THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SOCIETY FOR THERIOGENOLOGY

# SFT news

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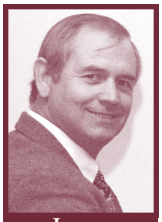


JIMMY ALEXANDER

# ...from the president

Regretfully, the last few months have presented us with many unusual problems and events. These events have indelibly changed our world and the way we perceive it. I am sure some of our members lost loved ones or friends in the recent tragedies and our deep regrets and prayers go out to them. All that can be done now is to remember, get up, and go on. An example of this was in Vancouver, when the SFT conference was canceled, but the AABP conference continued on. The joint AABP/SFT session was still scheduled for Thursday and thanks to the determination of DR. JOHN MYERS, DR. GRANT FRAZER and others, it was executed with great success. Way to go John and Grant!

You should have already received your proceedings for the conference and from it you can see the great program that had been completed for the Vancouver meeting. I would like to thank all the session chairs and speakers who participated in trying to produce this meeting. Thank you to DR. JOHN MYERS for an excellent Bovine session, DR. RICHARD HOPPER for all his hard work in putting together a very informative Equine session, DR. DAVID PUGH for a thorough Small Ruminant session, and DR. ANA MONTES ADAMS for a revolutionary Small Animal session that led into a cutting edge small animal symposium from DR. NIKI PARKER and DR. RICHARD FAYRER-HOSKEN. DR. GRANT FRAZER and the abstract committee worked through an exceptionally large number of abstract submissions to provide the abstract session and fill species session needs. These wonderful people did a great job putting together this program for us and never stood on stage to be recognized. Again, I would like to thank them for their hard work and for putting up with all my interference! It would be remiss not to thank the personnel at Walker Management for their hard work in orchestrating this conference. NICK VACCARO was invaluable on the 11th when the decision to cancel was made, and MICHELLE CATALLA rose to the occasion as our representative in Vancouver. Michelle coordinated between the hotel, AABP and the SFT during this extraordinary time.

Another group was put together to address the Breeding Soundness Evaluation of the Bull. These gentlemen gave their time in preparing a special session for the Vancouver meeting on Breeding Soundness Evaluation in the Bull. This group met at the Clay Center in November to begin preparing articles, handouts, and power point presentations to be used by veterinarians, breed associations, cattle associations and magazines to explain the economic benefits of a BSE and the minimum procedure for a proper BSE. The Society would like to express our gratitude for this group's unselfish efforts. They are: DR. AL BARTH, DR. BOB CARSON, DR. PETER CHENOWETH, DR. GARY RUPP, DR. RICHARD SAACKE, DR. JOHN SPITZER, DR. PAT PHILLIPS and DR. DWIGHT WOLFE.

Your Board of Directors has worked hard over the last year to continue the plans laid out in the Strategic planning session in Las Vegas. Their concern has been the future of the SFT. They are constantly searching for new and better ways to serve you, the membership. We need your input as to how we may better serve you. Please call me or one of the other board members if you have suggestions or ways the Society can better serve you or can help meet your needs. A special friend of the Society and mine, DR. JOE MANNING, has just completed his term on the Board of Directors. Joe has made a special effort to represent two groups while on the Board, the Practitioner and the Students. I would like to personally thank him for his dedication to the SFT. The new members who have just joined the Board are DR. PETER CHENOWETH and DR. PATRICK HEARN. I can't wait to get them to work. DR. FRED LEHMAN is the new Vice- President and already at work for us.


Now for Juan. How do you describe Juan other than DR. JUAN SAMPER? Juan is truly an individual full of knowledge, dedication and determination. Through his leadership and stubbornness we have had great success in our symposium programs. They have provided cutting edge information for our membership and financial success for the SFT and the ACT. Juan will be serving on the Board as Immediate Past President and continue working for the symposium programs.

Well get ready for an excellent get-together in Colorado Springs in August of 2002 at the SFT Annual Conference. This meeting will be a stand alone just like the old days. DR. GARY ALTHOUSE is putting together an outstanding program that should bring it all together for us. Gary is bringing new ideas and events to this meeting that we all will enjoy. I look forward to spending quality time with my SFT family. Y'all come!

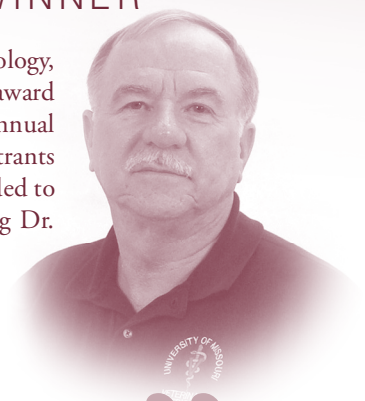
JIMMY

SFT RECOGNIZES

# DR. ROBERT YOUNGQUIST

## AS THE 2001 BARTLETT AWARD WINNER

In recognition of his outstanding achievements in the area of theriogenology, **DR. ROBERT YOUNGQUIST** was awarded the 2001 Bartlett Award. His award presentation was scheduled for Thursday, September 13 at the SFT Annual Conference in Vancouver. Since the conference was cancelled and registrants were not able to hear Dr. Youngquist deliver his presentation, we decided to provide it in the Newsletter. While it may not be as good as seeing Dr. Youngquist present in person, you are able to read his thoughts.



# "OPPORTUNITIES TO LEARN"

**BY R. S. YOUNGQUIST**

TO BE THE RECIPIENT OF AN AWARD NAMED IN TRIBUTE TO DR. DAVID E. BARTLETT and the other founding members of the American College of Theriogenologists is a singular honor. To even be among those considered is humbling enough but to be selected by one's peers is indeed overwhelming. A professor once told me that one of the great assets of the English language is its huge vocabulary, which provides an appropriate and precise word for every situation. Unfortunately, I don't believe she was correct as I have searched through my unabridged dictionary and thesaurus and am unable to find the words to fully express my appreciation.

I consider it one of my life's privileges to have been acquainted with Dr. Bartlett through our mutual membership in the Society for Theriogenology and the ACT. Dr. Bartlett and his colleagues in the veterinary department at American Breeder's Service were kind enough to entertain several of our veterinary students and resident veterinarians during off campus experiences. By extension, I had the privilege of having Dr. Bartlett's son, Paul, as a veterinary student some years ago.

I recall the meeting of the ACT Executive Board when Dr. Willis Parker arrived with a substantial check from the W. R. Grace Company and the proposal to endow the David E. Bartlett Lecture as an annual event. At the time, the list of the first score of recipients seemed to me obvious and my mental list of nearly all of the founding and many charter diplomates of the ACT and others have in their turn delivered the annual Bartlett Lecture. One tends to associate the Bartlett Lecture with the rites of retirement, but despite occasional aches and pains, changes in the Social Security regulations have made even early retirement nearly a decade away. I was absolutely stunned by Dr. Kloppe's call and it has since occurred to me that perhaps someone may know more about my retirement schedule than I do.

