Dear colleagues and friends,
First I would like to wish you all, veterinarians and non-veterinary friends, the best Seasonal Greetings and a Prosperous and Happy New Year 2011.

The year 2011 will be a very special and important year. All of you know VET2011: 250 years ago the first veterinary school for structured veterinary education was founded by Claude Bourgelat, in Lyon, France. As a veterinary profession we have to celebrate this memorable fact too, for it
was the structural start of the profession, although veterinary associations were founded about a hundred years later. WVA is very involved in VET2011, but many national, regional and local associations and specialist groups will also participate.


WVA will be very active and visible too in the year 2011. We want to unite more veterinarians from all over the World and to make it more easy to become a member of WVA. Therefore the WVA Excom is working fast to propose some reconstructions to come closer to the members and their veterinarians. We will inform you in the next few months. The Excom has made a start to function together on a more frequent basis. As president I have a weekly contact by phone with the office as a permanent discussion about the running issues. Once per month we have now a Skype teleconference as Excom about the running issues. Normally WVA invites the delegates of the members to come to central meetings like a Presidnets’ Assembly. We have just organised the first regional meeting during the Conference in Djerba for our members from the north of Africa. This was a good experience with two way discussions. We want to continue these meetings in Asia and western Africa. The main task is to inform our members about what we as WVA are doing and to get back questions about what our members want from WVA. This is very important, for we have been informed that even members who should be informed, do not know what WVA is doing.

Our first policy and position papers are ready to go out to our members for discussion. We really hope that they will react on our proposals to make WVA a more alive association. Our activities will accumulate at the end of the year in the World Veterinary Congress and Presidential Assembly. WVA will organise a global Summit about the use of antimicrobials by veterinarians. This will be in cooperation with the WHO, OIE and FAO.

This issue brings me back to the results of the Task Force Commission on Antimicrobial Resistance last October in Muju; South Korea, as I had promised in an earlier Newsletter. The final discussion has led to guidelines to prevent antimicrobial resistance [AMR]. These will be proposed for adoption in the Codex Alimentarius Commission next summer. In the discussion, I have paid attention to the role of the veterinarian in the prevention of AMR, as a risk manager that can prevent AMR by the responsible use of antimicrobials. The responsibility is positioned in the Good Veterinary Practice [GVP] and WVA will come with a clear statement about GVP.

In Djerba [Tunisia], the WVA has actively participated in the OIE conference on Veterinary Legislation. This resulted in the situation that WVA together with OIE will organise a Conference about Veterinary Statutory Bodies and their role in the veterinary profession.

As President I can tell you that WVA is very active and will make this more visible in 2011.

Dr. Tjeerd Jorna, WVA President
The Chinese Veterinary Medical Association celebrated their first anniversary with a Conference in Beijing on October 28 and 29, 2010.

This event featured a diverse veterinary scientific program, a forum on development of veterinary medicine in China, along with a Chinese veterinary technology and instruments exhibition. With nearly two thousand registrants in attendance this event appeared to be a very great success.

Congratulations are due to Dr. Jia Youling, president of the Chinese Veterinary Medical Association, and all the hard working staff of this new organization for the development of such an excellent program.

I was very pleased to have the opportunity to attend this event and represent the World Veterinary Association. I was invited to represent the WVA at the opening of the exhibition and to bring words of greeting and congratulations to the assembly at the opening ceremony.

During the main summit I had an opportunity to deliver a presentation entitled “Veterinary Professional Organization and Infrastructure Development.” Recent years certainly have seen rapid change in the organizational structure of veterinary medicine in China.

I am pleased to report such a warm welcome of the WVA by our Chinese colleagues and look forward to working closely with them in the future.

Dr. Duane Landals
Vice President
World Veterinary Association
In connection with the Veterinary Legislation conference, WVA held a regional meeting for member organisations and potential member organisations from the Northern African and Middle-East Region. WVA president Tj. Jorna and the two vice-presidents, F. Kechrid and D. Landals, were very pleased to welcome 24 delegates representing 12 countries as well as 2 international veterinary associations.

After a presentation by the president, outlining WVA’s goals, policies and current activities, delegates were given the opportunity to come forward with their ideas and suggestions for WVA. Most of them took the floor. They very much welcomed the initiative and a short brainstorm about ways to strengthen their involvement in WVA took place. Other issues that were raised included World Veterinary Day, veterinary education, communication, membership fees, etc.

The power point presentation will be placed on the WVA website. It will also be made available for WVA Councillors and other WVA representatives, as a support for explaining WVA on different occasions.

A next WVA regional meeting is planned in conjunction with the 5th Pan Commonwealth Veterinary Conference about “the Role of Veterinarians and Livestock Farmers in Food Security and Poverty Alleviation” in Accra, Ghana, 21-25 March 2011.
Meeting of the WVA Executive Committee (EXCOM)

In addition to their regular teleconferences, WVA EXCOM recently had a physical meeting to discuss more in depth on ongoing topics. President Tj. Jorna, vice-presidents F. Kechrid and D. Landals plus J. Vaarten and Mrs N. De Bryne from the WVA secretariat attended the meeting. Unfortunately immediate past president L. Russell could not be present, he joined the meeting via Skype.

Topics that featured on the agenda of the EXCOM included the WVA strategy, proposals to enhance the Association’s visibility and political influence, development of position papers, World Veterinary Conference, World Veterinary Day, new members, etc.

The EXCOM is very committed to strengthening WVA’s position in global discussions regarding animal health, animal welfare and public health. The plans the EXCOM has developed on this matter will be presented to WVA Councillors in March 2011 and the Presidents’ Assembly in October 2011 during the World Veterinary Congress in Cape Town, South Africa (http://www.worldvetcongress2011.com)

WVA President Dr Tjeerd Jorna and Vice-President Dr Duane Landals in Djerba, Tunisia
“Modernising Veterinary Legislation for Good Governance” was the title of the first global conference on Veterinary Legislation, organised by OIE in Djerba, Tunisia, from 7 to 9 December 2010.

More than 300 participants gathered to exchange experience and information regarding veterinary legislation, all agreeing that a robust veterinary legislation is a key competent for efficient veterinary services. Participants considered that many countries don’t have up to date veterinary legislation and therefore are not well placed to meet current health challenges and social expectations. Insufficient participation of private veterinarians as well as insufficient development of public-private veterinary partnerships were considered as key reasons for inadequate disease prevention and control.

Another important topic for discussion was the need for well functioning Veterinary Statutory Bodies: the national authority with clearly defined powers and objectives, which autonomously regulates veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals. It licenses individuals to work as veterinarian or veterinary paraprofessional, provided that minimum standards for education and for professional conduct are met. Where the Veterinary Statutory Bodies fails to do its work properly, one cannot rely on the quality of veterinarians and their services.

Questioned by WVA representatives, the OIE Director General clearly stated that in his opinion every-one who works as a veterinarian should be regulated through the Veterinary Statutory Body, private veterinarians as well as official veterinarians regardless their position. Working as a veterinarian brings a professional responsibility and accountability that follows the interests of animal health, animal welfare and public health, even though it might conflict with other interests.

Especially nowadays with growing societal expectations towards the role of the veterinary profession, for example with regard to One Health issues, animal welfare and the use of veterinary medicines, it is vital that this responsibility is recognised and respected by regulators and by the profession itself.

The conference called for all countries not having done yet, to establish such a Veterinary Statutory Body. As this point WVA President, Dr Tjeerd Jorna, offered OIE, WVA’s support for organising a global conference on Veterinary Statutory Bodies.

Finally the WVA President also called upon all participants to celebrate Vet-2011 and to join WVA for the World Veterinary Congress from 10-14 October in Cape Town, South Africa.
World Veterinary Day was instigated by the World Veterinary Association (WVA) in 2000 to be celebrated annually on the last Saturday of April. In 2008 the WVA and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) agreed on the creation of the World Veterinary Day Award aimed at rewarding the most successful celebration of the veterinary profession by national veterinary associations, alone, or in cooperation with any other selected veterinary body.

The 2011 Award will be delivered at the 30th World Veterinary Congress to be held in Cape Town, South Africa on 10-14 October 2011.

The prize: US$ 1,000 will be donated to the winner.

SELECTED THEME 2011: “RABIES”

KEY FACTS

- One person dies from rabies every ten minutes.
- Each year, rabies claims nearly 55,000 victims throughout the world, most of them are children.
- 99% of human cases are caused by bites from infected dogs.
- Rabies is the most fatal infectious disease in the world.

Prevention at the animal source is the key strategy in dealing with a prevalent and perennial zoonotic disease like rabies. Upstream control of rabies infection in dogs, including the control of stray dog populations should rank high on the agenda of developing countries’ national health and veterinary authorities for efficient prevention of both human and animal mortalities.

Today only 10% of financial resources used to treat people after a dog bite would suffice to national Veterinary Services of the world to eradicate rabies in animals and stop virtually all human cases.

Animal vaccination remains the method of choice to control and eradicate rabies. For ethical, ecological and economic reasons the killing of potential infected animals should not be considered to be the sole method for control and eradication of rabies. As a matter of fact all successful rabies eradication campaigns in the developing world have combined population control of in-excess stray dogs and systemic vaccination of owned dogs.

RAISE AWARENESS ABOUT RABIES PREVENTION AND CONTROL, GET INVOLVED IN WORLD VETERINARY DAY!
SELECTION PROCESS FOR THE AWARD

Criteria
The 2011 Award will reward the veterinary association who will best publicise the theme “rabies” by involving all stakeholders in the organisation of events along with all other stakeholders such as the media and the general public.

Eligibility
National veterinary associations that celebrate World veterinary day alone or in cooperation with others can participate in the competition of being selected WVD award winner of the year.

Nomination of candidates
All fields in the application form shall be properly filled out and emailed at secretariat@wldvet.org

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES FOR THE WORLD VETERINARY DAY CELEBRATIONS

The following are just a few examples of activities and shall be considered as an extendable list:
- Stage concerts or other public performances (runs, walks)
- Mark WVD in schools with awareness building activities
- Involve the media by working with local newspapers to publish editorials and articles on WVD theme
- Broadcast radio and television discussion programs
- Hold seminars in universities
- Release studies, statistical data, surveys
- Celebrate the works of a notable researcher or veterinarian
- Run workshops and set up booths in the street to inform the general public
- Create a website containing general information about rabies
- Promote your activities through social media
- Find a spokesperson
- Distribute promotion materials.

