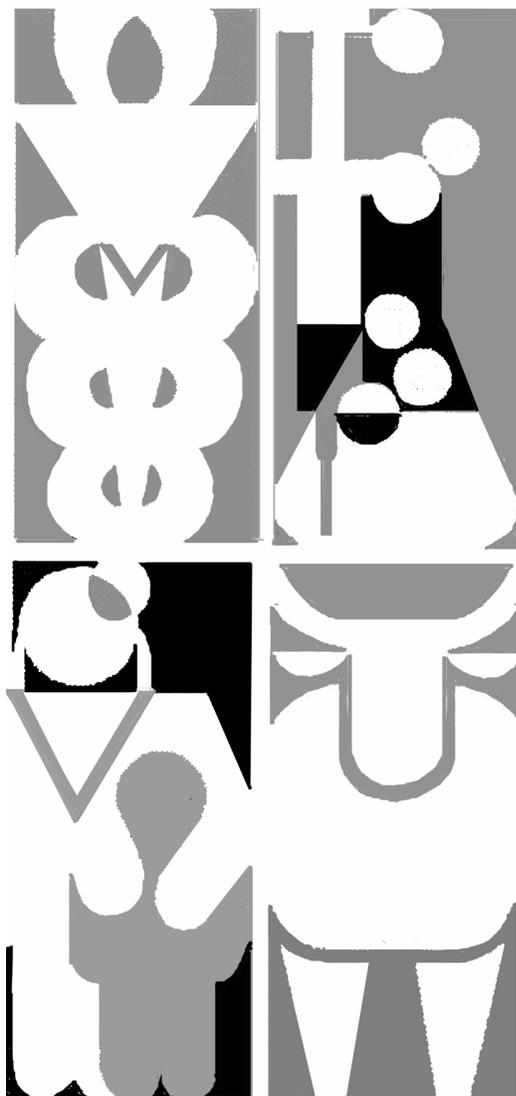


NEWSLETTER



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AVEPM is committed to developing and fostering the academic base for veterinary epidemiology and preventive medicine

Visit the AVEPM Web site at...

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Important: Please take a moment to look at your mailing label on the envelope. The number (e.g. 06) in the lower right corner of the mailing label is the last year for which a dues payment has been recorded. Membership dues are \$20 US annually and are payable to AVEPM on January 1 of each year. If, for example, your dues payment year is indicated to be 05, then to become current you should remit two years dues or \$40. The AVEPM Constitution and By-Laws require that members two years in arrears in payment of dues shall be dropped from membership (Article VI)

ASSOCIATION NEWS

THIS IS YOUR LAST HARDCOPY EDITION OF THE NEWSLETTER!

AVEPM covers duplication and mailing costs for 3 issues of the AVEPM Newsletter per year. Duplication and mailing costs for the past 3 issues were \$442.58 (Fall 05: \$145.32; Winter 05: \$135.63; Spring/Summer 06: \$161.63). Costs vary with the number of pages, but yearly costs continue to rise.

A large number of AVEPM members now receive the newsletter in electronic (PDF) format via e-mail, and the remainder are in a position to do so. Consequently there is no real justification at this time to continue with the work and expense of producing and mailing the hardcopy version. The AVEPM Board of Directors has decided that AVEPM will begin e-mail (PDF) only distribution of the Newsletter starting with the next issue (winter 2006).

Production and distribution of the PDF version will cost AVEPM nothing and back issues will continue to be available on the AVEPM Web site (which also costs us nothing). We can use the savings to support other AVEPM projects/expenses such as the Schwabe Symposium and student awards.

If you are currently receiving only the hardcopy version of the Newsletter please contact Dr. Jim Thorne, AVEPM Sec/Treas to make sure that he has your current e-mail address.

