



Animal Industry News

Volume 17 Issue 1

2016

From Secretary of Agriculture Bill Northey...

I want to start by thanking everyone who helped in the response to the H5N2 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza outbreak last year. The USDA has described it as the largest animal health emergency in U.S. history. Nationwide there were 223 detections of HPAI from Dec. 19, 2014 through June 17, 2015. There were 48 million birds in 21 states affected, but Iowa and Minnesota were the most severely impacted.

In Iowa, there were a total of 77 premises in 17 counties and 31.5 million birds were affected with the disease. This includes 35 commercial turkey flocks, 22 commercial egg production flocks, 13 pullet flocks, 1 chicken breeding flock, 1 mail order hatchery, and 5 backyard flocks.

Thanks to the hard work by those in the industry, our federal, state and local partners, and the work by the IDALS Animal Industry Bureau, as of early December, all HPAI quarantines have been lifted. IDALS issued a total of 3,700 movement permits to 42 states and the Virgin Islands. This includes 2,323 permits issued for movements within Iowa and 1,377 permits have been issued for movements out of state.

Iowa poultry producers are resilient, with all but one of the 72 commercial poultry farms that had quarantines on their facilities having begun the restocking process or are fully restocked.

Looking ahead, the Department is working to make additional preparations for to a foreign animal disease outbreak, such as avian influenza or another disease. To that end, we have requested an additional \$500,000 for the Department to increase the capacity of the animal industry bureau and provide resources to better equip and prepare for future responses. That request is now being considered by the Iowa Legislature.

There continue to be other issues facing animal agriculture in our state, but we are all fortunate to work in a great industry with great people who are focused on providing the best possible care for their animals. I hope you will make an effort visit with me as I am out visiting each of Iowa's 99 counties again this year and let me know things we need to be working on.

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

Bill Northey

BILL NORTHEY
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

MICHAEL NAIG
DEPUTY SECRETARY OF
AGRICULTURE

STEVE MOLINE
FOOD SAFETY & ANIMAL HEALTH
DIVISION DIRECTOR

DAVID D. SCHMITT,
D.V.M.
STATE VETERINARIAN

JEFF J. KAISAND,
D.V.M.
ASSISTANT STATE VETERINARIAN

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



Table of Contents

◆ Ways to Contact Us	2
◆ Iowa Board of Veterinary Medicine	2
◆ State Veterinarian Directory	3
◆ National Scrapie Eradication Program	4
◆ Iowa Board of Veterinary Medicine <i>continued</i>	5
◆ USDA's Veterinary Medicine Loan Repayment Program	5
◆ Animal Disease Traceability	6
◆ Swine Enteric Coronavirus Disease (SECD) 2016 Update	7
◆ Trichomoniasis 2016	8
◆ Iowa FAST Eggs Project	9
◆ Animal Welfare	9
◆ Certificates of Veterinary Inspection at the Iowa State Fair	10-11
◆ Chronic Wasting Disease Herd Certification Program/ Brucellosis	12
◆ <i>State Veterinarian District Map</i>	13
◆ <i>State Livestock Inspector District Map</i>	13
◆ <i>State/Federal Coop District Map</i>	14
◆ <i>2015 Classical Swine Fever</i>	14
◆ Johnes' Herd Testing and Culturing	15
◆ <i>Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD)</i>	16-17
◆ <i>2015 Rabies Map</i>	18
◆ <i>Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Confirmed in US</i>	19
◆ <i>Beyond Certificates</i>	20
◆ <i>Brucellosis Vaccination Records</i>	21
◆ <i>2016 Exhibition Regulations</i>	22
◆ <i>Disease Status</i>	22

Iowa Board of Veterinary Medicine

Board Members: Dewayne Rahe, D.V.M., Chair; Christine Bean, D.V.M., Keith Leonard, D.V.M., Ann Werner and Curt Youngs, Ph.D.

Board Members:	Keith Leonard, D.V.M. 1108 Roosevelt Drive Atlantic, IA 50022 712/243-2544
Christine Bean, DVM, B.V. Veterinary Clinic, 113 East 7th Street Storm Lake, IA 50588 712-732-4054	Ann Werner 1563 210th Ave. Diagonal, IA 50845 641/464-3693
DeWayne G. Rahe, D.V.M (Chair) Tri-Vet., Inc. 210 Beltline Road Dyersville, Iowa 52040 563/870-3125	Curtis Youngs, PhD Iowa State University 2356B Kildee Hall Ames, IA 50011 515-294-5541

Licensure and Registration

There are 2,779 veterinarians licensed in Iowa with an expiration date of June 30, 2017. There are 453 veterinary technicians registered in Iowa with an expiration date of December 31, 2017.

Examinations Dates

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

Veterinary Technician State Examination is given once per year. The state examination will be held June 6, 2016. The exam will consist of jurisprudence questions that cover Iowa Codes of Law Chapter 169, 351, 717 and 717B in addition to Iowa Administrative Rules Chapter 811. Additional information will be forwarded to the veterinary technician programs in Iowa of the registration and examination date.

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

Veterinary Technician AVMA Accredited Programs

Des Moines Area Community College, Ankeny, Iowa (full accreditation)
Iowa Lakes Community College, Emmetsburg, Iowa (initial accreditation)
Iowa Western Community College, Council Bluffs, Iowa (full accreditation)
Kirkwood Community College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa (full accreditation)
Muscatine Community College, Muscatine, Iowa (initial accreditation)
Northeast Iowa Community College, Calmar, Iowa (initial accreditation)

Iowa Code of Law Chapter 169

169.8 Qualifications.

2 b. When any person licensed to practice under this chapter changes residence, the board shall be notified within thirty days and such change shall be noted in the registry book.

3. Every individual licensed under this chapter shall keep the license displayed in the place at which an office is maintained.

Ways To Contact Us:

Secretary of Agriculture
Bill Northey
515.281.5322

Deputy Secretary
Michael Naig
515.281.5322

Food Safety & Animal Health
Division Director
Steve Moline
515.281.8610

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

Assistant State Veterinarian
Jeff J. Kaisand, D.V.M.
jeff.kaisand@iowaagriculture.gov
515.281.0866

Administrative Assistant
to State Veterinarian
Katie Hyde
515.281.5305

Administrative Assistant
to Assistant State Veterinarian
Margie Salazar
515.281.6358

Iowa Board of Veterinary Medicine
Ginny Eason
515.281.8617

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

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

Horse and Dog Program
Deanna Poe
515.281.4103

Brand Recorder
Sheryl Goddard
515.281.3545

Supplies/General Information
515.281.5305

Animal Industry Fax
515.281.4282

(Continued on page 5)

