



Announcements

UPDATE!

2016 NAFV BOD Elections are now closed.

The results will be published in our **Nov/Dec 2016** issue of the newsletter.

With any questions please email nafv@nafv.org

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FSIS focused on genome sequencing in salmonella fight

By Rita Jane Gabbett | 9/8/2016 | www.Meatingplace.com

CHICAGO -- With an eye toward using emerging technology to overcome stalled progress on reducing foodborne illnesses from salmonella, USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) is pushing hard to increase the use of genome sequencing.

Over the next five years, whole genome sequencing (WGS) could replace current technologies such as pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE), the laboratory technique widely used now to produce a DNA fingerprint for a bacterial isolate, according to David Goldman, FSIS assistant administrator for the Office of Public Health Science. Goldman made the forecast at the North American Meat Institute's Pathogen Control and Regulatory Compliance in Beef Processing conference here.

Goldman said FSIS currently has six sequencers in operation and is looking to increase that figure to 10 with a capacity to sequence about 10,000 isolates per year. He called the technology from 100 to 1,000 times more powerful than PFGE in its ability to compare microbe samples.

FSIS is currently exploring the use of WGS as a tool to understand potential harborage or reoccurrence of contamination in establishments. He said in some retrospective analyses, WGS showed a high degree of relatedness between microorganisms

that was missed by PFGE technology.

In the fight against salmonella, Goldman

said FSIS is particularly interested in understanding virulence, noting that across many serotypes only a handful appear responsible for the most severe illness outbreaks.

Goldman said FSIS is actively looking at how best to approach salmonella in beef, including considering performance standards for ground beef and trim and additional sampling related to ground beef components.

Asked specifically, however, he declined to speculate on whether FSIS might pursue declaring salmonella on beef an adulterant.

In terms of salmonella contamination in beef, Goldman acknowledged there is still quite a bit unknown. While ground beef contamination remains low, higher levels have been observed on cheek meat, head meat and weasand (meat surrounding the esophagus).

Noting salmonella levels on carcasses is quite low (less than 1 percent), Goldman speculated something is happening downstream during processing.

"Something is happening downstream and I don't know what it is," he said.



NAFV Members, looking for opportunities to actively serve your profession?

We are looking for NAFV Regional Coordinators nationwide. NAFV Regional coordinators serve as liaisons for our members, provide helpful information to national office, and have the opportunity to work as part of taskforces. If you are interested in more information, please email mbarros@nafv.org.

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EVP Column

My Visit to the APHIS Center for Animal Welfare

By Michael J Gilsdorf DVM

On September 14, 2016, I visited with the staff at the APHIS Center for Animal Welfare (CAW) in Kansas City, Missouri to discuss NAFV activities that affect federal employees and federal veterinarians, and to learn more about the mission and goals of the CAW.

The CAW is a part of USDA/APHIS Animal Care. This APHIS unit enforces the Animal Welfare Act (AWA), which is a federal law with regulations that set standards for humane care and treatment for certain animals that are exhibited to the public, bred for commercial sale, used in medical research, or transported commercially. Facilities using regulated animals for regulated purposes must provide their animals with adequate housing, sanitation, nutrition, water and veterinary care, and they must protect their animals from extreme weather and temperatures.

The goal of the CAW is to create a diverse network of partners and experts to serve as the national resource for: policy development and analysis; education and outreach; and science and technology in support of the Animal Welfare Act and the Horse Protection Act. The CAW partners with experts domestically and internationally to provide accurate, unbiased, science-based information to stakeholders and industry partners.

The CAW opened in the fall of 2010. Dr. Nora Wineland, DVM, MS, DACVPM, serves as its Director. Dr. Wineland has worked in several federal positions within APHIS during her career and she has been an NAFV member since

1985.

I met with the Center's team of Specialists with expertise ranging in exotic animals, kennels, biophysics, and training. In addition, I met with Compliance Specialists that advise compliance officers throughout APHIS/Animal Care. The Center and its Specialists are available to provide best-practices advice not only to Animal Care but also to federal agencies, stakeholders, cooperatives, state and local government, and other countries. They also provide leadership on the safety and well-being of animals during emergency preparedness and response.

The Center is working to provide leadership and current information on the latest in animal welfare science and technology and analyze animal care-related policies. Another goal of the Center is to investigate and explore the intersections where science and policy meet.