Ronald D. Smith
AVEPM Newsletter Editor

How to Contact AVEPM

Applications for membership, accompanied by a check for \$20 payable to the AVEPM, should be sent to:

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Current and past issues of the AVEPM Newsletter are also available online at:

<http://www.cvm.uiuc.edu/avepm/>

NEWS & COMMENTARY

Obituary: Calvin W. Schwabe, DVM, ScD

From: ProMed

Date: 27 Jul 2006

From: Peter Cowen <Peter_Cowen@ncsu.edu>

Source: Harvard School of Public Health Alumni

Classnotes [edited]

<<http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/alumni/Schwabe.html>>

Dr. Calvin W. Schwabe was born on 15 Mar 1927, in Newark, New Jersey. He graduated in 1948 with a B.S. in biology (honors), from Virginia Polytechnic Institute. While attending graduate school at the University of Hawaii, from which he received a M.S. in zoology in 1950, he met and in 1951 married the former Gwendolyn Joyce Thompson. In 1954 Dr. Schwabe was awarded the Doctorate in Veterinary Medicine (D.V.M.) degree (highest honors) from Auburn University and, in 1955, a Master's in tropical Public Health (M.P.H.) from the Harvard School of Public Health. His Doctorate in Science (Sc.D.) degree in parasitology and tropical public health was also awarded by Harvard in 1956.

From 1956 until 1966 Dr. Schwabe was a member of the medical and public health faculties of the American University of Beirut, Lebanon, where he developed a significant research program on hydatid disease and other parasitic zoonoses, founded a joint Department of Tropical Health within those 2 faculties in 1957, and a Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics within the School of Public Health in 1962. Beginning in 1960, he served consistently as a consultant to the World Health Organization, developing its collaborative global program on hydatid disease research and control. From 1964-1966, on leave of absence from Beirut, he directed those and other parasitic diseases programs at the WHO Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland. He remained an active consultant and expert committee member to WHO until 1991.

In 1966, Dr. Schwabe established the 1st department and graduate program in Epidemiology in the world within a school of veterinary medicine at the University of California, Davis, and served as professor of epidemiology within that campus's veterinary and medical schools (as well as within the medical school and Hooper Foundation for Medical Research of the University of California, San Francisco) until his retirement.

In addition to his more than 200 publications reporting on his research and control efforts against parasitic

zoonoses, Dr. Schwabe was a leader on the interface of human and veterinary medicine, pioneering the concept of "One Medicine." The 3 editions of his Veterinary Medicine and Human Health remain the only comprehensive treatment of that overall subject. His Spink Lectures on Comparative Medicine (Cattle, Priests and Progress in Medicine) were the 1st attempt to document historically the research dimension of veterinary medicine's contributions to human medicine and to suggest how that interaction might develop in the future. In a further series of papers with the Agricultural History Center at UC Davis, Dr. Schwabe examined in greater detail the beginning emergence of a comparative analogical approach to biomedical unknowns in ancient Egypt, especially in connection with ancient Egyptian religious rites of bull sacrifice. A recently published book, *The Quick and the Dead: Biomedical Theory In Ancient Egypt* (with Andrew Gordon), details his 50 years of active research in this area.

Dr. Schwabe's *Epidemiology in Veterinary Practice* (with Riemann and Franti) was the 1st extensive treatment of that field in veterinary medicine, as well as the 1st epidemiology textbook to draw upon all 3 of epidemiology's developmental avenues: disease intelligence, medical ecology and quantitative analyses. A further focus of Professor Schwabe's activities concerned health, food, and other aspects of development with the Third World, especially among largely neglected nomadic and other pastoral peoples. His book *Development Among Africa's Migratory Pastoralists* (with Agrey Majok), explores traditional foundations for sustainable development in resource-scarce and ecologically fragile regions of Africa. His other books include *What Should a Veterinarian Do?* and *Unmentionable Cuisine*, a popular examination of the contributions made by food prejudices and ignorance to world food-population imbalance, plus *Science, Spirit, Wholeness - A Quaker Scientist's Sense of God* traces his spiritual interests within the realm of scientific pursuits.

Dr. Schwabe was an active member of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers). He worked on a committee of the American Friend's Service Committee dealing with the Arab-Israeli conflict, was the Clerk for a time of the Meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, and a member of the Davis, California and Haverford, Pennsylvania Meetings.

