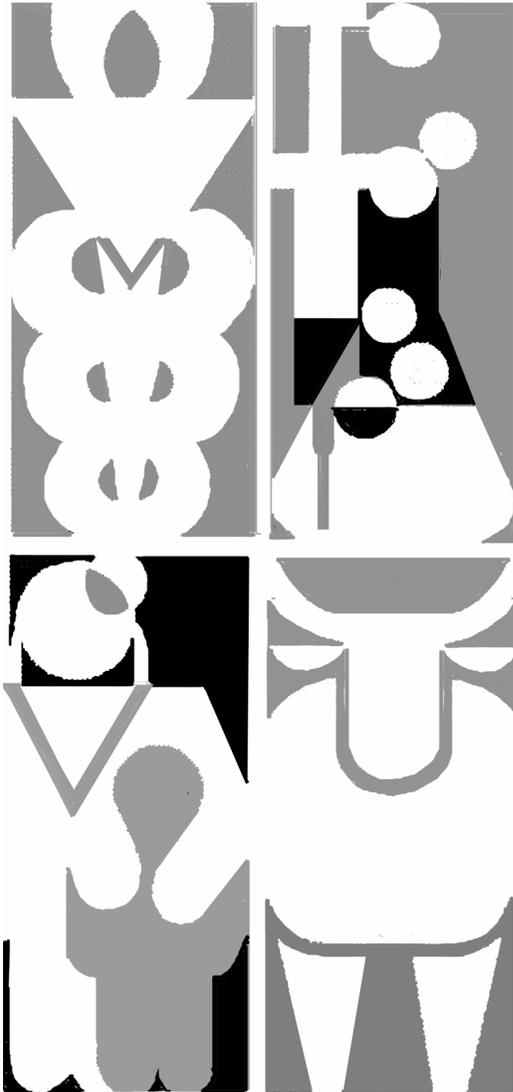


NEWSLETTER



Association for Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine

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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...

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

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Important: Please take a moment to look at your mailing label on the envelope. The number (e.g. 02) 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 ATVPHPM on January 1 of each year. If, for example, your dues payment year is indicated to be 01, 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 VIII)

ASSOCIATION NEWS

AVEPM President's Message

Welcome to the new year! Our "big" news is the name change. Our official new name is: Association for Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine or AVEPM for short. It is shorter than the old name by a few letters. Although our name has changed on the Newsletter and Web site (now <http://www.cvm.uiuc.edu/avepm/>), the name change has not yet been recorded on relevant legal and incorporation documents. Consequently, continue to make checks payable to "ATVPHPM". A revised Constitution and Bylaws will be posted on the AVEPM Web site when the name change is completed.

In this issue is a ballot for new officers organized by Laura Hungerford. Be sure and vote! The five graduate student awards at CRWAD were very well deserved and the Schwabe Lifetime Achievement Award ceremonies went off smoothly, much to everyone's relief.

Be thinking about graduate student awards at the 2003 CRWAD conference, the Mark Gearhart Graduate Student Competition (for a manuscript) coming up soon and nominees for the Schwabe Lifetime Achievement Award. Jorge Hernandez will be taking over from Paul Morley for the graduate student competitions and Paul will be continuing as the chair for the Schwabe award nominating committee.

Remember that ISVEE 10 in Chile (<http://www.isvee10.cl/>) is coming up!! I hope you have sent in your abstracts. The international meetings are wonderful ways to catch up on first hand accounts of disease investigations in other countries and meet new colleagues.

Margaret Slater
AVEPM President

From the Secretary-Treasurer

In November at the annual meeting in St Louis members paid me for dues. I received \$20 in cash for which I do not have a receipt and thus cannot credit the payer. The following members gave me cash in St Louis: G Fosgate, J Funk, Y Grohn, J Hernandez, L Hungerford, C Huston, P Morley, C Munoz-Zana, S Reid, P Rajala-Schultz, J Sargeant, M Scott, C Thomas, M Ward, R Weigel, and S Wells. If you paid me cash and your name is not listed please let me know at rglegl@tranquility. One name please! Thanks JGT.

How to Contact ATVPHPM

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

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Membership application forms are available online at:

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

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

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

ATVPHPM 2002 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

CRWAD Annual Meeting
Millennium Hotel, St Louis, MO
November 11, 2002

ATVPHPM Executive Committee Meeting

President Slater called the meeting to order at 7:00 a.m. Members present were, Margaret Slater, Ron Smith, Mo Salman, Paul Morley, Jim Thorne, Ian Gardner, Laura Hungerford and Tom Wittum.

- 1) Ron Smith moved that minutes of 2001 business meeting and executive board meetings be approved as printed in the newsletter. Gardner 2nd. Motion carried.
- 2) Pres Slater announced the voting results on the association name.
Veterinary population Health Association 9
Veterinary Epidemiology Association 5
Association of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine 17
- 3) Schwabe Symposium
Paul Morley reported that > 100 people attended the session on Sunday afternoon
\$ 8,000 was donated, \$ 5,000 from Bayer and \$1,500 each from Mo Salman and Hollis Erb. Hopefully, Bayer will continue to provide support. He anticipates total expenses to be \$4k-\$5k.
He proposed that the association have a nominating committee to solicit names for Lifetime Achievement Award and submit those names to the Executive Committee.
Consensus was to have Paul proceed with this concept.
- 4) Graduate Student Awards
 - a) Jorge Hernandez will assume graduate student award responsibility
 - b) We will resume Mark Gearhart award
 - c) Lonergan won the award and will make the last presentation in the Epidemiology section. Mo Salman will write a letter to Gearhart's parents
 - d) Five Graduate student awards will be given
 - i) Food Safety 2
 - ii) Epidemiology 2
 - iii) Poster 1
- 5) Powerpoint presentations at CRWAD
 - a) Paul Morley had budgeted \$ 1,200 for this activity at 2002 CRWAD.
 - b) CRWAD 2003 in Chicago will have projectors acquired locally. Each section will need a person to have laptops and run the system. The question is "Do we want to take care of both Food Safety and Epidemiology Sections?" Ian Gardner recommended that Food Safety provide its own projection personnel. The section leader should provide leadership for that section.
- 6) CRWAD Ian had 68 requests for oral presentations. He shifted 28 to other sections and the poster section. He suggested Randy Singer of Illinois as the Epidemiology section leader for next year. He will talk with him.
- 7) Treasurer Thorne gave the financial statement for Nov 2001-Oct 2002.
 - a) Mo Salman discussed USDA Epidemiology workshops. USDA gave \$ 54,000 during 2002 for 2 sessions. Because they promised 3 workshops, they provided a \$1,000 honorarium to Mo Salman for consultation; he then presented the honorarium to ATVPHPM as a donation. He estimated that there will be \$ 2k-\$ 4k net to ATVPHPM from USDA Epidemiology workshops in 2003.
- 8) Ian Gardner moved, 2nd Ron Smith that ATVPHPM donate \$3,000 to ISVEE10 in Chile 2003 to sponsor a session and break. Motion carried.

