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South Dakota Animal Disease Research and Diagnostic Laboratory (ADRDL)

Veterinary and Biomedical Sciences

2008

# South Dakota Animal Disease Research and Diagnostic Laboratory: Annual Report 2008

Animal Disease Research and Diagnostic Laboratory, South Dakota State University

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## SOUTH DAKOTA ANIMAL DISEASE RESEARCH & DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY



## ANNUAL REPORT 2008

Department of Veterinary Science South Dakota State University North Campus Drive, Box 2175 Brookings, South Dakota 57007-1396



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## SOUTH DAKOTA ANIMAL DISEASE RESEARCH AND DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY FY 2008 Annual Report July 1, 2007 - June 30, 2008

#### **MISSION: VETERINARY SCIENCE DEPARTMENT**

To protect and improve the health of animals, the viability of the SD agricultural industry, and the welfare of society through high quality diagnostic, analytical, research, extension and teaching activities.

## **MISSION: DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY**

To provide high quality veterinary diagnostic services as a means to promptly and accurately establish causes of animal health problems. Such diagnoses will aid attending veterinarians and health officials in the treatment, control, prevention and surveillance of animal diseases to the benefit of the SD and national livestock industry, other animal owners, and public health.

#### **MISSION: RESEARCH**

To utilize contemporary methods in the biological and life sciences to elucidate mechanisms controlling health and disease in animals and humans by the development of methods to diagnose, moderate and eliminate diseases.

### **MISSION: TEACHING AND ADVISING**

Provide cutting edge animal health and biomedical science courses for the training of undergraduate and graduate students that incorporate problem solving and critical thinking skills using traditional and applied genomic technology solutions. Effectively advise undergraduate students in the Pre-veterinary medicine curriculum, and MS and PhD graduate students. Provide degree programs to allow our students to be competitive in the animal health and biomedical science fields. Provide opportunities for practicing veterinarians and non-traditional students in the animal health field to obtain graduate degrees.

#### **MISSION: VETERINARY EXTENSION**

To provide outstanding educational opportunities for veterinarians, the livestock industry, extension educators, and other citizens regarding animal health, zoonotic diseases, and food safety issues; and position the ADRDL and Veterinary Science Department as primary sources of that information.

#### **MISSION: OLSON BIOCHEMISTRY LABORATORY**

To provide high quality, objective, and unbiased analytical services to the public. Consistent with the land grant mission and the university's agricultural chemistry heritage, the laboratory has emphasized service to the greater agricultural community.

## South Dakota Animal Disease Research and Diagnostic Laboratory

## Annual Report—Fiscal Year 2008

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#### **INTRODUCTION – DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

Since 1887, the South Dakota Animal Disease Research and Diagnostic Laboratory (ADRDL) have maintained a proud tradition of providing quality veterinary diagnostic services to the state and region. As one of 42 accredited veterinary diagnostic laboratories in the U.S., the ADRDL serves animal owners by acting as a reference laboratory for animal health professionals and state/federal regulatory officials. As a reference laboratory, we provide the precise detailed animal disease information that is needed for those in charge of managing, treating and preventing diseases of animals. Many of the diseases we deal with are also potential human diseases, and thus the lab also plays a significant service role for public health surveillance. The laboratory serves all companion and food animal owners by working with the local veterinarian. We are proud to be an integral part of an agricultural infrastructure that works to feed the state, region, nation and world. The laboratory continues as a member of the *National Animal Health Network* (NAHLN) and signed its fourth cooperative agreement grant with USDA in that regard. The grant provides funds for important operational and coordination activities of the NAHLN.

The lab performed 414,223 test procedures in FY08 compared to 426,569 in FY07. Traditional postmortem testing for all species continues to be an important function of the lab and is steady compared to recent years. The laboratory conducted 528 rabies examinations during the past year. Our Food Safety section performed 888 tests this past year and continues to conduct test research and validation work as a member of the USDA/FDA *Food Emergency Response Network* (FERN).

As in previous recent years, a significant part of the workload is due to antemortem test requests. This proactive trend in disease management continues. The swine industry continues to test intensely for PRRS virus, and the boar stud industry does extensive semen testing. The cattle industry has increased surveillance for BVD virus by targeting carrier animals. The ADRDL offers several BVD carrier testing options including the now popular and quick ear-notch ELISA test, and offers a pooled PCR based ear notch test. Avian influenza Virus surveillance of both wild birds and domestic poultry continued for a third year in a row with the cooperation of the SD Animal Industry Board, the SD Department of Game Fish and Parks, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service. The ADRDL remains a USDA contract test laboratory for Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) of deer and elk, and Scrapie of sheep. That surveillance screened 2, 061 animals in FY08.

The ADRDL continues to move forward in adapting new technology. The molecular group maintains proficiency in Foot and Mouth Disease and Classical Swine Fever (CSF/Hog Cholera). The ADRDL received a second year of funding from USDA NAHLN to participate in surveillance for CSF. The test was free to the client and the grant allowed for a bounty to defray other diagnostic fees as an incentive for submission.

Speed and easy access to test results 24 hours per day are the benefits of our Internet result service. We currently have 442 Veterinary Clinics with passwords. With

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the password, clinics can access their case results (final or preliminary) over the Internet at their convenience in real time. The ADRDL user guide and submission forms have been refined and improved by the diligent work of Dr. Tanya Graham and our section leaders. All can also be accessed over the Internet through our homepage at <u>http://vetsci.sdstate.edu</u>.

In addition to diagnostic activities, the laboratory conducts research important to control natural diseases of livestock. In the back of this report is a list of the department's scholarly activities. Faculty and staff were involved with 16 publications in refereed science journals and 97 other publications. In addition they made 91 professional and scientific presentations during FY08. This list demonstrates the department's strong commitment to generate new knowledge and our willingness to update the scientific/professional community and the public on animal health matters.

It is apparent that those that wish to harm our nation may seek to destroy our food animal supply or attempt to spread zoonotic diseases. The laboratory is preparing to respond to such potential threats and our stakeholders are currently seeking funds to build a major high containment addition. The addition would allow us to work with high risk pathogens in a biosecure and safe environment (Biosafety Level 3) and is vital for us to fulfill our statutory mission and to meet future expectations that will be placed upon us in the event of a food animal or zoonotic disease crisis. Numerous stakeholder groups have come forward with organizational resolutions in support of the high containment addition. This is encouraging, because the need for high containment space in the ADRDL exists now and is rapidly growing. Without it, the laboratory cannot do all that is expected of us during a high containment situation in our state, region or country. Without it, our research program will lose opportunities. We greatly appreciate the support of all of our stakeholders in this important effort.

Speaking for the faculty and staff, we are proud to be considered an essential infrastructure of the State, and count it a privilege to serve all animal owners of South Dakota and the region through the ADRDL.

DH Zeman

David H. Zeman, DVM, PhD Head & Director, SDSU VSD/ADRDL

#### **PUBLICATION HIGHLIGHTS – 2007-2008**

- 1) Canine Leptospirosis: A review of epizootiology, pathogenesis, and control David Knudsen, DVM, MS, DACLAM
- 2) Update on the South Dakota Center for Infectious Disease Research and Vaccinology Alan Young, PhD and David Francis, PhD
- 3) Failure of passive transfer and weak calf syndrome in beef calves: A case report from spring of 2007 D. H. Zeman, DVM, PhD, DACVP
- 4) Test validation: What it is and why it's important to you and your clients Tanya Graham, DVM, DACVP
- 5) Hardware disease associated with steel belted tires used as hay feeding stations: A new source of hardware for an old disease – D. H. Zeman, DVM, PhD, DACVP and Jennifer Poindexter-Runge, DVM

#### Canine Leptospirosis: a review of epizootiology, pathogenesis, and control

#### David Knudsen DVM Department of Veterinary Science, SDSU

This presentation will review current literature and practice in the transmission, pathogenesis, and control of leptospirosis in animals, and offer for discussion some current issues in control of canine leptospiral disease in South Dakota.

Leptospirosis in dogs is a multisystemic disease caused by up to 11 different serovars of *Leptospira interrogans*. It is considered endemic in areas of the United States with alkaline soils and a subtropical climate. Both rural and suburban dogs may be exposed. An increase in case frequency has been reported since 1983 in endemic areas. Young adult, male dogs are over-represented in these cases, possibly because of increased exposure and exposing behaviors.

Leptospira survive in any wet area, including standing water and soils, but are also classically associated with animal reservoirs. To act as a reservoir, the host species must have a leptospiral serovar which has become "host-adapted" – mild or subclinical illness in the host followed by latent infection in the urogenital tract and persistent shedding. The dog is thought to act as a primary reservoir for *L. canicola*, *L. batavia*, and possibly *L. bratislava*. Other serovars have been associated with other reservoirs, typically wild rodents and carnivores. Two other domestic animals, cattle and pigs, have also been shown to be primary reservoirs for one or more serovars.

Acquisition of infection in dogs is mainly by inhalation of urine droplets, but has also been shown to transmit via bite wounds or any abraded skin, mucous membranes, or ingestion of contaminated food or fomites. Transplacental transmission and infection by venereal contact have also been demonstrated in dogs.

In acute disease, and depending on host status, serovar, and mode of infection, leptospira can cause a mild to severe renal or hepatic inflammation, with progression to either chronic interstitial nephritis or chronic active hepatitis. Clinical signs associated with acute infections are varied, and likely result from sequella of the inflammatory response. Most infections are subclinical, however peracute presentations are not uncommon. Dogs surviving acute infection enter a latent phase, in which the organism is continually shed in low numbers from urine or feces, possibly for the remainder of the dog's life. Dogs with pre-existing antibody titers generally eliminate the acute infection quickly and proceed directly to a subclinical, latent infection.

Current prevention and control strategies involve vaccination and avoidance of exposure. In endemic areas, an AAHA/ACVIM joint panel (2003) recommended an annual vaccination series of three vaccine doses spaced two to three weeks apart, using a vaccine product with as broad of a range of serovars as possible. The same joint panel did not recommend vaccination for dogs in non-endemic areas, chiefly because of limited serovar coverage in even the broadest vaccines and the incidence of adverse reactions with bacterial vaccines in general. Avoidance of exposure is difficult in most cases because of the social and exploratory nature of dog behavior.

Proceedings, 116<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the South Dakota Veterinary Medical Association: 141, 2007.

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#### Update on the

#### South Dakota Center for Infectious Disease Research and Vaccinology

#### Dr. Alan Young and Dr. David Francis

The Center for Infectious Disease Research and Vaccinology (CIDRV) was established to *foster* research activities that will lead to the development of novel therapeutic and diagnostic technologies and products for infectious disease in humans and domestic animals.

Substantial progress has been made during the past three years in our objective to establish a highly productive research center that is an economic asset to South Dakota. Major advances made during the third year of this center's existence are listed below in the next section, evidence that the center is a leader in state economic development.

We have exceeded the obligation of acquiring funds matching the 5-year contribution of the 2010 Grants program (\$3.9M), and during the current year have nearly matched that amount. In addition, research activities in the Center have resulted in collaborations with a number of SBIR/STTR local industries, budding partnerships with regional biotechnology firms, and establishment of one new and viable South Dakota business. Four of five new faculty members recruited into the Center approximately two years ago have each successfully competed for at least \$150,000 in national grants competitions, suggesting that they are well on their way to successful research careers. Two of our center's investigators now possess NIH RO1 grants, and others are pursuing that challenge. In addition, three of our investigators hold major consultantships, affirming industrial recognition of the Center's technical and intellectual strength.

Research foci in the CIDRV include clusters in porcine enteric disease, transmissible spongiform encephalopathies, bovine viral diarrhea virus, porcine reproductive and respiratory disease virus, and immunodeficiency viruses of humans and felines. Recent research accomplishments and updates on these diseases will be discussed, focusing on feline immunodeficiency virus (small animal session) and domestic animal disease (large animal session).

Proceedings, 116th annual meeting of the South Dakota Veterinary Medical Association: 75, 2007.

#### Failure of Passive Transfer and Weak Calf Syndrome in Beef Calves: A case report from spring of 2007

D. H. Zeman, DVM, PhD, DACVP

A north-central plains cow/calf beef producer experienced a serious outbreak of mixed infectious diseases during the spring calving season of 2007. The history included the observation that many of the affected calves appeared weak immediately after birth, and had difficulty standing and sucking milk from the cows. There were several hundred pregnant cows in the herd and over the previous few weeks between 50 to 100 neonatal calves had died.

Four live calves and one dead calf were submitted to the South Dakota State University Animal Disease Research and Diagnostic Laboratory on Saturday March 17, 2007. A variety of infectious diseases were identified as follows:

Calf A: Polyarthritis and Septicemia associated with mixed enteric bacteria including E. coli.

Calf B: Purulent Pyelonephritis associated with enteric bacteria including E. coli.

**Calf C:** Multifocal Mycotic Pneumonia. Rumenitis associated with Candidiasis. Purulent Peritonitis. Idiopathic Enterocolitis.

Calf D: Born dead. Submitted for infectious abortion screening; negative findings.

**Calf E:** Omphalophlebitis. Necrotizing Rumenitis associated with Clostridial disease. Failure of Passive Transfer of Immunity (800 mg/dl IgG1). \* This was the only calf submitted alive.

Necropsy Summary: a variety of infectious diseases involving mixed bacteria and fungi were identified in all calves except the one born dead. There was no common agent identified from all of the calves. In addition, calf A was a very small calf, and calves B and C showed serous atrophy of heart fat. Due to these findings, failure of passive transfer of immunity (FPTI) was suspected and was confirmed by testing blood of the live calf. Additional blood samples were requested to determine if FPTI was a widespread problem in this herd.

A follow up submission of blood from five neonatal calves confirmed FPTI in two of the calves and partial FPTI or low normal in one other, as follows:

7 day old calf	- <400 mg/dl IgG1	FPTI
9 day old calf	- < 400 mg/dl IgG1	FPTI
9 day old calf	- 1600 mg/dl IgG1	Partial FPTI or Low Normal
3 day old calf	- 2050 mg/dl IgG1	Normal
3 day old calf	- 3200 mg/dl IgG1	Normal

The *Weak Calf Syndrome* may have played a role in FPTI in this herd, since this was a common observation by the owner. Weak neonatal calves may be expected to have difficulty consuming adequate volumes of colostrum and nourishment.

Proceedings, 116<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the South Dakota Veterinary Medical Association: 7, 2007.

#### Test Validation: What it is and why it's important to you and your clients.

Tanya D. Graham, DVM, DACVP

Test validation is required as a part of our AAVLD accreditation. This accreditation process ensures that the diagnostic laboratory meets or exceeds the standards described in the World Organization for Animal Health's Quality Standard and Guidelines for Veterinary Laboratories: Infectious Diseases, 2002 (ISO 17025). This guide emphasizes the selection of appropriate test methods that are widely accepted by scientists and regulators (i.e. allows for interstate or international movement of animals). In sections of the diagnostic laboratory that do not work with infectious diseases, the good laboratory practice principles in this document still apply.

The Manual of diagnostic tests and vaccines for terrestrial animals, 2004, defines test validation as "...a step wise process which confirms truthfulness of the test in question and it helps establish client confidence in the services offered by a diagnostic lab. During validation process, a test method is selected to find out how accurate and sensitive it is for the intended use... The reagents, growth media, machines, techniques etc. needed for the test method are standardized before the method is evaluated to determine how consistent it is in providing accurate results irrespective of the severity of the disease in the animals.

It is very important that the diagnostic labs validate test methods before using them to test client samples because using validated methods labs can help clients identify animals / birds as positive or negative for a disease (or a condition) on a consistent basis."

According to the AAVLD Essential Requirements for an Accredited Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory (Version 4.1 11.07.06) the user is not required to re-validate international or national standard methods, but each laboratory must document that the assay works in their laboratory.

"Test methods may be classified as "validated for use" by meeting the following criteria.

1) Ongoing documentation of internal or inter-laboratory performance using known reference standard(s) for the species and/or diagnostic specimen(s) of interest, AND one or more of the following:

2) Endorsed or published by reputable technical organization

e.g.: OIE Manual of Standards for Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines, US Food and Drug Administration's Bacteriologic Analytic Methods, Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology, American Society of Microbiology Manual of Clinical Laboratory Immunology, American Association of Avian Pathologists Isolation and Identification of Avian Pathogens, EPA protocols, American Fisheries Society Bluebook, AOAC, NAHLN; 3) Published in a peer-reviewed journal with sufficient documentation to establish diagnostic performance and interpretation of results;

4) Documentation of internal or inter-laboratory comparison to an accepted methodology or protocol."

The bottom line: we can't just take a test kit off the shelf and assume that it works. If you have questions about the use of a new collection system method or any deviation in the type of sample(s) to submit, please call the lab @ 605.688.5171 first. We will be happy to work with you and the kit manufacturer whenever possible.

Proceedings, 117<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the South Dakota Veterinary Medical Association: 61-62, 2008.

#### Hardware Disease Associated with Steel Belted Tires Used as Hay Feeding Stations: A New Source of Hardware for an Old Disease

#### DH Zeman, DVM, PhD, DACVP and Jennifer Poindexter-Runge, DVM

During late winter, seven cows from a herd of 330 crossbred beef cows had died over a period of a few weeks and several others had shown a variety of vague clinical signs including fever, lethargy, anorexia, excessive salivation, abortion, and agonal recumbence. On March 15, 2007 the owner delivered two dead cows to the South Dakota State University, Animal Disease Research and Diagnostic Laboratory in Brookings. These cows were the fourth and fifth to die during the current week.

Cow 1: Necropsy revealed this five-year-old cow to be in good body condition. A fetid rumenlike odor was noted when the right thoracic cage was removed. The pericardial sac was markedly distended and thickened. Approximately 3 gallons of brown, fetid fluid readily poured from the pericardial sac following puncture. The inner lining of the pericardium and the epicardial surface were diffusely covered by a thick (.25 inches) layer of yellow/tan exudate. A wire was observed extending from the reticulum, across the diaphragm and through the pericardial sac. The wire was 4 inches long and composed of thin, round, smooth metal. There were no other significant gross findings.

Cow 2: Necropsy revealed this nearly toothless older cow to be thin. The owner reported that this cow died rather suddenly compared to the others. Upon exposing the thoracic cavity there was no odor as described in cow 1. However, again the pericardial sac was markedly distended and appeared somewhat dark. The pericardial sac was opened and found to be distended and filled with a large blood clot. Further dissection revealed a thin smooth round wire extending from the reticulum into the pericardial sac as described in the previous cow. Unfortunately for this cow, the wire then precisely struck and punctured a large myocardial artery causing acute and severe hemorrhage into the pericardial sac (hemopericardium). The immediate cause of death was attributed to the cardiac tamponade syndrome. During cardiac tamponade, the heart has difficulty performing due to constrictive pressures of the pericardial blood clot on the softer portions of the heart such as the atria and vena cavas. Consequently, the flow of blood through the chambers is severely reduced or stopped and death ensues due to circulatory collapse.

The diagnostic summary was death due to classic Hardware Disease. The owner was sent home with the wire and instructed to look for the source. It was discovered that a large tire (large enough to encircle a round-bale) was being used as a hay feeding station. The tire had been split in half and contained steel belts formed by a myriad of thin small wires. Over time, as the cattle reached over the tire to feed on the hay bale, their necks tended to wear away the rubber and expose the wires, which would eventually break free and drop into the hay.

Based on this case, we would strongly discourage the use of steel belted tires for use as hay feeding stations.

Proceedings, 117<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the South Dakota Veterinary Medical Association: 73, 2007.