In addition to his wife of 55 years, Dr. Schwabe is survived by a daughter, Catherine Schwabe, an architect of Oakland, California, her partner Virginia and their

children Alexis and Adria, and his son Christopher Schwabe an international health economist of Keene, New Hampshire, his wife Lael, and their children Anya and Nina. To honor his memory, memorial services are being planned both in Davis, California and at the Haverford Friend's Meeting, 855 Buck Lane, Haverford, PA 19041. Contributions in his memory can be made to the American Friend's Service Committee or Haverford Friend's Meeting.

Peter Cowen
Assistant Animal Disease Moderator
<promed@promedmail.org>

[Cal Schwabe was a great thinker. In addition to the gift of having extraordinary vision about his subjects, he mastered the art of thinking deeply about things. Cal devoted much of his effort to thinking about how veterinary medicine could serve society. He also examined the interface between veterinary medicine and other disciplines. His unique gift was the ability to articulate interrelationships, analogies, historical influences and potential avenues for development into a unified picture so elegant, so full of opportunity, so demanding of the best in people and the profession, that it could hardly fail to inspire.

Much of what I (and I suspect many others who were touched by Cal) have to teach our current students are just internalized insights obtained while listening to Cal's thoughts on a wide variety of subjects in epidemiology, public health and global agriculture. With his creative abilities applied to the 1st ever graduate program in epidemiology housed in a veterinary school worldwide, it is no wonder that his "social DNA" has fathered many of the veterinary-oriented epidemiologists working in veterinary medicine and public health today. Not only did Cal have insight, but he had uncannily accurate foresight. If you can find it, much of his thinking on the zoonoses and the multiple ways veterinarians can contribute to human health is laid out in Schwabe's Veterinary Medicine and Human Health - Williams & Wilkins, 1984. His emphasis on topics such as food safety, importance of the human-animal bond in promoting human health and emerging zoonotic diseases are truly prescient.

Cal Schwabe also had a great heart. Some people at work may not have gotten to know this about Cal because he husbanded his time carefully in the department, wasn't gifted in the art of small talk, worked extremely intensely on a project until it was time to switch because either he had achieved his goal for the day or was no longer being efficient. He also had a highly developed sense of right and wrong and frankly did not suffer fools very well. For those of us lucky enough to get to really know Cal Schwabe, one found a man with a tremendous sense of humor, a colleague

dedicated to making you be the best you could possibly be, informed and thoughtful about current events and global politics, a great chef, a vast understanding of and compassion for human weakness, an acute sensitivity to the dynamics of interpersonal interactions and a tremendous commitment to family, his and those of his students.

Cal Schwabe was a man of the world in the sense that he was a globalist of the old school, appreciated and respected the wisdom of cultures other than his own and passionately wanted to reduce the inequities between the North and South sections of the world. In the early days, the Master's Degree program at UC Davis was literally a mini-United Nations, with almost all continents having substantial representation. He had ongoing research in hydatid disease and human-cattle interactions with the Dinka of Southern Sudan and had a stream of students with a passion for looking at problems in Africa in particular but other locations around the globe as well. He could not abide even veiled racism or other systemic inequalities and had many life long friends from all over the world. While never wearing his religion on his sleeve, Schwabe's Quaker background, it seemed to me, informed many of his social, political and economic ideas. It particularly gave him an idealism about what veterinarians ought to do and laid the foundation for much of the thinking that now falls under the rubric of "One Medicine."

Cal Schwabe will be missed. His productivity, his acute evaluation and synthesis of so many topics, and his ability to spot trends and inspire must be replaced. With Cal's passing, the question of what should a veterinarian do needs new recruits to answer it. - Mod.PC]
.....pc/msp/mpp

Food Poisoning may be a Thing of the Past as Online Retailers Begin to Offer Instant Food Test Products

10.aug.06
Magna Medical Services

Orlando, Florida -- Catered BBQs and outdoor holiday events for summer mean possible food poisoning outbreaks might come. This is why Online Retailers have begun to offer the MMS Instant Salmonella and Instant E.coli test strips.

