



Wyoming Livestock Board Newsletter

Vesicular Stomatitis Confirmed in Arizona

Vesicular Stomatitis, which is a reportable and quarantine-able disease in Wyoming, has been confirmed in livestock in Arizona. Arizona is the only state affected by VS so far in 2010. To protect the Wyoming livestock industry from exposure to the disease, precautionary measures on livestock imported from an affected state are being put into effect.

Effective immediately, all livestock entering Wyoming from an affected state must be accompanied by a health certificate stating that: "The animals have not originated from premises or areas under quaran-

tine for Vesicular Stomatitis (VS), and are not known to have been exposed to any VS infected animals." The health certificate must be issued within 72 hours of shipment.

Wyoming State Veterinarian, Dr. Jim Logan, urges horse owners to consider altering their schedules if plans include traveling to areas affected by the disease. Additionally, if you or someone you know is intending to import animals from Arizona to Wyoming, please be aware of the movement restrictions, and share this knowledge with others.

Vesicular Stomatitis is a

sporadic disease characterized by blister-like lesions on the tongue, lips, faces, and soft skin areas of ungulate animals. VS has an incubation period of one (1) to eight (8) days. Infected animals develop blisters that swell and burst, leaving painful sores. Horses and cattle are generally the most severely affected.

Transmission of VS is not fully understood. However, it is known that the disease may be spread from animal to animal or by biting insects. Infected animals can also spread the virus when their saliva or fluid from ruptured blisters

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The WLSB Veterinary Loan Program After Three Years

Since the Wyoming Legislature established the veterinary loan program in 2008, 12 grants have been given to veterinarians across the state. Veterinarians from Rawlins, Worland, Laramie, Afton, Lander, Hulett, Evanston, Basin, La Barge and Torrington will have received over \$ 400,000.00 in total grants by the end of the year. The loan program has been successful in recruiting or maintaining approximately 5% of the veterinarians in the state. Since the loan

program is for food animal veterinarians only, I feel the program has been a resounding success in alleviating the perceived shortage.

Most grantees are practicing 50% food animal medicine, thus allowing more individuals to receive funding under the program. The State of Wyoming has allocated \$ 270,000.00 per biennium to the program and with the 25% sponsor fee; the total number of individual veterinarians helped in the state is actu-

ally quite large. There has been over 30 applications for the grants since the program began in 2008 and Inquiries into the program have exceeded 25 per year since inception. I had hoped the amount of money available would increase in the last budget biennium, but I am very heartened with the success of the program as a whole.

Fred Emerich DVM,
WLSB
Field Veterinarian

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Please take a look at all of the inserts at the end of the Newsletter.

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The Quarantine Process ~ How it Works

Many of you reading this, whether you are a livestock producer or a veterinarian, have come across a notice of quarantine for livestock issued by the WLSB. These notices are official, legal documents backed by Official WLSB Rules and State Statute and must be taken seriously.

There are two different templates we use for writing quarantine notices for various purposes. A large percentage of the quarantine notices sent from this office arise from, and are linked to, an import permit for livestock shipped into Wyoming. Others come about due to a disease diagnosed in resident livestock such as Trichomoniasis. So far this calendar year we have issued 165 quarantines linked to imports. These are most commonly for non-brucellosis vaccinated heifers required to be vaccinated or spayed upon arrival.

A quarantine will remain in effect on the specific animals until the requirements are met and the WLSB office has been notified. The most effective notification method is to return the Quarantine Notice with the information filled in the space provided at the bottom

of the notice, along with the pertinent test/vaccination record. Too often, test and vaccination records are sent in with no indication that they pertain to a quarantine. As a regular practice, we compare all test and vaccination records against the quarantine list; however, in cases such as when a business name is used on one document and an individual is named on the other, the connection may not be made. This results in livestock being under quarantine longer than they should. Once we are notified and the test and/or vaccination records match the animals, we stamp the notice with the word "RELEASE" and enter the form numbers and dates into our computer database for quarantines which takes them off the quarantine list. We make a copy of the stamped notice to mail back to the producer and place all the related documents together in the herd file. At this point the animals are officially released and may move, be sold or commingled as the owner wishes. If/when a quarantine becomes more than 30 days past due, the WLSB office will send a letter of notice of past due via Certified Mail.

This letter will inform the owner of the quarantined livestock that they have livestock still under quarantine and must meet the requirements outlined in the quarantine. We will allow two weeks for the owner to respond to us. If we do not receive a response in that time period, the case will be turned over to our Law Enforcement Unit where they will make contact with the producer. Not responding and fulfilling the requirements of the quarantine is a violation of Wyoming Livestock Board Rules and is punishable by citation and or fine.

The purpose and reason for issuing a quarantine is to protect the livestock and livestock industry from disease and economic disaster. To some, it may not always seem such big a deal and maybe even a great expense and inconvenience, but the import and quarantine rules are vital to the health, well being and security of Wyoming's livestock industry. Please take them seriously.

