase efficiency and minimize the burden of paperwork on office staff. The Iowa Department of Agriculture encourages veterinarians to consider going electronic through GlobalVetLINK (GVL®), the nation's leader in electronic animal health documentation. Health documents generated through GVL's secure, online system are approved to move animals into all 50 states and 3 US territories, on a standardized certificate.

Electronic documentation increases efficiency of veterinary paperwork. Documents are electronically available, in real-time, to state animal health authorities of both the state of origin and destination for health certificates and the state of origin for EIA certificates. Not only do animal health authorities receive certificates in real-time, but the option to make them available through MyVetLINK.com, a secure, online site to the animal owner is also possible. This real-time availability drastically improves the speed of animal trace-back and certificate distribution. With the Animal Disease Traceability ruling, GlobalVetLINK can minimize the burden of paperwork so that veterinarians can do what they do best. Our HealthLINK eCVI System will automatically send documents within the 7 day requirement amendment § 86.5(b), which specifies that “the ICVI or other document accompanying the covered livestock must be forwarded by the person issuing it to the State or Tribal animal health official in State or Tribe of origin within 7 calendar days from the date of issuance and that that official must then forward it to the State or Tribe of destination within 7 calendar days of having received it”. GVL can alleviate the burden of this requirement by doing the busy work for you.

Through the use of digital photos and accommodating multiple id types, animal identification is greatly improved over traditional hand-written certificates. The digital photo feature is easy to use, as pictures are stored in the database. Multiple id types can be added to a certificate, including electronic ids. In addition to EIA and health certificates, veterinarians in Iowa can take advantage of GVL's electronic veterinary feed directives (eVFDs), electronic prescription certificates (eVRx) and Iowa preconditioned calf certificates.

About GlobalVetLINK (GVL®)

GlobalVetLINK was founded in 2001 and is the nation's leader in electronic animal health records, providing intuitive online certification solutions that enable animal health practitioners to quickly and accurately create professional health records. Animal health practitioners and their clients can manage their records at any time and from anywhere with Internet access.

The GlobalVetLINK system uniquely connects veterinarians, animal owners, animal diagnostic laboratories, industry partners, and government officials to improve overall animal wellness and safety. GVL's services embrace both companion and food animal health practitioners to establish protocols that will help improve their business in all aspects including saving money and time.

For more information on GlobalVetLINK products and services, call 515-817-5701 or visit their website at www.GlobalVetLINK.com.

Premises Identification

Protect Your Premises, Protect Your Industry — Premises Registered by County As of 12/21/2012
Dee Clausen, Coordinator

County	County totals	County	County totals	County	County totals
Adair	211	Floyd	267	Monona	127
Adams	132	Franklin	274	Monroe	146
Allamakee	599	Fremont	78	Montgomery	117
Appanoose	151	Greene	198	Muscatine	210
Audubon	180	Grundy	209	O'Brien	401
Benton	308	Guthrie	223	Osceola	241
Black Hawk	231	Hamilton	446	Page	181
Boone	318	Hancock	320	Palo Alto	347
Bremer	230	Hardin	417	Plymouth	587
Buchanan	343	Harrison	149	Pocahontas	185
Buena Vista	417	Henry	246	Polk	126
Butler	280	Howard	388	Pottawattamie	294
Calhoun	243	Humboldt	246	Poweshiek	235
Carroll	448	Ida	155	Ringgold	160
Cass	231	Iowa	298	Sac	329
Cedar	395	Jackson	336	Scott	308
Cerro Gordo	149	Jasper	294	Shelby	236
Cherokee	343	Jefferson	158	Sioux	853
Chickasaw	266	Johnson	400	Story	349
Clarke	178	Jones	402	Tama	232
Clay	295	Keokuk	281	Taylor	249
Clayton	1,006	Kossuth	472	Union	157
Clinton	427	Lee	217	Van Buren	217
Crawford	324	Linn	295	Wapello	169
Dallas	355	Louisa	162	Warren	301
Davis	261	Lucas	137	Washington	480
Decatur	143	Lyon	459	Wayne	139
Delaware	1,062	Madison	249	Webster	287
Des Moines	113	Mahaska	317	Winnebago	212
Dickinson	140	Marion	235	Winneshiek	410
Dubuque	683	Marshall	223	Woodbury	211
Emmet	147	Mills	99	Worth	234
Fayette	442	Mitchell	478	Wright	260
				TOTAL	30,254

Helpful Hints for 2013 Iowa State Fair Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVI's)

Dr. Greg Schmitt

Regulations for the animals brought to the 2013 Iowa State Fair are included in this newsletter. Please read them over carefully as some of the requirements have changed in the last year. Each year, the staff of the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS) examines hundreds of CVI's that accompany animals that are being exhibited at the Iowa State Fair. Each year there are some CVI's that are not allowed because they are improperly filled out. In that case, the owner has to pay the State Fair attending veterinarians (from ISU) to examine the animal(s) and write another CVI. This causes discomfort for everyone.

Please do your best to issue a valid CVI. Common errors on CVI's for the State Fair are:

- 1) **More than one destination on the CVI** – CVI's are for only one movement of animals and the destination or consignee should be the Iowa State Fair (i.e. a CVI cannot have both Polk County Fair and the Iowa State Fair as the destination)
- 2) **Not recording official ID or incomplete ID** - Official ID for the State Fair is very specific - you will need to read the regulations. i.e.: for breeding cattle official ID is USDA metal eartag (Bright or Brucellosis eartag) or registration tattoo, not registration number alone. Also for example, Scrapie ID in sheep and goats. Record the complete Scrapie tag number i.e.: IA3421-0157 not just the flock number IA3421 or the individual number 0157.
- 3) **Not recording all ID** - i.e.: market hogs require that the 4H plastic tag and ear-notches both be recorded on the CVI.
- 4) **No signature of the veterinarian**
- 5) **No date of inspection and/or date veterinarian issued CVI or date of inspection has expired** - the CVI is only valid for 30 days after inspection of animals - 14 days for sheep
- 6) **No address or incorrect address for the Iowa State Fair**- the address for the Iowa State Fair is 3000 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, IA 50317.
- 7) **Inadequate description of animals on CVI** - ie: for horses don't just put the horse's name and breed. In addition to name and breed, record on the CVI the age, sex, color and markings, etc. (Same for other animals)
- 8) **Not recording required statements on CVI** - i.e.: sexually intact goats, cervids

Questions: contact your State District Veterinarian or the State Veterinarian office 515-281-5305

Avian Influenza

(High & Low Pathogenic AI Surveillance Programs)

Dr. David Schmitt and Katie Hyde

Avian influenza (AI) continues to be of concern. Low and highly pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI/HPAI) are reportable diseases. Iowa ranks number one in the nation with the number of layers (~ 60 million chickens). Nationally, we are first in turkey processing and tenth for production (9 million birds). 2012 was the seventh year IDALS conducted the High Path H5 & H7 AI Surveillance & Awareness Program with a Low Path H5 & H7 AI Surveillance & Educational Outreach. Funding was provided by USDA. To aid in early detection, this project includes surveillance of small poultry flocks at exhibitions, i.e., {swap meets, county fairs, and the Iowa State Fair}. Testing is voluntary and all have to date, been negative!