I unintentionally made it difficult to be found as I spent the last part of July and early August in the Canadian Rockies in Banff and Yoho National Parks, more pleasing places to camp and hike I cannot imagine. Lloyd Kloppe exhausted every modern means of communication at his disposal, telephone answering machines, voice mail, e-mail, to no avail and finally resorted to contacting my daughter who tracked us down after a few days in Nebraska. Perhaps it was not the most traditional way of being notified, but the request for a manuscript by 31 August doesn't allow a great deal of rumination about content. As an aside, many of you have fallen for the ruse that Dr. Kloppe is only an excellent equine practitioner and leader of the Society, but I can assure you that he does have a dark side and in his youth, Dr. Kloppe was quite an accomplished heifer wrangler and blood sample collector.

In an attempt to gain inspiration, I first reread all of the previous Bartlett Lectures from the first delivered in 1984 by Dr. Bartlett himself to the most recent delivered last year in San Antonio by Dean Shirley Johnston. I was reminded of how fortunate I am to have been a contemporary of these people. I have had the privilege of serving on the same faculty as several and have had the opportunity to serve with several others on the ACT board. Many anecdotes involving my interaction under various circumstances with the previous recipients came to mind. Retelling need not clutter these proceedings, but these are memories I will continue to cherish.

Most of the lectures follow a similar outline. All express the surprise of being selected (I can assure you that the surprise is genuine); all express their gratitude for the honor (I can assure you that the gratitude is genuine); and all then express terror at the prospect of having to prepare and deliver an address to an audience of their friends and colleagues (and I can further assure you that the terror is genuine). When faced with the prospect of an oral presentation, one might wish for the terse, pithy and ironic style of the oral essays by the Massachusetts psychiatrist or the mellifluous, down-home stories from the elementary school teacher from South Georgia that I hear on Morning Edition or All Things Considered during my drive to and from work several times each week. Or, one might hope for the sometimes humorous, sometimes poignant,

but always on-target prose and poetry of Baxter Black who is always introduced as a "former large animal veterinarian" (I'm not sure how one becomes a "former large animal veterinarian"; I thought the hoof prints and peculiar odors associated with the vocation marked one for life). But sadly, none of these options is possible and I will have to make do with the meager talents available to me.

As an academician, one has the opportunity (obligation) to attend a number of speeches, primarily at graduation. A situation common to many graduation speeches goes something like the following: the speaker pauses, leans forward, and looks over his/her reading glasses at the graduates and then at the assembled audience and says, "If you don't remember anything else I've said here today, remember this…," and then goes on to deliver some pearl of wisdom. I've survived countless graduation speeches and only remember a few things that speakers have said. One applies here. At my own graduation, now thirty years past, a clergyman was called to the podium to offer an invocation. From his dress, I would guess that he was not the CEO of the organization, but was somewhere in middle management. He rose, turned his palms up in supplication, lifted his eyes to the sky, and said, "Lord, grant those of us who are uncomfortable with public prayer patience, and those of us who offer public prayer brevity."

Then, it is traditional to offer some personal insights with regard to one's upbringing and career. Those who are interested can listen to a description of my genesis nearly every week on A Prairie Home Companion. I am convinced that Garrison Keillor used my hometown and the town in Minnesota where I began my career as a veterinarian as models for the mythical Lake Wobegon where the descendants of Scandinavian and German farmers continue their traditions. Those in the audience who must write service invoices for clients whose last names contain doubled vowels and silent "j's" will understand and those who do not are likely not interested.

Several of the previous lecturers have recounted the formation of the Rocky Mountain Society for the Study of Breeding Soundness of Bulls, which after several iterations became the organization we know today as the Society for Theriogenology. I came to the organization later and do not have the experience of those formative times. The heavy lifting had already been done and those if my vintage have been able to reap the benefits of associating themselves with a vibrant professional organization. An experience I do regret missing was hearing the lecture scheduled to be delivered by Dr. Harold Hill entitled "Volume C, No. 100; Published when the time permits and the spirit moves" at the Society for Theriogenology meeting in 1979 which was canceled by the arrival of Hurricane Frederic in Mobile Bay. In his manuscript, Dr. Hill recounts the early history of the organization and those who have access to those proceedings will find the paper interesting and instructive.

As I have thought about what I would like to say today, a number ideas have come along only to be discarded as trite or interesting only to me. The first two drafts of this paper were insufferable and the most recent only slightly improved. The theme that keeps returning is the number of superb opportunities to gain knowledge that have been available to me because I chose to become a veterinarian and a theriogenologist. We are all in the business of transferring knowledge whether it is as academic clinicians in the lecture hall and laboratory, basic scientists who transfer their new knowledge to the profession by way of presentations or publications, or practitioners who share their knowledge with their clients.

*Any professional success I might enjoy is due primarily to those with whom I have been lucky enough to be affiliated.*

Any professional success I might enjoy is due primarily to those with whom I have been lucky enough to be affiliated. I have tried to learn and apply something from all of the people with whom I have had contact. Some lessons have been positive, some negative. Even encounters with the occasional scoundrel have been instructive. I would hasten to add that only a very few of them have been veterinarians and none were theriogenologists.

As a veterinary student, I was lucky to have had excellent role models. Professor Frank Ramsey demonstrated that an academic career was purposeful and that mediocrity was to be avoided. Professor Mac Emmerson, one of the pioneers in clinical veterinary reproduction but a radiologist when I knew him, was a consummate and gracious gentleman. The theriogenologists at Iowa State University, Tracy Clark and Larry Evans, obviously enjoyed their work.

After graduation and a year in practice, I was lucky to be accepted into a training program where I could benefit from the clinical skills and practical wisdom of C. J. (Bush) Bierschwal, Charlie Martin (both previous Bartlett Lecturers) and Ed Mather. I have further profited from the companionship and knowledge of a long list of resident veterinarians, most of whom are now distinguished practitioners, industrial veterinarians, and academic clinicians, and fellow faculty clinicians during the past three decades at the University of Missouri. Bright and energetic veterinary students are a constant source of inspiration to try to keep the curriculum current and prepare them for the profession as it exists in the twenty-first century. It is indeed gratifying to see former students who were not deterred by their experiences while in school and who are now leaders in the profession and in the specialty of theriogenology.

I am also extremely fortunate to have to have been able to work with a group of skilled and unselfish collaborators in the Animal Sciences Department. Primarily with Dr. Allen Garverick and his students, but also with other colleagues in the College of Agriculture, I have had the opportunity to combine clinical applications with more basic research approaches and participate in research projects that were interesting and possibly useful. In addition, I have had the opportunity to serve as a member of numerous graduate committees and work with some very talented graduate students and postdoctoral trainees. Comprehensive examinations are an excellent educational opportunity for both the candidate and the committee. Such occasions also serve as an opportunity for my colleagues to again reexamine the data that show first-service pregnancy rates in dairy cows were approximately 50% when I began as an assistant professor and have plunged to the neighborhood of 25% currently.

Beyond the campus, I was fortunate to become a member of the American College of Theriogenologists at a time when the opportunities to participate in the business of the college were abundant. My years on the Examination Committee and later as an officer were most instructional. The opportunities for continuing education while a member of the Examination Committee were without parallel.