Animal Health Unit



<http://wlsb.state.wy.us>

Import Requirements

In recent months, we have been receiving Certificates of Veterinary Health Inspections (CVI's) on imported animals where the veterinarian is not properly completing the CVI. Examples of incomplete CVI's include: 1) Not getting the required import permit. 2) Illegible hand writing. 3) Insufficient information such as Brucellosis vaccination status. In some cases the CVI is for steers and the veterinarian wrote N/A in the permit box or simply left it blank. As a result, I would like to remind veterinarians writing health inspections for Wyoming destined livestock of the requirements for importing livestock.

All animals are required to have a Certificate of Veterinary Health inspection.

An import permit is required for all Bovine (including steers), Bison, Ovine and Swine. Without going to the extent of including all our import rules here, there are some limited exceptions to this which pertain to animals going direct from ranch of origin to a livestock market or to a recognized slaughter establishment. Otherwise a permit is required.

Equine are required to have a CVI and Coggins test. The Coggins test can be within the past twelve (12) months.

Since Vesicular Stomatitis (VS) has been recently discovered in Arizona, we have import rules specific to imports from there and any other state that subsequently has a VS case turn up. Please see

our News Release on page one for more details.

For more information and details on our import requirements you can go to our web site at <http://wlsb.state.wy.us>. Just below the title on the home page, click on the icon "Wyoming Livestock Board Rules". Our rules are in Chapter 8.

If you have any other questions feel free to call our office. Our main line is 307-777-7515. This number will allow you to leave a message on weekends, overnight or if our lines are busy. You can also call Lindsay at 307-777-7517 or Doug at 307-777-3660.

For a Wyoming Permit Number please call Monday thru Friday 8am - 5 pm

(307) 777-7515, (307) 777-3660 and (307) 777-7517

After Hours or the Weekend

(307) 777-7515

Export Violations

The Wyoming Livestock Board has received several notices for non-compliance health certificates issued by Wyoming Veterinarians from several states. The two states where the main concern is, are Nebraska and Wisconsin.

We are still seeing insufficient health certificates from Nebraska for not meeting their Trichomoniasis requirements. For the full Trichomoniasis requirements please see the insert at the end of the

newsletter. Remember Nebraska has requirements for breeding males and females.

Wisconsin is another state we are seeing a lot of health certificates being returned. Wisconsin has specific regulations in regards to identification on horses. All horses imported into Wisconsin require Official Individual Identification regardless of age. Please take a look at the insert at the end of the newsletter.

It is the responsibility of the Veterinarian to contact the state of destination for their current import regulations.

Nebraska's website:

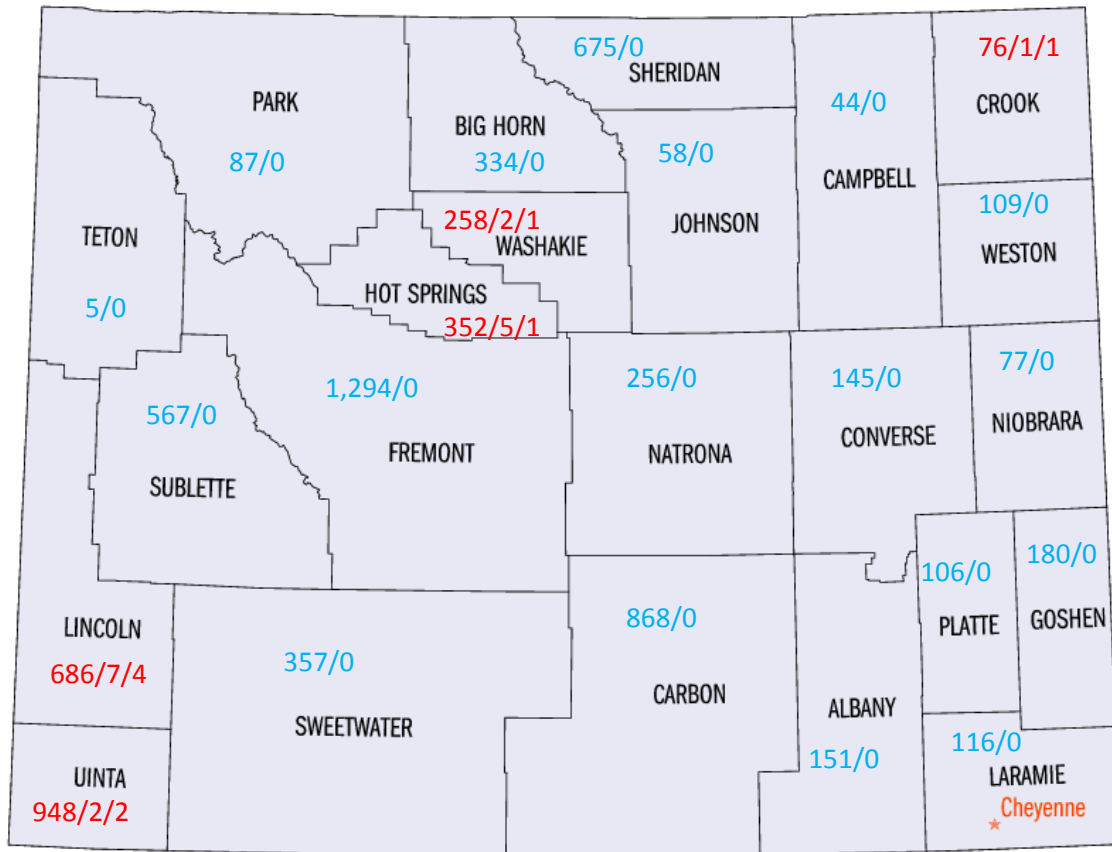
<http://agr.ne.gov/diviision/bai/bai.htm>

Wisconsin's website:

<http://datcp.state.wi.us/ah/agriculture/animals/movement/>

Animal Health Unit

Trichomoniasis by the Numbers



September 1, 2009 through June 25, 2010

First number in counties on map indicates total number bulls tested in the county, second number indicates the number Positive out of that total and third number indicates number of Premises with Trich in that county.

