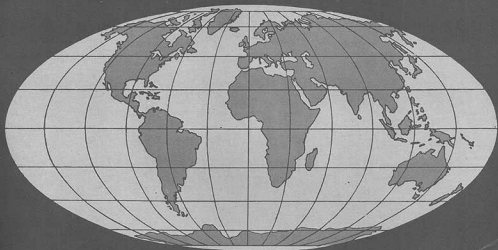


VOLUME 7 NO.1



JANUARY 1992

COMMONWEALTH VETERINARY ASSOCIATION



NEWS

THE CENTRAL VETERINARY LABORATORY, WEYBRIDGE

The Central Veterinary Laboratory near Weybridge, Surrey has almost 100 years experience in the diagnosis and control of important diseases of farm livestock. Apart from the conduct of laboratory tests required for the diagnosis of notifiable and scheduled diseases, CVL facilitates trade in livestock by carrying out tests needed for health certification of live animals exported from or imported into the UK.

The combined veterinary and scientific expertise is unique for its breadth and depth as well as the ability to react immediately when presented with new challenges. It pursues many functions including disease surveillance, environmental monitoring, ensuring human health and safety, environmental safety from animal products and promoting animal health and welfare. It brings expertise and resources to the analysis of new and changing disease problems, linking diagnostic methodology with treatment and preventing as well as developing new strategies for the control of economically damaging diseases. It fully serves the needs of the livestock and pharmaceutical industries.

The CVL is one of the largest Research establishments of its kind and is Internationally recognised by the FAO, WHO, OIE and the EC for specific diseases. *Our longstanding involvement with these organisations and aid agencies provides a clear perspective on animal health problems in other countries.

Executive Agency status has given the CVL the flexibility to develop a broader customer base, whilst still working closely with the State Veterinary Service and providing assistance with testing for safety, quality and efficacy of veterinary medicines for the Veterinary Medicines Directorate. The CVL continues to maintain a constant dialogue with dozens of universities and research institutes at home and abroad. Companies worldwide benefit from the specialist services, expertise, consultancy and training available. The sale of CVL's wide range of veterinary products continues to grow in an expanding world market.

Introducing **SEFEX**



A new latex test for *Salmonella enteritidis*

Using a monoclonal antibody to the newly-discovered SEFA antigen, this agglutination test rapidly detects all strains of *S. enteritidis* isolated in culture.

This test is rapid, highly specific and simple to use.

Please contact us for more information.



Advancing Animal Health and Consumer Protection

Central Veterinary Laboratory (BDU) / CNL

New Haw, Addlestone, Surrey KT15 3NB, UK

Tel: (0932) 341111 Telex: 262318 VetWey G Fax: (0932) 347046

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

OIE - Office International des Epizooties, Reference Centre for Newcastle Disease.

FAO-Food and Agriculture Organisation Reference Laboratory for Newcastle Disease and Avian Influenza.

WHO-World Health Organisation Collaborating Centre for International Standards.

WHO/FAO Collaborating Centre for Reference and Research on Brucellosis.

WHO Collaborative Rabies Research Laboratory.

EC-European Community Recognised National Diagnostic Laboratory for swine fever, enzootic bovine leucosis, Teschen disease, Aujeszky's disease, swine equine encephalomyelitis and equine infectious anaemia.

COMMONWEALTH VETERINARY ASSOCIATION NEWS

Volume 7

No. 1

January 1992

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EDITORIAL



The Banjul meeting of the Executive Committee of the Commonwealth Veterinary Association, in March 1987, will always be remembered, as it was at this meeting that the seeds of renaissance of the CVA were sown. When the newly elected dynamic executive took office on 1st Jan. 1988, it heralded a new era of vitality. It was no longer a "paper association", and for the first time CVA was suddenly in the limelight. Plans once thought to be ambitious, began to take shape and then implemented. Forward planning and budgeting suddenly started to look more meaningful. The credit for this transformation should go to Trevor and Jim, the President and Secretary/Treasurer respectively. Between the two of them and ably assisted by the Vice President Bakary and the regional representatives, the executive functioned as a well oiled machine. Projects such as the book, journal and audio-visual programme under Bert and two animal health assistant seminars at Banjul, Gambia and Bangalore, India were the most important activities in this early period. Later on the conference at Solomon Islands and then the prestigious Pan Commonwealth Conference at Harare were the envy of the most prudent critic.

Liason between the foundation and the association has been maintained ably by Trevor who is by no means a novice in these matters. Ever since he was President of British Veterinary Association in 1984-85, he has long had an interest in International affairs and his successful campaign to take the BVA back into the World Veterinary Association (after BVA had quit) had been acclaimed as a great achievement. No wonder then that he led a similar successful campaign for the CVA in making it known not only in the Commonwealth but also throughout the world.

The resignation of Jim due to ill-health did create a temporary vacuum. But the executive has overcome this setback by electing Bill as the new Secretary/Treasurer. Bill is a wellknown personality throughout Australia and the Pacific regions.

The new executive which has assumed office has a tremendous responsibility to complete the projects laid out in the forward plans and implement the resolutions of the various conferences. Already this has been initiated when two workshops were held one on small ruminants at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and the other on small farmer production system at Bangalore, India. The new executive has a very experienced and capable member as its head, Bakary, who also has a very rich experience in West Africa and has been responsible for various programmes. Each one of them has served CVA in various capacities earlier and are no strangers to the effective functioning of CVA. Trevor will still be there as programme director and CVA will continue its activity with more vigour and achieve the goals and bring laurels to the profession by serving the farmers both in the developed and developing countries.

Wish you a Happy and Prosperous New Year

S. Abdul Rahman
Editor

President's Column



As the new President of our Association I would first of all like to express my gratitude to my colleagues in the Executive on bestowing this singular honour on me by electing me to this position at the last Executive Committee meeting in London in May 1991. I would also like to thank on my own behalf and on behalf of the entire membership of the CVA, my predecessor J. Trevor Blackburn for his tireless efforts and selflessness in conducting the affairs of the CVA during his term of office. Trevor's stamina and enthusiasm, as well as his ability, make it a difficult task for any one to succeed him. However, every effort will be made by me and the new executive to continue his good work. We look forward to your continued support.

In the meeting in London, the implementation of the Forward Plan and the resolutions of the Pan Commonwealth Veterinary Conference were discussed and plans worked out. It is now the responsibility of the new Executive to see to it that all the decisions taken are implemented. This shall be pursued with determination.

One major problem that the Executive has been concerned about and will like to resolve is the apparent lack of active involvement of "grass-root" members of the Associations in the affairs of the CVA. This is particularly so in some regions and has been attributed to poor communications and internal weakness of some member associations. It is obvious that without the help of

Council members, the Executive alone will not be able to succeed in achieving our set objectives. Therefore the commitment and involvement of both Council members and other members of the Associations is a prerequisite for the health and vitality of the CVA. The strength of the CVA depends on the strength of the member associations.

Another chronic problem is the shortage of funds to finance our activities. The Commonwealth Foundation has done very well for us as our main sponsor. Member associations should demonstrate their commitment by paying their contributions to supplement the subventions from the Foundation. Our new Treasurer Bill Pryor has therefore launched a campaign to collect contributions from Associations many of which are in arrears. I would therefore appeal to all associations to respond positively so that the CVA can become stronger and more effective.

Finally I would like to wish all our colleagues in the Commonwealth a happy and successful 1992 and I look forward to your support for the new Executive and myself during our term of office. On behalf of all of you, I am also wishing our Patron His Excellency Sir Dawda Jawara, Hon. President for Life Dr. L.P.E. Choquette and Hon. Life Member Prof. Jim Archibald good health and happiness during 1992.

January 1992

Bakary N. Touray
President C.V.A

CVA News

Commonwealth Foundation Fellowships

The Commonwealth foundation offers each year twelve fellowships for members of the commonwealth professional association. The awards enable the candidates selected to undertake a one-month programme on commonwealth affairs in the United Kingdom and other commonwealth countries. The selection of countries from which nominations are to be made (one fifth of the total group each year) is publicized annually but till now CVA had not been successful in having a veterinarian selected. This year five nominations from Sri Lanka, Solomon Islands, Pakistan and Guyana were received through the Regional Representatives and from these CVA had submitted the names of two candidates. We are pleased to inform our readers that for the first time two vets have been awarded the fellowship. The veterinarians are Dr. Baddley Anita, Council Member and Senior Veterinary Officer, Solomon Islands and Dr. Mrs. A.L. Godwin, Deputy Director Education, Training and Information, Dept. of Animal Production, Sri Lanka. On behalf of the Commonwealth Veterinarians we congratulate the veterinarians on their fellowship awards.

CLINICAL DILEMMA

A Cat from a household with an immunosuppressed (IS) patient (21-year-old male with osteosarcoma) is diagnosed as having cryptococcosis. Are IS people those most likely to develop Crypto?

Such IS people are known to have increased susceptibility to this disease, and although cryptococcosis is not a zoonosis, has an infected cat ever been housed with IS people? What would you do as the attending veterinarian?

This example highlights the increasing importance of accurate diagnosis and of the interface responsibility we share for overall disease control in our life.

Aust. Vet. Pract. 21, 1991

Personal Subscriptions for CVA News

The Commonwealth Veterinary Association has responded to a number of enquiries from readers who wish to receive personal copies of CVA News. Up to the present, member veterinary associations receive a limited number of copies for local distribution with special stress being put on provision of copies to libraries, veterinary schools and veterinary association executives.

CVA has now made a provision for the receipt of personal copies. These are available by forwarding to the Secretary/Treasurer (address on back cover page) the sum of

\$ 12 (Australian dollars) 1992 Subscription
\$ 300 (Australian dollars) Life subscription

The latter will be issued with a suitably inscribed certificate.

We would like to welcome the first four personal subscribers for 1992.

Dr Karen Snowden, Liverpool school of Tropical Medicine, UK

Dr Nazir Ahmed Sudhan, Faculty of Vet. Sciences, Srinagar, Kashmir, INDIA

Dr. Kit Flowers, Christian Veterinary Mission, Seattle, USA

Dr Mir Mansoor c/- Chief Wildlife Warden, Govt of Jammu & Kashmir, INDIA

Personal Membership of CVA

At present CVA comprises constituent veterinary associations of Commonwealth countries. There has been no provision for personal membership. Recently and in particular at November meetings of CVA held in Bangalore, India and Kandy, Sri Lanka, there have been many enquiries as to whether personal membership is possible. The President has decided to bring this matter before the next meeting of the full executive Committee of CVA. Progress will be advised in future editions of CVA News.



**Dr. Touray
New President
of CVA**

Dr. Bakary N. Touray, Vice President of CVA and Regional Representative, West Africa took over as President of CVA. Dr. Touray was unanimously elected as President at the Executive Meeting of CVA in April 1991 at London. Dr. Touray succeeds Dr. J.T. Blackburn who is now the Programme Director.

Dr. Touray, who hails from Gambia, graduated from the Calcutta Veterinary College, India, in 1965 and did his post graduation at the University of Edinburgh. Dr. Touray has been associated with the veterinary profession in the Gambia, which has had the backing of none other than our Patron of CVA and the President of the Republic of The Gambia, His Excellency Sir, Dawda Jawara. Dr. Touray has been responsible for the setting up of the Trypanotolerance Centre at Banjul, Gambia and is now the Director of the Centre. He has been active in the CVA first as Council Member of Gambia and Reg. Rep. of W.A. and then as Vice-President. The CVA is bound to flourish under the youthful but mature leadership of its new President.

Association Subscription to CVA

The CVA depends for its finance on sources other than the annual grant of the Commonwealth Foundation. A most important source is the subscription paid by member veterinary associations. The Secretary/Treasurer advises that at 20th December 1991 the following associations are financial :

1990/91 Year : Australia, Bangladesh, Belize, Canada, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, St Kitts - Nevis, Vanuatu, Western Samoa

1991/92 Year : Australia, Belize, Hong Kong, Malawi, New Zealand, Pakistan, Singapore,



**New
Vice President
of CVA**

Dr. Bert Stevenson Council Member Canada was elected as Vice President of CVA. He succeeds Dr. Bakary Touray who is now the President of CVA.