<u>STATE</u>	<u>STATE VETERINARIAN</u>	<u>OFFICE PHONE</u>	<u>PERMIT PHONE</u>
ALABAMA	Dr. Tony Frazier	(334) 240-7255	(334) 240-7255
ALASKA	Dr. Robert Gerlach	(907) 375-8215	(907) 375-8215
ARIZONA	Dr. Perry Durham	(602) 542-4293	(602) 542-4293
ARKANSAS	Dr. Brandon Doss	(501) 907-2400	(501) 907-2400
CALIFORNIA	Dr. Annette Jones	(916) 900-5000	(916) 900-5002
COLORADO	Dr. Keith Roehr	(303) 869-9130	(303) 869-9130
CONNECTICUT	Dr. Mary Jane Lis	(860) 713-2505	(860) 713-2504
DELAWARE	Dr. Heather Hirst	(302) 698-4500	(302) 698-4500
DIST OF COLUMBIA	Dr. Vito DelVento	(202) 724-8813	(202) 724-8813
FLORIDA	Dr. Michael Short	(850) 410-0900	(850) 410-0900
GEORGIA	Dr. Robert Cobb	(404) 656-3671	(404) 656-3671
HAWAII	Dr. Raquel Wong	(808) 483-7111	(808) 483-7111
IDAHO	Dr. William Barton	(208) 332-8540	(208) 332-8540
ILLINOIS	Dr. Mark Ernst	(217) 782-4944	(217) 782-4944
INDIANA	Dr. Bret D. Marsh	(317) 544-2400	(317) 544-2400
IOWA	Dr. David D. Schmitt	(515) 281-5305	(515) 281-5547
KANSAS	Dr. Bill Brown	(785) 564-6601	(785) 564-6616
KENTUCKY	Dr. Robert Stout	(502) 573-0282	(502) 573-0282
LOUISIANA	Dr. Brent Robbins	(225) 925-3962	(225) 925-3962
MAINE	Dr. Michele Walsh	(207) 287-7615	(207) 287-7615
MARYLAND	Dr. Michael W. Radebaugh	(410) 841-5810	(410) 841-5810
MASSACHUSETTS	Dr. Lorraine O'Connor	(617) 626-1795	(617) 626-1795
MICHIGAN	Dr. James Averill	(800) 292-3939	(800) 292-3939
MINNESOTA	Dr. Bill Hartmann	(651) 296-2942	(651) 296-2942
MISSISSIPPI	Dr. James A Watson	(601) 359-1170	(601) 359-1170
MISSOURI	Dr. Linda Hickman	(573)-751-3377	(573) 751-3377
MONTANA	Dr. Martin Zaluski	(406) 444-2043	(406) 444-2043
NEBRASKA	Dr. Dennis A. Hughes	(402) 471-2351	(402) 471-2351
NEVADA	Dr. Michael Greenlee	(775) 353-3755	(775) 353-3718
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Dr. Stephen K. Crawford	(603) 271-2404	(603) 271-2404
NEW JERSEY	Dr. Manoel Tamassia	(609) 671-6400	(609) 292-6400
NEW MEXICO	Dr. Ellen Mary Wilson	(505) 841-6161	(505) 841-6161
NEW YORK	Dr. David Smith	(518) 457-3502	(518) 457-3502
NORTH CAROLINA	Dr. R. Douglas Meckes	(919) 733-7601	(919) 733-7601
NORTH DAKOTA	Dr. Susan Keller	(701) 328-2657	(701) 328-2657
OHIO	Dr. Tony M. Forshey	(614) 728-6220	(614) 728-6220
OKLAHOMA	Dr. Rod Hall	(405) 522-6141	(405) 522-6141
OREGON	Dr. Brad LeaMaster	(503) 986-4680	(503) 986-4680
PENNSYLVANIA	Dr. Craig Shultz	(717) 772-2852	(717) 772-2852
PUERTO RICO	Dr. D. Morales or E. Irizarry	(787) 796-1650	(787) 796-1650
RHODE ISLAND	Dr. Scott Marshall	(401) 222-2781	(401) 222-2781
SOUTH CAROLINA	Dr. Boyd Parr	(803) 788-2260	(803) 788-2260
SOUTH DAKOTA	Dr. Dustin Oedekoven	(605) 773-3321	(605) 773-3321
TENNESSEE	Dr. Charles Hatcher	(615) 837-5120	(615) 837-5120
TEXAS	Dr. Dee Ellis	(512) 719-0704	(512) 719-0777
UTAH	Dr. Warren Hess	(801) 538-7161	(801) 538-7164
VERMONT	Dr. Kristin Haas	(802) 828-2426	(802) 828-2426
VIRGIN ISLANDS	Dr. Bethany Bradford	(340) 778-0998 xtn 241	(340) 778-0998
VIRGINIA	Dr. Richard Wilkes	(804) 692-0601	(804) 692-0601
WASHINGTON	Dr. Joe B. Baker	(360) 902-1878	(360) 902-1878
WEST VIRGINIA	Dr. Jewell Plumley	(304) 538-2397	(304) 558-2214
WISCONSIN	Dr. Paul McGraw	(608) 224-4872	(608) 224-4874
WYOMING	Dr. Jim Logan	(307) 857-4140	(307) 777-7515
CANADA	Dr. Brian Evans (director)	(613) 773-2342	

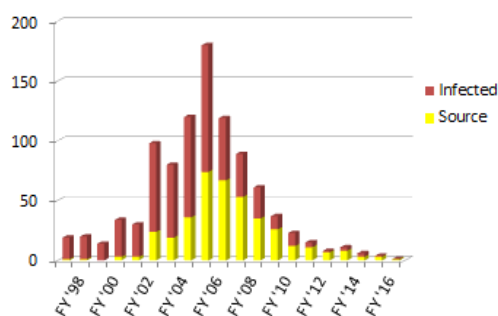
Scrapie Update - 2016

Dr. Gregory S. Schmitt

The National Scrapie Eradication Program (NSEP) began in 2001. The Sheep Industry believed Scrapie was a disease that could and should be eradicated and proposed the eradication of Scrapie to the USDA. It is estimated that the presence of Scrapie in the US costs sheep and goat producers \$10-20 million dollars a year. These costs are from lost export opportunities, increased disposal costs, and losses in productivity. Also Scrapie is one disease in a group of animal and human diseases known as TSE's (Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies). Even though there is no scientific evidence that Scrapie is transmissible to humans, eradicating Scrapie from the United States will eliminate a TSE and help ensure the public's confidence in the safety of our food supply.



**Infected and Source Flocks
New Statuses by Year - Fiscal Years 1997 to 2016***



(Chart 2)

* As of October 31, 2015.

As can be seen in the chart above, the U.S. has made steady progress in eradicating Scrapie. In FY 2015 (10/1/14 to 9/30/15), there were only 4 new source or infected flocks found in the entire United States. The last Scrapie positive herd in Iowa was a goat herd found in January 2014.

The main reasons the NSEP is progressing are:

- 1) Scrapie testing at slaughter of cull ewes and rams to find infected animals
- 2) Mandatory official sheep and goat ID (Scrapie ID) required for all sexually intact sheep and certain classes of goats upon leaving the flock of origin. This allows animals found positive at slaughter to be traced back to their flock of origin. USDA has proposed a rule making goat ID requirements the same as sheep
- 3) Genetic testing of infected flocks and depopulation of exposed, genetically susceptible animals to clean-up the infected flocks.
- 4) Using the genetic resistance to Scrapie to "Scrapie-proof" flocks. i.e.: Only using RR rams for breeding and only having RR or QR ewes in the flock.
- 5) Veterinarians and producers reporting animals that have

Scrapie-like symptoms so they can be tested.

