

KANSAS ANIMAL HEALTH



NEWS

DECEMBER 2010

Edited by
DR. BILL BRYANT AND KAREN DOMER

USDA EXTENDS DEADLINE FOR VETERINARY ACCREDITATION PROGRAM

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has extended the deadline for accredited veterinarians to elect to participate in the National Veterinary Accreditation Program (NVAP) until further notice. Currently, accredited veterinarians must elect to continue their participation in NVAP in order to maintain accredited status.

According to APHIS, thousands of "elect to participate" forms are being processed each week; however, the sheer volume of forms combined with the time it takes to process each form necessitates the extended deadline. Accredited veterinarians provide valuable regulatory services on behalf of the federal government. USDA-APHIS says that allowing currently accredited veterinarians to continue performing their accredited duties after they have elected to participate but before they have received their renewal date ensures that these veterinarians can continue to provide accredited services to the public. To date, approximately 50,000 veterinarians have elected to continue to participate in NVAP, and APHIS expects another 10,000.

For additional information and application forms (to elect to participate), contact your local area office at 785-270-1307, or go to <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/nvap/>. Notice of this final rule was published in the Sept. 28 *Federal Register* and became effective upon publication.

KANSAS ANIMAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT NAMES ANIMAL DISEASE TRACEABILITY COORDINATOR:

KAHD is pleased to announce the appointment of Kendra Riley, Manhattan, Kansas, as the KAHD Animal Disease Traceability Coordinator. Riley has a rich agricultural background. She grew up on a commercial cow/calf operation in Cowley County, where her family also raised market sheep and hogs. She received her B.S. degree in Animal Science from Kansas State University. She remained in the livestock industry; working for one of the world's largest beef feedlots in Colorado and for a not-for-profit animal agriculture group in Washington, D.C. She worked for an embryologist before attending OSU to pursue a Masters degree in Agricultural Communication. While at OSU, she

completed a thesis project to determine Kansas feedlot producers' perceptions of threat and trusted sources of information regarding agroterrorism. After graduating, she worked at a beef packing plant, and for the past three years has been responsible for marketing and customer service at a landscape and garden store.



CARCASS DISPOSAL---A MOUNTING PROBLEM

Paul N. Grosdidier, DVM

Buzzards circling over a pasture, the rank smell of rotting flesh during the night, or the family dog that enters the house after rolling in a rotting carcass: all of these events have become more common since economics and changes in federal regulations have effectively prevented renderers from picking up dead livestock on farms. Currently, many of these carcasses are now simply being left where they died or are being dragged to the "back 40" where they are left to decay. Unfortunately, not only is this practice unsightly and unsanitary, it is also illegal.

A Kansas law (K.S.A. 47-1219) below here states that no dead animal is to be left in a field, stream, pond, lake, pasture, meadow, etc. Also, any dead animal is supposed to be properly disposed of within 24 hours. It provides for a fine of up to \$100/day for each day a dead animal has not been properly disposed of. As the number of improperly disposed of animals has increased, so too has the number of complaints received by the Kansas Animal Health Department, local sheriff's offices, and Kansas Dept. of Health and Environment (KDHE). It has also led to investigations by local humane organizations when people have reported more than one carcass lying within a small area.

Approved methods of disposal for livestock are rendering, burial, burning or composting. If you need information regarding disposal of dead animals, please contact the KAHD office, or preferably the waste management division of Kansas Department of Health and Environment. (Phone 785-296-1121)

Kansas Statute # 47-1219 (RE: DISPOSAL OF ANIMAL CARCASSES)

Unlawful Disposal; penalty:

(a) Any person or persons who shall put any dead animals, carcasses of such animals or domestic fowl, or any part thereof, into any well, spring, brook, branch, river, creek, pond, road, street, alley, lane, lot, field, meadow or common shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$100.

(b) Any owner or owners of any dead animals, carcasses of such animals or domestic fowl, or any part thereof, who shall knowingly permit the same to remain in any well, spring, brook, branch, river, creek, pond, road, street, alley, lane, lot, field, meadow or common to the injury of the health or to the annoyance of or damage to the citizens of the state or any of them, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$100. Every 24 hours the owners shall permit the same to remain thereafter shall be deemed an additional offense.