Positive Trich Cases are in Crook, Hot Springs, Lincoln, Uinta and Washakie counties.

	<u>2010</u>	<u>same time last year</u>
Total number bulls tested in State of Wyoming:	7,749 Hd	7,550 hd
Number bulls tested negative:	7,734 Hd	7,452 hd
Number bulls tested positive:	17 Hd	98 hd
Number bulls certified clean after 3 tests:	261 Hd	545 hd

Subsequent positive bulls after initially tested neg:

Positive on 2 nd test, after negative on 1 st	4 Hd	15 hd
Positive on 3 rd test, after negative on 1 st & 2 nd	2 Hd	7 hd

Positive Trich Cases last year were in Albany, Fremont, Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Uinta, Washakie and Weston counties.

By: Douglas Leinart

Wyoming Livestock Board Reportable Disease List

The Wyoming Livestock Board (WLSB) has a list of diseases that must be reported to the State Veterinarian. The purpose of the Reportable Disease List is to prevent the spread of disease. Not all listed diseases result in quarantine, depending on severity of outbreak and disease list category, but the WLSB does want to be notified so that appropriate action (i.e. quarantine, education, C&D, proper disposal of carcasses, etc) can be done.

The WLSB has had several reportable diseases not reported by veterinarians that should have been. The only reason we're aware of them is because the laboratories have reported. However, it is the vet's responsibility to report the diseases listed.

W.S.§11-19-102 outlines the

duty of private practitioners and other regulatory veterinarians to report diseases to the State Veterinarian, as well as the penalties for failure to report:

- (a) "Any person or government entity who knows or suspects that there is any contagious or infectious reportable disease among animals owned by or under their jurisdiction or any veterinarian who knows or suspects any reportable contagious or infectious disease on any premises or in any animal, shall immediately report the same to the state veterinarian."
- (c) "A failure to report, or any attempt to conceal the existence of the disease or to willfully or maliciously obstruct or resist the veterinarian in the discharge

of his duty is a misdemeanor. Any person who willfully or maliciously falsifies a report to the state veterinarian is guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person convicted of any of the above acts or omissions shall be punished as provided in W.S. 11-1-103."

This list is available through the office of the Board (1934 Wyatt Drive, Cheyenne, WY 82002; (307) 777-7515) or online at <http://wlsb.state.wy.us/Animal%20Health/book.pdf>.

For further information, please contact Dr. Jim Logan, Wyoming State Veterinarian at (307) 857-4140.

Certificate of Veterinary Inspection for Wyoming Fairs and Exhibitions

The Wyoming Livestock Board would like to clarify its position on the requirement of Certificates of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) for Wyoming fairs and exhibitions.

The Wyoming Livestock Board (WLSB), along with the Wyoming Association of Fairs (WAF) and the Wyoming State Fair (WSF), recently put together a guideline booklet that identifies signs and symptoms of conditions and diseases unacceptable for show animals. This booklet is entitled "Health Exhibition Animals: What to Watch For", and is available at <http://wlsb.state.wy.us/Animal%20Health/Fair%20Guideline%20Book.pdf> or

from your local extension agent. Page 8 of the booklet is dedicated to the basic veterinary requirements for entry to the show premises and the importance of a CVI.

The WLSB would like to make the following clarification to the requirements listed on page 8 of the booklet:

Veterinary Requirements:

The Wyoming Livestock Board recommends that all animals be required to have a health inspection prior to checking into the fairgrounds. The final determination as to whether or not a CVI is required for any given exhibition is to be made

by those who are organizing the event.

The Importance of a CVI:

It **may** be a requirement to have a CVI to enter the fairgrounds. Again, this is determined by the event management.

The WLSB would like to apologize for the confusion and wishes all competitors the best of luck for the upcoming show season.

For further information, please contact Dr. Jim Logan, State Veterinarian, or his assistant, Betsy Milek, at (307) 857-4140.

Final President's Letter

June 23, 2010

The WVMA meeting is now history. 93 veterinarians and 18 exhibitors met at Little America in Cheyenne June 20, 21 2010 in Cheyenne. The meeting was a rousing success, with super speakers, wonderful meals, and an outstanding auction.