As the U.S. enters the last years of the Scrapie eradication effort we will be depending more and more on our private, practicing veterinarians to find the last remaining cases of Scrapie and also to provide information to their clients. **This is how you can help:**

- 1) If you see sheep or goats that have clinical signs that may be suspicious of Scrapie, contact your nearest Federal or State District Veterinarian. There are various clinical signs that you may see: due to damage to the nervous system, affected animals often show behavior changes, such as nervousness or aggression, intense rubbing, and locomotor incoordination (with possible gait abnormalities) that progress to recumbency and death. Other clinical signs may include tremors (especially of head and neck), head pressing or "star gazing," lip smacking, significant weight loss with no decrease in appetite, wool pulling, biting at feet or legs, hyperesthesia, and sudden death. Animals may appear normal at rest but if stimulated by sudden noises or excessive movement may tremble or fall down in a convulsion. Additional signs in affected goats may include difficulty milking, premature kidding, and pica.
- 2) Remind your clients that it is their responsibility as the sheep or goat owner to apply official sheep and goat ID (Scrapie ID) to all sexually intact sheep and sexually intact goats (those registered, used for exhibition, or raised with sheep) when they leave their farms and keep records of names and addresses where animals were sold, date of sale, description of animals, and their Scrapie ID for at least 5 years. Also sheep and goat movements to other producers requires Certificates of Veterinary Inspection be issued by an accredited veterinarian. **FREE Scrapie tags can be ordered from Lisa @ 1-866-USDA-TAG.** Let your clients know that it takes about 3 weeks to get tags after they are ordered.
- 3) Encourage your clients to use the genetic resistance of sheep to Scrapie to their advantage. Talk to them about the benefits of using RR rams and having only RR or QR ewes in their flock.
- 4) Educate your producers about Scrapie. If you would be interested in educating producers about Scrapie, contact one of the veterinarians below. We may be able to provide speakers or educational materials.
- 5) Unlike sheep, goats have no known genetic resistance to Scrapie and if a flock that has goats in it is found to be infected with Scrapie, ALL the goats in the flock would have to be depopulated. Please inform producers with sheep and goats, to keep them completely separate (separate farms is best) and don't share equipment, lambing/kidding areas, housing, etc. between the sheep and goats.

For more information about Scrapie, contact Dr. Sharon Fairchild (515-669-3727) or Dr. Greg Schmitt (515-669-\) or check out IDALS website @<http://www.iowaagriculture.gov/animalIndustry/scrapieProgram.asp>

(Continued from page 2)**Administrative Rules**

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

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

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

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

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

USDA's Veterinary Medicine Loan Repayment Program (VMLRP)

Dr. David D. Schmitt

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

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

This is the seventh year of the VMLRP program and in each of the years Iowa has been designated as a state to submit seven (7) applications for consideration and in the past three years there have been 26 Iowa veterinarians who have been successful in receiving NIFA grants. In working with the Iowa State University College of Veterinary Medicine and the Iowa Veterinary Medical Association we have determined underserved food animal veterinarian or public service designated counties in the state of Iowa. Each of the Iowa nominations names a specific Iowa county and includes the adjacent counties.

The 2016 Iowa designated counties (including adjacent counties) nomination forms have been submitted for review and approval by NIFA. The 2015 counties for Iowa selected include Cass, Clarke, Dubuque, Henry, O'Brien, Tama, Wapello and their adjacent counties. After the USDA NIFA committee reviews the nominations, the approved counties will be posted on the NIFA website. If you know of a veterinarian in a food animal practice who may qualify in one of the designated counties or adjacent counties who is eligible please have them contact Dr. David Schmitt at 515-281-8601.

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

<http://nifa.usda.gov/program/veterinary-medicine-loan-repayment-program>

Animal Disease Traceability Reminder

Dee Clausen

The United States Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 9CFR 86, states that any State, Tribe, Accredited Veterinarian, or other person or entity who distributes official identification devices must maintain for 5 years a record of the names and addresses of anyone to whom the devices were distributed.

This recordkeeping system must be designed so you can report the specific address at which official tags were used in animals. It is recommended that this recordkeeping system be designed to allow veterinarians to rapidly trace tags following a request from the USDA Veterinary Services Assistant Director or the State Veterinarian in Iowa.

Official identification eartags are accountable property of the USDA and their use is addressed in the *Standards of Accredited Veterinarian Duties* found in 9CFR 161.4(j) which states: an accredited veterinarian shall be responsible for the security and proper use of all official certificates, forms, records and reports; tags, bands, or other identification devices; and approved digital signature capabilities used in his or her work as an accredited veterinarian and shall take reasonable care to prevent the misuse thereof.

Animal disease traceability, or knowing where diseased and at-risk animals are, where they've been, and when they were there, is very important to ensure a rapid response when animal disease events take place. An efficient and accurate animal disease traceability system helps reduce the number of animals involved in an investigation, reduces the time needed to respond, and decreases the cost to producers and the government.

Copies of Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVI - Health Certificates) must be sent to State office within 7 calendar days

Record keeping requirements:

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

Importance of Premises Registration:

The Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) program is designed to provide traceability of animals to their farms of origin in case of a disease outbreak. Information provided during premises registration opens the lines of communication between producers and animal health officials and allows for much faster traces when there is an outbreak of an animal disease or an animal-borne human disease. If we know where susceptible animals are located, we can control the disease and potentially the further spread of disease more quickly. Registering your premises allows us to know what type of Livestock you have at your premises whether it is a family farm, hobby farm, backyard poultry flocks, veterinary clinics, markets or livestock feedlots.

Information needed to register your premises:

- ◆ Legal name, trade name, owner of land
- ◆ Mailing address
- ◆ Name and phone number for contact person who owns animals or has knowledge of livestock movements to and from premises
- ◆ Type of operation and livestock on premises
- ◆ Be sure all information is correct and legible.

Fillable Premises identification number applications can be download by visiting our website:

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

Swine Enteric Coronavirus Disease (SECD) 2016 Update

Dr. Jeff J. Kaisand

Since the initial Federal Order issued on June 5, 2014 by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) requiring the reporting of swine enteric coronavirus diseases (SECD), there have been over 2,075 confirmed premises with PEDV and 113 with swine delta coronavirus. Recent months between November 2015 and January 2016 have shown an increase in cases, but so far the highest numbers of cases peaked between January and March of 2015. Current numbers released by the USDA can be found at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_dis_spec/swine/downloads/secd_sit_rep_01_28_16.pdf

On January 4, 2016, USDA APHIS issued an updated Federal Order relating to SECD. The complete updated federal order can be found at https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_dis_spec/swine/downloads/secd_federal_order.pdf

The updated Order does several things, including changing how emergency funding APHIS received in 2014 will be used. APHIS has reprioritized its needs going forward and will focus all remaining SECD funds towards diagnostic testing. With this modification, the funds should last long enough to cover diagnostic testing through this winter season. The continued testing and reporting will help inform producers and veterinarians on mitigation strategies that may be applicable in the absence of Federal funding. The continued reporting and information also helps state and federal agencies to better understand the epidemiology of the disease.

The revised Federal Order will also eliminate the herd plan requirement, as well as reimbursement to veterinarians for completing those plans. And, it will also eliminate reimbursement for biosecurity actions, like truck washing.

It is important to remember that the federal order still requires the mandatory reporting of SECD. The mandatory reporting means that producers, veterinarians, and diagnostic laboratories are required to report all cases of SECD to USDA or State animal health officials. The reporting criteria remains unchanged. The specific reporting information includes a premises identification number (PIN) or an alternative premises location identifier, the date of sample collection, type of production unit being sampled (e.g., sow, nursery, finisher), test methods used to make the diagnosis, and the diagnostic test results.