- 9) Ian Gardner will write members in arrears on dues. Secretary Thorne will provide him with a list of membership and dues status.
- 10) New Brochure – Laura Hungerford will assume responsibility for this and talk with John New.
- 11) Officer nominations
 - a) Secretary-Treasurer – Jim Thorne
 - b) Members at Large - 2
 - i) Randy Singer
 - ii) Paul Morley
 - iii) Morgan Scott
 - c) A ballot will be in next newsletter.
- 12) Sec Thorne will send a list of members to executive board.

Meeting adjourned at 8:00 a.m.

ATVPHPM Membership Meeting

- 1) President Slater called meeting to order at 11:35 a.m. with 34 members present (see below).
- 2) Pres Slater announced the voting results on the association name.

Veterinary population Health Association	9
Veterinary Epidemiology Association	5
Association of Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine	17
- 3) Moved 2nd that the proposed bylaws changes be adopted as printed in the Fall 2002 newsletter. Motion carried.
- 4) The nominating committee chair, Laura Hungerford, presented the following officer nominations for 2003. The ballot will be in the next newsletter.
 - a) Secretary-Treasurer – Jim Thorne
 - b) Member at large – select 2
 - i) Randy Singer
 - ii) Paul Morley
 - iii) Morgan Scott
- 5) Paul Morley announced that the Mark Gearhart award is being resumed. Also, there will be 5 graduate student awards at CRWAD, Food Safety – 2, Epidmiology – 2, and Posters –1.
- 6) Treasurer Thorne gave a condensed treasurer’s report (see below)
- 7) Newsletter editor Smith will put membership information on the Web site. He will provide access to members only.
- 8) Mo Salman announced that ISVEE10 will be in Chile in November 2003. About one-third to one-half of those present indicated that they would be at ISVEE10 and not CRWAD in 2003.
- 9) Paul Morley announced that the next Schwabe Symposium will be at ISVEE10 or CRWAD 2003. He requested nominees for Lifetime Achievement Award.
- 10) Ian Gardner announced that CRWAD 2003 will be in Chicago and the CRWAD council will pay for digital projectors. The section leader provides the laptop and personnel to perform the projections. Only PowerPoint will be available in 2003. CRWAD 2004 will be a Sheraton Inn near the St Louis airport.
- 11) John New and Laura Hungerford will review the brochure. The brochure logo will be considered in the future.
- 12) Meeting adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted

Jim Thorne, Secretary-Treasurer

Attendees ATVPHPM 2002 Meeting

Carpenter, Tim	Huston, Carla	Rajala-Schultz, Paivi	Thompson, R. Alex
Erb, Hollis	Kheitsa, Margaret	Salman, Mo	Torrence, Mary
Fosgate, Geoff	Lehenbauer, Terry	Sargeant, Jan	Traub-Dargatz, Josie
Funk, Julie	Moore, Dale	Scott, Morgan	Ward, Michael
Grohn, Yrjo	Morley, Paul	Singer, Randy	Weigel, Ronald
Hardin, Laura	Munoz-Zanzi, Claudia	Smith, Ronald	Wells, Scott
Hernandez, Jorge	New, John	Spain, Vic	Wittum, Tom
Hungerford, Laura	O’Connor, Annette	Thomas, Chet	

ATVPHPM Financial Statement

11/01/01-10/31/02

Balance on Hand 11/1/01		\$ 17,687.21
Income		
Dues	1,240.00	
Gifts Received	8,000.00	
Interest	303.42	
Symposium CRWAD	300.00	
USDA	54,000.00	
Total Income	63,843.42	
Expenses		
Honoraria	1,000.00	
USDA Epi Honoraria	16,000.00	
USDA Epi expense	13,043.70	
CSU Foundation	21,000.00	
CRWAD	221.00	
Schwabe Symposium	3,000.00	
Newsletter	1,884.00	
NCPPSP dues	500.00	
Travel NCPPSP	817.03	
Audit	586.00	
CRWAD Awards	800.00	
Total Expenses	58,851.73	
Net	4,991.69	
Balance on Hand 10/31/02		\$ 22,678.90

INTERNET RESOURCES

MSU Unveils Food Safety Site

November 5, 2002
<http://www.RUsick2.msu.edu>

Deemed as the nation's first Web site that allows people to report food poisoning, www.RUsick2.msu.edu's goal is to stop the spread of food-borne illnesses by collecting data from residents of three Michigan counties: Ingham, Eaton and Clinton. Researchers say the data would allow county health departments to quickly identify outbreaks.

- * FMD
- * CSF
- * Diagnostic tests
- * Disease economics
- * Enzootic pneumonia of pigs
- * GI%osser's Disease
- * PMWS
- * PRRS
- * Salmonella

The quiz is online at:
<http://www.pigjournal.co.uk/content/quiz/Taylor2.htm>

Epidemiology Quiz Online

From: epivet-1@upei.ca

Epivet members and their students may be interested in a quiz that The Pig Journal has put on-line a quiz devised by Prof. David Taylor of the University of Glasgow Veterinary School.

The quiz includes the following topics:

Mike Meredith

Zoonotics Website

From: aavld@ucdavis.edu

FYI - CDC has launced a new website directed at providing information for pet owners on zoonotic diseases. The URL is : <http://www.cdc.gov/healthypets/>

Bruce L. Akey, MS, DVM

WHO Websites on Infectious Eiseases – Sites Web de l'OMS sur les Maladies Infectieuses		
Antimicrobial resistance information bank	http://oms2.b3e.jussieu.fr/arinfobank/	Banque de données sur la pharmacorésistance
Buruli ulcer	http://www.who.int/gtb-buruli	Ulcère de Buruli
Cholera	http://www.who.int/emc/diseases/cholera	Choléra
Deliberate use of biological and chemical agents	http://www.who.int/emc/deliberate_epi.html	Usage délibéré d'agents chimiques et biologiques
Eradication/elimination programmes	http://www.who.int/infectious-disease-news/	Programmes d'éradication/élimination
Filariasis	http://www.filariasis.org	Filariose
Geographical information systems	http://www.who.int/emc/healthmap/healthmap.html	Systèmes d'information géographique
Health topics	http://www.who.int	La santé de A à Z
Infectious diseases	http://www.who.int/health-topics/idindex.htm	Maladies infectieuses
Influenza network (FluNet)	http://oms.b3e.jussieu.fr/flunet/	Réseau grippe (FluNet)
Integrated management of childhood illnesses	http://www.who.int/chd/	Prise en charge intégrée des maladies de l'enfance
International travel and health	http://www.who.int/ith/	Voyages internationaux et santé
Intestinal parasites	http://www.who.int/ctd/intpara	Parasites intestinaux
Leprosy	http://www.who.int/lep/	Lèpre
Malaria	http://www.rbm.who.int	Paludisme
Newsletter (Action against infection)	http://www.who.int/infectious-disease-news/	Bulletin (Agir contre les infections)
Outbreaks	http://www.who.int/disease-outbreak_news	Flambées d'épidémies
Poliomyelitis	http://www.who.int/gpv/	Poliomyélite
Rabies network (RABNET)	http://oms.b3e.jussieu.fr/rabnet/	Réseau rage (RABNET)