I discussed proposed congressional bills that would reduce the amount of paid leave that federal employees accrue; require federal employees to contribute more toward retirement benefits and health care costs; Extend the probationary period for most new government hires; and curtail the appeals process for employees who are fired. I also discussed consultation issues brought up by our members for discussion with the agencies' top managers.

I was impressed by the dedication and professionalism exhibited by all those present at the meeting and look forward to learning more about their efforts.

"I will not change just to court popularity."

-Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister

LIVE ANIMAL IMPORTS**Agencies Need Better Collaboration to Reduce the Risk of Animal-Related Diseases***November, 2010***What GAO Found**

The statutory and regulatory framework for live animal imports has gaps that could allow the introduction of diseases into the United States, according to the experts GAO surveyed, discussions with agency officials, and scientific studies. Specifically, The Department of Health and Human Services' Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has regulations to prevent the importation of live animals that may pose a previously identified disease risk to humans for some diseases, but gaps in its regulations may allow animals presenting other zoonotic disease risks to enter the United States. CDC has solicited comments in advance of a rulemaking to better prevent the importation of animals that pose zoonotic disease risks.

The Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) has regulations to prevent imports of nonnative live animals that could become invasive. However, it has not generally emphasized preventing the introduction of disease through importation. FWS is taking some initial steps to address disease risks. For example, in January 2010, the department directed FWS to review statutory authorities and regulations to address existing problems concerning nonnative live animals and recommend tools to better prevent the introduction of new threats.

In contrast, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has regulations to prevent importing live animals it finds may pose a disease risk to agricultural animals. In 2008, APHIS issued a long-term strategy that would broaden its oversight of live animal imports.

APHIS, the Department of Homeland Security's Customs and Border Protection (CBP), CDC, and FWS have collaborated to meet their responsibilities related to live animal imports by taking actions in five areas—strategic planning, joint strategies, written procedures, leveraging resources, and sharing data. However, experts GAO surveyed and agency officials GAO interviewed identified barriers to further collaboration on live animal imports, such as different program priorities and unclear roles and responsibilities, which are inherent when multiple agencies have related responsibilities. For example, experts noted that because each of the agencies is focused on a different aspect of live animal imports, no single entity has comprehensive responsibility for

the zoonotic and animal disease risks posed by live animal imports. Experts also reported the need for an entity to help the agencies overcome these barriers to collaboration. Furthermore, the agencies have largely incompatible data systems, and a completion date for CBP's planned data system, which would provide the agencies with full operational access to information on incoming shipments of live animals, has not been established. In addition, APHIS, CBP, CDC, and FWS have yet to jointly determine which data elements on live animal imports are needed in this system for them to effectively oversee these imports, according to CBP officials. As a result, it is unclear whether the data elements in the completed system will meet interagency needs.

Why GAO Did This Study

The United States legally imported more than 1 billion live animals from 2005 through 2008. With increased trade and travel, zoonotic diseases (transmitted between animals and humans) and animal diseases can emerge anywhere and spread rapidly. The importation of live animals is governed by five principal statutes and implemented by four agencies.

GAO was asked to examine, among other things, (1) potential gaps in the statutory and regulatory framework governing live animal imports, if any, that may allow the introduction and spread of zoonotic and animal diseases and (2) the extent to which the agencies collaborate to meet their responsibilities, and face barriers, if any, to collaboration. GAO reviewed statutes, met with agency officials, visited ports of entry, and surveyed experts on animal imports.

What GAO Recommends

GAO recommends that the Secretaries of Agriculture, Health and Human Services, Homeland Security, and the Interior develop a strategy to address barriers to agency collaboration that may allow potentially risky imported animals into the United States and jointly determine data needs to effectively oversee imported animals. In commenting on a draft of this report, the Departments of Agriculture, Interior and Homeland Security generally agreed with GAO's findings and recommendations. The Department of Health and Human Services provided technical comments only

Cornell University Announces 2016 Cornell University Dr. Daniel E. Salmon Award Recipient: Dr. Robert R. Marshak

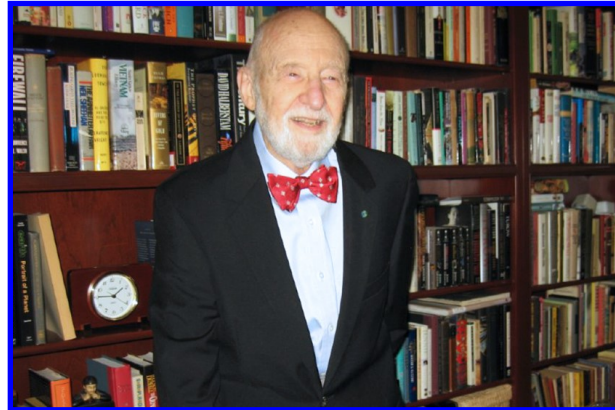
Source: Cornell University

ITHACA -- Dr. Robert R. Marshak, a 1945 DVM graduate of the Cornell University College of Veterinary Medicine (CVM), has been named winner of the 2016 Cornell Salmon Award for Distinguished Alumni Service. Dr. Marshak will formally receive the award at the annual fall conference of the New York State Veterinary Medical Society.