A reminder that if you do not yet have a premise identification number, you can download an application at <http://www.iowaagriculture.gov/animalIndustry/premiseIdentificationProgram.asp>

If you have any questions regarding SECD and reporting, please either contact your state district veterinarian, your federal veterinary medical officer (VMO), or call the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship Animal Industry at 515-281-5305.

Trichomoniasis 2016

Dr. Wayne Rychnovsky

Trichomoniasis (Trich) is a reportable disease of cattle. The first positive bulls were reported in Iowa in 2012. There have been nineteen positive herds diagnosed since 2012 with seven new herds diagnosed in 2015. Eight farms are under quarantine at this time.

Iowa quarantine and quarantine release for Trich is as follows:

The following animals are quarantined*

- All non-virgin bulls
- All cows that are NOT over 120 days gestation
- All open cows
- All open breeding heifers, exposed to a bull in the last breeding season

*Movement is allowed to SLAUGHTER ONLY

Quarantine Release Protocol

- All cows over 120 days gestation confirmed by veterinarian
- Bulls need two (2) consecutive tests (PCR) – at least 3 weeks apart starting no less than two (2) weeks after pulling the bulls from the cow herd (next breeding season)

Clean-up of infected herds consists of the following measures:

- When bulls are pulled from cows after breeding season – isolate cows from bulls for at least 120 days, pregnancy test, and cull to slaughter all open cows
- PCR Trich test all mature bulls at least two weeks after pulling from cow herd. Send positive bulls to slaughter. Retest bulls any time prior to next breeding season, but at least 3 weeks after first test.
- Use Trich test negative mature bulls, artificially inseminate or use virgin bulls

Prevention in non-infected herds consists of basic biosecurity measures and eliminating risk factors such as:

- Bull exposure from neighboring pastures/herds
- Cows commingling with neighboring pastures/herds
- Buying, borrowing, or leasing non-virgin untested bulls
- Buying open cows and bred cows under 120 days gestation for herd additions
- Retaining open cows into the next breeding season

***Testing of all non-virgin herd bulls remains the heart of any good Trich prevention program.**

New Developments

- The ISU VDL is now doing pooled PCR testing for Trich. Send samples individually and the lab will pool up to five samples if requested.
- Swabbing the glans penis with a 4X4 gauze sponge is proving to be a reliable and consistent alternative method of collection than the traditional pipette technique. Studies have shown a slightly higher percentage of samples collected were positive when compared with the pipette collection. For more information on this new method contact Dr. Grant Dewell, ISU Beef Extension Veterinarian.

Iowa FAST Eggs Project

Dr. David Schmitt and Ginny Eason

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

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

Employees are trained to take samples for diagnostic testing that is tested at the veterinary diagnostic laboratory at Iowa State University. The auditor has been authorized to conduct 165 audits on the facilities at six months intervals. The auditor trains new employees at these facilities on how to obtain Oropharyngeal samples and who to contact at Iowa State University Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory regarding the transport of the samples to be tested at the lab.

Animal Welfare

Margie Salazar

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

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

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

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

State Licensed Facilities

Commercial Breeders – 261	Commercial Kennels – 777	Pet Shops – 161
Boarding Kennels – 147	Dealers – 44	Public Auctions – 0
Animal Shelters – 129	Pounds – 156	

USDA, Animal Care Licensed Facilities

Breeder/Dealers – 241	Research Facilities - 19	
-----------------------	--------------------------	--

CVI's (Certificates of Veterinary Inspection aka Health Certificates) at the Iowa State Fair

Gregory S. Schmitt, DVM

The Iowa State Fair is an exciting time for owners of animals from Iowa and several other states as they bring their animals to be exhibited. Many of them spend months caring for and prepping their animals and may spend a considerable amount of money to purchase, feed, and get their animals ready to show at the State Fair. Travel, motel stays, and entrance fees for the fair adds to those expenses. The day exhibitors (many are 4H and FFA youth accompanied by their parents) bring their animals to the State Fairgrounds is a highly stressful and emotional time as they may have traveled long distances on short sleep, are worried about getting their animal settled in a pen, anxious about the check-in process as well as untold other concerns they may have.

Imagine your client and/or their children going to all this work, effort, expense, and worry and then be told when they reach the State Fair that the CVI that their veterinarian issued is not acceptable and they will have to get a new CVI before their animal(s) are allowed to show.

The staff of the Animal Industry Bureau of the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS) examine hundreds of CVI's that accompany animals that are being exhibited at the Iowa State Fair and each year there are some CVI's that are not allowed because they are improperly issued. In that case, the owner has to pay the State Fair attending veterinarians (from ISU) to examine the animal(s) and issue another CVI. This causes stress and expense for the exhibitor, discomfort for the Animal Industry personnel, and frankly reflects poorly on us as accredited veterinarians. Issuing acceptable CVI's is not difficult. You will need to carefully read the [2016 Health Requirements For Exhibition of Livestock, Poultry and Birds at State Fair and District Shows](#) as they have changed since last year. These requirements are available on the IDALS website @ <http://www.iowaagriculture.gov/animalindustry.asp>

Please do your best to issue a valid CVI. **Here are some reasons CVI's at the state fair are not accepted.**

- 1) **Not recording official ID or recording incomplete ID** - Official ID for the State Fair is very specific- **you will need to read the requirements for each species.** For example; Scrapie ID in sheep and goats. Record the complete Scrapie ID number i.e.: IA3421-0157 not just the flock number IA3421 or the individual number 0157. Scrapie ID is required on all sexually intact sheep and goats at the State Fair and the complete Scrapie ID must be recorded on the CVI.
- 2) **Not recording all ID** - i.e.: market hogs require that the 4H plastic tag and ear-notches both be recorded on the CVI. Record all ID on other species as well. This includes Brucellosis tags, bright tags, tattoos, brands, EID tags, farm tags, etc.
- 3) **No date of inspection and/or date veterinarian issued CVI or date of inspection has expired** - the CVI is only valid for 30 days after inspection of animals- 14 days for sheep
- 4) **No signature of the veterinarian**

(Continued on page 11)

- 5) **More than one destination on the CVI** - CVI's are for only one movement of animals and the destination or consignee should be the Iowa State Fair (i.e.: a CVI cannot have both Polk County Fair and the Iowa State Fair as the destination)
- 6) **Not recording required statements on CVI** - i.e.: some classes of livestock such as cervids and sexually intact goats require additional statement- check state fair regulations @ [http://www.iowaagriculture.gov / animalindustry.asp](http://www.iowaagriculture.gov/animalindustry.asp)
- 7) **Inadequate description of animals on CVI** - ie: for horses don't just put the horse's name and breed. In addition to name and breed, record on the CVI the age, sex, color and markings, etc. Same for other animals.
- 8) **Animals showing signs of contagious diseases:** For instance; club lamb fungus, warts, ringworm, pinkeye, pneumonia, diarrhea, etc. For sheep, please do a thorough inspection as club-lamb fungus can be difficult to see on unshorn sheep and may develop in a few days' time. It is preferable to examine lambs after slick shearing and shortly before entry to the fair. When an animal is found to have a disease at the fair it is unable to show and must be removed from the fairgrounds immediately. This causes distress to the exhibitor and perhaps monetary loss as they have to take the animal back home or make other arrangements to have the animal removed from the fairgrounds.
- 9) **CVI not legible** - please be neat!
- 10) **Not listing the Iowa State Fair as Consignee and Destination** - the address for the Iowa State Fair is 3000 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines, IA 50317.
- 11) **Owners that change information on the CVI's** - no one is allowed to make changes to a CVI except the issuing veterinarian. Please inform your clients. If you must change a CVI please initial and date the change.
- 12) **More than one species on one CVI** - When issuing CVI's please put different species on separate CVI's. Also, if an animal(s) is going to be shown at two separate shows at the state fair please make out two CVI's for the animal(s). Make sure the dates of inspection are within the allowable time frame.
- Questions?** Contact your State District Veterinarian or the State Veterinarian's office @ 515-281-5305

Iowa's Chronic Wasting Disease Program (CWD)
and
Cervid Brucellosis Testing Changes
Dee Clausen

Iowa's Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Herd Certification Program:

As of January 2016 the Iowa Department of Agriculture & Land Stewardship has 104 farm deer herds enrolled in Iowa's Chronic Wasting Disease Program.