The draft practice act was the topic of discussion at all turns. I'd like to give you a brief rundown of the process. It's a bit like building a house. You must erect a framework that can address all wants and needs as you move into this new home. If you don't think of everything you need or want you can't remodel for many years. The practice act is like that framework. If you don't think of or mention all disciplines of veterinary medicine and animal treatment you cannot have your Board of Veterinary Medicine regulate it. Build a good frame and allow the BVM to write rules that cover all aspects of veterinary practice. The board is NOT giving anything away; it is only mentioning everything that must be regulated in the rules. The current practice act speaks to 3 areas only, veteri-

nary medicine, artificial insemination and embryo transfer. Any other related practice can occur in the state and the BVM cannot do much as it's not mentioned in the current practice act. I think the draft act is good and I trust the BVM to look after our interests and our clients' interest. Drs Summers and Burnett will be traveling the state to answer questions and explain the long and twisted road to success. Listen to them and think the process through. Please thank the people from MWI and Boehringer Ingelheim for a great steak fry and auction donations. They can't live without us and vice-versa, so give them all the support you can.

The WSVL addition is about to come on line this fall. There will be some glitches with new phone numbers and new reporting system, so be gentle and they will be there for us in a much better form in the coming year. With retirements, BSL-3 addition and new staff additions I feel that the WSVL will become a major player in the region in diagnostics and research.

This will be my last letter as

Dr Burnett will take over the WVMA reins and lead a larger and I hope a stronger association. The WVMA is only as strong as its membership. Please make sure everyone is on board and participating. Dr Jake Hall will assume the second member at large position and I see good things for the future with Jake. Dr Jim Summer has taken the lead at the BVM and Dr Warren Crawford has been appointed to fill Dr Gross's empty saddle. Dr Gary Norwood will take the AVMA alternate delegate position as Dr Bob Beiermann will step down after 8 years. Help these new additions as I think they will make the veterinary fraternity of Wyoming proud.

Thanks folks. After being President in 1985 and now 2009 I've seen many changes in our WVMA. By and large most have been good. Support your officers and the BVM and I'm sure more good things will come to the veterinarians of Wyoming.

Fred

Vesicular Stomatitis Confirmed in Arizona Continued

contaminates feed or water. VS infections usually run their course in two (2) to three (3) weeks, at which time animals begin healing. During the course of the disease, animals may refuse to eat or drink.

VS is not a disease of hu-

mans, although there have been occasional reports of mild flu-like signs by individuals working closely with affected animals.

Contact your veterinarian if there is a suspicion of VS in your livestock.

For further information, please contact Dr. Jim Logan, State Veterinarian, at (307) 857-4140, or Dr. Chris Strang, WLSB Field Veterinarian, at (307) 256-4019

Veterinary Practice Act

By: Jim Summers

At the Joint Interim Ag Committee meeting last April Dr. Logan presented the latest draft version of the Wyoming Veterinary Practice Act. The Committee asked that we go forth and present the draft version to the veterinary practitioners for their input and comments.

On June 20, 2010 the Board of Veterinary Medicine met in Cheyenne for their annual spring meeting and discussed the progress of the Act. After going thru it the Board unanimously endorsed it as a work in progress and gave full support to continue work on it. The

Board also gave sizeable monetary funding to the WVMA to be used in expenses incurred explaining the Act and the Board's intent throughout the State.

Later the same day the Officers of the WVMA met and the Act was again discussed. Again, all members present felt it was well prepared and ready to distribute to the Wyoming veterinarians for their comments.

The present plan is to distribute the current version via email to all Wyoming veterinarians possible. In the following weeks between now and the middle of Sep-

tember Dr. Jim Summers and Dr. Debora Burnett will canvas the State having meetings and individual contact with the practitioners answering their questions and seeking the comments and input. All of these will then be put together and the final product will be sent to the LSO to be prepared for the October 4-5 Joint Interim Ag Committee meeting in Buffalo.

If there are any comments or questions please call either Drs. Jim Summers, Debora Burnett or Jim Logan.

Comparison of Current and Draft Practice Acts

Current Practice Act	Draft Practice Act
Consumer Protection	Consumer Protection enhanced
Animal Protection	Animal Protection enhanced
Regulates Veterinary Practice	Regulates Veterinary Practice
Regulates AI, Embryo transplant and Embryo transfer	Regulates AI, ET, ETr and additional auxiliary services
Does not authorize Board to require continuing education	Does authorize Board to require continuing education
Authorizes Board to promulgate rules consistent with statutory authority	Enhanced authority to promulgate rules consistent with statutory authority
Defines currently regulated services	Defines current and other services deemed necessary by the WBVM
Does <u>NOT</u> authorize State Vet to request emergency assistance from Veterinarians licensed in other states but not holding a WY license	Authorizes the State Vet to request emergency service from licensed vets from other states by not holding a WY license
Does not address supervised and non supervised activities	Addresses supervised and non supervised activities

**TO MAINTAIN YOUR VETERINARY
ACCREDITATION YOU MUST APPLY!**

**ACCREDITED VETERINARIANS MUST ELECT TO PARTICIPATE AND SELECT AN
ACCREDITATION CATEGORY OR HIS/HER ACCREDITATION WILL EXPIRE**

In order to "Elect to Participate" and select an "Accreditation Category", accredited veterinarians must submit a [VS Form 1-36A](#), National Veterinary Accreditation Program Application Form, **by August 2, 2010** or his/her accreditation will expire. Accredited veterinarians are urged to please submit a completed [VS Form 1-36A](#), at their earliest convenience. Waiting until the last month to submit this form will create major delays in the processing of applications. On August 2, 2010, veterinary accreditation will expire for accredited veterinarians who have not submitted the [VS Form 1-36A](#), which means they will not be allowed to perform accredited duties.