#### FACULTY AND STAFF July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2008

#### **ADMINISTRATION**

David Zeman, DVM, PhD, Head and Director Tanya Graham, DVM, Associate Professor, Diplomate ACVP, Associate Director

#### PATHOLOGY

David Zeman, DVM, PhD, Professor, Diplomate ACVP – Section Leader Larry Holler, DVM, PhD, Professor Regg Neiger, DVM, PhD, Professor Dale Miskimins, DVM, MS, Professor David E. B. Knudsen, DVM, MS, Professor, Diplomate, ACLAM Tanya Graham, DVM, Associate Professor, Diplomate ACVP Angela Pillatzki, DVM, Instructor

#### **BACTERIOLOGY**

Larry Holler, DVM, PhD, Professor – Section Leader Holly Kroschel, BS, Senior Microbiologist Seema Das, BS, MS, Microbiologist Cynthia Watt, BS, Microbiologist Debra Murray, CLT, Microbiologist Tracy Irion, Laboratory Aide

#### **CLINICAL PATHOLOGY**

David E. B. Knudsen, DVM, MS, Professor, Diplomate, ACLAM – Section Leader Michael Hildreth, PhD, Professor Debra Rust, BS, ASCP, Senior Microbiologist

#### EXTENSION

Dale Miskimins, DVM, MS, Professor Russell Daly, DVM, Assistant Professor

#### FOOD SAFETY

David Francis, PhD, Professor – Section Leader Laura Ruesch, BS, Senior Microbiologist

#### HISTOPATHOLOGY/ELECTRON MICROSCOPY/IHC

Tanya Graham, DVM, Associate Professor, Diplomate ACVP – Section Leader Margaret Perry, MS, Senior Microbiologist Frank Qin, MS, Senior Microbiologist Karen Belau, Laboratory Technician Joel Zebill, Laboratory Technician

#### **MOLECULAR DIAGNOSTICS**

Jane Christopher-Hennings, DVM, MS, Professor – Section Leader Travis Clement, BS, Senior Microbiologist Roger Chapin, BS, Senior Microbiologist Simon Althoff, BS, Microbiologist Rebecca Hewer, BS, Microbiologist (2-11-08) Aaron Lambert, BS, Microbiologist Crystal Niemann, BS, Microbiologist Gina Steinlicht, BS, Microbiologist (1-18-08) Shelleen Weeks, BS, Microbiologist (5-28-08)

#### **QUALITY CONTROL**

Rajesh Parmar, MS, Laboratory Quality Manager Shelleen Weeks, BS, Microbiologist, Assistant Quality Manager (5-28-08)

#### **RESEARCH**

Alan Young, PhD, Professor - Research Coordinator Christopher Chase, DVM, PhD, Professor, Diplomate ACVM, Virology and Immunology Alan Erickson, PhD, Professor Michael Hildreth, PhD, Professor Eric Nelson, PhD, Professor Jane Christopher-Hennings, DVM, MS, Professor Feng Li, PhD, Research Associate Professor Alan Young, PhD, Associate Professor Ying Fang, PhD, Research Assistant Professor Philip Hardwidge, PhD, Research Assistant Professor Radhey Kaushik, PhD, Assistant Professor Weiping Zhang, PhD, Research Assistant Professor Aaron Harmon, PhD, Post Doctoral Research Associate (7-31-07) Zhenhai Chen, PhD, Post Doctoral Research Associate Steven Dilberger-Lawson, PhD, Post Doctoral Research Associate Yuejin Weng, PhD, Post Doctoral Research Associate Lyle Braun, MS, Senior Microbiologist Stacy Lindblom-Dries, BS, Microbiologist Collette Stacey-Oda, BS, Microbiologist (4-21-08) Diane Baker, MS, Agriculture Research Manager Specialist Dong He, MS, Bioimaging Research Associate Jun Lin, MS, Biochemistry Research Associate Mojun Zhao, MS, Researcher II Eric Brown, BS, Laboratory Technician (2-21-08) Jaime Jungen, BS, Laboratory Technician (3-27-08) Manal Mahmoud, DVM, MS, Visiting Scientist

#### **TOXICOLOGY**

Regg Neiger, DVM, PhD, ADRDL Toxicology Coordinator Station Biochemistry Personnel

#### **CHEMICAL SAFETY/BIO SAFETY**

Alan Erickson, PhD, Professor, Chemical Safety Officer Feng Li, PhD, Associate Professor, Safety Committee Chair

#### **SEROLOGY**

Eric Nelson, PhD, Professor – Section Leader Linda Fawcett, BS, Senior Microbiologist Aaron Singrey, BS, MS, Senior Microbiologist Lisa Hagemann, BS, Microbiologist Jennifer Lemon, BS, Microbiologist Craig Welbon, BS, Microbiologist Mary Thompson, BS, Research Assistant II

#### VIROLOGY

Pam Leslie-Steen, MS, Assistant Professor – Section Leader Stacey Wessels, BS, Senior Microbiologist Matthew Dammen, BS, Microbiologist (6-24-08) Jerri Rogers, BS, Microbiologist (3-31-08) Cindy Appelt, BS, Laboratory Technician Christopher Chase, DVM, PhD, Professor Lyle Braun, MS, Senior Microbiologist

#### **CLERICAL STAFF**

Rita Miller, Office Supervisor Gerri Murphy, Word Processor Evonne Freyberg, Secretary Margaret Janssen, Secretary Janice Kampmann, Secretary Nan Nesbit, Secretary Kim Hyland, Staff Assistant

#### **INFORMATION SYSTEMS**

Jon Greseth, Computer Support Analyst

#### **ACCOUNTING/PURCHASING/HUMAN RESOURCES**

Russell Lokken, BS, MBA, Program Assistant II Shirley Wiener, Senior Secretary Kelly Bakken, Senior Secretary (11-16-07) Sandra Gustafson, Senior Claims Clerk

#### MAINTENANCE

Jerry Anderson, Senior Building Maintenance Worker

#### **NECROPSY**

Myron Olson, Laboratory Technician

#### ADJUNCT PROFESSORS

David Benfield, PhD Stephen Hall, PhD Richard Harland, DVM, MVS Daniel Keil, PhD Joan Lunney, PhD Stephen Martin, PhD Sarah Patrick, PhD Carol Rinehart, PhD Thillainayagam Sathiyaseelan, BVM, PhD

#### **OLSON BIOCHEMISTRY LABORATORY**

David Zeman, DVM, PhD, Director Nancy Thiex, MS, Professor Duane Matthees, PhD, Professor Richard Larson, BS, Senior Chemist Rose Neal, BS, Senior Chemist Lawrence Novotny, BS, Senior Chemist Terri Van Erem, BS, Senior Chemist Regina Wixon, MS, Senior Chemist Ritu Hooda, MS, Programmer/Analyst Nancy Anderson, BS, Chemist Bryan Gildemeister, BS, Chemist Harold Manson, BS, Chemist Shirley Mittan, MS, Chemist Brian Steinlicht, BS, Chemist (1-18-08) Michelle Hayes, BS, Laboratory Technician Zelda McGinnis-Schlobohm, BS, Laboratory Technician You Wang, MS, Laboratory Technician Delores Bothe, Secretary

#### **GRADUATE STUDENTS**

Christopher Chase, DVM, PhD, Professor, Diplomate ACVM, Virology and Immunology Graduate Coordinator Omot Abi, BS, Graduate Research Assistant (7-21-07) Wei Bia, MS, Graduate Research Assistant JingJing Bao, MS, Graduate Research Assistant Elizabeth Brown, BS, Graduate Research Assistant Frank Echtenkamp, BS, Graduate Research Assistant Annissa Furr, BS, Graduate Research Assistant Xaiofei Gao, MS, Graduate Research Assistant Anna Hermanson, BS, Graduate Research Assistant (5-21-08) Amber Johnson, BS, Graduate Research Assistant (5-21-08) Kristina Mateo, MS, Graduate Research Assistant Lindsey Reister, BS, Graduate Research Assistant Kristen Rietsema, BS, Graduate Research Assistant (8-21-07) Daniel Thum, BS, Graduate Research Assistant Dan Wang, MS, Graduate Research Assistant Mackenzie Westby, BS, Graduate Research Assistant (8-21-07) Chengxian Zhang, BS, Graduate Research Assistant Xiaoxin Zhou, BS, Graduate Research Assistant

## SOUTH DAKOTA

## ANIMAL DISEASE RESEARCH AND DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY

## **AWARDS AND RECOGNITION**

## July 1, 2007 – June 30, 2008

Pins were awarded to the following individuals for years of service:

Ying Fang	10 years
Jon Greseth	10 years
Myron Olson	10 years
Shelleen Weeks	10 years
Tracy Irion	15 years
Lyle Braun	20 years
Regg Neiger	20 years
Linda Fawcett	25 years
Margaret Perry	25 years
David Francis	30 years
Pam Leslie-Steen	35 years
Nancy Thiex	35 years

#### SOUTH DAKOTA ANIMAL DISEASE RESEARCH AND DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

JULY 1, 2007 – JUNE 30, 2008

Animal Disease Research and Diagnostic Laboratory David H. Zeman, DVM, PhD, Head and Director

**Animal Industry Board/South Dakota State Veterinarian** Sam Holland, DVM

South Dakota Cattlemen's Association Tom Stenberg, DVM

South Dakota Federation of Dairy Farmers Robert Ode

South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks Department Tom Kirschenmann

South Dakota Pork Producers Council Jeremy Lehrman, Executive Director; and Lewis Bainbridge

South Dakota Poultry Industries Darwin Britzman, PhD

South Dakota Sheep Grower's Association Bill Aeschlimann

South Dakota State University, College of Ag/Bio Science Gary Lemme, Dean

South Dakota Stockgrower's Association Bob Hutchinson

**Cow/Calf Producer (Representative-at-large)** Ralph Jones

South Dakota Veterinary Medical Association Daryl Thorpe, DVM, Executive Director (2007) Peggy Behrens, DVM (2007-2008) Kevin Klozenbucher, DVM (Food Animal Representative) Steve Smith, DVM (Member-at-large) Jill Hyland Ayers, DVM (Companion Animal Representative)

#### SOUTH DAKOTA ANIMAL DISEASE RESEARCH AND DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY

#### **HOURLY ASSISTANTS**

#### JULY 1, 2007 – JUNE 30, 2008

Mariecil Aguiar, Laura Balius, Molly Beckfeld, Stephanie Biddle, Jennifer Bosch, Brandon Boswell, Kristin Braaksma, Tiffany Bradley, Rachel Breen, Holly Bruns, Molly Brunsting, Ruth Burroughs, Jenelle Bussard, Thomas Clark, Catherine Coursen, John Cox, Amber (VanHout) DeClercq, Anthony Donelan, Raeann Duede, Michael Dunn, Chantel Eisman, Christine Ferderer, Jenna Fier, Brandon Fishbach, Shawn Flottmever, James Francis, Jamie Gosch, Drew Grosz, Lisa (Goeden) Hagemann, Sherif Halawiesh, Nicole Hansen, Joseph Hemerka, Lori Hemish, Theresa Henrickson, Cody Hill, Nicholas Hite, Susan Holler, Kelley Johnson, Judge Kelley, Nicole Kohler, Cassandra Kotten, Tim Kruse, Megan Kuipers, Michael Lang, Jeremy Lemire, Heather Licht, Amanda Lindsay, Rebecca Lutter, Jessica Mediger, Tami Messenger, Amber Moberg, Michelle Monson, Katie Morris, Amanda Murphy, Jennifer Nachtigal, BreAnn Neiger, Julie K. Nelson, Gina Neu, Lindsey Olson, Amanda Oppold, Camille Owens, Paul Panitzke, Anna Petrowiak, Dana Rausch, Rachel Reimers, Lindsey Reister, Allison Richards, Naomi Ries, Scott Rippke, Andrew Rogen, Lori Rotert, Suzanne Roth, Anne Schafer, Phouvieng Sengsavang, Courtney Shade, Charles Stangohr, April Swartos, Nicole Taylor, Dan Timblin, Brett Tostenson, Heather Trayner, Lindsay VanOrt, Scott VanderPoel, and Michaela Vetter.

#### **OLSON BIOCHEMISTRY LABORATORY**

Matthew Alford, Amanda Beyer, Heidi Chilcoat, Christopher Couglin, Christina Fanning, Anna Fister, Jared Hammon, Luke Holmoe, Sarah Jensen, Alycia Krcil, Rachel Lewis, Heather Licht, Andrea Lucas, Laura Mehlbrech, Ballie Nash, Gonzalves Ntwali, Rashmika Parmar, Kathrine A. Richards, Laura Sanborn, Joseph Small, Cory Smith, Jacob Swanson, Derek Timm, Kendra Wiechmann, and Emily Winsel.

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### SOUTH DAKOTA LIST OF REPORTABLE AND QUARANTINABLE DISEASES JULY 2007

ALL SPECIES	REPORTABLE	QUARANTINABLE
*Any foreign animal disease (see footnote)	X	X
Anaplasmosis	X	
Anthrax	X	X
Any disease associated with food borne illness	X	
Any new emerging disease (Syndromes)	X	
Atrophic Rhinitis	X	
Avian Chlamydiosis (Ornithosis - Psittacosis)	X	Х
Avian Encephalomyelitis (Infectious	X	X
Encephalomyelitis)		
Avian Infectious Bronchitis	X	
Avian Infectious Laryngotracheitis	X	
Avian Influenza	X	Х
Avian Pneumovirus	Х	
Babesiosis	Х	
Blastomycosis	Х	
Bluetongue	Х	
BLV (Enzootic Bovine Leukosis)	X	
Bovine Viral Diarrhea	Х	
Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy*	Х	X
Brucellosis caused by <u>B.abortus</u> , <u>B. melitensis</u> ,*	Х	Х
<u>B.suis</u> , and <u>B.ovis</u>		
Brucellosis caused by <u>B.canis</u>	Х	
Campylobacteriosis	Х	
Caprine Arthritis/Encephalitis	Х	
Canine Ehrlichiosis	Х	
Caseous Lymphadenitis	Х	
Chronic Wasting Disease (Cervids)	X	X
Circovirus (Porcine)	X	
Contagious Agalactia (several <u>Mycoplasma sp</u> )	Х	
Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia*	X	X
Contagious Equine Metritis	X	X
Cryptosporidiosis	X	
Cysticercosis (metacestode stage of <u>Taenia</u>	X	
<u>saginata</u> or <u>Taenia</u> <u>solium</u>		
Dermatophilosis	X	
Diphtheria (Corynebacterium diphtheriae)	X	
Duck Viral Enteritis	X	
Duck Viral Hepatitis	X	
Enzootic Abortion in Ewes ( <u>Chlamydia</u> )	X	
Enzootic Hematopoietic Necrosis	X	
Equine Encephalomyelitis (Eastern & Western)	X	
Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA)	Χ	• X
Equine Influenza (Type A)	X	

ALL SPECIES (con't)	REPORTABLE	QUARANTINABLE
Equine Rhinopneumonitis	Х	
Equine Viral Arteritis	Х	
Exotic Myiasis (screwworm)*	Х	Х
Fowl Cholera (Pasteurella multocida)	X	
Fowl Pox	Х	
Fowl Typhoid	Х	Х
Glanders	X	
Giardiasis	X	
Hemorrhagic Septicemia (Pasteurella multocida)	X	
Herpesvirus of Salmonids	X	
Histoplasmosis	X	
Horse Mange (Sarcoptes)	Х	
Hydatid Disease (Echinococcus granulosus or	·X	r -
Echinococcus multilocularis)		
Infectious Bursal Disease	Х	
Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis	X	
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR-IPV)	×	
Leishmaniasis	X	
Leptospirosis	X	
Listeriosis	X	
Lyme's Disease (Borrelia burgdorferi)	X	· ·
Malignant Catarrhal Fever	X	
Marek's Disease	X	
Mycoplasma gallisepticum (MG)	X	-
Mycoplasma synoviae (MS)	Х	
Newcastle Disease	х	Х
Ovine Pulmonary Adenomatosis	X	
Paramyxovirus (2-9)	X	
Paratuberculosis (Johne's disease)	Х	
Plaque (Yersinia pestis)	Х	Х
Potomac Horse Fever	X	
PRRS	X	
Pseudorabies	X	×
Pullorum Disease	· X	X
Q-fever (Coxiella burnetii)	X	
Rabies	X	X
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	×	
Salmonellosis (S. abortus ovis)	X	
Salmonellosis (Salmonella enteriditis)	×	
Salmonellosis (Salmonella Newport MDR-Ampc)	X	
Salmonellosis (Salmonella typhimurium)	×	
Scables	X	×
Scrapie	<u>×</u>	×
Spring Viremia of Carp	X	<u>^</u>
Swine Vesicular Disease*	X X	×
Toxic Substance Contamination	X	·
Toyonlasmosis		
	<u> </u>	

ALL SPECIES (con't)	REPORTABLE	QUARANTINABLE
Transmissible Gastroenteritis	X	
Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy (Feline & Mink)	X	X
Trichinosis (Trichinellosis)	Х	
Trichomoniasis	X	
Tuberculosis	X	. <b>X</b>
Tuberculosis (Avian)	X	
Tularemia ( <u>Francisella tularensis</u> )	X	
Vesicular Exanthema*	X	X
Vesicular Stomititis*	X	Х
Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia	X	
Visna-Maedi (Chronic Progressive Pneumonia)	X	
West Nile Virus (flavivirus)	X	

#### \*Foreign Animal Disease

A foreign animal disease is a disease which is native to another country, but is not currently found in domestic animals, domestic poultry, wildlife or the environment of the United States.

Many foreign animal diseases can closely resemble domestic diseases, both clinically and grossly; therefore, veterinarians must be extremely vigilant. When examining animals, it is imperative that we remember to consider foreign animal diseases as a potential diagnosis.

Accredited veterinarians are responsible for notifying the State or Federal veterinarian whenever a foreign animal disease is suspected.

#### High Morbidity/High Mortality

Any incidents involving undiagnosed disease conditions causing high morbidity and/or high mortality must be reported immediately to the South Dakota Animal Industry Board.

#### Zoonoses/Food-borne Pathogens

Human illness related to an animal disease condition must be reported immediately to the South Dakota Animal Industry Board. (Zoonotic diseases)(Food-borne Pathogens)

#### Foreign Animal Diseases on OIE Lists

#### **OIE List A Diseases**

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Rinderpest Peste des Petits Ruminants Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (<u>Mycoplasma mycoides mycoides</u>) Lumpy Skin Disease Rift Valley Fever Sheep Pox and Goat Pox African Horse Sickness African Swine Fever Classical Swine Fever (Hog Cholera)

#### E OIE List B Diseases

Heartwater (<u>Cowdria ruminantium</u>) Theileriosis (<u>Theileria annulata, T. parva</u>) Trypanosomiasis (<u>Trypanosoma congolense</u>, <u>T. vivax, T. brucei brucei</u>) Nairobi Sheep Disease Dourine (<u>Trypanosoma equiperadum</u>) Epizootic Lymphangitis (<u>Histoplasma farciminosum</u>) Equine Piroplasmosis or Babesiosis, <u>Babesia (Piroplasma) equi, B. caballi</u>) Glanders (<u>Pseudomonas mallei</u>) Horse Pox Japanese Encephalitis Surra (<u>Trypansoma evansi</u>) Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis (VEE) Enterovirus Encephalomyelitis

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

#### ANIMAL DISEASE RESEARCH AND DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY

#### NATIONAL ANIMAL HEALTH REPORTING SYSTEM (NAHRS)

#### JULY 1, 2007 – JUNE 30, 2008

#### **OIE List A Diseases**

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Vesicular Stomatitis (VS) Swine Vesicular Disease Rinderpest Peste des Petits Ruminants Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (*Mycoplasma mycoides* ssp. *mycoides*) Lumpy Skin Disease Rift Valley Fever Bluetongue Sheep Pox and Goat Pox African Hose Sickness Afrian Swine Fever Classical Swine Fever (Hog Cholera) Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (Fowl Plague) Exotic Newcastle Disease

#### **OIE** List B Diseases

Species	Disease
All Species	Anthrax (Bacillus anthracis)
All Species	Aujesky's Disease (Pseudorabies)
All Species	Echinococcosis/Hydatidosis
All Species	Heartwater (Cowdria ruminantium)
All Species	Leptospirosis
All Species	Q-Fever (Coxiella burnetti)
All Species	Rabies
All Species	Paratuberculosis/Johne's Disease (Mycobacterium paratuberculosis)
All Species	New and Old World Screwworm (Cochliomyia (Callitroga) hominivorax,
-	(Chrysomyia) bezziana)
All Species	Trichinellosis (Trichinela spiralis)

Avian*	Avian Infectious Bronchitis
Avian	Avian Infectious Laryngotracheitis (ILT)
Avian	Avian Tuberculosis (Mycobacterium avium)
Avian	Duck Virus Hepatitis (DHV)
Avian	Duck Virus Enteritis (DVE)
Avian	Fowl Cholera/Avian Pasteurellosis (Pasteurella multocida)
Avian	Fowl Pox
Avian	Fowl Typhoid (Salmonella gallinarum)
Avian	Infectious Bursal Disease (Gumboro Disease)
Avian	Marek's Disease
Avian	Avian Mycoplasmosis (Mycoplasma gallisepticum)
Avian	Avian Chlamydosis/Ornithosis and Psittacosis (Chlamydia psittaci)
Avian	Pullorum Disease (Salmonella pullorum)
Bovine	Bovine Anaplamosis (Anaplasma marginale, <u>A</u> . centrale)
Bovine	Bovine Babesiosis (Babesia bovis, B. bigemina)
Bovine	Bovine Brucellosis (Brucella abortus)
Bovine	Bovine Genital Campylobacteriosis (Campylobacter foetus ssp. venerealis)
Bovine	Bovine Tuberculosis (Mycobacterium bovis)
Bovine	Bovine Cysticercosis (Cysticercus bovis)
Bovine	Dermatophilosis (Dermatophilus congolensis)
Bovine	Enzootic Bovine Leukosis (BLV)
Bovine`	Hemorrhagic Septicemia ( <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> , serotypes B/Asian or E/African)
Bovine	Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis/Infectious Pustular Vulvovaginitis (IBR/IPV)
Bovine	Theileriosis ( <i>Theileria annulata</i> , <i>T. parva</i> )
Bovine	Trichomonosis (Tritrichomonas (Trichomonas) foetus)
Bovine	Trypanosomosis (Tse-tse borne, Trypanosoma congalense, T. vivax, T. brucei
	ssp. brucei)
Bovine	Bovine Malignant Catarrhal Fever (Malignant Catarrhal Fever, Wildebeest
	associated)
Bovine	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
Caprine/Ovine	Ovine Epididymitis (Brucella ovis infection)
Caprine/Ovine	Caprine and Ovine Brucellosis (excluding Brucella ovis)
Caprine/Ovine	Caprine Arthritis/Encephalitis
Caprine/Ovine	Contagious Agalactia (Mycoplasma agalactiae, M. capricolum, M. putrefaciens,
	M. mycoides ssp. mycoides, M. mycoides ssp. mycoides LC)
Caprine/Ovine	Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (Mycoplasma capricolum ssp.
	capripneumoniae
Caprine/Ovine	Enzootic Abortion of Ewes /Ovine Psittacosis (Chlamvdia psittaci)
Caprine/Ovine	Ovine Pulmonary Adenomatosis
Caprine/Ovine	Nairobi Sheep Disease
Caprine/Ovine	Salmonellosis (Salmonella abortus ovis)

\*Avian includes commercial poultry ONLY.