(c) Persons disposing of dead animals shall do so in one of the following ways: (1) Burial; (2) incineration; (3) delivery or unloading of the carcasses of dead animals or packing house refuse at a disposal plant, substation, rendering plant or place of transfer licensed by the commissioner; or (4) in accordance with rules and regulations adopted pursuant to K.S.A. 2000 Supp. 65-1, 199.

History: L. 1947, ch. 305, 6; L. 1996, ch. 90, 10; L. 1998, ch. 143, 27; May 7. Source or prior law: 21-1209 Attorney General's Opinions: County authority to impose local environmental standards or separation distances for confined animal feeding facilities which are stricter than state law. 1998-41.

REMINDER OF PRICE CHANGES ON HEALTH CERTIFICATES:

CV Tags @ \$.11 each

Large Animal Certificate Booklets @ \$17.00 each

Small Animal Certificate Booklets @ \$17.00 each

The new cost of supplies is the first increase in prices since 1993, & reflects the increase in printing costs and postage.

NEW TRICHOMONIASIS REGULATIONS NOW IN EFFECT

In order to help protect the Kansas cattle industry from Trichomoniasis, the following new import regulations were published in the September 9, 2010 issue of the Kansas Register and went into effect after September 24, 2010. Trichomoniasis has also been added to the list of reportable disease in Kansas. The new regulations are in **“bold print”**. The regulations currently pertain only to bulls being imported into Kansas and not to intrastate sales. Intrastate sales may require testing in the future, and training for collection of samples using the new techniques will hopefully be in the works soon for Kansas veterinary practitioners.

State of Kansas Animal Health Department Permanent Administrative Regulations

Article 7.—MOVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK INTO OR THROUGH KANSAS

9-7-4. Cattle. (a) Tuberculosis.

(1) Breeding cattle six months of age and over shall not be imported into Kansas unless accompanied by an official health certificate showing that they meet the following requirements:

- (A) Originated in a herd accredited to be tuberculosis free;
- (B) Originated in a tuberculosis-free state; or
- (C) Have been tested and were found negative for tuberculosis within 60 days before date of entry.

(2) Dairy cattle that are used for breeding and are six months of age or older shall originate from a herd accredited to be tuberculosis-free or shall be tested negative for tuberculosis within 60 days before entry.

(b) Brucellosis.

(1) Brucellosis tests, regardless of method, shall be confirmed at a state-federal cooperative laboratory.

(2) Breeding cattle six months of age or over imported into Kansas shall meet interstate requirements according to state certification, as outlined in the United States Department of Agriculture’s uniform methods and rules, animal and plant health inspection service (APHIS) publication 91-45-013, effective October 1, 2003.

(c) Trichomoniasis.

(1) Bulls shall not be imported into Kansas from another state unless they go directly to a licensed slaughter plant or are accompanied by a completed certificate of veterinary inspection signed by an accredited veterinarian.

The certificate of veterinary inspection shall meet the following requirements:

- (A) Have been issued within the past 30 days;**
- (B) Individually list each animal entering Kansas, using an “official identification device or method” as specified in the definition of that term in 9 C.F.R. 71.1. The following definitions in 9 C.F.R. 71.1, dated January 1, 2009, are hereby adopted by reference and modified as specified in paragraph (c)(1)(B)(iii):**
 - (i) “Administrator”;**
 - (ii) “Official brand inspection agency”;** and
 - (iii) “Official identification device or method.” At the end of this definition, the phrase “a recognized brand inspection authority” shall be deleted and replaced by “an official brand inspection agency as defined in 9 C.F.R. 71.1, dated January 1, 2009”;** and

(C) State whether, to the veterinarian’s knowledge, Trichomoniasis has occurred in the herd of origin within the past two years.

(2) Virgin bulls 18 months of age or younger shall be accompanied by a statement attached to the certificate of veterinary inspection. The statement shall be signed by the owner or owner’s representative and shall indicate that the bulls have not been sexually exposed to breeding aged females.

(3) (A) Non-virgin bulls, bulls 19 months of age or older, and bulls of unknown status shall be certified negative for Tritrichomonas foetus. A copy of the test results shall be attached to the certificate of veterinary inspection.