The Cornell Salmon Award recognizes and honors Cornell DVM graduates who have distinguished themselves in service to the profession, their communities, or the College. Daniel Elmer Salmon, a Cornell alumnus for whom the award is named, earned the first DVM degree awarded in the United States. Dr. Salmon spent much of his career studying the nature and control of diseases of domestic animals for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He established the federal meat inspection program and emphasized the public health significance of diseases transmissible from animals to man. Another Cornellian, Theobald Smith, named the genus *Salmonella* in Salmon's honor.

Alfred Merritt, who nominated Dr. Marshak for the award, said the turnaround is in no small part due to the efforts of the honoree. "Bob inspired a generation of veterinary students through his passionate commitment to the highest levels of professional integrity and scientific excellence for the veterinary profession. These ideas, which were cutting-edge at the time, are now an integral part of our profession's academic mission and clinical offerings."

The first eleven years of Dr. Marshak's career were conventional enough: He owned a veterinary practice in Vermont that focused on dairy cattle. But



he also published case studies and spent days off at Harvard's Massachusetts General Hospital, studying calcium metabolism with special reference to milk fever in cows. In 1956, Dr. Marshak became professor and chair of the Department of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania's School of Veterinary Medicine.

Dr. Marshak served as Dean of the Veterinary School from 1973 to 1987, and continued to emphasize scientific excellence and professional integrity. He encouraged his faculty in both basic and applied sciences to incorporate the latest findings into their classes. He was at the forefront of encouraging female student applicants to the School and hiring women as faculty. With Cornell CVM Dean Edward Melby, he established the first specialty of aquatic veterinary medicine in 1978. In 1990, Dr. Marshak was inducted into the prestigious National Academy of Medicine, one of very few veterinarians selected for that honor.

Dr. Marshak served on the Cornell CVM Advisory Council from 1977 to 1980. He was a member of the Advisory Council of the Baker Institute for Animal Health, serving for more than 20 years, and was influential in the development of the Baker Institute as a premier site for animal health research.

"He is a visionary and compassionate leader whose application of innovative ideas regarding veterinary education and specialty training became the foundation of state of the art teaching and delivery of service, and enhanced public opinion of our profession," said Dr. Merritt. "Few individuals have done more to elevate the level of veterinary medicine within the health professions."



Member Volunteer Opportunity: NAFV Agency Coordinator

NAFV members, do you want to help improve the programs and workplace where you work? We are looking for additional volunteer NAFV coordinators to assist NAFV in gathering issues and recommendations to present to agency leaders. Coordinators must be approved by the NAFV President.

Please contact the NAFV office at [202 223 4878](tel:2022234878) or your district NAFV coordinator for more information. We have several vacancies at the moment. This is an opportunity for you to obtain experience and contacts for advancement.

Member Obituary: Rafael N. Garcia , APHIS IS

By Lidya E. Garcia

Rafael N. Garcia (University of Havana, School of Veterinary Medicine, 1955), was born in Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, on July 2, 1933. He and his sister Dr. Isabel Garcia, also a veterinarian, had their own large and small animal practice in their hometown until the political and economic system changed drastically in Cuba. In 1960, Dr. Garcia came to the U.S., where he soon found a job at an animal clinic in Cleveland, Miss. From 1962 to 1965, he worked at the University of Mississippi's School of Medicine where he was in charge of laboratory animals.

After attending the University of California School of Veterinary Medicine (Graduate Division) for a year, Dr. Garcia was employed by USDA as a veterinary inspector in meat and poultry packing plants in California and Mississippi.

In 1976, Dr. Garcia was assigned by APHIS to the Joint Commission for the Prevention of Foot and Mouth Disease in Mexico, and subsequently to Guatemala, El Salvador, and Panama, until in 1989 the political unrest in this last country forced the evacuation of all non-essential U.S. personnel.