Dr. Stevenson, graduated from the Ontario Veterinary college, Guelphs, Canada in 1963 and did his DVSM from the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary studies in 1964. He was actually engaged in scientific research from 1964-68 at the Maredum Institute, Edinburgh and was awarded a Ph.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1968. He had a highly illustrious academic and research career spacing over two decades. He has held various positions such as Research Scientist at the Animal Pathology Laboratory, Agriculture Canada and at present he is working as the Director, Health of Animal Laboratory, Agriculture Canada, Sackville N.B. He was the president of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association in 1975-76 and was the founder chairman of CVMA Research Trust Fund. He has been the Council Member of CVA representing Canada and was the Project Coordinator of the CVA Journal Book and Audio Visual programme.

* * *

Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, St Kitts - Nevis
Vanuatu

Would all Councillors note the above and ensure that subscriptions for both these financial years are brought up to date as quickly as possible. It is a CVA rule that beneficiaries of CVA funding and support are limited to those whose member associations are fully financial for the preceding two years".

JOURNALS, BOOK AND AUDIO-VISUAL PROGRAMME

The following books are available under the Commonwealth
Veterinary Association Book Program

Book Location	Title	Authors	Subject	Edition	Year
Ch	Principles of field crop production	Martin et al	agriculture		1976
Ch	Anatomie appliquee des chien & Chat	Pierard	anatomy		1972
Ch	Anatomy of domestic animals	Sisson, Grossman	anatomy	3	1938
Ch	Anatomy of the dog	Miller	anatomy		1964
Ch	Guide to dissection dom ruminants	Habel	anatomy		1977
Ch	Guide to dissection of the dog	Evans	anatomy		1971
Ch	Textbook of vet anesthesia	Soma	anesthesia		1971
Ch	Textbook of vet anesthesia	Soma	anesthesia		1972
Ch	Vet anesthesia	Hall	anesthesia	7	
Ch	Adaptation of domestic animals	Hafez	animal science		1968
Ch	Animal science & industry	Acker	animal science		1983
Ch	Elements genetique generale	Raffie	animal science		1969
Ch	Merck agricultural memo	Merck	animal science		
Ch	Principles of dairy science	Schmidt	animal science		1974
Ch	Diseases and parasites of poultry	Barger	avian medicine		
Ch	Advances in virus diagnosis	McNully	Bacteriology		1984
Ch	Biology of animal viruses	Fenner	Bacteriology		1968
Ch	Difco manual	Difco	Bacteriology	9	1953
Ch	Manual of determinative bacteriology	Bergey	Bacteriology	7	1957
Ch	Manual of microbiol methods	Soc Am Bct	Bacteriology		1957
Ch	Medical Microbiology	Cruikshank	Bacteriology	11	1965
Ch	Medical virology	Fenner	Bacteriology		1970
Ch	Microbiology	Pelczar	Bacteriology	4	1977
Ch	Microbiology	Smith	Bacteriology	13	1960
Ch	Outline of vet bacteriol & mycology	Carter	Bacteriology		1970
Ch	Vet bacteriol and virology	Merchant	Bacteriology	7	1967
Ch	Biochemistry	Lehninger	Biochemistry		1977
Ch	Biochemistry	Lehninger	Biochemistry	2	1977
Ch	Cell biology	DeRoberts	Biochemistry		1975
Ch	Precis de biochemie	Harper	Biochemistry		1969
Ch	Chemical principles	Masterton	Chemistry	3	1973
Ch	Chemical principles	Masterton et al	Chemistry		1973
Ch	Chimie generale	Timm	Chemistry		1968
Ch	Diagnostic clinique veterinaire	Kelly	Clinical path		1967
Ch	Eq clin chemistry & pathophysiology	Coffmann	Clinical path		1981
Ch	Outline of vet clinical pathology	Benjamin	Clinical path		1961
Ch	Postgraduate hematology	Hoffbrand	Clinical path	2	1981
Ch	Vet hematology	Schalm	Clinical path		1965
Ch	Veterinary hematology	Scheilm	Clinical path	2	1965
Ch	Blacks veterinary dictionary	Barnes	dictionary	14	1983
Ch	Domestic animal behaviour	Craig	Ethology		1981
Ch	Physiology of behaviour	Carlson	Ethology		1977
Ch	Principles of genetics	Gardner	Genetics		1972
Ch	Applied vet histology	Banks	Histology		1986
Ch	Atlas of descriptive histology	Reith, Ross	Histology		1966
Ch	Atlas of human histology	de Fiore	Histology		1981
Ch	Histologie	Leeson	Histology		1971
Ch	Histology & comp organology	Banks	Histology		1974
Ch	Diagnostic electron microscopy	Mackay	Histology		1981
Ch	Textbook of vet histology	Dellmann	Histology		1981
Ch	BCG cancer immunotherapy	Lamoureux	Immunology		1976
Ch	Immunology	Bellanti	Immunology		1971

Book Location	Title	Authors	Subject	Edition	Year
Ch	Intro to veterinary immunology	Tizard	Immunology		1977
Ch	Ruminant Immune system	Butler	Immunology		1981
Ch	Vaccination in developing countries	Regamey	Immunology		1978
Ch	Can J Vet Res (1984-1991)		Journal		1991
Ch	Can Vet J (1984-1991)		Journal		1991
Ch	Medecin veterinaire Quebec '84-'91		Journal		1991
Ch	Advances in vet science & comp med	Brandy	Ig an medicine		1975
Ch	Bovine medicine & Surgery	Gibbons	Ig an medicine		1970
Ch	Bovine respiratory disease symposm		Ig an medicine		1984
Ch	Current vet therapy-food an practice	Howard	Ig an medicine		1981
Ch	Dairy animal health	Butler et al	Ig an medicine		1975
Ch	Diseases of feedlot cattle	Jensen	Ig an medicine	2	1971
Ch	Diseases	Dunne	Ig an medicine		1958
Ch	Diseases of swine	Dunne	Ig an medicine	1	1958
Ch	Diseases of swine	Dunne	Ig an medicine	2	1964
Ch	Diseases of swine	Dunne	Ig an medicine	3	1970
Ch	Equine medicine & surgery	AVP	Ig an medicine	1	1963
Ch	Equine medicine & surgery	Catcott	Ig an medicine		1972
Ch	Lameness in cattle	Greenough	Ig an medicine		1972
Ch	Lameness in horses	Adams	Ig an medicine	2	1966
Ch	Lameness in horses	Adams	Ig an medicine	3	1974
Ch	Lameness in horses	Adams	Ig an medicine	5	1979
Ch	Merck veterinary manual	Merck	Ig an medicine		
Ch	Practice of veterinary medicine	Udall	Ig an medicine		
Ch	Progress in cattle & sheep pract 3v	Smithcoors	Ig an medicine		1969
Ch	Progress in cattle and sheep pract	Smithcoors	Ig an medicine		1966
Ch	Progress in equine practice	AVP	Ig an medicine		1966
Ch	Progress in swine practice	Smithcoors	Ig an medicine		1976
Ch	Seeing equine practice	Rossdale	Ig an medicine		
Ch	Traites maladies int animaux dom	Manniger	Ig an medicine		1971
Ch	Veterinary annual	Grunsell	Ig an medicine		1950
Ch	Veterinary diagnosis	Boddie	Ig an medicine		
Ch	Veterinary medicine	Blood and Henderson	Ig an medicine	4	
Ch	Veterinary medicine	Blood and Henderson	Ig an medicine	4	1974
Ch	Veterinary medicine	Blood and Henderson	Ig an medicine	5	
Ch	Elementary statistics	Schutte	Mathematics		1977
Ch	Probability and statistics	Malik	Mathematics		1973
Ch	Statistics in medicine	Colton	Mathematics		1974
Ch	Index of diagnosis	Kirk	Medicine	3	1949
Ch	Microbiology	Pelczar	Microbiology		1972
Ch	Canine neurology	Hoerlein	neurology	2	1971
Ch	Feeds and feeding	Morrison	nutrition		
Ch	Feeds and feeding	Morrison	Nutrition	2	1961

Write to Dr. Wayne Lees, Project Co-ordinator, CVA Journal/Book/Audio-visual Programme
P.O. Bos 640, Lethbridge, Alberta, T1J 3Z4, Canada



*Lord, grant me the serenity
To accept things I cannot change
The courage to change the things I can
And the wisdom to know the difference*

- an old Irish prayer or serenity

Aust. Vet. Pract. March, 1991

World News



Dr. J.T. Blackburn former President and now Programme Director of CVA has been elected as the President of the World Veterinary Association. The election took place at the WVA's international congress in Rio de Janeiro on August 23, 1991.

Initially, three candidates had stood for election but, a few days before the vote, one of them, Dr J.E. MacGowan, from Canada, withdrew. That led to a straight contest between Dr. Blackburn and Dr. Antonio Borregon, of Spain and Dr. Blackburn won by 90 votes to 49.

Dr. Blackburn was the former President of British Veterinary Association from 1984 to 1985 and was responsible to take the BVA back into the WVA and was appointed UK representative on the WVA Permanent Committee (now the General Assembly) in 1985.

During the meeting of the General Assembly of the World Veterinary Association, a new Executive Committee was elected as follows:

President	: Dr. J.T. Blackburn
Vice Presidents	
Africa	: Dr. F.O. Ayanwale (Nigeria)
America	: Dr. S. Pinkerton (USA)
East Asia & Oceania	: Dr. F. Sugiyama (Japan)
Eastern Europe	: Dr. V.I. Kasjuk (USSR)
Latin America	: Prof. Dr. J. de Andrade Moura (Brazil)
Western Europe	: Dr. S. Kvaloy (Norway)

Associate members : Prof. Ch. Pilet (World Association of Veterinary Microbiologists, Immunologists and Specialists in Infectious Diseases)

Mr. E. Aalbers was appointed Interim Secretary-General until the next meeting when a new Secretary-General will be elected.

World Veterinary Directory

The 1991 World Veterinary Directory, published by the world veterinary association with the financial collaboration of FAO, WHO and OIE is ready for distribution.

The Directory Contains :

1. General Information of the country :
 - Human population
 - Number of veterinarians
 - Number of veterinary education centres
 - Number of veterinarians graduating each year
 - Number of animals (cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, horses, poultry, camels and buffaloes)
 2. Information on about 90% of all veterinary schools and faculties in the world, namely :
 - Names and full addresses of the centres
 - Year of foundation
 - Phone, telex and fax numbers
 - Kind of centre
 - Clinical resources
 - Experimental farms
 - Division of the academic year
 - Length of the studies
 - Number of teachers
 - Numbers of students admitted in 1989 (male and female)
 - Number of students in the centre in 1989
 - Restrictions of the number of students
 - Whether or not students from other countries may be admitted
 - Post graduate studies and titles
 3. A List of Audio-visual aids (Films, Slides, Video-Cassettes) About 3000 Titles indicating :
 - Title
 - Year of production
 - Distributor (full address, telephone and fax numbers)
 - Language
 - Duration
 4. A List of Veterinary Associations of each country, Veterinary Journals and Research Institutes.
 5. An Index of the Audio-visual Aids.
- The price of the Directory is US\$ 49,50 per copy. Orders may be sent to the Secretariat of the World Veterinary Association, Calle Principe de Vergara No. 276, 6th floor, Apartment E, 28016 Madrid, Spain. Telephone : 34 - 1 - 458.29.09
New fax number : 34 - 1 - 458.29.38

Avian Medicine Scholarship Available

The Association of Avian Veterinarians (AAV) is pleased to announce the availability of two scholarships to assist veterinarians with financial need from countries outside the United States of America and Canada.

The conference consists of a basic avian medicine symposium, general lectures, and laboratory sessions. It will be held from August 30 to September 5, 1992 in New Orleans, Louisiana. The scholarship includes registration to all sessions, four practical labs, two business luncheons and one evening banquet. It is valued at approximately \$670. The recipient is responsible for travel and lodging expenses. The Association will assist in locating a roommate to minimize hotel expenses. (A shared room will cost approximately \$ 55.00 US per night per person).