Caprine/Ovine	Scrapie
Caprine/Ovine	MAEDI-VISNA/Ovine Progressive Pneumonia
Review.	Contractory Description (T. J. 11) (7.1)
Equine	Contagious Equine Metritis ( <i>Taylorella equigenitalis</i> )
Equine	Dourine ( <i>Trypanosoma equiperaum</i> )
Equine	Epizootic Lymphagnitis (Histoplasma farciminosum)
Equine	Equine Encephalomyelitis (Eastern (EEE) or Western (WEE))
Equine	Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA)
Equine	Equine Influenza (Virus Type A)
Equine	Equine Piroplasmosis (Babesiosis, Babesia (Piroplasma) equi, B. caballi)
Equine	Equine Rhinopneumonitis (EHV-1 and EHV-4)
Equine	Glanders (Pseudomonas mallei)
Equine	Horse Pox
Equine	Equine Viral Arteritis (EVA)
Equine	Japanese Encephalitis
Equine	Horse Mange
Equine	Surra (Trypanosoma evansi)
Equine	Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis (VEE)
Porcine	Atrophic Rhinitis of Swine (Bordetella bronchiseptica, Pasteurella multocida)
Porcine	Porcine Cysticercosis (Cysticercus cellulosae)
Porcine	Porcine Brucellosis (Brucella suis)
Porcine	Transmissible Gastroenteritis (TGE)
Porcine	Enterovirus Encephalomyelitis
Porcine	Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS)
Aquaculture**	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia
Aquaculture	Spring Viremia of Carp
Aquaculture	Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis
Aquaculture	Epizootic Hematopoietic Necrosis
Aquaculture	Oncorhynchus masou Virus Disease

\*\*Aquaculture includes commercial food fish ONLY.

## South Dakota Animal Disease Research and Diagnostic Laboratory

## Analysis of Workload

July 1, 2007 - June 30, 2008

## Requests for Laboratory Assistance

<u>July</u> 1,956	<u>August</u> 2,475	<u>Sept</u> 1,907	<u>Oct</u> 2,155	<u>Nov</u> 1,846	<u>Dec</u> 1,623	<u>Jan</u> 2,000	<u>Feb</u> 1,945	<u>Mar</u> 1,917	<u>Apr</u> 2,196	<u>May</u> 1,977	<u>June</u> 1,756	<u>Total</u> 23,753
					Laborato	ry Exami	nations		,			
35,404	34,526	30,176	38,200	36,475	36,442	35,717	33,372	34,829	35,423	34,490	29,169	414,223

## Work Load Comparison With Prior Years

Requests for Laboratory Assistance

<u>FY98</u>	<u>FY99</u>	<u>FY00</u>	<u>FY01</u>	<u>FY02</u>	<u>FY03</u>	<u>FY04</u>	<u>FY05</u>	<u>FY06</u>	<u>FY07</u>	<u>FY08</u>
17,237	17,626	22,135	23,852	24,907	26,919	24,187	25,923	25,551	25,281	23,753

Laboratory Examinations

268,147 282,726 462,066 497,205 561,026 530,407 477,987 448,569 440,519 426,569 414,223

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## South Dakota

## Animal Disease Research and Diagnostic Laboratory

## **Total Laboratory Procedures Conducted – FY08**

I.	Pathology						
	А.	Neci	ropsy Cases	1,806			
II.	Clinical Pathology						
	Α.	Hem	natology				
		1.	Complete Blood Count (CBC)	795			
		2.	Blood Count	162			
		3.	Coombs	1			
		4.	Hematocrits	24			
		5.	Hemoglobin	12			
	•	6.	Pre-surgical Evaluation	15			
		7.	RBC	12			
	B.						
		1.	Urinalysis	69			
		2.	Cytology	68			
		3.	Fluids Analysis	13			
		4.	Rumen pH	25			
	C.	Clini	ical Chemistry				
		1.	Serum Chemistry Profiles				
			a. Dairy Management	174			
			b. Electrolyte (Anion Gap)	4			
			c. Equine	141			
			d. Large Animal Pre-surgical	1			
			e. NSAIDS	2			
			f. Porcine	2			
			g. Ruminant	105			
			h. Small Animal	216			
			i. Small Animal Pre-surgical	47			
		2.	Individual Tests				
			a. Acetest	2			
			b. Albumin	117			
			c. Alkaline Phosphorus	4			
			d. Alanine Transaminase (ALT)	4			
			e. Amylase	1,			
			f. Aspartate Transamin	1			
			g. Beta Hydroxybutyrate	113			
			h. Bicarbonate	1			
			i. Bile Acid	57			
			j. Bilirubin, Direct	11			
			k. Bilirubin, Total	2			
			1. BUN	107			
			m. Calcium	166			

			n. Chloride	2
			o. Cholesterol	2
•			p. Creatinine	2
			q. Creatinine Phosphokinase	1
			r. Gamma Glutamyl Transferase	3
			s. Globulin	1
			t. Glucose	30
			u. Iron	34
			v. Lactate Dehvdrogen	1
			w. Lipase	35
			x. Magnesium	59
			v. Non-esterified Fatty Acid (NEFA)	325
			7. Phosphate	02J 02J
			aa. Potassium	37
			bh Protein Total	1
			cc Sodium	2
			dd Triolycerides	נ ר
	D	Paras	sitology	2
	D.	1	Fecal Flotation	1 1 4 7
		2	Fecal Sedimentation	1,142
		2.	Fluke Flotation	2
		5. 4	Cryptosporidia Examination	د ۵۵۵
		ч. 5	Eagel Occult Plood	899
		5. 6	Hemonoregite Examination	2
		0. 7	Knott's Test	9
		7. Q	Tuituichomonas Culture	1 104
	F	0. Immi	inclose	1,184
	Li.	1	Boying IgG Agent	0.5
		1. 2	Corticol	95
		2.		100
		5.	recal ELISA	0.46
			a. Coronavirus	946
		٨	0. Kolavirus	921
		4. 5	Darona	90
		5. C	Parvovirus	42
		0. 7	Inyroid Hormone	520
		7.	Heartworm Antigen	15
***	TT' /	(1 1	· ·	
111.	FIISTO	patholo	gy	
	А.	Histo]	pathology	
		1.	Immunohistochemistry	2,182
		2.	Tissue Sections – H & E	18,084
		3.	1 issue Sections – Special Stains	318
TX 7	<b>)</b> (*		Pathology Subtotal	31,465
1V.	Witerc	onology		
	A.	Bacter	riology	
		1.	Aerobic Culture	15,915
		2.	Anaerobic Culture	2,069
		3.	Antimicrobial Susceptibility Panels	1,593

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III.

IV.

	4.	Campylobacter Culture	324
	5.	Clostridium difficile Toxin A/B II	36
	6.	Clostridium Direct FA	2
	7.	Darkfield Screen	123
	8.	Escherichia coli K99 IFA	488
	9.	Giemsa Anthrax Screen	76
	10.	Johne's Culture	392
	11.	Leptospira FA	443
	12.	Listeria Culture	19
	13.	Milk Bulk Tank Culture	9
	14.	Milk Sample Culture	330
	15.	Mycology Culture	1,212
	16.	Mycoplasma Culture	499
	17.	Mycoplasma Milk Screen	35
	18.	Non-specific Fluorescence Test	223
	19	Salmonella Culture	1
	20	Salmonella Serotyping	214
	20.	Sumonena Solotyping	
B.	Food	Safety	
2.	1.	<i>E. coli</i> Petrifilm	111'
	2.	<i>E. coli</i> 0157:H7 PCR	79
	3	E coli 0157:H7 Culture 4	4
	4	Fast Antimicrobial Screen	40
	5	Listeria monocytogenes	64
	6	Listeria spn	123
	0. 7	Modified Fast Antimicrobial Screen	3
	8	Salmonella BAX PCR	400
	Q.	Salmonella RTF	64
	2.	Microbiology Subtotal	24,891
		6v	,
C.	Serol	ogy	
	1.	Anaplasmosis	
		Competitive Enzyme-linked Immunoassay	1,134
		CF	109
	2.	Avian Influenza	
		Agar Gel Immunodiffusion (AGID)	2,529
	3.	Bluetongue	
	•••	Agar Gel Immunodiffusion	12
		Enzyme-Linked Immunoassay (ELISA)	1.163
	4.	Bovine Leukosis Virus	,
		AGID	1.663
		FLISA	6.003
	5	Boyine Respiratory Syncytial Virus	.,
	5.	SN	188
	6	Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus	100
	. <b>V</b> .	Antigen Capture ELISA (Serum)	265
		FI ISA (Far Notch)	17.275

7.	Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus I	
	SN	1,267
8.	Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus II	,
	SN	1.237
9.	Brucella	.,
21	ВАРА	046
	Card	10 2 20
	CE	1 1 5 0
	Diato	1,139
		/91
	Kivanol	65
10	lube	55
10.	Brucella – Canine	
	Rapid Slide Agglutination Test (RSAT)	177
11.	Brucella ovis	X
	ELISA	1,915
12.	Caprine Arthritis Encephalitis	131
13.	Chronic Wasting Disease (BioRad ELISA)	2,573
14.	Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease	,
	AGID	32
15.	Equine Infectious Anemia	•=
	AGID	86
	FLISA	2 668
16	Feline Immunodeficiency Virus	2,000
10.	Et ICA	10
17	Eclipa Infactiona Devitoritia	10
17.		10
10		12
18.	Feline Leukemia Virus	
10	ELISA	18
19.	Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis	
	SN	860 -
20.	Leptospira	
	bratislava	1,755
	canicola	1,755
	grippotyphosa	1,755
	hardjo	1.755
	icterohaemorrhagiae	1.755
	pomona	1,755
21.	Mvcoplasma hvopneumoniae	1,100
	FLISA	4 652
22	Neosnora	7,052
44.	FI IS A	405
<b>7</b> 2 <sup>.</sup>	Orino Brogradius Brown onio	425
23.	Ovine Progressive Pneumonia	0.00
24		203
24.	Parainiluenza-3	<b>4</b>
• -	SN	154
25.	Paratuberculosis (Johne's)	
	ELISA	66,402

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26.	Porcine Parvovirus	
	HI	291
27.	Porcine Respiratory and Reproductive Syndrome	
	ELISA 1	119,745
	Fluorescent Focus Neutralization (FFN)	1,016
	IFA (US Strain)	5,264
	IFA (Euro Strain)	2,424
28.	Pseudorabies	
	ELISA	11
	gB ELISA	2,992
	Latex Agglutination	310
29.	Swine Influenza Virus	
	H1N1	2,372
	H3N2	2,342
	Serology Subtotal	273,873

D.

Virolo	gy		
1.	Bovine		
	a.	Bovine Respiratory Syncytial Virus ELISA	23
	<b>b</b> .	Bovine Respiratory Syncytial Virus FA	598
	c.	Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus ELISA	2,709
	d.	Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus FA	1,482
	e.	Coronavirus FA	500
	f.	Herpes Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis VI	4
	<b>g.</b>	Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis Virus FA	933
	h.	Parainfluenza-3 Virus FA	17
	i.	Rotavirus FA	487
	j.	Virus Isolation	1,958
2.	Canine	9	
	a.	Adenovirus FA	8
	b.	Coronavirus FA	27
	с.	Distemper Virus FA	29
	d	Herpesvirus FA	21
	e.	Parvovirus FA	38
	f.	Virus Isolation	10
3.	Equine	)	
	a.	Herpesvirus FA	28
	b.	Rotavirus FA	2
	c.	Virus Isolation	27
4.	Feline		
	a.	Chlamydia FA	1
	b	Feline Infectious Peritonitis FA	. 5
	c.	Feline Panleukopenia Virus FA	14
	d.	Viral Rhinotracheitis	10
	e.	Virus Isolation	126
5.	Fish		
	a.	Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia VI	145

6.	Ovine	
	a. Border Disease Virus FA	96
	b. Coronavirus FA	23
	c. Parainfluenza-3 Virus FA	27
	d. Respiratory Syncytial Virus FA	37
	e. Rotavirus FA	23
	f. Toxoplasma IFA	81
	g. Virus Isolation	24
7.	Porcine	
	a. Circovirus II FA	630
	b. Parvovirus FA	2
	c. Porcine Reproductive & Respiratory Syndrome Virus FA	549
<u>.</u>	d. Porcine Reproductive & Respiratory Syndrome Virus VI	307
	e. Pseudorabies FA	10
	f. Rotavirus FA	271
	g. Swine Influenza Virus Directigen	35
	h. Swine Influenza Virus FA	478
	i. Transmissible Gastroenteritis Virus FA	277
	j. Virus Isolation	79
8.	Wild/Other Animal	
	a. Adenovirus FA	3
	b. Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus FA	44
	c. Coronavirus FA	4
	d. Distemper Virus FA	23.
	e. Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis Virus FA	13
	f. Respiratory Syncytial Virus FA	8
	g. Rotavirus FA	4
	h. Virus Isolation	60
9.	Rabies	528
	Virology Subtotal	12,838
Moleo	cular Diagnostics	
1.	Avian Influenza	3,340
2.	BLV	262
3.	BVD	947
4.	BVD Typing	3
5.	Circovirus	987
6.	Circovirus Sequencing	9
7.	Classical Swine Fever	646
8.	Clostridium Genotype	160
9.	Escherichia coli	171
10.	Johne's	1,010
11.	Lawsonia intracellularis	30
12.	Mycoplasma bovis	23
13.	Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae	557

V.
		Total Laboratory Procedures	414,223
	G.	Toxicology/Chemistry	10,093
	F.	Prion Contract Testing	2,061
	E.	Molecular Diagnostics	59,002
	D.	Virology	12,838
	C.	Serology	2/3,8/3
	B.	Microbiology	24,891
	A.	Pathology	31,465
VIII.	Sumr	nary of Laboratory Procedures	21 465
		Toxicology Subtotal	10,093
		2. Total Samples	731
	÷	1. Total Analyses	9,362
		Diagnostic (feed, water, and animal specimens)	
VII		Analytical Chemistry	
		Contract Testing Subtotal	2,061
V I.	•	1. Prion CWD and Scrapie	2,061
<b>X</b> /T		Prion Contract Testing	
		Molecular Diagnostics Subtotal	59,002
		17. Tritrichomonas foetus	2,080
		16. Swine Influenza	111
		15. PRRS Sequencing	959
		b. Serum	39,439
		a. Semen/Tissue	8,268
		14. PRRS	

#### SOUTH DAKOTA ANIMAL DISEASE RESEARCH AND DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY IN VITRO ANTIMICROBIAL DRUG SENSITIVITY TESTS JULY 1, 2007 – JUNE 30, 2008

#### AVIAN

The antimicrobial susceptibility test report does not represent a treatment recommendation. The veterinarian treating the animals has sole responsibility for recommending therapy and providing information on withholding and/or withdrawal times for market consumption.

S = Susceptible; R = Resistant; M = Moderately Susceptible; N/A = Not Applicable

							Gra	m-Negat	ive	H	lemolytic	
	Bord	letella a	vium	Esch	erichia (	coli		Bacteria		Esch	herichia c	oli
	S	M	R	S	Μ	R	S	M	R	S	M	R
Amoxacillin	5.	0	· 0	17	0	11	2	0	0	1	0	0
Ceftiofur	2	3	0	26	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
Clindamycin	0	0	5.	0	0	28	0	0	2	0	0	· 1
Enrofloxin	5	0	0	28	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Erythromycin	0	5	0	0	0	28	0	0	·2	0	0	1
Florfenicol	3	2	0	16	10	2	2	0	0	0	1	0
Gentamycin	5	0	0	14	2	12	2	0	0	1	0	0
Neomycin	5	0	0	19	0	9	2	0	0	1	0	0
Novobiocin	4	0	1	0	0	28	0	0	2	0	0	1
Oxytetracycline	5	0	0	. 3	0	25	2	0	0	.0	0	1
Penicillin	0	0	5	0	0	28	0	0	2	0	0	1
Spectinomycin	0	5	0	3	7	18	0	2	0	0	1	0
Streptomycin	5	0	0	7	0	21	2	0	0	· 1	0	0
Sulphadimethoxine	. 5	0	0	6	0	22	2	0	0	1	0	0
Sulphathiazole	0	5	0	0	6	22	0	2	0	0	1	0
Tetracycline	5	0	0	3	0	25	2	0	0	0	0	1
Trimethoprim / Sulphamethoxazole	5	0	0	22	0	6	· 2	0	0	1	0	0
Tylosin Tartrate	N/A			N/A			N/A			N/A		
	Amoxacillin Ceftiofur Clindamycin Enrofloxin Erythromycin Florfenicol Gentamycin Neomycin Novobiocin Oxytetracycline Penicillin Spectinomycin Streptomycin Sulphadimethoxine Sulphathiazole Tetracycline Trimethoprim / Sulphamethoxazole Tylosin Tartrate	BordSAmoxacillin5Ceftiofur2Clindamycin0Enrofloxin5Erythromycin0Florfenicol3Gentamycin5Neomycin5Novobiocin4Oxytetracycline5Penicillin0Streptomycin5Sulphadimethoxine5Sulphathiazole0Tetracycline5Trimethoprim / Sulphamethoxazole5Tylosin TartrateN/A	Bordetella av SAmoxacillin50Ceftiofur23Clindamycin00Enrofloxin50Erythromycin05Florfenicol32Gentamycin50Neomycin50Novobiocin40Oxytetracycline50Penicillin05Streptomycin50Sulphadimethoxine50Sulphathiazole05Tetracycline50Trimethoprim / Sulphamethoxazole50Tylosin TartrateN/A7	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Bordetella aviumEschSMRSAmoxacillin50017Ceftiofur23026Clindamycin0050Enrofloxin50028Erythromycin0500Florfenicol32016Gentamycin50014Neomycin50019Novobiocin4010Oxytetracycline5003Penicillin0503Streptomycin5007Sulphadimethoxine5003Trimethoprim / Sulphamethoxazole50022Tylosin TartrateN/AN/AN/A	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	GraBordetella aviumEscherichia coliSMRSMRSAmoxacillin500170112Ceftiofur23026022Clindamycin00500280Enrofloxin5002802Erythromycin0500280Florfenicol32016102Gentamycin500142122Neomycin50019092Novobiocin40100280Oxytetracycline50030252Penicillin05037180Streptomycin5006222Sulphathiazole05030252Trimethoprim / Sulphamethoxazole50022062Tylosin TartrateN/AN/AN/AN/AN/A	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Gram-Negative Bacteria $Bordetella aviumEscherichia coliBacteriaSMRSMRAmoxacillin50017011200Ceftiofur2302602200Clindamycin0050028002200Enrofloxin50028002002Enrofloxin50014212200Erythromycin5001909200Reamage50014212200Novobiocin4010028020Penicillin0050028020Suppetinewein5003025200Spectinomycin5007021200Suphadimethoxine5003025200Suphatimethoxine5003025200Trimethoprim / Suphamethoxazole5002206200Trimethoprim / Suphamethoxazole50022$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Bordetella avian Escherichia coli Gram-Negative Hemolytic   S M R S M S

#### AVIAN IN VITRO SENSITIVITY TESTS CON'T)

				Ornit	hobacter	rium	·					
	Kle	ebsiella s	sp.	rhin	otrached	alis	Pasteu	rella mul	tocida	Pas	steurella sp	<b>)</b> .
	S	M	R	S	Μ	R	S	М	R	S	M	R
Amoxacillin	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
Ceftiofur	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0.	0
Clindamycin	0	0	1	· 1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Enrofloxin	`1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
Erythromycin	0	0	1	1	0.	. 0	0	1	0	1	1	1
Florfenicol	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
Gentamycin	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0
Neomycin	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0
Novobiocin	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Oxytetracycline	0	0	1	• 1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Penicillin	. 0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Spectinomycin	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
Streptomycin	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0
$\bigotimes$ Sulphadimethoxine	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1
Sulphathiazole	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2
Tetracycline	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	· 1	2
Trimethoprim / Sulphamethoxazole	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0.	0
Tylosin Tartrate	N/A			N/A			0	0	1	N/A		

		Salı	nonella	sp.	Stap	<i>hylococ</i> agulase	cus -	Staj	<i>phylococo</i> pagulase -	eus H
		S	M	R	S	M	R	S	M	R
	Amoxacillin	2	0	7	2	0	0	0	2	0
	Ceftiofur	8	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0
	Clindamycin	0	0	9	· 1	0	1	2	0	. 0
	Enrofloxin	9	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
	Erythromycin	0	0	9	1	0	1	2	0	0
	Florfenicol	4	<b>5</b> ·	0	1	1	0	0	2	0
	Gentamycin	6	0	3	1	0	1	2	0	0
	Neomycin	6	0	3	· 1	0	1	2	0	0
	Novobiocin	0	0	9	1	0	1	2	0	0
	Oxytetracycline	4	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	2
	Penicillin	0	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Spectinomycin	0	6	3	0	0	2	0	0	2
	Streptomycin	4	0	5	1	0	1	2	0	0
ယ ယ	Sulphadimethoxine	4	0	5	2	0	0	2	0	0
	Sulphathiazole	0	6	3	0	2	0	0	1	1
	Tetracycline	4	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	2
	Trimethoprim / Sulphamethoxazole	9	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
	Tylosin Tartrate	N/A			N/A			N/A		

#### SOUTH DAKOTA ANIMAL DISEASE RESEARCH AND DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY IN VITRO ANTIMICROBIAL DRUG SENSITIVITY TESTS JULY 1, 2007 – JUNE 30, 2008

#### BOVINE

The antimicrobial susceptibility test report does not represent a treatment recommendation. The veterinarian treating the animals has sole responsibility for recommending therapy and providing information on withholding and/or withdrawal times for market consumption.

Enrofloxacin is NOT to be used in cattle intended for dairy production and NOT to be used in calves to be processed for veal.