Report on infectious diseases	http://www.who.int/infectious-disease-report/	Rapport sur les maladies infectieuses
Salmonella surveillance network	http://www.who.int/salmsurv/	Réseau de surveillance de la salmonellose
Surveillance and response	http://www.who.int/emc/	Surveillance et action
Tropical disease research	http://www.who.int/tdr/	Recherche sur les maladies tropicales
Tuberculosis	http://www.who.int/gtb/ http://www.stoptb.org	Tuberculose
Vaccines	http://www.who.int/gpv/	Vaccins
Weekly epidemiological record	http://www.who.int/wer/	Relevé épidémiologique hebdomadaire
WHO pesticide evaluation scheme (WHOPES)	http://www.who.int/ctd/whopes/	Schéma OMS d'évaluation des pesticides (WHOPES)
Weekly epidemiological record - Relevé épidémiologique hebdomadaire 20 DECEMBER 2002, 77th YEAR / 20 DÉCEMBRE 2002, 77e ANNÉE; No. 51/52, 2002, 77, 433-440; http://www.who.int/wer		

NEWS & COMMENTARY

U Of MN Launches Dual Degree in Veterinary Medicine and Public Health

Innovative program enables Vet Med students nationwide to participate

MINNEAPOLIS / ST. PAUL (November 21, 2002) — The University of Minnesota's College of Veterinary Medicine and School of Public Health today launched a new dual Doctor of Veterinary Medicine/Master of Public Health (DVM/MPH) degree program. The program, developed in response to the critical national need for more veterinary public health professionals, is one of the first in the United States that enables students to complete work for both degrees in just four years.

The MPH curriculum is designed so that students working toward a DVM at any qualified veterinary college nationwide can earn a dual Master of Public Health degree concurrently through the University of Minnesota program. "The United States clearly needs more public-health-oriented veterinarians to help address new bioterrorism concerns, emerging diseases such as West Nile virus and chronic wasting disease, and the ongoing need for a safe food supply," said Jeffrey Klausner, DVM, dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine (CVM). "Our new DVM/MPH degree prepares future veterinarians to play a key role in addressing these critical issues." The combined program is offered through the University's School of Public Health (SPH). The program prepares graduating veterinary students for careers with local, state and federal government agencies such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The program is expected to graduate its first students in May 2005. "Diseases such as anthrax and West Nile virus demonstrate the interrelation between animal and human health," said Mark Becker, Ph.D., dean of the SPH. "Our goal is to help prepare professionals who can safeguard and enhance public health through their intimate understanding of disease distribution and control in animal populations."

Participating students take public health coursework through online learning programs and during the summers of their veterinary training, including a three-week Summer Public Health Institute. Students also must complete a field experience and a master's project. The MPH portion of the combined program requires 40 to 42 hours of coursework, with the potential for some veterinary electives to satisfy MPH requirements as well. "Some of our veterinary students already have begun taking public health courses in anticipation of the dual degree program, and others have expressed a strong interest," said Will Hueston, Ph.D., CVM professor and director of the University's Center for Animal and Food Health Safety. "In fact, our students have been urging us to offer this program as soon as possible."

The DVM/MPH degree program joins the University's new Executive Program in Public Health Practice (MPH) degree program, which is designed for mid-career veterinary and health service professionals. "These degree

programs reflect the College of Veterinary Medicine's and School of Public Health's commitment to collaborate not only with other colleges across the University," said Debra Olson, SPH associate dean for public health practice education, "but also with public and private organizations to address emerging issues and solve societal problems."

The University of Minnesota is unique in having Colleges of Veterinary Medicine, Medicine and Agricultural, Food and Environmental Sciences, plus Schools of Public Health, Business and Law all co-located on the Twin Cities campus – allowing it to pull together a unparalleled range of resources to address educational and public welfare needs. [___](#)

Contacts: Meta Gaertner, College of Veterinary Medicine, 612.624.4752
Brenda Hudson, Academic Health Center, 612.624.5680
On the Web at: <http://www.cvm.umn.edu>

The University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine improves the health and well-being of animals and people by providing high-quality veterinary training, conducting leading-edge research and delivering innovative veterinary services.

A Fence or an Ambulance

A poetic case for the value of prevention
<http://www.drugs.indiana.edu/prevention/poem.html>

'Twas a dangerous cliff, as they freely confessed,
Though to walk near its crest was so pleasant;
But over its terrible edge there had slipped
A duke and full many a peasant.
So the people said something would have to be done,
But their projects did not at all tally;
Some said, "Put a fence 'round the edge of the cliff,"
Some, "An ambulance down in the valley."

But the cry for the ambulance carried the day,
For it spread through the neighboring city;
A fence may be useful or not, it is true,
But each heart became full of pity
For those who slipped over the dangerous cliff;
And the dwellers in highway and alley
Gave pounds and gave pence, not to put up a fence,
But an ambulance down in the valley.

"For the cliff is all right, if your careful," they said,
"And, if folks even slip and are dropping,
It isn't the slipping that hurts them so much
As the shock down below when they're stopping."
So day after day, as these mishaps occurred,
Quick forth would those rescuers sally
To pick up the victims who fell off the cliff,
With their ambulance down in the valley.

Then an old sage remarked: "It's a marvel to me
That people give far more attention
To repairing results than to stopping the cause,
When they'd much better aim at prevention.
Let us stop at its source all this mischief," cried he,
"Come, neighbors and friends, let us rally;
If the cliff we will fence, we might almost dispense
With the ambulance down in the valley."

"Oh he's a fanatic," the others rejoined,

"Dispense with the ambulance? Never!
He'd dispense with all charities, too, if he could;
No! No! We'll support them forever.
Aren't we picking up folks just as fast as they fall?
And shall this man dictate to us? Shall he?
Why should people of sense stop to put up a fence,
While the ambulance works in the valley?"

But the sensible few, who are practical too,
Will not bear with such nonsense much longer;
They believe that prevention is better than cure,
And their party will soon be the stronger.
Encourage them then, with your purse, voice, and pen,
And while other philanthropists dally,
They will scorn all pretense, and put up a stout fence
On the cliff that hangs over the valley.

Better guide well the young than reclaim them when old,
For the voice of true wisdom is calling.
"To rescue the fallen is good, but 'tis best
To prevent other people from falling."
Better close up the source of temptation and crime
Than deliver from dungeon or galley;
Better put a strong fence 'round the top of the cliff
Than an ambulance down in the valley.

Joseph Malins (1895)

New Institute in Davis, Calif, to Make Effort to Beef Up Food Safety

Knight-Ridder Tribune
Edie Lau, The Sacramento Bee, Calif.