To maintain your accreditation, please submit an application and kindly remember to do the following:

1. **Check only Box 3** of boxes 1-6 at the top of your VS Form 1-36A. Do not use boxes 1, 2, 4, 5, 6. (if any of these unused categories are applicable to you, call the OH/WV Area Office for more information).
2. **Do not fill Box 8.** A new Six Digit National Accreditation Number will be assigned to you upon receipt of your completed VS Form 1-36A.
3. **Select either box 15 or Box 16.** See the explanation of categories below.
4. Fill boxes 7 and 9- 34 with your personal and work information. (Hint for 13. Core Orientation is completed prior to becoming accredited so was probably either the state where you graduated or where you were first licensed and accredited).
5. In box 35, list the state (with license numbers) where you are currently accredited and want to maintain your accreditation.
6. Fill boxes 36- 39 with your professional information using the codes on the application.
7. **Do not fill Boxes 40-44.** You will be assigned a renewal date to complete courses upon receipt of your VS Form 1-36A.
8. You do **NOT** need to sign the form.

A printed copy of the VS Form 1-36A is attached or it may be found at the website listed below.

Please review the instructions thoroughly before completing the form. Submit your completed application by mail, fax, or email to the National Veterinary Accreditation Program as follows: (Do not submit to your Area Office).

Mailing Address: **USDA/APHIS/VS
National Veterinary Accreditation
Program
4700 River Road, Unit 64
Riverdale, MD 20737**

Email: nvap@aphis.usda.gov

Telephone: 301-734-NVAP (6827)

FAX: **301-734-3641
301-734-0686**

Website: www.aphis.usda.gov/nvap/

Any forms that are not legible or completely filled out will be returned.

Once we have received your application and it has been approved, we will send you an Elect to Participate Letter containing your Renewal Date and your National Accreditation Number.

Accreditation Categories: Category I and II Animals

Be sure that the Accreditation Category you have chosen is appropriate for the animals with which you'll be doing accredited duties.

Category I animals: All animals except: food and fiber species, horses, birds, farm-raised aquatic animals, all other livestock species, and zoo animals that can transmit exotic animal diseases to livestock

Category II animals: All animals

Here are some examples of Category I and Category II animal species. These lists are not exhaustive, and if you wish to add a species, please contact the NVAP Riverdale Staff.

Category I animal species examples: dog, cat, laboratory animal (rat, mouse, gerbil, guinea pig, hamster), non-human primate, rabbit, ferret, mink, gopher, amphibian/reptile, native non-ruminant wildlife.

Category II animal species examples: food and fiber animal species (cow, pig, sheep, goat, all ruminant), horse (mule, ass, pony, zebra), all bird species and poultry, farm-raised aquatic animal species, livestock species (bison, captive cervid, llama, alpaca, antelope, other hoofed animal), zoo animals that can transmit exotic animal diseases to livestock

Contact Information for Wyoming Accredited Veterinarians

If you have any questions about the NVAP, please contact the WY [Area Office](#) (307.432.7960) by phone or the NVAP Riverdale Staff.

If you are not accredited, and would like to become accredited, or, if you want to become accredited in another state, please contact the OH/WV Area Office for more information.

Vesicular Stomatitis

Vesicular Stomatitis (VS) is an infectious viral disease of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and occasionally humans. This disease causes lesions that closely mimic Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) with blisters and ulcers occurring orally, on the muzzle, teats, and feet of affected animals. Only laboratory tests can definitively distinguish between FMD and VS. Due to these similarities, both diseases are reportable to both the State Veterinarian and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS).

Foot and Mouth Disease is one of the most contagious infectious animal diseases in the world. It hasn't been seen in the United States since 1929 and is thus considered a Foreign Animal Disease. Foreign Animal Diseases are of particular concern to animal health because our animal populations are naïve and would have no innate resistance to these pathogens. In addition to the disease impacts on animals, diseases like FMD result in heavy trade impacts which Continue on page 5 would be devastating to the US's export market.

Fortunately, vesicular stomatitis is not as severe of a disease. There are significant animal health and economical impacts to this disease, but they are much less comparatively. Due to the oral sores, animals often go off feed and water causing weight loss and lower production potential. Temporary lameness can occur due to sores on the feet of the animals. Due to the formation of open sores/ulcers, secondary bacterial infections can be a concern when treating this disease. Affected premises are quarantined for 21 days after the last of the lesions have healed which can lead to lost profit from inability to

mobilize livestock. Some interstate travel may also be impacted from an occurrence of this disease for those animals near the premises with the disease.

Vesicular Stomatitis is a disease that tends to have sporadic outbreaks in the warmer regions of South, Central, and North America. Within the United States, the southwest is where the disease tends to surface. This area, coupled with the season (late spring and summer) and that the disease tends to occur along waterways indicates that the disease may be insect vector borne, however, the route of transmission is not currently fully understood. One of the big mysteries about VS is where the virus survives during years when no disease occurs; there can even be multiple years between outbreaks.