They are as follows:

- 77 Whitetail (only) Deer Producers
- 27 Elk Producers
- 2 Mixed Cervids Producers
- 8 County Conservation Boards

There are a total of 4,265 Cervidae enrolled in Iowa's voluntary CWD Program.

In 2015, Iowa permitted in from out-of-state 323 cervidae: 276 whitetail deer (112 went to Hunting Preserves), 16 reindeer, 5 fallow deer, 2 muntjack deer and 24 elk. Only cervids originating from CWD monitored negative herds and originating greater than 30 miles from any known CWD positive (captive or wild) are permitted into Iowa.

Since 2002, the Iowa Department of Agriculture & Land Stewardship with the Chronic Wasting Disease Program has submitted 6,045 CWD laboratory samples for testing.

Cervid Brucellosis Age Testing Changes

A memorandum was sent out of our office the first on January to Iowa Accredited Veterinarians and all Farm deer producers that participate in the Chronic Wasting Disease Program regarding changes for Brucellosis testing age in Cervids:

The Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship is changing the test age requirements for Farm Cervid participating in the Brucellosis Certification Program.

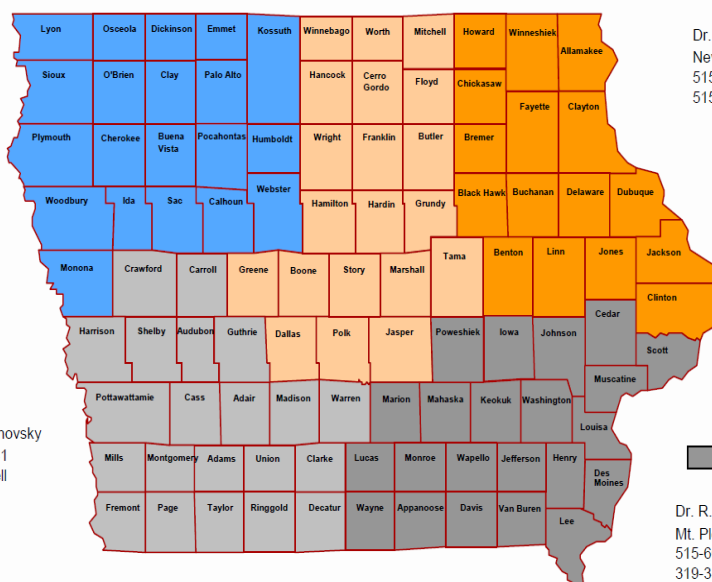
Currently, cervids to be tested for Brucellosis for herd certification status are all sexually intact captive cervids in the herd 6 months of age and older. With recent discussion with other states, Iowa will require the brucellosis testing age of all captive cervids in a herd to be 12 months of age and older when participating in the Iowa Brucellosis Certification Program.

If you have any questions you may contact me at 515-281-8601, Dee Clausen (515-281-8236) or your respective State District Veterinarian.

STATE VETERINARIAN DISTRICTS

Dr. David Schmitt, State Veterinarian
515-281-8601 * 515-669-3527 cell

Dr. Greg Schmitt
Le Mars IA 51031
515-669-5633 cell
712-541-6033 fax



Dr. Tim Smith
Nevada, IA 50201
515-669-6231 cell
515-382-4270 fax

Dr. Gary E. Eiben
Colesburg, IA 52035
515-669-6095 cell
563-856-3009 fax

Dr. R.E. Welander
Mt. Pleasant, IA 52641
515-669-5929 cell
319-385-7000 fax

Dr. Jeff Kaisand - Assistant State Veterinarian
515-281-0866 - office; 515-240-6632 - cell

IDALS FIELD STAFF

STATE DISTRICT VETERINARIANS

Dr. Gary E. Eiben D.V.M.
Fax: (563) 856-3009
Cell: (515) 669-6095
Gary.Eiben@iowaagriculture.gov

Dr. Tim M. Smith D.V.M.
Fax: (515) 382-4270
Cell: (515) 669-6231
Tim.Smith@iowaagriculture.gov

Dr. Robert E. Welander D.V.M.
Fax: (319) 385-3919
Cell: (515) 669-5929
Robert.Welander@iowaagriculture.gov

Dr. Greg S. Schmitt D.V.M.
Fax: (712) 541-6033
Cell: (515) 669-5633
Greg.Schmitt@iowaagriculture.gov