These online retailers will be able to sell single bottle orders to clients that need to quickly spot check their food areas and food products for possible bacteria outbreaks

T.J. Greene Supplies(www.tjgreenesupplies.com) was one of the first vendors to offer the instant food testing kits. This month Hospitality Resource Supply

(www.shophrs.com) and Food Safety Test Shop (www.foodtestingstrips.com) will offer the products to their clients. Hospitality Resource Supply will focus on in-store sales whereas Food Safety Test Shop will focus on the international market. Food Safety Test shop is also offering promotional discounts for online sales versus phone orders.

Last month, Magna Medical introduced to the world market a new instant screening test for harmful levels of E.Coli and Salmonella. The product was developed by a medical consortium of industry and clinical facilities.

"These online retailers will be able to sell single bottle orders to clients that need to quickly spot check their food areas and food products for possible bacteria outbreaks," says Robert Greene, General Manager for Magna Medical Services, Inc "We are glad to have the opportunity for businesses big and small to be able to try a bottle for themselves to see the effectiveness of the product. Greene hopes to have U.K., Australia, and South African online retailers operating by next month."

Recent outbreaks of Salmonella and E. Coli, caused by industry contamination and improper cooking procedures, have contributed to severe illness among consumers worldwide The products have universal applications because they test on surfaces, in food product (both raw and cooked), and in water.

The MMS Salmonella instant strip can detect 50 of the most common and deadliest strains. The strips are submerged in food samples, if the organism is present the strip will change color. The MMS E.Coli instant strip can detect the most common and deadliest strains including E.coli 103 and 0157:H7. Detection time takes less than 20 minutes which is the fastest test currently on the market.

Flies and Cattle Blamed for Food Poisoning Rate

18.aug.06
New Zealand Herald
Errol Kiong
http://www.nzherald.co.nz/section/story.cfm?c_id=5&objectid=10396817

A new study which appears in the New Zealand Medical Journal today was cited as finding that flies and the proximity of most New Zealand cities to cattle are to sblame for the country's astoundingly high rate of campylobacter food poisonings, and eating chicken is also a "significant risk factor."

The study warns that takeaway chicken meals are particularly risky if food is eaten without washing hands.

However the paper concludes that the sporadic nature of campylobacter illnesses and the seasonal pattern of infection, which peaks in warmer months, indicate that chicken meat itself is not the major source of infection.

The story explains that last month an Otago University study suggested that 90 per cent of fresh chicken sold was contaminated with campylobacter.

New Zealand has a high rate of campylobacteriosis with up to 14,000 reported cases annually.

Laboratory scientist Ben Harris, who co-wrote the paper with research consultant Warrick Nelson, were cited as reporting that the occurrence of the illness is between 10 and 20 times higher than reported because most people don't report food poisoning.

Mr Harris was quoted as saying, "As soon as the temperature increases, the human campylobacter rates increase ... too."

The bacteria is transferred through fly faecal deposits on common surfaces such as hand rails and door handles. Campylobacter deposited on fingertips can survive for at least an hour, and have been recovered from dry surfaces 24 hours after being deposited.

Mr Harris was further cited as saying poisonings are also caused by poor food preparation practices or improperly cooked chicken, adding, "Many people actually don't cook it all the way through, or if it's a stuffed chicken, it's harder to cook it all the way through. So you often think, if you can have a rare steak, why can't you have a rare chicken? The reason is the steak does not have an intestine. There is no campylobacter in the middle of the steak ... There is in the middle of the chicken. The poultry industry will say if you cook it properly you won't have any campylobacter. That's quite true, but in practice ... preparation methods are not good enough to handle something that's got large numbers of campylobacter on it."