The likes of E. coli contamination, exotic farm pests and agricultural bioterrorism are, according to this story, unlikely causes for a party, but on Thursday, a gathering in Davis cheered the opening of a new Western Institute for Food Safety and Security, which will devote itself to the above problems and more.

Based near the University of California, Davis, campus, the institute was heralded as an unprecedented partnership among scientists, state and federal regulators, and growers and processors.

Organizers said the institute would, among other things, help plug holes in what is known about the sources and spread of food-borne illnesses, incidences of which are rising nationally. Larry Barrett, chief of the division of Food, Drug and Radiation Safety in the California Department of Health Services, was cited as saying that among food-poisoning outbreaks, the origins of 80 percent of the illnesses and 64 percent of the deaths are never identified, and that typically, health officials run from outbreak to outbreak with little time for research, adding, "We haven't solved any of these problems. We can cook it out, but maybe we don't want it in our hamburger." Jerry Gillespie, director of the institute and a veterinary pathologist by training, was cited as saying the center will use a small staff of perhaps three scientists and the expertise of outside researchers to attack food safety questions of the day.

Besides food-borne disease, such questions will include how to better protect the borders of the state and region to keep out exotic pests and diseases and how to improve the speed and accuracy of methods of diagnosing diseases, Gillespie said.

As important, organizers said, the institute will improve communication and planning among the disparate players in food safety and security -- a coordination found to be lacking by a National Research Council committee that recently reviewed America's vulnerability to a bioterror attack on agriculture.

Army Working on Three-Year Sandwich

Associated Press
Ron Kampeas

WASHINGTON -- The U.S. Army is attempting to develop pocket sandwiches that will keep without refrigeration for three years. Researchers working on the

latest innovation in "meals ready to eat," army lingo for anytime, anywhere munchies, were drawn to the stuffed bread rolls now in supermarket frozen food sections. The story says that convenience is the attraction: no utensils, not much to open yet makes for a satisfying meal, at least in theory. Jerry Darsch, who directs the Defense Department's feeding program in Natick, Mass., was quoted as saying, "The trick was to get rid of the 6,000 mile extension cord to the freezer." The story says that four years later, the Army has come up with formulas for two sandwiches -- pepperoni and barbecue chicken -- that use chemical and natural preservatives to lock moisture in place and inhibit the growth of bacteria and mold. Darsch was further cited as saying his sandwiches are designed to be as resilient as the troops they feed, adding, "This bad boy will last a minimum of three years at 80 degrees, six months at 100 degrees. They will travel to the swamiest swamp, the highest mountain, the most arid desert." Some of the stabilizing agents are manufactured, others are intrinsic to the sandwiches -- the bread in the pepperoni sandwich is more or less left alone by the sausage, which lacks moisture; in the barbecue chicken sandwich, acids in the sauce's tomato, vinegar and lemon naturally bind moisture in place. The story says that soldiers aren't likely to take a bite until 2006 because more research is needed -- principally, the researchers confessed, on PB&J, the sandwich most demanded by troops in focus groups. Other sandwiches in the works include pizza-flavored and ham and cheese.

U.S. Agriculture Vulnerable to Biological Attack

Reuters
Alan Elsner

LAS VEGAS - Scientists at a conference on biological warfare were cited as saying on Wednesday that the United States is virtually unprotected against a biological attack on its agricultural sector, which would have devastating economic consequences. Tom McGinn, assistant state veterinarian for North Carolina, was cited as outlining the results of a computer model that simulated what would happen if foot-and-mouth disease were deliberately and simultaneously released in five different sites across the country, adding, "Terrorists have the organisms; they have the intention and they have the capability. We need to develop better surveillance, detection and response capabilities. We're not prepared right now and the effects of an attack would be catastrophic." The exercise, which was constructed at the request of Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, showed that within two weeks the disease would have spread to 44 states and caused the destruction of 48.5 million animals. Barry Bloom, the School of Public Health dean who took part in a recent government scientific panel, which studied the nation's defenses

against biological attack, was cited as saying the agricultural sector was possibly the most vulnerable, adding, "Agricultural threats are the easiest to use at the moment. There is no need to weaponize the agents of attack and a single point introduction could lead to a major epidemic." Scientists are also worried about the security of crops, since the United States imports a large number of seeds each year. McGinn said the country needed more rigorous inspections of agricultural imports and an urgent update of what he said was an antiquated system to report suspected problems. Peter Chalk, a policy analyst for the RAND Corp., was cited as highlighting another vulnerability in a recent article: thousands of food processing plants where biosecurity was minimal and workforces unscreened, adding, "These facilities represent ideal sites for the deliberate introduction of bacteria and toxins such as salmonella, e-coli and botulin." McGinn said there was growing concern about the emergence of new germs that attacked both humans and animals. Enemies of the United States could easily collect samples from recent outbreaks in Asia and might try to introduce them into this country. He said the United States had collected intelligence data last year in Afghanistan that al Qaeda operatives had explored ways of damaging the U.S. food supply.

Epidemics: Mother Nature Remains One Up on The Bioterrorists

Los Angeles Times
Madeline Drexler

BOSTON -- Madeline Drexler, a Boston-based science journalist whose new book is "Secret Agents: The Menace of Emerging Infections," writes that on Fox TV earlier this month, host Bill O'Reilly asked whether the recent spate of cruise ship epidemics could have been "bacterial sabotage." In doing so, he voiced a common fear in our new age of global terrorism. But that tabloid-fed hypothesis is dangerously easy and ignores century-old lessons of public health. Drexler says that suspicions about bioterrorism are understandable. After all, a bona fide act of bioterrorism -- the anthrax attacks of 2001 -- remains unsolved. The largest previous case of bioterrorism in the United States, in which 751 Oregon salad bar patrons came down with salmonella food poisoning in 1984, went unsolved for a year until a religious cult member questioned on unrelated matters unexpectedly confessed to the crime. But the culprit in the cruise ship outbreaks, Norwalk virus, is one of the most infectious and contagious germs around. It doesn't need deliberate human assistance to spread; like the common cold, it gets around quite well on its own. Indeed, says Drexler, Norwalk virus and its close relations are the most frequent cause of food-borne illness in this country, responsible for an estimated 23 million cases each year. So hardy and transmissible is the virus that it stars in two classic episodes in the

modern annals of public health. In 1998, the virus scored big at a college football game between Duke and Florida State. The Duke players had eaten Norwalk-contaminated food at their training center before traveling to Tallahassee for the game. Around kickoff time, they started to suffer the same graphic symptoms as the hapless cruise ship vacationers. By the end of the game, 64 players from both teams were infected. An even more dramatic outbreak took place in 1982, when a Minnesota bakery worker ill with Norwalk virus used his bare hands and arms to stir a batch of butter-cream frosting. This unusual culinary technique left some 3,000 pastry lovers in gastronomic distress. If the recent cruise ship epidemics demonstrate anything, it's how modern life -- not malign saboteurs -- gives emerging pathogens entree to new niches around the globe and inside our bodies. So many aspects of our culture -- from where we live to where we play, from how we raise livestock to how we raise children, from invasive medical technologies to high-speed transportation -- are changing in ways that create more intersections between us and the bugs. Drexler goes on to conclude that despite today's headlines, the most talented bioterrorist remains nature itself.