Dr. Wayne Rychnovsky
Cell: (515) 971-7391
Wayne.Rychnovsky@iowaagriculture.gov

STATE LIVESTOCK COMPLIANCE INVESTIGATOR

Curt Ferguson
Cell: (515) 250-5987

Doug Anderson
Cell: (515) 250-2757

STATE LIVESTOCK INSPECTORS

Stephanie Black
Cell: (515) 250-3597

Wayne Grier
Cell: (515) 250-3013

Kristin Sadler
Cell: (515) 333-1578

Marc Rue
Cell: (515) 250-3125

Alissa Puffett
Cell: (515) 313-8315

Dixie Erdman
Cell: (515) 326-1685

Monica Streicher
Cell: 515-250-6139

Sam Burnight
Cell: 515-250-6108

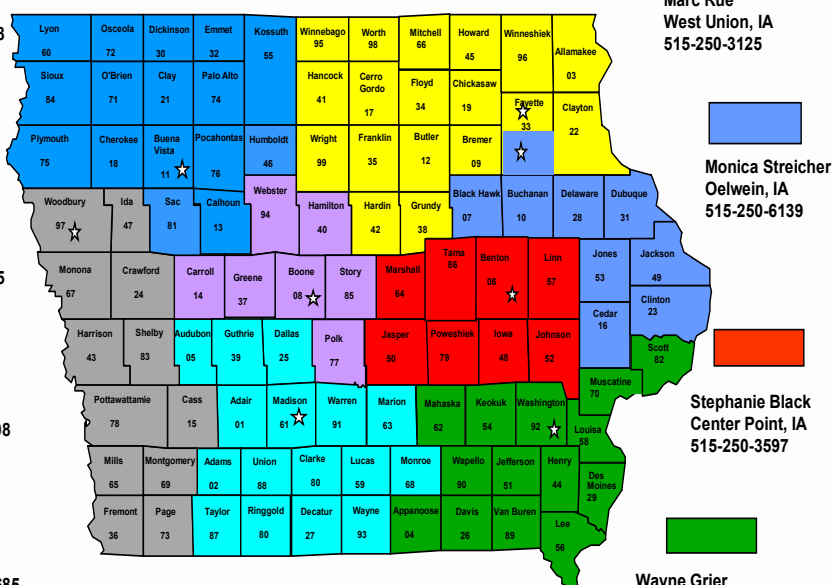
STATE LIVESTOCK INSPECTOR DISTRICTS

Kristin Sadler
Linn Grove, IA
C: 515-333-1578

Alissa Puffett
Boone, IA
C: 515-313-8315

Sam Burnight
Smithland, IA
C: 515-250-6108

Dixie Erdman
Winterset, IA
C: 515-326-1685



Marc Rue
West Union, IA
515-250-3125

Monica Streicher
Oelwein, IA
515-250-6139

Stephanie Black
Center Point, IA
515-250-3597

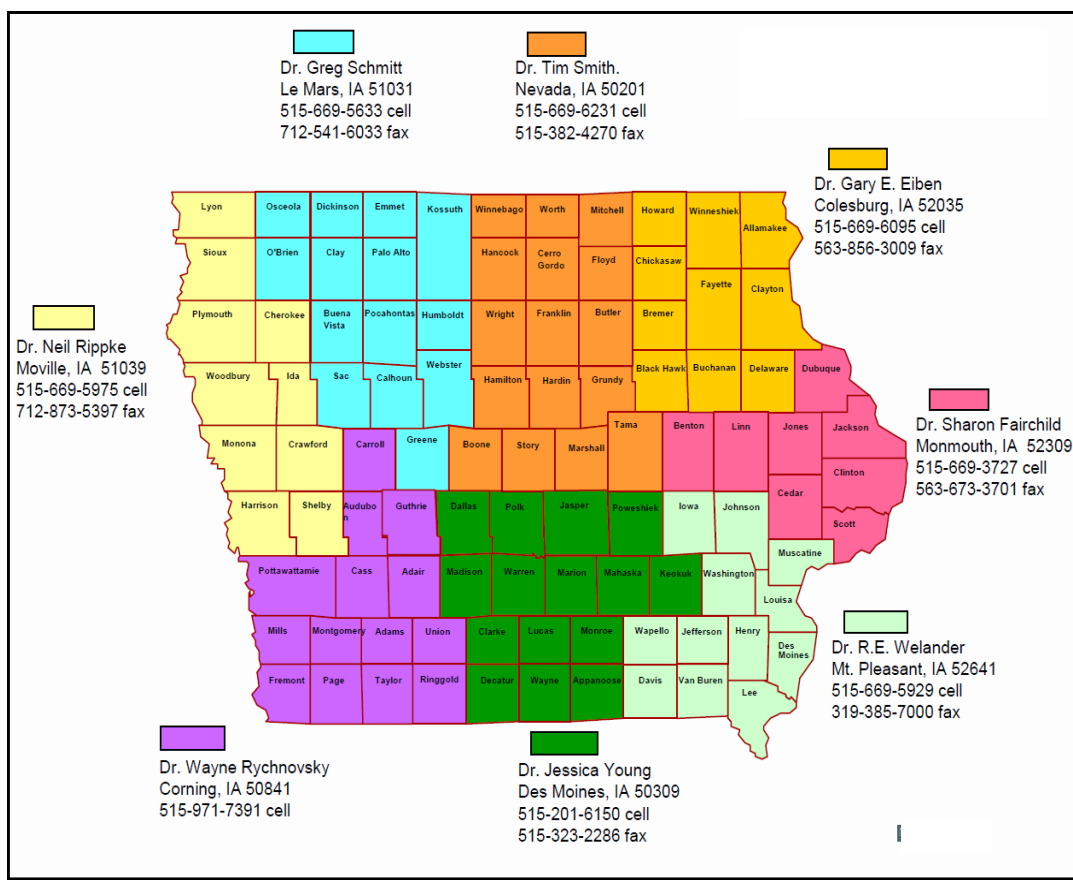
Wayne Grier
Kalona, IA
515-250-3013

David Schmitt, DVM
State Veterinarian
515-281-8601
C: 515-669-3527

Jeff Kaisand, DVM
Assistant State Veterinarian
515-281-0866
C: 515-240-6632

January 2016

STATE/FEDERAL COOP DISTRICT VETERINARIANS



USDA STAFF

USDA, APHIS, VETERINARY SERVICES

Iowa District Office
210 WALNUT STREET, ROOM 891
DES MOINES, IOWA 50309
Main Line: (515) 284-4140
Fax: (515) 284-4156

Dr. Kevin L. Petersburg
Assistant Director
Phone: (515) 284-4140

Dr. Stephan Schaeftbauer
Epidemiologist
Phone: (515) 323-2104

Export Inquiries (515) 284-4140

FEDERAL VETERINARIANS

Dr. Sharon K. Fairchild
Cell: (515) 669-3727
Sharon.K.Fairchild@aphis.usda.gov

Dr. Neil E. Rippke
Cell: (515) 669-5814
Neil.E.Rippke@aphis.usda.gov

Dr. Jessica Young
Cell: (515) 201-6150
Jessica.L.Young@aphis.usda.gov

2015 Classical Swine Fever Surveillance

Dr. David Schmitt and Ginny Eason

The IDALS Animal Industry Bureau received federal funding for Classical Swine Fever (CSF) surveillance testing. Classical Swine Fever is still present in Asia, South and Central America, Mexico, parts of Africa and the Caribbean Islands. The significance of US surveillance testing is to demonstrate to world pork export markets the US is indeed free of this disease and that surveillance testing is ongoing. To meet surveillance goals swine tonsils are being collected from no-value swine mortalities at markets. The District Veterinarians have collected 1,013 tonsils for sampling from April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016 with negative tests reported.

Johne's Herd Testing and Culturing

Dr. Gary E. Eiben and Katie Hyde

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

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

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

Vaccination is considered a good management tool in infected herds but requires approval by the State Veterinarian through a Johne's vaccination agreement. Four things that need to be done before Johnes vaccination can be allowed:

- 1] Risk assessment by the District Veterinarian.
- 2] Whole herd TB test of adult animals two years and older.
- 3] Positive orgasm based test such as a fecal culture or a fecal PCR.
- 4] The farm must also have a premise ID to satisfy the Animal Disease Traceability program.

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

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

- Gary E Eiben DVM Cell 515-669-6095
- Katie 515-281-5305

Overview of New Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) Rule and veterinary requirements

Randy Watts, Commercial Feed and Fertilizer Bureau Chief

With the passing of the Animal Drug Availability Act (ADAA) in 1996, Congress created a new regulatory category for certain animal drugs used in animal feed called veterinary feed directive drugs or VFD drugs. FDA has determined that some new animal drugs, vital to animal health, should be approved for use in animal feed, but only if such medicated feeds are used under the professional supervision of a licensed veterinarian in the course of the veterinarian's practice. The first VFD rule was in affect beginning December 8, 2000. As of October 1, 2015 the New Final Veterinary Feed Directive (VFD) Rule became effective for the presently approved VFD drugs including Avilamycin, Florfenicol and Tilmicosin. This new rule clarifies and updates the old rule, with changes intended to make the process more efficient while continuing to provide public health protections.