S = Susceptible; R = Resistant; M = Moderately Susceptible; N/A = Not Applicable

							Ca	mpyloba	cter			
	<u> </u>	obacillu	s sp.	Ba	<i>acillus</i> sp	).	foet	us ssp. fa	oetus	Campy	lobacter	r jejuni
	S	Μ	R	S	Μ	R	S	M		S	M	<u> </u>
Ampicillin	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	• 1	0	0
Ceftiofur	1	0	0	3	0	0	-1	0	Ő	Ô	Õ	1
Chlortetracycline	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	Ő	Ő	Õ	õ	1
Clindamycin	0	0	1	2	0	1 .	1	Õ	0 0	1	Õ	0
Danofloxacin	0	0	1	3	0	Ō	1	Õ	0	1	0	0
Enrofloxin	0	0	1	3	Õ,	õ	1	0 0	0	1	0	0
Florfenicol	· 1	0	· 0	3	Õ	0	1	0 0	0	1	0	0
Gentamycin	1	· 0	Õ	3	õ	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Neomycin	0	0	1	3	õ	õ	1	Õ	0	1	0	0
Oxytetracycline	0	0	1	3	Õ	Ő	1	0	0	0	0	1
Penicillin	0	Õ	1	3	Õ	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Spectinomycin	0	0	· 1	2	1	Ő	1	0	0	1	0	1
Sulphadimethoxine	1	Õ	Ô	3	Ô	0	. 1	0	0	1	0	0
Tiamulin	1	Ő	Ő	0	0	3	1	0	1	1 1	0	0
Tilmicosin	Ô	ĩ	Ô	3	0	0	1	0		1	0	0
Trimethoprim / Sulphamethoxazole	õ	n n	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Tulathromycin	NI/A	U	I		U	0		U	0	1	U	0
Tylosin Tartrate	11/21 NT/A			IN/A			IN/A			N/A		
Lytoshi Lattate	IN/A			IN/A			N/A			N/A		

	Camp	ylobacte	er sp.	Coryne	bacterii	um sp.	Entere	ococcus	durans	Ente	rococcu	s sp.
-	S	M	R	S	M	R	S	M	R	S	M	R
Ampicillin	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	12	0	0
Ceftiofur	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	2
Chlortetracyline	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	4
Clindamycin	· 1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	10	2	0
Danofloxacin	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	- 1	0	0	12
Enrofloxin	. 1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	9	2
Florfenicol	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	10	2	0
Gentamycin	1	0	0	· 1	0	0	0	0	1	9	3	0
Neomycin	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	2
Oxytetracycline	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	9
Penicillin	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	12	0	0
Spectinomycin	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	9
Sulphadimethoxine	1	0	0	· 1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	10
Tiamulin	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	3
ය Tilmicosin	1	0	0	. 1	0	0	0	1	0	7	2	3
Trimethoprim / Sulphamethoxazole	1	0	0	0	0	· 1	1	0	0	12	0	0
Tulathromycin	N/A			N/A			N/A			N/A		
Tylosin Tartrate	N/A			N/A			N/A			N/A		

											Gra	m-Nega	tive
		Esch	ierichia	<u>coli</u>	Escheri	<u>ichia col</u>	<u>iK99</u>	Esche	richia fe	rguson		Bacteria	
		S	Μ	R	S	Μ	R	S	M	R	S	M	R
	Ampicillin	33	0	28	0	0	19	0	0	2	4	0	3
	Ceftiofur	48	6	7	10	3	6	2	0	0	4	Õ	3
	Chlortetracycline	20	0	41	0	0	19	0	Ő	ŷ	1	1	5
	Clindamycin	0	0	61	0	0	19	Ő	0 0	2	1	0	5
	Danofloxacin	54	0	7	18	0	1	ž	0 0	0	1	0	0
	Enrofloxin	58	0	3	18	Ő	1	2	Ő	0	י ד	0	0
	Florfenicol	7	28	26	1	5	13	õ	2	0	3	1	2
	Gentamycin	52	2	7	12	1	6	2	0	0	5 7	1	5
	Neomycin	41	0	20	1	Ô	18	2	0	0	/	0	2
	Oxytetracycline	20	Ō	41	Ô	Õ	19	0	0	2	4	0	3
	Penicillin	0	0	61	Õ	Õ	10	0	0	2	1	0	0
	Spectinomycin	Õ	39	22	ů 0	2	17	0	2	2	1	0	0
	Sulphadimethoxine	24	0	37	0 4	0	17	0	2	0	1	5	1
μ	Tiamulin		Õ	61	- 0	0	10	0	0	2	2	0	4
0	Tilmicosin	· 0	0	61	0	0	19	0	0	2	2	0	2
	Trimethonrim / Sulnhamethoxozola	. 10	0	10	0	0	19	0	0	2	<u>l</u> ·	0	6
	Tulathromucin	42 NI/A	0	19	' NT/A	0	10	2	0	0	5	0	2
	Tularin Tertroto	1N/A			N/A			N/A			· N/A		
	i yiosini Tarirate	' N/A			N/A			. N/A			N/A		

	Н	emolyti	с	•						$M_{c}$	annheim	ia
	Esch	erichia	coli	Histo	philus se	omni	Klebsie	ella pneu	moniae	ha	emolytic	ca
-	S	M	R	S	М	R	S	M	R	S	Μ	R
Ampicillin	8	0	0	80	1	1	0	0	2	83	0	14
Ceftiofur	7	0	1	80	0	2	2	0	0	97	0	0
Chlortetracycline	4	3	1	79	2	· 1	1	0	1	91	5	1
Clindamycin	0	0	8	55	24	3	0	0	2	0	1	96
Danofloxacin	7	0	1	80	0	2	2	0	0	90	0	7
Erythromycin	8	0	0	80	2	0	2	0	0	92	4	1
Florfenicol	4	. 4	0	78	2	2	1	1	0	92	0	. 5
Gentamycin	7	1	0	44	16	22	2	0	0	93	0	4
Neomycin	7	0	1	19	0	63	2	0	0	70	0	27
Oxytetracycline	4	0	4	53	4	25	1	0	1	69	11	17
Penicillin	0	0	8	75	5	2	0	0	2	38	45	14
Spectinomycin	0	7	1	61	4	17	0	2	0	87	0	10
Sulphadimethoxine	7	0	1	41	0	41	1	0	1	67	0	30
Tiamulin	0	0	8	82	0	0	0	0	2	12	0	85
Tilmicosin	0	0	8	80	0	2	0	0	2	82	8	7
Trimethoprim / Sulphamethoxazole	8	0	0	79	0	3	2	0	0	0	96	1
Tulathromycin	N/A			78	0	4	N/A			93	0	4
Tylosin Tartrate	N/A			60	14	8	N/A			0	0	97

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	Micr	ococcus	sp.	More	ixella bo	ovis	Moi	raxella (	ovis	Мо	raxella	sp.
	S	Χ	R	S	M	R	S	Z	R	s	X	R
Ampicillin	<u> </u>	0	0	∞	0	0	10	0	1	·	0	0
Ceftiofur		0	0	8	0	0	11	0	0	<b></b>	0	0
Chlortetracycline	-	0	0	8	0	0	11	0	0	<u> </u>	0	0 0
Clindamycin	1	0	0	0	×	0	0	10		0 1	<u> </u>	-
Danofloxacin	1	0	0	8	0	0	11	0	0	<u> </u>	0,	0 (
Enrofloxin	yar-d	0	0	8	0	0	11	0	0	<u> </u>	0	0 0
Florfenicol	-	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	<b></b> (	<u> </u>	0	0 0
Gentamycin	1	0	0	00	0	0	11	0	0	<b></b>	0	0
Neomycin	-	0	0	8	0	0	11	0	0	<u> </u>	0	0
Oxytetracycline	ļ	0	0	8	0	0	11	0	0	<b></b> 4	0	0
Penicillin	0	0	1	4	0	4	S	0	6	0	0	-
Spectinomycin		0	0	6	2	0	2	×,	1	0	1	0
Sulphadimethoxine		0	0	7	0	<b>J</b> -e-4	6	0	2	0	0	, <b>.</b>
Tiamulin	1	0	0	8	0	0	11	0	0	1-1	0	0
Tilmicosin	1	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	11	1	0	0
Trimethoprim / Sulphamethoxazole	-	0	0	8	0	0	10	0			0	0
Tulathromycin	N/A			N/A			N/A			N/A		
Tylosin Tartrate	N/A			N/A			N/A			N/A		

	Da	ntonicollo	-							Dra		2
	1W	ultocida		Pasteur	ella treh	alosi	Pas	teurella	SD.	ae ae	ruginos	2 100
	S	Z	R	S	×	R	S	Z	R	S	Z	R
Ampicillin	124	0	2	0	0	-	15	0	ω	0	0	2
Ceftiofur	126	0	0	1	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	2
Chlortetracycline	119	7	0	0	0	-	13	4	—	0	0	2
Clindamycin	0	دى	123	0	0	1	0	2	16	0	0	2
Danofloxacin	117	Ö	9	0	0		15	0	ω	<b></b>	0	1
Enrofloxin	124	1	<b></b> 1	0	0	1	15	0	ω	2	0	0
Florfenicol	121	1	4	1	0	0	16	0	2	0	0	2
Gentamycin	118	2	6	1	0	0	17	0	<u> </u>	⊢	0	1
Neomycin	73	0	53	0	0	1-1	11	0	7	2	0	0
Oxytetracycline	88	S	33	0	0	-	8	0	10	0	0	2
Penicillin	106	0	20	0	0	<u> </u>	сı	0	13	0	0	2
Spectinomycin	20	84	22	1	0.	0	2	12	4	0	0	2
Sulphadimethoxine	78	0	48	1	0	0	12	0	6	0	0	2
Tiamulin	35	0	91	1	0	0	10	0	8	0	0	2.
Tilmicosin	108	ω	15	1	0	0	13	2	ω ·	0	0	2
Trimethoprim / Sulphamethoxazole	123	0	ယ	-	0	0	15	0	ω	0	0	2
Tulathromycin	119	1	6	N/A			N/A			N/A		
Tylosin Tartrate	6	16	104	N/A			N/A			N/A		

**6**E

	Pse	nomobu	SZ							Star	hvlococ	SUS
	Ind	refacien	S	Pseuc	lomonas	sp.	Sal	monella	sp.	1 3	agulase	-
	S	M	R	S	Μ	R	S	Σ	L 2	U.	Z	<b>∩</b>
Ampicillin	0	0	1	-	0	2	37	C	83	2 (1	0	4
Ceffiofur	0	0			0	0	45		35	י ר		
Chlortetracycline	<del>ب</del>	0	0	0	0	l (n	30	, ,	08	) <b>(</b>	> -	
Clindamycin	0	0	1	0	0	ı ۳	0	• 0	120	- 1	- C	
Danofloxacin	1	0	0	-	0	7	119	0		4 (f)	4 C	
Enrofloxin		0	0	1	0	2	120	0	0	) (n		• c
Florfenicol	-	0	0	0	1	2	15	30	75	) (f)	- C	
Gentamycin	1	0	0	, 2	0	1	104	Ś	11	<u>س</u> ا	o C	
Neomycin	-1	0	0	7	0	1	61	0	59		Ċ	• c
Oxytetracycline	0	0		0	0	e	30	0	60	,	• c	~ ~
Penicillin	0	0	1	0	0	æ	0	0	120	5	0	<b>ب</b>
Spectinomycin	0	0	1	1	1	*4	0	62	58	· •		، <del>بہ</del> ،
Sulphadimethoxine	0	0	1	0	0	ŝ	17	0	103	· ••	0	0
Tiamulin	0	0		0	0	ŝ	0	0	120	7	0	
<b>Filmicosin</b>	0	0	-1	0	0	ŝ	0	0	120	2		0
Frimethoprim / Sulphamethoxazole	0	0	1	, T	0	2	101	0	19.	m	0	0
Fulathromycin	N/A			N/A			N/A			N/A		
<b>Fylosin Tartrate</b>	N/A			N/A			N/A			N/A		

		Stap	hylococ	cus			
		ер	idermid	is	Strep	otococcu	s sp.
		S	M	R	S	M	Ŕ
	Ampicillin	1	0	· 0	1	0	0
	Ceftiofur	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Chlortetracycline	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Clindamycin	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Danofloxacin	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Enrofloxin	1	0	· 0	0	- 1	0
	Florfenicol	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Gentamycin	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Neomycin	1	0	0	Ő	. 0	1
	Oxytetracycline	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Penicillin	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Spectinomycin	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Sulphadimethoxine	1	0	0	0	0	1
41	Tiamulin	· 1	0	0	1	0	0
	Tilmicosin	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Trimethoprim / Sulphamethoxazole	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Tulathromycin	N/A			N/A		
	Tylosin Tartrate	N/A			N/A		

#### SOUTH DAKOTA ANIMAL DISEASE RESEARCH AND DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY IN VITRO ANTIMICROBIAL DRUG SENSITIVITY TESTS JULY 1, 2007 – JUNE 30, 2008

#### MILK SAMPLES

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	En	terobaci	ter							Env	vironment	al
		cloacae	·	Enter	robacter	sp.	Ente	erococcus	· sp.	Str	reptococcu	ıs
	S	Μ	R	S	М	R	S	М	R	S	M	R
Ampicillin	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	8	0	0
Ceftiofur	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	0
Cephalothin	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	8	0	0
Erythromycin	. 0	0	1	0	0	· 1·	·1	0	0	8	0	0
Oxacillin	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	8	0	0
▶ Penicillin	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	8	0	0
Penicillin / Novobiocinova	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	8	0	0
Pirlimycin	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	0	1
Sulphadimethoxine	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	3
Tetracycline	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	2

				H	emolytic	3						
	Esch	erichia	coli	Esch	erichia (	coli	Klebsie	ella pneum	noniae	Pseumo	nas aerug	rinosa
1	S	M	R	S	M	R	S	M	R	S	М	R.
Ampicillin	7	0	0	1	0	0.	0	0	2	0	0	1
Ceftiofur	7	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
Cephalothin	7	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
Erythromycin	0	0	7	• 0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1
Oxacillin	0	0	7	0	· 0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1
Penicillin	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1
Penicillin / Novobiocinova	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1
Pirlimycin	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0.	2	0	0	1
Sulphadimethoxine	5	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Tetracycline	6	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1

# MILK SAMPLES IN VITRO SENSITIVITY TESTS (CON'T)

	Pseu	domona	s sp.	Serrati	ia marce	escens	Staj c	<i>phylococ</i> oagulase	cus -	Sta <sub>j</sub>	<i>phylococc</i> pagulase +	us
	S	M	R		M	R	S	M	R	S		R
Ampicillin	0	0	1	0	0	1	. 5	0	1	- 7	0	- 2
Ceftiofur	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	Ő	Ô	8	Õ	1
Cephalothin	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	Ő	Õ	8	· 0	1
Erythromycin	0	0	1	0	0	-1	5	Ő	ĩ	8	Ő	1
Oxacillin	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	Ô	8	Õ	1
Penicillin	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	Ő	1	7	õ	2
Penicillin / Novobiocinova	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	Ő	Ô	9	Õ	õ
Pirlimycin	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	Ő	1	8	Õ	1
Sulphadimethoxine	0	0	1.	0	0	1	4	0 0	2	8	Ő	1
Tetracyline	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	2	8	ů 0	1

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#### SOUTH DAKOTA ANIMAL DISEASE RESEARCH AND DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY IN VITRO ANTIMICROBIAL DRUG SENSITIVITY TESTS JULY 1, 2007 – JUNE 30, 2008

#### **OVINE**

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				Campy	lobacter	foetus						
	Actin	obacillu	<i>is</i> sp.	ss	p. foetus	5	Campy	vlobacter	jejuni	Esch	herichia co	oli
	S	Μ	R	S	Μ	R	S	M	R	S	M	R
Ampicillin	1	1	. 0	2	0	0	12	0	2	1	0	1
Ceftiofur	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	14	2	0	0
Chlortetracycline	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	14	0	0	2
Clindamycin	0	1	1	1	1	0	13	0	1	0	0	2
Danofloxacin	2	0	0	1	0	1	14	0	0	2	0	0
S Enrofloxin	2	0	0	1	1	0	14	0	0	2	0	0
Florfenicol	2	0	0	2	0	0	14	0	0	0	2	0
Gentamycin	2	0	0	2	0	0	14	0	0	2	0	0
Neomycin	2	0	0	2	0	0	14	0	0	2	0	0
Oxytetracycline	2	0	. 0	1	· 0	1	0	0	14	0	0	2
Penicillin	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	14	0	0	2
Spectinomycin	0	2	0	2	0	0	14	0	0	0	2	0
Sulphadimethoxine	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	12	2	0	0
Tiamulin	1	0	1	1	0	1	13	0	1	0	0	2
Tilmicosin	2	0	0	2	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	2
Trimethoprim / Sulphamethoxazole	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	13	2	0	0
Tulathromycin	N/A			N/A			N/A			N/A		
Tylosin Tartrate	N/A			N/A			N/A			N/A		

					۲2	,															
•	Tylosin Tartrate	Tulathromycin	Trimethoprim / Sulphamethoxazole	Tilmicosin	Tiamulin	Sulphadimethoxine	Spectinomycin	Penicillin	Oxytetracycline	Neomycin	Gentamycin	Florfenicol	Enrofloxin	Danofloxacin	Clindamycin	Chlortetracycline	Ceftiofur	Ampicillin			
	N/A	N/A	ω	0	0	2	0	0	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	ω	0	ω	ω	ω	S	в	Gram
			0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Μ	acteria	-Negat
			0	رب	ω	-	<b>1</b>	ω	0	0	0	0	0	0	ω	0	0	0	R		ive
	,																		S	H	
	0	1	1	1	1			1		0	1	-	-		1	1	-	1	-	istophi	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Z	lus son	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R	nni	
	0	10	0	10	8	10	10	S	8	10	10	10	10	10	0	9	10	10	S	ha	. M
	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	ح	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	Μ	iemolyt	annheii
																			R	ica	nia
	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0			
	0	ω	ω	ω	0	2	0	2	ω	ω	ω	ع	ω	ω	0	ω	ω	ω	S	Pasteu	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	ω	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	M	rella mu	
	ω	0	0	0	ω	_	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	ω	0	0	0	R	ltocida	

		Pas	teurella	sp.	Saln	nonella s	sp.	Staphyl	lococcus d	aureus
		S	M	R	S	M	R	S	M	R
	Ampicillin	1	0	0	0	0	2	N/A		
	Ceftiofur	1	. 0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
	Chlortetracycline	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
•	Clindamycin	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0
	Danofloxin	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
	Enrofloxin	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	Ő
	Florfenicol	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
	Gentamycin	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
	Neomycin	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	Ő
	Oxytetracycline	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
	Penicillin	0	0	1	0	0	2	N/A		
	Spectinomycin	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
	Sulphadimethoxine	. 1	. 0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
	Tiamulin	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0
46	Tilmicosin	1	. 0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1
	Trimethoprim / Sulphamethoxazole	1	0	0	2	0	0 <sup>`</sup>	2	0	Ō
	Tulathromycin	N/A			N/A			N/A		
	Tylosin Tartrate	N/A			N/A			N/A		

#### SOUTH DAKOTA ANIMAL DISEASE RESEARCH AND DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY IN VITRO ANTIMICROBIAL DRUG SENSITIVITY TESTS JULY 1, 2007 – JUNE 30, 2008

#### PORCINE

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	Act	inobacil	llus								Beta	
	pleur	opneum	oniae	Actino	bacillus	suis	Actir	10bacillu:	s sp.	Strep	otococcus	sp.
	S	М	R	S	M	R	S	М	R	S	М	R
Ampicillin	4	0	1	13	0	1	4	0	6	. 2	0	0
Ceftiofur	5	0	0	14	0	0	10 -	0	0	2	0	0
Chlortetracycline	4	1	0	14	0	0	3	2	5	0	0	2
Clindamycin	0	5	0	0	0	14	0	2	8	- 1	0	1
Danofloxacin	5	0	0	14	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	2
Enrofloxin	5	0	0	14	0	0	10	0	0	2	0	0
Florfenicol	5	0	0	14	0	0	10	0	0	2	0	0
Gentamycin	1	3	1	14	0	0	10	0	0	2	0	0
Neomycin	0	0	5	13	0	1	6	0	4 .	1	0	1
Oxytetracycline	1	0	4	5	0	9	0	1	9	0	0	2
Penicillin	2	2	1	1	0	13	0	0	10	2	0	0
Spectinomycin	3	2	0.	0	14	0	0	9	1	1	0	1
Sulphadimethoxine	4	0	1	12	0	2	5	0	5	2	0	Ō
Tiamulin	5	. 0	0	4	0	10	4	0	6	1	Ō	· 1
Tilmicosin	5	0	0	11	3	0	8	0	2	- 1	Õ	1
Trimethoprim / Sulphamethoxazole	0	• 5	0	14 .	0	0	10	0	0	2	õ	Ô
Tulathromycin	N/A			N/A			N/A	-	- -	N/A	Ŭ	Ū
Tylosin Tartrate	0	0	5	N/A			N/A			N/A		

_		_	1	87																	
r utatutroinyent Tylosin Tartrate	Tulathroman	Trimethonrim / Sulnhamethovazole	Tilmicosin	Tiamulin	Sulphadimethoxine	Spectinomycin	Penicillin	Oxytetracycline	Neomycin	Gentamycin	Florfenicol	Enrofloxin	Danofloxacin	Clindamycin	Chlortetracycline	Ceftiofur	Ampicillin				
N/A		. 48	29	0	6	0	0	53	52	54	47	54	20	0	53	-	28	S	broi	B	_
	c	>	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	20	Μ	nchisepi	ordetell	
	c	ע	8	54	48	54	54	1	2	0	1	0	34	54	<u>г</u>	53	6	R	ica	a	
N/A N/A	<b>1</b> /2	_	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	. 0	0	1	. 0	0	0	0	1	S	Enterc		
	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	, 0	0	0	Μ	coccus		
	c	0	<b>د</b>	-	1	1		1	1	1	0	0	1	1	-	, 	0	R	durans		
N/A	1		1	0	0	0	→	0	<b>, 1</b>	1	1	0	0	0	0	-	-1	S.	Enter		
	0	>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ţ	0	0	0	0	0	Ζ	rococcus		
	c	>	0	1	<b></b>		0	<b>د</b> ـ ـ ـ ـ	0	0	0	0				0		R	sp.		
N/A	211	נו	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	2	2	S	$rh_1$	$Er_{0}$	
	C	>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	<b>⊢−−</b> å	0	0	0	Μ	usiopathia	vsipelothri	
			0	0	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	R		¥	