In the past our primary focus has been to concentrate efforts on backyard waterfowl due to potential risk of exposure to migrating wild waterfowl, which can be carriers of H5 & H7.

Chronic Wasting Disease – Update 2013

Dr. David D. Schmitt

In 2012 Iowa's first case of Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) was reported. The diagnosis came from a captive White Tail Deer (WTD) in a hunting preserve. From this finding, there were additional tracing efforts conducted to the source herd and any other movements from the source herd for the previous five years. As result, there were an additional thirteen CWD positive WTD found. There have been a total number of three premises in Iowa found to have CWD positive WTD, including the WTD hunting preserve. There have been no findings of CWD in the wild WTD of Iowa at this time, but it has been reported in all states surrounding Iowa.

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a contagious neurological disease affecting deer, elk and moose. It causes a characteristic spongy degeneration of the brains of infected animals resulting in emaciation, abnormal behavior, loss of bodily functions and death. More information about CWD may be found on the following website (<http://www.cwd-info.org/>).

Chronic Wasting Disease Federal Rule

Dee Clausen, Coordinator

On August 13, 2012, the Federal Rule on Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) became final and effective, which means all states with captive cervid herds moving animals in interstate commerce are now required to be compliant with the requirements of this rule.

One of the requirements for Iowa to be a compliant state is to reduce the age of CWD testing of all CWD susceptible farm deer mortalities or slaughtered animals to 12 months of age and older. Since the beginning of the Iowa voluntary CWD Program several years ago, Iowa's administrative rules regarding CWD testing was and has been CWD testing of all mortalities or slaughtered animals over 16 months of age.

Effective November 1, 2012, the state of Iowa will now require testing of all CWD susceptible captive cervids – farm deer – 12 months of age and older.

Iowa has submitted to the USDA to be part of the CWD Herd Certification Program. We have not received a response if our state has been approved or not. It is our understanding that all applications that have been received are considered to have Provisional Approval.

More information regarding the complete CWD Rule and Herd Certification Program can be found on the USDA's Website: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/cwd/

***Chemical Immobilization of White-tailed Deer, Elk and Non-Native Deer Workshops
coming to Ames: October 18-19, 2013***

For more information or to register:

Call: 608-767-3071 or E-mail: safecaptur@aol.com

West Nile Virus

Katie Hyde

In 2012, there were 36 verified cases of WNV in horses across the state. This was a significant increase in the number of reported cases from the previous year where there were only 2 equine cases reported. Most of the horses in these cases had not been vaccinated and the remainder were reported to have only received one dose of vaccine.

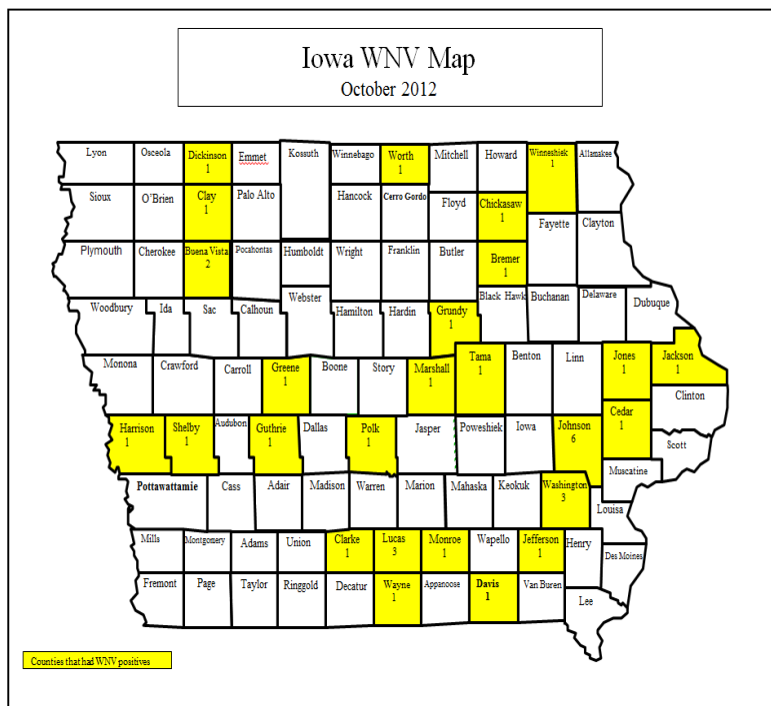
Suspected and confirmed cases of West Nile Virus (WNV) in horses have occurred throughout the state of Iowa since 2002. In addition, there have been several inquiries on how to proceed if presented with a suspected case of WNV in a horse.

Veterinarians are requested to submit samples for West Nile Virus testing, to consider the rule out of the Iowa reportable diseases of Eastern, Western, and Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis, and to report positive cases to the Department.

If you examine a horse suspected of having West Nile Virus, draw a blood sample(s) and submit to Iowa State Veterinary Diagnostic Lab, Iowa State University, 1600 S. 16th St, Ames, Iowa, 50011.

If the suspected horse tests positive, IDALS will send you a WNV Reporting Form to complete. General, non-identifying information pertaining to reported cases throughout the state will be reported on the IRVIN notification system.

If you have questions please feel free to contact Katie at 515-281-5305. We have a thriving horse industry in Iowa, and we need to take every effort to protect it. Thank you for your help in this matter.



Iowa FAST Eggs Project

Dr. David Schmitt and Ginny Eason

The Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS) has been working with the Iowa Egg Industry and the Center for Food Security and Public Health (CFSPH) at Iowa State University (ISU) with the Federal and State Transport Plan (FAST Eggs Plan). The FAST Eggs plan is designed to facilitate movement of eggs and egg products from non-infected commercial table egg premises in a high pathogenicity avian influenza control area. It is a State/Federal/Industry partnership intended to protect poultry health, human health, business continuity, and the nation's egg supply during an outbreak of High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza (HPAI).

Educational materials will benefit the egg industry of Iowa, IDALS and other partners involved in egg production, movement and processing. A FAST Eggs process will help to protect the agricultural economy of Iowa and the food supply. The Iowa FAST Eggs Plan is a pilot project which will serve as a model for the nation's egg industry to demonstrate implementation of a federal and state transport plan for eggs and egg products following an outbreak of HPAI.