(B) “Certified negative” shall mean that the samples have been submitted for testing to a laboratory

accredited by the American association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD). The samples shall be collected into and transported to the lab using the “InPouch TF” test kit system. The samples shall meet either of the following requirements:

- (i) Be found negative on three successive test samples collected at least one week apart if the “InPouch TF” microscopic examination testing is conducted; or
- (ii) be found negative on one real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test. The owner shall certify that the bull has had at least two weeks of sexual rest before the time the sample is collected. This statement shall be recorded on or attached to the certificate of veterinary inspection. The tests specified in paragraphs (c)(3)(B)(i) and (ii) shall be conducted within 30 days before the tested animal’s entry into Kansas, and the producer shall ensure that no female contact occurs following the first qualifying test.

(4) Each bull going to a sanctioned rodeo event or to a livestock show where the bull will be shown and then returned to the state of origin without being sexually exposed to any breeding-aged females shall be exempt from the requirements of this subsection. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-607d, 47-610, 47-657; implementing K.S.A. 47-607, 47-610, and 47-657; effective Jan. 1, 1966; amended Jan. 1, 1971; amended Jan. 1, 1974; amended, E-76-28, Aug. 15, 1975; amended May 1, 1976; amended May 1, 1982; amended, T-9-5-12-10, May 12, 2010; amended Sept.24, 2010.)

TRICOMONIASIS TEST KIT SYSTEM:

The “In Pouch TF” test kit system is a self-contained system for the detection by culture of *T. foetus* from bovine preputial or vaginal samples. The proprietary medium is selective for the transport and growth of the trichomonad, while inhibiting the growth of yeast, mold and bacteria which might interfere with a reliable diagnosis. The “In Pouch TF” test kit system is a product of BIOMED Diagnostics, and is available from that company, veterinary distributors or in limited number from the KSU Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory for a fee. For more information in the test system you may access the company web site at www.biomeddiagnostics.com or e-mail: info@biomeddiagnostics.com.

Information on Trichomoniasis and the test system can also be obtained through:

Patricia A. Payne, DVM, PhD, Assistant Professor

Diagnostic Medicine/Pathobiology

College of Veterinary Medicine 333 Coles Hall

Manhattan, Ks. 66506-5600 Phone 785-532-4604 Fax 785-532-4851

Article 27.—REPORTABLE DISEASES

9-27-1. Designation of infectious or contagious diseases. The following diseases shall be designated as reportable infectious or contagious animal diseases and shall be reported in accordance with K.S.A. 47-622, and amendments thereto:

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| (a) Anthrax |
| (b) Brucellosis (All Species) |
| (c) Equine Infectious Anemia |
| (d) Classical Swine fever (Hog Cholera) |
| (e) Pseudorabies |
| (f) Psoroptic Mange |
| (g) Rabies |
| (h) Tuberculosis |
| (i) Vesicular Stomatitis |
| (j) Avian Influenza |
| (k) Pullorum |
| (l) Fowl Typhoid |
| (m) Psittacosis |
| (n) Viscerotropic Velogenic Newcastle Disease (Exotic Newcastle disease) |
| (o) Foot and Mouth Disease |

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| (p) Rinderpest |
| (q) African Swine Fever |
| (r) Piroplasmiasis |
| (s) Vesicular Exanthema |
| (t) Johne’s Disease |
| (u) Scabies |
| (v) Scrapie |
| (w) Bovine Leukosis |
| (x) Other diseases that the Ks. Livestock Commissioner determines to be immediately reportable due to an animal health emergency situation and |
| (y) Trichomoniasis. (Authorized by K.S.A. 47-610 and 47-1832; implementing K.S.A. 47-610 and 47-622; Effective Jan. 23, 1998; Amended Sept. 24, 2010.) |

KAHD EMERGENCY ANIMAL DISEASE PLANNING NEWS

Karen Domer

Kansas Animal Health Department has launched a new project to revise and update the Kansas Response Plan for Foreign Animal Disease. Stakeholders and responders from across the state are participating in what will take a year or more to complete. Our vision is to produce an improved State Foreign Animal Disease Response plan with a model Regional FAD Plan. Regional response teams will also be developed. The Regional emphasis will help to take some of the pressure off of single county response, especially for those counties that have limited resources.