Applicants must be veterinarians who are actively involved in avian medicine or aviculture and have demonstrated an interest in conservation.

Applications must be received no later than May 15, 1992. Recipients will be announced on June 15, 1992.

Applicants should supply the following information, in English.

1. Name, address, telephone number
2. Veterinary college and year of graduation
3. Nature of professional activity
4. Organisation memberships (professional, scientific, conservation)
5. Biography (brief sketch of professional background) and a statement describing how attending the AAV conference will be of benefit to the avian population that the applicant works with.
6. Two supporting letters of recommendation from local conservation organizations or current active members of the AAV are required.

Recipients may be asked to make a short presentation of avian medicine, aviculture, and conservation in their native countries. Please note that all lectures are in English.

Applications should be submitted to :

Association of Avian Veterinarians-Central Office
Dr. R.B.Altman, Chairman,
Scholarship Committee P.O. Box 811720
Boca Raton, FL. 33481, USA.

WILHELM GUSTAV KARL RIECK

Honorary President

World Association for the History of Veterinary Association, passed away at the age of 98, on June 27th, 1991.

Wilhelm Rieck was the recipient among other honors of a honorary doctor of the Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover, recipient of the Chiron-Medal of the World Association for the History of Veterinary Medicine as well as honorary member of the German Association for the History of Medicine, Natural and Technical Sciences.

What's in a name ?

Totaliser is pleased to announce that Mr. Richard Murray, of the Department of farm animal studies at the University of Liverpool, has won the bottle of champagne offered in the August 3 issue of *The Veterinary Record* (p 104) for a description of a case having the greatest number of eponyms. The case described is as follows :

'A Yorkshire five-year-old thoroughbred mare, purchased at Tattersalls, was examined for roaring.

'It presented a sow mouth and some bishoping was evident. When stabled, it trumpeted. Neither Stenson's nor Wharton's ducts were damaged, but palpation of Viborg's triangle elicited pain. The mare was cast using Miles' method and chloroform administered by Cox's inhaler; anaesthesia was maintained by Junkin's method.

'The jaws were separated using a Revelation mouth speculum, and attempts made to direct Gunther's catheter into the guttural pouch. As this proved impossible, the pouch was entered by Dieterich's method. Volkman's curette was then used to remove large chondroids. After flushing with Burnett's fluid in a Roux's syringe, the wound was closed with Pagenstecher's thread and Hagendorn needle as a tobacco-pouch suture. Recovery from anaesthesia was uneventful.

'Wound breakdown occurred, necessitating Carrel-Dakin treatment (modified by Daufresne) using Labarraque's solution and Higginson's syringe.'

Mr. Murray concludes that he is fortunate not to be an equine expert and does not therefore have to remember all those people of the past; it is difficult enough to think of the names of one's contemporaries.

Totaliser' in Veterinary Record

CVA REGIONAL NEWS

Asia

The Sri Lanka Veterinary Association (SLVA) 44th Annual Congress and Scientific Sessions

The Forty Fourth Annual Congress and Scientific Session of the SLVA was held at the Hotel Tourmaline, Kandy on the 2nd and 3rd November, 1991. The Annual Dinner of the Association was held at the Hotel Topaz, Kandy on 2nd November. These events were attended by a large number of veterinarians, livestock farmers, heads of government departments, representatives of pharmaceutical companies, members of other professional bodies, senior citizens and well wishers. The President and Secretary/Treasurer of the Commonwealth Veterinary Association (CVA) were guests of honour.

Mr. D.B. Wijetunga, Hon. Prime Minister of Sri Lanka declared open the Congress and the Scientific Sessions by lighting the traditional oil lamp.

The Hon. Prime Minister gave away the annual awards to the outstanding veterinary scientists.

Dr. K. Balachandran, the outgoing president of the SLVA observed that the 44th Annual Session was an extraordinary occasion for the Sri Lankan veterinarians because their image was well projected among the professional circles due to the Hon. Prime Minister Mr.

D.B. Wijetunga being the Chief Guest and the Congress took an international atmosphere due to the participation of two eminent veterinarians representing the CVA; Dr. J.T. Blackburn from

the U.K. and Dr. W.J. Pryor from Australia.

Dr. Blackburn, President of the Commonwealth Veterinary Association and the President of the World Veterinary Association, who is also the Chairman of the Organisation of Professional Associations was one of the guest lecturers. He



Dr. D.D. Wanasinghe welcoming honourable Prime Minister D.B. Wijetunga.



Hon. D.B. Wijetunga, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka with the CVA representatives. L-R : Prof. Fernando, Dr. Pryor, Dr. K. Balachandran, Dr. Blackburn, Dr. S. Harath and Dr. Wanasinghe

The office Bearers of the Sri Lanka Veterinary Association (1991/92)

The following members were elected unanimously for the respective positions.

Dr. Fahmy Ismail	President
Dr. D.D. Wanasinghe	President elect
Dr. (Mrs.) Indira Silva	Vice President
Dr. H.J. Peiris	Vice President
Dr. Ranjit Perera	Hony. Secretary
Dr. Kadiravetpillai	Hony. Treasurer
Dr. D.D. Wanasinghe	CVA Council Member

The Official address of the Hony. Secretary is Animal Quarantine Station, Morgon Road, Colombo-2, Sri Lanka.

spoke on 'The Role of Commonwealth Veterinary Associations in assisting the small farmers by strengthening the Veterinary Profession in the Commonwealth'. In his talk Dr. Blackburn outlined the ambitious multidisciplinary programme of work on the CVA calendar such as the World Wild Life Congress, Workshop on 'Increasing agricultural production of the rural farmers and the participation of women in rural agriculture', Workshop on 'Improving fertility of Village cattle', Training of veterinarians to train the rural farmers in handling minor ailments. revitalisation of the Commonwealth travel grant etc.

Dr. W.J. Pryor Secretary/Treasurer of the CVA who was the Guest lecturer at the Scientific Sessions spoke on 'The Health Problems of the Small Ruminants'. Dr. D.D. Wanasinghe, Asian Regional Representative of the CVA proposed a vote of thanks to the special guests, Dr. Blackburn and Dr. Pryor and Mrs. Ann Pryor. In his vote of thanks, Dr. Wanasinghe said that the Sri

Lanka Veterinary Association is privileged to have the president and the Secretary/Treasurer of the CVA attending the SLVA annual congress. Dr. Wanasinghe observed that their presence not only enhanced the dignity and respect of the SLVA but also consolidated the SLVA-CVA bond and aroused a keen interest in the CVA among the SLVA members.

At the morning tea break the Hon. Prime Minister spent a considerable amount of time with Dr. Blackburn and Dr. Pryor and Mrs. Ann Pryor and members of the Veterinary Profession discussing about the CVA and the Commonwealth activities. Hon. Prime Minister who is a well wisher of the SLVA remarked that the participation of the CVA delegates not only strengthened the SLVA-CVA bonds, but also reminded the audience of the role of the Commonwealth at large. He expressed his sincere thanks to the Commonwealth Foundation for making it possible for the CVA delegates to participate on this occasion.

CVA Asian Regional Representative Honoured

The Commonwealth Veterinary Association Asian Regional Representative Dr. D.D. Wanasinghe, Dip. Agr., DVM. PH.D. has been awarded the title of 'Distinguished Past student of the School of Agriculture, Sri Lanka for his contributions to the fields of Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Science and Veterinary Research. The award was given away by the Hon. Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Mr. D.B. Wijetunga Dr. Wanasinghe is presently attached to the Department of Clinical Studies, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Sciences, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka. He is the President elect of the Sri Lanka Veterinary Association and the Registrar of the Sri Lanka Veterinary Council.

Bangladesh Veterinary Association

BVA helped the cyclone victims and animals. About 1,00,000 cattle & buffaloes, and a million poultry and other animals have died in the disaster. The BVA carried out massive relief measures to help the devastated farmers by way of treating the animals and vaccinating the others which had survived.

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON VETERINARY MEDICINE IN WILD AND CAPTIVE ANIMALS, NOVEMBER 8 - 10, 1991, BANGALORE. INDIA.

An International Seminar on Veterinary Medicine in Wild and Captive Animals was held at Bangalore, India from 8-10th November 1991.

The Veterinary Organisations involved besides the Indian Veterinary Association and the Karnataka Veterinary Association were the Federation of Asian Veterinary Associations and the Commonwealth Veterinary Association. Because FAVA and IVA were also having meetings around the same time, a number of these members could also participate.

Delegates from many countries such as USA, U.K, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Japan, Malaysia, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand and Sri Lanka participated.

Dr. Nan Schaeffer, reproductive Physiologist from Chicago Area Zoos had come also. Drs. Milton Friend and F. Joshua Dein from National Wildlife Health Research Centre, Madison Wisconsin who are involved with the U.S. Fish programmes with the Canadian wildlife establishment and Dr. S. Vellayan of Zoo Niagara Malaysia. Dr. David Brunson from the School of Veterinary Medicine in Madison Wisconsin was visiting India for the first time and will be involved with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service projects in India.

Sessions were organised as follows : 1. Conservation and Management, 2. Anatomy, 3. Pathology, 4. Wildlife Reproduction, 5. Pharmacology/



Dr. J.T. Blackburn inaugurating the Seminar. On his left Dr. S. Abdul Rahman, Editor, CVA News and on the right Dr. B.C. Ramakrishna, President, Karnataka Veterinary Association.

Chemical Restraints, 6. Surgery, 7. Medicine, 8. Microbiology, 9. Parasitology and Physiology and Reproduction.

The Session on Wildlife Education, which was a Panel discussion, was particularly pertinent. Curricula for Wildlife teaching in Veterinary Colleges was discussed and resolutions taken. Dr. Pryor was the Chairperson.

The Zoo personnel attending and in some cases presenting papers were as follows: Dr. B.M. Arora, National Zoological Park, Dr. S. Nagaraj, Mysore Zoo; Dr. M. Manake, Bhopal Zoo; Dr. George Verghese, Port Blair Zoo, Dr. M.D. Yuvarajan, Madras Zoo; Dr. K.D. Batwe (formerly of Borivilli Zoo), Dr. A.N. Jagannatha Rao, Dr. K. Basavarajappa, Bannerghatta Zoo, Dr. Samai Ram Saine, National Zoo; Madras Snake Park; Dr. Gautam Chakraborty, Darjeeling Zoo;

Dr. Mir Mansoor, Srinagar Zoo; Dr. Majumdar, Calcutta Zoo; Dr. Rama, Visak Zoo .

Zoo vets from Commonwealth countries were Dr. Jayanthi Alahakoon, National Zoo, Sri Lanka and Dr. Abdul Haye, Curator, Zoo Gardens Dhaka.

Wildlife vets and researchers who attended were Dr. V. Krishnamurthy, BNHS Elephant Research Project, Dr. Jacob Cheeran, Dr. Miland Watwe, Bandipur; Dr. S.M. Khadri, Bandipur and many others. From Wildlife Institute of India were Dr. P.K. Malik, Dr. A. Hussain and Dr. N.V.K. Ashraf.

Of great significance to the zoo and wildlife profession, was the of the Indian Zoo and Wildlife Veterinarians Association which had not met for a very long time. Dr. B.M. Arora was unanimously elected as President of the Association, Dr. V. Krishna-

murthy as Secretary and Dr. P.K. Malik Treasurer. The name of Wildlife Health was changed to Wildlife Health and Management. Membership fee was set for Rs. 1000 Life, Rs. 200 per annum.

The presence of Commonwealth delegates, Dr. Wanasinghe, Dr. Kuriwita, Dr. Atapattu from Sri Lanka, Dr. A.A. Ramzee from Pakistan, Dr. Fazlul Hoque, Dr. Abdul Haye and Dr. Shamsul Islam from Bangladesh. Dr. Bob Duckworth from New Zealand, Dr. Shahirudeen from Malaysia

and the President of CVA Dr. J.T. Blackburn and Secretary/Treasurer Dr. W.J. Pryor was most appropriate and number of meetings, off the seminar, were held and ideas exchanged. The CVA's role in the subcontinent in particular and Asian/Pacific region in general was highlighted. The future of wild life medicine in these regions looks very encouraging, now that the spade work has been done. This could not have been possible but for the tremendous response of CVA in

the holding of the seminar and in no uncertain terms the presence of Dr. Blackburn, Dr. Pryor, and Dr. Duckworth carried lot of weight with the local bureaucrats and politicians. The organisers will always be indebted to the CVA for this response.