*continued on page 4*

DR. ROBERT YOUNGQUIST

THE 2001 BARTLETT AWARD WINNER

## "Opportunities to Learn" continued

Perhaps unappreciated by the candidates, preparation and grading of the examinations have improved markedly during the intervening years, but the bedevilment of an intense group of primarily food-animal oriented clinicians trying to prepare cogent and pertinent test items related to dogs and horses is not an experience soon forgotten.

My time as secretary of the college was in the days before professional management and the business of the college had to be conducted with an IBM typewriter (and a good deal of correction fluid) through the postal service. No e-mail, no fax, difficult access to Federal Express. I recall the time when Ron Elmore obtained the department's first personal computer. Ostensibly, its purpose was to maintain breeding and palpation records, but we found that it could be used to store and print address labels for mailings to the members of the college. Progress was rapid in those days, and soon the first word processors came available so multiple letters could be prepared but each page of stationary had to be hand-fed into the printer. The programs were simplistic. The first one would only print uppercase letters and only an extra-cost upgrade available some time later allowed the recipient to feel that he or she was not being shouted at. Lack of anything remotely like a spell-check program coupled with deficient proofreading skills allowed wide dispersion of numerous and sometimes awkward typographical errors. But the members of the college were tolerant. I think one of the hallmarks of progress of the organization is to have matured sufficiently to be able to retain the services of professional managers, and allow the volunteer leadership to concentrate on programs and planning and leave operation of the organization to those who do it well.

Similarly, it has been my high privilege to interact with the talented veterinarians who have served on the Board of Directors of the Society for Theriogenology for nearly a decade. Trying to gather material for the newsletter drives one to the literature and encounters with topics that would otherwise pass unnoticed. Numerous colleagues have responded generously with contributions to the educational content of the newsletter when requested and I will take this opportunity to publicly thank them for their help.

I'm not sure why editors at W.B. Saunders asked me to compile the textbook *Current Therapy in Large Animal Theriogenology* (probably the first ten people they asked were astute enough to turn them down), but the experience did indeed provide (and continues to provide) an educational opportunity unlike any other. The most important lesson from that experience is the enormous generosity of the section editors and nearly 150 contributing authors, many of who are attending this meeting. I continue to be encouraged by the amount of effort they expend for precious little but the satisfaction of providing a current reference for their specialty. Less important educational experiences include excursions into the subtleties of the English language, the elasticity of deadlines, and the challenge of searching out accurate bibliographic citations for obscure publications.

Near the end of these presentations, if the conventional outline were followed, it is traditional to offer some philosophical comments. If you will allow, a comment on the use of the word "theriogenology." From time to time, frustration is expressed at various levels that the public and even some of our fellow veterinarians do not know what the word "theriogenology" means. Probably only a few here know what an "apiarist," a "philatelist," and a "numismatologist" are but most of us recognize a beekeeper, a stamp collector, and a coin collector. Education is sometimes a slow process, but I believe that if we link a phrase something like "dedicated to the study of animal reproduction" to the word "theriogenology" often enough, the audience will eventually understand.

In closing, please know that I sincerely appreciate being selected to receive the David E. Bartlett Award in 2001. I thank you all for the privilege of your counsel and companionship for the past thirty years and hope to continue to learn from you for many more.


**THE SFT OFFICE HAS MOVED!**

To better serve YOU the member, the SFT office has relocated. While only a few blocks from the old office in downtown Nashville, the new location offers many more advantages. Our phone and fax numbers, and e-mail address, have stayed the same. However, please update your records with our new address…

**SFT Headquarters**
**200 4th Avenue North**
**Suite 900**
**Nashville, TN 37219**

# 2002 David E. Bartlett Award
# Preliminary Entry Form

SPONSORED BY THE SOCIETY FOR THERIOGENOLOGY & THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF THERIOGENOLOGISTS

Nominee: _____

Full Address: _____

_____

Phone: _____

Fax: _____

Email: _____

Short Description of nominee's qualifications for this award:

_____

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_____

Nominated by: _____

Full Address: _____

_____

Phone: _____

Fax: _____

Email: _____

**Please mail your form by March 15, 2002 to:**

Society for Theriogenology
Re: Bartlett Award
200 4th Avenue North, Suite 900, Nashville, TN 37219

If your nominee is selected as a finalist by the selection committee, you will receive a final entry form to assist you in gathering the appropriate documentation.

# Estrogen-Induced Aplastic Anemia and Bone Marrow Depression in Ferrets

By Amy Dilger
VMIII, College of Veterinary Medicine
University of Missouri
October 1, 2001

The domestic ferret (*Mustela putorius furo*), like other members of the Mustelidae, is an induced ovulator. Estrus will continue until the ferret is bred, when ovulation is stimulated by pressure on the cervix during mating.[1] Female ferrets (jills) can stay in estrus six months or longer, maintaining high estrogen levels.[2] This can lead to toxic bone marrow suppression and a clinical syndrome called estrogen-induced aplastic anemia (also called hyperestrogenism or estrogen-induced bone marrow depression).

Aplastic anemia was first recognized in a group of six pet ferrets in 1981.[1] It was subsequently experimentally induced through estrogen administration and was found to be independent of gender or ovariohysterectomy.[3] Ferrets exhibit hematological changes and clinical signs associated with a severe anemia, granulocytopenia and thrombocytopenia.[2] Any intact female ferret in estrus for longer than two weeks[4] is at risk to develop this syndrome as the ferret has been shown to be very sensitive to the toxic effects of prolonged estrogen.[2]

Clinical signs of prolonged estrus include vulvar swelling with bilaterally symmetrical alopecia around the inguinal area and tail.[5] Weight loss, depression, lethargy and anorexia are noted.[2,6] The most common manifestations of toxicosis include pale mucous membranes and hemorrhages due to the thrombocytopenia.[2] This is seen as cutaneous and buccal petechiae, gastrointestinal bleeding apparent as melena, hemorrhages of abdominal organs and rarely, hematomas of other sites such as the subdural space associated with paralysis of the rear legs.[2,4] Clinical signs are usually not evident until the PCV drops to below 20% and/or the platelet count is less than 50,000/mm3.[3] Death soon follows in many cases. In a clinical setting, any female ferret in estrus longer than two weeks with pale mucous membranes or signs of hemorrhage should have estrogen-induced aplastic anemia as a differential diagnosis.

Hematological studies have revealed thrombocytopenia as the most common finding and an aplastic anemia characterized by a severe leukopenia due to neutropenia and/or lymphopenia.[2] Mild to severe anemia has been noted as a usually normocytic, normochromic anemia without a regenerative response. PCV often drops precipitously and may be below 25%.[2] Plasma protein is often low despite dehydration common in these ferrets. This can be due to the extreme blood loss following thrombocytopenia.[1] Cytology has revealed depletion of both erythroid and granulocytic precursors with an almost complete lack of megakaryocytes.[2] This complete destruction of the bone marrow leads to the clinical signs of bleeding, anemia and death.