	Esch	erichia	coli	Gran E	n-Negat Bacteria	ive	Haemo	philus pa	rasuis	H Esch	lemolytic <i>ierichia co</i>	oli
	S	М	R	S	M	R	S	M	R	S	М	R
Ampicillin	22	0	64	1	0	2	97	0	0	15	0	26
Ceftiofur	53	1	32	3	0	0	96	0	1	29	1	11
Chlortetracycline	8	3	75	0	` O	3	94	3	0	3	5	33
Clindamycin	0	0	86	<b>, 0</b>	0	3	8	50	39	0	0	41
Danofloxacin	80	0	6	3	0	0	96	0	1	39	0	2
Enrofloxin	81	0	5	3	0	0	96	1	0	39	2 ·	0
Florfenicol	7	45	34	0	0	3	97	0	0	5	14	22
Gentamycin	57	11	18	3	0	0	96	0	1	29	4	8
Neomycin	58	0	28	3	0	0	89	0	8	23	0	18
Oxytetracycline	8	0	78	0	Ő	3	87	2	8	3	0	38
Penicillin	0	0	86	0	0	3	9	0	88	1	. 0	40
Spectinomycin	1	41	44	· 0	2	1	91	3	. 3	1	16	24
Sulphadimethoxine	26	0	60	1	0	2	69	0	28	8	0	33
5 Tiamulin	0	0	86	• 0	0	3	78	0	19	0	0	41
Tilmicosin	0	0	86	0	0	3	88	7	2	0	0	41
Trimethoprim / Sulphamethoxazole	72	0	14	2	0	1	96	0	1	28	0	13
Tulathromycin	N/A			N/A			N/A			N/A		
Tylosin Tartrate	N/A			N/A			N/A			0	0	1

				09	5															
Tylosin Tartrate	Tulathromycin	Trimethoprim / Sulphamethoxazole	Tilmicosin	Tiamulin	Sulphadimethoxine	Spectinomycin	Penicillin	Oxytetracycline	Neomycin	Gentamycin	Florfenicol	Enrofloxin	Danofloxin	Clindamycin	Chlortetracycline	Ceftiofur	Ampicillin			
N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-	0	0	]	0	S	pne	KI
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Μ	umoni	ebsiell
		<del>ن</del> ـــر		1	1	يسم	1	1	<b></b>	<b></b> 1	0	0	0	1	ļ	0	1	R	<i>ie</i>	1
0	N/A	0	2	,	2	0	<b></b>	<b></b> 1	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	. 2	2	S	h	М
0		2	0	0.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	Μ	uemolytic	annheimi
2		0	0	1	0	7	0	ļ	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	Ŗ	a	a
ယ	N/A	118	104	9	97	8	115	92	116	118	118	118	118	0	115	118	117	S	Pasteu	
9		0	9	0	0	110	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	ω	0	1	Μ	rella mui	
106		0	S	109	21	0	W	25	2	0	0	0	0	118	0	0	0	R	tocida	n.
N/A	N/A	1	1	<b>,1</b>	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1		S	Paste	
		0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	Μ	urella s	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	R	p.	

	Sali	nonella	sp.	Stap	hyİococo aureus	cus	Stap co	<i>hylococo</i> bagulase	cus -	Stap co	<i>phylococcu</i> pagulase +	IS .
	S	M	R	S	M	R	S	Μ	R	S	М	R
Ampicillin	29	0	• 29	0	0	6	5	0	2	0	0	2
Ceftiofur	47	0	11	5	1	0	7	0	0	. 2	0	0
Chlortetracycline	9	0	49	0	1	5	0	0	7	0	• 0	2
Clindamycin	0	0	58	1	1 ·	4	2	1	4	1	0	1
Danofloxin	56	0	2	6	0	0	7	· 0	0	2	0	0
Enrofloxin	58	. 0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	2	0	0
Florfenicol	16	23	19	0	5	1	2	5	0	0	2	0
Gentamycin	49	0	9	6	Ö	0	6	0	1	2	0	0
Neomycin	44	0	14	4	0	2	5	0	<b>2</b>	2	0	0
Oxytetracycline	9	0	49	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	2
Penicillin	0	0	58	0	0	6	1	0	6	0	0	2
Spectinomycin	0	-24	34	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	2
Sulphadimethoxine	5	0	53	5	0	1	4	0	3	2	0 -	0
1 Tiamulin	0	0	58	3	0	3	2	0	5	1	0 .	1
Tilmicosin	0	0	58	2	0	4	5	0	2	1	0	1
Trimethoprim / Sulphamethoxazole	49	0	9	6	0	0	<i>6</i>	0	1	2	0	0
Tulathromycin	N/A			N/A			N/A			N/A		
Tylosin Tartrate	0	0	1	N/A			N/A			N/A		

											Stre	sptococcus	
	Stap	hylococ idermidi	cus is	Staphylo	coccus 1	wicus	Stre	ptococci galactia	SI a	,	dys ssp.	sgalactiae eauisimilis	
	S	M	R	S	M	R ا	S	×	R	1	S	X	R
Ampicillin		0	0	5	0	2		0	0			0	0
Ceftiofur	1	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0		1	0	0
Chlortetracycline	0	0	1	2	Ś	2	0		0		0	0	1
Clindamycin	0	0	1	ŝ	0	4	0	0	-		0	0	1
Danofloxin	<del></del> 1	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0.		0	0	H
Enrofloxin	1	0	0	7	0	0	<b>1</b>	0	0		<b></b> 1	0	0
Florfenicol	0	0	<b>–</b>	9	1	0	1	0	0		1	0	0
Gentamycin	0	1	0	9	Ч	0	0	0	1		0	0	
Neomycin	-	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0		Ц	0	0
Oxytetracycline	0	0	1	1	0	9	0	0	1		0	0	1
Penicillin	0	0	Η	ŝ	0	4	<b></b> 1	0	0		Ţ	0	0
Spectinomycin	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	1		0	0	1
Sulphadimethoxine		0	0	9	0	1	1	0	0			0	0
Tiamulin	<b>0</b>	0	1	5	0	7	0	0	1		0	0	-1
Tilmicosin	0	0	<b>1</b>	S	0	2	0	0	1		0	0	1
Trimethoprim / Sulphamethoxazole	1	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0		1	0	0
Tulathromycin	N/A			N/A			N/A				N/A		
Tylosin Tartrate	N/A			N/A			N/A				N/A		

		Strept	ococcus	s suis	Strep	ototoccus	sp.
	·.	S	Μ	R	S	M	R
	Ampicillin	140	3	0.	2	0	2
	Ceftiofur	142	0	1	2	0	2
	Chlortetracycline	13	20	110	0	0	4
	Clindamycin	42	2	99	0	0	4
	Danofloxin	80	0	63	1	0	3
	Enrofloxin	139	4	0	4	0	0
	Florfenicol	142	1	0	4	0	0
	Gentamycin	141	0	2	2	0	2
	Neomycin	123	, 0	20	2	0	2
	Oxytetracycline	10	6	127	0	0	4
	Penicillin	114	26	3	2	0	2
	Spectinomycin	49	83	11	· 3	1	· · 0
	Sulphadimethoxine	71	0	72	· 0	0	4
ភ្ល	Tiamulin	129	0	14	2	0	2
	Tilmicosin	45	0	98	0	0	4
	Trimethoprim / Sulphamethoxazole	143	0	0	4	0.	0
	Tulathromycin	N/A			N/A		
	Tylosin Tartrate	N/A			N/A		

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Salmonella Isolations July 1, 2007 - June 30, 2008

						·		<u>Meat</u>	<u>Avian</u>			
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Bovine</u>	Porcine 1997	<u>Canine</u>	<b>Caprine</b>	<u>Equine</u>	Ovine	Insp.	Misc.	Chicken	Pheasant	Turkev
agona	9	3	6		. –	-		-				
anatum	2	· 1										1
braenderup	1									1		-
brandenburg	3	1										2
bredeney	1											1
cerro	3	. 3										_
chailey	1		1									
cholerasuis kunzendorf	71		71			a						
derby	15		15 🕔									
dublin	280	280										
4,5,12:i:-	56	3							53			
4,12: nonmotile	1										1	
give	29	29										
hadar	1											1
heidelberg	8		7							1		
III 61:-:1,5,7	3						3					
infantis	3	2						1				
johannesburg	2		1	1			•					
livingstone	1		1									
london	0											
manhattan	1		1									
montevideo	. 11	10	1									
muenster	193	193										
9,12: nonmotile	2	2		·								
newport	6	6										
ohio	2.		2									

#### SALMONELLA ISOLATIONS (continued)

								<u>Meat</u>	<u>Avian</u>			
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Bovine</u>	Porcine <b>Porcine</b>	<u>Canine</u>	<b>Caprine</b>	<u>Equine</u>	<u>Ovine</u>	<u>Insp.</u>	Misc.	<b>Chicken</b>	<b>Pheasant</b>	Turkey
orion var 15+, 34+	1		1									
panama	1	1										
pomona	13	13										
reading	1	1										
saint paul	1											1
schwarzengrund	2	1										1
senftenberg	65	1	27						37			
6:7 non-motile	1		1									
typhimurium	30	5	22			1	2				•	
typhimurium copenhagen	11	5	6									
uganda	53	52			1							
worthington	1		1									,
TOTAL	885	612	164	1	1	1	5	1	90	2	1	7

A blank field indicates a zero amount.

# Serology

### July 1, 2007 - June 30, 2008

Disease	Positive	<u>Negative</u>	Other*	<u>Total</u>
Anaplasmosis		,		
Competative Enzyme-Linked Immunoassay	63	1,063	8	1,134
CF	0	109	0	109
Avian Influenza	144	2,381	4	2,529
Bluetongue				
Agar Gel Immunodiffusion (AGID)	0	12	0	12
Enzyme-Linked Immunoassay (ELISA)	60	1,101	2	1,163
Bovine Leukosis Virus				•
AGID	318	1,343	2	1,663
ELISA	832	5,163	8	6,003
Bovine Respiratory Syncytial Virus				
SN	138	49	1	188
Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus				
ACE	0	264	1 .	265
ELISA	99	17,151	25	17,275
Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus I				
SN	1,035	214	18	1,267
Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus II				
SN ·	1,091	129	17	1,237
Brucella				
BAPA	5	938	3	946
Card	7	10,378	.4	10,389
CF	0	1,158	1	1,159
Plate	3	775	13	791
Rivanol	0	65	0	65
Tube	0	55	0	55
Brucella - Canine				
Rapid Slide Agglutination Test (RSAT)	14	163	0	177
Brucella ovis				
ELISA	6	1,905	4	1,915
Caprine Arthritis Encephalitis	82	49	0	131
Chronic Wasting Disease (BioRad ELISA)	32	2,539	2	2,573
Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease				
AGID	9	23	0	32
Equine Infectious Anemia		-		
ÂGID	0	85	1	86
ELISA	1	2,665	2	2,668
Feline Immunodeficiency Virus		-		
ELISA	2	16	0	18

Disease	Positive	<u>Negative</u>	Other*	<u>Total</u>
Feline Infectious Peritonitis				
ELISA	8	3	- 1	12
Feline Leukemia Virus				
ELISA	1	17	0	18
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis				
SN	733	125	2	860
Leptospira				
Bratislava	86	1,667	2	1,755
Canicola	95	1,658	2	1,755
Grippotyphosa	119	1,634	2	1,755
Hardjo	45	1,708	2	1,755
Icterohemorrhagiae	107	1,646	2	1,755
Pomona	190	1,562	3	1,755
Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae				• •
ELISA	1,327	3,322	3	4,652
Neospora				· .
ELISA	60	363	2	425
Ovine Progressive Pneumonia				
AGID	3	200	0	203
Parainfluenza-3				
SN	141	11	2	154
Paratuberculosis (Johne's)				
ELISA	6,236	59,967	199	66,402
Porcine Parvovirus				
HI	257	28	6	291
Porcine Respiratory and Reproductive Syndrome				
ELISA	7,746	111,899	100	119,745
Fluorescent Focus Neutralization (FFN)	413	601	2	1,016
IFA				
European	118	2,298	8	2,424
North American	448	4,806	10	5,264
Pseudorabies				
ELISA	0.	11	0	11
g B ELISA	· 1	2,988	3	2,992
Latex Agglutination	0	310	. 0	310
Swine Influenza Virus				
H1N1	810	1,551	11	2,372
H3N2	914	1,417	11	2,342
TOTAL	23,799	249,585	489	273,873

# South Dakota

# Animal Disease Research and Diagnostic Laboratory

# **Rabies Examinations**

	Pos	itive	Neg	ative		
	Human	No Human	Human	No Human		Total
	Exposure	Exposure	Exposure	Exposure	<u>Untestable</u>	Specimens
Bat	. 1	1	61	31	4	98
Beaver	· 0	<b>O</b> ′	1	0	• • 0	1
Bison	0	0	0	1	0.	1
Bovine	0	1	17	43	17	78
Canine	0	0	68	13	1	82
Coyote	0	0	0	1	0	1
Deer	0	0	0	6	0	6
Equine	0	0	2	6	2	10
Feline	0	2	117	33	1	153
Ferret	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fox .	0	0	<sup>,</sup> 1	0	0	1
Goat	. 0	0	0	3	0	3
Gopher	0	0	0	. 1	0	1
Mink	0	0	0	<sup>°</sup> 1	0	1
Mole	0	0	0	1	0	1
Mountain Lion	0	0	1	0	0	1
Mouse	0 .	0	2	0	0	2
Muskrat	. 0	0	1	3	1 .	5
Opossum	0	0	1	2	1	4
Otter	0	0	1	0	0	1
Ovine	0	<b>0</b> ·	0	4	. 1	5
Raccoon	0	0	6	16	3	25
Rat	0	0	1	0	0	1
Skunk	3	10	2	23	3	41
Squirrel	0	0	4	1	0	5
Total	4	14	286	190	34	528

# July 1, 2007 - June 30, 2008

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# **Positive Rabies Cases**

# July 1, 2007 - June 30, 2008

	<u>July</u>	Aug	<u>Sept</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	Dec	<u>Jan</u>	Feb	<u>Mar</u>	<u>April</u>	May	June	<u>Total</u>
BAT	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
BOVINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
FELINE	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	2
SKUNK	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	2	13
TOTAL	3	1	0	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	18

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### **Molecular Diagnostics**

# July 1, 2007 - June 30, 2008

BOVINE				
Disease	<b>Positive</b>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Other</u>	Total
Bovine Leukosis Virus	7	255	0	262
Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus				
Whole Blood/Serum	14	489	2	505
Ear Notch	17	425	0	442
Typing	1	0	0	1
Mycobacterium paratuberculosis (Johne's)	181	786	0	967
Mycoplasma bovis	16	7	0	23
Tritrichomonas foetus	19	2,054	7	2,080
PORCINE				
Disease				
Circovirus	606	380	1	987
Classic Swine Fever	0	646	0	646
Lawsonia intracellularis	16	. 14	0	30
Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae	. 129	428	0	557
Porcine Respiratory and Reproductive				
Syndrome (PRRS)				
Semen/Tissue	355	7,912	1	8268
Serum	4,066	35,330	43	39,439
Swine Influenza	11	100	0	111
OTHER SPECIES				
Disease				
Mycobacterium paratuberculosis (Johne's)				
Bison	0	7	0	7
Caprine	4	4	0	8
Deer	. 0	1	0	1
Milk	13	• 7	0	20
AVIAN				
Disease				
Avian Influenza	478	2,858	4	3,340

# Molecular Diagnostic-Clostridium Genotyping

# July 1, 2007 - June 30, 2008

<u>Species</u>	<u>Genotype A</u>	<u>Genotype A/</u> Beta 2 Toxin	<u>Genotype A/</u> <u>Beta 2 toxin/</u> <u>Enterotoxin</u>	<u>Genotype C</u>	<u>Genotype C/</u> Beta 2 Toxin	<u>Genotype D</u>	<u>Genotype E/</u> <u>Enterotoxin</u>	<u>Genotype E/</u> <u>Beta 2 Toxin/</u> <u>Enterotoxin</u>
ALPACA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOVINE	206	15	1	2	16	0	1	4
CANINE	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPRINE	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEER	34	0	0	194	0	0	0	0
ELK	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUINE	2	0	0	0.	1	0	0	0
MINK	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OVINE	137	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
PORCINE	31	240	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	414	265	1	197	17	2	1	4

#### FY 2008 BVD Summary

lest	No. cases	No. samples	No. positives	No. pos cases	Pos. sample rate	Pos, case rate
Ear Notch ELISA	683	16174	87	60	0.54%	0.700/
Pooled PCR + ELISA to ID indiv's	145	17540	12	8	0.04%	0./0%
Immunohistochemistry	169	1238	ι <u>~</u> Ω	0	0.07%	5.52%
Outgrowth ELISA	74	2650	0	0 •	0.65%	2.96%
Serum ACE	14	2009	1	1	. 0.04%	1.35%
oordin / YOE	40	. 205	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
	1116	37876	108	74	0.29%	6.63%

#### FY 2007 BVD Summary

l'est	No. cases	No. samples	No. positives	No. pos cases	Pos. sample rate	Pos. case rate
Ear Notch ELISA	703	19832	72	54	0.36%	7 68%
Pooled PCR + ELISA to ID indiv's	160	21222	41	. 22	0.00%	13 75%
Immunohistochemistry	250	2556	' 11	10	0.10%	4 00%
Outgrowth ELISA	174	2478	3	3	0.40%	1 720/
Serum ACE	14	266	1	1	0.38%	7.14%
	1301	46354	128	90	0.28%	6.92%

#### FY 2006 BVD Summary

Test	No. cases	No. samples	No. positives	No. pos cases	Pos. sample rate	Pos. case rate
Ear Notch ELISA	619	16182	163	73	1.01%	11,79%
Pooled PCR + ELISA to ID indiv's	75	9808	5	7	0.05%	9.33%
Immunohistochemistry	418	4462	46	25	1.03%	5.98%
Outgrowth ELISA	485	9562	3	3	0.03%	0.62%
	1597	40014	217	108	0.54%	6.76%
TOTALS FY 2006-08	4014	124244	453	272	0.36%	6.78%

"Pooled PCR + ELISA to ID indiv's" = No. samples refers to # of ear notches included in the pools. No. positives refers to ear notches within the positive pools that were subsequently ID-d by AC ELISA. These

are not included in the "Ear Notch ELISA" category

No. positive cases means cases in which (+) pools were identified (some pools were PCR (+) but no individuals (+) on AC ELISA)

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

#### ANIMAL DISEASE RESEARCH AND DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY

#### **DIAGNOSES BY SPECIES**

Diagnoses for each animal species are listed in alphabetical order under various organ systems by the following scheme:

0 <u>Body as a Whole</u> (multisystemic disease and all toxicoses)

1 Integumentary

2 Musculoskeletal

3 <u>Respiratory</u> (including nasal passages)

4 Cardiovascular

5 <u>Hemic and Lymphatic</u>

6 <u>Digestive</u> (including lip, oral structures, liver, and pancreas)

7 <u>Urogenital</u> (including prepuce, scrotum, vulva, and mammary gland)

8 <u>Endocrine</u>

9 <u>Nervous</u>

X Special Senses (including eyelid and pinna)

# **DIAGNOSIS BY SPECIES AND ORGAN SYSTEM** July 1, 2007 - June 30, 2008

# AVIAN, MISCELLANEOUS

#### BODY AS A WHOLE

	Abscess	1
	Adenoma, undifferentiated	1
	Amyloidosis	1
	Avian, tuberculosis, Mycobacterium	3
	Botulism	. 3
	Circovirus identified no disease	1
	Dehydration	2
	Malnutrition	15
	No diagnosis	. 9
	Peritonitis	1
	Poxvirus infection	1
	Septicemia	6
	Septicemia, bacterial, miscellaneous	1
	Septicemia, Escherichia coli	4
	Starvation/inanition	2
	Sudden death	1
	Trauma	. 2
	West Nile virus infection	• 9
	West Nile virus PCR positive	2
IO	VASCULAR	
	Bacterial pericarditis	1
	Cardiomyopathy	. 1
ΤI	VE	
	Bacterial enteritis	1
	Clostridium perfringens /intestine	1
	Coccidiosis	2
	Enteritis colitis	- 1
	Gastrointestinal parasitism	3

TOTAL

2

1

2

1

1

1

1

1

CARDI

DIGES

Gastrointestinal parasitism Hepatitis Intestine enteritis, Salmonella Intestine enteritis, Clostridium perfringens Intestine enteritis, mycotic Intestine perforation Liver abscess Liver hepatitis, necrotic

Ulcerative enteritis

	HEMIC AN	D LYMPHATIC		
		Blood parasite, Hemoproteus		1
		Spleen infarction		1
		Spleen splenitis		1
	INTEGUME			
		Dermatitis, poxvirus		2
		Foreign body granuloma		1
		Gangrene -		1
		Panniculitis		1
		Papilloma		1
	NERVOUS			
		Brain encephalomalacia		1
	RESPIRATO			
		Airsacculitis		2
		Aspiration pneumonia		2
		Avian influenza viral infection		2
		Avian influenza virus PCR positive	. 1	105
		Bacterial pneumonia		1
		Bronchopneumonia		1
		Lung pneumonia, mycotic		1
		Rhinitis		1
CHICK	EN		· .	
	BODYASA	WHOLE		1
		Avian, tuberculosis, <i>Mycobacterium</i>		1
		Peritonitis		2
		Septicemia		1
		Septicemia, bacterial, miscenaneous		1
		Septicemia, Escherichia con		1
		Septicenna, Butmonettu		5
	CARDIOVA	SCULAR		
		Bacterial pericarditis		1
		Myocarditis		2
	DIGESTIVE			
		Intestine enteritis, coccidia		1
		Liver hepatitis, necrotic		1
	·			
### HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC

Lymphoproliferative, Marek's, herpes

2

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

2

1

1

2

1

1

1

1

1

# MUSCULOSKELETAL

Arthritis

### RESPIRATORY

Airascculitis Bronchopneumonia Laryngitis Lung pneumonia, bacterial, miscellaneous Lung pneumonia, *Bordetella* sp. Tracheitis

### UROGENITAL

Neoplasm ovary, carcinoma

### PHEASANT

### BODY AS A WHOLE

Malnutrition
Peritonitis
Septicemia
Septicemia, Arcanobacterium pyogenes
Septicemia, Escherichia coli
Septicemia, Salmonella
Starvation/inanition

CARDIOVASCULAR Bacterial pericarditis

#### DIGESTIVE

Avian, ingluvitis *Clostridium perfringens*, intestine Coccidiosis Gastrointestinal parasitism Intestine enteritis, *Salmonella* Intestine obstruction

### NERVOUS

Brain meningitis, Escherichia coli

#### RESPIRATORY

Bronchopneumonia

Sinus sinusitis Sinusitis, *Mycoplasma* 

## TURKEY

### BODY AS A WHOLE

### CARDIOVASCULAR

Bacterial pericarditis	2
Heart, epicarditis	1
Heart, round heart syndrome	1

### DIGESTIVE

Avian, ingluvitis
Coccidiosis
Enteritis, idiopathic
Esophagitis
Gastrointestinal parasitism
Hepatitis
Intestine enteritis, adenovirus
Intestine enteritis, <i>Clostridium perfringens</i>
Intestine parasitism, cestodes
Intestine enteritis, rotavirus
Intestine enteritis, Salmonella
Intestine perforation

### INTEGUMENTARY

Bacterial dermatitis Dermatitis, poxvirus

### MUSCULOSKELETAL

Arthritis Joint arthritis, *Staphylococcus* sp. Synovitis

### RESPIRATORY

Aspiration pneumonia

Avian influenza virus PCR positive Bacterial pneumonia Bronchopneumonia Lung pneumonia, *Bordetella* sp. Lung pneumonia, *Escherichia coli* Lung pneumonia, *Pasteurella multocida* Pneumonia, *Ornithobacterium rhinotracheale* 

1

1

3

4

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2

## ALPACA

RESPIRATORY

Interstitial pneumonia

CARDIOVASCULAR

Intestine enteritis, coccidia

### DIGESTIVE

Intestine parasitism, strongyles

UROGENITAL

Abortion, placentitis Idiopathic abortion

#### **ENDOCRINE**

Anemia

## ANTELOPE

BODY AS A WHOLE No diagnosis

DIGESTIVE

Intestine enteritis, coccidia

### BAT

NERVOUS

Rabies

## **BISON (AMERICAN)**

### BODY AS A WHOLE

Copper deficiency Malignant catarrhal fever Septicemia, *Arcanobacterium pyogenes* Septicemia, bacterial, miscellaneous Trauma

### DIGESTIVE

Enteritis, idiopathic Gastointestinal parasitism Liver abscess Rumen rumenitis

### HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC

Anaplasmosis Lymphadenitis, bacterial

## INTEGUMENTARY

Mastitis

### RESPIRATORY

Bronchointerstitial pneumonia	1
Bronchopneumonia	1
Lung pneumonia, Arcanobacterium pyogenes	1
Lung pneumonia, bacterial, miscellaneous	1
Lung pneumonia, Mycoplasma sp.	3
Lung pneumonia, Mycoplasma bovis	1

4

1

1

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1 .

### UROGENITAL

Metritis	
Prepuce bacteriological examination	

### BOVINE

BODY AS A WHOLE	
Abscess	3
Actinobacillosis	2
Amyloidosis	2
Anaphylaxis (type 1 hypersensitivity)	4
Anthrax	1.
Autolysis	24
BVD infection	4

BVD virus infection (virus isolation)	18
BVD virus PCR positive	12
Congenital anomaly	1
Copper deficiency	20
Copper higher than normal	8
Copper marginal	5
Deficiency of iron	1
Emaciation	7
Failure passive transfer (colostrum)	3
Hamartoma	2
Heat prostration	1
Hemorrhage	4
Herpesvirus DN599 infection virus isolation	13
Hypoglycemia	1
IBR, viremia	1
Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis virus isolation	3
Lead toxicosis	- 13
Malnutrition	2
Mycoplasma sp. isolation	16
Nitrate/nitrite toxicosis	2
No diagnosis	109
No histologic diagnosis	5
Normal tissue	35
Omphalitis (navel ill)	4
Organophosphate toxicosis	1
Peritonitis	26
Selenium higher than normal	1
Septicemia	8
Septicemia, Arcanobacterium pyogenes	8
Septicemia, bacterial, miscellaneous	10
Septicemia, Escherichia coli	10
Septicemia, Histophilus somni	1
Septicemia, Mannheimia haemolytica	2
Septicemia, mycotic	1
Septicemia, Salmonella	50
Septicemic Pasteurella multocida	1
Toxicosis, copper	2
Toxicosis, ammonia	1
Toxicosis, urea	1
Zinc higher than normal	4

## CARDIOVASCULAR

Bacterial pericarditis	8
Blood vessels thrombosis	1
Cardiomyopathy	1

Heart anomaly	1
Heart endocarditis	1
Heart endocarditis, valvular	1
Heart failure, congestive	2
Heart, epicarditis	2
Myocardial necrosis	3
Myocarditis	8
Right-sided congestive heart failure	1
Vasculitis	1
CHEMISTRY	
Nitrate level, toxic	1
DIGESTIVE	
Abomasum abomasitis	12
Abomasum abomasitis, BVD	1
Abomasum abomastitis, Clostridium sp.	12
Abomasum abomasitis, Mycotic	8
Abomasum dilatation	1
Abomasum displacement	2
Abomasum perforation	5
Abomasum rupture	1
Abomasum ulceration	7
Atrophic enteritis	2
Bacterial enteritis	24
Cholangitis	1
Clostridium perfringens / feces	5
Clostridium perfringens / intestine	18
Colitis	7
Cryptosporidiosis	139
Enteritis due to BVD	12
Enteritis, idiopathic	140
Enteritis, Johne's disease	91
Enteritis, older bovine total cases	237
Enteritis, young calf total cases	469
Esophagitis	` 4
Feces, rotavirus (EM)	9
Gastrointestinal intussusception	1
Gastrointestinal parasitism	5
Giardiasis	1
Hepatic lipidosis	6
Hepatitis	14
Hepatitis likely toxic	1
Hepatopathy	2
Intestinal accident	1

Intestine anomaly	1
Intestine enteritis, Clostridium perfringens	81
Intestine enteritis, Clostridium perfringens Type A	13
Intestine enteritis, Clostridium perfringens Type A Beta 2	7
Intestine enteritis, Clostridium perfringens Type C	3
Intestine enteritis, Clostridium perfringens Type E	1
Intestine enteritis, coccidia	62
Intestine enteritis, coronavirus	76
Intestine enteritis, Enterococcus durans	1
Intestine enteritis, Escherichia coli	16
Intestine enteritis, Escherichia coli (AEEC)	9
Intestine enteritis, necrotic	3
Intestine enteritis, rotavirus	198
Intestine enteritis, Salmonella	75
Intestine parasitism, cestodes	1
Intestine parasitism, nematodirus	3
Intestine parasitism, strongyles	6
Intestine perforation	1
Intestine, jejunal hemorrhagic syndrome	4
Liver abscess	2
Liver congestive heart failure (right)	· 1
Liver hepatitis, necrotic	8
Liver hepatitis, parasitic	1
Rumen acidosis / grain overload	3
Rumen rumenitis	9
Rumen rumenitis, mycotic	2
Rumen tympany, bloat	8
Stomatitis	1
Traumatic reticulitis/peritonitis	2
Viral enteritis	3

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### HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC

Anaplasmosis Anemia Hematoma Hemosiderosis Icterus Lymphadenitis, bacterial Lymphosarcoma Neoplasm, lymphosarcoma abomasum Neoplasma, leukemia Spleen, rupture Splenitis

### INTEGUMENTARY

Cellulitis	4
Chronic hyperplastic dermatitis	2
Dermatitis, dermatophilus	1
Dermatitis, focal	1
Dermatitis, non-specific	1
Dermatitis, parasitic, lice	1
Dermatopathy ringworm	2
Fibroma	1
Fibropapilloma	1
Mastitis	5
Mastitis (Staphylococcus aureus)	11
Milk sample mastitis, bulk tank	6
Milk sample mastitis, clinical	45
Milk sample mastitis, subclinical	9
Neoplasm, squamous cell carcinoma	1
Papilloma	1
Pyogranuloma	1

## MUSCULOSKELETAL

Arthritis	2
Fractured bone	2
Joint arthritis, Arcanobacterium pyogenes	2
Joint arthritis, Mycoplasma bovis	1
Joint arthritis, <i>Mycoplasma</i> sp.	6
Joint arthritis, Staphylococcus sp.	1
Joint, coxofemoral luxation	1
Muscle myositis, Clostridium	2
Myopathy	6
Myositis	6
Synovitis	1
	Arthritis Fractured bone Joint arthritis, Arcanobacterium pyogenes Joint arthritis, Mycoplasma bovis Joint arthritis, Mycoplasma sp. Joint arthritis, Staphylococcus sp. Joint, coxofemoral luxation Muscle myositis, Clostridium Myopathy Myositis Synovitis

## NERVOUS

Brain encephalitis, abscess	1
Brain encephalitis, Histophilus somni	3
Brain encephalitis, non-suppurative	4
Brain encephalitis, suppurative	2
Brain encephalitis, viral, miscellaneous	1
Brain encephalomalacia, polio	19
Brain encephalopathy	1
Brain meningitis, Arcanobacterium pyogene	<i>s</i> 2
Brain meningitis, <i>Escherichia coli</i>	1
Brain meningitis, non-suppurative	5
Brain meningitis, suppurative	8
Brain, meningoencephalitis	3

Listeria monocytogenes encephalitis	4
Meningitis	3
Rabies	1

## RESPIRATORY

Aspiration pneumonia	12
Bronchointestinal pneumonia	41
Bronchopneumonia	2
Fibrinous pneumonia	1
Infarct pulmonary	1
Interstitial pneumonia	22
Laryngitis	1
Lung edema	4
Lung hemorrhage	1
Lung pleuritis	4
Lung pneumonia, abscess	3
Lung pneumonia, acute atypical interstitial	12
Lung pneumonia, Arcanobacterium pyogenes	3
Lung pneumonia, bacterial, miscellaneous	9
Lung pneumonia, BRSV	29
Lung pneumonia, BVD	10
Lung pneumonia, Escherichia coli	1
Lung pneumonia, Histophilus somni	75
Lung pneumonia, IBR	3
Lung pneumonia, Mannheimia haemolytica	91
Lung pneumonia, Mycoplasma sp.	123
Lung pneumonia, Pasteurella multocida	103
Lung pneumonia, Salmonella sp.	17
Lung pneumonia, Pasteurella sp.	5
Lung pulmonary, atelectasis	1
Lung pulmonary, congestion	1
Lung pulmonary, emphysema	. 1
Meconium aspiration syndrome	13
Nasal isolation, bacterial, miscellaneous	2.
Nasal isolation, Pasteurella multocida	. 3
Nasal isolation, IBR	2
Nasal isolation, Mannheimia haemolytica	1
Pleuritis	2
Pneumonia, Mycoplasma bovis	11
Pneumonitis	3
Rhinitis	1
Tracheitis	5

### SPECIAL SENSES

Ear, otitis interna	,	1
Eye keratoconjunctivitis, Moraxella		31
Uveitis		1

## UROGENITAL

Abortion, Arcanobacterium pyogenes	19
Abortion associated with Neospora -like organism	8
Abortion due to BVD	1
Abortion due to Campylobacter	2
Abortion, Campylobacter jejuni	1
Abortion due to IBR	5
Abortion due to Listeria monocytogenes	2
Abortion of undetermined cause	2
Abortion, hepatitis	5
Abortion, myocarditis	7
Abortion placentitis	77
Abortion, pneumonia	36
Abortion, Salmonella sp.	2
Bacterial abortion	3
Chronic tubulointerstitial nephritis	6
Dystocia	2
Endometritis, bacterial	2
Granulosa cell tumor	1
Idiopathic abortion	166
Kidney infaraction	2
Kidney nephrosis	1
Kidney pyelonephritis	2
Metritis	. 7
Mycotic abortion	11
Nephritis	9
Prepuce bacteriological examination	168
Pyelonephritis	2
Pyometra	1
Semen, PRRS PCR positive	1
Urethral obstruction (urolithiasis)	1
Uterus perforation (rupture)	1
Vaina bacteriological examination	9
Vas deferens	2

## CÀNINE

BODY AS A WHOLE

Abscess 3 Anaplastic carcinoma (undifferentiated) 2 Anaplastic sarcoma 3 Anaplastic tumor 1 Blastomycosis 2 Canine distemper 2 Copper deficiency 1 Fat steatitis 1 Granular cell tumor 2 Hemorrhage 2 Herpesvirus infection, canine 2 Hypoglycemia 1 Inflammatory mass 1 Leiomyosarcoma 1 Leptospirosis 1 Lipoma 22 Lipomona, infiltrative 1 Liposarcoma 1 Mesothelioma 2 Neoplasm, adenoma (site not specified) 1 Neoplasm, carcinoma miscellaneous i Neoplasm, polyp 1 Neoplasm, round cell tumor (site not specified) 1 No diagnosis 54 Normal tissue 10 Peritonitis 2 Polyp 2 Polyp, inflammatory 1 Septicemia 3 Septicemia, Escherichia coli 2 Septicemia, Streptococcus sp. 1 Speciment unsuitable 1 Starvation / inanition 1 Trauma 5

## CARDIOVASCULAR

Artery aneurysm Blood vessels neoplasm, hemangioma (site not specified) Myocardial necrosis Vasculitis 1

1

1

### DIGESTIVE

Acanthomatous epulis	7
Anal gland carcinoma	2
Bacterial enteritis	1
Bile duct carcinoma	1
Cholangitis	1
Coccidiosis	2
Enteritis, idiopathic	9
Epulis	11
Esophagitis	1
Gastric ulcer	· 1
Gastrointestinal intussusception	2
Gastrointestinal parasitism	2
Giardiasis	8
Gingival hyperplasia	3
Gingivitis	4
Glossitis	3
Hepatic glycogenosis	1
Hepatic lipidosis	2
Hepatitis	1.
Hepatopathy	1
Intestinal torsion	1
Intestine enteritis, Clostridium perfringens	2
Intestine enteritis, Clostridium perfringes Type A Beta 2	3
Intestine enteritis, Escherichia coli	4
Intestine enteritis, Escherichia coli (AEEC)	4
Intestine enteritis, parvovirus	18
Intestine hemorrhage	1
Intestine parasitism, ascarids	3
Intestine parasitism, cestodes	2
Intestine parasitism, strongyles	1
Liver hepatitis, necrotic	2
Lymphocytic plasmacytic enteritis	1
Odontoma	. 1
Oral neplasm, fibrosarcoma	- 1
Oral neoplasm, melanoma	5
Oral neoplasm, squamous cell carcinoma	3
Oral stomatitis	1
Viral enteritis	1
HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC	
Hemangioma	8
Hemangiopericytoma	2

77

3 1

Hemangiosarcoma

Hematoma

Hemosiderosis	1
Lymphadenitis	1
Lymphosarcoma	10
Neoplasma, leukemia	1
Plasma cell neoplasm, plasmacytoma	2
Splenic hematoma	1
INTEGUMENTARY	
Alopecia	1
Bacterial dermatitis	1
Basal cell carcinoma	3
Basal cell tumor	5
Calcinosis circumscripta	1
Cellullitis	9
Chronic hyperplastic dermatitis	5
Collagen hyperplasia	8
Contact dermatitis	1
Dermal fibrosis (collagen nevus)	5
Dermal hair follicle cyst	7
Dermatitis, cryptococcus, neoformans	1
Dermatitis granulomatous	3
Dermatitis, lick granuloma	2.
Dermatitis, mycotic (fungal)	3
Dermatitis, non-specific	3
Dermatitis, parasitic, demodex	2
Dermatitis, pemphigus vegetans	1
Dermatitis, scar	1
Dermatitis, seborrhea	2
Dermatophytosis ringworm 1	0
Discoid lupus erythematosis	1
Epidermal cyst	5
Fibroma	4
Fibropapilloma	1
Fibrosarcoma	2
Focal adnexal dysplasia	1
Folliculitis	2
Foreign body granuloma	2
Furunculosis	5
Histiocytoma 1	8
Keratoacanthoma	1
Malignant melanoma	3
Mammary adenoma	5
Mammary carcinoma	3
Mammary carcinoma adenocarcinoma	6
Mast cell tumor, grade I, well differentiated	9

	Mast cell tumor, grade II, differentiated	11
	Mast cell tumor, grade III, poorly differentiated	3
	Mastitis (Staphylococcus aureus)	4
	Meibomian gland adenoma	4
	Melanoma	13
	Milk sample mastitis, clinical	1
	Mixed mammary tumor	13
	Myxoma	2
	Neoplasm, cutaneous lymphoma	4
	Neoplasm, neuroendocrine (Merkel)	2
`	Neoplasm, papilloma	3
	Neoplasm, perianal gland adenoma	10
	Neoplasm, pilomatrioxoma	6
	Neoplasm, sebaceous gland adenoma	14
	Neplasm, sesbaceous gland carcinoma	1
	Neoplasm, squamous cell carcinoma	8
	Neoplasm, trichoblastoma	4
	Neoplasm, trichoepithelioma	4
	Panniculitis	3
	Pyogranuloma	3
	Round cell tumor	1
	Sebaceous epithelioma	4
	Sebaceous gland cyst1	
	Sebaceous gland hyperplasia	5
	Sebaceous gland inflammation	2
	Sweat gland cyst	1
MUŚCULO	DSKELETAL .	
	Joint arthritis, bacterial, miscellaneous	1
	Myositis	2
	Osteoma	- 1
	Osteomyelitis, bacterial	1
	Osteomyelitis, idiopathic	1
	Osteopathy	1
	Osteosarcoma	4
	Rhabdomyosarcoma	1
	Synovitis	1
NERVOUS		
	Brain encephalitis, canine distemper	1
	Brain encephalitis, non-suppurative	2
	Brain encephalomalacia, multifocal	1
,	Brain hemorrhage	1
	Brain, meningoencephalitis	2
	Meningioma	1
		1

	Meningitis		2
	Nerve neoplasm, Schwannoma		9
	Neurofibroma		1
	Neurofibrosarcoma		1
RESPIR	ATORY		
	Aspiration pneumonia		1
•	Bronchitis		1
	Bronchointerstitial pneumonia		2
	Bronchopneumonia		1
	Interstitial pneumonia		1
	Lung edema		2
	Lung hemorrhage		1
	Lung pleuritis		1
	Lung pneumonia, Bordetella sp.		5
	Lung pneumonia, Escherichia coli		1
	Lung pneumonia, parasitic, miscellaneous		1
	Lung pneumonia, Pasteurella multocida		1
	Lung pneumonia, Streptococcus equi		1
	Lung pneumonia, Streptococcus sp.		3
	Lung pulmonary, atelectasis	•	1
	Nasal carcinoma		1
	Nasal isolation, Pasteurella multocida		1
	Pleural cavity pyothorax		1
SPECIA	LSENSES		
·	Ear otitits interna		1
	Ear conjunctivitis		1
	Meibomian adenocarcinoma		1
	Otitis externa		15
IDOGE	אוויד א ד		
UKUULI	Custitia	,	2
	Idionathic abortion		2
	Interstitial cell tumor		. 1
	Kidney penbrosis		1
	Kidney, nyelonenhritis		1
	Membranous glomerulonentritis		1
•	Nenbronathy (end stage renal disease)		1
	Papilloma squamous		1
	Seminoma		נ ר
	Testis neonlasm interstitial cell		ے 1
	Transitional cell carcinoma		ו ר
	i ministrionar con carentonia		2

Urinary calculi, urolithiasis

## CAPRINE

### BODY AS A WHOLE

Ascites
Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis
Malnutrition
No diagnosis
No histologic diagnosis
Septicemia, bacterial, miscellaneous
Toxicosis copper

#### DIGESTIVE

Abomasum abomasitis, mycotic Bile duct carcinoma Cryptosporidiosis Enteritis, idiopathic Enteritis, older bovine total cases Enteritis, Johne's disease Gastrointestinal parasitism Hemonchosis acute abomasal hemorrhage Hepatic lipidosis Intestine enteritis, Clostridium perfringens Intestine enteritis, Clostridium perfringens Type A Beta 2 Intestine enteritis, Coccidia Intestine eneritis, Escherichia coli Intestine enteritis, rotavirus Intestine parasitism, nematodirus Intestine parasitism, strongyles Intestine parasitism, whipworms Oral stomatitis

1

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5

3

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2

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8

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1

### HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC

Anemia Lymph node lymphadenitis, caseous

#### MUSCULOSKELETAL

Joint arthritis, Streptococcus sp.