**"Adversity reveals genius,
prosperity conceals it."**

- Horace

International Seminar on Veterinary Medicine in Wild & Captive Animals November 8-10, 1991, Bangalore, India

RESOLUTIONS

- 1. Promotion** That the role of veterinarians in zoo and wildlife studies be more widely promoted and that it be made possible for such careers to be life-long.
- 2. Teaching** That teaching resources including control and access to zoos and suitable textbooks be greatly improved.
- 3. Education** That undergraduate veterinary students be exposed more to zoos and wildlife and that project work and wild life clubs be encouraged in these areas for interested students.

That studies in animal behaviour, management and wildlife ecology be incorporated into more conventional studies in training programmes in veterinary schools.

That the Commonwealth Veterinary Association be requested to institute travel funds to permit short term study visits to improve skills in Zoo & Wildlife Medicine and Management.
- 4. Other Training** That retraining of veterinarians for careers in Zoo and Wildlife studies be instituted, including refresher courses.

That the skills and qualifications of academic staff teaching in these areas be greatly improved and in the short term more use be made of external experienced veterinarians.
- 5. Information (Data Base)** That development of centralised databases on diseases of wildlife be pursued including :
 - a) Establishment of disease reporting systems
 - b) Establishment of information distribution systems
 - c) Establishment of methodical monitoring and surveillance of Indian wildlife.

That data bases on zoo and wildlife management and disease be greatly increased by increased research and study at the postgraduate level.

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6. Organisation and Policy

That formal programme interactions between veterinary institutes and universities be developed. In the particular case of India this may be with the Wildlife Institute of India to provide where possible :

- a) Training of veterinarians in wildlife biology (short courses).
- b) Joint research projects - laboratory contributions,
- c) Joint publications and workshops to educate forest and wildlife managers, the public and government officials about disease prevention and control in Indian Wildlife.
- d) Lectures to veterinary students about wildlife as invited.

That such study of wildlife disease should include the issue that wildlife disease may not be seen negatively, but perhaps playing a part in the overall balance of nature.

That a limited number of Centres of Excellence be established in India and overseas for Zoo and Wildlife studies in diagnostics of management and clinical medicine. Included are :

- a) Separate centres specialising in free-ranging and captive wildlife.
- b) Collaboration of effort and information transfer between centres.
- c) Centralised Centres of Excellence for immobilisation and clinical treatment.

That wildlife disease forums in the form of Wildlife Disease Clubs, Associations and other international associations be established to include.

- a) An annual meeting for discussion and dissemination of information.
- b) The establishment of contacts with colleagues in other nations who can provide technical assistance.
- c) The development of collaborative species expert groups

That the maintenance of genetic diversity in free ranging wildlife by the provision of habitat corridors to connect sanctuary areas be fully supported.

7. Adoption

It was moved by Dr. WJ Pryor and seconded by Dr RN Sreenivas Gowda that the above resolutions be confirmed as the views of the Conference. The motion was put and carried unanimously.

IVA Hospitality Scheme Opens Doors

As a member of the International Veterinary Association, Australia participates in the IVA hospitality scheme.

The hospitality program enables vets, members of their family and vet students travelling overseas to visit with host families in many countries affiliated with the IVA.

Kay Johnston, a hospitality coordinator for Australia, is now seeking members to assist with offers of hospitality "to augment our list so that a wider range of localities may be offered to our visitors".

Kay said the following offers would be appreciated:

A weekend or overnight stay, a meal, visits to veterinary clinics and practices, or tours of the local area.

"We especially need assistance from North coast of NSW, country areas, Queensland coastal areas and country and Northern Territory," she said.

"If you or a family member are planning an overseas trip and would like to participate in the scheme please contact ph 02868 4986 for information about ID cards and a list of contracts."

AVA News Oct. 1991

Commonwealth Asian Regional Workshop on Small Farmer Production Systems

Nov. 7, 1991, Bangalore, INDIA

A workshop on small farmer production system was organised by the CVA Asian Region from 7 to 8th November 1991 at Bangalore, India. Members from the Commonwealth countries Dr. A.A. Ramazee (Pakistan) Dr. Fazlul Haque, Dr. Abdul Haye, Dr. Shamshul Islam (Bangladesh) Dr. D.D. Wanasinghe, Dr. Kuriwita, Dr. Nandana Atapattu (Sri Lanka) Dr. Shahirduddin (Malaysia), Dr. Bob Duckworth (New Zealand), Dr. J.T. Blackburn, President CVA and Dr. W.J. Pryor, Secretary/Treasurer, CVA were the invitees for the workshop.

This workshop was part of the implementation of the resolution of the Pan Commonwealth meeting at Harare, regarding improving the small farmers in the developing countries.

India with over 70% of its population being rural is one of



D Blackburn, presenting a copy of CVA News to the Chief Guest Dr. B.S. Ramappa at the workshop.



Dr. W.J. Pryor Secretary/Treasurer, CVA charing the afternoon session.

the leading countries which has taken technology to the field. The delivery of this technology to the rural masses is by no means an onerous task, provided the recipients are enthusiastic to receive. To imbibe confidence in the villagers, pilot projects

have been started on various scientific advancements. Training of lay inseminators in AI technology, rearing of new breeds of poultry, breeding of improved variety of sheep are some of the projects which have found their way into the villages.

This workshop was aimed at having an interaction between the scientists and the farmers and to obtain a feed back so that a follow up of the programme could be initiated.

Yeliur village selected for the workshop is 65 kms from Bangalore. The participants were taken by road and were received at the village by the village chief. The workshop was inaugurated by Dr. B.S. Ramappa,

Geneticist and Retd. Prof. of Poultry Science, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore. The Chief Guest was Mr. C. Narayanaswamy, President of the Zilla Parishad of Bangalore. The participants included experts in the field of

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poultry, sheep husbandry, gynaecology and obstetrics and clinical medicine. They were drawn from the university, department of animal husbandry, institute of animal health and the local veterinarians. Prominent among the participants were Dr. S.J. Seshadri, Director of Instruction (Vety.) Univ. of Agr. Sci., Dr. H.R. Kantharaju, Joint Director Dept. of AH. and Vet. Services, Dr. Rajagopal, Deputy Director, Dr. T. Gopal, Director of Institute of Animal Health



Animals being brought to the Health Camp.



Pregnancy Diagnosis in a Crossbred Cow.

Women formed a large percentage of villagers who attended the camp. Health check and vaccinations being done.

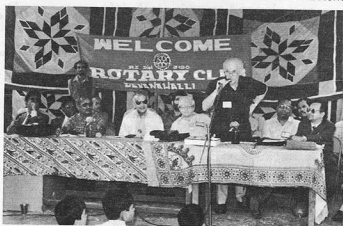


and Veterinary Biologicals and Dr. Margoob Hussain, Associate Prof. of Gynaecology, University of Agricultural Sciences.

All the participants were welcomed by the villagers and a colourful festive mood was evident. The workshop was divided into three sessions. The morning session was chaired by Dr. S.J. Seshadri. First, the local invited speakers spoke to the farmers in Kannada, the local language and a question and answer session ensued with the experts. A number of women farmers participated in the discussions. The second programme was a health camp wherein all the animals not only of this village but the surrounding villages underwent a health check and free treatment was given. To convince the farmers to leave the outdated technology and adopt modern methods demonstration blocks were exhibited.

The participants returned back to Bangalore in the afternoon for the third session where in status papers from different countries were presented and recommendations and resolutions passed. These are printed elsewhere in this issue of CVA News.

The workshop achieved two very important objectives, one the confidence of the villagers was boosted when it was known that a number of scientists from India and abroad were genuinely interested in their problems. Secondly, the scientists in turn received the feed-back so that they could programme further projects which would be beneficial to the villagers. On behalf of the Indian Veterinary Association we would like to thank the CVA and the Commonwealth foundation for making this workshop possible.



Dr. W.J. Pryor, addressing the participants at the workshop.

Conclusions of Small Livestock Farmer Workshop, 7 November 1991

That CVA in the Asian Region recognises that a high percentage of small farmers depend greatly on livestock farming and supports in its programmes actions based on the following conclusions of the Workshop.

1. That to make further progress more rapidly every effort be made to encourage and help farmers and landless labourers to organise themselves into coherent groups and to build their confidence. Such groups to be encouraged to articulate their needs and to assist in formulating programmes designed to help them including such areas as provision of technical services and associated infrastructure including veterinary field and diagnostic services and animal husbandry advice.
 2. That much greater use be made of women in animal husbandry activities and that education and extension activities be directed to them also.
 3. That further programmes be devoted to the use of more productive and better adapted animal breeds.
 4. That to assist small livestock farmers/landless labourers in the marketing of their produce, quality assurance programmes be introduced eg. of wool (particularly in India) and milk.
 5. That continued effort be put into the development of organised programmes of marketing of livestock and livestock products, including examining the possible value of cooperatives. This should allow more effectively compete with the larger producer.
- That full monitoring of government import activities for individual countries occur to assist development of marketing strategies.
6. That in regions where price-setting for livestock and livestock products is undertaken by government or semi-government organisations that the full cost of production be assessed and in particular that a cost of the farmer's labour be incorporated.
 7. That in future programmes to help the small livestock farmer a farming systems approach be used and existing systems be fully investigated and understood as a pre-requisite.

Technology transfer to village level an example for us all

Bob Duckworth

Executive Director, New Zealand Veterinary Association



While visiting Bangalore, India for meetings and the International Wild Life Conference, I had the pleasure of being taken to a rural village Animal Health Camp.

Not only was this visit enjoyable and an experience I will not forget but the programme was most impressive. Developed countries as well as developing countries could well learn from this programme. This village is one of many which are being used to establish progressive productive practices at village level. Once these practices are established and accepted by the villagers, others can see the benefit and adopt them to increase the uptake through the area.

The information transferred includes improved genetic makeup. If the animals improved breeding efficiency, improved animal health through prevention and treatment and improved nutrition. This information is passed on to the village farmers by a team of veterinarians and scientists who visit the village at regular intervals. The progress is monitored and the results co-ordinated. The results are already obvious and the village farmers can clearly see the benefits both in their animals and in their pockets. We were taken to this particular village on one of the days when an animal health camp was being held. I guess in New Zealand

we would call it a 'Field Day' but it involved more than just discussion and examination. Many stock were examined and treated.

On arrival we were given the real VIP treatment. All the guests were given a rose and a lime before the local Primary School band met and lead us through the village to the hall. Here we were introduced to the political head of the region and to the veterinarians and scientists who were involved in the programme. The school band was as impressive as were the other aspects of the morning. With the introductory ceremony over the next official function was the opening of the brand new metal pipe cattle crush.

Cattle from all the farmers around the village were brought to the one spot and examined for general condition and reproductive state. The new crush worked well and a steady stream of cattle went through. Each had a full rectal examination of the reproductive tract with all the findings being recorded. Advice was given on cattle nutrition and the need to get them back in calf was emphasised.

While the cattle work was proceeding steadily the sheep were brought in for treatment on a prearranged parasite control programme. In this case the treatment was a routine liver fluke treatment. The frequency of dosing varies with each village depending on risk levels. While this work was the main physical work of the day there was a lot more to be learned. In the sheep flock new crosses have been introduced by artificial insemination which result in animals which retain the natural advantages of the local sheep but with significant enhanced growth rates.

One of the village farmer who had been farming for 50 years could hardly believe his luck now with the new breeds being half as heavy again as the traditional ones and on the same feed level.

In the poultry section research has produced another new cross breed which again has the potential to get very good weight gains while still scavenging for food and keeping all the hardiness of the local breed.

On this day the cattle were just being examined but the programme was geared up using artificial insemination in cattle which again improved the genetic quality.