Back in the U.S., he worked in Veterinary Services at the airport in Miami, and then in the APHIS offices in Maryland. In 1993 he was reassigned to Mexico as Co-Director of the Exotic Animal Disease

Commission, where he remained until his retirement in 1998 after 33 years of service with the USDA.

Dr. Garcia kept his Florida veterinary license active which allowed him to work part-time with other veterinarians at Miami Animal Services. He kept busy with his plants, books, and especially by being involved in his grandchildren's school and sports activities.

Dr. Garcia passed away on November 8, 2015. He is survived by his wife of 54 years, Lidya, two daughters, Elena and Liliana, and one son, Felix; five grandchildren, his twin brother Miguel, and a sister, Esperanza Fernandez. His sisters, Isabel Garcia and Consuelo Blasco, preceded him in death.

Dr. Garcia joined the NAFV on February 1, 1968. He was an active member through his career, then became an associate member until his passing.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Food Safety and Inspection Service

9 CFR Part 309, [Docket No. FSIS-2014-0020] RIN 0583-AD54

Requirements for the Disposition of Non-Ambulatory Disabled Veal Calves

AGENCY: Food Safety and Inspection Service, USDA. ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY:

The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) is amending its regulations on ante-mortem inspection to remove a provision that permits establishments to set apart and hold for treatment veal calves that are unable to rise from a recumbent position and walk because they are tired or cold. FSIS is also amending its regulations to require all non-ambulatory disabled cattle to be promptly disposed of after they have been condemned. In addition, after review and consideration of comments to the proposed rule, FSIS is amending the regulations by removing a provision that requires ante-mortem inspection to be conducted in pens. This final rule makes clear that FSIS inspectors have the authority to conduct ante-mortem inspection and condemn non-ambulatory disabled veal calves the moment they arrive on the premises of the establishment. These amendments will improve compliance with the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act of 1978 (HMSA) and the humane slaughter implementing regulations. The amendments will also improve the Agency's inspection efficiency by eliminating the time that FSIS inspectors spend re-inspecting non-ambulatory disabled veal calves. Effective Date: September 16, 2016.

Raccoon Roundworm Infection Associated with Central Nervous System Disease and Ocular Disease — Six States, 2013–2015

Source: CDC | *Weekly* | September 9, 2016
65(35);930–933

Summary

What is already known about this topic?

Baylisascaris procyonis, predominantly found in raccoons, is a ubiquitous roundworm found throughout North America. Infection can result in fatal human disease or severe neurologic outcomes if it is not treated rapidly. Only 22 documented cases were reported in the United States during 1973–2010; little is known about its actual prevalence or varied clinical presentation.

What is added by this report?

During May 2013–December 2015, seven cases of baylisascariasis not already described in the literature were identified among patients in the United States through testing at CDC, including six cases of central nervous system disease and one of ocular disease. Laboratory and clinical information for each patient was gathered and reviewed in a case series to

contribute to knowledge about *Baylisascaris procyonis* infection. All seven patients survived, although approximately half had residual neurologic sequelae.

What are the implications for public health practice?

Prevention of baylisascariasis through close monitoring of children at play, frequent handwashing, especially after working or playing outdoors, and clearing of raccoon latrines, remain essential intervention strategies in curbing *Baylisascaris procyonis* infections. Prompt treatment after possible exposure to *Baylisascaris procyonis* is critical in preventing the devastating sequelae of infection. Communities should be aware of raccoons living in their area and take precautions to avoid accidental infection with *Baylisascaris procyonis*.

Sircar AD, Abanyie F, Blumberg D, et al. Raccoon Roundworm Infection Associated with Central Nervous System Disease and Ocular Disease — Six States, 2013–2015. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 2016;65:930–933. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6535a2>.

FSIS CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH VETERINARIAN NAMED

The Food Safety and Inspection Service of USDA has named Dr. Parthapratim (Pat) Basu as Chief Public Health Veterinarian. Dr. Basu will continue to serve as Senior Leader for Chemistry, Toxicology, and Related Sciences in the Office of Public Health Science, FSIS/USDA in Washington, DC. Dr. Basu has held this position since 2011.

Dr. Basu has an extensive and notable history of veterinary service, both in the US and represent-

ing the US internationally. In addition to other duties, he is one of the primary leaders in the current One Health initiative for FSIS and USDA.

He received his undergraduate degree from Cambridge University, England, his veterinary degree from Calcutta University, India, a master's degree in Pharmacology and Toxicology from The Ohio State University, and significant other post degree work in science and epidemiology.