Flies Blamed for New Zealand Contamination

23.aug.06
MeatNews
Meat Processing
<http://meatnews.com/index.cfm?fuseaction=Article&artNum=12224>

NEW ZEALAND: Experts say flies and cattle living close to cities caused the recent outbreak of Campylobacter contamination in chicken.

Medical investigators blamed the recent increase in the incidence of Campylobacter-infected chicken in New Zealand on flies and the close proximity of beef cattle to cities.

In an article in the "New Zealand Medical Journal," the investigators said consumption of chicken is also a "significant risk factor" in the increase in the bacteria contamination rate. The study warns that takeout chicken meals are particularly risky if they are eaten without hands being washed. However, the report concluded that the sporadic nature of Campylobacter illnesses and the seasonal pattern of infection, which peaks in warmer months, indicate that chicken meat itself was not the major source of infection.

Last month, an Otago University study suggested that 90 percent of fresh chicken sold was contaminated with Campylobacter. New Zealand has a high rate of Campylobacteriosis with up to 14,000 reported cases annually.

Laboratory scientist Ben Harris, who co-wrote the report with research consultant Warrick Nelson, estimates that the occurrence of the illness is between 10 and 20 times higher than reported because most people don't report food-borne illness.

Campylobacter outbreaks tend to be sporadic but with other causes such as Salmonella, the tendency is for "cluster outbreaks" of 20 to 30 people. Harris said flies were the link between environmental sources of Campylobacter and food. In New Zealand, the primary source of infection is thought to be the feces of dairy and beef cattle. It was the proximity to rural environments that allowed flies to transmit the bacteria to food, particularly during the warmer months when they are most active.

The Campylobacter bacteria is transferred through fly fecal deposits on common surfaces such as hand rails and door handles. Campylobacter deposited on fingertips can survive for at least one hour, and have been recovered from dry surfaces 24 hours after being deposited.

Harris added that food-borne illnesses are also caused by poor food preparation practices or improperly cooked chicken.

"Many people actually don't cook it all the way through, or if it's a stuffed chicken, it's harder to cook it all the way through," Harris said. "So you often think, if you can have a rare steak, why can't you have a rare chicken? The reason is the steak does not have an intestine. There is no Campylobacter in the middle of the steak ... There is in the middle of the chicken."

Ranchers Rejoice! Texas is Cattle Tuberculosis-Free!

News Release

Texas Animal Health Commission

Box 12966 * Austin, Texas 78711 * (800) 550-8242 *

FAX (512) 719-0719

Bob Hillman, DVM * Executive Director

For info, contact Carla Everett, information officer, at 1-800-550-8242, ext. 710, or ceverett@tahc.state.tx.us

Texas ranchers achieved a four-year-old objective Tuesday, October 3, when the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced in the Federal Register that the state has regained cattle tuberculosis-free (TB) status. This valuable status was lost in 2002 after two TB infected cattle herds were detected in Texas. Since September 2003, more than 335,000 cows in Texas, 818 dairies, and nearly 129,000 beef cattle in 2,014 of the state's seed stock or purebred herds have been tested for cattle TB, in a bid to ensure that all TB infection had been detected and eliminated, and that effective disease surveillance has been implemented.

"For cattle owners involved in regional and statewide stock shows and fairs, the benefit of TB-free status is immediate," explained Dr. Bob Hillman, Texas, state veterinarian. "Achieving free status enables Texas-origin cattle to be transported to events in the state without a TB test. Always check with show or fair officials, however, as they may establish more stringent requirements."

USDA regulations also allow the 150,000 or so breeding and dairy cattle moved from Texas to other states each year to be shipped without a TB test. Dr. Hillman, who heads the Texas Animal Health Commission (TAHC), the state's livestock and regulatory health agency, cautioned ranchers and accredited veterinary practitioners to check with states of destination prior to shipping cattle, as it will take time for animal health officials to update regulations recognizing Texas, TB-free status. Also, because states are at liberty to impose rules beyond USDA standards, he said some states will keep TB testing requirements "on the books." Cattle moved interstate from TB-free states for feeding purposes have not been required to have a TB test.