The animal health camp finished with an opportunity for the farmers and experts to discuss the programme and to ask questions of each other. In so many areas of the world the gap between the available knowledge and the practice is very wide. Even in developed countries technology is only transferred effectively to a few of the top farmers. Here we saw and learnt about a very effective programme for transferring the knowledge into practice at the village farmer level. Attention is also being given to helping the village farmer effectively market the increased production.

As the scheme spreads in India and then in other commonwealth countries the village farmers will significantly increase their contribution to the total production while still retaining the traditional life styles. This is ensured by having sociological and environmental impact assessments done before any changes are introduced.

All involved in this scheme are to be congratulated.

Minutes of the VIII Commonwealth Veterinary Association Asian Regional Meeting held in Bangalore, India on the 9th November, 1991

The VIII Asian Regional Meeting of the CVA was held at the Chowdiah Memorial Hall, Bangalore on the 9th November, 1991. Dr. D.D. Wanasinghe Asian Regional Representative chaired the meeting. The following were present.

Dr. Fazlul Hoque
Council Member, Bangladesh

Dr. S. Abdul Rahman
Council Member, India and Editor
CVA News

Dr. A.A. Ramzee
Council Member, Pakistan

Dr. D.D. Wanasinghe
Council Member, Sri Lanka and
Asian Regional Representative

The following were present as observers on the invitation of the Regional Representative.

Dr. J.T. Blackburn
President of the CVA

Dr. W.J. Pryor
Secretary/Treasurer, CVA

Dr. Bob Duckworth
Council Member, New Zealand

Dr. Shamshul Islam
Bangladesh delegate to Wild Life
Conference

Dr. Abdul Haye
Bangladesh delegate to Wildlife
Conference.

The agenda for the meeting was read by Dr. D.D. Wanasinghe and adopted.

The minutes of the VII Regional Meeting held at the Holiday Inn, Bangalore, India on the 27th February, 1989 was read by Dr. Wanasinghe. Dr. S. Abdul Rahman (India) proposed and Dr. Fazlul Hoque (Bangladesh) seconded the adoption of minutes.

MATTERS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES OF THE VII REGIONAL MEETING

John Anderson Travel Grant

Dr. Wanasinghe briefed that this grant is now renamed Common-

wealth Veterinary Association Travel Fund'. He explained that the Commonwealth Foundation had agreed to award equivalent funds to match what would be subscribed towards this fund by the CVA.

He stated that Sri Lanka and Bangladesh had already contributed towards this fund and pledged the others too to contribute. Dr. Blackburn President CVA stated that he and Dr. Wanasinghe undertook the task of drafting regulations for the administration of the fund. The draft would be circulated among the executive for approval. It was suggested that the CVA programmes director Dr. J.T. Blackburn would be in charge of administering the travel grant.

Regional Representative (Asian Region) Report

Dr. D.D. Wanasinghe Asian Regional Representative said that the region had played a very significant role in the past to strengthen the Association. He was pleased that Pakistan Veterinary Medical Association had joined the CVA from 1990 and this had further strengthened the Asian Region.

Dr. Wanasinghe in his report outlined the activities of the region during the tenure of his office (March 1989 to November 1991). His tenure of office would be expiring in December, 1991. Dr. Wanasinghe said that all major activities of the region were temporarily suspended till 1990 to conserve funds for the 1990 Pan Commonwealth Veterinary Conference (PCVC). This conference was attended by the Council Member for India Dr. S. Abdul Rahman, Council Member for Pakistan, Dr. A.A. Ramzee Dr. Mrs. A.L. Godwin from Sri Lanka and Dr. D.D. Wanasinghe, Asian Regional Representative. Dr. Fazlul Hoque, Council Member for Bangladesh could not attend due to

delayed correspondences and communications between him and the Secretary/Treasurer.

Dr. S.A. Rahman (India), Dr. (Mrs.) A.L. Godwin and Dr. D.D. Wanasinghe (Sri Lanka) presented papers at the Conference. Dr. (Mrs) A.L. Godwin (Sri Lanka) presented the directory of Animal Health Assistants Training Schools in the Commonwealth which she had compiled with the guidance of Dr. Wanasinghe and financial assistance of Sri Lanka Veterinary Association. He wished that the CVA would publish this valuable document.

CVA Executive Committee Meeting in London

Dr. Wanasinghe reported that he and Dr. Rahman (India) attended the Executive Committee meeting of the CVA held in the U.K. to discuss some important issues such as Harare Conference resolutions, threatened withdrawal of Canadian Veterinary Medical Association from the CVA, election of a New Secretary Treasurer, A Vice President, and to discuss the future programmes of the CVA. He informed the Council Members about the future programme of the CVA and drew attention to the CVA projects Works Programme a copy of which was posted to them by him on 5.6.1991 and requested their participation.

Regional Representative's visit to Bangladesh

Dr. Wanasinghe informed that the Executive of CVA was deeply grieved to hear about the unfortunate cyclone disaster that befell Bangladesh. The Executive decided that the Asian Regional Representative would visit Bangladesh and express the sympathies of the CVA to the Bangladesh Veterinary Association (BVA) and ascertain from BVA what

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token help the CVA could extend to them. Dr. Wanasinghe regretted that his visit was delayed by about two months due to the delay in receipt of correspondences from Bangladesh and other procedures. However this visit was finally made in September 1991. He extended his thanks to Dr. Fazlul Hoque for his hospitality and to the BVA for arranging a programme to enable him to meet the BVA executives and discuss CVA matters. He said that a detailed report had been submitted to the President and Secretary/Treasurer with a copy to Bangladesh Council Member. Two specific requests were made by the BVA namely; The services of a Foot and Mouth Disease vaccine production expert to help improve the vaccine production technology in the Mohakhali Vaccine Production Laboratory and the second request was Veterinary books and journals for the Veterinary library. Regarding the first request Dr. Fazlul Hoque was requested to submit to the President a specific request giving the details of his requirements so that the President CVA could approach the CFTC for assistance. Regarding the second request Dr. Hoque had been asked to contact Dr. Bert Stevenson, P.O.Box 1410, Sackville, NIB Canada EOA-3 Co indicating the books and journals that would be useful to BVA. Dr. Wanasinghe promised to pursue these matters.

Asian Regional Meeting, Workshop on Identification of Small Farmer Production at Village Level and International Seminar on Veterinary Medicine in Wild and Captive Animals

These events were held in Bangalore, India in succession from the 7th November to 12th November 1991 thus giving an opportunity for the participants to participate in a variety of activities. The CVA sponsored the participation of Dr. J.T. Blackburn (U.K.), Dr. W.J. Pryor (Australia), Dr. Fazlul Hoque, Dr. Shamsul Islam and Dr. Abdul Haye from Bangladesh, Dr. A.A.

Ramzee from Pakistan, Dr. D.D. Wanasinghe Dr. V.Y. Kuruwita and Dr. Nandana Atapattu from Sri Lanka, Dr. S.Abdul Rahman from India. A large number of Indian and foreign delegates from a number of countries attended the Wild Life Conference and the Workshop.

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Dr. Wanasinghe congratulated Dr. Rahman CVA News Editor for the excellent News Magazines he put out. He observed that news from Bangladesh and Pakistan is rather inadequate and requested the respective council members to furnish news in time to the editor.

ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS IN THE REGION Bangladesh

Dr. Hoque Council Member said that the Annual Congress of the BVA which was scheduled to be held in September 1990 had been postponed.

He said that BVA is hoping to hold its congress in January 1992. The region although planned to hold the VIII Regional Meeting in Bangladesh had to shift the venue to Bangalore, India due to the devastating cyclone that affected Bangladesh. Thus the VIII Regional Meeting was held on 9/11/1991 in Bangalore.

India

Dr. Rahman Council Member, India said that VIII Regional Meeting was organised simultaneously with a series of other events such as Karnataka Veterinary Association Annual Congress, World Wild Life Congress, CVA Workshop on Identification of Problems of Small Farmers Production Systems at Village Level, and Executive Committee Meeting of the Federation of Asian Veterinary Association (FAVA).

Sri Lanka

Dr. Wanasinghe observed that 'bundling up' a numbers of diverse events although have its own problems have the advantages like wide publicity to CVA, saving on

travel costs etc. Dr. Wanasinghe stated that he could get the Sri Lanka Veterinary Association (SLVA) to hold its annual congress just before the Bangalore events so that Dr. Blackburn President and Dr. Pryor, Secretary Treasurer of CVA could attend all the events in both countries with very little extra cost. He observed that the participation of the President and Secretary /Treasurer gave the National Associations extra strength and honour and CVA wide publicity and recognition. Dr. Wanasinghe also observed that good understanding and close liaison that the Region had developed made it possible to organise such 'chain' activities in the region. He was of opinion that this should be an example to the other regions.

Questionnaire regarding strengthening CVA Regional Organisations

Dr. Pryor Secretary/Treasurer drew attention of the Council Members to the above questionnaire circulated by him and requested early replies.

In a discussion that followed it was understood that the position of CVA Council Member is not necessarily attached to an executive position in the National Associations but he or she should be a nominee of the national association for a period of time decided by that association.

Subscriptions for the CVA

Dr. Pryor Secretary/Treasurer explained the financial position of the CVA and emphasised the need for the member countries to pay up their subscriptions in time. He reminded the council members of an executive decision that no financial assistance would be given to countries which are in arrears of subscriptions. The financial year of the CVA is June to May. It was revealed that Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka had paid their subscriptions up to 1991/92. It was agreed by the Bangladesh council Member that after adjusting for some discrepancies of payment for air fares, Bangladesh be considered

as having paid up to 90/91 and their 91/92 subscription is due.

Any other business

Dr. Fazlul Hoque (Bangladesh) and Dr. Ramzee (Pakistan) expressed their concern about the local universities awarding two separate degrees namely B.Sc. animal husbandry and B.V.Sc (Veterinary Science). They said that there is a considerable amount of overlap of curricula in the two courses and is a waste of efforts for developing countries like theirs. They also felt as a result of this situation the farmers too are confused and inconvenient. After a discussion it was suggested that Dr. Blackburn President write to the Council Members of the two countries expressing the CVA's disapproval of such a system. The Council members in turn could use this view to convince the local authorities and attempt to rectify this anomaly.

International Blue Cross - Disaster Assistance

Dr. Wanasinghe brought the point that when several member countries suffered natural disasters CVA help and assistance reached them late. This was due to the unpreparedness of the CVA to handle such situations. Thus he suggested the formation of an International Blue Cross within the CVA. He said that such an organisation needs a lot of planning thus it would be best to bring this suggestion at the next executive meeting. Dr. Wanasinghe also felt that some preliminary thinking has

to go into this idea from now itself. Thus he requested to give this idea wide publicity and invite ideas from all member associations.

Election of Regional Representative (Asia)

According to the decision of the last (VII) Regional Meeting the Regional representation should go to Bangladesh from January 1992. However, Dr. Wanasinghe the outgoing regional representative expressed his desire to serve a further period. He said his period was short - only 2 years and he has an ambitious programme in mind to develop the Asian Region. The President and the Secretary/Treasurer, explained that if Dr. Wanasinghe relinquishes his office in January 1992, the Asian and the Australian regions would have two new representatives which is not very desirable. They also pointed out that in a previous occasion, to avoid such a situation a regional representatives term was extended by two years by mutual understanding, thus they wished that such a proposition would be accepted by the Asian Region. Nevertheless, Bangladesh Council member Dr. Fazlul Hoque expressed to have his turn immediately. Thus Dr. Wanasinghe agreed to relinquish his office from December 31st 1991.