Foot And Mouth Disease In Livestock And Reduced Cryptosporidiosis In Humans, England And Wales

Emerging Infectious Diseases Vol 9 No 1
William J. Smerdon,* Tom Nichols,* Rachel M. Chalmers,† Hilary Heine,* and Mark H. Reacher*

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol9no1/02-0512.htm>

During the 2001 epidemic of foot and mouth disease (FMD) in livestock in England and Wales, we discovered a corresponding decrease in laboratory reports of cryptosporidiosis in humans. Using a regression model of laboratory reports of cryptosporidiosis, we found an estimated 35% (95% confidence interval [CI] 20% to 47%) reduction in reports during the weeks spanning the period from the first and last cases of FMD. The largest reduction occurred in northwest England, where the estimated decrease was 63% (95% CI 31% to 80%). Genotyping a subgroup of human isolates suggested that the proportion of *Cryptosporidium* genotype 2 strain (animal and human) was lower during the weeks of the FMD epidemic in 2001 compared with the same weeks in 2000. Our observations are consistent with livestock making a substantial contribution to *Cryptosporidium* infection in humans in England and Wales; our findings have implications for agriculture, visitors to rural areas, water companies, and regulators. Full study available at <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol9no1/02-0512.htm>

Rabies, Canine - USA (NE)

A ProMED-mail post
<<http://www.promedmail.org>>

A veterinarian and 11 people who work at a York, Nebraska, pet shelter will undergo rabies vaccinations after having contact with a rabid dog. The spaniel-type hunting dog was euthanized 11 Feb 2003, but it bit attending veterinarian Dr. Christi Hafer before the shot could be administered.

"He went ballistic when we tried to restrain him," said Gail Nordlund, manager of York Adopt-A-Pet who was present for the procedure. "He was fighting us and he got ahold of my hand," Hafer said. "It tore the skin and bled quite a bit." Nordlund had her head close to the animal, trying to remove its teeth from Hafer's hand when saliva from the thrashing dog got into Nordlund's mouth. The dog was tested for rabies because it had no known vaccination history. The results came back positive Friday.

Ten volunteers at the shelter will also undergo rabies vaccinations, Nordlund said. "The dog actually kissed them, licked them," she said. "That's why they're concerned." All volunteers were offered the vaccination, but Nordlund said others didn't feel they were in danger. "Another 6 felt they had no contact, and they're not going to do it," she said.

The rabies vaccination -- a series of 5 shots -- are being given at York General Hospital. "It isn't fun, but it's not the horror story I've always heard," said Nordlund, who had taken 2 of the 5 shots. Her treatment is scheduled to end 14 Mar 2003. Because she had pre-exposure shots in her veterinarian training, Hafer only has to take 2 additional shots.

The workers' personal insurance will pay for the shots, which could cost up to \$3000, but Nordlund said the hospital waived the costs for a couple of volunteers that did not have insurance.

The hunting dog was found in the country in mid-December 2002. Nordlund said it appeared someone had taken good care of the animal. "It was well-kept, neutered, it looked like a lost dog," she said. However, the dog had behavior problems. "It wasn't good with strangers," she said of her decision to euthanize the animal. "I gave him a chance, but I didn't feel he was adoptable."

Nordlund said dog owners that do not get rabies shots put people and other animals at risk. "It puts the dog in jeopardy, then we pick him up and look what happens," she said.

Rabies tests can only be conducted from the brain tissue from dead animals. That means the rabies shots -- which cost about \$10 -- can prevent a lot of heartache for owners if the animal were to bite someone and have to be put down. "It's very cheap insurance," Hafer said.

Risk Analysis

USDA – FSIS Press Release
<http://www.fsis.usda.gov/oa/background/riskanal.htm>

Increased awareness of the scope and magnitude of foodborne disease, as well as the emergence of previously unrecognized human pathogens, have prompted regulatory officials to consider new and improve strategies to reduce the health risks associated with pathogenic microorganisms in foods. While regulatory decisions regarding the management of foodborne disease risk have traditionally been made with the aid of the scientific community, the development of formal risk analysis provides a conceptual and transparent framework for evaluating the public health benefits associated with the selection of various policy options. The risk analysis paradigm includes three elements--risk assessment, risk management, and risk communication--and allows regulatory officials to focus finite resources on those hazards that pose the greatest risk to public health.

Risk Assessment

Risk assessment is a scientifically based process of evaluating the potency of a hazard and the likelihood of exposure to the hazard, and then estimating the resulting public health impact. It provides a scientific framework for understanding the impact of a wide variety of variables by considering several key questions, such as:

- What is the process that leads to risk?
- What relevant variables could affect that process?
- What is the likelihood of harm?
- How much harm could occur?
- How much can that harm be reduced by various intervention strategies?

Risk assessments may be qualitative, semi-quantitative, or quantitative. Qualitative assessments usually identify a high, medium, or low level of risk. Semi-quantitative assessments may be used to prioritize risks in relation to one another. Quantitative assessments are often used to identify and evaluate food safety control points or estimate the benefits of various intervention strategies. Each risk assessment has four parts, as widely recognized in the international scientific and regulatory risk assessment communities and by such authoritative bodies as the U.S. National Academy of Sciences and

the Codex Alimentarius Commission. First, risk assessors and risk managers must clarify the public health problem at the center of the assessment and any possible policy options that are under consideration. Next, the risk assessors must evaluate the adverse health effects caused by the public health problem. Then, an exposure assessment must be conducted to estimate the likelihood that the hazard will be present in food, and if present, at what level. Next, a dose-response model is constructed to figure out at what dose or concentration that hazard will cause illness or death. In the final step of the risk assessment, known as risk characterization, all of the information gathered during the risk assessment process is integrated to show who is at greatest risk, which variables contribute most to the risk of foodborne illness, and which intervention strategies would lead to the greatest reduction of risk. FSIS has completed several risk assessments, including those for Salmonella enteritidis in eggs, E. coli O157:H7 in ground beef, and Listeria monocytogenes in ready-to-eat meat and poultry products. In addition, FSIS contracted with Harvard University's School of Public Health for a risk assessment on bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).

Risk Management

The risk management phase involves using all of the information gathered during the assessment to evaluate policy options. Risk managers consider the results of the risk assessment in the context of other policy considerations such as cost, feasibility, and the social impact of implementing certain policies. This phase identifies, selects, and implements measures that can be applied to reduce the risk identified during the assessment.

Risk Communication

Risk communication not only refers to communicating the results of the risk analysis to the general public, but also to the ongoing communication among risk assessors, managers, scientists, regulators, and various stakeholders during the entire process. Risk assessors and managers must communicate in order to ensure that all affected parties fully understand the information and process of the risk analysis.