"We have reason to celebrate TB-free status, but we always must remain on guard against the re-introduction of TB infection into our state's 14 million cattle. We know this ranking is fragile, having initially attained TB-free status in 2000, only to lose it in 2002, after two infected herds were detected. Two more infected herds were detected in 2003. These infected herds were depopulated," said Dr. Hillman. He elaborated that TB-free status in 2000 extended to all of Texas, except the

El Paso Milk Shed, where low levels of infection persisted or reoccurred for years, despite repeated quarantines, testing and removal of infected cows. The affected herds were depopulated with indemnity funds provided by USDA, and agreements specified that dairies could not be re-established in the El Paso Milk Shed. Thus, TB-free status now applies to the entire state.

Cattle TB is caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium bovis*, while human TB is attributed to *M. tuberculosis*. TB-infected cattle can develop tubercles, or encapsulated lesions in the lungs, lymph nodes, or in other internal organs. Most often, cattle TB infection is first detected at slaughter plants, where inspectors examine carcasses for tubercles, which they collect and submit for laboratory confirmation. While awaiting lab results, the carcasses are held, or allowed to be used only in cooked products. Cooking meat, or pasteurizing milk (also a heat treatment process) kills TB bacteria.

“The effort to regain TB-free status has been a true partnership of ranchers, private veterinary practitioners, and state and federal animal health personnel,” said Hillman. “Everyone who has played a role deserves hearty congratulations for their diligence to ensure that Texas is again free of this dangerous disease that has been a concern to the livestock industry for nearly a century.

Dr. Hillman said a TB Task Force, comprised of Texas cattle industry representatives and called by TAHC Chairman Richard Traylor in 2002, developed the winning strategy for regaining free status. He credited Dr. Dan Baca, a former TAHC TB epidemiologist, who is now in the USDA ranks, with advising the task force and helping to write the five-point plan that included:

- testing dairy and breeding cattle being moved from Texas (about 150,000 per year)
- TB surveillance of Texas dairies and statistically determined percentage of the state, beef seed stock and purebred herds
- improved inspection of carcasses by the USDA, s Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS)
- yearly TB testing requirements for roping and rodeo steers imported from Mexico
- reducing the risk posed by Mexican origin feeder cattle, while continuing work with Mexican states to control and eradicate TB in Mexico

“We could not have completed the five strategies and tested as many Texas herds without the funding support of the USDA and the cooperation of producers and accredited private veterinary practitioners,” Dr. Hillman explained. He noted that commercial beef herds and stocker cattle were not tested, as historically in Texas,

these animals have not been found to be infected with TB. Dairy cattle, however, are procured from multiple sources and are in confinement conditions more conducive to disease transmission. Purebred and seed stock beef animals also are held in more confined areas and may remain in a herd for years and could spread TB, if they are infected.

“More than 500 accredited private veterinary practitioners licensed in Texas gained certification through a TB training refresher course and tested the dairy and beef herds through a fee-basis, arrangement. While all Texas dairies were tested, the more than 2,000 beef purebred and seed stock herds were drawn by random lottery. Nearly all herd owners involved were very cooperative, realizing the necessity to accomplish the disease surveillance. Herd owners had had to cover the expense of rounding up and holding cattle during the 72-hour testing period, but the fee-basis payment to the veterinarians covered the veterinary expenses.”

Keeping herds free of cattle TB is now the key, said Dr. Hillman, and he urged cattle producers to take precautions. “Keep Mexican feeder cattle away from breeding herds,” he admonished. “Although we work with Mexico to help Mexican states control and eradicate cattle TB -- through sharing of disease information, TB testing and eradication protocols, and establishment of regulations aimed at elimination of the disease -- infection still exists in that country. Do not commingle Mexican feeder cattle with Texas cattle on pastures or in grower lots, and ensure that Mexican roping cattle or rodeo steers are held separately from Texas cattle. Also, dairy producers who purchase replacement heifers should assure that the animals originate from reliable sources and have a negative TB test prior to purchase.”