Acknowledgements and Thanks

The outgoing Asian Regional Representative Dr. D.D. Wanasinghe (Sri Lanka) thanked

Council Member India Dr. Rahman for his kind cooperation and help in organising this series of events in Bangalore, India. He observed that the occasion was a very grand success, which the Asian Region can be proud of. Dr. Wanasinghe thanked the Council Members of India and Bangladesh and Pakistan for their co-operation in regional activities. He felt that his task would have been easier if communications were better and hoped that it would improve in future. He offered special thanks to Dr. J.T. Blackburn President and Dr. W.J. Pryor Secretary/Treasurer for their prompt correspondence and said that their presence and active participation in the regional activities in Sri Lanka and Bangalore was a source of encouragement to the home associations and it brought CVA in close bondage with the home associations. Further their participation enabled to discuss a number of matters that were pending, such as subscriptions, future plans of CVA etc. Dr. Wanasinghe thanked the Karnataka Veterinary Association for the hospitality and the organisation of activities. He assured help and cooperation to the new Regional Representative Dr. Fazlul Hoque (Bangladesh). Dr. Wanasinghe said that during his term as regional representative for a brief period of 2 years he had made a significant contribution to the regional activities. He said he would continue to make his contributions in the future

NEW REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF ASIAN REGION



Dr. Fazlul Hoque Council Member of Bangladesh, has been elected as the Regional Representative, CVA, Asian Region. He succeeds Dr. D.D. Wanasinghe. Dr. Hoque is a graduate of Mymensingh Agricultural University of Bangladesh where he majored in Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry. Dr. Hoque holds a postgraduate degree in Dairy Science and Breeding from Keil, West Germany. He is at present the Veterinary Officer at the Dhaka Veterinary Hospital. He is also the Secretary of the Bangladesh Veterinary Association.

Australasia

New Councillors for Australasian Region

There have been a number of changes of councillors in this region during the last half year.

Solomon Islands

Dr Baddley Anita (BSc BVSc) has been appointed to succeed Dr Ian Crothers who has now returned to Australia. Dr Crothers is remembered for the excellent job he did at the Pan-Commonwealth conference in Harare in September 1990 where he recorded and summarised the discussions arising from several of the papers and the business meeting.

Dr Anita is a citizen of the Solomon Islands where he received his primary and secondary education. Following this he studied for the BSc at the University of the South Pacific then worked for the ministry of Agriculture and lands in the SI. He then proceeded to the University of Queensland in Australia where he studied veterinary science, graduating in 1990. He is currently Senior Veterinary Officer with the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands in the Solomon Islands. He is married with two children.

CVA warmly welcomes Dr Anita to the Regional Council. He is the type of capable young indigenous graduate whom the region has been so anxious to see come forward. He is expected

to contribute much in the South-West Pacific Region.

Australia

Dr David Banks (BSc BVet Med MRCVS DTVM MACVSc PhD) is the new CVA Councillor for Australia. He succeeds Dr Bill Pryor who is now the Secretary/Treasurer of CVA itself. Dr Banks though born in the UK is a naturalised Australian and has had a very extensive experience in the South-West Pacific Region. He is a former Chief Veterinary Officer in Papua New Guinea, Research Fellow at James Cook University, Australia and Senior Research Scientist for CSIRO based for 5 years at the Koronivea Veterinary Laboratory in Fiji. He is now Principal Veterinary Officer, Canberra, Australia but is continuing to supervise a research project through most of the Pacific Island countries.

Dr Banks has been very actively involved in CVA programmes in the Region and attended both the CVA Solomon Islands Conference in 1988 and was a speaker at the Pan-Commonwealth Conference in Harare in 1990. He has also assisted the CVA Regional Representative in a variety of other ways and attended the last two Regional Council Meetings. He has much to offer CVA in the future and is also warmly welcomed.

Vanuatu

In Vanuatu the position of CVA Councillor is being filled on an acting basis by Dr Anne McCann who is the acting Principal Veterinary Officer. Anne is from the UK and succeeds Dr Peter Saville who has recently been appointed as Animal Health Officer to the South Pacific Commission in Fiji. CVA is very anxious to utilise the services of Peter in his new role and is exploring, with his agreement, CVA links with the small Pacific Island countries which do not have any formal veterinary services.

Officers of Hong Kong Veterinary Association

At its last annual general meeting the HKVA elected the following office-bearers :

Dr A Holmes
Dr. PY Chau
Dr. M. Vos
Dr. C Chan
Dr. R. Kinoshita
Dr. PY Chau

President
Hon Secretary
Hon Treasurer
Councillor
Councillor
Councillor of Commonwealth Veterinary association

CVA WORKSHOP ON FERTILITY PROBLEMS IN SMALL VILLAGE HERDS OF CATTLE AND BUFFALO

One of the decisions of the Pan-Commonwealth Veterinary Conference in Harare, Zimbabwe in September 1990 was to study ways to improve the very poor fertility of village large ruminants. The CVA executive invited Prof Mr. Jainudeen of Malaysia under CVA funding to conduct a follow up action to be directed to practical solutions.

A 3-day workshop on "Methodology for Conducting a Survey on Fertility Problems in Small Village Herds of Cattle and Buffalo", sponsored by the Commonwealth Veterinary Association was held on 18-20 December, 1991 at the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Science, University Pertanian Malaysia, Serdang, Selangor. The purpose of the workshop was to develop survey methodology to investigate fertility problems in small village herds of cattle and buffalo in India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The invited participants were Dr. A Ranasinghe, (Director of Animal Breeding & AI.) Sri Lanka, Dr. Hari Kumaran Nair, (Veterinarian, Amul Dairy Cooperative, Anand) India and Dr. Nasir Hussein Shah (Director, Biotechnology Centre, Veterinary Research Institute, Peshawar) Pakistan. The Malaysian participants were Professor Mr. Jainudeen (Clinical Reproduction), Dr. Nadzri Salim (Epidemiologist), Drs. Sopian Johar and Kamaruddin Isa (Herd Health Analysts) and Dr. Aziz Saharee (Dairy Cattle Specialist) and observers from the Malaysian Agricultural and Development Institute (2), Division of Veterinary Services (2) and the Jasin Milk Collection Centre (2).

Prof. Dr. Syed Jalaludin Syed Salim, Regional Representative of the CVA and Deputy Vice-Chancellor welcomed the delegates on behalf of the CVA. His address was followed by country reports on the status of fertility of small village herds of buffalo (India and Pakistan) and dairy cattle (Sri Lanka and Malaysia). The session

concluded that information on problems of village herds was scanty, inadequate and that no systematic survey had been conducted to establish the factors affecting fertility of cattle and buffaloes in small village herds. Long calving intervals and late age at puberty were identified as the two major causes of infertility in both species.

During the second session, survey methodology to establish the factors responsible for these infertility problems was discussed and designs produced to allow appropriate statistical analysis. Following a briefing by the Director of Veterinary services at Melaka, Malaysia on the second day the workshop participants visited the Jasin Milk Collecting Centre, Melaka for a demonstration on the use of a computer programme (Panacea-based Dairy) for recording fertility data of small holder dairy cattle farms. On the last day of the workshop, a suitable survey questionnaire was adopted. Additionally the following recommendations were directed to CVA;

1. That the participants from India, Pakistan, Malaysia and Sri Lanka who attended this workshop should investigate infertility problems in village cattle in areas where they have some administrative control. About 5-10% or at least 200 randomly selected village herds in these areas would be surveyed.
2. The survey be conducted between March and June 1991 and the questionnaires returned to Dr. Nadzri Salim, UPM for analysis.
3. That CVA seek funds from other sources for detailed surveys on village herds planned in India, Pakistan, Malaysia and Sri Lanka.

The Secretary-General of CVA commented that this study area is a priority of CVA which plans to expand the area in the years ahead to involve a wide range of Commonwealth countries.

ULCER CURE DISCOVERED :

A revolutionary treatment to cure peptic ulcers quickly, cheaply and permanently has been discovered by an Australian bacteriologist.

Prof. Charles Godwin said his research team in Western Australia had uncovered a positive link between a certain form of bacteria in the gut and ulcers. He said treating *Compylobacter pylori* (*C. pylori*) had permanently cure 95% of duodenal ulcers, the more common form of ulcer, and 60% of gastric ulcers in clinical trials.

(Is the cause of gastric ulcers in toy breeds of dogs similar and stress-related?) - *Aust. Vet. Practit. March, 1991.*

CVA News

WESTERN SAMOA DEVASTATED AGAIN

Readers will recall the appeal to help our CVA colleagues in Western Samoa following cyclone OFA in 1990. With unbelievable ill-fortune Western Samoa was hit again by an even worse cyclone in December 1991.

In a letter to the Secretary of CVA (Dr. Bill Pryor) on 13 Dec 1991, the Regional Councillor for Western Samoa, Dr. Ken Lameta, describes the carnage.

"We seem to be going for a cyclone every two years now or twenty months to be exact. You couldn't believe it but I hope you will have a chance to see some video shots. It's terrible. Just terrible!! We thought it's the end of the world. The good thing is, people are more prepared than the last one. But even that, it was just too much. The toll is placed at 6 this morning but it is believed it could be a lot more. The damage could be six times worse than "OFA" (the name given to the 1990 cyclone.). I think about 80-90% of the homes lost their roofs. The flooding in low areas where I am, was unbelievable. Probably 100% of the crops (bananas, cocoa, coconut, coffee etc) except for taro is lost. Livestock losses could be just as high. With regards to our animal Health and Production Services, we've lost all our offices. Our laboratory just escaped a fallen tree. Virtually all Government offices have been destroyed. Government offices alone will cost heaps. No doubt, without foreign assistance we wouldn't be able to survive this."

CVA Assistance

A financial grant of \$A300 has already been sent to Dr. Lameta to help replace essential veterinary services. Also replacement text books 'which are desperately needed' are being sought from the CVA Book programme which is managed from Canada.

CVA appeals to all its members to donate money, veterinary books and equipment to help our colleague in Western Samoa. Money should be sent to the Secretary/Treasurer as well as any advance letters of intention to donate books and equipment. This would enable prompt arrangements to Western Samoa.

NEW AVA NEWS EDITOR

Nicole Silverman has replaced Jane Richardson as the new editor of Australian Veterinary Association News and communications director for the AVA.



Richardson resigned to take up editorship of a new national weekly newspaper.

Silverman comes from a background of mainstream journalism including six years reporting and subbing on the Daily Mirror and Daily Telegraph newspapers. She gained skills in desk top publishing while editor of the Aquarian - a Water Board monthly publication which she wrote, edited and produced.

Silverman also has experience as a freelance public relations consultant.

- AVA News, July 10, 1991

AVA'S NEW PRESIDENT

Australian Veterinary Association's executive member Dr. Don Kerr will become president of the association in 1992.



Dr. Kerr, from Brisbane, was unopposed as nominee for president-elect.

He took Office as president elect at the May Pan Pacific Veterinary Conference at Darling Harbour, Sydney, from Dr. John Plant, who became President in 1991.

Dr. Plant was the first president elected to office under the AVA's democratisation program.

- AVA News, April 1991

With deep regret we inform that Prof. Dr. Carlos Luis de Cuenca, Secretary-General of the World Veterinary Association, passed away on 21st August 1991.

Annual Conference of the Australian Veterinary Association-1992

The 1992 Annual Conference of the Australian Veterinary Association (AVA), will be held in Adelaide, South Australia between the 10th and 15th of May in 1992 and will provide a program covering wide aspects of veterinary interests.

The Conference is organised by each of the Australian state Divisions of the AVA on a rotational basis. There is thus keen competition each year to provide a conference which not only provides members of the profession with state of the art knowledge but congenial surroundings in which to socialise.

The conference organisers have promoted the concept of focusing the scientific program on what attendees can do when they return from the conference. That is it will be action oriented with full programs to cover all interests. In addition the program contains major plenary sessions covering the directions of primary industries in Australia and new career opportunities for veterinarians, the scope of veterinary involvement in non-traditional areas of employment and a workshop on expanding career horizons.

Some features of the scientific program that will be of interest to our readers include :

- The cattle program with themes of metabolic disease, bull soundness, female reproduction, mastitis, pestivirus, BSE, FMD, lameness, calfscours etc. This has Professor Otto Radostits

as keynote speaker and includes many of Australia's foremost authorities.

- The sheep program covers priorities for the future, footrot, sheep lice and worm control plus summaries of current research in Australia on a wide range of issues.
- The pig program features Dr. Joe Connor from the USA speaking on current developments in production medicine. He will be supported by Australian experts speaking on a wide range of subjects including applications for current technology, slaughter monitoring and handling of clinical cases.
- A 6 day program on veterinary public health has been arranged including a 3 day session on zoonoses including the influence of lifestyle, yersiniosis, toxoplasmosis, Q fever, hazard analysis, chlamydia, arboviruses, dermatophytes etc. This is followed by a day on foodborne diseases and two days of special sessions on BSE, scrapie and contributed papers on current issues by the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service.
- A newly formed Australian Embryo Transfer Society has a program featuring Dr. Angus McKinnon on embryo transfer in the horse, professor Alan Trounson on accelerated breeding technologies and an ultrasound workshop featuring local experts.