The diagnosis of bone marrow depression is based on history and clinical presentation of an estrous female (enlarged, edematous vulva) with a low packed cell volume.[4] Vaginal cytology of a jill in prolonged estrus consists of cellular debris, numerous neutrophils and bacteria, and occasional erythrocytes.[6] Secondary bacterial infections (such as pyometra and pneumonia) and central nervous system signs are sometimes seen as well.[2] Post-mortem findings include pale tissues, aplasia of the bone marrow and hemorrhages.[1] Multiple graafian follicles are found in the ovaries1 and cystic endometrial hyperplasia has been noted.[2]

*Veterinarians must also be aware of this disease process and be able to recognize and treat it quickly, for the life of the ferret is often in jeopardy.*

Treatment and prognosis of estrogen-induced aplastic anemia depends on severity of the disease, which relates to how long the ferret has been under the toxic effect of estrogen.[2] Reversal of the bone marrow depression begins with reduction of the high levels of endogenous estrogen. Inducing ovulation with 50-100 IU of human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG) or 20 micrograms of gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) given intramuscularly has been successful.[2,5] This will cause a pseudopregnancy in the ferret with low estrogen and high progesterone for about 40 days.[2] Repeated injections may be necessary but may induce sensitization and anaphylaxis.[6] Ovariohysterectomy is the fastest way to reduce estrogen levels but should not be performed until the animal is stable enough for surgery.[2,3] Stabilization or treatment of anemia can be done using blood transfusions from a healthy ferret at 10 mL. each.[5] One ferret was successfully treated with 15 blood transfusions over a five month period, following ovariohysterectomy and anabolic steroid administration.[5] As ferrets do not have demonstrated blood groups, it is possible to give multiple transfusions from different donors without cross-matching.[7] Androgens can enhance erythropoietin production and stimulate pluripotent stem cells and corticosteroids can improve capillary integrity in thrombocytopenic animals. Both have been used in cases of aplastic anemia.[2,3] Lithium may also be useful as it stimulates division of pluripotent stem cells. Additional supportive therapy includes amoxicillin for bacterial infections, high-calorie diets and supplemental B vitamins.[2,5] Success in reversing the bone marrow depression declines dramatically after eight weeks of estrus, and even vigorous treatment may fail.[8] Other options that have been suggested to take a female out of estrus include breeding the female, use of vasectomized hobs (male ferrets), progesterone products6 and mechanical stimulation.[4] Mechanical stimulation has not been found to be effective, and progesterones, such as Ovaban, will cause pyometra in intact ferrets.[6] Most importantly, prevention has become the standard. Ovariohysterectomies should be performed on any ferret not used for breeding.[1,2,3,5] It is safe to spay a ferret at four to six months of age, as puberty is not reached until eight to twelve months, or within two weeks of the first estrus.[4] This will block the prolonged endogenous hyperestrogenemia and is used in most ferrets today.

Severity of disease can be indicated by PCV combined with RBC and platelet counts. If the PCV is greater than 25%, the prognosis is guarded to good, and termination of estrus is often successful. PCVs between 15 and 25% have a guarded to poor prognosis. If the PCV is less than 15%, the prognosis is poor and treatment with multiple blood transfusions is rarely successful.[6] Euthanasia is necessary if the patient does not respond to therapy or if the anemia becomes too severe.

Estrogen-induced aplastic anemia in intact female ferrets is a syndrome characterized by pancytopenia and bone marrow hypoplasia.

The mechanisms and pathogenesis are not known but have been theorized to involve damage to pluripotent stem cells by high levels of estrogen, causing consequent leukopenia and thrombocytopenia.[1] The ferret is very susceptible to estrogen toxicosis and reductions of the precursor cells of the erythroid, granulocytic and megakaryotic cell lines are seen. As the female ferret is a seasonal breeder and will only ovulate when induced by mating, the high levels of estrogen seen in estrus can have severe detrimental effects and can often lead to death from anemia and hemorrhage. This is a clinically relevant issue for many small animal practitioners, for any ferret owner must be educated on the necessity of ovariohysterectomy and the harmful side effects of keeping a female intact. Veterinarians must also be aware of this disease process and be able to recognize and treat it quickly, for the life of the ferret is often in jeopardy. Estrogen-induced aplastic anemia is an easily prevented but not easily treated disease.

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# FIRST ISSUE OF COMMUNICATIONS IN THERIOGENOLGY IS PUBLISHED

The first issue of *Communications in Theriogenology* has just been posted (published).This is a free site and no further registration is required. Follow this link to the journal site: **http://ctheriogenology.lsu.edu/ct/**


**GOALS:** *Communications in Theriogenology* is a peer-reviewed,web-based electronic journal providing researchers and clinicians with a new, alternative venue for publishing. The goal of *Communications in Theriogenology* is to provide high quality, refereed papers on basic research,case reports,case studies,and reviews in animal reproduction,at no cost to the contributors or readers.

**FEATURES FOR AUTHORS:** As for most journals,the reviewers will be anonymous, however the authors and institutions will also be anonymous to the reviewers. *Communications in Theriogenology* will not copyright articles,but authors can apply for copyright on all contributed work.Since *Communications in Theriogenology* is entirely electronic,some of the normal constraints of publications do not exist.When an article is accepted,it will be published in the next issue.

**FEATURES FOR READERS:** The journal is **free**. Readers will have the benefits of many colored photos,colored illustrations,audio files,and video files to enhance comprehension and understanding of the published papers.The papers can be read on the web and will be available for printing locally as PDF files.

*Communications in Theriogenology* welcomes new article submissions.Please contact the staff at *Communications in Theriogenology* at **http://ctheriogenology.lsu.edu/ct/** if you have any questions or comments.

RICHARD FAYRER-HOSKEN

# ACT PRESIDENT'S COMMENTS

BY RICHARD FAYRER-HOSKEN
ACT PRESIDENT

*The future of the College's growth and development is the solicitation of new diplomates from untapped reservoirs, and the expansion our interactions create with international organizations.*

**The American College of Theriogenologists** (ACT) began modestly with the organizing committee and 27 charter members. Over the years the College has been nurtured and developed into a respected group of veterinarians. At the forefront of this growth has been the diligent and professional activities of the members of the College's Certification Examination committee. Over the years new candidates have been drawn from all facets of the veterinary community to become diplomates. We now have 290 active, 39 emeritus and 18 honorary diplomates. The origin of the new diplomates has varied from academia, to industry, to government and to a far lesser extent, private practice.

With the advent of every new President of the College, we all ponder the responsibilities of sustaining the College. But specifically, I have contemplated our future. I believe, that we must recognize that the times are changing and we must change our paradigm. The future of the College's growth and development is the solicitation of new diplomates from untapped reservoirs, and the expansion our interactions create with international organizations.

To accomplish this, I specifically address the members the Society for Theriogenology (SFT) as you are our future. Most importantly I reach out to practitioners to consider the benefits of board certification. As this is a dialogue, for our portion, the College is considering significant changes in the Certification Examination. We realize the practicality and reality of your situation and I am committed to making the necessary changes.

Internationally, the ACT and the SFT must forge stronger and permanent relations with our partner societies in Europe and abroad. The European College of Animal Reproduction (ECAR) and European Society of Domestic Animal Reproduction (ESDAR) are growing and vibrant groups of professionals. Synergy of effort and interactions with the European community will strengthen everyone involved. This is part of the globalization of interactions, and I believe that the ACT, and our partner the SFT, must be at the forefront of these changes.