Currently there have been 89 facilities audited and 163 employees trained to take samples for diagnostic testing that is sampled at the veterinary diagnostic laboratory at Iowa State University. The auditor continues to perform audits on the facilities every six months and trains new employees at these facilities.

Johne's Disease Control Program 2013

Dr. Gary E. Eiben and Katie Hyde

The Johne's Control Program is still available to veterinarians and their producers on a voluntary basis with FREE risk assessments conducted by State District Veterinarians.

Please remember Johne's is an insidious problem in general and POSITIVE fecal tests (culture & PCR) are reported to IDALS by the laboratory. We routinely send out letters to the submitting veterinarian and the owner regarding the protocol on the handling of fecal positive cattle.

Our website at: <http://www.iowaagriculture.gov/animalIndustry/johnesDisease.asp> has outreach and information pertaining to Johne's disease and the Program, including quarterly newsletters related to Beef and to Dairy producers.

Vaccination is considered a good management tool in infected herds but requires approval by the State Veterinarian through a Johne's vaccination agreement. Four things that need to be done before Johnes vaccination can be allowed: 1] Risk assessment by the District Veterinarian. 2] Whole herd TB test of adult animals two years and older. 3] Positive organism based test such as a fecal culture or a fecal PCR. 4] The farm must also have a premise ID to satisfy the Animal Disease Traceability program.

Six Things to Remember about Johne's Disease and the Control Program

- 1) Johne's disease is a REPORTABLE but not quarantineable disease! The herd is not quarantined! Only the organism based positive animal is quarantined to the farm until sent to slaughter only!
 - This means while any positive Johne's test indicates an 'infected herd', a positive individual fecal (PCR or culture) indicates the organism is present. The positive individual animal is quarantined to the farm until it is sent to slaughter only. This animal must be identified by a C-punch in the right ear by your District Veterinarian and sent to slaughter on an owner seller statement. Contact your District Veterinarian to talk with them about the requirements of a Johnes infected animal.
 - "Subclinical" animals can shed the Johne's organisms in their manure and possibly thru colostrum, milk, in utero and in semen.
- 2) The Johne's Disease Control Program is voluntary and confidential within Iowa statutes.
 - Risk Assessments ('walk-through' bio-risk evaluations) are free from your area state District veterinarian.
- 3) Vaccination can be utilized for control in infected herds with the approval of the State Veterinarian.
 - This management tool has shown great benefit when combined with best management practices.
- 4) Even though youngest animals are most susceptible, older animals can be infected but clinical signs tend to be delayed.
 - Manure is usual means of transmission - one thimbleful from a heavy to 'Super-shedder' can infect a young calf!
 - 'Super-shedders' shed at the rate comparable to 20,000 low shedders and some can be subclinical initially!
- 5) Bulls should never be forgotten! Make sure all bulls are tested with an organism based test before adding to the cows. One positive bull can expose a large percentage of a herd.
- 6) Call or visit our Johne's Control Program website for more information and great links including interesting PowerPoint's produced for livestock owners of various species including sheep & goats.
 - Gary E Eiben DVM Cell 515-669-6095
 - Katie Hyde 515-281-6358

For the Sheep and Goat producers:

A sheep or goat that appears perfectly healthy may be infected with Johnes.

When sheep or goats finally do become ill with Johnes, the symptoms are vague and often are similar to other ailments such as parasitism, caseous lymphadenitis, and dental disease. Clinical signs include rapid weight loss and in a few cases diarrhea. Despite continuing to eat well, the infected animals will become emaciated and weak.

Testing for Johnes in sheep and goats are similar to cattle were fecal cultures and fecal PCRs can be performed. An AGID test can be performed on a blood test to detect antibodies to the Johnes organism.

Please call your veterinarian who can help you determine the best route of management.

USDA's Veterinary Medicine Loan Repayment Program (VMLRP)

Authorized by the National Veterinary Medical Services Act (NVMSA) the **Veterinary Medicine Loan Repayment Program (VMLRP)** helps qualified veterinarians offset a significant portion of the debt incurred in pursuit of their veterinary medicine degrees in return for their service in certain high-priority veterinary shortage situations. The National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) carries out NVMSA by entering into educational loan repayment agreements with veterinarians who agree to provide veterinary services in veterinarian shortage situations for a determined period of time.

If you commit to at least three years to providing veterinary services in a designated veterinary shortage area, NIFA may repay up to \$25,000 of your student loan debt per year. Loan repayment benefits are limited to payments of the principal and interest on government and commercial loans you received for the attendance at an accredited college of veterinary medicine resulting in a degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine or the equivalent.

This is the fourth year of the VMLRP program and in each of the years Iowa has been designated as a state to submit seven (7) applications for consideration and in the past three years there have been 11 Iowa veterinarians who have been successful in receiving NIFA payments. In working with the Iowa State University College of Veterinary Medicine and the Iowa Veterinary Medical Association we have determined underserved food animal veterinarian designated counties in the state of Iowa. Each of the Iowa nominations names a specific Iowa county and includes the adjacent counties. According to the NIFA website, application forms to apply will be available on the NIFA website April 2013 and the application process for FY 2013 will close June 2013.

If you know of a veterinarian in a food animal practice who may qualify in one of the designated counties or is eligible please have them contact Dr. David Schmitt at 515-281-8601.

For more information about the VMLRP please check out the following website:

http://www.nifa.usda.gov/nea/animals/in_focus/an_health_if_vmlrp_applicants.html

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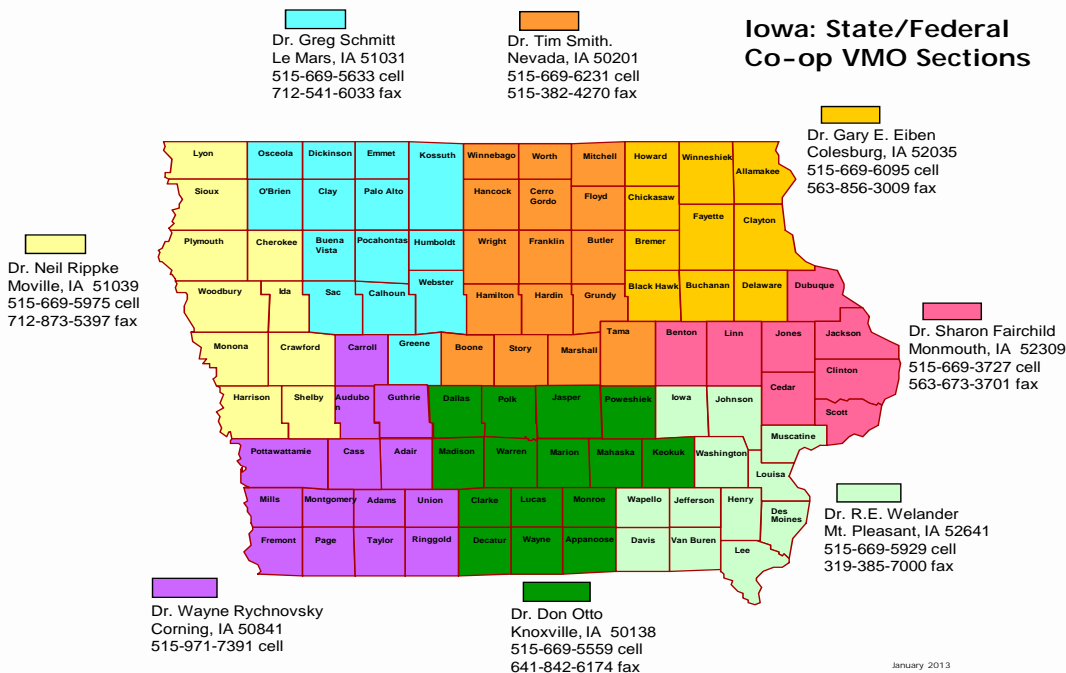
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Brucellosis, Tuberculosis, Scrapie, Pseudorabies