Recently, VS has been found in three horses in Arizona. Fortunately, VS does not generally result in death, and the animals have been quarantined. With proper management, the disease should be contained to those three animals. Dr. Logan, the Wyoming State Veterinarian, has issued some additional measures on horse importation from Arizona to aid in preventing the disease entering the state. These measures are that: the health certificate must have a statement added verifying that the animal does not originate from a quarantined area, and has not been exposed to infected animals; and that the health certificate must have been issued within 72 hours of the horse entering Wyoming. With these measures in place, in addition to those already established, Wyoming will be able to remain VS free through the busy summer rodeo season, and other horse importation

events.

In the event of an animal being suspected of having the disease, certain measures should be taken. First and foremost, protect yourself! Use personal protective equipment like exam gloves when inspecting animals. If you see lesions similar to VS or FMD, contact your State Veterinarian immediately. Quarantine any affected animals and those that may have been exposed separately. The incubation period for Vesicular Stomatitis Virus is two to eight days, so the exposed livestock will need to be observed to ensure they are free from disease. Keep water and feed sources separate, and practice good sanitation techniques to ensure the containment of the disease. The State Veterinarian will order tests done on the affected animals that must be performed by the National Veterinary Service Laboratory in Ames, Iowa. Once results return from these tests and VS is confirmed, supportive care is the only assistance you can give the animal. Keeping an eye out for secondary infection of the lesions is very important. With no secondary infection and good supportive care, animals will generally recover within 2 weeks of infection. Disease prevention is the main defense for this disease. Avoid commingling with animals of unknown origin. An insect control strategy will also help to protect your livestock and yourself.

Remember that the main concern with Vesicular Stomatitis is that it is indistinguishable from Foot and Mouth Disease. Don't take any chances, and report any suspicious oral, muzzle, foot, or teat blisters/ulcers directly to the State Veterinarian.

By: Lindsay Smith WLSB Summer Intern

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis, or TB, is a disease of significant importance to both the livestock industry and human health. Caused by a family of bacterium called *Mycobacterium*, three (3) species of the bacteria are of key concern: *Mycobacterium bovis*, *M. avium*, and *M. tuberculosis*. The disease causing agents in humans are *M. bovis* and *M. tuberculosis* making TB a contagious zoonotic disease. *M. bovis* has the widest range of hosts as it can infect all warm-blooded vertebrates making it of principle concern to livestock producers.

Tuberculosis is named because of the lesions that form within the internal tissues. These lesions, which are tumor-like round nodules, are called tubercles. Modern medical terminology labels them as granulomas, which appear most often in the lungs as varying sized grey nodules. They are made of cells from the immune system effectively trying to quarantine the infected tissue from the rest of the body. However, even with the immune system in high gear and the bacteria separated from other tissues, the disease can spread. When the immune cells contain the disease, the animal or person is referred to as being in a latent disease state, but if the disease progresses beyond the granuloma of the lungs, granuloma can occur in any internal tissue including the lining of the abdominal cavity and on the viscera itself, leading to an active disease state. Only in an active disease state is an animal or human contagious. The disease is then spread through aerolization of saliva droplets that contain the bacteria, or other bodily fluids dependant on the advancement of the disease, making containment of the disease difficult in herd situations. The disease can also be

spread through drinking milk from an infected cow or other milk production species.

In 1917, the Cooperative State-Federal Tuberculosis Eradication Program was begun. This program is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), State animal health agencies, and U.S. livestock producers, and has nearly eradicated bovine TB from the nation's livestock population. This drastic reduction in the disease in livestock significantly reduced the number of human cases, as did pasteurization techniques. Currently, through APHIS, there are five TB classifications that a state or zone can fall under. These classifications are: Accredited Free (with 0 herd prevalence for 5 years), Modified Accredited Advanced (less than 0.01% herd prevalence for the past 2 years), Modified Accredited (Herd prevalence of less than 0.1%), Accreditation Preparatory (less than 0.5% prevalence), and Non Accredited (greater than 0.5% herd prevalence or an unknown herd prevalence). Currently, in the United States, most states are considered TB free in their cattle herds. Only California, Michigan, Minnesota, and New Mexico are below free status, and most of these exist as split status states with the areas where TB was detected in the Modified Accredited categories and the rest of the state Accredited Free.

While trade with these states and animal movement continues, the economic impacts of TB can be severe. In a study done by the Department of Applied Economics at the University of Minnesota estimated that "The direct economic cost on the beef industry if the en-

tire state is classified as modified accredited and due to testing, fencing, record keeping, heifer spaying and herd losses is estimated to be \$15,848,000 annually." Certainly a very large number that doesn't begin to add in the jobs lost due to farms and ranches losing their business, state disease eradication/reduction costs, market share value of the cattle industry, lowered numbers of cattle produced in the state, and disease tracking. Of course, there are other economic impacts, but also health impacts due to the zoonotic nature of the disease. Human health surveillance and disease prevention will also add to the total cost of TB in the state.

Unfortunately, TB can use wildlife, like deer and antelope, as reservoirs. Thus, even though most states are free from TB in domesticated animals, the disease could easily jump back into domestic livestock from wildlife. This is especially a concern in places where artificial congregation of deer or wildlife is encouraged by the use of feed plots and feed grounds. I can only imagine the impacts of TB along with Brucellosis in the National Elk Refuge in the Greater Yellowstone Area. All in all, surveillance and strict importation rules for both domestic species and wildlife will be our best option to prevent TB from gaining a foothold in Wyoming. Currently, all dairy cattle, and those animals from out of the country or from non Accredited-Free states must have a negative TB test within the past 60 days before being allowed in the state. With these guidelines in place and through the surveillance of veterinarians and producers alike, Wyoming will be best able to maintain a Tuberculosis Free status.