2011: A CRUCIAL YEAR FOR THE VETERINARY PROFESSION

2011 marks the 250th anniversary of the veterinary profession and has been declared “World Veterinary Year”.

Apart from their well-known role of animal doctors, veterinarians conceive prevention and control programmes against infectious diseases, including those transmissible to humans.

Much more than that, be it for food security, poverty alleviation, prevention and management of risks at the animal-human interface, animal welfare, scientific research or political commitment, veterinarians operate in all sectors of the society. The veterinary profession has never deterred greater visibility than today!

OIE and WVA strongly support the World Veterinary Year. Join the campaign at www.oie.int and www.wvd2011.org

For more information, visit our websites: www.oie.int / www.wldvet.org
World Veterinary Year

The major events of World Veterinary Year

24 January 2011
Official Opening Ceremony
World Veterinary Year
Versailles - France

12 May 2011 to 16 May 2011
World Conference on Veterinary Education
VetAgro Sup - Campus
Vétérinaire de Lyon - France

International Closing Ceremony
World Veterinary Year
Cape Town - South Africa

The USA celebrates the profession’s history

The American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) Executive Board asked veterinarians to commemorate the founding of the first veterinary school, in Lyon, France, in 1761 with activities that bring attention to the contributions the veterinary profession has made to society and animals.

The world's first veterinary school was founded in Lyon, France in 1761, which makes 2011 the 250th anniversary of not only veterinary education, but also the 250th anniversary of the veterinary medical profession and comparative biopathology, a basic tenet of the "one health" concept.

The AVMA said that it is appropriate to designate 2011 as "World Veterinary Year" to bring attention to and show appreciation for the many contributions the veterinary profession has made during its 250 year history, including:

playing a role in the discovery of the causes of numerous diseases that affect people around the world, such as salmonellosis, West Nile Virus, yellow fever, and malaria;

providing valuable public health service through preventive medicine, control of zoonotic diseases, and scientific research;

advancing human and animal health by inventing and refining techniques and instrumentations such as artificial hips, bone plates, splints, and arthroscopy;

protecting the quality and security of the global food supply;

providing crucial assistance to the agricultural independence of developing nations around the world;

providing public health service and veterinary medical support to animals and humans displaced and ravaged by disasters; and

preserving the human-animal bond and promoting the highest standards of science-based, ethical animal welfare.

On December 8, the resolution to designate 2011 as World Veterinary Year, was passed unanimously by the U.S. House of Representatives. The Senate had passed the resolution in September.

This resolution recognizes and brings attention to the important role veterinarians play in the lives of Americans, from taking care of beloved pets to ensuring the safety of the food and working with Armed Forces to help countries establish healthy productive agricultural systems.

Visit the Vet2011 website

To learn more about Vet 2011, Members of the Executive Council of Vet2011, National Vet2011 Committees and see the World Veterinary Year Calendar of events, please visit:

The first Global conference on Veterinary Legislation, organised by the OIE in Djerba, Tunisia from 7 to 9 of December was successful in highlighting the significance of veterinary legislation as a cornerstone of national veterinary good governance and infrastructures. Too many countries in the world - especially developing countries - lack updated veterinary legislation to address today's animal health and welfare challenges and those of the future.

OIE Director General, Dr. Bernard Vallat stressed: “The OIE does not prescribe the model of national veterinary legislation but we encourage governments to modernize their national veterinary legislation through compliance with OIE standards and guidelines, allowing Member Countries to face new threats linked with globalization, climate change and with the emergence and reemergence of animal diseases, including those transmissible to humans”.

The Conference was successful in reaching its objectives:
- raise awareness of the requirements for good governance of animal health and welfare systems and effective veterinary legislation, which covers all matters under the OIE mandate, including animal health, veterinary public health and animal welfare;
- provide practical guidance on how OIE Members (particularly developing countries) can mobilize governments for: modernizing national veterinary legislation in line with OIE standards and guidelines, educating veterinarians in the public and private sector on their role and responsibilities according to the national legal framework and, promoting the key role of veterinary statutory bodies in implementing critical components of veterinary legislation.

Action has started through the PVS Pathway and the Veterinary Legislation Support Programme (VLSP)

The OIE Performance of Veterinary Services Pathway (PVS) occurs at the request of the Member country to the OIE and involves an evaluation by experts trained and accredited by the OIE of the compliance of Veterinary Services with OIE standards on quality. This mission may be followed – upon request - by a Gap analysis and other missions of support. That Pathway is the organisation's main lever for providing practical help on a voluntary basis to enable the Veterinary Services of all countries to converge, achieve compliance with OIE standards and put in place good governance of their structure and their operating procedures.

Any Member Country that has participated in an OIE PVS evaluation can request a Veterinary Legislation support Programmes (VLSP) as an additional mission designed to provide advice and assistance with modernising its national veterinary legislation.

In 2008, the OIE published the first global Guidelines on Veterinary Legislation which was followed by the conduct of missions under the VLSP. At 30 September 2010, the OIE had, at the request of Members, already conducted 14 national Identification missions worldwide. A training session of additional OIE-accredited legislation experts will take place in Djerba right after this conference and will support needed global expansion of the VLSP. At the conference, OIE Members also supported the development of additional OIE standards and guidelines on legislation.

Key multilateral and bilateral donors have strongly supported the PVS Pathway and associated capacity building and legislation activities of the OIE.
Representatives of more than 120 OIE Members Countries and of international and regional organisations took part in the Conference, which welcomed close to 400 participants.

Guidelines on Veterinary Legislation are available at:  

XXXIX WAHVM Congress held in Turkey

The XXXIX. International Congress of the World Association for the History of Veterinary Medicine (WAHVM) was held in Turkey, between 20-23 September 2010. The III National Symposium of the Turkish Association for the History of Veterinary Medicine & Professional Ethics (TAHVMPE) was also held as the joint meeting with this historical event. This Congress was honored by the President of the World Veterinary Association (WVA), Professor Tjeerd Jorna and received considerable international attention from Austria, Canada, England, France, Germany, Korea, Mexico, Norway, South Africa, Spain, the Netherlands, the USA and Turkey.

Following the welcoming speech by the Conference Chair Associate Professor R. Tamay Başağaç Gül, Professor Peter Koolmees, the co-President of the WAHVM, Professor Şakir Doğan Tuncer, the President of the Turkish Veterinary Society, Professor N. Yasemin Öğuz, the Acting Rector of Ankara University, Professor İrfan Erol, Turkish Representative of the WVA, Dr. Mehmet Alkan, the President of the Turkish Veterinary Medical Association and Professor Tjeerd Jorna, the President of the World Veterinary Association addressed respectively in the Opening Ceremony. The contributions consisted of 3 keynote lectures and 74 presentations, of which 61 were related to veterinary history and the rest to professional ethics, medical ethics and bioethics. Among these presentations, 21 abstracts belonged to poster presentations. Keynote addresses were given by leading authorities in the area: the President of the WVA Professor Tjeerd Jorna, the Honorary President of the TAHVMPE Professor Ferruh Dinçer and Assistant Professor Karl Appuhn from the Department of History, New York University. There were XI sessions for oral presentations related to veterinary history and III sessions for ethics. Themes of sessions were “Bridging Ages in Veterinary Education” and “East Meets West: The History of Intercontinental Veterinary Medicine and Animal Disease”. The presentations, which were not fit either theme were also presented under free communications category.

The Cheiron Award 2010 was presented during the Gala Dinner, which was held on Wednesday evening. It was commended to Professor Christopher Deguerica, the representative of the Société Française d’histoire de la Médecine et des Sciences Vétérinaires for conducting Dr. Jean Blancou. Dr. Blancou’s valuable contributions to the history of veterinary medicine were stressed during this Ceremony. Then, the Young Scholar Awards were presented to Tim Newfield (Canada), the first winner; Delphine Berdah (the UK), the second winner; and Berfin Melikoğlu (Turkey), the third winner in recognition of their outstanding papers.

Following the last session and then the Closing Ceremony, the General Assembly Meeting was realized on the 23rd of September and the items of the agenda were assessed.

As part of the social program of the Congress, the participants had the opportunity to watch live performance of internationally famous dance group Fire of Anatolia’s breathtaking show Troya. At the end of the Congress the Historical Tour was organized.

I would like to acknowledge my gratitude again to all participants who made the effort to participate in this Congress and made this scientific meeting an event to remember.

Dr. R. Tamay Başağaç Gül
Conference Chair
The OIE and the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) sign for a cooperation agreement

The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has signed an agreement with the OIE in support of the standard setting process and international capacity building activities.

The terms of the agreement consider the strengthening of international standards and guidelines an essential prerequisite to the establishment and effective implementation of adequate and appropriate national legislations covering all aspects of veterinary medicines, including registration, quality control, distribution, monitoring of quantities and final use.

This financial support will assist the OIE in the development and improvement of global and regional cooperation, as well as in the establishment and enforcement of guidelines aiming at harmonizing the regulatory framework between OIE Members. These activities will enhance capacities of OIE national focal points in charge of veterinary products and encourage countries to allocate appropriate human and financial resources to veterinary services and laboratories in order to properly implement – among others – the OIE standards and guidelines related to veterinary products and their control.

“The goal is to promote harmonisation of registration requirements for veterinary drugs and the prudent distribution and use of these drugs, under the control of the veterinary services – at national, regional and global levels - in order to better preserve animal health and guarantee the safety and wholesomeness of food of animal origin” commented Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE. “Animal disease control is key to ensure food security and food safety at global level; a proper use of veterinary products is instrumental in achieving this crucial objective”, he added.

The signing of this agreement is also an indication of the commitment of key donors and national agencies to encourage the OIE in its efforts to improve veterinary governance through the establishment and implementation of harmonized international standards worldwide in cooperation with other organisations such as VICH (International Cooperation on Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration of Veterinary Medicinal Products) and relevant agencies of the United Nations.

Africa and the veterinary world lose one of their most committed advocates

The OIE is saddened to announce the unexpected death of Dr Abdoulaye Bouna Niang, Regional Representative of the OIE for Africa.