Iowa: State/Federal Co-op VMO Sections



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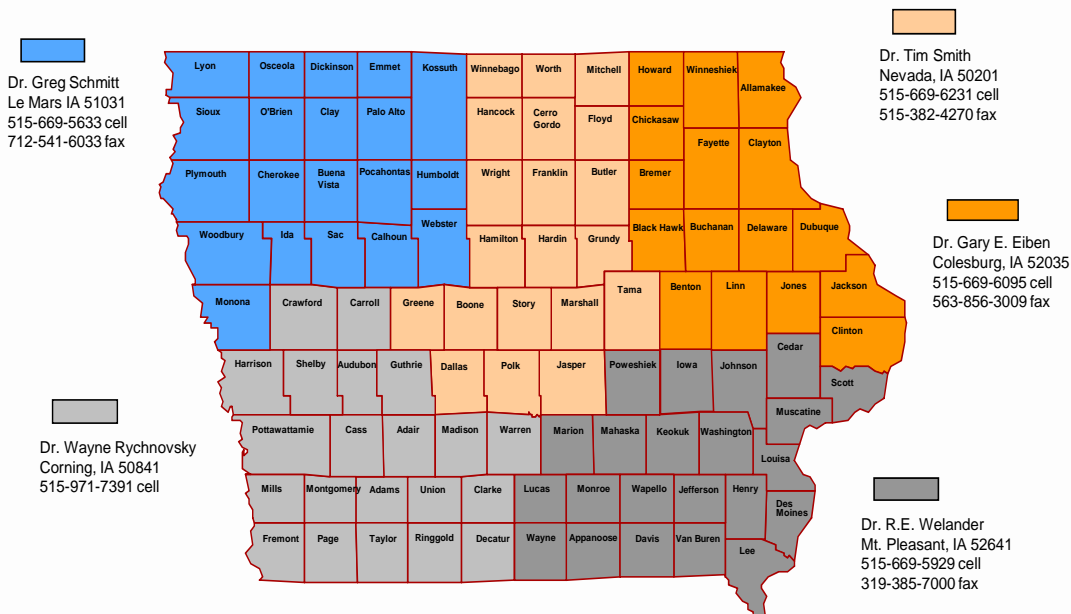
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March 2013

March 2013

Pseudorabies (PRV) 2013

Dr. David D. Schmitt and Ginny Eason

Iowa was granted Stage V status by USDA in 2004, but PRV surveillance continues. In 2012, the fee basis for drawing blood samples for PRV, in regard to the Pseudorabies Control and Eradication Project, will remain at \$5.00. The herd stop fee remains at \$20 for the accredited veterinarian.

Swine Exhibition requirements for 2013 involving PRV became effective January 1, 2012:

21—64.34(163) Health requirements for exhibition of livestock, poultry and birds at the state fair, district shows and exhibitions.

64.34(1) General requirements. All animals, poultry and birds intended for any exhibition will be considered under quarantine and not eligible for showing until the owner or agent presents an official Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. The certificate must be issued by an accredited veterinarian within 30 days (14 days for sheep) prior to the date of entry; and must indicate that the veterinarian has inspected the animals, poultry or birds and any nurse stock that accompany them, and that they are apparently free from symptoms of any infectious disease (including warts, ringworm, footrot, draining abscesses and pinkeye) or any communicable disease. Individual Certificates of Veterinary Inspection will not be required in certain classes, if the division superintendent for the exhibition has made prior arrangements with the official fair veterinarian to have all animals and birds inspected on arrival.

64.34(4) Swine. All swine must originate from a herd or area not under quarantine and must be individually identified on a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. Plastic tags issued by 4-H officials may be substituted for an official metal test tag, when an additional identification (ear notch) is also recorded on the test chart and Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. All identification is to be recorded on the pseudorabies test chart and the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.

a. Brucellosis. All breeding swine six months of age and older must:

(1) Originate from a brucellosis class “free” state; or

(2) Originate from a brucellosis validated herd with herd certification number and date of last test listed on the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection; or

(3) Have a negative brucellosis test conducted within 60 days prior to show and confirmed by a state-federal laboratory.

b. Aujeszky’s Disease (pseudorabies)—all swine.

(1) Native Iowa swine. Exhibitors of native Iowa swine that originate from a Stage IV or lower-status county must present a test record and Certificate of Veterinary Inspection that indicate that each swine has had a negative test for pseudorabies within 30 days prior to the show (individual show regulations may have more restrictive time restrictions), regardless of the status of the herd, and that show individual official identification. Exhibitors of native Iowa swine that originate from a Stage V county must present a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection that lists individual official identification. No pseudorabies testing requirements will be necessary for native Iowa swine that originate from Stage V counties. Electronic identification will not be considered official identification for exhibition purposes.

(2) Swine originating outside Iowa. All exhibitors must present a test record and Certificate of Veterinary Inspection that indicate that each swine has had a negative test for pseudorabies within 30 days prior to the show (individual show regulations may have more restrictive time restrictions), regardless of the status of the herd, and that show individual official identification. Electronic identification will not be considered official identification for exhibition purposes.

21—65.1(163) Definitions.

“Official individual identification” means a unique individual identification that is secure and traceable including, but not limited to, a USDA-approved identification ear tag that conforms to the alphanumeric national uniform ear tagging system; a USDA-approved premises tattoo; a registered purebred tattoo; or identification that conforms to the National Animal Identification System. An owner’s private brand or tattoo, even though permanent and registered in the state of origin, is not acceptable official individual identification of an animal for the purpose of entry into Iowa.