- An exciting program on equine continuing education has been prepared covering ophthalmology, perineal surgery, identification of horses, drugs in racing and a field trip to the Lindsay Park Stud.

- In addition to this large animal program there is an extensive program for the small animal practitioner including an international symposium on clinical nutrition sponsored by the Waltham Centre, a full 5 day program on clinical dentistry and clinical behaviour, a program on dental radiology a 5 day program on veterinary ophthalmology with Dr. Craig Fisher from the USA. Acupuncture, surgery, medicine and computing are other programs that will be of interest to small animal practitioners.

Adelaide is a city of about one million inhabitants which enjoys a mild Mediterranean climate. The facilities at the Adelaide Convention Centre are widely acknowledged as the best in Australia and accommodation has been prebooked for conference attendees to cover all tastes from budget to international five star hotels.

If any members would like to receive further information or a registration form they should write direct to :

SAPMEA CONVENTIONS
GPO Box. 498
Adelaide SA 5001
AUSTRALIA

Canada Caribbean

The Council Meeting of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association was held on July 5th & 6th 1991 just prior to the CVMA's 43rd Annual Convention in Winnipeg. Dr. Bert Stevenson, Vice-President CVA was guest at the meeting, where he reviewed the progress of the CVA. He reported that the Executive of the CVA is likely to meet next in Canada.

* * *

CVMA Executive Committee 1991-1992

The following have been elected to the Executive Committee of CVMA. Dr. Tim Ogilvie, President, Dr. Don Pulfer, First Vice-President, Dr. Ken Mould, Second Vice-President Mel Crane and Dr. Donald Mac Donald Members and Dr. Robert Miller, Secretary/Treasurer.

Towards a Caribbean Common Market by 1994.

The 13 Commonwealth countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) have pledged immediate action to advance the process of economic, political, and social integration in the region. This decision was taken at the conference of Commonwealth Caribbean Heads of Government held in St. Kitts recently, when they accepted the programme of action outlined in the interim report of the West Indian Commission.

The report calls for immediate action in six areas and leaders have been assigned portfolios in these areas, providing points of contact for consultation and decision-making. The areas are:

- hassle-free travel within the region for CARICOM citizens-Nicholas Brathwaite of Grenada.
- free movement of skilled people Desmond Hoyte of Guyana.
- steps towards a common currency-Ray Robinson of Trinidad & Tobago.
- enlarging investment-Michael Manley of Jamaica.
- creating the CARICOM single-market-Erskine Sandiford of Barbados.
- mobilisation for international negotiations-Michael Manley of Jamaica.

COUNCIL ADOPTS POLICY STATEMENT ON AQUACULTURE

At its March meeting, CVMA Council adopted a policy statement on the subject of aquaculture, which is rapidly becoming a popular interest in veterinary medicine. The policy, which was recommended to Council by CVMA's Practice Committee, reads as follows :

"The CVMA recognizes that the veterinary profession must be involved in the aquaculture industry in the diagnosis, treatment of disease and prescription of medication for use in aquaculture. The CVMA encourages continuing education programs, aquaculture curricula and health management programs at the veterinary colleges.

The CVMA supports veterinary involvement in the inspection of meat products derived from aquaculture facilities. The CVMA also supports the proper use and dispensing of chemotherapeutics as outlined in the Feeds Act. The Pharmacy Act and Provincial Veterinary Acts should also reflect the veterinarians expertise to prescribe drugs for all food-producing species, including fish".

Dr. Steven Backman, President of the Canadian Association of Aquatic Veterinarians says that his group welcomes the new policy statement.

"We are pleased to see this recognition of fish as food-producing animals. They do get sick and they do feel pain," said Dr. Backman. "We, as a group of veterinary professionals can offer the same services to fish that have been traditionally linked to other food-producing animals."

"We also definitely concur with the CVMA Council's position on the subject of prescription drugs for fish and dispensing of chemotherapeutics and the veterinarian's role in this regard."

"This is a tremendous support to our group. As a young industry, aquaculture can benefit from experiences and developments in the agriculture industry. And, hopefully this new policy will assist in our government lobby efforts", Dr. Backman concluded.

- Can. Vet. J. 32, July 1991

West Africa

West African Commonwealth Veterinary Association Conference 7th - 12th September 1992

Call for papers

The Ghana Veterinary Medical Association in conjunction with the Commonwealth Veterinary Association would be hosting a West African Regional Veterinary Conference in Ghana at the Accra International Conference Centre from September 7th to 12th 1992 under the theme "Improving small ruminant production at the village level; - The role of Women;".

This conference would afford international experts, seasoned veterinarians, animal scientists and livestock farmers, the opportunity to interact and exchange ideas on small ruminant production.

There would be two scientific sessions with the following topics being highlighted.

Scientific session I Animal Production

- a. Small ruminant production systems-(Village Level)
- b. Husbandry practices - Breeding, Nutrition, Housing etc.
- c. Role of Women in the Management and Production of small ruminant
- d. Training and Education in small ruminant development.
- e. Environmental Impact by small ruminant

Scientific session II. Animal Health

- a. Parasitology
- b. Immunology and Pharmacology
- c. Disease of small ruminants etc.

Any one who would like to present a paper on any aspect of small ruminant production at the conference should submit abstracts of their paper by 30th March 1992 for consideration to :

Dr. W. Amanfu

(Scientific Session Committee)

Dept. of Animal Health and Production

P.O.Box M. 161

Accra - Ghana

MODERN POULTRY-KEEPING FLOURISHES IN AFRICAN VILLAGES

When deep-frozen European chickens first arrived in some African towns about ten years ago, the public grew accustomed to a plentiful supply of cheap meat. These birds were much cheaper than local ones because they and their offal benefited, directly or indirectly, from export subsidies. They created a large market among those who could not afford the traditionally-reared chickens.

However, times have changed for some countries such as Cameroon, Togo and Cote d'Ivoire, which have decided to put a stop to these imports which, although low-cost, were proving too expensive in foreign exchange and at the same time preventing any intensive development of poultry-keeping locally. At that time there were many business failures because of the stiff competition from imports. Poultry houses erected near urban centres in Niger, Cote d'Ivoire and the Congo had to close down or be converted for other use.

A new era

Now the future looks more promising for local intensive poultry enterprises, protected as they are from competition. In general, poultry-rearing in Africa has recently risen dramatically; between 1980 and 1988 production of all categories has increased by more than two-thirds and by 1988 stood at more than two million tonnes per year. This has been due to progressive urbanization and the resulting

**WEST AFRICAN COMMONWEALTH VETERINARY
ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE
7TH - 12TH SEPTEMBER 1992.**

Tentative Programme

Monday 7th September

1. Arrival of delegates
2. Registration of participants

Tuesday 8th September

- 8-9.00 a.m. Final Registration of participants
9.30 a.m. Opening Ceremony
11.00 a.m. 1st Scientific Session (Animal Production)
2.30 p.m. 2nd Scientific Session (Animal Production)
6.30 p.m. Cocktail

Wednesday 9th September

- 9.30 a.m. 3rd Scientific Session (Animal Health)
2.30 p.m. 4th Scientific Session (Animal Health)
6.30 p.m. Cocktail

Thursday 10th September

- 9.00 a.m. Field Trip - Visit to Kpong Farms and Akosombo dam
6.30 p.m. Business meeting of CVA (West Africa) council meeting

Friday : 11th September

- 9.00 a.m. Business meeting of GVMA
2.30 p.m. Closing ceremony

Evening : Banquet

Saturday : 12th September

Departure of delegates.

change in dietary habits, a phenomenon unparalleled except in Asia. Eighty percent of the demand from the cities is met now by small-scale poultry-keepers with free-range birds. Birds produced on an industrial scale account for the rest.

Village poultry keeping needs encouragement

Modern poultry-farming in Africa is still heavily dependent on imported products: medicine, day-old chicks and complete food. But there is no necessity for this state of affairs. New

hatcheries mean chicks can be hatched out locally much more cheaply. In Niger the Goudel poultry centre will soon be able to supply the whole country. Nutritional supplements to enrich locally produced feed may soon be the sole import.

Therefore, the future of village poultry looks promising, despite some difficulties that remain to be overcome. Villages already produce more than three-quarters of the poultry meat consumed and have the technical and economic potential to achieve fuller development.

Spore, June 1991

**TRANSPLANTATION
OF INSULIN-
SECRETING TISSUE
IN DIABETES**

MANDEL, T. (1991). If one accepts the notion that metabolic dysfunction is the cause of diabetic complications, then the rational treatment of diabetes is to fully normalise metabolism. The appeal of endocrine pancreas replacement, either by vascularised pancreas or free islet grafts, is its potential to achieve such precise metabolic control. Thus, the ultimate aim of endocrine pancreas replacement is to cure the disease in all its manifestations; an aim greater than simply the control of gross metabolic dysfunction or even the achievement of independence from parenteral insulin. In experimental animals, this aim has been achieved. Constant precise control of blood glucose levels is impossible with parenteral insulin but is possible with islet replacement in animals and even in humans with vascularised pancreas grafts. Patients with a successful pancreas transplant are also reported to have a better quality of life than those treated conventionally with insulin since they are no longer dependent on daily insulin injections and frequent blood glucose monitoring. They also have greater freedom with their diet and generally feel better. *Life Science*. 5:12.

UK Mediterranean

TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES 1992 from the Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine The University of Edinburgh

RECENT ADVANCES AND CURRENT CONCEPTS IN TROPICAL VETERINARY MEDICINE

-An intensive short course in tropical
veterinary medicine 6-17 April 1992
(with registration on 5th April)

Designed specifically for veterinarians and featuring over 30 internationally recognised specialists, this two-week residential course reviews recent advances in animal health in the tropics and considers the implications of these advances, alongside current concepts in the organisation of animal health and production programmes.

Topics covered include :

- * Ticks & Tick-borne diseases
- * Trypanosomiasis
- * Helminth, Bacterial & Viral Diseases
- * Poultry Diseases
- * Computer-Assisted Data Processing
- * Recent Developments in Animal Production
- * Veterinary Epidemiology and New Techniques in Disease Diagnosis

Course Fee : £ 1450.00 plus VAT

RECENT ADVANCES PLUS

The training programme for tropical veterinarians March - June 1992

Recent Advances plus is a new programme of 18 specialist training modules ranging from two days to two weeks, designed to complement Recent Advances and Current Concepts in Tropical Veterinary Medicine.

Modules include training in :

- * **Livestock Management** : Cattle Artificial Insemination; Draught Animal Power; Nutrition Analysis
- * **Extension Methods ; Project Management; Training Video Diagnosis** : of Helminth; Infectious Diseases of Ruminants; Trypanosomiasis; Vector-borne Protozoal Diseases
- * **Virus Detection and Identification**

Further information and registration forms covering the full range of courses for tropical veterinarians can be obtained from :

Hamish Macandrew,

UnivEd Technologies Ltd. 16 Buccleuch Place,
Edinburgh EH8 9LN, Scotland, UK
Tel (O) 31650 3476/5, Fax : (O) 31 662 4061, Telex
: 727442 UNIVED G

Cause of Mystery Swine Disease Identified

A mysterious new disease struck the Dutch pig industry early this year causing abortion, birth of dead or weak piglets, and foetal death, sometimes with mummification. The disease spread rapidly through areas of intensive pig farming. Affected sows were anorexic, some had a fever and a few developed a transient blue discoloration of the ears, abdomen or vulva. Many newborn piglets died of respiratory disease. These clinical signs had already been recognised as a disease entity in UK (blue ear disease), Germany ("Seuchenhafter Spatabort der Schweine") and the United States and Canada (mystery swine disease or MSD).