For many years Dr Niang had been Director of the Veterinary Services of Senegal before his election to President of the OIE International Committee in 2004. In his last appointment as OIE Regional Representative for Africa Dr Niang had been particularly committed to improve animal health and the veterinary services in the African continent.

The Director General of the OIE, Dr Bernard Vallat, together with the entire OIE personnel deeply regrets the loss of our esteemed good friend and colleague. Before becoming the OIE Regional Representative for Africa he was, for many years, Director of the Veterinary Services of Senegal as well as President of the OIE International Committee. Africa and the veterinary world have lost one of its key figures and a valued colleague.

“We will not forget your courage, your pride in your Wolof origins, and your openness to others, irrespective of their country, their culture, or their religion.”

“Dear Abdoulaye, you remained upright until the end, as you used to say: a warrior dies standing up. We will miss your ‘joie de vivre’, but your laughter will remain with us for many years to come.”

Son of wildlife expert Lucien Blancou, Jean qualified as a veterinarian from the National Veterinary College of Toulouse, France in 1960, obtained a degree in Tropical Veterinary Medicine in Paris in 1963 and a doctoral degree in biological sciences in Nancy, France, in 1982.

Jean Blancou began his career as Advisor to the Veterinary Services in Ethiopia, where he led a campaign against rinderpest in the southern territories. This was followed by missions within the French technical cooperation services in Niger, Madagascar and Senegal, mainly in laboratories for diagnosis, vaccine production and veterinary research. He returned to France in 1977, nominated Deputy Director and subsequently Director of the National Centre for Research on Rabies and Wildlife Diseases, a WHO Collaborating Centre located in Nancy, France. He held that position until 1990, undertaking in-depth research on the diagnosis, causal agents, epidemiology and control of rabies.

From 1988 until 1990, he also served as Head of the Animal Health and Protection Department of the National Centre for Veterinary and Food Studies (CNEVA) in Maisons-Alfort, France. In January 1991, he became Director General of the Office International des Epizooties (OIE), the world organisation for animal health, which is situated in Paris; a position he held until his retirement in 2000.

Dr Blancou, an organized, thorough, sincere scientist, always animated by a strong will, had a surprising ability to work (demonstrated by the number of publications) and an open mind. Humanist, he always remained modest and discreet, while holding leadership positions and receiving high honors. He authored more than 370 scientific publications devoted to the study of animal diseases, and to the production and control of biologicals. He held an Honoris Causa degree from the University of Liege (Belgium), was a member of the French Veterinary Academy, corresponding member of the Agronomic and Veterinary Academy of Argentina, a foreign member of both the Royal Academy of Medicine of Belgium and the Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and an Honorary Member of the British Veterinary Association.

He was very supportive of the establishment of ProMED-mail which took place during his watch in the OIE (1995), and meticulously followed the global animal health scenery as a ProMED-mail subscriber to his last days.

Jean was a devoted scholar of the history of veterinary medicine and the history of animal diseases, zoonoses and animal welfare. He continued this activity after his retirement, was President of the French Society for the History of Veterinary Medicine and Sciences, and member of the World Association for the History of Veterinary Medicine. His book "History of the surveillance and control of transmissible animal diseases" was published in 2000 (OIE, French) and 2003 (English). A recent paper addressed "Historical perspectives on long distance transport of animals."

Jean Blancou is survived by his wife Genevieve, their 4 children (2 of whom are following Jean's footsteps, in the veterinary field) and grandchildren.

He will be sadly missed by his family and many friends in France and elsewhere, and remembered with much respect and appreciation by his peers, colleagues and partners within the veterinary and One Health communities, worldwide.

Arnon Shimshony
Vets asked to report caesarean operations

Veterinary associations are asking vets to start reporting caesarean operations to the Kennel Club in the new year as part of the profession’s commitment to improving dog health and welfare.

The Kennel Club (KC) has announced that from January 2012 it will no longer register any puppies born by caesarean section from a bitch that has had two previous caesarean operations. The British Veterinary Association (BVA) and British Small Animal Veterinary Association (BSAVA) are now calling on vets in practice to engage with the new reporting system that will be put in place next year ahead of the rule change.

In addition the BVA and BSAVA are also calling for the compulsory microchipping of the sire, dam and puppies to confirm the identity of any animal subject to a reporting form as well as improving traceability, which will assist with research into hereditary diseases.

Harvey Locke, President of the BVA, said: “We are pleased to report that the BVA, BSAVA, Kennel Club and RCVS have come together to tackle the worrying problem of breeding bitches undergoing several caesarean operations and we hope that these measures will start to deter breeders from mating animals where the breeding is likely to rely on caesareans.

“But this will only work if vets engage with the new system. We are urging all vets in practice to make use of the new reporting procedures that will be put in place next year to help safeguard dog health and welfare in the future.

“We remain disappointed that the rule changes do not yet go far enough and that they are not being brought in earlier. The sooner we can start to tackle these major health and welfare problems, the better.”

Grant Petrie, President of BSAVA, added: “No bitch should be expected to go through the trauma of a caesarean operation more than once. These rule changes are not perfect but they are a step in the right direction and we will continue to lobby the Kennel Club to tighten up its registration rules further.

“Responsible breeders do understand the need to look after the health and welfare of both the puppies and their parents. As veterinary surgeons we must encourage the responsible breeders and deter the irresponsible.”
A new approach has been devised to address the multiple factors influencing the emergence of infectious diseases: the ‘One Health’ approach.

The current approach to disease prevention and control emphasizes transmission disruption; with early warning, early detection and early response mechanisms targeting also the new pathogens emerging.

The number of emerging infectious diseases and pandemic threats at the animal-human interface is increasing. In recent past the world has witnessed the emergence of novel diseases such as Nipah virus in Malaysia, intercontinental spread of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza virus H5N1 and Influenza H1N1 (2009).

These disease events have heightened worldwide public awareness of the multidimensional linkages between wild animals, livestock production and global public health. Human population pressures and the enhanced mobility of people, climate change, food and agricultural dynamics, and the progressive encroachment of forest and game reserves, are among the more frequently cited global factors amplifying emerging infectious diseases events.

A new approach has been devised to address the multiple factors influencing the emergence of infectious diseases: the ‘One Health’ approach. It can be best defined as a collaborative, international, cross-sectoral, multidisciplinary mechanism to address threats and reduce risks of detrimental infectious diseases at the animal-human-ecosystem interface. It strategically builds on the lessons learned from, and achievements of, the responses to H5N1 HPAI and H1N1 epizootics.

This approach is acknowledged a feasible and viable model to address the multidimensional challenges that are rapidly evolving in a changing world.

Disease emergence can no longer be seen in isolation but must now be viewed alongside a continuum of climatic changes, natural resource management, agricultural intensification, land utilisation patterns, trade globalization, and shifting farming, food distribution and marketing systems.

The current approach to disease prevention and control emphasizes transmission disruption; with early warning, early detection and early response mechanisms targeting also the new pathogens emerging. Whilst critically important, this approach in itself does not address the root causes of disease emergence. The only option to effectively deal with the latter is to tackle the drivers of new disease emergence. Changing the emerging disease dynamics at the driver level with the aim to counter the progressive flare-ups of diseases at the human-animal-environment interface requires reassessment of the global health security strategy, along with renovation of multiple aspects at the technical, social and institutional levels.

First, at the technical level, we confront three sets of drivers corresponding broadly with three sets of disease (re-)emergence.

One, globalization, land use and/or climate change are mostly implicated when diseases invade a novel territory or geographic area, often with identical host ecology and involving relatively minor changes in pathogen characteristics.

Two, disease emergence is facilitated by the mass rearing of animals as seen during intensification of animal agriculture. The high numbers of animals per farms and per units, and the geographic clustering of industrial production plants provide fertile grounds for pathogens to turn more host-aggressive. In densely populated areas with both commercial pig and poultry production, and traditional smallholder systems, there is often a dynamic transmission of pathogens, enhancing both disease spread and persistence.

Three, emergence associated with interspecies jumps of pathogens with pandemic potential. This often concerns wildlife, resulting from human and livestock encroachment of forests and game reserves, exploitation of wildlife for food and recreation, and degradation of rich ecosystems.

Second, at the social level, different stakeholders have different concerns regarding food safety,
health, security and wellbeing. Poor people in developing countries are primarily concerned with existing disease burdens, which are considered far more important than pandemic risks. Disease impacts are complex and vary between stakeholders, including disruptions to financial, human, natural, physical and social assets. All of these affect achievement of the UN Millennium Development Goals.

Third, at the institutional level, broadening health management and the creation of safer, more disease-resilient landscapes goes beyond the remit of veterinary and medical services. The extension of efforts towards sustainable agriculture and rural development, environmental stewardship, gender inclusion and socio-economic progress entails involvement of many professionals, requiring a major shift in terms of fostering alliances, partnerships and communication schemes.

The ‘One Health’ approach aims to restore social and ecological resilience in global health security. It is well known that prevention is better than cure, both in the fight against existing and new emerging diseases. Redressing the current disease burden in humans and attaining global health security is pivotal to achieve sustained economic growth, food security and poverty alleviation.

Animal and human diseases represent tremendous economic and social burdens to governments, households and individuals alike. Regrettably, the current global investments to confront these challenges are imbalanced and not proportional to the tectonic weight of the economic and social burdens confronted, with negligible amounts being allocated to better understand disease emergence of animal origin.

We believe that to reverse this trend it is necessary focus on a set of 5 principles:

- **Impact Assessment**: the multidimensional impacts of both old and new human and animal diseases require adequate measurement in terms of costs, globally, and ranked by how these diseases withhold global health security;
- **Drivers**: the core factors influencing disease emergence and pandemic risks await clarification in order to be able to restore responsible, sustainable and safer animal agriculture and associated feed and food supplies;
- **Wildlife**: The emergence of wildlife pathogens as hazards and threats to food safety and public health in general has to be confronted and redressed, at the ecosystem level, as a component of natural resource management;
- **Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP)**: These critical control points need to be established to enhance hygiene and biosecurity routines and practices in food value chains and agro-ecological landscape levels;
- **Partnerships**: Alliances and associated communication efforts are to be pursued, adequate to a broadening of the set of global health security measures, with strengthened collaborations between medical, veterinary and environmental agencies with the concept of ‘One Health’ as a shared international public good that directly involves and engages the public at large.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) based in Rome, Italy, is teaming up with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) to jointly pursue the ‘One Health’ approach. Whilst FAO plays a critical role in raising the levels of nutrition, improving agricultural productivity, bettering the lives of rural populations and contributing to the growth of the world economy, there is increasingly recognition that global health and food security form twin objectives.
Searching for self-replicating antimicrobials
Viruses could supplement antimicrobials, if usefulness proved

Source:

December 15, 2010

Alexander Sulakvelidze, PhD, thinks physicians and veterinarians could eventually combat antimicrobial-resistant bacteria with natural bacterial predators known as bacteriophages, viruses that lyse bacteria.