1. All Iowa swine exhibitions shall have a veterinarian present for the exhibition.

2. All swine exhibited are required to have individual identification (USDA approved tag or a Plastic 4-H tag and Ear Notch).

(continued on page 19)

Animal Welfare

Katie Hyde

IDALS requires Commercial Breeders, Commercial Kennels, Pet Shops, Boarding Kennels, Dealers, Public Auctions, Animal Shelters and Pounds to become an Animal Welfare licensed facility. USDA-licensed breeders and research facilities must obtain a permit with the Department.

Iowa Code, Chapter 162 and Administrative Rules, Chapter 67 outline the rules and regulations for these facilities.

IDALS maintains a list of all licensed facilities on its website. There is also a list of FAQ's, applications and have recently added a complaint form that are all available on this site.

<http://www.iowaagriculture.gov/animalIndustry/animalWelfare.asp>

State Licensed Facilities

Commercial Breeders – 284	Commercial Kennels – 753	Pet Shops – 177
Boarding Kennels – 156	Dealers – 31	Public Auctions – 0
Animal Shelters – 117	Pounds – 165	

USDA, Animal Care Licensed Facilities

Breeder/Dealers – 283	Research Facilities - 19	
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2012 Feral Swine Report

Dr. David Schmitt and Ginny Eason

During 2012, there were a total of eight feral swine shot in Crawford, Benton, Winnebago and Franklin Counties in the state of Iowa. As always please contact your local DNR officer or IDALS if feral swine is sighted or killed. IDALS requires a blood sample to test for pseudorabies and brucellosis and the tonsils to test for Classical Swine Fever.

The USDA Wildlife Services, DNR and IDALS have worked together to prevent and continue surveillance with regard to this matter. It must be noted there are no hunting restrictions in Iowa on feral swine. They may be shot at any time during the year and the hunter may keep the meat for personal consumption. We only ask individuals to report feral swine sightings or dispatched feral swine to the Iowa DNR or our office.

2012 Classical Swine Fever Surveillance

Dr. David Schmitt and Ginny Eason

The IDALS Animal Industry Bureau received federal funding for Classical Swine Fever (CSF) surveillance testing. Classical Swine Fever is still present in Asia, South and Central America, Mexico, parts of Africa and the Caribbean Islands. The significance of US surveillance testing is to demonstrate to world pork export markets the US is indeed free of this disease and that surveillance testing is ongoing. To meet surveillance goals swine tonsils are being collected from no-value swine mortalities at markets. At this time there have been approximately 3000 tonsils collected over the past four years with negative tests reported.



IVRRT 2013

Katie Hyde

The **Iowa Veterinary Rapid Response Team (IVRRT)** is a Homeland Security-recognized state specialty response team of over 400 volunteer members. Members are trained to respond to animal emergencies and support the State Veterinarian in production agriculture or companion animal disasters. Volunteers include veterinarians, technicians, emergency management coordinators, industry leaders, producers, animal control personnel, veterinary students, biologists, epidemiologists, animal health students, and academic resources.

IVRRT has cattle-handling equipment, including a mobile high-pressure sprayer, a livestock handling trailer and a deployable small animal emergency trailer complete with supplies & gear to utilize in the event of an animal emergency. IVRRT has a 40 foot enclosed gooseneck trailer to be used for multiple purposes such as a triage trailer and a mobile Incident Command Center.

Our annual IVRRT meeting and 2013 training is scheduled for September 11th, the day prior to the IVMA annual meeting. The location of this event is to be determined. Information pertaining to the IVRRT training will be available at a later date. The 2012 meeting was a participatory tabletop animal disease emergency exercise. These trainings are free to members and offer CE credits.

IVRRT, in conjunction with the IVMA, is putting on Basic Animal Response Team (BART). The program is designed to conduct "Train the Trainer" workshops to prepare veterinarians and others in the animal health industry to train firefighters and other emergency personnel with the training, knowledge and equipment necessary to safely and effectively address the needs of animals encountered in emergency situations, in order to help preserve human health, safety and well-being. BART offers classes to first responders (firefighters, police, paramedics and EMTs) teaching restraint and handling of pets, horses and livestock, as well as patient assessment/first aid and CPR for companion animals.

IVRRT is also working in conjunction with Iowa State University Extension on the Animal Health Alert Network (AHAN). AHAN is Iowa's version of a nation-wide project designed to improve outreach and communication channels to commercial and non-commercial livestock and poultry owners. In Iowa, the project is being accomplished through collaborative work between IVRRT and ISU Extension and Outreach.

This project focuses on building a network of feed retailers who agree to receive animal health messages from the State Vet, and pass this information along to their customers via various methods including mass e-mails and posting the messages in their feed stores. This method of addressing Animal Health Alert messages on the local level will enhance delivery of information from the State Vet to livestock owners, particularly the owners of non-commercial herds and flocks who may not be connected to current information channels established by commodity groups and veterinary clinics.