“If you purchase breeding cattle from other states, it is your prerogative, as a condition of sale, to request a TB test prior to accepting shipment of the animals. If breeding animals originate from states not TB-free ^ Minnesota, and parts of New Mexico and Michigan—a test is required. Sexually intact dairy cattle from any state must be tested prior to entering Texas, unless they originate from a TB accredited-free herd. You also may want to consider buying beef breeding stock only from herds that are accredited TB-free, which means the herd is tested annually under a voluntary program, certified by that state, s animal health officials,” said Dr. Hillman.

“Keeping our cattle TB-free status now is a matter of reducing risk and disease exposure,” said Dr. Hillman. “Our ranchers, ability to move cattle interstate and the credibility of Texas, cattle industry depends on achieving and maintaining freedom from diseases, such as cattle TB. For anyone who owns cattle, it means business.

MEETINGS, WORKSHOPS & COURSES

See the AVEPM Web site at <http://www.cvm.uiuc.edu/avepm/> for details and the most current listings.

Self-Study Course: Principles of Epidemiology in Public Health Practice, Third Edition

From: MMWR Weekly, October 27, 2006 / 55(42);1154

The introductory self-study course, Principles of Epidemiology in Public Health Practice, Third Edition, is now available online. The course is designed for public health professionals at the state and local level who have, or expect to have, responsibility for outbreak investigations or public health surveillance.

The course provides an introduction to applied epidemiology and biostatistics; it consists of six lessons: Introduction to Epidemiology, Summarizing Data, Measures of Risk, Displaying Public Health Data, Public Health Surveillance, and Investigating an Outbreak. Continuing education credits are offered to physicians, nurses, veterinarians, pharmacists, certified public health educators, and other professionals.

The self-study course (SS1000) is available at no charge at <http://www2a.cdc.gov/phtnonline>. A printed copy of the course can be ordered from the Public Health Foundation at <http://bookstore.phf.org>, or at telephone, 877-252-1200 (United States) or 301-645-7773 (international).

POSITIONS

Space does not permit a listing of the many opportunities for graduate study and employment. Please visit the AVEPM Web site at <http://www.cvm.uiuc.edu/avepm/> for the most current listings.

SUGGESTED READING

Statistics for Veterinary and Animal Science. 2nd Edition

By Paul Watson, Aviva Petri

Paperback: 312 pages
Publisher: Blackwell Publishing (31 Jul 2006)
Language English
ISBN: 1405127813

Book Description

Interpreting statistical information and carrying out statistical procedures is an integral part of veterinary and animal science. This successful textbook, now in its second edition and with an accompanying CD, provides the reader with the necessary information to handle numerical data and critically appraise the statistical methodology in the literature in the fields of veterinary and animal science. Written in a non-mathematical way with an emphasis on assimilating underlying concepts and correctly interpreting computer output, it contains

numerous worked real examples to help the reader develop an understanding of the procedures.

Revised and updated throughout, this new edition of Statistics for Veterinary and Animal Science

- is now accompanied by a CD containing the datasets used in the examples so that the user can work through the procedures;
- assumes no prior knowledge of statistics;
- features learning objectives and exercises in every chapter to evaluate progress in understanding;
- includes helpful flowcharts to provide a guide to the correct analysis of data;
- contains glossaries of notation and terminology which act as ready reference;
- indicates the more advanced sections that can be skipped initially without loss of continuity;
- includes a new chapter in which the fundamental importance of statistics to the

practice of evidence-based veterinary medicine is clearly demonstrated and explained;

- incorporates new material on regression methods such as Poisson regression, regression models for clustered data, Cox proportional hazards regression models for survival data and generalized linear models.