Change of West Nile to Endemic Disease Status

APHIS Veterinary Services
December 1, 2002

The spread of West Nile (WN) encephalitis in horses across the United States in the current transmission season has led to the reevaluation of Veterinary Service's position of treating WN as a Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) or "program" disease. It is apparent that the persistence of WN virus in birds and mosquitoes makes the virus difficult or impossible to eradicate. It is anticipated that recurring seasonal illness in equine may occur in the United States due to West Nile virus (WNV), Eastern equine encephalomyelitis (EEE) virus, or Western equine encephalomyelitis (WEE) virus. Venezuelan equine encephalitis (VEE), although it has not occurred in this country for more than 30 years, is a Foreign Animal Disease for which we also need to be alert. Therefore, effective immediately, VS will consider WN to be an endemic disease in the U.S.

MEETINGS, WORKSHOPS & COURSES

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

Distance Learning Course in Epidemiology and Animal Health Economics

The Royal Veterinary College through the External Programme of the University of London now offers a new distance learning course in Epidemiology and Animal Health Economics. Details of the course can be found on

http://www.londonexternal.ac.uk/shortcourses/royal_vet/epidem_animal_health.htm

May 19-23, 2003 - Second International Workshop on Microbial Risk Assessment and Mitigation

Paris, France

The course is organized by a team of researchers from the Veterinary School at Alfort (France), the College of Veterinary Medicine (Cornell University, USA), the Lisbon Faculty of Veterinary Medicine (Portugal), and from Health Canada. The five-day program offers a unique opportunity to learn the principles of quantitative risk assessment, reduction and mitigation, and policy decision making. The team represents a broad spectrum

of expertise in current issues of food safety, infectious diseases and policy decision. Using integrated approach of lectures, case studies, and computer exercises, the course introduces concepts, methods, and tools used to assess and manage microbial risk.

Registration online:

<http://epidemiologie.vet-alfort.fr/MRAW2/index.htm>

June 8-13, 2003 - Third Biennial Foreign Animal Diseases Training Course

University of Wisconsin-Madison

<http://www.vetmed.wisc.edu/pbs/courses/FAD2003>

June 16-27, 2003 - International Course on Advanced Quantitative Epidemiology

Department of Population Medicine and the Office of Open Learning at the University of Guelph

For more program information visit our website at

www.open.uoguelph.ca/epi or contact

Petra Schennach, Office of Open Learning, University of Guelph at pschen@open.uoguelph.ca

July 7-18, 2003 - Introduction To Infectious Disease Modeling and its Applications

London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

2 week intensive course

Further details about the course content are available at:

<http://www.lshtm.ac.uk/ideu/ModellingShortCourse.htm>

or <http://www.lshtm.ac.uk>

August 21 & 22 - Southern African Society for Veterinary Epidemiology and Preventive Medicine Annual Congress

<http://www.roodevallei.co.za/>

October 6-10, 2003 - FAO/IAEA International Symposium on Applications of Gene Based Technologies for Improving Animal Production and Health in Developing Countries

Information on the Symposium as it becomes available will be placed on two IAEA web sites:

<http://www.iaea.org/worldatom/Meetings/>

<http://www.iaea.org/programmes/nafa/d3/index-symp2003.html>

November 17-21, 2003 - Tenth International Symposium on Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics

<http://www.isvee.org> or <http://www.isvee10.cl/>

Dr. Santiago Urcelay Vicente, Chair

International Organizing Committee

surcelay@uchile.cl

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

Making Manure-Borne Pathogens Stay Put

Sharon Durham

Agricultural Research Service

By filtering out pathogens in manure, grass buffer strips may be a useful tool to prevent these organisms from washing into surface water from farmland runoff, Agricultural Research Service scientists report. Microbiologist Daniel R. Shelton and his colleagues at the ARS Animal Waste Pathogen Laboratory in

Beltsville, Md., are conducting a study in collaboration with University of Maryland scientist Adel Shirmohammadi to determine how effectively grass buffer strips filter out pathogens. Shelton's group constructed oddly slanted hills to simulate different topographies bordering farm areas. The scientists planted grass strips on two 20-foot-long, slanted slopes of a wedge-shaped, aboveground mound. One slope had a clay loam soil, while another was covered with sandy loam. Various indigenous grasses were planted on each soil type to test the filtering effect. Bare slopes devoid of

vegetation were used as controls. The researchers applied fresh dairy-barn manure along the top of the slopes, then used overhead sprinklers to simulate rainfall. Collection tubes were placed at various points on the slopes to funnel samples of runoff water to be analyzed for bacteria content. Runoff from the bare clay loam slope contained virtually all of the pathogens present in the manure. Sandy loam soil fared better: 75 percent of the pathogens remained in the sandy loam slopes. Sand enables water and microbes to move into the soil more quickly, rather than run off the surface. By contrast, vegetated slopes held on to practically all of the pathogens, leaving none in the runoff water from the sandy loam soil, and only 0.6 percent in the runoff water from the clay loam soil. Pathogens that remain in the soil either become food for other soil organisms, or they settle into an area between soil layers that doesn't support life. A more detailed story appears in the October 2002 issue of Agricultural Research magazine, available on the World Wide Web at:

<http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/AR/archive/oct02/manure1002.htm>

Foot and Mouth Disease: Facing the New Dilemmas

New release from the OIE:

Foot and mouth disease: facing the new dilemmas
G.R. Thomson (ed.)

Scientific and Technical Review, Volume 21 (3),
December 2002

Few will forget the images of soiled cattle and sheep carcasses being mechanically manoeuvred into huge piles, bonfires billowing black smoke and enormous pits containing thousands of carcasses which resulted from the outbreak of foot and mouth disease (FMD) in the United Kingdom in 2001. The harrowing stories of the psychological and economic effects of the 'stamping-out' on rural communities added to the horror. What made it worse was the contention that it was all unnecessary. Vaccines, it was argued, could have been used to eradicate the disease more effectively without adverse environmental effects. On the other hand, the UK at that time was very concerned with maintaining access to international markets for its livestock and livestock products bearing in mind the insatiable and unsentimental search of world markets for cheaper and safer food.

The major question now is what can and should be done in the future to avoid this approach to controlling epizootic animal diseases which is unacceptable to the public?

This compendium of 43 papers, while not providing an explicit answer to this simple but multifaceted question, attempts to provide the reader with the facts on the various interacting issues and the answers that need to be found in improving the management of such situations in future. Because there are no simple solutions there are differing opinions which, to some extent at least, are reflected by the views of different authors.

Papers are devoted to the behaviour and impact of FMD in different regions of the world - one of the reasons why it presents a truly global problem, its economic effects in both the developed and developing worlds as well technical issues relating to the epidemiology and control of the disease. Environmental impacts of control measures, farming perspectives and animal welfare are also addressed.

This volume will be of value to veterinarians and other animal health professionals, particularly those involved in management of emergency animal diseases, agricultural economists, consumers, environmentalists involved in farming issues and those concerned with the impacts of animal disease on farmers and their livelihoods as well as the animals themselves.