Bacteriophages were first used to treat bacterial infections in humans and animals in 1919, Dr. Sulakvelidze said, and early study of the viruses showed promise for future disease-fighting applications. But they were largely abandoned in Western medicine following the discovery of broad-spectrum antimicrobials.

Because bacteriophages are naturally occurring viruses, some researchers think phage-based products could be used in production of food animal products labeled as organic.

Antimicrobials' broad target range has made them more attractive for combating infections—particularly those involving unknown agents—than phages, which typically target only a specific species or subspecies of bacteria. That specificity not only makes it more likely that a treatment will fail but also that it will encounter additional difficulties in receiving drug approvals.

Ryland Young, PhD, a phage biologist at Texas A&M University and director of the university's newly created Center for Phage Technology, said phage therapies in human and veterinary medicine would require cocktails of phages. For human applications, each phage would be required to receive a drug approval by itself and in combination with the other phages in the cocktail.

"A big problem facing phage therapy, not as an alternative but as an addition to our antibacterial armamentarium, is the fact that it's not clear where the intellectual property lies," Dr. Young said.

Dr. Sulakvelidze thinks multiple phages can be evaluated as a single product. His company produced an eight-phage, human-use wound treatment cocktail that targets Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli, and Pseudomonas aeruginosa, and an FDA-approved and physician-initiated double-blind clinical trial evaluated the whole cocktail.

Dr. Young hopes the Center for Phage Therapy will become not only the world center for phage research but also a catalyst for changing the regulatory process governing phage therapy and raising public awareness of the technology's importance.

Bacteriophage research is also getting a new journal dedicated to the topic starting in January. Dr. Sulakvelidze will be editor-in-chief of "Bacteriophage" when it debuts.

Dr. Young expressed concern that chemical antimicrobials are becoming less useful while large pharmaceutical companies are developing fewer new antimicrobials.

Dr. Sulakvelidze thinks further study could show the potential for phages to help manage infections in an environmentally friendly and targeted manner. He described antimicrobials as hydrogen bombs and phages as laser-guided missiles, stressing that phages could kill targeted bacteria without disturbing beneficial bacteria in the gastrointestinal tract.

Dr. Young said that while bacteriophages are safe for humans and animals, the medicinal use of viruses could scare some people. He described phages as "the enemy of my enemy."

"There's this huge world of phage technology that we could be exploiting in combating bacteria, and we really need to pay attention to it," Dr. Young said.
WVA Position on Global Veterinary Day-One Competencies

Tjeerd JORNA (i), Patricia V.TURNER (ii) and Karin OSTENSSON (iii).

Keywords: World Veterinary Association, veterinarian, global, Day-One Competence, minimum requirements, curriculum

Introduction
The Day-One Competencies are the combination of knowledge, skills and experience that new veterinary graduates need to possess for a safe start entering the veterinary profession and to enable them to perform most of the duties that they will encounter.

World-wide, the profession as a whole has to define realistically which Day-One Competencies they expect new graduates to have. The World Veterinary Association [WVA] is best placed to take the lead in guiding this process.

The level of the global veterinary Day-One Competencies will depend on the quality of the veterinary education and training offered by the veterinary faculties or schools. Currently many schools do not meet the requirements of adequate veterinary training.

In 1998 one of the objectives of WVA was to have harmonized systems of evaluation/accreditation of veterinary education and training offered by the veterinary faculties or schools. Currently many schools do not meet the requirements of adequate veterinary training.

The WVA has recognized difficulties of achieving global evaluation/accreditation. Global evaluation/accreditation is only achievable with great financial and the advisory support of many parties. An alternative approach for WVA that might be more practical would be the development of Day-One Competencies.

The Role of Veterinarians
Veterinarians should be able to perform the responsibilities given to them by society. Obviously these duties may vary per region. Veterinarians have to play a central role in the triangle formed by animals, animal owners and society. This role is based on their in-depth comparative training in science, knowledge, skills, ethics and veterinary attitude and aptitude and it has to be objective, independent, and impartial. There should be a clear distinction between veterinarians and paraprofessionals/veterinary technicians, who fulfil an important but supportive role.

Evolving Veterinary Education
In view of the role of veterinarians and in reference to the conference “Evolving Veterinary Education for a Safer World” WVA addresses the following three issues:
1. The minimum requirements for veterinary education for schools;
2. The expectation of the profession regarding veterinary training
3. The expectation of the society for new graduates.

Why do we need Day-One Competence world-wide?
1. The minimum requirements
The WVA has drafted its vision on the minimum requirements for veterinary education and the process is still ongoing as part of a new Veterinary Education Policy Paper. The most important training issues for graduates are to control the major diseases of domestic animals and to carry out food inspection, to ensure the safety of food of animal origin, to ensure animal health and welfare, to control zoonotic diseases, and to conduct research on topics important to animal health, animal welfare and public health, including issues related to environmental and eco-system health. The WVA believes it would be sensible and pragmatic to work with globally recognised Day-One Competencies. Harmonized outcomes would offer transparency for the profession and increase societal confidence in veterinarians as a whole.

2. Expectations of the profession.
The veterinary profession requires a level of education and training provided by the schools that ensures solid Day-One Competencies to new graduates for a real professional and independent start for the various duties required daily of veterinarians. For graduates taking employment within institutions there is often mentoring and guidance available by experienced colleagues. For new graduates going into practice this aspect of oversight may often be missing. Experienced practitioners often complain that the skill level of new graduates is insufficient. However, society expects a higher level of skills from veterinarians than undergraduate education can offer. Veterinary colleges must respond by providing graduates with both knowledge and applied skills. Day-One Competence is a start competence: the beginning of a professional competence.
3. Expectation of the society.
The role of the veterinarian in society is to act as a link between animals, animal owners and society as a whole, including consumers. Citizens should be able to rely on the high standard of veterinary education and professionalism. Many people do not recognise the entire scope of veterinary responsibilities. They only know the practitioner as the doctor for their animals. Veterinarians have a lot of duties related particularly to humans [public health] that we have to make known to society. Veterinarians should better communicate their contribution to the health and welfare of animals and people.

Day-One Competencies
Adequacy of the curriculum content should be assessed by objective outcomes both during and at the conclusion of the veterinary educational program. By the end of the program of education, veterinary students should understand and/or be able to apply:

- Biological principles and mechanisms underlying animal health and disease, from the molecular and cellular levels to the whole organism and populations.
- Normal physiologic function, homeostasis, pathophysiology, and the natural history and manifestations of important animal diseases, both domestic and foreign.
- To obtain adequate case histories, properly store and retrieve medical information.
- To communicate effectively with clients, colleagues and authorities.
- Theory and practice of medicine and surgery applicable to a broad range of species.

This must include disease prevention, the ability to apply and interpret physical and laboratory diagnostic methods including diagnostic imaging, diagnostic pathology, biosecurity, therapeutic intervention including surgery, and patient management and care involving individual animals and populations.

- Principles of epidemiology, zoonoses, food safety, the inter-relationship of animals and the environment, and the contribution of the veterinarian to public health.
- An understanding of the animal husbandry systems in which they may work, along with a thorough understanding of the factors limiting animal health, welfare and production within these systems.
- Professional ethics and delivery of professional services to the public.
- Knowledge, skills, values, attitudes, aptitudes and behaviours necessary to address responsibly the health and well being of animals in the context of ever-changing societal expectations.
- An ability to use their knowledge to investigate animal health and production issues and to continually seek new knowledge to help improve their ability to provide high quality veterinary care. That is, the recognition of the need for life-long learning and improvement must be part of their training culture.

Even when the veterinary education fulfils these objectives new graduates will experience gaps in practical skills, day to day veterinary medicine, and experience in practice management. This can be the reason for a difficult transition from education to practice.

Conclusions.
The three main issues:
1. The minimum requirements for veterinary education for schools.
Veterinarians should graduate with most of the skills and knowledge that they will require to operate as new graduates. They will have undertaken most of the basic technical procedures and will have a high level of theoretical knowledge, but it should be recognised that they will need experience in practice to hone this knowledge and skills to a level required in the practising profession.

2. The expectation of the profession of the veterinary training.
The profession has the right to expect that new graduates will have the basic skills and knowledge required to practice veterinary medicine in any form, but must also recognise that they will need assistance and mentoring in the first months of their career. The WVA agrees that Day-One Competencies are the start competencies which, if the new graduate is given reasonable support, will allow the graduate to rapidly develop into a veterinarian who will meet the needs of both profession and society.

3. The expectations of society for new graduates.
Society has the right to expect a high standard of veterinary care and expertise whether their animals are seen by a new graduate or a more experienced graduate. A new graduate, given appropriate mentoring and support, must be able to meet this requirement.

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Study seeks to explain feminization of veterinary profession

December 15, 2010

The fact that women will soon dominate the field of veterinary medicine has been widely reported. As of 2010, the veterinary profession is about 50 percent men and 50 percent women for the first time, according to AVMA figures, while enrollment in veterinary colleges is about 80 percent women.

Yet, the cause behind this increase in the percentage of female veterinarians isn't as well known. Recently, a sociologist at Southern Methodist University in Dallas endeavored to find an answer.

Anne E. Lincoln, PhD, is an assistant professor in the department of sociology at SMU and an expert on how occupations transition from being male- or female-dominated.

Her study, "The Shifting Supply of Men and Women to Occupations: Feminization in Veterinary Education," was published in the July 2010 issue of Social Forces.

Dr. Lincoln analyzed "the feminization of veterinary medicine" from a different perspective: by examining data from the pool of applicants to U.S. veterinary schools and colleges from 1975-1995. The Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges (AAVMC) supplied data from its annual, confidential survey of all U.S. veterinary schools and colleges for the study.