Together we are committed to the advancement and dissemination of knowledge and information regarding theriogenology. The ACT has a dedicated commitment toward the practitioner of veterinary medicine and specifically the *IMPROVED* procedures for evaluation, recognition, and certification of competence of veterinary practitioners in theriogenology.

## ACT 2001-2002 OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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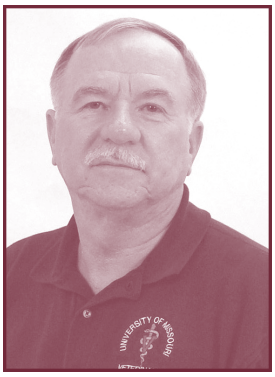

CONGRATULATIONS TO...

# DR. ROBERT YOUNGQUIST

## 2001 "THERIOGENOLOGIST OF THE YEAR"

This years "Theriogenologist of the Year" award was presented to DR. ROBERT YOUNGQUIST to honor his expertise in basic reproductive science.

The "Theriogenologist of the Year" award was developed to recognize outstanding achievement in the field of reproductive research and clinical theriogenology. The award funded by the MONSANTO CORPORATION, is accompanied by a plaque and monetary honorarium ($1,500.00). Selection is based on the merit of scholarly and/or professional endeavors and the significance of contributions to the veterinary community.

Individuals are encouraged to nominate ACT members in private practice, as well as Diplomates in academia and industry. Because of the tremendous diversity of professional activities among the members of the ACT, the award alternates annually between candidates with expertise in basic reproductive science (odd-numbered years beginning in 1999) and candidates with expertise in clinical animal reproduction (even-numbered years beginning in 2000).

# ACT 2001 NEW DIPLOMATES

**Dear Diplomates:**

**Due to the cancellation of the conference in Vancouver, ACT missed the opportunity to introduce the new Diplomates. Please help us in welcoming the 2001 new Diplomates!**

### Mylissa Edens
- Standard route to certification
- Completed residency at Auburn University
- Currently is working at Auburn University in Auburn,AL
- Class of 2001

### Wynne DiGrassie
- Standard route to certification
- Completed residency at VA/MD Regional CVM
- Currently working at Southwest Equine Medical and Surgical Center in Scottsdale,AZ
- Class of 1999

### David Hanlon
- Standard route to certification
- Completed training program at Massey University
- Currently working at Matamata Veterinary Services in Matamata,New Zealand
- Class of 2000

### Paul Johnston
- Alternate route to certification
- Completed mentorship under Dr. Michelle LeBlanc at University of Florida
- Currently working at Avon Animal Hospital in Windsor, Nova Scotia,Canada
- Class of 2000

### Sherri Rigby
- Standard route to certification
- Completed residency at Texas A&M University
- Currently working for Bayer in Virginia Beach, VA
- Class of 2000

### Peter Sheerin
- Standard route to certification
- Completed residency at University of Florida
- Currently working at Nandi Veterinary Associates in New Freedom, PA
- Class of 2001

### Gavin Staley
- Standard route to certification
- Completed training at University of Pretoria,Republic of South Africa
- Currently working at Door County Veterinary Associates,Ltd.in Sturgeon Bay, WI
- Class of 2001

**We apologize that in the last issue of the SFT Newsletter, the titles for the below abstracts were erroneously transposed.In response to a number of members wanting to read the appropriate abstract that accompanies the correct title,we have printed the information below.**

## Calf Removal Improves Conception Rates to the Ovsynch and CO-Synch Protocols

Geary,TW; Whittier,JC; Hallford,DM; MacNeil,MD (2001): J Anim Sci 79:1-4.

Beef cows (n = 473) from two locations were stratified by breed, postpartum interval, age, and AI sire and were randomly allotted to one of four treatments for synchronization of ovulation. Ovulation synchronization protocols included the Ovsynch protocol with (n = 114) or without (n = 123) 48-h calf removal from d 7 to 9 (d 0 = 1st GnRH injection) or the CO-Synch protocol with (n = 119) or without (n = 117) 48-h calf removal from d 7 to 9. The Ovsynch protocol included administration of GnRH (100 _g; i.m.) on d O, PGF2_ (25 mg; i.m.) on d 7, GnRH (100 _g; i.m.) on d 9, and timed insemination on d 10. The CO-Synch protocol included administration of GnRH (100 _g; i.m.) on d O, PGF2_ (25 mg; i.m.) on d 7, and GnRH (100 _g; i.m.) with timed insemination on d 9. Blood samples were collected from all cows on d -10 and d O for analysis of serum progesterone. Cows with at least one serum progesterone concentration greater than 1 ng/mL were considered to be cyclic at the time of treatment. Conception rates of cows that received the CO-Synch + calf removal, Ovsynch + calf removal, CO-Synch, or Ovsynch protocol (63, 61, 54, and 52%, respectively) were not different (P = 0.50). Conception rates were not different (P = 0.80) among CO-Synch- and Ovsynch-treated cows; however, both estrual status and 48-h calf removal affected conception rates. Conception rates of cyclic cows (66%) were greater (P = 0.01) than those of anestrous cows (53%), regardless of which synchronization protocol was used. When data were pooled across synchronization protocol, conception rates of cows with 48-h calf removal (62%) were greater (P = 0.09) than conception rates of cows without calf removal (53%). The CO-Synch + calf removal protocol induces a fertile ovulation in cyclic and anestrous cows, requires handling cattle just three times, results in high conception rates from timed insemination, and should be a useful program for synchronization of ovulation in beef cows.

**DISCLAIMER**

**The Society for Theriogenology does not take responsibility for information contained in or accuracy of the Abstracts published in this newsletter.**

## Comparison of Histological Compositions and Apoptosis in Canine Spontaneous Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia Treated with Androgen Suppressive Agents Chlomadinone Acetate and Finasteride

Shibata,Y; Fukabori,Y; Ito,K; Suzuki,K; Yamanaka,H (2001): J. Urol. 165, 289-293.

Purpose: Chlormadinone acetate and finasteride are androgen suppressive agents clinically used for benign prostatic hyperplasia but their mechanism for inducing prostatic atrophy differs. We investigated the effect of these androgen suppressive agents on prostatic histology and apoptosis using the spontaneous canine benign prostatic hyperplasia model. Materials and Methods: Animals were treated with oral chlormadinone acetate or finasteride for 25 weeks. The prostatic volumes were analyzed every 5 weeks. Prostatic androgen and estrogen concentrations, histological composition and apoptosis were determined at the end of treatment. Apoptosis was measured by in situ labeling of 3' hydroxy ends of the DNA breaks using the terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase-mediated deoxyuridine triphosphate nick end-labeling method. Results: There was a similar volume reduction effect with 0.3 mg/kg chlormadinone acetate daily and 1 mg/kg finasteride daily. Chlormadinone acetate decreased testosterone and dihydrotestosterone but finasteride decreased only dihydrotestosterone in the prostate gland. The concentration ratio of estradiol-to-total androgen in the prostate was significantly increased in finasteride treated canines. Chlormadinone acetate and finasteride decreased the epithelial and stromal components. The extent of apoptosis observed in the prostate was significantly higher in the chlormadinone acetate group compared to that of the control and finasteride groups. Conclusions: Although a similar effect of chlormadinone acetate and finasteride was observed in the induction of prostatic regression and composition of the histological components, the sustained increase in apoptosis was observed only in chlormadinone acetate treated canines. We suggest that different intraprostatic endocrine environments created by chlormadinone acetate or finasteride, which have different intraprostatic testosterone levels and estradiol-to-androgen ratios, may be responsible for the different outcomes in the extent of apoptosis.