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Ref.: R 21-3

World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE: Office International des Epizooties)
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<http://www.oie.int>
email: pub.sales@oie.int
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http://www.oie.int/eng/publicat/en_distrib.htm

Should you wish to purchase this publication from the OIE in Paris, please use the OIE order form (<https://www.oie.int/securise/bdc.htm>)

Future Trends in Veterinary Public Health

The Report "Future Trends in Veterinary Public Health" is now available. You will be able to access to it in the address below.

http://whqlibdoc.who.int/trs/WHO_TRS_907.pdf

If a message error appears, just click Ok. If you have any further difficulty accessing it, please let me know.

We hope that the VPH Network will be very active during 2003.

Dr. Carlos Eddi, DVM, MS, PhD
Senior Officer, Parasitology
Animal Health Service
Animal Production and Health Division
FAO
<mailto:Carlos.Eddi@fao.org>

Risk Analysis

FSIS Backgrounder

The risk analysis paradigm includes three elements--risk assessment, risk management, and risk communication--and allows regulatory officials to focus finite resources on those hazards that pose the greatest risk to public health. To access the backgrounder:

<http://www.fsis.usda.gov/oa/background/riskanal.htm>

CABI Special Offer for Animal Health Research Reviews

From: "Robert P. Ellis" <Robert.Ellis@colostate.edu>

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- * Physiology and Pharmacology
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Import Risk Analysis; Animals and Animal Products

New Handbook from MAF Biosecurity

MAF New Zealand's Biosecurity Authority has published the first handbook offering instruction on how to carry out import risk analysis on animals and animal products traded internationally. Import Risk Analysis; Animals And Animal Products, by Noel Murray (ISBN 040-478-07660-6) is a distillation into 188 pages of the practices and procedures that have evolved over a number of years in Animal Biosecurity's Risk Analysis team. Although Dr Murray is the author of this book, a number of people were involved in developing the methodology and drafting the text, in particular Stuart MacDiarmid and Howard Pharo.

The text was extensively peer-reviewed, and the Risk Analysis team are particularly indebted to Armando Giovannini and Annamaria Conte (Italy), Tracey England, Elisabeth Gallagher, Louise Kelly and Rowena Jones (United Kingdom), Sanping Chan and Randy Morley (Canada), and Michael Roberts and Neil Cox (New Zealand).

Dr Murray's Import Risk Analysis; Animals And Animal Products takes as its basis the guidelines for import risk analysis outlined in the International Animal Health Code of the Office International des Epizooties, the world organisation for animal health, of which New Zealand is a member. Taking each phase of the OIE's risk analysis process in a stepwise fashion, Import Risk

Analysis; Animals And Animal Products guides the reader through hazard identification, release assessment, exposure assessment, consequence assessment, risk management and risk communication. The handbook provides instruction in qualitative and quantitative risk analysis and provides useful examples of each. Most examples in the text have been selected from risk analyses which have passed through MAF's rigorous internal and external peer-review processes.

Contents of Import Risk Analysis; Animals And Animal Products include;

- Introduction
- Managing a risk analysis project
- References, editorial guidelines and terminology
- Applying the OIE risk analysis framework
- Hazard identification
- Determine which type of risk assessment is applicable
- Risk assessment
- Release assessment
- Exposure assessment
- Consequence assessment
- Risk estimation
- Risk management
- Introducing quantitative risk assessment
- Probability and probability distributions
- Theorems underpinning probabilistic analysis
- Useful probability distributions
- Probability processes and calculations
- Determining a distribution to represent a variable
- Introducing second order modelling: separating variability and uncertainty
- Guidelines for developing a quantitative risk assessment model.

The handbook contains a brief but useful bibliography to assist the reader who needs to find more detailed information on certain aspects of the risk analysis process.

Import Risk Analysis; Animals And Animal Products is the first publication of its kind. Although it does have a New Zealand focus, the bulk of the text will prove useful to regulatory veterinarians in all trading countries. The handbook will also be helpful to consultants working on behalf of importers and exporters of animals and animal products as well as to academics involved in teaching veterinary epidemiology and its applications.

Single copies may be purchased for NZ\$40.00 GST exclusive (\$5 GST payable within New Zealand), plus postage as listed below;

New Zealand	No charge for postage
Australia	NZ\$17.50
Other countries	NZ\$ 27.00 airmail

NZ\$ 22.00 surface mail

All purchases must be prepaid. Prices for bulk orders on request. All inquiries to;

Martin Van Ginkel
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Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry,
PO Box 2526,
Wellington, New Zealand.
Email: vanginkelm@maf.govt.nz

Quarantine and Health Screening Protocols for Wildlife Prior to Translocation and Release into the Wild

M.H. Woodford, ed.
http://www.oie.int/eng/publicat/ouvrages/a_100.htm

Translocation can be defined as the movement of living organisms from one area for free release into another. The translocation of endangered species, often to reintroduce them into part of their historic range from which they have been locally extirpated, has become an important conservation technique.

The success of potentially expensive, high-profile wildlife translocation projects depends to a large extent on the care with which wildlife ecologists and their veterinary advisors evaluate the health status of the animals involved, the suitability of the chosen release sites and the ability of the translocated animals to colonise the area.

This booklet describes, on a taxon by taxon basis, many of the disease risks which attend wildlife translocation projects. Suggestions are made for the development of systematic procedures for the reduction of these risks, at both the source of the founder animals and at the proposed release site. Health screening procedures while in quarantine, pre-release immunisations and pre-release treatments are all fully considered.

The booklet, which comprises the distilled wisdom of more than thirty wildlife veterinarians world-wide, includes chapters on Artiodactyla, Perissodactyla, Primates, Carnivora, Marine Mammalia, Rodentia and Lagomorpha, Old World and New World Marsupialia, Monotremata, Chiroptera, Aves, Reptilia, Amphibia and Piscidae.

2001
ISBN 92-9044-520-3
99 pp.
Format: 14.8 x 21 cm
Price: 16 euros
Ref.: A 100

Should you wish to purchase this publication from the OIE in Paris, please use the OIE order form (<https://www.oie.int/securise/bdc.htm>)

Infectious Diseases of Wildlife: Detection, Diagnosis and Management

Co-ordinated by R.G. Bengis
Scientific and Technical Review, Vol. 21 (1), April 2002 & 21 (2), August 2002
http://www.oie.int/eng/publicat/rt/A_rt21_1_et_2.htm

The growing economic, aesthetic and cultural importance of wildlife in recent decades cannot be overlooked by the veterinary profession. The bi-directional transmission of infectious diseases between wildlife and domestic animals, the zoonotic implications of some diseases as well as the effect of wildlife diseases on the international standards used for trade in domestic animals and animal products, pose a major and continuing challenge to veterinary scientists. In many countries, campaigns and schemes aimed at the eradication of certain infectious diseases in domestic livestock are in place, and have been implemented at great cost and with significant success. The possibility of persistent cycling of infection in sylvatic reservoirs, following the successful control of a disease in domestic animals, is cause for concern to both veterinary regulatory officials and wildlife conservationists.