The Draft Guidance for Industry #209, *The Judicious Use of Medically Important Antimicrobial Drugs in Food-Producing Animals* provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration and Center for Veterinary Medicine on April 13, 2012 outlined two key principles. First, limit medically important antimicrobial drugs to therapeutic purposes (i.e., those uses considered necessary for ensuring animal health) and secondly, require veterinary oversight or consultation for such therapeutic uses in food-producing animals.

Finalized in December 2013, GFI #213 *New Animal Drugs and New Animal Drug Combination Products Administered in or on Medicated Feed or Drinking Water of Food-Producing Animals: Recommendations for Drug Sponsors for Voluntarily Aligning Product Use Conditions with GFI #209*, a more detailed guidance on implementing key principles in Guidance #209 discusses timeline and defines medically important antimicrobial drugs. An overview of GFI #213 sets December 2016 as a target for drug sponsors to implement changes to use conditions of medically important antibiotics in food and water to: withdraw approved production uses, such as "increased rate of weight gain" or "improved feed efficiency". Such production uses will no longer be legal. However, therapeutic uses are to be retained including treatment, control, and prevention indications that require veterinary oversight.

The key principle is to include the veterinarian in the decision-making process, which does not require direct veterinarian involvement in drug administration, but does require use to be authorized by a licensed veterinarian. This means changing marketing status of drugs from over the counter (OTC) to Rx or VFD. It is important to note that water soluble products to Rx – "medicated water" and products used in or on feed to VFD – "medicated feed". Drugs not affected by Guidance #213 that are already VFD status include: avilamycin, florfenicol, tilmicosin; or Rx - Tylosin. Although a similar concept, (... by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian) VFD drugs are not Rx drugs and may not be used in an Extra Label Use manner. Label use directions and approved combinations for feed additive medications are to be followed by all parties involved, including the veterinarian, manufacturer, distributor and producer/client of VFD feeds.

The general requirements of the New VFD Rule, 21 CFR 558.6, includes that an animal feed bearing or containing a VFD drug or combination VFD drug (a VFD feed or combination VFD feed) may be fed to animals only after obtaining by or upon a lawful VFD issued by a licensed veterinarian. A VFD feed or combination VFD feed must not be fed to animals after the expiration date on the VFD. If the VFD order will expire before completing the duration of use on the order, the client should contact his/her veterinarian to request a new VFD order. Use and labelling of a VFD drug or a combination VFD drug in feed is limited to the approved, conditionally approved, or indexed conditions of use. Use of feed containing this veterinary feed directive drug in a manner other than as directed on the labelling (extra label use) is **not** permitted. All involved parties (veterinarian, distributor and client) must retain a copy of the VFD for 2 years. The veterinarian must retain the original VFD in its original form (electronic, facsimile or hardcopy). The distributor and client copies may be kept as an electronic copy or hardcopy. All involved parties must make the VFD and any other records previously specified available for inspection and copying by FDA upon request. All labelling and advertising for

(Continued on page 17)

VFD drugs, combination VFD drugs and feeds containing VFD drugs or combination VFD drugs must prominently and conspicuously display the following cautionary statement: **“Caution: Federal law restricts medicated feed containing this veterinary feed directive (VFD) drug to use by or on the order of a licensed veterinarian.”**.

The veterinarian responsibilities include the following: In order for a VFD to be lawful, the veterinarian issuing the VFD must be licensed to practice veterinary medicine and be operating in the course of the veterinarian's professional practice and in compliance with all applicable veterinary licensing requirements and in context of a valid client-patient relationship (VCPR) State or Federal. The veterinarian issues a VFD in compliance with the conditions for use approved, conditionally approved or indexed for the VFD drug or combination VFD drug. The veterinarian must include on a VFD fully and accurately all required information, with optional information included if needed. The veterinarian includes the drug-specific information for each VFD drug used in the combination and affirms whether the VFD drug(s) may be used alone or in an approved combination with over-the-counter (OTC) drug(s). The veterinarian issues a VFD in writing (nonverbally) and provides a hardcopy, facsimile or electronic copy to both the distributor and client. The veterinarian retains the original VFD copy. There are additional requirements that apply to distributors that can be obtained through the resources listed at the conclusion of this article.

It is important to understand the final rule became effective October 1, 2015 and the final rule will be effective for OTC drugs switching to VFD status under GFI #213 when those drugs change status. The current target is for all sponsors to have completed these changes by January 1, 2017. VFD is where the veterinary practice meets medicated feed.

Jeff Verzal, Livestock Compliance Investigator, Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS)

RESOURCES:

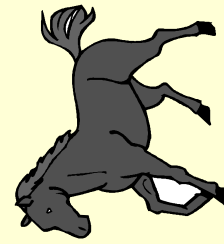
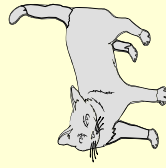
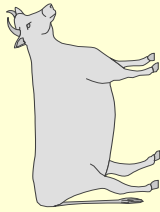
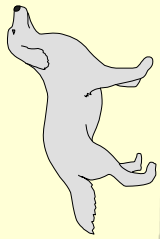
Dragon Momcilovic DVM, PhD, DACT, Veterinary Medical Officer, Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM), U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

- <https://www.federalregister.gov>
- Guidance for Industry #120, #209, #213, #233
- 21 CFR 558.6 (VFD)
- 21 CFR 225 (cGMP)
- Website: <http://www.fda.gov/safefeed>

For more information:

- AskCVM@fda.hhs.gov
- Veterinary Feed Directive Producer Requirements Veterinary Feed Directive <http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/DevelopmentApprovalProcess/ucm455413.htm>
- Requirements for Distributors (Who Manufacture VFD Feed) Veterinary Feed <http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/DevelopmentApprovalProcess/ucm455414.htm>
- Directive Requirements for Distributors (Who Do Not Manufacture VFD Feed) <http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/DevelopmentApprovalProcess/ucm455415.htm>
- Veterinary Feed Directive Requirements for Veterinarians Veterinary Feed <http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/DevelopmentApprovalProcess/ucm455416.htm>
- Directive Requirements for Veterinarians - For Veterinary Students <http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/DevelopmentApprovalProcess/ucm455417.htm>

2015 Rabies Map



Species : Count	
Human	: 0
Badger	: 0
Bat	: 7
Bovine	: 0
Canine	: 3
Equine	: 0
Feline	: 1
Fox	: 0
Skunk	: 1
Squirrel	: 0
Total	: 12

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



Updated: 2-18-2018

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5N2 2015

Kristin Sadler

Iowa was center stage to the 2015 Avian Influenza outbreaks, described by the USDA as the largest animal health emergency in U.S. history. Between April and June of 2015, 77 of Iowa's poultry sites lost over 31.8 million birds across 18 counties due to Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) H5N2. Here are how the numbers break down:

Cases	Type of Poultry Affected	Approximate Number Lost
22	Layer sites	25,128,824
13	Pullet growers	5,519,464
35	Turkey farms	1,146,586
1	Commercial breeding flock	45,455
5	Backyard Flocks	1,200
1	Commercial Mail Order Hatchery	7,886

Prior to hitting Iowa, The United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) had confirmed the presence of highly pathogenic (HPAI) H5N8 and H5N2 avian influenza in the Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California and Minnesota.