## Rare Detection of *Neospora caninum* in Placentas from Seropositive Dams Giving Birth to Full-Term Calves

Bergeron,N; Girard,C; Pare,J; Fecteau,G; Robinson,J; Baillargeon,P (2001): J. Vet. Diagn. Invest. 13, 173-175.

*Neospora caninum* is thought to be transmitted to cattle by dogs, the only known definitive host. Although aborted fetuses seem the most likely source of infective material for dogs, placentas from seropositive dams appear also as a potential source of infective material. The objective of the study was to evaluate the presence of *N. Caninum* organisms in placentas of full-term calves born to seropositive cows. Sixteen placentas, 11 from Neospora-seropositive cows, were examined histologically and by immunohistochemistry and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) assay for the presence of *N. caninum*. Mild placentitis was observed in all placentas. *Neospora caninum* was not identified by immunohistochemistry, but placentas from 2 seropositive dams were positive for N. caninum by PCR. These results suggest that placentas of full-term calves from seropositive cows may be a potential source of *N. caninum* for dogs, but the incidence of this mode of transmission is likely to be low.

## Fecal Analysis of Ovarian Cycles in Female Black-Handed Spider Monkeys (*Ateles geoffroyi*)

Campbell,CJ; Shideler,SE; Todd,HE; Lasley,BL (2001): Amer. J. Primatol. 54, 79-89.

An enzyme immunoassay (EIA) was applied to characterize the reproductive endocrinology of adult female black-handed spider monkeys (*Ateles geoffroyi*). Analysis of paired urine and fecal samples, collected from two females housed at San Diego Zoo, confirmed that the EIAs employed provided quantitative measurements of ovarian sex steroid hormones. Fecal metabolite levels were significantly correlated with those in urine, confirming that feces are a valid source of steroid metabolites in this species. The excretion of these metabolites in feces lagged urinary excretion by 1-2 days. The ovarian cycle profiles of the two captive females and five free-ranging females are comparable, with an average length of approximately 20-23 days. Cyclical bleeding, as previously reported, was observed in one of the two captive females. Pregnancy was detected in four free-ranging females, and early fetal loss for one female was indicated by hormonal data.

**DISCLAIMER**

**The Society for Theriogenology does not take responsibility for information contained in or accuracy of the Abstracts published in this newsletter.**

## An Alternative AI Breeding Protocol for Dairy Cows Exposed to Elevated Ambient Temperatures Before or After Calving or Both

Cartmill,JA; ElZarkouny,SZ; Hensley,BA; Rozell,TG; Smith,JF; Stevenson,JS (2001): J. Dairy. Sci. 84, 799-806.

Our objective was to determine if a timed artificial insemination (AI) protocol (Ovsynch) might produce greater pregnancy rates than AI after a synchronized, detected estrus during summer. Lactating Holstein cows (n = 425) were grouped into breeding clusters and then assigned randomly to each of two protocols for AI between 50 and 70 days in milk. All cows were treated with GnRH followed 7 d later by $PGF_{2alpha}$. Ovsynch cows then were treated with a second injection of GnRH 48 h after $PGF_{2alpha}$ and inseminated 16 to 19 h later. Controls received no further treatment after $PGF_{2alpha}$ and were inseminated after detected estrus. Pregnancy was diagnosed once by transrectal ultrasonography (27 to 30 d after AI) and again by palpation (40 to 50 d). Based on concentrations of progesterone in blood collected before each hormonal injection, only 85.4% of 425 cows were considered to be cycling. Although conception rates were not different between protocols at d 27 to 30, AI submission rates and pregnancy rates were greater after Ovsynch (timed AI) than after detected estrus. A temperature-humidity index greater than or equal to 72 was associated with fewer controls detected in estrus with lower conception than for controls detected in estrus when index values were <72, whereas the reverse was true for cows after the Ovsynch protocol. We concluded that a timed AI protocol increased pregnancy rates at d 27 to 30 because its success was independent of either expression or detection of estrus. However, because of poorer embryonic survival in Ovsynch cows during heat stress only (39.5 vs. 69.2% survival for Ovsynch and control, respectively), pregnancy rates were not different by d 40 to 50 after timed AI.

## Reproductive Effects of Estradiol Cypionate in Postparturient Dairy Cows

Wagner,DC; BonDurant,RH; Sischo,WM (2001): J. Amer. Vet. Med. Assn. 219, 220-223.

Objective-To determine the effects of estradiol cypionate (ECP) on measures of reproductive efficiency in postparturient dairy cows. Design-Randomized clinical trial. Animals-273 cows in a single herd in California. Procedure-Twenty-four hours after parturition, 122 cows were treated with ECP (4 mg. IM); the remaining 151 cows were untreated controls. Percentages of cattle with abnormal findings during uterine palpation 27 to 40 days after parturition were compared between groups, along with days to first artificial insemination (Al), percentages of cows that were not pregnant after the first Al, and days to pregnancy. Results-Treatment with ECP did not have a significant effect on whether results of uterine palpation 27 to 40 days after parturition were abnormal, days to first Al, or odds that a cow would be pregnant after the first Al. Treatment with ECP appeared to have a negative effect on days to pregnancy (hazard ratio, 0.72). Conclusions and Clinical Relevance-Results suggest that prophylactic administration of ECP during the early postparturient period in dairy cows did not have measurable beneficial effects on reproductive efficiency.

## The Relationship Between Body Condition Score and Reproductive Performance

Pryce,JE; Coffey,MP; Simm,G (2001): J. Dairy. Sci. 84, 1508-1515.

The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between measures of body condition score collected from calving until wk 26 of lactation and reproductive measures (calving interval, days to first heat, days to first service, and conception at first service). Since 1973 sires of cows at the Langhill Dairy Cattle Research Centre have been selected for either high (selection line) or average (control line) genetic merit for fat plus protein. The data included 1211 records from 534 cows calving from 1988 to 1999. At first calving, cows were randomly assigned to one of two ad libitum diets: one that was relatively high in concentrates (similar to 3000 kg/yr) and one that was relatively low in concentrates (similar to 1500 kg/ yr). Selection line cows were on average thinner and lost more condition in early lactation than control line cows. Cows that lost condition, those that were thinner than average at wk 10 of lactation and those that were thinner on average over the first 10 wk, had poorer reproductive performance. This effect was greatest in the selection line. Line x diet interaction effects were not statistically significant. Genetic correlations between body condition score and reproductive measures were unfavorable and ranged from -0.04 to -0.54. The relationship between body condition score and production was strong, but, even after adjusting for yield, an unfavorable relationship still exists between body condition score and fertility. Body condition score could be used as a management and selection tool to improve reproductive performance.