Wildlife disease management in free-ranging populations is inherently technically difficult and is frequently a contentious ecological issue when dealing with endemic or indigenous diseases in native species. These diseases are often considered to be one of many selection pressures, which result in population resilience. However, the disease threat to domestic animals and the zoonotic potential must also be addressed in the debate. The introduction of a foreign animal disease or parasite into an ecosystem is another matter completely, and should be prevented at all costs. Disease hazard

identification, risk assessment and risk management techniques are essential tools for responsible wildlife translocations.

These volumes of the OIE Scientific and Technical Review deal with the detection, diagnosis and management of infectious diseases in wildlife. The numerous talented authors who have contributed to these volumes address a range of pertinent issues, relevant concepts and practical techniques. In order to familiarise the reader with important background information, some specific chapters are incorporated to address the value of wildlife (economics and conservation), international regulations for movement and trade (including the role of the OIE, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora [CITES] and the World Conservation Union [IUCN]), and the use of geographic information systems as an epidemiological tool. Other chapters address a range of subjects, including disease surveillance and monitoring, the wildlife/livestock interface, disease management strategies, emerging diseases of wildlife, bio-terrorism and biodiversity, diseases of farmed wildlife and diagnostic pathology. Finally, several chapters are dedicated to specific diseases which were historically, or are currently, problematic in wildlife.

These issues of the OIE Review will undoubtedly constitute a reference for all those with responsibilities in animal health, veterinary public health and wildlife conservation.

ISSN 0253-1933
ISBN 92-9044-554-8 (Part One): 210 pp.
ISBN 92-9044-567-X (Part Two): 194 pp.

Price: 90 euros (Parts One and Two)

Should you wish to purchase this publication from the OIE in Paris, please use the OIE order form (<https://www.oie.int/securise/bdc.htm>)

Instructions and Biographical Sketches of Candidates for 2003 AVEPM Elections

On the attached ballot, select ONE candidate for Secretary-Treasurer and TWO candidates for Member-at-Large. Only members who are current in their dues payments are eligible to vote. Dues can be returned with the ballot or paid online through the AVEPM Web site (see URL below). The number (e.g. 02) 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 annually and are payable on January 1 of each year.

Online dues payment instructions and AVEPM Bylaws can be found at the AVEPM Web site at <http://www.cvm.uiuc.edu/avepm/>

Candidates for Member-at-Large

Paul S. Morley - Dr. Morley is an Associate Professor at Colorado State University with appointments in the Clinical Sciences Dept. and the Environmental and Radiological Health Sciences Dept. He serves as the Director of Biosecurity for the CSU Veterinary Teaching Hospital. In addition, he teaches epidemiology in the undergraduate, veterinary, and graduate programs at CSU, and maintains an active research program. His research program primarily focuses on biosecurity issues for agriculture and veterinarians, and the ecology of antimicrobial resistance. Dr. Morley is also a member of the Colorado Animal Emergency Preparedness Task Force for the Colorado Department of Agriculture. Dr. Morley served on the faculty at The Ohio State University for three years before joining the faculty at Colorado State University. He is a native of Nevada and received baccalaureate degrees and his veterinary medical degree from Washington State University. After graduating from WSU, he served as an intern and resident in the area of large animal internal medicine at the Western College of Veterinary Medicine in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. He received his doctorate from that institution studying the epidemiology of infectious upper respiratory tract disease in horses. He is also a Diplomate of the American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine.

H. Morgan Scott - H. Morgan Scott DVM, PhD is a 1988 graduate veterinarian from the Western College of Veterinary Medicine (Saskatchewan). He spent four years in food-animal practice in Alberta and then moved on to the Ontario Veterinary College to pursue graduate studies in ruminant health management and veterinary epidemiology (PhD 1998). He spent a year as a post-doctoral fellow in public health at the University of Alberta and another year as a food safety epidemiologist with Alberta Agriculture. He is presently (since 2001) an assistant professor of veterinary epidemiology at the College of Veterinary Medicine, Texas A&M University. He has conducted studies on the impacts of air pollution from the petroleum industry on cattle health and productivity in Canada. His present projects include quantifying the transmission dynamics of antimicrobial resistance (AR) in a semi-closed and integrated population of swine and humans, identifying barriers and opportunities (both 'social' and scientific) to prevent and mitigate against AR in production agriculture, as well as studying the epidemiology of Johne's disease in dairy and beef cattle. He is also involved in research and programs pertaining to the vulnerability of food production systems and biosecurity. He hopes to continue to focus his research program on the interface between animal agriculture and human health in the midst of rapid global changes. He is keen to help the AVEPM expand its mandate and membership reach beyond the namesake of its predecessor and is thankful for the opportunity to run for member-at-large.

Randy Singer - Dr. Singer completed his Ph.D. in epidemiology at UC Davis in 1999 and has since been employed as an Assistant Professor of Epidemiology at the University of Illinois. His research has focused on epidemiological methods and infectious disease epidemiology with an emphasis on the integration of molecular microbiology and epidemiology. Transmission of zoonotic bacteria, antibiotic resistance, bluetongue virus and bovine viral diarrhea virus have provided various systems in which Dr. Singer has focused. In addition to research, Dr. Singer has focused on various teaching activities. For the past three years, he has taught the graduate level course in Principles and Methods of Epidemiology. Recently, he developed and taught an applied 8-day course in Chile entitled „Applications of Microbiology, Molecular Biology and Epidemiology in Food Safety.“ This course was described in a recent in the Fall 2002 publication of the AVEPM newsletter. Currently, Dr. Singer is seeking an Adjunct Professor

appointment with the Universidad Austral in Chile where he will continue to teach this course, assist with other epidemiology courses, and develop a research program in zoonotic bacteria transmission.

Please detach the following section and return your completed ballot, postmarked no later than March 31, 2003, to:

Dr. Margaret R. Slater
Dept. of Veterinary Anatomy & Public Health
College of Veterinary Medicine
Texas A&M University
College Station, TX

Alternatively, you may email your vote to m Slater@cvm.tamu.edu. Be sure to include all requested information. All e-mailed votes must be sent no later than March 31, 2003 to be valid.

BALLOT - PLEASE SEND NO LATER THAN March 31, 2003

If you elect to vote by mail, please detach this page and return your completed vote, postmarked no later than March 31, 2003, to:

Dr. Margaret R. Slater
Dept. of Veterinary Anatomy & Public Health
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College Station, TX

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Secretary-Treasurer (vote for one)

- James Thorne (current Secretary-Treasurer)
- _____ (write-in candidate)

Member-at-Large (vote for two)

- Paul S. Morley
- H. Morgan Scott
- Randy Singer
- _____ (write-in candidate)

Additional Information Request

- I am current on my dues payment
- I am a member of the AVMA (only applies to U.S members who are veterinarians)