Prior to joining FSIS in 1982, Dr. Basu was in private practice, and served for nine years as State Veterinarian for West Virginia. He has held licenses in Ohio and West Virginia. Dr. Basu has extensive field experience, beginning with in-plant positions in the Southwest Region, in the South East Region, then serving in various regional and headquarters staff and management positions, primarily concerning new technologies and residues.

Food Safety and Inspection Service Announcement

I am pleased to announce the appointment of Dr. Parthapratim (Pat) Basu as the Agency's Chief Public Health Veterinarian (CPHV). Dr. Basu's career in FSIS spans over 34 years, including field and headquarters staff and management positions related to food safety and public health in both domestic and international program areas. He also currently serves as the U.S. Alternate Delegate to the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues.

As CPHV, Dr. Basu will serve as the lead resource for the Agency and its partners in domestic and international food safety issues involving zoonoses, antimicrobial resistance and other public health and One Health-related activities. Dr. Basu will also continue to provide guidance on matters of public health and food safety including drug residues, pesticides, and environmental contaminants in meat, poultry and egg products.

Carmen M. Rottenberg
Deputy Administrator (edited for length)

A force for good: OIE, OECD address animal welfare worldwide

By Oscar Rosseau | GlobalMeatNews.com |
09/08/2016

The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) have signed an agreement in Paris to align their efforts to promote animal welfare.

A memorandum of understanding was signed by the powerful intergovernmental organisations at the OIE's headquarters in Paris on 7 September. It is the first, and most serious, formal agreement between the OIE and the OECD.

It was signed by Dr Monique Éloit, director general of the OIE and Mari Kiviniemi, deputy secretary-general of the OECD. Kiviniemi called the deal "great" on Twitter.

By pooling resources, exchanging information and technical cooperation, the OIE and the OECD want to advance global policy issues on antimicrobial resistance, the use of veterinary drugs, the impact of livestock on climate change and global animal health systems.

'Reinforcing collaboration'

Thanks to a world driven by continuous population growth – we know, for example, the UN expects world population to hit 9.6bn by 2050 – as well as a

rise in animals, pathogens, and products, businesses face risks to economic security. The OIE said both organisations were helping its member states "meet these challenges".

"Reinforcing collaboration and exchanges between OECD and OIE appears like a natural way forward to reinforce their respective objectives," said the OIE in a statement.

Both organisations have said they will "consult regularly" on issues upon which they share common ground, with a view to aligning positions and efforts to tackle the problems linked to animal health and economic development.

The OECD is responsible for promoting policies that support economic growth and financial stability, whilst taking into account, and trying to balance, the environmental impact of any economic or social development.

Improving global animal health systems and providing transparency on the global animal disease situation is part of the OIE's core remit.

Original Article: http://www.globalmeatnews.com/Livestock/OIE-and-OECD-collaborate-to-boost-animal-welfare/?utm_source=newsletter_daily&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=08-Sep-2016&c=wMC9yVcV3dPkhL04fCSR2JBUV8BP1Pm&p2

[FSIS Directive 6020.1 Revision 1](#)

Enhanced Inspection of Poultry in Response to a Notification of a Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Outbreak

PURPOSE

This directive instructs inspection program personnel (IPP) at official poultry slaughter establishments on how to conduct enhanced inspection for domestic poultry in the event of a Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) outbreak or an agro terrorism incident that involves HPAI viruses. This directive updates FSIS Directive 6020.1, Enhanced Inspection of Poultry Related to a Notification of a HPAI Outbreak by FSIS, 11/20/09, in regard to current notification procedures and enhanced inspection documentation. This update also includes instructions for IPP assigned to establishments under the New Poultry Inspection System (NPIS) and reiterates hygiene and biosecurity practices.

KEYPOINTS:

- *USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has responsibility for the critical activities in the event of an outbreak, defines the control areas, and must issue permits for flock movement from control areas*
- *Public Health Veterinarians (PHVs) are to examine every truck load of birds, from control areas, during ante-mortem inspection*
- *On-line inspectors are to retain (e.g., hang back) all carcasses exhibiting signs of HPAI for veterinary disposition*
- *When PHVs suspect that birds or carcasses exhibit clinical signs or lesions consistent with HPAI, they are to stop the establishment from further slaughtering the flock, retain all affected birds, carcasses and parts, and contact the District Office (DO)*
- *IPP are to comply with the same sanitary and hygiene*

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Call or visit FEDS online today as coverage must be in place prior to knowledge of an allegation, investigation, claim or suit or coverage will not apply!