By: Lindsay Smith WLSB Summer Intern

State of Wyoming
Wyoming Livestock Board

1935 Wyoatt Drive
Cheyenne, WY 82002

Phone: 307-777-7515
Fax: 307-777-6561

Website: <http://wlsb.state.wy.us>



Paula Bivens issuing equipment to the WYLDER Volunteers

Wyoming Livestock Disease Emergency Response

The Livestock Board has a new program “Wyoming Livestock Disease Emergency Response” or WYLDER. The WYLDER program is a group of volunteers from our Brand Inspectors, Animal Health, Brand Recording, Staff, and Law Enforcement units as well as a few volunteers outside the agency. Its mission is simple. Get to know key people in their communities and offer expertise in livestock matters, become a community leader and a representative for the Livestock Board, and attend and participate in the Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC). Training for WYLDER

was conducted in Riverton on June 18. Director Joe Moore from the Wyoming Office of Homeland Security was the keynote speaker. Director Moore expressed how vital agricultural preparedness is for our State’s economy. “Wyoming is an agriculture state and we must protect this asset.” “When a disaster occurs, like the recent flooding in Fremont County, no one agency can do it all” said Director Moore. There are specialist operate heavy equipment, teams to fill sand bags, law enforcement to manage traffic and flooded roads, and now specialists to assist with the livestock. The

WYLDER volunteers will be trained in incident command and management to further assist the emergency operation center. This training and volunteerism will be an asset for each community.



(WYLDER Equipment)

By: Dale Bratton



Dave Heineman
Governor

State of Nebraska

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
GREGORY A. IBACH
Director

BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE STATE OF NEBRASKA

DR. DENNIS HUGHES)	
STATE VETERINARIAN)	
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY)	
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)	AMENDED TRICHOMONIASIS
STATE OFFICE BUILDING)	IMPORT ORDER
301 CENTENNIAL MALL SOUTH)	AMENDED - August 8, 2008
FOURTH FLOOR)	
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA 68509)	

Trichomoniasis *Tritrichomonas foetus* (*T. foetus*) causes a venereal disease of cattle characterized by fetal abortions, pyometra, and open cows. This Order is being issued to protect the health of Nebraska livestock as the result of Trichomoniasis infections in surrounding states.

Pursuant to the authority of Neb. Rev. Stat. §54-701 and §54-753.05, this Order is issued this 8th day of August, 2008, for the purpose of taking immediate action to protect the health status of Nebraska's dairy and beef cattle industry from imported bulls and cows which may be infected with *T. foetus*. This Embargo Order is in addition to the requirements found in the current Animal Importation Act and Animal Importation Regulations (Neb. Rev. Stat. §§54-784.01 to 54-796, and 23 NAC 2).

ORDER:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. **Health Requirements for Beef and Dairy Breeding Bulls:**
 - a. All bulls over 24 months of age and all non-virgin bulls less than 24 months of age shall have:
 - i. Three consecutive official negative trichomoniasis culture tests at least one week apart; **OR** one negative PCR test within 30 days prior to importation; **AND**
 - ii. Samples submitted for testing shall be collected by an accredited veterinarian and conducted by a laboratory accredited by the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD); **AND**

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- iii. Not been used for breeding purposes between the tests and the time the bull(s) is imported into Nebraska; **AND**
- b. A Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (CVI) signed by an accredited veterinarian for bulls covered under this Order shall bear the following statement:

“The bull(s) represented on this CVI are not from a known positive T. foetus herd and have had three consecutive official negative T. foetus culture tests which were at least a week apart; or one negative PCR test within 30 days prior to importation, and there has been no breeding activity since the first culture test or the PCR test.”
- c. All bulls offered for sale at an auction market, imported for breeding purposes, must meet the requirements of this Order prior to being offered for sale.

2. Exceptions to Testing Requirements for Bulls:

- a. Virgin bulls aged 24 months of age or less must be accompanied by a CVI containing a signed statement from an accredited veterinarian that the bulls have had no contact with breeding females.
- b. Bulls imported into Nebraska for slaughter only or those consigned directly to a licensed slaughter establishment or to a licensed livestock market and then directly to a licensed slaughter establishment.
- c. Bulls imported into Nebraska not to be used for breeding purposes, such as bulls imported for exhibitions, rodeos, bull test stations, or feedlots for feeding purposes and then direct to slaughter.
- d. Nebraska origin breeding bulls going to another state for seasonal grazing purposes may return to Nebraska without testing if accompanied by a CVI with the following statement, “these breeding bulls have not commingled with any other herd.” The CVI must be issued within 30 days of import into Nebraska.

3. BEEF AND DAIRY BREEDING FEMALES:

Breeding females originating from a known positive T. foetus herd will **not be** allowed to enter Nebraska unless they are consigned directly to slaughter.