Conventional occupational research identifies a flip in the gender make-up of a profession by looking at the number of men and women who get hired into that profession, Dr. Lincoln said. Her study broke with that convention, and, instead, measured the number of men and women applying for enrollment in training programs.

The study points to three factors that appear to have driven the change: a 1972 federal amendment that outlawed discrimination against female students, some prospective male applicants deciding against applying to graduate schools because of the growing number of women enrolling, and the increasing number of women earning bachelor's degrees in numbers that far exceed those of male graduates.

"There was really only one variable where I found an effect, and that was the proportion of women already enrolled in vet med schools," Dr. Lincoln said. "So perhaps a young male student says he's going to visit a veterinary medical school, and when he sees a classroom with a lot of women he changes his choice of graduate school. That's what the findings indicate."

The study puts to rest the long-held notion that men are more concerned than women about the cost of tuition and salaries when choosing a professional field, according to Dr. Lincoln.

"There's always been this notion for any field that feminizes that women don't care about salaries because they have a husband's earnings to fall back on," Dr. Lincoln said in the release. "But this study found that men and women are equally affected by tuition and salaries, and that what's really driving feminization of the field is what I call 'preemptive flight'—men not applying because of women's increasing enrollment. Also, fewer men than women are graduating with a bachelor's degree, so they aren't applying because they don't have the prerequisites."

Dr. Marguerite Pappaioanou, AAVMC executive director, said men choosing not to go to college is a problem for higher education in general. However, she does agree that "it would be intimidating for a young man to see a class with 90 percent women."

What's affected veterinary education and the "STEM" disciplines—science, technology, engineering, and mathematics—in particular is fewer students showing an interest in math and science, she believes.

In general, Dr. Pappaioanou said the study was a positive step in analyzing veterinary education, which is seriously needed.

"We need research so we can make evidence-based decisions" in the area of veterinary admissions, she said.

To view the study, visit www.smuresearch.com.
News from US Veterinary Schools
(Source: JAVMA)

UC-Davis dean to retire in 2011

Dr. Bennie I. Osburn, dean of the University of California-Davis School of Veterinary Medicine, announced Oct. 1 that he will retire in the summer of 2011, when he completes his third term as dean.

For 14 years Dr. Osburn has served as dean of the veterinary school. A national search for his successor will start before the end of the year, according to provost and executive vice chancellor Enrique Lavernia.

Dr. Osburn became dean of the veterinary school in 1996. During his tenure, he oversaw a $50 million fundraising campaign and helped guide a $354 million long-range facilities plan for the school, which will be nearing completion as he leaves the dean's office.

According to a school press release, Dr. Osburn also increased annual research funding from $46 million in 1996 to $109 million in 2010 and raised more than $200 million in private support. He recruited 90 new faculty members and more than 150 adjunct faculty, scientists, and lecturers. Plus, he enlarged the DVM-degree program from 108 to 131 students per class each year to help California address workforce shortages in several sectors of the veterinary profession.

Dr. Osburn joined the UC-Davis faculty in 1970. In addition to his teaching and research activities, he served as the veterinary school's associate dean for research and graduate education for 20 years and as interim director of the Veterinary Medicine Teaching and Research Center in Tulare, Calif., from 1996-2000.

Dr. Osburn graduated from Kansas State University College of Veterinary Medicine in 1961, received his doctorate in comparative pathology from UC-Davis in 1965, and served as a research fellow at Johns Hopkins University.

In the press release, Dr. Osburn said he plans to continue to advocate for the school to maintain its position at the forefront of veterinary education and to broaden public perception of veterinary medicine's essential role in animal, public, and environmental health.

For 14 years Dr. Osburn has served as dean of the veterinary school. A national search for his successor will start before the end of the year.

Oklahoma State dean to step down

Dr. Michael D. Lorenz, dean of the Oklahoma State University Center for Veterinary Health Sciences, announced that he will be stepping down from the lead position.

Dr. Lorenz served as interim dean from 2001-2004 and as dean from 2004 to the present. His accomplishments include establishing the National Center for Veterinary Parasitology, securing funds for an addition to the Oklahoma Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, and implementing an energy conservation system for the veterinary center.

"I've enjoyed serving as dean of the veterinary center," Dr. Lorenz said. "As a graduate of this college, it is near and dear to my heart. When I accepted the deanship at OSU, I said I would stay for five years. I've been in this position for nine years altogether. I will step down as soon as a new dean is named or July 2012—whichever comes first."

Dr. Lorenz earned his veterinary degree from OSU in 1969. He completed specialty training at Cornell University and earned board certification from the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine in small animal internal medicine.

Dr. Lorenz served on the veterinary faculties at Cornell and the University of Georgia before he accepted the deanship at Kansas State University's College of Veterinary Medicine, where he was dean from 1988-1994. He returned to Oklahoma State in 1997, joining the veterinary faculty as associate dean for academic affairs.

In addition to small animal internal medicine, Dr. Lorenz has a strong interest in veterinary neurology. He continues to teach neurology and other subjects to veterinary students.
Animal Welfare

Vaccination & Deworming Programme for flood affected animals in Pakistan
Report by Dr. Waseem Shaukat DVM (UVAS), RVMP

The severe aftermath of the devastating floods in the Pakistan continues while the Vets Care Organization also continues its efforts for the well-being of the affected animals. In the beginning, the focus remained on the rescue and emergency treatment along with the vaccination for HS and provision of emergency feed for the animals which resulted in saving the lives of large number of animals with provision of feed and protection from any possible outbreak of Hemorrhagic Septicemia. Thousands of animals were taken care off in the on going disaster.

As the situation turned better now, in this recovery phase, the rehabilitation is going on and the animal welfare needs have been changed. As a next step, it was assessed that the flood affected animals are at a greater risk of Foot & Mouth Disease while most of the animals were already affected by the internal parasites which were causing stress to the animals and affecting their health badly. Taking notice of the circumstances, Vets Care Organization in collaboration with the WSPA initiated a special

Vaccination & Deworming Programme in Kot Adu (District Muzaffar Garh) in order to vaccinate the affected animals against Foot & Mouth Disease and to administer dewormers to the affected animals to help them get rid off loads of internal parasites and to protect them from potential diseases and malnutrition.

This programme was held on October 30-31, 2010. Two teams of twenty volunteer vets participated in this activity. 2659 animals were de-wormed while 2741 animals were vaccinated for FMD.

Vets Care Organization Pakistan is thankful to the WSPA for their support. We are also thankful to all those volunteers who participated in helping these animals.

While this programme saved several hundred animals, there are many more left behind who are at risk. Moreover, as the weather starts turning cold, the animals without shelters are expected to face severe challenges in the cold nights.
A Seminar on “Foot and Mouth Disease in livestock-Combat and Management” held at Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, India on 22/11/2010 was organised by the Department of Animal Husbandry and veterinary, Government of Arunachal Pradesh India.

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) cause widespread havoc in the Mithun (Bos frontalis) population in the state of Arunachal Pradesh. Arunachal Pradesh has the highest population of Mithun, a unique bovine species with 2,19,784 numbers which have a Religio-traditional value for the tribes of Arunachal Pradesh.

There was report of 19 outbreaks of FMD in Mithun during the year 2009-10 in various parts of the state. The morbidity of the disease was more than 60% with reports of much mortality. The department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary was unable to provide assistance to contain the spread of disease with meagre financial allocation from the government. However there observed a new trend in the spread of FMD disease in Mithun population where it was found that the vaccinated animals also suffered from the disease, which awakened the government to find the reason to quarantine and contain the spread of FMD disease in Mithun in the state of Arunachal Pradesh.

Dr. G. Mahato, Associate Professor College of Veterinary Science and Dr. Krishna Sharma, Professor-cum-in charge, Regional Network Unit on Foot and Mouth Disease, College of veterinary Science (AAU) Assam presented Papers highlighting the trends and nuisances of FMD in North East India, wherein it was informed that the prevalent strains of FMD virus found in the state of Arunachal Pradesh is type “O”, “A” and Asia-1. With only 14% vaccination coverage of the cloven footed animal in the state of Arunachal, the containment of FMD is not possible.

The trends of spread of disease is said to be the state of Assam as the bulk of meat animals are transported on foot from foothills of Assam to Arunachal Pradesh. It was suggested in the seminar that a “Ring vaccination” has to be adopted in the areas bordering Assam state and the rest of the animal has to be covered by “Barrier vaccination” in areas of predominant spread of disease. The scientists also suggested to approach the Government of India to cover Arunachal Pradesh under “FMD Controlled Programme” scheme as adopted in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and other central India states.

The seminar also adopted a resolution to approach the Assam government, India to jointly take up FMD control programme in the 5 bordering districts of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh to control and contain spread of FMD disease from Assam.

The seminar was inaugurated by Sri T. Taloh IAS, Commissioner (Home & AHV), Government of Arunachal Pradesh and participated by 80 District Officers of the department of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary.

The Key note of the Seminar was “The control of FMD is imperative for the growth of livestock industry for economic development of the farmer of Arunachal Pradesh”.

Sd/- Dr. Migo Riba M.D. (Dairy Development)
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**Intensive swine production and pork safety**

Source:  
**Foodborne Pathogens and Disease**  
Peter R. Davies  

**Abstract**

Major structural changes in livestock production in developed countries, particularly intensive confinement production and increases in herd and flock sizes, have raised several societal concerns about the future directions and implications of livestock food production, including the safety of meat products.

This review of the major parasitic and bacterial foodborne pathogens associated with pork production indicates that pork safety in the United States has improved demonstrably over recent decades. Most notably, changes in swine production methods have been associated with virtual elimination of risk of the foodborne parasites *Taenia solium*, *Trichinella spiralis*, and *Toxoplasma gondii* from pigs reared on modern intensive farms. This represents a substantial public health achievement that has gone largely unheralded.

Regulatory changes have led to demonstrably lower prevalence of *Salmonella* on pork carcasses, but control of bacterial foodborne pathogens on farms remains a significant challenge.