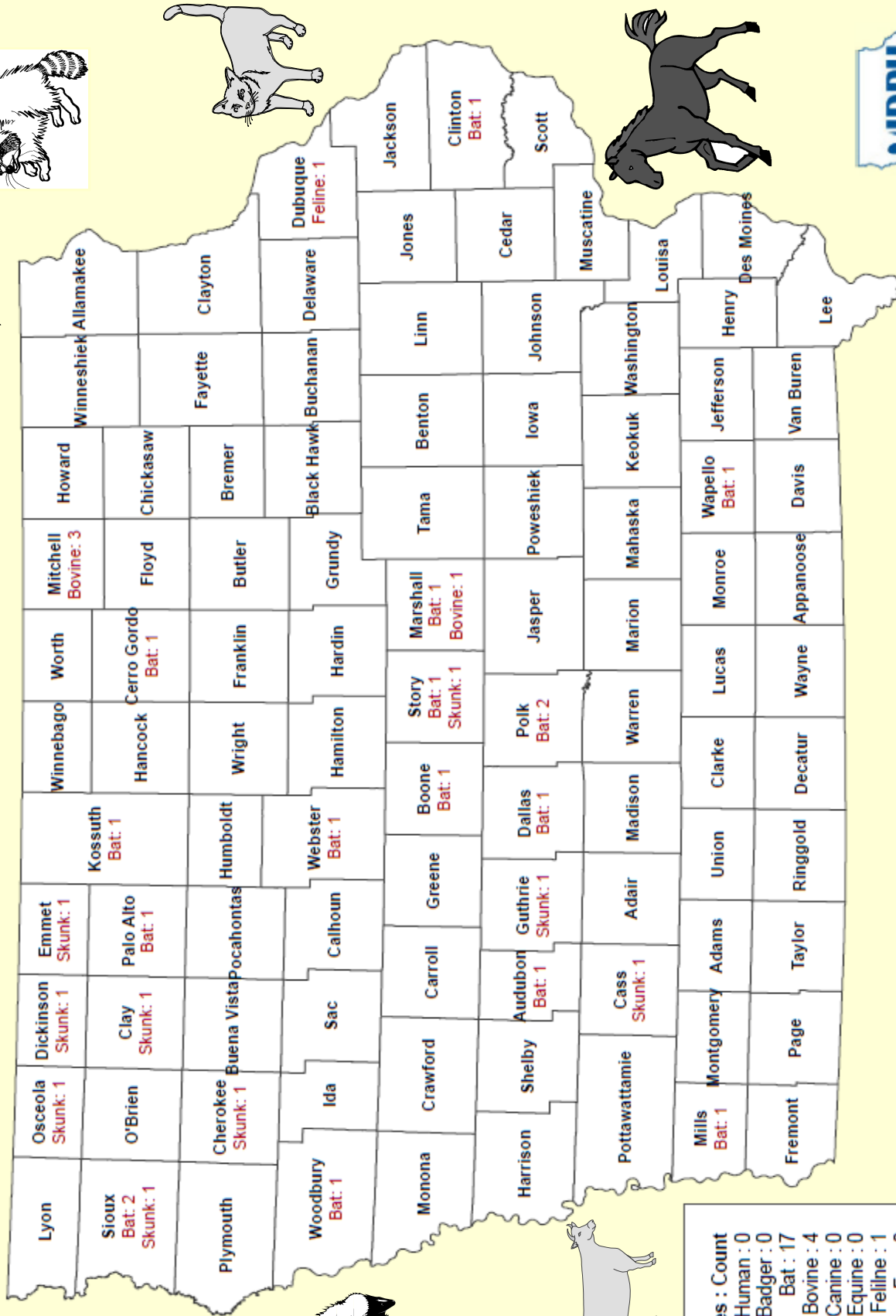
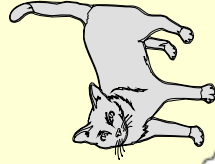
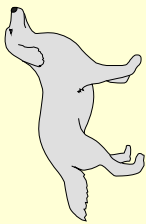
You may view information about AHAN and alerts at:

<http://www.iowaagriculture.gov/animalIndustry/AHAN.asp>

IVRRT Information, including membership application, can be viewed on the IDALS website:

<http://www.iowaagriculture.gov/AgSec/IVRRT.asp>

2012 Iowa Rabies Map



Source: Iowa Department of Public Health, Center for Acute Disease Epidemiology

Species	Count
Human	0
Badger	0
Bat	17
Bovine	4
Canine	0
Equine	0
Feline	1
Fox	0
Skunk	9
Squirrel	0
Total	31



Finalized 03/04/2013

Tuberculosis Update 2013

Lon D. Evans, DVM
USDA-APHIS -Veterinary Services

Interested parties are encouraged to stay mindful and informed as the Tuberculosis and Brucellosis programs go through the process of re-examination and proposal for changes in standards and regulations. If fully enacted many of the proposed changes will be relevant to veterinarians and their clients. The August 2012 Webinar posted on the USDA APHIS website is especially worth one's time to see the scope of changes under consideration:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/tb_bruc/webinars.shtml

Unfortunately, only 54% of Iowa veterinarians reported responders at or above the 5th percentile in their last 300 or more tests before October 2012. The standard is the number of tests below which there is less than a 5% chance for that outcome given the number of tests performed. The minimum expected proportion of CFT responders (false positive) is 1% in the general population of normal, unaffected cattle. At that rate, there is only a 5% chance of detecting no responder in 300 tests, 1 responder in 301-473 tests, 2 responders in 474-630 tests, and so forth. About a third of states have 80 to 100% of their veterinarians reporting at or above the minimum standard. It is likely that either APHIS or IDALS may require training of accredited veterinarians to improve caudal fold testing and to increase the reporting of responders in the future.

Excellent news has arrived for the farmed cervidae industry. An interim final rule was published in the Federal Register Jan. 9, 2013 that officially allows in some cervidae the use of blood testing in lieu of skin testing for official TB program purposes. This anxiously awaited development means the danger to the animal of handling it multiple times for skin testing can be reduced to a single blood draw. Skin and blood testing are not allowed in combination when evaluating an animal—it is one or the other. On a single serum sample submitted to the National Veterinary Services Laboratory in Ames, ChemBio's Cervidae TB StatPak test can be performed to screen for TB antibodies for usages analogous to the way the single cervical skin test is employed. The test is very sensitive—a negative result can be trusted, but there will be excessive false positive results. The supplemental Dual Path Platform (DPP) test will be run on the non-negative samples in a manner likewise analogous to the way the CCT test is employed. The DPP is very specific; it can rule out the false positives accurately, but it is not sensitive enough to be allowed as a screening test. A non-negative DPP result will cause the animal to be declared officially a TB Suspect. Veterinarians certified to test Cervidae can perform the test and only on white-tailed deer, red deer, fallow deer, reindeer, or elk. Veterinarians should read the guidance document and other details about the testing and reporting responsibilities on the APHIS website:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_diseases/tuberculosis/

*As an interim rule, it is allowed to take effect immediately because of its essential necessity, but after a public comment period ending in March there may be changes. Cervidae-certified veterinarians contemplating using this test in the near future are asked to contact the Area Office 515-284-4140 until a question and answer sheet can be developed for circulation. The cost is expected to be \$12 per test with results returned 4-5 business days after receipt of the sample. **The state of Washington has reported an affected cow** this month and will be working hard to resolve the situation through trace-work, disease control measures, and surveillance. Follow-up trace-work for Iowa continues to be received intermittently, seeking exposed animals discovered to have moved into Iowa historically from affected herds in Arizona, Michigan and South Dakota. There are at present only two states with statuses that are not Accredited Free. California's status remains Modified Accredited Advanced (MAA), characterized mainly by testing requirements before movements. Michigan continues with 3 statuses (AF, MAA, MA). With respect the tuberculosis program for cervidae, all states are designated Modified Accredited.*

Pseudorabies Continued:

3. Health certificates (Certificates of Veterinary Inspection) for all 4-H swine exhibiting at Iowa State Fair must list the 4-H tag AND Ear Notch.
4. All swine at exhibition purchased by another individual shall be released with a certificate of veterinary inspection by the exhibition veterinarian. A certificate of veterinary inspection is not required for swine that are moved directly to an approved slaughter establishment after exhibition.
5. All swine from out of state going to an Iowa exhibition are required to have a certificate of veterinary inspection, official identification and a negative pseudorabies test within 30 days of the exhibition.