FEDERAL VETERINARY EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY: **United States Public Health Services**

During November 1–15, 2016, veterinarians will have the opportunity to [apply](#) to become officers in the Commissioned Corps of the United States Public Health Service ([USPHS](#)), one of the seven US uniformed services. Whether responding to natural disasters, investigating disease outbreaks, or ensuring the safety of consumer products, USPHS officers work in many One Health roles and activities to protect, promote, and advance the health and safety of the nation. USPHS veterinarians serve [nationwide](#) in agencies within the federal Department of Health and Human Services and a handful of other federal agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency and the Food Safety and Inspection Service (currently the only agency within the United States Department of Agriculture to which USPHS officers can be assigned). Veterinarians can follow a variety of [career paths](#) in the USPHS, such as epidemiology, laboratory animal medicine, food safety, emergency response, and regulatory oversight.

Reasons to consider a career in the USPHS include:

- Unmatched uniformed service [benefits](#) featuring comprehensive, low-cost medical, dental, and vision care for officers and dependents, generous retirement, and the [Post-9/11 GI Bill](#) education benefit, which can be transferred to dependents after 10 years of service
- Supportive community of USPHS veterinary colleagues
- Opportunities for involvement in the response to disasters and epidemics

Veterinary candidates for the USPHS Commissioned Corps must:

- Meet [basic requirements](#)
- Be [medically qualified](#), meet height and weight standards, and maintain physical fitness
- Be committed to [uniform](#) wear

Applying for a call to active duty as a USPHS Commissioned Corps officer involves two processes. You must apply for a Corps commission, and you must apply for jobs with agencies where USPHS officers serve. You should pursue both processes simultaneously. The commissioning process may take up to a year. New veterinary officers will be commissioned at the rank of Lieutenant (O-3).

For more information about veterinary opportunities with the USPHS, please contact CDR Willy Lanier (William.Lanier@fsis.usda.gov), a current USPHS veterinary officer.

APHIS and GARC Partner to End Rabies Now

Source: APHIS | 09/14/2016

The United States Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) [National Rabies Management Program \(NRMP\)](#) and the [Global Alliance for Rabies Control \(GARC\)](#) have joined forces to end rabies.

The goal of the NRMP is to prevent the further spread of wildlife rabies and to eventually eliminate terrestrial rabies in the United States. GARC is a nonprofit that aims to increase awareness of the continuing threat of rabies around the world, dedicated to eliminating rabies in both humans and animals.

“NRMP has worked closely over the last several years with GARC,” said Rich Chipman, the rabies management coordinator for the NRMP. “Formalizing this partnership will ensure we can continue to move aggressively to control and eventually eliminate rabies at its source in dog populations and



wildlife.”

The partnership was made official by a memorandum of understanding that was signed by the two organizations in July 2016. It will focus on enhancing rabies communication and information sharing; promoting rabies prevention and control to protect human and animal health as well as encouraging enhanced rabies surveillance and monitoring and research to meet the goals of the GARC led collaborative End Rabies Now Campaign, which seeks, by the year 2030, to eliminate human

deaths due to dog-transmitted rabies.

Globally and in the U.S. rabies impacts human and animal health and remains a complex management challenge. Despite being 100% preventable, rabies continues to claim an estimated 59,000 human lives annually as well killing a considerable number of wild and domestic animals. Rabies also has significant economic impacts. An estimated 29 million people receive post-bite treatment worldwide every year to prevent rabies after dog bites at a direct cost of over \$1.7 billion and total rabies related economic losses are estimated at \$8.6 billion a year. Rabies remains a threat due to lack of awareness, poor coordination of rabies control efforts and inadequate surveillance and monitoring of rabies.

Original Article: <https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDAAPHIS/bulletins/1642848>

Germany reduces the use of antibiotics in animal production by more than half

Source: BVL | Germany | 08/03/2016

According to the data published by the Ministry of Health of Germany (BVL), between 2011 and 2015, the use of antibiotics in animal production dropped by more than half, going from 1,706 tons in 2011 to 837 tons in 2015. Regarding 2015, the total amount of antibiotics with respect to 2014 fell by 401 tons (32%). Nevertheless, an increase was seen in some kinds of drugs, including fluoroquinolones and 3rd generation cephalosporins, specially important for human medicine.