Available evidence does not support the hypothesis that intensive pork production has increased risk for the major bacterial foodborne pathogens that are common commensals of the pig (*Salmonella*, *Campylobacter*, *Listeria*, and *Yersinia enterocolitica*), or that pigs produced in alternative systems are at reduced risk of colonization with these organisms.

However, pigs raised in outdoor systems inherently confront higher risks of exposure to foodborne parasites, particularly *T. gondii*.
SECOND ANNOUNCEMENT

Caring for animals: Healthy communities

30th WORLD VETERINARY CONGRESS 2011

Cape Town International Convention Centre, South Africa

www.worldvetcongress2011.com
WELCOME:

Deep in the heart of the vast Kruger National Park, the drums are beating! Around their campfires, ebony skin reflecting the flames, the impis are dancing as they send out a powerful message from Africa. Their feet stamp to the beat of the drums and their assegais are raised repeatedly towards the stars as these fearless warriors announce this important news!

The message is first heard by the animals – the heavy-horned buffalo, sleek impala and mighty elephant, who trumpet it north. It crosses the turbulent waters of Mosi-oa-Tunya – the smoke that thunders, the magnificent Victoria Falls – and travels out, over the rolling plains of the breathtaking Serengeti where the wildest run, to the northernmost countries on this diverse continent.

AFRICA IS CALLING YOU

Southwards it passed down across the friendly country of Swaziland, over the majestic Drakensberg mountains toward the most famous mountain of them all – Cape Town’s Table Mountain. It returns north again across the Great Karoo and the amazing kaleidoscope of daisy fields of Namaqualand, over the skyscrapers of downtown Johannesburg – the City of Gold – to stately Pretoria and home of the South African Veterinary Association, from where it is now being sent on to you.

THE MESSAGE IS CLEAR, IT IS THIS:

The World Veterinary Congress 2011 will be held in Cape Town, South Africa, from 16 – 19 October at the magnificent Cape Town International Convention Centre.

Veterinarians, para-veterinarians and all other animal healthcare professionals and their families, from Africa and around the globe, will be warmly welcomed to Cape Town, rated among the world’s top 10 tourist destinations.

Continuing veterinary education and professional development are the cornerstones of a healthy, responsible and competent veterinary profession. The theme “Caring for Animals; Healthy Communities” ensures a varied, stimulating, all-encompassing scientific and professional programmes guaranteed to fulfil at least one year’s requirements for lifelong learning.

The social and accompanying persons program, day trips in and around the breathtaking Cape Peninsula, with the Atlantic Ocean on the west coast and warm Indian Ocean on the east coast and world-renowned vineyards, will offer partners a variety of exciting opportunities. The pre- and post-congress tours guarantee you the most unique scenic splendour coupled to a cultural, culinary and surreal wildlife experience that will leave you wanting more and have you planning to return.

On behalf of the World Veterinary Association, and as hosts of this prestigious event, the congress organizing committee of the South African Veterinary Association, I extend an invitation to you all to come and experience the renowned warmth and hospitality of Nelson Mandela’s rainbow nation.

NKOSI SIKELEL’ IAFRIKA
GOD BLESS AFRICA

Dr Anthony Esamus: Chairperson
World Veterinary Congress 2011

www.worldvetcongress2011.com
**CONFERENCE INFORMATION**

For all congress enquiries:

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**PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME**

**ABSTRACT SUBMISSION CLOSES**
- 15 January 2011

**EARLY REGISTRATION ENDS**
- 31 March 2011

**REGISTRATION & ACCOMMODATION CLOSING DATE**
- 31 August 2011

**IMPORTANT DEADLINES**

**PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE**

- **SATURDAY 8 OCTOBER 2011**
  - Exhibition set-up
- **SUNDAY 9 OCTOBER 2011**
  - Contractors' roomspace-only stands move in
  - Registration & information desks open for delegates
- **MONDAY 10 OCTOBER 2011**
  - Shell-scheme exhibitor move in
  - Registration & information desks
  - Pre-congress day (small animals)
  - COCKTAIL FUNCTION in Exhibition Hall
- **TUESDAY 11 OCTOBER 2011**
  - OPENING: PLenary SESSION
  - Parallel sessions
  - SOCIAL EVENING OFF-SITE
- **WEDNESDAY 12 OCTOBER 2011**
  - Parallel sessions
- **THURSDAY 13 OCTOBER 2011**
  - Closing ceremony WVC2011: 220th Anniversary of the veterinary profession
  - EXHIBITION CLOSING
  - GALA DINNER
- **FRIDAY 14 OCTOBER 2011**
  - Workshops and visits

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**PRODUCTION ANIMALS AND WILDLIFE**

Plenary opening: Grass, animals, people – A global dilemma (CF Peter Andrews)

OIE SYMPOSIUM
(Presented by World Animal Health Organisation)

Opening address/presentation (Bernard Valat)
- The wildlife/livestock interface in setting International Standards
- Domestic animals and wildlife in the International reporting of animal diseases – the OIE UAHIS-Wild disease reporting system
- The role of wildlife in disease surveillance strategies to gain official disease-free status recognition
- The role of wildlife in the transmission of zoonoses
- The OIE as a leader in One World One Health
- The training and role of OIE national focal points
- The impact of wildlife farming in Africa – can it be harmonised with livestock farming?

INTEGRATED LIVESTOCK AND WILDLIFE HEALTH AND MANAGEMENT
(Convened by the Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Pretoria)

One Health Concept perspectives
- International, veterinary, medical and environmental perspectives of the One Health concept

Emerging and Re-Emerging Diseases
- Topics addressed in this session include the drivers of emerging re-emerging diseases (including zoonoses) such as the effects of climate change, the role of wildlife, environmental changes and agricultural practices, surveillance, diagnosis and control of these diseases at the domestic animal / wildlife / human interface and marketing and trade of animals (domestic and wildlife) and their products are also discussed.

Ecosystem and Environmental Health
- This session deals with topics such as land use, natural resource management and the effects of pollution, agriculture and population growth on ecosystem environmental health. Monitoring, evaluation and rehabilitation of ecosystems are also addressed.

Food Safety and Security
- All aspects that impact on food safety and security of products of animal origin are dealt with in this session.

Wildlife Health and Management
- This session covers aspects such as the pros and cons of transmitters and conservation areas, wildlife production systems, regulatory environment and disease management related to intensive and extensive wildlife production systems.
www.worldvetcongress2011.com

TRAINING AND RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES

This session discusses capacity building and research opportunities (e.g. MSc, PhD and continuing professional development) that deal with the livestock/wildlife/humans/eco-system interface (One Health Concept). It also discusses aspects of veterinary education from an international and CIE perspective.

PRODUCTION ANIMALS

Path assessment and measurement in cattle (Mark Coetzee)
New methods of path management in cattle: NDAAs, gaparisan, chemical restraint and opioids (Hans Coetzee)
Path management for improved production (Hans Coetzee)
The veterinary partner of the Livestock Health and Production Group (Danie Odendaal)
Biosecurity for improved livestock: an update on anthrax diagnostics and containment (Hans Coetzee)
The role of the Livestock Health and Production Group of SAWA in biosecurity of the South African livestock population (Danie Odendaal)
Biosecurity in beef cow-calf systems: an update on Brucellosis serology in South African feedlot calves (Eben du Preez)
The role of bovine viral diarrhea in South African feedlots (Lion Fransen)
Trichomonas: possible reasons for the dramatic increase in Southern Africa (Henk van der Luisse)
Computer-aided semen analysis (CASA) of frozen semen and subjective semen analysis (Henk van der Luisse)
Heatwater attenuated vaccine (Teresa Steyn)

WILDLIFE

Artefactual large carnivores from inaccessible areas — a viable means of translocation (Dave Cooper)
Adverse reactions to pesticides (Ladie Meyer)
An update on rhino anaesthesia (Oosten Grobler)
Blood parasites of horses (Barrie Pennington)
Conserving an opportunity on a rhino (Johan Steyn)
Hunting of rhino calves (Jan Pretorius)
Environmental pollution: the threat to fish and crocodiles (Johan Steyn)
The threat of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs to wildlife (Vinny Kallen)
An update on anaesthesia of lion (Markus Hoffmeyr)
Canine distemper in free-ranging lions (Dave Zimmermann)
An update on anaesthesia of hippopotamus (Markus Hoffmeyr)
An update on anaesthesia of zebra (Dave Zimmermann)
Baboon tanzania sp. nov., a novel baboon species in chelshah (Anti-Dirien Science)

COMMUNITY VETERINARY SCIENCE/ANIMAL WELFARE

What happens when the human-animal bond breaks? — The role of the veterinarian in handling animal abuse (Lula Miller)
The practice of veterinary medicine in animal shelters (Lula Miller)
Controlling disease transmission in animal shelters (Lula Miller)
Guidelines for care of animals in shelters (Lula Miller)
Animal welfare and animal cruelty — considerations for the small animal practitioner (Lula Miller)
Community Veterinary Clinics of the SAVA (Dave Kenyon)
Feral cat management (Dave Kenyon)
Canine demodicosis in puppies (Andellis Motiers)
Veterinary Community Outreach (Quidim Demong)
Production animals in rural areas (Hania Odendaal)
Companion animals in private practice (Deryn Petty)
Veterinary public health (Steg Meyer)
Wildlife (Jana Pretorius)
Pigs (Jiri Robinson)
Welfare issues around hot-iron branding in South African feedlot cattle (Koos Grobler)
Welfare issues around castration methods in calves: the American perspective (Hans Coetzee)
Nurses’ role in welfare (Hans Coetzee)

MILITARY VETERINARY SCIENCE

The role of the military veterinarian in the “One Health” concept:
Emerging and re-emerging diseases
Prevention of the spread of diseases during operations
Biosecurity:
Update on zoonotic diseases as potential bioterrorism agents
Working animals:
Preventive procedures in the selection of breeding stock
Infectious diseases of working animals
Trauma and injuries of working animals
Health challenges for working animals
Hereditary traits
The extended role and functions of military veterinarians:
Food hygiene and water safety
Disaster management
As an aide on the battle field
Post-conflict reconstruction and development