# Report of the 2001 AVMA House of Delegates

## Why serve?

**By Carla L. Carleton**
SFT Delegate to the HOD

Much has happened in the past year since I wrote a description why each of you ought to consider serving a greater role in your AVMA. The crisis in the British food animal industry altered the lives of producers and veterinary practitioners and thousands of others in the service and tourist industries. Many U.S. veterinarians assisted their British colleagues in the subsequent effort to monitor and control its spread, and proudly a number of them are members of the SFT. Since September 11, 2001 our nation's focus was captured by an attack unimaginable a short few months ago. Veterinarians donated their time in caring for the canine members of the search and rescue teams.

As the weeks of underlying uneasiness pass, the brewing internal and external challenges must be met if we are to move forward as a nation. There is much to do if we are to preserve our economy, to remain a global leader, and export material goods as well humanitarian aid. We must remain true to the personal responsibilities incumbent on those who have much, for "to those whom much is given, is much expected." I would hope that the following paragraph from the 2000 SFT newsletter would still connect with you and that you would find an area in which you can focus some of your energy that will make us and the profession stronger.

*"Service to the AVMA as a member of one of the Councils is old-fashioned volunteerism & activism at its roots. Candidates run for positions on Councils for a number of reasons, most because they have a particular subject interest and desire to facilitate policy development, a few because they disagree what has been done and wish to be a constructive part of improving existing policy. Becoming an activist in the AVMA requires personal responsibility to study the process, learn about relevant issues, and prepare for a campaign, followed by a desire to become a constructive member of AVMA's legislative arm."*

The SFT newsletter is on the website, with details and process of running for a Council position described in the autumn, 2000 issue. Please consider reviewing it and tossing your hat into the ring for another attempt. One of two SFT members who ran for Council positions in 2001 was successful - a good beginning. If unsuccessful the first time, try again. I pose the challenge for all of you for 2002 to find your place either in a run for an AVMA Council or to meet a need in your local communities, churches, politics, school boards. Participate and be a part of the nation's business. The present is ours to claim and the future ours to create.

**PROCESS:**

Nominations deadline is February 1, 2002. The list of Councils and terms of service are described in your *2001 AVMA Directory* (pp 31-34). Specific AVMA Guidelines for Council Nominations:

1. Nominations must be postmarked no later than February 1 of the year in which they are to be acted upon.
2. Nominations must be signed by an officer who is an active AVMA member, or the executive officer of the nominating organization.
3. A nominee will not be eligible to be a candidate for more than one council per year.
4. A candidate will not be permitted to change the category after the February 1 deadline.
5. A person whose council is expiring will have to wait one year before becoming a candidate for any council.
6. The nominative slate prepared for transmission to the HOD shall list only the first nominator for each candidate.

## AVMA AWARDS NOMINATIONS

AVMA members are invited to nominate qualified veterinarians, who are members of the AVMA, for the awards administered annually by the AVMA.The 2002 awards will be presented during the 139th Annual Meeting of the Association July 13-17, 2002 in Nashville, TN.

Descriptions of the awards can be found in your *2001 AVMA Directory* on the page noted after each in the following list:the AVMA Award (pg 63), the Meritorious Service Award**,the Public Service Award (66), the XIIth International Veterinary Congress Prize (67), the Innovative Diets - Fido Award (65), and the Charles River Prize (64). To ensure that the nomination includes the necessary information, each submission must be on the AVMA nomination form. Copies of it may be obtained from the SFT office. Nominations for all awards, except the Charles River Prize, should be submitted to the AVMA **no later than February 1, 2002**. Nominations for the Charles River Prize should be sent by letter directly to the Charles River Foundation, 251 Ballardvale St., Wilmington, MA 01887 and received by them **no later than January 12, 2002**.

** the Meritorious Service Award was established in 2001 to recognize an individual veterinarian who has contributed to the advancement of veterinary medicine and brought public honor and distinction to the profession through personal/professional activities that are conducted outside the areas of organized veterinary medicine and research. No individual may be nominated for both the AVMA Award and the Meritorious Service Award in the same year. The award consists of a Tiffany crystal sculpture and $500.

Nominees will be evaluated on the information contained on the nomination form and in its attachments. Letters seconding, endorsing, or supporting nominations for awards will not be used in evaluating candidates.

# AVMA Council Vacancies TO BE FILLED IN 2002

## (AVMA July in Nashville, TN)

| COUNCIL | PROFESSIONAL CATEGORY OF VACANCY (1+ VACANCIES PER COUNCIL) | MEMBER WHOSE TERM EXPIRES (# CORRESPONDS WITH CATEGORY) ** = ELIGIBLE FOR RE-ELECTION* |
|---|---|---|
| COUNCIL ON BIOLOGIC & THERAPEUTIC AGENTS | Private Practice,Predominantly<br>**1.** Equine Animal<br>**2.** Small Animal | **1.** Fairfield T. Bain<br>**2.** James S.Reid* |
| COUNCIL ON EDUCATION | **1.** Private Small Animal Clinical Practice (one member whose veterinary endeavor is exclusively small animal practice.<br>**2.** Small Animal Clinical Science (one member active in this field who is a member of the faculty of a university having an accredited school or college of VM)<br>**3.** Private Food Animal Clinical Practice, filling unexpired term ending in July, 2006 (one member who veterinary endeavor is exclusively food animal practice)<br>**4.** Private Clinical Practice, filling unexpired term ending in July, 2006) | **1.** William F. Jackson*<br>**2.** William D.Hoefle<br>**3.** Bertram R.Berg (deceased)<br>**4.** Peter Vanderloo (resigned) |
| JUDICIAL COUNCIL | No category specified | Betsy A.T. Sigmon |
| COUNCIL ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND REGULATORY VETERINARY MEDICINE | **1.** Public Health agencies or the Armed Forces.<br>**2.** Member-at-Large | **1.** Mark D.Starr*<br>**2.** Thomas J.Hagerty |
| COUNCIL ON PUBLIC RELATIONS | Private Practice,Predominantly Equine | Dean H. Peterson* |
| COUNCIL ON RESEARCH | Vet Med Research (two members who are predominantly engaged in active research at the time of election) | Laurel J.Gershwin*<br>William Inskeep,II |
| COUNCIL ON VETERINARY SERVICE | 1. Private Practice,Exclusively Equine<br>2. Private Mixed Practice, Predominantly Food Animal or Equine | 1. Joseph J. Foerner<br>2. Richard W. Meiring |

*Predominantly is defined as 50% or more of the candidate's professional activity being in the category specified.*

# ITEM OF NOTE

## TIME TO RENEW YOUR SFT DUES

In early November the 2002 SFT dues statements were mailed to members.

Just for the 2002 dues form, there is a line for Contributions to the SFT. This line has been added in consideration for the cancellation of the 2001 Annual Conference & Symposium. Specifically, it says – "This is a voluntary contribution to the Society, to help recover funds lost from the cancellation of the 2001 Annual Conference due to the September 11 tragedy. The Society relies on the revenues generated from the Annual Conference for year-long operating expenses. Your support is certainly one of the main reasons SFT is the strong viable organization it is today, and with this in mind we are asking for your help." We just ask that you help if you are able.