- a. Breeding females imported into Nebraska and not consigned to an approved Nebraska Livestock Auction Market, must have **one or more** of the following statements placed on the CVI and signed by an accredited veterinarian of the herd of origin:
 - i. “The heifers listed on this CVI are known virgin heifers.”


- ii. "Heifers listed on this CVI were exposed for their first breeding only to a known negative T. foetus bull* or artificially inseminated, and are not yet 120 days pregnant."
 - iii. "Cows or heifers listed on this CVI are at least 120 days pregnant."
 - iv. "The cows listed on this CVI **did not** originate from a known positive T. foetus herd, have a calf at side, and have not had any exposure to known positive T. foetus bull(s) or bull(s) of unknown T. foetus status since calving."
 - v. "The cows listed on this CVI have had no exposure to other than known negative T. foetus bulls* since parturition."
- b. Breeding females offered for sale at an auction market, imported for breeding purposes, **must meet one** of the criteria listed below prior to being offered for sale. Owners or custodians of these animals, the market veterinarian (3., b., iii), or both shall sign an affidavit stating the breeding females being offered for sale meet one of the following criteria.
- i. "The heifers being offered for sale are known virgin heifers."
 - ii. "The heifers listed being offered for sale were exposed for their first breeding, only to a known negative T. foetus bull* or artificially inseminated, and are not yet 120 days pregnant."
 - iii. "The cows or heifers being offered for sale are at least 120 days pregnant."
 - iv. "The cows being offered for sale **did not** originate from a known positive T. foetus herd, have a calf at side, and have not had any exposure to known positive T. foetus bull(s) or bull(s) of unknown T. foetus status since calving."
 - v. "The cows being offered for sale have had no exposure to other than known negative T. foetus bulls* since parturition."
- c. Cows and heifers moving directly to slaughter, or to a feedlot for feeding purposes and then to slaughter, are not subject to the requirements herein.

*Known negative T. foetus breeding bulls have been tested and found negative for T. foetus by three consecutive official negative T. foetus culture tests which were at least a week apart or one negative PCR test within 30 days prior to importation, and there has been no breeding activity since the first qualifying test. Such tests shall be conducted by a laboratory accredited by the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians. The three tests shall be conducted at least one week apart, and there was no breeding activity since the first test.

This Order is effective immediately and shall remain in effect until notice is given by the Nebraska Department of Agriculture. Any additional exceptions to this Order will only be by approval of the State Veterinarian upon epidemiological evaluation and risk determination.

Dated this 8th day of August, 2008.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Dr. Dennis A. Hughes
Nebraska State Veterinarian

Animal Welfare & Disease

Consumer Protection

Environmental Protection

Farming & Agriculture

Food Safety & Processing

Insects & Pesticides

Marketing Agriculture

Trade Practices

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HORSES AND OTHER EQUINE ANIMALS

In general, horses and other equine animals entering Wisconsin need:

- Current certificate of veterinary inspection which must include the following:
 - Official individual identification for all animals, regardless of age
 - an official breed registration lip tattoo number
 - a microchip number if a reader accompanies the animal
 - a written or graphic description included on the CVI (the CVI is the only official document of the animal's movements, so ID on attached forms is not valid)
 - A negative test for EIA conducted since January 1 of this year (please see below for specific requirements)
 - A statement that vesicular stomatitis (VS) requirements are met if originating from a VS positive region
- Import permits if they are circus or rodeo horses, or are from regions (counties and adjacent counties) with vesicular stomatitis.

Equine infectious anemia requirements

Equines entering Wisconsin must have a negative equine infectious anemia (EIA, Coggins) test since January 1 of this year. If the animal is entering Wisconsin during January, a negative test from the previous calendar year will be accepted; however, if the CVI is written in January but the horse is entering Wisconsin in February, the EIA test must be from the current calendar year. Horses may not be imported on a pending EIA test. Nursing foals accompanying an EIA negative dam are exempt from pre-import testing.

Import permits

Horses entering Wisconsin do not need an import permit unless they are part of a circus, rodeo horses traveling with the rodeo, or horses traveling as part of a menagerie of multiple species for exhibit or competition. To request an import permit application for circus or rodeo horses, call 608-224-4874 weekdays between 7:45 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Central Time or download the permit request form [online](#). The completed import permit request must be faxed to 608-224-4871 along with the certificate of veterinary inspection. See above for what the CVI must contain.

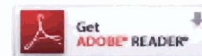
Vesicular stomatitis requirements

If you are importing horses from regions that currently have premises quarantined for vesicular stomatitis in any species, you need an import permit. The definition of a region is a county with VS and any bordering counties. Call 608-224-4874 weekdays between 7:45 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Central Time to request a permit application or download the permit request form [online](#). In addition to the requirements listed above, the accompanying certificate of veterinary inspection must include statements that:

- The certifying veterinarian has examined the animals and found them free of evidence of



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vesicular stomatitis.

- During the 30 days before shipping, the animals haven't been within 10 miles of any premises where vesicular stomatitis had been diagnosed within 60 days. The 60 days are counted back from the date that the animals were on the premises within 10 miles of the disease, not from the shipping date.
- They were not exposed to any animal that has been vaccinated for vesicular stomatitis within the last 30 days, no matter what kind of vaccine it was.

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