Specifically written for veterinary science and animal science students, researchers and practitioners for whom no other suitable text exists. __Synopsis_ Interpreting statistical information and carrying out statistical procedures is an integral part of veterinary and animal science. This successful textbook, now in its second edition and with an accompanying CD, provides the reader with the necessary information to handle numerical data and critically appraise the statistical methodology in the literature in the fields of veterinary and animal science. Written in a non-mathematical way with an emphasis on assimilating underlying concepts and correctly interpreting computer output, it contains numerous worked real examples to help the reader develop an understanding of the procedures. Revised and updated throughout, this new edition of "Statistics for Veterinary and Animal Science" is now accompanied by a CD containing the datasets used in the examples so that the user can work through the procedures; assumes no prior knowledge of statistics; features learning objectives and exercises in every chapter to evaluate progress in understanding; includes helpful flowcharts to provide a guide to the correct analysis of data; contains glossaries of notation and terminology which act as ready reference. It indicates the more advanced sections that can be skipped initially without loss of continuity; includes a new chapter in which the fundamental importance of statistics to the practice of evidence-based veterinary medicine is clearly demonstrated and explained; incorporates new material on regression methods such as Poisson regression, regression models for clustered data, Cox proportional hazards regression models for survival data and generalized linear models. It is specifically written for veterinary science and animal science students, researchers and practitioners for whom no other suitable text exists.

New Journal - ANIMAL

Please find below information on a new journal. Papers in epidemiology are welcome. Read carefully the scope and instructions to authors before submitting. Strictly clinical papers (description of cases of diseases) are not in the scope of the journal.

More details, instructions to authors and instructions for submission (electronic submission only) can be found at: <http://www.animal-journal.eu/>

Don't hesitate to circulate the information to your colleagues and libraries.

Christine Fourichon

ANIMAL aims to publish original, cutting-edge research and horizon-scanning reviews on animal-related aspects of the life sciences at the molecular (transcriptomics and proteomics), cellular, organ whole animal and production system levels (both animal and human). Papers will be considered in aspects of both strategic and applied science in the areas of Animal Breeding and Genetics, Nutrition, Physiology and Functional Biology of Systems, Behaviour, Health and Welfare, Livestock Farming Systems and Product Quality. Animal models in relation with these key topics will be considered. Emphasis will be placed on managed animals and on the integrative nature of biological systems. Thus, papers dealing with the translation of basic and strategic science into whole animal and system impacts on Productivity, Product Quality, the Environment and Humans (health, nutrition and well being) will be particularly welcome.

Initially the Journal will be sub-divided into a number of Sections:

- Animal Breeding and Genetics: including quantitative and molecular analysis of animal performance; genetic improvement and resources; genetics of physiological process; selection schemes for economic animal improvement; impact on animal health
- Nutrition: including food intake; digestion; nutrigenomics / nutrient:gene interactions; metabolism and metabolomics; nutritional control of function and performance; feed evaluation and feeding; diet and animal health
- Physiology and Functional Biology of Systems: including reproductive and developmental biology; growth; muscle biology; lactation; exercise; product composition (milk, meat and eggs); integration of information from molecules to whole animal systems (modelling)
- Behaviour, Health and Welfare: including social and sexual behaviour; animal - man relationships; adaptation; stress; impact of management and environment on health
- Livestock Farming Systems and Environmental Impact. Including productivity; sustainable livestock management systems; whole farm management strategies; animal work; systems modelling; traceability; socio-economic consequences of systems; the impact of animals on soil, water, biodiversity and landscape; animals and climate change

- Product Quality, Human Health and Well-being including eating quality and sensory attributes; safety of products of animal origin; nutritional value of animal products in relation to human health; bioactive components and functional foods; functionality of animal products; product technology; whole chain approaches to food safety and quality

ANIMAL will publish papers of international relevance including original research articles, descriptions of novel techniques, contemporary reviews and meta-analyses. Short communications will only be accepted in special cases where, in the Editor's judgement, the contents are exceptionally exciting, novel or timely. Proceedings of scientific meetings and conference reports will be considered for special issues..

ANIMAL will be essential reading for all animal scientists interested in biochemistry, microbiology, nutrition, physiology, modelling, genetics, behaviour, immunology, epidemiology, engineering, economics, sociology, food science and technology, human health, farming and land-use management.

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