### RESPIRATORY

Bronchopneumonia	1
Interstitial pneumonia	1
Lung pneumonia, Arcanobacaterium pyogeness	2
Lung pneumonia, Mannheimia haemolytica	7
Lung pneumonia, Mycoplasma sp.	1
Lung pneumonia. Pasteurella multocida	1

Lung pneumonia, <i>Pasteurella</i> sp.	1
UROGENITAL	
Abortion, Campylobacter jejuni	1
Abortion due to Chlamydia psittaci	8
Abortion due to Coxiella	2
Abortion, hepatitis	1
Abortion, placentitis	. 4
Abortion, pneumonia	2
Abortion, Toxoplasma gondii	2
Idiopathic abortion	8

# CHINCHILLA

BODY AS A WHOLE	
Feline fatty liver syndrome	2
Septicemia, bacterial, miscellaneous	1
,	

1

1

## DIGESTIVE

# СОУОТЕ

BODY AS A WHOLE	
No diagnosis	

## DEER

BODY AS A WHOLE	
Abscess	2
Autolysis	1
Bluetongue	1
Copper deficiency	1
Emaciation	· 1
Epizootic hemorrhagic disease	3
Malignant catarrhal fever	1
No diagnosis	3
Normal tissue	1
Septicemia, Arcanobacterium pyogenes	1

#### DIGESTIVE

Coccidiosis
Enteritis colitis
Hepatitis
Intestine enteritis, Clostridium perfringens
Intestine enteritis, Clostridium perfringes Type A Beta 2
Intestine enteritis, Clostridium perfringens Type C
Intestine parasitism, cestodes
Intestine parasitism, strongyles
Intestine parasitism, whipworms
Rumen acidosis / grain overload
Rumen rumenitis

## HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC

### Lymphadenitis

### INTEGUMENTARY

Papilloma

### NERVOUS

.

Brain encephalomalacia, polio		
Brain hemorrhage	•	
Brain vasculitis		
Parasitic meningitis/myelitis		

## RESPIRATORY

Bronchointerstitial pneumonia
Bronchopneumonia
Lung pneumonia, parasitic, metastrongylus
Lung pneumonia, parasitic, miscellaneous

### UROGENITAL

Nephritis

## ELK

### BODY AS A WHOLE

Abscess Peritonitis Septicemia, *Escherichia coli* Trauma

#### DIGESTIVE

*Clostridium perfringens*, intestine Rumen rumenitis, mycotic 1

1

1

2

1

2

5

4

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1

UROGENITAL Kidney, nephrosis

## EQUINE

### BODY AS A WHOLE

Abscess Emaciation Hemorrhage No diagnosis Normal tissue Toxicosis, zinc phosphide West Nile virus infection West Nile virus PCR positive

### CARDIOVASCULAR

Blood vessels thrombosis Myocardial necrosis

### DIGESTIVE

Colon, impaction
Ehrlichial colitis (Potomac horse fever)
Enteritis colitis
Enteritis, idiopathic
Gastrointestinal intussusception
Gastrointestinal parasitism
Gingival hyperplasia
Hepatic lipidosis
Hepatitis
Intestinal torsion
Intestine enteritis, Salmonella
Intestine parasitism, strongyles
Liver bile duct hyperplasia
Liver hepatitis, necrotic
Typhlitis

### HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC

Lymphadenitis, bacterial Lymphadenopathy Spleen splenitis

## Strangles

INTEGUMENTARY	
Cellulitis	1
Dermal melanocytosis (melanoma)	1
Epidermal cyst	1
Fibrosarcoma	1
Melanoma	1
Neoplasm, sarcoid	2
Papilloma	1
Sarcoid	2
Sebaceous gland cyst	1
MUSCULOSKELETAL	
Arthritis	1
Myopathy	2
Osteopathy	1
NERVOUS	
Brain encephalomalacia, focal	. 2
RESPIRATORY	
Aspiration pneumonia	2
Bronchopneumonia	1
Lung pneumonia, Pasteurella sp.	1
Lung pneumonia, Streptococcus equi	1
Pneumonitis	1
Rhinitis	2
SPECIAL SENSES	
Eye neoplasm, squamous cell carcinoma	2
UROGENITAL	
Abortion of undetermined cause	1
Abortion, pneumonia	1
Bacterial abortion	1
Idiopathic abortion	11
Metritis	1
Urinary calculi, urolithiasis	1

# FELINE

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## BODY AS A WHOLE Abscess

Adenocarcinoma Adenoma, undifferentiated Emaciation Ethylene glycol toxicosis Fat steatitis Feline rhinopneumonitis virus Hamartoma Histoplasmosis Lipoma No diagnosis Normal tissue Septicemia Septicemia, *Francisella tularensis* Toaxoplasmosis

### DIGESTIVE

Gastrointestinal parasitism
Giardiasis
Gingival hyperplasia
Gingivitis
Hepatitis likely toxic
Intestine enteritis, coccidia
Intestine enteritis, E. coli
Intestine enteritis, E. coli (AEEC)
Intestine enteritis, feline panleukopenia
Intestine enteritis, rotavirus
Oral stomatitis

### HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC

Hemobartonellosis	
Lymphadenitis	
Lymphosarcoma	

### INTEGUMENTARY

Basal cell tumor	7
Cellulitis	2
Chronic hyperplastic dermatitis	1
Collagen hyperplasia	1
Dermatitis granulomatous	1
Dermatitis, flea bit (hypersensitivity)	1
Dermatitis, immune mediated	1
Dermatophytosis ringworm	3
Epidermal cyst	1
Fibrosarcoma	1
Mammary carcioma	2

	Mammary carcinoma adenocarcinoma		3
	Mast cell tumor		5
	Meibomian gland adenoma		1
	Myxoma		1
	Neoplasm, sebaceous cell carcinoma		1
	Panniculitis		2 '
	Sebaceous gland hyperplasia		1
MUSCULO	SKELETAL		
	Bone osteodystrophy, rickets		1
NERVOUS			
	Brain encephalitis, abscess		1
	Brain encephalitis, non-suppurative		1
	Brain meningitis, suppurative		3
	Brain, meningoencephalitis		4
	Rabies		2
RESPIRATO	DRY		
	Aspiration pneumonia		1
	Bronchointerstitial pneumonia		1
	Feline calicivirus		4
x	Lung pneumonia, bacterial, miscellaneous		2
	Lung pneumonia, Pasteurella multocida		1
	Lung pneumonia, Pasteurella sp.		1
	Lung pneumonia, Streptococcus sp.		1
	Pyothorax		1
	Rhinitis		1
	Sinus sinusitis		1
SPECIAL SE	INSES		
	Ceruminous gland carcinoma	· · ·	1
	Cnjunctivitis		1
	Otitis externa	•	4
	· · ·		
UROGENIT		,	_
	Cystitis		2
	Giomerulonephritis		1
	Granulosa cell tumor		1
	Kidney renal dysplasia		1
	Pyelonephritis		1

## FERRET

BODY AS A WHOLE Canine distemper

RESPIRATORY

Bronchopneumonia

### NERVOUS

Brain meningitis, suppurative Brain encephalitis, canine distemper 1

1

1

1

2

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1

## **FISH**

### BODY AS A WHOLE Normal tissue

## FOX

CARDIOVASCULAR Cardiomyopathy

## **GUINEA PIG**

BODY AS A WHOLE Abscess Steatitis

INTEGUMENTARY Cellulitis

## IGUANA

BODY AS A WHOLE Granulation tissue

## LLAMA

## BODY AS A WHOLE No diagnosis

UROGENITAL

Idiopathaic abortion

## MILK SAMPLE

BODY AS A WHOLE BVD virus PCR positive

## MINK

BODY A	AS A WHOLE	
	Canine distemper	1
	Fat steatitis	2
	No diagnosis	1
	Septicemia, Escherichia coli	1
INTEGU	JMENTARY	
	Dermatitis, Staphylococcus intermedius	1
	Dermatitis, Staphylococcus aureus	1
	Dermatitis, Staphylococcus sp.	• 1
MUSCU	LOSKELETAL	
	Muscle myopathy, nutritional	3
	Myopathy	1
RESPIR	ATORY	
1001 40	Lung pleuritis	1
	Lung pneumonia, Escherichia coli	3
CARDIC	OVASCULAR	
	Cardiomyopathy	1
UROGE	NITAL.	
	Cystitis	1
	Kidney nenhrosis	л Д
	mano, nopinobio	т

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### ENDOCRINE

Adrenocortical carcinoma Kidney pyelonephritis

## **MOUNTAIN LION**

BODY AS A WHOLE Autolysis

## **MOUSE**

	BODY AS A WHOLE	
	Autolysis	1
	Normal tissue	2
	ENDOCRINE	
	Lymphosarcoma	1
	UROGENITAL	
	Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis	1
OVINE		
	BODY AS A WHOLE	
	Abscess	1
	Anticoagulant type toxicosis	1
	Autolysis	2
	Copper deficiency	2
	Copper higher than normal	2
	Copper marginal	1

1

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2

2

23

1

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6

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90

Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis

Septicemia, bacterial, miscellaneous

Septicemia, Salmonella

Toxicosis, miscellaneous

Toxicosis copper

Septicemia, Mannheimia haemolytica

No diagnosis

Peritonitis

Septicemia

Scrapie

#### DIGESTIVE

Abomasum abomasitis, <i>Clostridium</i> sp.	1
Abomasum abomasitis, mycotic	1
Atrophic enteritis	1
Clostridium perfringens Type D	2
Enteritis, idiopathic	2
Enteritis, rotavirus	1
Feces, rotavirus	1
Gastrointestinal parasitism	5
Hemonchosis, acute abomasal hemorrhage	1
Hepatic lipidosis	1
Intestine enteritis, Clostridium perfringens	3
Intestine entertis, coccidia	10
Intestine enteritis, Escherichia coli	1
Intestine enteritis, Salmonella	1
Intestine parasitism, cestodes	· 1
Intestine parasitism, nematodirus	2
Intestine parasitism, strongyles	4
Intestine perforation	1
Rumen acidosis / grain overload	3

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#### HEMIC AND LYMPHATIC

Anemia Lymphosarcoma

### INTEGUMENTARY

Dermatitis, *Staphylococcus aureus* Fibroma Panniculitis

### MUSCULOSKELETAL

Bone osteodystropy, rickets

#### NERVOUS

Bacterial encephalitis, suppurative Brain encephalomalcia, polio Brain meningitis, suppurative Brain, meningoencephalitis *Listeria monocytogenes* encephalitis

### RESPIRATORY

Bacterial pneumonia Bronchointerstitial pneumonia Bronchopneumonia

	Interstitial pneumonia	2
	Lung pneumonia, abscess	1
	Lung pneumonia, Histophilus somni	. 1
	Lung pneumonia, Mannheimia haemolytica	. 8
	Lung pneumonia, Mycoplasma sp.	2
	Lung pneumonia, Pasteurella multocida	3
	Meconium aspiration syndrome	1
	Nasal carcinoma	. 1
	Pneumonitis	1
SPECIAL	SENSES	
	Ear otitis interna	1
UROGEN	ITAL	
	Abortion, Arcanobacterium pyogenes	2
	Abortion, Campylobacter jejuni	. 16
	Abortion due to Campylobacter	. 2
	Abortion due to Chlamydia psittaci	16
	Abortion due to Listeria monocytogenes	1
	Abortion with congenital anomaly	. 1
	Abortion, Border disease virus	2
	Abortion, Cache Valley virus	1
•	Abortion, goiter	
	Abortion, hepatitis	1
	Abortion, placentitis	10
	Abortion, pneumonia	2
	Abortion, Toxoplasma gondii	7
	Bacterial abortion	2
	Idiopathic abortion	6
	Kidney, nephrosis	1
	Kidney renal dysplasia	1
	Uterus pyometra	1
	Vas deferens	1
PORCINE		
BODY AS	A WHOLE	·

Abscess	2
Autolysis	2
Circovirus identified no disease	208
Copper deficiency	1
Copper marginal	1
Erysipelas	3
Hemorrhage	2

Iron deficiency	. 1
No diagnosis	23
No histologic diagnosis	1
Normal tissue	13
Omphalitis (navel ill)	1
PCV2 dermatitis nephropathy syndrome	5
PCV2 disease multi-systemic	34
Peritonitis	8
Polyserositis	8
Polyserositis (Haemophilus parasuis Glasser's)	5
Polyserositis, Streptococcus suis	1
PRRS infection	3
Septicemia	6
Septicemia, Actinobacillus suis	. 1
Septicemia, Arcanobacterium pyogenes	6
Septicemia, bacterial, miscellaneous	4
Septicemia, Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae	1
Septicemia, Salmonella	22
Septicemia, Streptococcus suis	2
Septicemic Pasteurella multocida	2
Serositis	1
Starvation / inanition	2
Virus isolation PRRS	24
CARDIOVASCULAR	
Bacterial pericarditis	5
Heart anomaly	1
Heart cardiomyopathy, nutritional	1
Heart endocarditis, Streptococcus suis	1
Heart endocarditis, valvular	1
Mulberry heart disease	_ 1
Myocardial necrosis	2
Myocarditis	1
DIGESTIVE	
Atrophic enteritis	3
Bacterial enteritis	8
Clostridium perfringens, intestine	6
Colitis	13
Colitis, Clostridium difficille	4
Cryptosporidiosis	3
Enteritis colitis	10
Enteritis due to TGE	7
Enteritis, idiopathic	12
Enteritis, nursing total cases	78

Eı	nteritis, weaned total cases	94
G	astric ulcer	8
G	astritis	0 ?
· H	enatitis	2
H	epatitis likely toxic	1
H	epatopathy	1
He	epatosis dietetica	1
In	testinal edema	1
Int	testinal torsion	7
Int	testine enteritis, calicivirus	1
Int	testine enteritis. Clostridium perfringens	18
Int	testine enteritis. <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> Type A	2
Int	testine enteritis. <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> Type A Beta 2	13
Int	testine enteritis. <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> Type C	15
Int	testine enteritis, coccidia	1 7
· Int	estine enteritis. Escherichia coli	79
Int	estine enteritis. Escherichia coli (AEEC)	5
Int	estine enteritis, hemorrhagic bowel syndrome	2
Int	estine enteritis, necrotic	2
Int	estine enteritis, porcine proliferative	3
Int	estine enteritis, rotavirus	48
Int	estine enteritis, Salmonella	31
Int	estine enteritis, typhlitis	1
Int	estine enteritis, viral, miscellaneous	3
Liv	ver hepatitis, parasitic	1
Ме	esenteric torsion	· 1
PC	V2 disease enteritis	6
HEMIC AND LY	YMPH ATIC	
An	emia	2
Lvi	mphadenitis	2
Lvi	mphadenopathy	2
Spl	leen splenitis	1
Spl	enitis	1
Toi	nsillitis	1
INTEGUMENTA	ARY	
Cel	lulitis	2
Dei	rmatitis, Staphylococcus aureus	1
Dei	matitis, Staphylococcus hyicus	3
Der	rmatitis, poxvirus	1

Dermatitis, non-specific

Exudative epidermitis, greasy pig disease

3

### MUSCULOSKELETAL

2 Arthritis Bone osteodystrophy, rickets 2 Joint arthritis, Arcanobacterium pyogenes 3 Joint arthritis, Haemophilus parasuis Joint arthritis, Staphylococcus sp. 2 Joint arthritis, Streptococcus sp. Muscle myositis, Clostridium Myopathy, monensin toxicity Osteochondrosis

1

1

1

1

1

### NERVOUS

Brain encephalomalacia, multifocal	1
Brain meningitis, Arcanobacterium pyogenes	3
Brain meningitis, Escherichia coli	1
Brain meningitis, non-suppurative	2
Brain meningitis, Streptococcus suis	15
Brain meningitis, suppurative	3
Meningitis	5
	Brain encephalomalacia, multifocal Brain meningitis, <i>Arcanobacterium pyogenes</i> Brain meningitis, <i>Escherichia coli</i> Brain meningitis, non-suppurative Brain meningitis, <i>Streptococcus suis</i> Brain meningitis, suppurative Meningitis

### RESPIRATORY

Bronchointerstitial pneumonia	<sup>c</sup> 8
Bronchopneumonia	. 14
Inclusion body rhinitis	2
Interstitial pneumonia	8
Lung, alveolar pneumonia	1
Lung hemorrhage	1
Lung pleuritis	6
Lung pneumonia, Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae	5
Lung pneumonia, Actinobacillus suis	10
Lung pneumonia, Arcanobacterium pyogenes	24
Lung pneumonia, bacterial, miscellaneous	4
Lung pneumonia, BALT	1
Lung pneumonia, Bordetella sp.	41.
Lung pneumonia, Haemophilus parasuis	75
Lung pneumonia, Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae	51
Lung pneumonia, Pasteurella multocida	99
Lung pneumonia, PRRS	99
Lung pneumonia, Salmonella sp.	11
Lung pneumonia, Streptococcus sp.	2
Lung pneumonia, Streptococcus suis	89
Lung pneumonia, swine influenza virus	11
Lung pulmonary, atelectasis	1
Lung pulmonary, congestion	1
Nasal isolation. Bordetella sp.	1

	Nasal isolation, Haemophilus parasuis	1
	Nasal isolation, Pasteurella multocida	1
	PCV2 disease pneumonia	46
	Pleuritis	1
	Rhinitis	5
SPECIA	L SENSES	
	Otitis externa	2
UROGE	NITAL	
	Abortion associated with PRRS	6
	Abortion, placentitis	3
	Abortion, pneumonia	· 1
	Bacterial abortion	3
	Chronic tubulointerstitial nephritis	1
	Cystitis	1
	Glomerulonephritis	1
	Idiopathic abortion	34
	Nephritis	5
	PRRS virus positive by PCR	85
	Renal infaraction	1
	Vagina, vaginitis, bacterial, miscellaneous	- 1
	Vas deferens	2

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

## **PRAIRIE DOG**

BODY AS A WHOLE	
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Toxicosis, zinc phosphide

## RABBIT

BODY AS A WHOLE

Hemorrhage Normal tissue Septicemia, *Escherichia coli* Septicemia, *Francisella tularensis* Trauma

MUSCULOSKELETAL Vertebrae fracture

### RESPIRATORY

Lung edema

## RACCOON

BODY AS A WHOLE			
	No diagnosis	8	
	Trauma	1	
RESPIRAT	ORY		
	Interstitial pneumonia	1	
DIGESTIVI	3		
	Intestine parasitism, ascarids	1	
NERVOUS			
	Brain encephalitis, canine distemper	4	
	Brain encephalitis, non-suppurative	1	
	Brain encephalitis, viral, miscellaneous	1	
	Brain, meningoencephalitis	1	
NTEGIMI	ANT & R V		
INTEGUM	Noonloom aquamous coll caroinoma	1	
	Neoplashi, squamous cen caremonia	1	

# REPTILE

RAT

INTEGUMENTARY					
Squamous cell carcinoma ocu	ılar	1			
RESPIRATORY					
Bronchopneumonia	· · ·	1			
DIGESTIVE					
Gastric carcinoma		J			
Hepatitis lipidosis		1			

# SKUNK

BODY AS A WHOLE No diagnosis

## NERVOUS

Rabies

# SQUIRREL

DIGESTIVE		
Coccidiosis		1

## NERVOUS

.

Brain encephalitis, protozoal, miscellaneous

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#### **PRESENTATIONS**—2007

#### CHASE, CHRISTOPHER

- 1) Immunology 101: Immune response. What does it take to make vaccine take? Missouri Veterinary Medical Association, Lake Ozark, MO, January 19.
- Applied immunology. Merial Swine Advisory Board, San Antonio, TX, January 26.
- Vaccinology and the value of properly adjuvanted inactivated vaccine. Novartis Cow/Calf Symposium, San Antonio, TX, March 9; Sioux Falls, SD, April 27; Sedona, AZ, June 1;
- 4) Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR) and its impact on reproductive performance. Novartis Cow/Calf Symposium, San Antonio, TX, March 10; Nashville, TN, March 17; Sioux Falls, SD, April 28; Sedona, AZ, June 2; Niagra Falls, NY, June 30; Wisconsin Dells, WI, September 29.
- 5) Vaccinology and the value of properly adjuvanted inactivated vaccine. Novartis Cow/Calf Symposium, Nashville, TN, March 16.
- 6) Improving reproductive efficiency: Prevention of infectious bovine rhinotracheitis (IBR). Central Plains Dairy Expo, Sioux Falls, SD, March 21.

- Advancements in challenge models and label claims for a commercial BVD vaccine. Boehringer Ingelheim Vetmedica conference call, May 2; May 3; May 4; May 8; May 9; May 10; and May 11.
- Neonatal immunology. Novartis Animal Health Canada, Nanton, AL, June 12; Sherwood Park, AL, June 13; Saskatoon, SK, June 14; and Onanole, MB, June 15.
- Dynamics of colostrum production. Novartis Animal Health Canada, Nanton, AL, June 12; Sherwood Park, AL, June 13; Saskatoon, SK, June 14; and Onanole, MB, June 15.
- Valuable difference of a properly inactivated and adjuvanted vaccine. Novartis Dairy Symposium, Niagara Falls, NY, June 29; and Wisconsin Dells, WI, September 29.
- The science of passive immunity. Novartis Scours Prevention Symposium, Snowbird, UT, August 3; Kansas City, MO, August 24; and Wisconsin Dells, WI, September 29.
- 12) Considerations for BVD and IBR vaccinations pre-calving. Novartis Scours Prevention Symposium, Snowbird, UT, August 4.
- 13) Vaccination considerations for pregnant cows. Novartis Scours Prevention Symposium, Kansas City, MO, August 25.
- 14) Innate immune response in bovine respiratory disease. Schering-Plough Animal Health, Hermiston, OR, September 12.
- 15) Primary immune response to vaccines (Part 1 and 2). Central Veterinary Conference, Kansas City, MO, September 15.
- 16) Diagnosing BVDV. Central Veterinary Conference, Kansas City, MO, September 15.
- 17) BVDV epidemiology: What do we understand about wildlife and chronic shedding? Central Veterinary Conference, Kansas City, MO, September 15.
- 18) Vaccinating in the face of outbreak: Why does it provide protection. Central Veterinary Conference, Kansas City, MO, September 15.
- 19) Bovine viral vaccines: Developing an effective program. Central Veterinary Conference, Kansas City, MO, September 15.
- 20) Pandemic infections: When does fact meet fiction? Central Veterinary Conference, Kansas City, MO, September 16.
- 21) IBR and BVDV: What effects immunosuppression? Central Veterinary Conference, Kansas City, MO, September 16.
- 22) When is the right time to vaccinate dairy cows? Central Veterinary Conference, Kansas City, MO, September 16.
- 23) Review/refresher, with emphasis on vaccinology. American Association of Bovine Practitioners, Vancouver, BC, Canada, September 20.
- 24) Porcine circovirus 2, Porcine Respiratory and Reproductive Syndrome Virus (PRRSV) and Porcine Respiratory Disease Complex. Yunnan Provincial Feed Association, Qujing, Yannan Province, China, November 12-13; Guizhou Provincial Feed Association, Guiyang, Guizhou Province, China, November 16-17; and Yunnan Provincial Feed Association, Nanning, Guangxi Province, China, November 18-19.