In January 2016, an outbreak of Avian Influenza affected Indiana turkey producers with one case of HPAI H7N8 and 8 cases of low pathogenic (LPAI) H7N8, drawing attention to the continued need for diligent biosecurity measures and steadfast surveillance.

All of the affected farms in Iowa have worked through cleaning and virus elimination and are deep into the repopulation phase.

The H5N8, H5N2, and H7N8 strains found have not been shown to present a health risk to the public. As a reminder, the proper handling and cooking of poultry and eggs to an internal temperature of 165 °F kills bacteria and viruses.

The United States has the strongest AI surveillance program in the world, and USDA is working with its partners to actively look for the disease in commercial poultry operations, live bird markets, and in migratory wild bird populations.

These virus strains can travel in wild waterfowl without them appearing sick. People should avoid contact with sick/dead poultry or wildlife. If contact occurs, wash your hands with soap and water and change clothing before having any contact with healthy domestic poultry and birds.

Signs of Avian Influenza include sudden death, lack of energy and appetite; decreased egg production; soft-shelled or misshapen eggs; swelling of the head, eyelids, comb, wattles, and hocks; purple discoloration of the wattles, combs, and legs; nasal discharge; coughing or sneezing; lack of coordination; or diarrhea.

All bird owners, whether commercial producers or backyard enthusiasts, should continue to practice good biosecurity, prevent contact between their birds and wild birds, and report sick birds or unusual bird deaths to State/Federal officials, either to the state veterinarian at BirdFlu@IowaAgriculture.gov or through USDA's toll-free number at 1-866-536-7593. Additional information on biosecurity for backyard flocks can be found at healthybirds.aphis.usda.gov

Beyond Certificates: Animal Health Management Solutions in a Digital World

J.T. Holck, DVM, MS, MBA

Every year, new challenges arise in the animal agriculture industry. Whether practitioners are responding to a disease outbreak or producers are educating themselves on new regulations, the expectations of food animal professionals are higher than ever.

Veterinarians and producers alike look for solutions to help them make sound, scientific decisions for the health of their animals and the safety of our food supply. The ability to align diagnostic results with treatment data is crucial to making those decisions.

GVL® is well known in the industry for providing a digital Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI/health certificate) system, but the company also offers a wide range of web-based products that together create a Herd Health Management Solution to aid in compliance with the new antimicrobial regulations. Additionally, the systems provide tools to support better decision making when prescribing interventions for clients, while helping practitioners save time.

Veterinary Feed Directives

With the addition of more VFD products to manage in January 2017, GVL's FeedLINK® Electronic VFD System powered by SmartEngine™ technology is designed to help simplify the creation and management of electronic VFDs.

FeedLINK has been used by swine and bovine practitioners for over ten years to write prescriptions for current VFD drugs. The web-based system streamlines fulfillment and tracking of VFDs by automatically emailing a digital prescription from the vet to both the feed distributor and producer.

The company has worked with state animal health officials and the FDA to ensure that FeedLINK makes compliance with the Veterinary Feed Directive as complete and simple as possible.

Some key features of FeedLINK include:

- Estimated 90% reduction in time spent creating VFDs (vs. hand written).
- GVL SmartEngine™ technology only allows legal options for a specific drug and species, including indication of use, dosage, stage of production, combination products and expiration date.
- To select a drug, user can search by company name, product name, active ingredient or even indication.
- VFD expiration date reminders to all parties involved.
- VFDs stored in a secure, CFR Part 11 compliant database for two years.

Diagnostic Aggregation & Analysis

Practitioners are accustomed to receiving diagnostic results on a case-by-case basis, often from multiple laboratories. Some then take the time to cut/paste those results into a spreadsheet or other database for analysis and reporting purposes.

GVL's LabLINK HIMST™ system is the first veterinary diagnostic database that automatically aggregates diagnostic information from multiple veterinary diagnostic laboratories (VDLs) in one place, and provides reporting tools for disease monitoring, analysis, and pathogen response.

(Continued on page 21)

Some key features of LabLINK HIMS include:

- Custom reporting tools that allow users to group cases by a variety of parameters (farm, site, flow, project, disease, practitioner).
- Historical data can be added into LabLINK HIMS, immediately providing a searchable database of cases from multiple laboratories over multiple years.
- Clinics and production companies can upload their own diagnostic results immediately upon completion.
- LabLINK HIMS clients provide permission for GVL to access their specific diagnostic data directly from laboratories, ensuring that each client's data is secure and segregated from other client's data.

Water Solubles & Injectables Prescriptions: Coming Soon

In the oversight of antibiotics usage in water solubles and injectables, GVL's ScriptLINK™ Electronic Veterinary Prescription System will provide a secure digital Rx software system for multiple species and delivery methods. ScriptLINK will help by optimizing prescribing, fulfillment and tracking of all prescription medication supporting the judicious use of antibiotics in food animals.

To learn more about these digital animal health solutions from GVL, visit www.globalvetlink.com, or contact the GVL team: info@globalvetlink.com, 515-817-5703.

Brucellosis Vaccination Records

Karla Crawford, Brucellosis Clerk

Iowa is the only state that still reimburses accredited veterinarians for cattle that are Official Calfhood Vaccinates (OCV). In order to receive reimbursement for calfhood vaccinations, accredited veterinarians must fill out the VS Form 4-26 Calfhood Vaccination Form and return the completed and signed form to the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS). These forms are obtained by contacting the USDA office at 515-284-4140. Once the Calfhood Vaccination 4-26 form is filled out correctly and signed by the accredited veterinarian they are mailed to our office at IDALS, Animal Industry Bureau, 502 E 9th St, Des Moines, IA 50319.

To be eligible for the reimbursement claims for brucellosis vaccination the animals must be vaccinated between 4 months to 10 months of age as required in Iowa law. In order not to be considered late the Calfhood Vaccination forms need to be received in our office within 30 days of the vaccination date. Our office sends the reimbursement to the veterinarian every other month. It is important to contact us when a new veterinarian is working for your clinic who will be doing brucellosis program work.

Last year Iowa veterinarians vaccinated 204,324 calves and 197,922 were eligible for reimbursement.

The IDALS brucellosis database maintains veterinarian's information of who are accredited in Iowa. Our Accounting Bureau maintains Vendor numbers used to pay Veterinarians and Veterinary Clinics. The accreditation number is linked into these Vendor numbers and can only be updated by notifying our office of new veterinarians.

Last year there were a number of veterinary clinics that had veterinarians performing the brucellosis vaccination and did not receive the payment due them because our office was not notified of their new employment. Three instances involved 2 years of payments that were sent to the old clinic, when the veterinarian did not provide us with an address change of current practice working for.

Please give our office a call at 515-281-5547 to update any changes of veterinarian's name and address performing brucellosis vaccination program work. Thank you.

2016 Exhibition Requirements

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

IMPORTANT:

IDALS newsletter and 2016 Iowa exhibition regulations can be viewed on IDALS website:
<http://www.iowaagriculture.gov/animalIndustry.asp>

DISEASE STATUS

Cattle Brucellosis: All states have Brucellosis Free State status.

Swine Brucellosis: All states have Swine Brucellosis Free State Status.

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

Michigan has split statuses:

Free status in Upper Peninsula and lower part of MI

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

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

California: Modified Accredited Advanced

Pseudorabies: The entire country is Stage V.

2015 Imports: 29.4 million animals were imported in to Iowa with the exceptions of chickens and turkey.