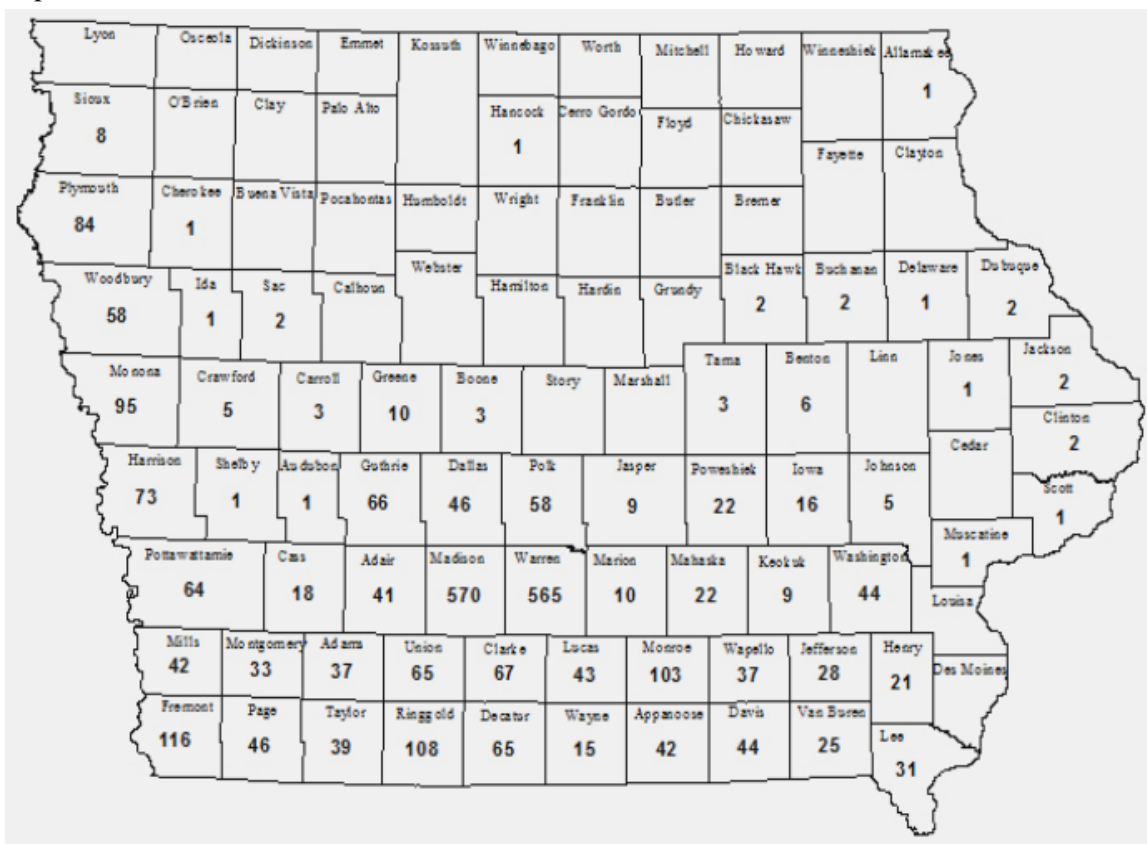
Veterinarians, when completing the serum submission form that is sent to the diagnostic lab at Iowa State University with the sample, **please make sure the name of the owner is included on the serum submission form. Please include the complete address of where the hogs are located**, the sex and age of the hogs and official ID. By providing the information with the submission, this should lessen any telephone calls to your clinic for the information.

2012 Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease Outbreak in Domestic and Wild Ruminants in Iowa

Lowell A. Anderson DVM, MS

During late summer and into the fall of 2012, cases of Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD) were reported in both domestic and wild ruminants located in Iowa and surrounding states. Through November 30, 2012, the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) reported nearly 3,000 suspected EHD cases affecting deer from 63 Iowa counties. Iowa Map 1 shows the distribution of these cases within Iowa by county. A higher number of cases were reported from the southern half of Iowa and counties bordering the Missouri River than from other areas. The IDNR stated other studies will be necessary to estimate the number of deaths caused by the EHD outbreak in Iowa's deer population.

Iowa Map 1: Suspected EHD Cases as of November 30, 2012



(Source: IDNR, <http://www.iowadnr.gov/Hunting/DeerHunting/CWDEHDInformation/EpizooticHemorrhagicDiseaseEHD.aspx>)

(continued on page 20)

2012 Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease Outbreak in Domestic and Wild Ruminants in Iowa—Continued

Lowell A. Anderson DVM, MS

During this time period, the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship and USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Services, Iowa Area Office (VS) conducted 24-Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) investigations requested by veterinary practitioners due to their reporting of clinical signs compatible with an FAD. These investigations involved cattle and one sheep. Samples were collected and submitted to the Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Plum Island, NY. In all of these investigations, evidence of EHD was detected on at least one of the diagnostic tests performed on these submissions. Other samples were submitted from a meat processor and by veterinarians to diagnostic laboratories located in Iowa and South Dakota. Of the 32 sample submissions, 27 were reported positive for EHD. Among the species reported positive for EHD were 13 bovine, twelve captive deer, one bison and one elk.

Also, ten bovine and 1 sheep were positive for bluetongue. This suggested a cross reaction with the diagnostic method used. However, two of these cattle tested negative for EHD, suggesting they may have been exposed to the bluetongue virus prior to the date samples were collected. Not all samples were tested for bluetongue later in the course of the outbreak, making it difficult to draw conclusions about the prevalence of bluetongue positive test results in this population.

Various assay methods were used to test these samples including virus isolation, RT-PCR and serology. If any of these assay methods were reported positive, the animal was classified as positive as summarized in Table 1, below.

Table 1: Summary of EHD Laboratory Results from Samples Collected from Animals in Iowa

Species	Lab	EHD POS	Bluetongue POS	Not Detected	Pending	TOTAL
Bovine	FADDL	23	8	0	0	23
	Dx-Labs	12	2	3	0	15
	Meat Processor	1	0	0	0	1
Sheep	FADDL	1	1	0	0	1
	Dx-Labs	0	0	1	0	1
WTD	FADDL	0	0	0	0	0
	Dx-Labs	12	0	1	0	13
Bison	Dx-Labs	1	0	0	0	1
Elk	Dx-Labs	1	0	0	0	1
		51	11	5	0	56

(Source: USDA APHIS Veterinary Services, Iowa Area Office)

The EHD positive laboratory results were plotted by county and by species on Iowa Map 2. The distribution of EHD cases involving domestic ruminants is similar to the distribution of EHD cases displayed in Iowa Map 1 that represented EHD suspected cases in wild ruminants.

The etiologic agent present during outbreaks of EHD is a virus belonging to the genus *Orbivirus* and family, *Reoviridae*. This virus is known to infect the species described in this summary report. Transmission of the virus between animals is by biting midges, a competent vector, in the genus, *Culicoides*.