25) Immunology of the lung roundtable. Bovine Veterinarian/Schering Plough, Denver, CO, November 29.

#### DALY, RUSS

#### <u>MEDIA</u>

- 1) Health aspects of raising natural beef. WNAX radio, Yankton, SD, January 4.
- 2) Control of infectious reproductive diseases. River Valley Cooperative website interview, January 30.
- 3) Health aspects of raising natural beef. Today's Ag, February 2; and SDSU Ag Extension radio, February 2.
- 4) Calf health at calving time. Tri-State Neighbor, February 26.
- 5) Grass tetany. Northern Ag Network radio, April 18.
- 6) Anthrax prevention; West Nile and equine vaccinations. Today's Ag, April 27.
- 7) Anthrax. River Valley Cooperative website, May 2.
- 8) Large animal veterinarian shortage. Today's Ag, June 8.
- 9) Swine circovirus. WNAX radio, Yankton, June 13.
- 10) Calf health. Successful Farming, July 5.
- Heat stress. KWAT Ag Hour, Watertown, July 24; KYNT radio, Yankton, July 24; SDSU Ag Communications, July 24; KELO-TV July 25; and WNAX radio, Yankton, July 26.
- 12) E. coli and disease transmission at fairs and petting zoos; heat stress. Today's Ag, July 25; and SDSU Ag Extension radio, July 25.
- 13) Anthrax and heat stress. Today's Ag, July 27.
- 14) Rabies, World Rabies Day. SDSU Ag Communications, September 5.
- 15) Bull tail necrosis. Bowdle Pioneer, October 5.
- 16) Pet plant toxicities. Canby News, November 26.

#### PRESENTATIONS

- 1) Proper use of animal health products, vaccination programs, and proper use. Annie's Project group meeting, Timber Lake, SD, January 8.
- 2) Pork quality assurance training. SD Pork Producers, Sioux Falls, SD, January 11; Brookings, SD, May 21.
- 3) Infectious reproductive diseases: The role of biosecurity. Ranchers' Workshop, Highmore, SD, January 16.
- 4) Health mandates of a "natural" production system—matching cattle to markets II: A "natural" approach meeting, Brookings, SD, January 17.
- 5) Reproductive health: Breeding soundness and disease prevention. Bull Selection Workshop, Ft. Pierre, SD, January 22; Faith, SD, January 25; Mobridge, SD, January 26.
- 6) Drylotting beef cows: Animal health considerations. Drylot Alternatives meeting, Aberdeen, SD, January 12; Huron, SD, February 12; Herried, SD, February 16; Watertown, SD, February 22; Sisseton, SD, February 22; and Gettysburg, SD, March 22.
- 7) Infectious diseases in the cow/calf herd: The role of biosecurity. Pfizer Leader's Edge Mid-winter Seminar, Brookings, SD, February 15.

- 8) Calving problems: Effects on the cow and calf. Crossroads Veterinary Clinic Producer's meeting, Bowdle, SD, February 26.
- 9) Health aspects of the older horse. North American Riding for the Handicapped Association Regional Conference, Brandon, SD, March 10.
- 10) Bovine viral diarrhea. 4-State Ruminant Backgrounding Program In-Service Training, Rapid City, SD, April 20; Corn, Cattle, and Energy Conference, Dickinson, ND, August 23; and Rapid City, SD, November 27.
- 11) SDSU Diagnostic Lab Update. Schering-Plough Animal Health Spring Veterinarians meeting, Sioux Falls, SD, April 25; and Watertown, SD, April 26.
- 12) Animal health in the feedlot. Land O'Lakes Feedlot Short Course, Brookings, SD, June 19.
- 13) Organic beef production: Animal health aspects. Organic Farming Workshop, Norris, SD, July 10.
- 14) Current animal health topics. SD Cattlemen's Association Pre-DakotaFest Mixer, Mitchell, SD, August 22.
- 15) Control of infectious reproductive diseases and vaccination timing in beef herds. Applied Reproductive Strategies in Beef Cattle, Billings, MT, September 11.
- 16) Animal health products: Vaccines and antibiotics. Women in Agriculture Regional Conference, Spearfish, SD, September 14.
- 17) A Salmonella newport outbreak in beef cows associated with BVDV-PI animals. American Association of Bovine Practitioners Convention, Vancouver, BC, Canada, September 21; American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians/United States Animal Health Association Conference, Reno, NV, October 20.
- 18) Health concepts for today's beef herds. Annie's Project Group, Union Center, SD, October 1.
- 19) Health programs for reducing morbidity. Corn, Cattle, and Energy Conference, Rapid City, SD, November 27.
- 20) Mycoplasmosis in the feedlot. Feedlot Extension Program, Parker, SD, December 6.
- 21) Beef quality assurance certification training. Bowdle, SD, December 13.

#### FANG, YING

- Reverse genetics in PRRSV. Presented at four major animal disease research and diagnostic laboratories in China (Shanghai Veterinary Research Institute; China Agricultural University; Veterinary Medicine Institute of Guangdong Academy of Agricultural Sciences; and Fujian Academy of Agricultural Sciences), China.
- 2) The non-structural protein 2 of PRRSV: Implication of viral replication and pathogenesis. International PRRSV Symposium, Chicago, IL.
- 3) Nuclear localization of Nidovirus proteins: Implication in viral pathogenesis. Faculty seminar, Ag/Bio College, SDSU, Brookings, SD.
- 4) Diagnostics: New tools and challenges. American Association of Swine Veterinarians Workshop, Orlando, FL.

#### HARDWIDGE, PHILIP

- Heat-labile enterotoxin enhances ETEC colonization of intestinal epithelial cells. American Society for Microbiology, Biodefense and Emerging Diseases, Washington, DC, February.
- 2) A global killer: How and why we study how EHEC causes diarrhea. Buena Vista University, Storm Lake, IA, May.
- 3) Molecular armaments of EHEC and ETEC. University of Texas Health Center, Tyler, TX, June.
- 4) Proteomic profiling of T2S proteins for ETEC vaccine development. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, September.
- 5) Diarrheagenic E. coli. Brookings Health System, Brookings, SD, November.
- 6) Bacterial enterotoxins promote host colonization. U.S./Japan Joint Panel meeting on Cholera and Other Bacterial Enteric Infections, Austin, TX, December.

#### HOLLER, LARRY

- 1) Submission of samples for diagnosis of abortion. Diagnostic Laboratory Update, SDSU, Brookings, SD, January.
- 2) GM1 gangliosidosis, Parkinson's, and Mad Cows. Northwest Iowa Sheep Producers, Primghar, IA, January 4.
- 3) Lambing time workshop. Spencer, IA, January 20.
- 4) Sheep production medicine. Hartley, IA, January 26.
- 5) Diagnosis of small ruminant abortions. Midwest Veterinary Conference, Columbus, OH, February.
- 6) Zoonotic diseases and sheep production. Midwest Veterinary Conference Columbus, OH, February.
- 7) Sheep production medicine. Midwest Veterinary Conference, Columbus, OH, February.
- 8) Ovine GM1 gangliosidosis. Midwest Veterinary Conference, Columbus, OH, February.
- 9) Gross diagnosis of neonatal lamb mortalities. Brookings County Sheep Forum, December 12.
- 10) Improving feeder lamb health. SDSGA Convention, Lead, SD, September 29.

#### MISKIMINS, DALE

- 1) Pregnancy toxemia in beef heifers. SDVMA annual meeting, Sioux Falls, SD, August 13-15.
- 2) Tracheal edema in a feedlot steer. SDVMA annual meeting, Sioux Falls, SD, August 13-15.
- 3) Sarcina-associated abomasitis in dairy calves. SDVMA annual meeting, Sioux Falls, SD, August 13-15.

#### **NEIGER, REGG**

1) Viral hemorrhage septicemia. Dakota Black Goose facility, Lake Preston, SD, March 21.

#### PILLATZKI, ANGELA

- 1) Pillatzki, A.E. Fatal thymic hemorrhage in a dog. SDVMA annual meeting, Sioux Falls, SD, August.
- 2) Pillatzki, A.E. Potomac horse fever. SDVMA annual meeting, Sioux Falls, SD, August.

#### THIEX, NANCY

1) Collaborative evaluation and development of recommended methods for distillers grains. Distillers Grains Technology Council Symposium, Louisville, KY, May.

#### ZEMAN, DAVID

- 1) Failure of passive transfer and weak calf syndrome in beef calves: A case report from spring of 2007. SDVMA annual meeting, Sioux Falls, SD, August.
- 2) Hardware disease associated with steel belted tires used as hay feeding stations: A new source of hardware for an old disease. SDVMA annual meeting, Sioux Falls, SD, August.

### **RESEARCH PROJECTS**

## Animal Health

- AH-024 Unique mechanisms of B cell subset development and function in domestic animals— Young, Nelson, Daniel (October 2004-September 2009)
- AH-157 Bovine viral diarrhea virus infections in cattle: An emphasis on pathogenesis and diagnostics—Chase, Daly, Graham, Holler (October 2006-September 2011)
- AH-161 Identification of antibacterial, antiadhesive and antidiarrheal compounds from native plants—Francis (October 2006-September 2011)

#### **Experiment Station**

G-200	in swine research—Christopher-Hennings, Fang, Sauer, Wang, Sutton, Chase, Nelson
	(September 2007-August 2008)
G-224	Development of a vaccine for protecting weaned pigs from enterotoxigenic <i>Escherichia coli</i> —Francis, Young (October 2004-September 2009)
H-044	Role of intestinal epithelial cells in mucosal immunity of domestic animals—Kaushik, Nil (October 2004-September 2009)
H-174	Development of avian metapneumovirus binding and entry assays and determination of suitable cell lines for receptor discovery—Li (October 2006-September 2008)
H-177	Quantification of enterotoxin-mediated enhancement of bacterial adherence to intestinal epithelial cells—Hardwidge, Francis (October 2006-September 2008)
H-180	In vivo evaluation of genetic markers in the Nsp2 region of porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome virus—Fang (October 2006-September 2008)
H-203	Influenza A virus RNA polymerase complex assembly—Li (July 2007-June 2010)
H-209	Discovery and characterization of novel ETEC antigens for human vaccine development—Hardwidge (August 2007-September 2009)
H-213	Parasite issues in South Dakota Beef Production—Hildreth, Epperson (October 2003- September 2008)
H-232	Mechanisms of immune tolerance and BVDV persistence in sheep—Young, Chase (October 2007-September 2009)
H-244	Analysis of pesticides and related compounds—Matthees (October 2004-September 2009)
R-159	An integrated approach to the control of bovine respiratory diseases (NC- 1027)—Chase, Daly (October 2006-September 2011)
R-194	Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome: Methods for the integrated control, prevention and elimination of PRRS in U.S. swine herds (NC-229)—Christopher-Hennings, Nelson, Fang (October 2004-September 2009)
R-235	Domestic surveillance, diagnosis, and therapy of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies—Young, Graham (October 2005-September 2010)
R-362	Enteric diseases of swine and cattle: Prevention, control and food safety (NC-1007)— Francis, Nelson, Young (October 2002-September 2007)
S-376	Survey of infectious, toxicologic, and nutritional diseases of livestock—Diagnostic Laboratory (July 1986-September 2009)
S-996	Analytical Services—Olson Biochemistry Laboratory (Ongoing Project)

## National Pork Board

- Development of a non-antibiotic selection vector for developing a live vaccine against ETECassociated porcine post-weaning diarrhea (PWD) -Zhang, Francis (September 2007-December 2008)
- Elimination of PRRSV from semen: On farm mechanical and antiviral methods-Christopher-Hennings, Fang, Nelson (October 2007-October 2008)
- Characterization of genetic markers in the Nsp2 region of PRRSV: Implications for future recombinant marker vaccine development-Fang, Nelson, Christopher-Hennings, Knudsen (December 2006-December 2008)
- Porcine circovirus associated disease induced immune dysfunction-Hesse, Rowland, Thacker, Fang, Wyatt (December 2007-November 2008)
- Strategy to include STa antigen for eveloping vaccines against post-weaning diarrhea disease-Zhang, Fang, Francis (July 2007-June 2008)

## Schering-Plough Animal Health

Comparison of the distribution of vaccine antigen in tissues of calves following vaccination-Chase, Holler (December 2006-June 2008)

## **USDA/APHIS/Veterinary Services**

- Classical Swine Fever Surveillance-Zeman, Christopher-Hennings, Graham, ADRDL/VS Molecular Diagnostic Section (April 2007-May 2008)
- Foot and mouth laboratory equipment-Zeman, Christopher-Hennings, Graham (September 2007-July 2008)

### **USDA/CSREES**

Avian influenza preparedness and response team-Cassel, Graham, Brashier, Daly, Kightlinger, King, Tablante, Zimmerman (June 2007-June 2009)

# USDA/CSREES, Four State Ruminant Consortium

Extension, outreach, and research programs for beef cattle producers and backgrounders in the 4state area-Maddock, Daly, Wright, Lardy, Petry, Stamm, Paterson, Cantalupo, Paisley (October 2006-June 2008)

## USDA/CSREES/NRI CAP (JDIP)

• Development of an *in vitro* bovine small intestine epithelial cell culture model for studying the pathogenesis of Johne's disease-Kaushik, Sreevatsan, Christopher-Hennings (April 2007-April 2009)

# USDA/CSREES/National Animal Health Lab Network

• Zeman, Graham (July 2007-June 2008)

# **USDA/Food Safety and Inspection Service**

Food Emergency Response Network: Enhancement of laboratory testing capability at the SDSU ADRDL--Ruesch, Zeman (September 2007-August 2008)

## **USDA/National Research Initiative**

- A model for Chronic Wasting Disease in Muntjac deer—Young, Bessen, Richt, Knudsen (August 2007-August 2009)
- Genetic marker development in the Nsp2 region of a European-like PRRSV: Implications for future recombinant marker vaccine development—Fang (September 2005-August 2008)
- The role of PRRSV non-structural proteins 1 and 2 in host immunity—Fang, Lunney, Young, Nelson, Christopher-Hennings (January 2008-December 2010)

## **USDA/National Research Initiative, PRRS Integrated Program**

- Characterization of PRRSV minor glycoproteins for use in a second-generation vaccine—Faaberg, Nelson, Lopez, Yoo (December 2004-December 2007)
- PRRSV surveillance, elimination and immunity in boars and boar semen—Christopher-Hennings, Munoz-Zanzi, Loskutoff, Lunney, Nelson (April 2006-December 2007)
- Production of monoclonal antibodies against the PRRSV non-structural proteins—Fang, Murtaugh, Nelson (October 2005-January 2008)
- The role of PRRSV non-structural protein 2 in viral replication—Fang, Guan, Rowland (June 2006-January 2008)

## National Institute of Health, NIAID

- Developing a piglet model to study human ETEC-associated diarrhea—Zhang, Francis (July 2007-June 2009)
- Emerging virulence factors in *E. coli* 0157:H7 pathogenesis—Hardwidge, Finlay (June 2007-May 2009)
- Germinal center function in prion disease—Young, Bartz, Richt (April 2007-March 2009)
- Mechanism of action of the HIV-1 maturation inhibitor PA-457—Li, Hardwidge (May 2007-April 2009)

## NIAID/Rocky Mountain Regional Center of Excellence, Biodefense and Emerging Infectious Diseases Research

• A novel assay for viral assembly inhibitors—Li (May 2007-April 2008)

#### **National Science Foundation**

• Role of peyers patches in neonatal development—Butler, Francis (July 2007-August 2010)

## **Chronix Biomedical/South Dakota EPSCoR**

• Circulating nucleic acids derived from follicular dendritic cells as a diagnostic marker for scrapie pathogenesis—Young, Urnovitch, Richt (January 2008-December 2008)

## Egyptian and Educational and Cultural Bureau

• Training grant for Egyptian scientists—Chase (July 2000-December 2007)

### Novartis Animal Health

• Chimeric PRRSV vaccines development based on a US Type 1 PRRSV full-length cDNA infectious clone—Fang (October 2006-December 2009)

- Comparison of the immune response between a pair of NCP and CP bovine viral diarrhea virus (BVDV) type 1 isolates—Chase, Young, Ridpath, NADC, Rural Technologies, Inc. (July 2005-July 2008)
- Determination of the cell mediated immune response in animals vaccinated with Virashield 6---Chase, Young, Rural Technologies, Inc. (March 2007-December 2007)

### Pfizer Animal Health, Inc.

• Summer pneumonia in beef calves—Daly, Smith, Seeger, Stokka, Groteluschen (April 2008-April 2009)

### South Dakota Board of Regents

• Center for Infectious Disease Research and Vaccinology—Francis (August 2004-June 2009)

# South Dakota Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control

• South Dakota West Nile virus surveillance and epidemiological project: Mosquito survey— Hildreth (2001-2009)

## South Dakota Governor's 2010 Initiative Research Centers Program/Center for Infectious Disease Research and Vaccinology/SDSU

- A porcine model for enterotoxigenic *E. coli* strains afflicting humans—Hardwidge, Francis (July 2005-June 2008)
- Characterization of ETEC surface antigens that invoke a protective immune response—Hardwidge (August 2007-August 2008)
- Developing a platform using K88 fimbriae to express a LT epitope antigen-Zhang, Francis
- (January 2008-June 2008)

## South Dakota Poultry Industries Association

• Poultry education and travel—Zeman, Graham (2007-2008)

# South Dakota State University/ Bentley Undergraduate Award

Mechanism of the enterohemorrhagic E. coli EspR1 and N1eH1 proteins—Hardwidge (September 2007-April 2008)

# **COURSE OFFERINGS—DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SCIENCE**

VET 103	Introduction to Veterinary Medicine, 1 cr. (Hamilton)
VET 223	Anatomy and Physiology of Domestic Animals, 4 cr. (Erickson)
VET 403/503	Animal Diseases and Their Control, 3 cr. (Daly)
VET 424/524	Medical and Veterinary Virology, 3 cr. (Wang, Chase)
VET 491/591	Independent Study, 1-3 cr. (Veterinary Science Faculty)
VET 492/592	Topics, 1-3 cr. (Veterinary Science Faculty)
VET 493	Workshop, 1-4 cr. (Veterinary Science Faculty)
VET 494	Internship, 1-12 cr. (Veterinary Science Faculty)
VET 494-S01	Internship-Vet Anatomy II, 3 cr. (Erickson)
VET 494-S02	Internship—Vet Microbiology, 1 cr. (Chase
VET 496	Field Experience, 1-12 cr. (Veterinary Science Faculty)
VET 497	Cooperative Education, 1-12 cr. (Veterinary Science Faculty)
VET 498	Undergraduate Research/Scholarship, 1-4 cr. (Veterinary Science Faculty)
VET 592	Tp—Immunology, 3 cr. (Chase)
VET 623	Advanced Mammalian Physiology, 5 cr. (Erickson)
VET 788	Master's Research Problems, 2-3 cr. (Veterinary Science Faculty)
VET 791	Independent Study, 1-4 cr. (Veterinary Science Faculty)
VET 792	TpImmunology,3 cr. (Chase)
VET 792-S02	Tp—Molecular Diagnostics/PCR, 3 cr. (Christopher-Hennings)
VET 792-S03	Tp-Faculty Seminar, 1 cr. (Hardwidge)
VET 792-S04	Tp—Advanced Immunology, 2 cr. (Chase)
VET 792-S04	Tp-Monoclonal Antibody Production, 1cr. (Fang)
VET 792-S05	Tp—Scientific Writing, 2 cr. (Young)

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VET 792-S06	Tp-Flow Cytometry, 1 cr. (Young)
VET 793	Workshop, 1-4 cr. (Veterinary Science Faculty)
MICR 424	Medical and Veterinary Virology, 3 cr. (Wang, Chase)
MICR 439	Medical and Veterinary Immunology, 3 cr. (Kaushik, Young, Chase)
MICR 440L	Infectious Disease Lab, 3 cr. (Braun)
MICR 492	Tp—Immunology, 3 cr. (Chase)
MICR 592	Tp-Medical and Veterinary Immunology, 3 cr. (Kaushik, Young, Chase)
BIOS 662	Advanced Molecular and Cellular Biology, 6 cr. (Chase)
BIOS 663	Advanced Concepts Infectious Disease, 6 cr. (Young, Chase)
BIOS 798	Thesis—Veterinary Science, 1-7 cr. (Veterinary Science Faculty)
BIOS 898D	Dissertation—PhD, Bio/Micro, 1-7 cr. (Veterinary Science Faculty)
BIOS 898D	Dissertation—PhD, Veterinary Science, 1-7 cr. (Veterinary Science Faculty)
ZOOL 423/523	Advanced Mammalian Physiology, 4 cr. (Erickson)

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