Regarding the 2015 data, penicillins, with around 303 tons, and tetracyclines, with some 221 tons were

the most used antibiotics, followed by polypeptides (colistin), with 82 tons; sulphonamides (73 tons) and macrolides (53 tons). With regard to the antibiotics considered as having special importance for human therapy, substantially higher amounts were commercialized in comparison with the previous year (some 14.9 tons of fluoroquinolones and 4.5 tons of 3rd and 4th generation cephalosporins). Fluoroquinolones stand out, their use having increased with respect to 2011, with a growth by 82%.

<http://www.bvl.bund.de>

Thoughts on the Agency Reorganization

It has been 2 years or more since agency (APHIS and FSIS) since reorganizations. NAFV is conducting an evaluation of what is working better since the reorganizations and what still needs improvement.

Please contact an NAFV Coordinator; Board of Director member, or the office to provide us with comments or recommendations.

FDA Seeks Public Input on Next Steps to Help Ensure Judicious Use of Antimicrobials in Animal Agriculture

September 12, 2016

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration announced today it is entering the next phase of its efforts to mitigate antimicrobial resistance by focusing for the first time on medically important antimicrobials (i.e., those important for treating human disease) used in animal feed or water that have at least one therapeutic indication without a defined duration of use.

As the agency completes its work to implement changes under [Guidance for Industry #213](#), which will, once fully implemented, limit the use of these drugs to therapeutic-only use under the oversight of a veterinarian, it is now turning its attention to ways to address those antimicrobials that may currently be legally used in food animals for no defined length of time.

Although GFI #213 outlines the FDA's expectation that any new approvals of medically important antimicrobial drugs administered to animals via feed and water will have a defined amount of time they can be used, the guidance does not address some currently approved therapeutics that lack defined durations of use on their labels. In a notice published today in the [Federal Register](#), the agency requests information from the public about how to establish appropriately targeted durations of use for the approximately 32% of therapeutic products affected by GFI #213 with no defined duration of use in order to foster stewardship of medically important antimicrobial drugs in food-producing animals and help preserve the effectiveness of these antimicrobials in animal and human medicine. Specifically, for certain spe-

cies and disease indications as listed in the FR notice, the FDA wants to obtain additional information on:

- The underlying diseases requiring these drugs for therapeutic purposes, and periods when livestock or poultry are at risk of developing these diseases;
- More targeted antimicrobial use regimens for these diseases and husbandry practices that may help avoid the need for these antimicrobials, or that may help make more targeted antimicrobial use regimens more effective; and
- Strategies for updating affected labeling of drug products that do not currently include a defined duration of use.

Today's action furthers the FDA's overall efforts to ensure medically important antimicrobials are used in food animals only for health purposes as outlined in the agency's GFI #213. In accordance with the FDA's strategy, drug sponsors have committed in writing to changing the labeling of their medically important antimicrobials used in food animals. These changes are expected to result in these drugs only being used for therapeutic animal health purposes under the oversight of a veterinarian starting January 1, 2017.

The FDA is accepting public comments for 90 days beginning on September 14. To electronically submit comments to the docket, visit <http://www.regulations.gov> and type FDA-2016-D-2635 in the search box.

September 13, 2016

Division of Dockets Management Food and Drug Administration
Department of Health and Human Services
5630 Fishers Lane, Room 1061 (HFA-305), Rockville, MD 20852

CITIZEN PETITION

The Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), Center for Science in the Public Interest (CSPI), Earthjustice, Food Animal Concerns Trust (FACT), Public Citizen, U.S. Public Interest Research Group (U.S. PIRG), and California Public Interest Research Group, Inc. (CALPIRG), hereby petition the Commissioner of Food and Drugs to withdraw approval of the use of the following medically important antibiotics in livestock and poultry for disease-prevention or growth-promotion purposes:

Petitioners submit this petition pursuant to 21 C.F.R. § 10.25 (a) and section 512(e) of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. § 360b(e). Withdrawal proceedings are required because the scientific evidence demonstrates that the use of these antibiotics for growth-promotion and disease-prevention purposes in

1. macrolides
2. lincosamides
3. Penicillins
4. Streptogramins
5. tetracyclines
6. aminoglycosides
7. sulfonamides

Dr. David Hsi - NAFV Representative at 2016 AVMA Veterinary Leadership Council

David Hsi, a VMO/ Epidemiologist with USDA APHIS VS attended the AVMA Veterinary Leadership Conference (VLC) on behalf of the NAFV in January 2016. The AVMA VLC is an annual conference attended by veterinary and allied professionals that represent many different aspects of the profession. Attendees are divided into a number of different tracks including Emerging Leaders, State VMA/ASVMAE, Delegates, AVMA Board of Directors/ House Advisory Committee, and other professionals. The conference is intended to provide opportunities to enhance leadership skills and expand one's professional network. To that end, it offers three days of workshops and numerous networking opportunities that provide invaluable information on leadership, team building, and how the AVMA works with, and for, you.