Another project that will be progressing parallel to the FAD Plan Revision Project is development of a state plan for receiving veterinary response-related supplies in an animal disease outbreak emergency. The supplies will come from USDA's National Veterinary Stockpile. Kansas will be exercising that plan with Oklahoma and Texas Animal Health Agencies in 2012 and 2013.

Kansas Animal Health Department and KSART worked together to provide an afternoon of FAD/Animal Disaster training at the June 2010 Veterinary Conference (at KSU Union) for the KAHD Kansas Veterinary Response Corps and the KSART Kansas Veterinary Medical Reserve Corps members.

To KAHD Kansas Veterinary Response Corps (KVRC): watch for notice of a 2-day FAD training conference in January or February: Dates and Details to be announced.

Kansas Livestock Commissioner:

Dr. Bill Brown 785-296-2326

Animal Disease Traceability Coordinator:

Kendra Riley 785-230-7381

NPIP/CWD Program:

Dr. Paul Grosdidier 785-296-2326

Johne's/Scrapie Program:

Dr. Bill Bryant 785-633-3639

Area Veterinarian in Charge (USDA APHIS VS)

Dr. David Vogt 785-270-1300

International Import/Export Permits

Dr. Kim Kirkham 785-270-1300

USDA-APHIS Area Emergency Coordinator

(Kansas/Missouri)

Dr. Barry Pittman 785-270-1300

KAHD Emergency Coordinator:

Karen Domer 785-296-2326

"JUST ANOTHER KANSAS SUMMER"

During the July 2010 heat wave, at least 12 Kansas Feedlots (in a line from Salina to Dodge City) suffered heavy feeder cattle losses from the combination of high humidity and high heat that lingered for days.

KDHE received calls about disposal issues for 2,600 head of cattle.

KANSAS' ANIMAL HEALTH NEWSLETTER

(and back copies)

Can now be found on

Kansas Animal Health Department's website:

www.kansas.gov/kahd**DR. CODY GARTEN FILLS USDA-APHIS VETERINARY SERVICES POSITION**

Dr. Cody W. Garten assumed the duties of Veterinary Medical Officer with USDA-APHIS Veterinary Services on November 8, 2010. Dr. Garten comes to USDA from a private veterinary practice in Muleshoe, Texas. He has experience in mixed animal practice and with large dairy herds. Dr. Garten is a native Kansan, from the Cunningham area. In 2005, Dr. Garten graduated from Kansas State University with a D.V.M. degree. Dr. Garten will be based in Erie, Kansas. He will serve the southeast area counties of Kansas including Allen, Bourbon, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho, Wilson, and Woodson. He and his wife, Dr. Belinda Garten, (also a Veterinarian) have a young daughter, Josey.

Dr. Garten can be reached at 785-207-5414 or at cody.w.garten@aphis.usda.gov.



Electronic Health Certificates Aide in Improving Paperwork Efficiency and Traceability for Veterinarians

By Kaylen Henry (email: khenry@globalvetlink.com)

Prominent issues facing the veterinary community include traceability and veterinary and veterinary technician shortages. Moving your veterinary clinic to an electronic system for creating health documents such as OCVIs (health certificates) and EIA (Coggins) certificates can help with these issues. GlobalVetLink (GVL®), the nation's leader in electronic animal health documentation, offers an alternative to the traditional, paper-based system for writing and filing these documents. Since their inception, more than 150 million animals have moved using GVL electronic health documents.

Electronic documentation increases efficiency of veterinary paperwork. Documents are electronically available, in real-time, to state animal health authorities of both the state of origin and destination for health certificates and the state of origin for EIA certificates. Not only do the state animal health officials receive these certificates in real-time, but the option to make them available through MyVetLink.com, a secure, online site to the animal owner is also possible. This real-time availability drastically improves the speed of animal trace-back and certificate distribution.

Health documents generated through GVL's secure, online system are approved to move animals into all 50 states and 3 US territories, on a standardized certificate. The GVL system is internet based, so there is no software to download and can be accessed from any computer with an internet connection. An important feature of the GVL system is that owner and animal information only needs to be entered once, and may be used over and over again.

Improved animal identification is another enhanced feature over traditional hand-written certificates. Photos on EIA certificates offer more accurate identification and eliminate hand drawn markings. The digital photo feature is easy to use, as pictures are stored in the database. Multiple ID types can be included on a certificate, including electronic IDs. IDs can be quickly and easily uploaded to the system for food animal certificates.