EQUINES

Prevalence and treatment of sarcoids in Cape mountain zebras in South Africa (Johan Marais)
Methamphetamine abuse in Thoroughbreds (Johan Marais)
African horse sickness control: Reducing contact with Culicoides (Peter Fox)
Intramuscular biaxial therapy for equine injuries (Melanie Scaife)
Loco-regional antimicrobial therapy in horses: Does it work? (Luis Rubio Martinez)
Subcutaneous bone disease in racing Thoroughbreds: Does structure correlate with pathology? (Luis Rubio Martinez)
Diagnostic and therapeutic approach to distemper in horses (Adriaan van der Westhuizen)
Antimicrobial drugs for equine pain management in horses (Anthony Goodhead)
New developments in equine infectious and non-infectious keratitis (Anthony Goodhead)
EPIDEMIOLOGY
- Surveillance essentials (Angus Cameron)
- Passive disease reporting systems (Angus Cameron)
- Creative solutions to surveillance problems (Angus Cameron)
- Risk-based surveillance (Angus Cameron)
- Surveillance trial-shooting workshop (Angus Cameron)
- National FPMS and CSP Phy Surveillance in South Africa
- Epidemiological insights of the 2013 anthrax outbreak in the KNP
- Epidemiology of the 2013 rabies outbreak in Gauteng

SMALL ANIMALS

PRE-CONGRESS DAY
(ADDITIONAL REGISTRATION REQUIRED)

URETHROLOGY (Jody Lulic)
- Managing the 4 most difficult urinary tract infections
- Diagnosing lower urinary tract disease
- Safety understanding the feline bladder
- Diagnosing and treating lower urinary tract disease
- The 10 most common mistakes
- Case presentations
- Unique solutions to manage LiUTD disease
- Understanding and treating feline kidney failure
- Recognizing and avoiding acute kidney failure

SMALL ANIMAL WVC PROGRAMME

NEUROLOGY
- Vision in animals (Anthony Goodhead)
- Neuro-anatomic localization (Rebecca Parker)
- Porencephalic cysts: localization and common disease presentations (Rebecca Parker)
- Management of head trauma (Rebecca Parker)
- Management of seizures (Rebecca Parker)
- Inflammatory encephalopathies (Alan Carter)
- Syringomyelia in CKCS and the insidious in South Africa (Alan Carter)

SURGERY
- CCL disease—controversies (Nic Lambrechts)
- Surgical repair of cartilage defects (Nic Lambrechts)
- Conotruncal examinations in dogs and cats (Nic Lambrechts)
- Physical assessment of the traumatized patient (Abhimba Oehm)
- Novel implants for internal fixation (Abhimba Oehm)
- Spinal cord decompressive procedures (Abhimba Oehm)
- Minimally invasive surgical alternatives (Abhimba Oehm)
- Role of physical rehabilitation in small animal surgery (Abhimba Oehm)
- Quick and easy mandibular osteotomy technique (Dan Smeak)
- Performing angiography solo (Dan Smeak)
- GI surgery principles, techniques, etc (Dan Smeak)
- Arteriovenous shunts (Dan Smeak)
- Surgical management of biliary disease (Dan Smeak)
- Ophthalmic surgery for the general practitioner (Anthony Goodhead)

DERMATOLOGY (Lowell Ackerman)
- The dermatology diet: taming frustration into commitment
- Dermatologic testing that all veterinary hospitals should be performing
- Food for thought: how to diagnose and manage adverse food reactions
- Diagnosing and managing the allergic patient
- The dermatitis dilemma: options and alternatives
- Algorithmic approach to diagnosing dermatologic disorders

ANAESTHESIOLOGY
- Target-controlled anaesthesia—TIVA (Eva Rusapantou)
- The role of pre-anaesthetic testing (Fred Kayers)
- How do we reduce anaesthetic mortality (Eva Rusapantou)
- Anaesthesia for critical ill patients—Do alpha-2 agonists have a role? (Kenneth Joubert)
- Multiple surgeries on a single patient: increase anaesthetic risk? (Kenneth Joubert)
- Anaesthetic management of multiple-trauma patients (Kenneth Joubert)

PAIN MANAGEMENT
- Chronic pain management—Beyond NSAIDs and opioids (Kenneth Joubert)
- Pharmacological pharmacodynamics of NSAIDs (Johannes Laas)
- Do I give NPTOxoxo male pharmacological sense? (Dave Miller)
- Does pre-emptive analgesia work? (Brenton Dzinki)
- Local anaesthesia for small animals (Eva Rusapantou)

CRITICAL CARE
- FAST exam: abdominal ultrasound to identify injuries (Rob Kinnear)
- Where are we with glucose and insulin in the intensive care unit? (Nelida Kalies)
- Blood transfusions (Liesel van der Merwe)
- Households bella (Kariie Kohler)
- Snake bite of Australia (Khadija Kohler)
- Markers of critical illness (Cynthia Otto)
- Coagulation testing in critical illness (Liesel van der Merwe)
- Comparison of neufeldic versus naco-oesophageal tubes (Dave Miller)
- Diagnostics and management of sepsis in dogs (Miranda van Schuur)
- Feeding the critically ill small animal patient (Miranda van Schuur)

INFECTIONOUS DISEASES
- Parvovirus (Lieke Thuyen)
- Parovirus (Lieke Thuyen)
- Distemper (Liesel Thuyen)
- Feline systemic vital diagnostics—FIP, FeLV and FIV (Marlies Böhm)
- Rational use of antimicrobials (Marlies Böhm)
### SPIROCOCCOSIS

- Epidemiology and significance and presentation of cases in South Africa (Liesse van der Merwe)
- The host – South beech (Ceratoulus)
- Fecal analysis and PCR (Jan van der Merwe)
- Endoscopy and biopsy (Liesse van der Merwe)
- Aperent migrations (Liesse van der Merwe)
- Benign vs. malignant lesions (Erin Durk/Marla Mulder)
- Treatment of uncomplicated cases (Ramar Aroon)
- Neoplastic transformation – new research (Erin Durk)

### ONCOLOGY (Gillian Donk)

- Canine lymphoma
- Feline lymphoma
- Canine mast cell tumors
- Osteosarcoma
- Haemangioma
- Canine and feline soft tissue sarcomas

### AVIAN AND EXOTIC ANIMALS

- Rabies basics for clinicians (Patricia Turner & Colette Wheeler)
- Avian basic toxicology (Patricia Turner & Colette Wheeler)
- Diseases of guinea pigs and chinchillas (Patricia Turner + Colette Wheeler)
- Gastrointestinal diseases of rabbits (Patricia Turner + Colette Wheeler)
- Pain management of small mammalian pets (Patricia Turner + Colette Wheeler)
- Anesthesia for small mammalian pets (Patricia Turner + Colette Wheeler)
- Dealing with your avian respiratory case (Frodiis Lie Granga)
- Common diseases of reptiles (Neil Forbes)
- Avian zoonoses diseases (Frodiis Lie Granga)
- Common parasitic diseases of birds (Neil Forbes)
- Orthopaedic conditions of birds (Neil Forbes)
- Behavioural problems with parrots (Neil Forbes)
- Treating infections in birds of prey (Neil Forbes)
- The diagnostic approach to the sick parrot (Neil Forbes)
- Medical, nursing and nutritional support of sick avian patients (Neil Forbes)
- Audiology, diagnosis, and treatment of aspergillosis (Dorainne Elloit)
- Diagnosing and managing paracoccidiosis (Dorainne Elloit)
- Nutritional diseases in reptiles (Dorainne Elloit)
- Skin diseases in reptiles (Frodiis Lie Granga)

### NUTRITION (Jill Cline)

- Obesity: it is an endocrine disorder
- Designing a weight-loss program that works with your clients
- The “obes” pre- and postoperative...do they work? Will they work for your clients??
- Senior pets:
  - Managing the senior patient...behavior, diet and disease screening
  - Cognitive changes in aging dogs – how to keep Fido alert and part of the family
  - New info on diet and cognition in the senior dog
  - Supplements/alternative diets
  - Supplements: what works; what doesn’t; what’s dangerous
- Myth-conceptions about diets: I read it on the Internet!!!
- Daily nutrition evaluation...asking the right questions to make sure you really know what your client is feeding
- Sporting dog nutrition and management

### MEDICINE

- Approach to the vomiting patient (Marlene van Schoor)
- Diagnosing and treating feline bronchial disease (Marlene van Schoor)
- Approach to the dog with PuO (Martin de Staal)
- When do you panic about the patient recall? (Fred Reives)
- Emerging feline encephalomyelitis – hyperthyroidism, oncology, Cohn’s (Marlene Bredin)
- Congestive heart failure in canine acquired valvular heart disease (Martin de Staal)
- The highs and lows of calcium (Alain Cohen)
- Traumatic collapse in dogs – diagnosis and treatment options (Marlene Bredin)
- Blood pressure: why bother checking? (Marlene Bredin)

### AQUATIC ANIMAL MEDICINE

(Presented by World Aquatic Veterinary Association)

- Expanding opportunities for including aquatics in practice
- Aquatic veterinary education and certification programs
- Availability and use of aquatic oncology, inpatient, and anesthesia agents
- Emerging aquatic diseases of local and international importance
- Clinical cases for the aquatic veterinarian – a signout
- Implementing, auditing, and certifying veterinary biosecurity programs
VETERINARY NURSING

Epidemiology evaluation of an anthrax outbreak at Pafuri.
November 2009 to March 2010 (Al Dekker)
The isolated chicken eye test: Mucoid evaluation, an
alternative for laboratory animals (Lynne de Beer)

COMPLEMENTARY VETERINARY
MEDICINE

Disease evolution and resolution: biological therapeutics
approaches (Richard Painiquist)
Comparative evidence for biological therapies
(Richard Painiquist)
Modified hospice: biological therapy is difficult cases
(Richard Painiquist)
What every veterinarian needs to know about canine
vaccines (Ronald Schultz)
What every veterinarian needs to know about feline
vaccines (Ronald Schultz)
Adverse reactions associated with vaccines
(Ronald Schultz)
Veterinary diagnostics: what do the results tell you
(Ronald Schultz)
The immune system (Patrick Sout)
The potential of ethno-veterinary medicine in animal
production: experiences from the Eastern Cape, South
Africa (Patrick Mapa)
Acupuncture, homeopathy, hydrotherapy – is there a
place for complementary therapies in the management
of intervertebral disc disease? (Tanya Grathon)
Rehabilitation and aquatic therapy (Megan Kelly)
Veterinary chiropractic: a complementary therapy for
orthopedic disorders (Kathi Berrier)
Homeopathy in farm animals (Linda Ellinger)