As a new member of the field, Dr. Hsi was part of the Emerging Leaders track. This particular track caters to veterinarians who graduated within the last five years and AVMA member veterinarians who graduated within the last 15 years and are interested in learning critical and invaluable leadership skills.

Sessions that David Hsi attended through this track offered training in a myriad of topics including how to make use of, and better understand, emotional intelligence to be a more effective leader, how to best make use of the degree of influence that accompanies being a veterinarian, and effectively and constructively resolving conflicts in the workplace. Further, all of these sessions were interactive and afforded ample opportunity to practice the skills and concepts being presented and receive feedback from both speakers and fellow attendees. In addition, and speaking to the broad nature of the conference, Dr. Hsi was also able to attend sessions in other tracks covering topics like maintaining a positive and healthy work-life balance, increase membership in your organization and retain those members, and how to effectively manage and understand a multi-generational workforce. And all the while, Dr. Hsi was able to meet and interact with professionals from nearly every facet of the veterinary field, and of all different experience levels.

NAFV looking for a member interested in attending the upcoming Veterinary Leadership Convention in January, 2017.

Attendee will be sponsored by the NAFV

Who Should Attend VLC?

Emerging Leaders

Veterinarians that are AVMA members whom are 5-15 years post-graduation and recent graduates 0-5 years post-graduation who are interested in developing their leadership skills are encouraged to attend. The AVMA will reimburse airfare/mileage and up to three nights hotel room and tax for one Emerging leader from each state/constituent association in the HOD. Registration fees are not reimbursed by the AVMA. NAFV has paid in the past.

State VMA Representatives

Representatives from each association represented in the AVMA HOD who are interested in developing their leadership skills. Associations are encouraged to send their Executive Director, Public Relations Representative, President, President-Elect or other staff/volunteer member of the State or Allied VMA. AVMA will pay half of the travel for two representatives from each association in the HOD. Registration fees are not reimbursed by the AVMA.

Delegates

The AVMA is a federation of 68 state, territorial and allied veterinary medical groups. Association policies are set by a House of Delegates, made up of one delegate and one alternate delegate from each organization represented. Delegates and Alternate Delegates attending the HOD Winter Session. AVMA pays for HOD airfare/mileage and up to three nights hotel room and tax. Registration is complimentary for Delegates and Alternate Delegates.

<https://www.avma.org/Events/LeadershipConference/Pages/Attend.aspx>

There is also another one year AVMA future leader program- (see below)

<https://www.avma.org/Members/FutureLeaders/Pages/default.aspx>

Federal Veterinarians Protect and Improve Public and Animal Health and Welfare

VETERINARY HAPPENINGS

Notify NAFV of Promotions, Reassignments, Transfers, Awards, Retirements, etc. for members not listed in the "Veterinary Happenings" column so they may be included in a future issue. The following information was received by NAFV.

USDA FSIS Members

- Dr. Dennis Raben**, GS-12, Resignation, Carthage, MO, 08/02/2016
- Dr. Rebecca Hairgrove**, GS-13, Retirement, Nacogdoches, TX, 08/03/2016
- Dr. Pat Knight**, GS-12, Retirement, Clarksville, AR, 08/31/2016

USDA APHIS Members

- Dr. Charles Foster**, GS-14, Promotion, Fort Collins, CO, 08/21/2016
- Dr. Brianna Schur**, GS-13, Promotion, Salem, OR, 07/10/2016
- Dr. Megan Simon**, GS-12, Promotion, Austin, TX, 07/24/2016
- Dr. Jocelyn Sumbry**, GS-12, Promotion, Conyers, GA, 08/07/2016

National Association of Federal Veterinarians
1910 Sunderland Place
Washington, DC 20036

Periodicals postage paid
at Washington, DC

Welcome New Members

- Dr. Sonya Eden**, FSIS, GS-12, PUR '12, Canton, OH
- Dr. David Oelberg**, ISU, APHIS, Selinsgrove, PA
- Dr. Kevin Kimber**, FSIS, GS-12, COR '01, Worthington, MN

Email Changes of Address to:
mbarros@nafv.org

Returned Checks
NAFV charges \$10.00 for checks re-
turned for insufficient funds