Without wasting any time, researchers in the Netherlands isolated a hitherto unknown agent which they believed caused the mystery pig disease and which they named Lelystad virus. Although it is not yet classified taxonomically, they believe it to be an enveloped virus. Reported in the *Veterinary Quarterly* 13, July 1991, the virus has fulfilled Koch's postulates and a more appropriate name, 'porcine and epidemic abortion and respiratory syndrome' (PEARS) has been proposed.

Vetscript Dec. 1991

General Article

New infectious agent — the prion ?

An article in *The Age* newspaper in January introduced the general public to a category of diseases caused by a newly discovered infectious agent — a prion — an infectious protein¹. IAN LEWIS, MVSc, a veterinarian with a special interest in breeding livestock examines the evidence for these pathogens and looks at their association with BSE, scrapie and like human diseases

The presence of prions (or their like) as infectious agents was proposed several decades ago. A recent article in *Science* added weight to the argument that they are a new concept in infectious diseases².

The normal prion protein (PrP) is an important membrane-bound cellular protein. The abnormal prion proteins (PrP^{Sc}) differ only slightly from PrP, either as an amino acid difference, or simply a change in which the protein is folded. They may be responsible for diseases like bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in cattle, scrapie in sheep and others in man and animals (Table 1). All have long incubation periods.

Spongiform encephalopathies ("slow viral infections") are a unique set of degenerative brain diseases transmitted by inoculation or ingestion of diseased brain or other tissues³.

Spread of BSE in the UK

Over 200 cases of BSE are diagnosed each week in Britain with over 20,000 cases diagnosed to date⁴. Epidemiological studies of BSE suggest incubation periods of two-and-a-half to over eight years. Initial exposure of

cattle to contaminated foodstuffs (scrapie-infected sheep products) occurred in Britain from late 1981-1984⁵.

Imported livestock

There were 83 live cattle imports into Australia from Britain between 1982 and 1988, when live imports were suspended then formally banned. Because of the long incubation time, it is possible that one or more of the 50 remaining animals from this importation may still be incubating the disease⁶. However, it is unlikely that either BSE or scrapie pose a threat to the Australian livestock industry given present quarantine regulations and its mode of transmission.

Implication for Australia

Scrapie was first known to be infectious in 1899. It is similar to several human spongiform encephalopathies (Creutzfeldt

Jakob disease (CJD) and kuru — Table 1). Scrapie is not present in Australia, but is widespread in the UK and Europe and occurs in the USA.

The progeny from imported sheep and goats, currently in quarantine in Australia, will be released into Australian flocks in the future. It is unlikely that animal products infected with either BSE or scrapie are a significant threat to either the human or animal populations of Australia.

To date, there has been no scientific evidence of disease transmission to humans, although there is some anecdotal evidence. With this in mind the BSE situation in the UK is being closely monitored^{7,8}.

However, as neither of these possibilities can be totally excluded the veterinary profession should be aware of the situation.

Clinical symptoms and pathology

All the prion diseases are characterised by loss of higher level brain function, dementia and ataxia^{3,4} (Table 1). There is a loss of neurones, which appears as a spongiform degeneration in tissue sections⁹.

Sometimes amyloid plaques similar to those seen in Alzheimers disease appear. Alzheimers is generally considered a non-transmissible encephalopathy, although the implication of

Table 1 : The transmissible dementias¹¹ - prion diseases

Disease	Animal affected
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)	cattle
Scrapie	sheep, goats
Transmissible mink encephalopathy	mink
Chronic wasting disease	elk, mule and deer
Sporadic Creutzfeldt - Jakob Disease (CJD)	humans
Familial Creutzfeldt - Jakob Disease (CJD)	humans
Gerstmann - Straussler Syndrome (GSS)	humans
Kuru	humans

PrP^{sc} has not been ruled out⁴.

The abnormal prion

Prions are proteins whose abnormal form are transmissible pathogens causing degenerative diseases in humans and animals⁵.

The function of PrP is not fully understood. The proteins gene is highly conserved (i.e. retained over a long period of evolution) and is found in organisms as diverse as fruit-fly and man⁶.

PrP^{sc} is found in brain extracts from animals and man with transmissible dementias⁷. The presence of this protein is diagnostic for the spongiform encephalopathies listed in Table 1.

The PrP^{sc} are not classified as viruses, as no infectious nucleic acid has been identified (although a small molecular weight nucleic acid may be involved). Immune response during infection has not been shown. However, Nobel prize winner Gajdusek (who specialised in kuru) maintains that if mathematicians can use the term virus to describe the "bugs" infection computer programs, "virus" should also be acceptable terminology for the PrP^{sc}⁴.

Multiplication of the abnormal prion

The mechanism in causing disease is not fully understood. Spongiform encephalopathies result from the conversion of PrP into PrP^{sc}. Other factors seem to have little to do with the pathogenesis¹⁰.

Gajdusek believes PrP^{sc} acts as a seed or nidus causing PrP to be changed into PrP^{sc} which is reproduced in much the same way as crystals (identical "viruses" are made after the seed or nidus causes the first crystals to form)⁴. This conversion from normal to abnormal prion protein is probably a change in molecular folding rather than a structural change.

In summary, the PrP^{sc} first modifies then triggers and accelerates the

modification of PrP into abnormal forms which coalesce into insoluble amyloid fibrils (scrapie associated fibrils, or SAFs) in nervous tissue, especially the brain⁸.

Characterisation of abnormal prions

The infective agent seems to be a self replicating protein, but it does not replicate via a nucleic acid genome. While PrP^{sc} may have nucleic acid moiety, it would have to be small as the infective agent is highly resistant to several procedures that destroy or modify nucleic acids.

PrP^{sc} does not elicit an immune response or cellular inflammatory response during infection⁹. The lack of immune response is thought to be because the PrP^{sc} is so similar to the normal prion protein it passes off as a "self" molecule⁴. However, specific antibodies to PrP^{sc} have been raised by immunocytochemistry¹⁰. There is also immunological cross-reactivity of the PrP^{sc} involved in the spongiform encephalopathies.

This cross-reactivity together with the close DNA homology of the genes specifying the precursor prion protein indicate the infective agents in the prion diseases are closely related. The virus of all six spongiform encephalopathies may be different strains of a single virus that have been modified in different hosts⁴.

Transmission of encephalopathy diseases

Many proposed routes of transmission have yet to be established⁴. The spread of scrapie in nature remains uncertain. The placenta has been shown to be infective in scrapie. Susceptible sheep have developed symptoms after grazing pastures previously occupied by infected sheep⁴.

In experiments, sheep, goats mice and monkeys have been infected orally with scrapie-infected nervous tissue⁴. Scrapie can be found in the brain and spinal chord. It has also been present in salivary glands and

lymphoid tissue, such as the spleen and lymph nodes.

Infections in humans

Gajdusek claims, based on his studies on kuru in man, there is no evidence of transovarian transmission (or transmission in utero, during parturition or neonatally). This is important in considering the likelihood of scrapie being introduced into Australian flocks via embryos (or semen if the infectious agent localised in the male reproductive tract)⁴.

Gajdusek comments "there is serious cause for wondering whether kitchen or butchery accidents involving the contamination of skin and eyes may not be a possible source of CJD in man"⁴. However, other workers point to a similar incidence of CJD in humans in countries where scrapie in sheep is endemic and in countries where it is absent, to cast doubt on the zoonotic connection.

Iatrogenic spread of CJD in humans has been proposed and dental spread implicated⁴.

It is accepted that the spread of kuru in the indigenous tribes in New Guinea was from cannibalism via ingestion of infected brains (and accidental skin inoculation with infected brain and nervous tissue)⁴.

Zoonotic transmission of BSE

The possibility of zoonotic transmission of BSE is important given the incidence of BSE in the UK. If eating infected beef can cause CJD in man, the development of the disease is likely to be delayed because of lengthy incubation. Prolonged monitoring of the incidence of CJD will reveal if the disease is zoonotic.

Genetic implications

Both field studies and experimental work indicate some genetic control of scrapie in sheep while in mice there is host genetic control for the length of incubation period and the anatomical distribution of scrapie lesions⁴.

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In familial cases of CJD, a single autosomal dominant gene carries the disease. CJD was the first human infectious disease in which a single gene was found to control susceptibility and occurrence of the disease⁴.

A mutation (a single amino acid substitution) of the normal PrP gene is associated with the Gerstmann-Straussler-Scheinker syndrome (GSS) in humans. This mutation may cause GSS in humans, or directly influence its pathogenesis, as demonstrated in transgenic mice studies⁵. Since all animals may have the PrP gene, they may all be capable of developing prion diseases⁶.

Diagnosis

Until recently the only means of identifying the agent consisted of *in vivo* infectivity assays (using mice etc) which are time consuming⁷. It is now possible that spongiform encephalopathies could be diagnosed by identifying the PrP^{Sc} in the brain with specific antibodies or by localising specific defects within the prion gene when gene mutation causes abnormal protein formation¹⁰.

While progress has been made in understanding prion disease, there is still a plethora of unanswered questions.

Gajdusek has postulated that diseases such as Multiple Sclerosis, Parkinson's Disease, some forms of chronic arthritis and other human

diseases may fall into this category of illnesses⁸.

There are two schools of thought concerning the nature of the infectious agent involved in spongiform encephalopathies. Many believe the infectious protein theory described in this article, while others still believe that a small nucleic acid is also involved.

Recent evidence points increasingly to the existence of a "new" type of infectious agent called a prion.

Australian livestock

To return to a veterinary perspective, WB Matthews (a retired professor of clinical Neurology at Oxford) states that in relation to BSE, "repeated claims that British beef is entirely safe to eat are very probably true, but such claims are scarcely scientific when the question has not been tested, and is perhaps untestable"⁹.

In this light, it is important that Australian veterinarians are aware of the catastrophic consequence to the export potential of the Australian livestock industry, if major outbreaks of BSE or scrapie were to occur in Australia.

Conversely, as Australia is currently free of these diseases, and likely to remain so, our livestock industry is in a much better export position than countries where either BSE or scrapie (or both) is present. Given the recent advances in the understanding of prion disease, it is

likely that more could be made of these facts to give Australian meat products (and human biological products prepared from animal tissue) a more competitive edge in the international marketplace.

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AVA News, May 8, 1991

Abstract

Immunomodulating effects of Ivermectin

Male CD-1 mice were inoculated with either sheep red blood cells (RBC) or dinitrophenyl-Ficoll the day after they had been given 0.2 mg/kg or 20 mg/kg of Ivermectin subcutaneously. The T lymphocyte, macrophage-dependent response of the mice to sheep RBC was enhanced, whereas the T lymphocyte-independent, macrophage-dependent response to dinitrophenyl-Ficoll was unchanged. These results suggest that the immunostimulatory properties of Ivermectin are particularly associated with a change in the function of T-helper lymphocytes, and that its immunomodulating properties could be used in the treatment of diseases involving immunosuppression.

Blakley, B.R & Rousseaux, C.G. (1991) *American Journal of Veterinary Research* 52, 593.

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International Conference on Veterinary Medicine in Post-1992 Europe. **13 to 14 February, 1992, Brussels, Belgium.**

Fifth International Conference on Goats. **2 to 8 March 1992, New Delhi, India.**

British Small Animal Veterinary Association Annual Meeting, **2 to 5 April, 1992, International Conference Centre, Birmingham. U.K.**

Voorjaarsdagen Annual Meeting, **24 to 26 April, 1992, Amsterdam, Holland.**

American College of Veterinary Surgeons, European Surgical Forum, **8 to 10 May, 1992, Wurtzburg, Germany.**

Australian Veterinary Association National Conference, **10 to 15 May, 1992, Adelaide, Australia.**

25th International Congress on the History of Veterinary Medicine, **May 25-28, 1992 Ankara, Turkey.**

12th Congress of the International Pig Veterinary Society **17 to 20, August 1992, Hague, Netherland.**

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World Small Animal Veterinary Association Congress, **24 to 27 September, 1992, Rome, Italy.**

Thirteenth Pan American Veterinary Science Congress **26 to 30 October, 1992, Chile.**

American College of Veterinary Surgeons Veterinary Symposium, Annual meeting **30 October to 6th November 1992, Miami, Florida, USA.**

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