VETERINARY TECHNOLOGISTS

Confirmation of acceptable levels of haemolysis when
accepting blood samples for trace mineral analysis,
(Bronwyn Cheadle)
Biodenture (Isabel Wright)
Testing for piroplasms – how this affects the equine
industry (Oliver Mathies)
Establishment of Equine giemsa antigen silage and
control sera for the indirect fluorescent antibody test
(Oliver Mathies)
Vacination against Haemophilus and conjugated in boar
glands giving contaminated pasture (Andrea Slocick)
Seabronl Disinfection of Cervids (Opiea
Cervidopodiatry) at the Cederbergspoint Veterinary
Institute (Karin Latuschke)
Trapping methods for Cervids (Opiea
Cervidopodiatry) bitting midges
(Karin Labuschagne)
Histogenetic characterization of doenalia spp. in fields
in southern Africa (Arta-Iskandar Basman)
Optimizing of coating BLISA test kits in a laboratory
(Linda van Wyk)
Molecular characterization of trypanosomes
(Priyan Koditha)
Brucellosis in African Lions (Panthera Leo) from the Kruger
National Park (Johan Coetshuken)
Isolation of Bacillus anthracis from animal remains,
droppings, soil and water (Al Dekker)

WORLD VETERINARY DENTAL CONGRESS

Opening and Plenary Session
Small-animal international speaker: Dr. Alex Reiter,
University of Pennsylvania
Equine international speaker: Prof. Padhy Dixon,
University of Cambridge

Three parallel sessions:
Small-animal dentistry / Maxillofacial surgery
Equine dentistry / Maxillofacial surgery
Equine dental technicians
Writer dentistry / Maxillofacial surgery
Research in veterinary dentistry
Dentistry for veterinary nurses

Six workshops covering some basic and advanced dentistry/
maxillofacial surgery in small animals and equine

Confirmed speakers:
Dr. Sofia Reis: Osseologic tumours in dogs
Dr. Adrian Hillman: Intestinal surgical repair of mandible
fractures
Dr. Jose Ruiz: Pulpal microbes in dogs and cheetahs
Dr. Gerhard Deutsch: Palpology in veterinary
dentistry

VETERINARY HISTORY

History of veterinary nursing in South Africa
Full Veterinary History Session to be announced.
CALL FOR PAPERS

The Scientific Committee of the 30th World Veterinary Congress welcomes the submission of both research abstracts and full continuing professional development papers in all spheres of veterinary science. The deadline for abstract submission is 15th January 2011 and you will be notified by 1st March 2011 whether your paper has been accepted.

Manuscript requirements:
Software: The manuscript must be in a Microsoft Word document format.
Language: English.
Font: Arial 10 point.
Line 1: Title centred in BLOCK CAPITALS (bold).
Line 2: Name (surname followed by initial(s)). Qualifications.
Physical and Email address (left justified).
Spacing: Single spacing in and between paragraphs.
Margins: 2.54 cm.
Text: Fully justified.
References: In the style of the Journal of the South African Veterinary Association, with the reference number as superscript in the text.

Full papers can be organised according to individual preference, but must include an abstract of no more than 250 words as well as a short list of recommended reading.

Maximum number of words:
- 2500 for papers.
- 250 for abstracts.

Submission:

Please note:
- Late submissions will not be considered.
- There will be no remuneration for either an accepted abstract or paper.

ACCOMPANYING PERSON PROGRAMME

The accompanying persons programme will comprise of day and half-day trips to the surrounding areas of Cape Peninsula, where a variety of scenic, cultural and culinary and wildlife experiences are waiting to be explored. Please visit our website for more information and to make bookings.
## SINGLE-DAY REGISTRATION

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All fees are listed in South African Rand (ZAR)

Registration fee for single-day registration includes: Name badge, congress bag, on-site program, abstract CD, congress handbook, scientific program sessions on day of attendance, access to exhibition hall on day of attendance, coffee/tea breaks and lunch on day of attendance. Fee does NOT INCLUDE opening ceremony, social evening, gala dinner, tours, personal effects.

**Accompanying person – single day registration includes:** Name badge, access to exhibition hall on day of attendance, coffee/tea breaks and lunch on day of attendance. Fee does NOT INCLUDE opening ceremony, social evening, gala dinner, tours, personal effects.

*Students are required to submit an official letter on their institution’s letterhead or a clear copy of their current student card, including proof of student status. To be emailed to admin@svetcon2011.co.za. Otherwise, full registration fees will apply.*

## THE EXHIBITION HALL

(National Veterinary Clinicians Group of the South African Veterinary Association)

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All fees are listed in South African Rand (ZAR)
www.worldvetcongress2011.com

• Nestlé Purina
• Novartis
• Ceva
• Cenventisport
• Biological Products
• Pfizer
• Royal Canin
• Zoological Veterinary Diets
• Southern European Veterinary Conference (SEVC)
• Unica
• Virbac
• Vetoquinol
• WVC 2014

Please contact the Congress Secretariat, SAVETCON, for exhibition and sponsorship opportunities.


ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation bookings can be made by visiting: http://www.worldvetcongress2011.com/accommodation.html

Accommodation bookings made with your invoice number entitles you to special congress rates, so please register before making any accommodation bookings.

VETERINARY TOURS/SAFARIS

Existing pre and post-congress veterinary tours are being organised in South Africa.

Please visit our website for more information and to make bookings.

WILDLIFE IMMOBILISATION COURSE

World Veterinary Congress in South Africa offers veterinarians a unique, hands-on experience in wildlife immobilisation. A course conducted by Dr Cobus Raath and other experienced wildlife vets will include elephant immobilisation in the world-famous Kruger National Park.

Please visit our website for more information and to make bookings.

PARTNERS

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Ms Anta-Mari Boorman: SAAV Representative
Dr Cecile Tuft: World Veterinary Dental Congress
Dr Gerhard Steenkamp: World Veterinary Dental Congress
Ms Petrie Vogel: SAVETCON Professional Congress Organizer

For all congress enquiries:

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2011

Official Opening Ceremony World Veterinary Year
24th January 2011
Versailles – France
To learn more about Vet 2011, visit:

IMED 2011
February 4th to 7th, 2011
Hilton Am Stadtpark in Vienna, Austria
The congress web site: http://imed.isid.org

2011 Veterinary World Cup of Cricket
7th - 11th February, 2011
Palmerston North, New Zealand.
Further information at: www.vetcricket.com

1st International Congress of Large Animal Practitioners
February 23rd – 24th, 2011
Tehran, Iran.
Website: www.iclap.ir

1st International One Health Congress
Human Health, Animal Health, the Environment and Global Survival
14th – 16th February 2011
More information: www.onehealth2011.com

16th FAVA Congress
February 16th - 18th, 2011
Cebu City, The Philippines
Website: www.favacongress2011.com

OIE Global Conference on Wildlife
Animal Health and Biodiversity - Preparing for the Future
Paris (France), 23-25 February 2011
Website: www.oie.int/eng/A_WILDCONFIntro.htm

16th International Symposium and 8th Conference on Lameness in Ruminants
February 28th - March 3rd, 2011
Location Rotorua Energy Events Centre, 1170 Fenton Street, Rotorua, New Zealand 3046
www.lamenessinruminants.org

Global Conference on Entomology, 2011
March 5th – 9th, 2011
Chiang Mai, Thailand
Website: www.entomology2011.com

Expert Meeting on Dog Population Management
15th – 19th March 2011
Banna (Italy)
Contact: Dog-Population-Management@fao.org

The 5th Pan Commonwealth Veterinary Conference - Accra, Ghana, 21st – 25th March 2011
Website: http://5pancomvetconf2011.com/

Global Animal Health Conference
Global Availability of Veterinary Medicines - Providing a Climate for Science and Innovation
23rd - 24th March 2011
London, UK.
Website: www.diahhome.org

5th European Equine Health and Nutrition Congress
15th - 16th April 2011
Waregem, Belgium
Read more at: www.equine-congress.com

World Veterinary Day
Saturday 30th April, 2011

World conference on veterinary education
12th - 16th May, 2011
VetAgro Sup - Campus Vétérinaire de Lyon – France
2011 will be the 250th anniversary of veterinary education, marking the world’s first veterinary school in Lyon, France.
For more information please contact: staff@vet2011.org or www.2011vet.org
Veterinary Week 2011
Brussels


6th International Symposium on Emerging and Re-emerging Pig Diseases
12th – 15th June 2011
Barcelona, Spain
Website: www.emerging2011.com

3rd East Mediterranean ICLAS Symposium
June 13th and 15th, 2011
Istanbul, Turkey.
Website: www.iclas2011istanbul.org/default.asp

UFAW International Animal Welfare Symposium
28th - 29th June 2011
Making animal welfare improvements: Economic and other incentives and constraints.
The event will be held in Historic Dockyard, Portsmouth UK.
The Humane Slaughter Association (HSA) will be holding an “International Symposium on Recent Advances in the Welfare of Livestock at Slaughter” on 30th June and 1st July 2011.
Read more: www.ufaw.org.uk/UFAWSYMPOSIUM2011.php

5th International Workshop on the Assessment of Animal Welfare at Farm and Group Level
August 8th - 11th, 2011
Guelph, Ontario, Canada
Website: www.uoguelph.ca/ccsaw/wafl

Brucellosis 2011 International Research Conference
21st – 23rd September, 2011
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Website: www.aam.org.ar/brucellosis2011

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10 October 2011 to 14 October 2011
Cape Town - South Africa

Including the international closing ceremony of World Veterinary Year.

More information at: www.worldvetcongress2011.com

2011 WSAVA-FASAVA World Congress
October 13th - 17th, 2011
36th World Small Animal Veterinary Association World Congress
3rd Federation of Asian Small Animal Veterinary Associations Congress
International Convention Center Jeju, Korea
Website: www.wsaava2011.com

World Health Summit 2011
October 23rd - 26th, 2011
Berlin, Germany
Website: www.worldhealthsummit.org

2012

11th World Congress of Veterinary Anaesthesiology
24th to 26th September 2012
Cape Town, South Africa
Website: www.wcva2012.com