Also, in addition to the usual dues statement, the SFT office has included a membership profile update form. When submitting your payment information, please take a few moments to complete form. The profile form helps to ensure that the SFT office has the most up-to-date information listed in the SFT database.

As always, thank you for your continued support.

## WALKER MANAGEMENT GROUP EARNS NATIONAL ACCREDITATION

Walker Management Group, Inc. of Nashville, TN, the official management company for SFT/ACT was one of twenty-two Association Management Companies nationwide that has met standards of practice set by the American Society of Association Executives (ASAE) Association Management Company (AMC) Accreditation Commission. Walker Management Group is designated a charter ASAE-Accredited AMC. (visit the ASAE website at www.asaenet.org for a complete list of charter members.)

ASAE's AMC Accreditation Program was established this past spring to identify practices indicative of quality AMCs; assess the procedures of individual AMCs; formally recognize those AMCs that meet requirements set forth by the 8-member Accreditation Commission; and improve the quality of services provided to the association community.

"It's early in the evolution of this program, but ASAE anticipates this accreditation will become widely recognized in the association management field as the distinguishing mark among AMCs," said ASAE President and CEO Michael S. Olson, CAE.

Dee Ann Walker, CAE, President of Walker Management Group was on hand at ASAE's Annual Convention August 6 in Philadelphia, PA to be recognized as owner of one of the charted accredited firms. "This is one more step which will help us to better serve our clients," said Ms. Walker after the ceremony.

WALKER MANAGEMENT GROUP, INC.

CHARTER
ACCREDITED ASSOCIATION MANAGEMENT COMPANY
asae american society of association executives


Walker Management has moved. Please update your records with our new address…

**Walker Management**
**200 4th Avenue North**
**Suite 900**
**Nashville, TN 37219**

# Classifieds

### ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF RUMINANT HEALTH AND PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

The Department of Farm Animal Health and Resource Management, College of Veterinary Medicine, North Carolina State University seeks applicants for a 12-month tenure track Position as Assistant Professor of Ruminant Health and Production Management. Applicants must possess the DVM or equivalent professional degree. An advanced degree and/or earned diplomate status in a relevant specialty board are required. The successful candidate should have experience in teaching, clinical practice, research, and ruminant production management at the population level, with a focus on small ruminants and/or dairy cattle. Expertise in livestock production economics is highly desirable. Applicants should submit CV, statement of intent including short/long-term professional goals, and names/addresses of at least three professional references to Dr. James Floyd, Head, Department of Farm Animal Health & Resource Management, College of Veterinary Medicine, NC State University, 4700 Hillsborough Street, Raleigh, NC 27606, 919/513-6240, fax 919/513-6464, James_Floyd@ncsu.edu.

### ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF BEEF HEALTH AND PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

The Department of Farm Animal Health and Resource Management, College of Veterinary Medicine, North Carolina State University seeks applicants for a 12- month tenure track Position as Assistant Professor of Beef Health and Production Management. Applicants must possess the DVM or equivalent professional degree. An advanced degree and/or earned diplomate status in a relevant specialty board are required. The successful candidate should have experience in teaching, clinical practice, research, and beef production management at the population level. Familiarity with the modern beef cattle business and production economics are highly desirable. Applicants should submit CV, statement of intent including short/long-term professional goals, and names/addresses of at least three professional references to Dr. James Floyd, Head, Department of Farm Animal Health & Resource Management, College of Veterinary Medicine, NC State University, 4700 Hillsborough Street, Raleigh, NC 27606, 919/513-6240, fax 919/513-6464, James_Floyd@ncsu.edu.

### TWO ASSISTANT PROFESSORS IN HEALTH AND PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT: BEEF AND RUMINANT

The Department of Farm Animal Health and Resource Management, College of Veterinary Medicine, North Carolina State University seeks applicants for two tenure track Assistant Professors, available January 1, 2002: (1) Beef Health and Production Management; (2) Ruminant Health and Production Management (focus on dairy and/or small ruminants). DVM or equivalent with advanced degree and/or earned diplomate status in relevant specialty board are required. Successful candidates will have: experience in teaching, clinical practice, research, and production management/economics; will participate in didactic, clinical and laboratory teaching; will participate in outreach for veterinarians and producers; will establish a collaborative research program. North Carolina ranks in the top three states for production of livestock and poultry and has a growing beef cattle industry. Opportunities for collaborative research with a distinguished Faculty and other public/private partners are excellent. Applicants should submit CV, statement of intent including short/long-term professional goals, and names/addresses of at least three professional references to Dr. James Floyd, Head, Department of Farm Animal Health & Resource Management, College of Veterinary Medicine, NC State University, 4700 Hillsborough Street, Raleigh, NC 27606, 919/513-6240, fax 919/513-6464, James_Floyd@ncsu.edu.

### ONLINE INSTRUCTOR - CANINE & FELINE REPRODUCTION

We are seeking an instructor for a quarterly, 12-week online course in Canine and Feline Reproduction beginning in the spring of 2002 quarter as part of our Canine and Feline Breeder certificate program. We would very much like to interview interested Society for Theriogenology members. Information on our program can be found at http://worldofanimalscience.com/aias/e-ed/car/carcourseoutline.shtml. Or, contact Robert DeFranco, President, American Institute for Animal Science, Inc., 877-229-5450 or aias@worldofanimalscience.com. Visit us on the web at www.worldofanimalscience.com.

### ASSISTANT PROFESSOR - THERIOGENOLOGY

The Department of Farm Animal Health and Resource Management, College of Veterinary Medicine, North Carolina State University seeks applicants for a 12-month tenure track position as an Assistant Professor of Theriogenology. This position can be occupied as early as Jan 1st 2002. Applicants should possess the DVM or equivalent professional degree. An advanced graduate degree, preferably a Ph.D., and earned Diplomate status in the American College of Theriogenologists are highly desirable. Applications should be directed to Dr. James Floyd, Jr., Department Head, Department Farm Animal Health & Resource Management, College of Veterinary Medicine, North Carolina State University, 4700 Hillsborough Street, Raleigh, NC 27606, 919/513-6240 or fax 919/513-6464, james_floyd@ncsu.edu.

### CLINICAL INSTRUCTORSHIP IN FOOD ANIMAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY

Clinical Instructorship in Food Animal Medicine and Surgery. The Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital, College of Veterinary Medicine, Kansas State University, invites applications for a non-tenure track, limited term appointment as a clinical instructor in Agricultural Practices. This appointment will end March 1, 2002. The assignment will involve primarily, provision of high-quality clinical service and instruction in both in-hospital and ambulatory food animal clinical service. Requirements include a DVM or equivalent degree from an AVMA accredited college and a minimum of 1 year of practice experience. Interested parties should submit a letter of application, curriculum vitae, and names of three references to Dr. Roger Fingland, Veterinary Medical Teaching Hospital, Kansas State University, 106 A Mosier Hall, Manhattan, KS 66506-5706.

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