The clinical signs in deer may be more severe than in other ruminants. The virus affects endothelium tissues resulting in clinical signs and pathology such as fever, swelling, edema, respiratory distress and hemorrhages. In the peracute form, sudden death may occur. Ulcers and erosions of mouth tissue and the digestive tract may occur in the acute form. If the deer survives to experience the chronic form, it will experience lesions of the hooves causing lameness; emaciation of the carcass may also be evident. Morbidity and mortality rates may be high in affected deer populations.

(continued on page 21)

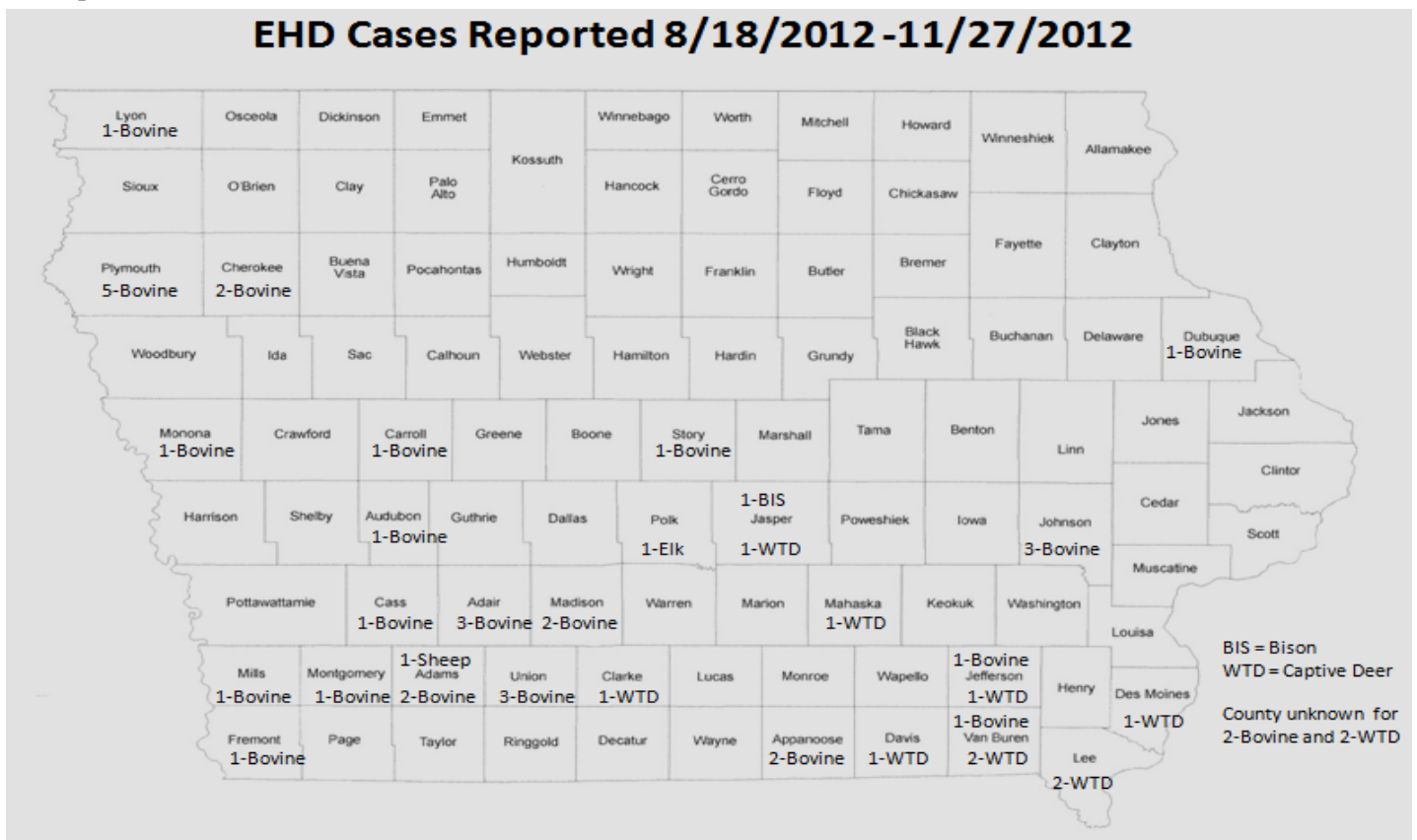
In cattle, morbidity rates are low and involve only a few animals within the herd. Rarely does death occur. However, like deer, ulcers and erosions of the mouth may cause bovine to exhibit drooling and nasal discharge. Lameness may occur when coronets of the hoof are affected. Animals may dehydrate and lose weight until these lesions heal and permit the animal to resume drinking water and ingesting feed.

In both wild and domestic ruminants, clinical signs of EHD may be indistinguishable from bluetongue, bovine virus diarrhea, foot and mouth disease, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, and vesicular stomatitis. Therefore, it is recommended for the initial cases that occur in an outbreak, like the ones experienced in 2012, to request FAD investigations to rule out foreign animal disease.

Diagnosis of EHD is based on clinical signs and laboratory results. Samples to collect from deer include sections of affected tissues, spleen, lymph node, liver, lung, unclotted blood and serum. Samples to collect from cattle include tissue tags from lesions, unclotted blood for virus isolation or RT-PCR and paired serum samples.

Control is limited when outbreaks of EHD occur. Managing *Culicoides*' breeding areas and using insecticides to repel or kill the vector may aid in reducing the number of new cases in domestic ruminants by mitigating the transmission of virus by the vector from infected animals to susceptible animals.

Iowa Map 2:



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2013 Exhibition Regulations

Included with this Newsletter are the 2013 Iowa exhibition regulations. Please keep these on hand to use when preparing health certificates for the State Fair. Please do yourself, our profession, the exhibitors, and the regulatory personnel a favor — do not issue a health certificate if the animal does not meet all the requirements. Exhibiting livestock is a high-risk activity with respect to possible disease transmission.

DISEASE STATUS

Cattle Brucellosis: All states have Brucellosis Free status.

Swine Brucellosis: All states have Swine Brucellosis Free Status.

Cattle Tuberculosis: Michigan has split state statuses. California is classified as Modified Accredited Advanced. The rest of the country is classified as tuberculosis Free state status.

Michigan has split statuses:

Free status in Upper Peninsula of MI

Modified Accredited in 4 counties (**Montmorency, Alpena, Oscoda, and Alcona**)

Modified Accredited Advanced in 7 counties (**Emmet, Cheboygan, Presque Isle, Charlevoix, Antrim, Otsego, and Crawford**)

California: Modified Accredited Advanced

Pseudorabies: The entire country is Stage V.

In This Issue...

2013 Exhibition Regulations, CWD Update, Rabies Map, Feral Swine, Johnes, and more.