GlobalVetLink offers several certificates geared toward equine vets, including EIA, health certificates and passports. Swine-specific certificates include veterinary prescription certificates, electronic VFDs, in addition to health certificates. Other species accommodated by GVL health certificates are: Avian, Bovine, Canine, Caprine, Cervid, Feline, Ovine and Poultry.

For more information on electronic animal health certificates, call GlobalVetLink at 515-296-0860 or visit our website at www.globalvetlink.com.

GVL is a registered service mark of GlobalVetLink LC, registered in the US Patent and Trade Mark Office.

Editors' note: These are current Kansas statistics from GVL: 119 practices have signed up. GVL has created 5,623 certificates for animals domiciled in Kansas or whose destination was Kansas, representing 268,995 animals. Kansas Animal Health Department is now retrieving electronic CVI's from Global Vet Link.

Veterinary World Quick-Notes

REASON FOR CONCERN

A survey recently released by AVMA revealed that only 4.4 % of veterinarians younger than 30 works with food animals or a mix of food and companion animals, while 44 % of those who do are 50 years and older.

DON'T FLUSH!

AVMA has issued guidance on responsible drug disposal for veterinarians, their staff and their clients. View the policy and video at [Best Management Practices for Pharmaceutical Disposal](#).

USDA-APHIS

USDA:APHIS:VS
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KAHD

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NOTICE TO ALL ANIMAL HEALTH NEWSLETTER RECIPIENTS:

In this present economy, we are all constantly looking for ways to streamline our expenses. The price of postage to mail out our newsletters has been eliminated, as we have converted to electronic documentation. If you wish to receive an electronic version of our newsletter, you can help us by supplying your email address. If you do not have an email address, you can check out our newsletter at www.kansas.gov/kahd . Please complete the form below and return by fax, email or mail to the address below. **FORMS MUST BE RECEIVED BEFORE 27-DEC-2010** and filled out completely to continue to receive the newsletter.

USDA, APHIS, VS
 ATTN: Catherine Welcher
 1947 NW Topeka Blvd., Ste F.
 Topeka, KS 66608
 Phone: 785-270-1307
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catherine.a.welcher@aphis.usda.gov

**PLEASE CHECK THE APPROPRIATE BOX, AND SUPPLY YOUR CONTACT INFORMATION.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION!**

- I will go to www.kansas.gov/kahd for the newsletter.
 I want the newsletter sent to my provided email address.
 I do not have internet or email and would like the hardcopy newsletter.

Business Name

Contact Name

Address

City

State

Zip

Phone Number

E-mail Address

Notable: A recent article says that a rising number of deaths in horses with Eastern Equine Encephalitis this year are being attributed in part to many equine owners who have cut back on vaccines to protect their horses from EEE and other diseases. (As a direct result of the economy)

Johne's preventive? Use stainless steel water troughs and add chlorine to the water on dairy farms. That's according to Kim Cook, an Agricultural Research Service (ARS) microbiologist at the agency's Animal Waste Management Research Unit in Bowling Green, Ky. Cook did the research with Carl Bolster, a hydrologist at Bowling Green, and other colleagues.

Cook found high concentrations of the bacteria on all troughs within three days of inoculating the water with Johne's bacteria, and they survived for more than 149 days. But the bacterial survival rate was lowest on the stainless steel.

When she added 3 tablespoons of chlorine bleach per 100 gallons of trough water weekly, she found that, by the end of the third week, less than 1 percent of the bacteria remained on stainless and galvanized steel troughs. On the other hand, 20 percent remained on plastic and 34 percent remained on the concrete troughs.

Armed with dart guns and medical pellets, USDA's Agricultural Research Service scientists have been vaccinating bison against brucellosis in and around Yellowstone National Park. Researchers from the ARS National Animal Disease Center in Ames, Iowa, are using a vaccine known as RB51. By vaccinating the wild bison, scientists hope to prevent the disease from spreading to nearby livestock. Wildlife reservoirs of brucellosis in the United States include bison and elk (which carry *Brucella abortus*) and feral swine (which carry *B.suis*). The animals often come in contact with cattle, especially in winter when bison, elk, domestic livestock and swine are all foraging for the same food. *B.suis* can be transferred to farm animals or people.

