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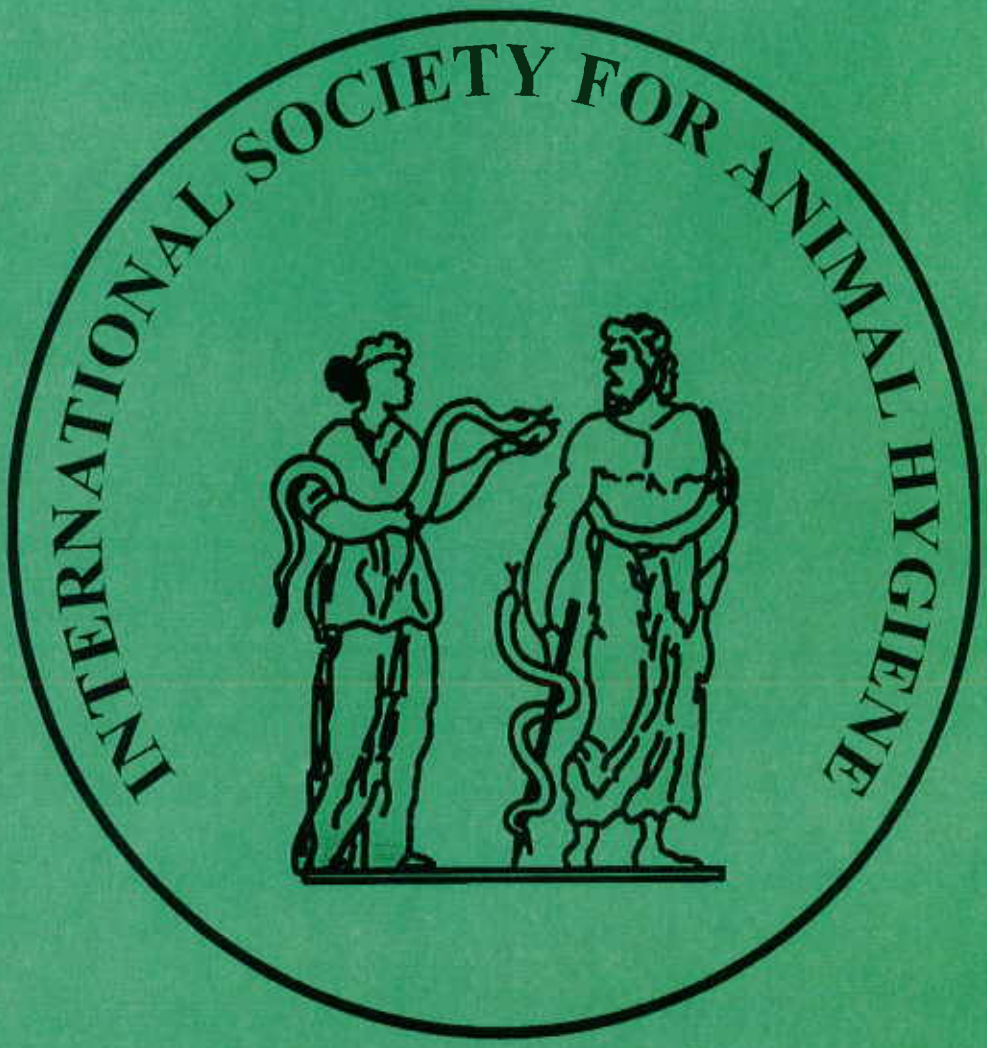

International Society for Animal Hygiene

Newsletter n° 6

Dear Members of the International Society for Animal Hygiene

EDITORIAL

Dear Members of the ISAH

The main concern of animal hygiene is animal production. In a modern vision the animal production should be guided by the ethics of animal production and environmental protection.

Animal welfare is an issue that already has a very high public and political profile in many countries and it is inevitable that this trend will continue. Conditions of animal welfare have been an obstacle for many countries for the export of animal products.

It is necessary to have deep studies about consequences of animal movements on health and welfare. In animal health we should find a new balance between trade and veterinary precautions because the risks are too high. No only international but also national trade of life animals should decrease and extra veterinary precautions should be taken.

The use of processed animal waste in feed must be reviewed in the light of potential pathogens that may occur in a given product and the potential for spreading antibiotic resistance. It is a deepening and complex problem accelerated by the overuse of antibiotics in developed nations.

It is necessary to have deep studies about in possible consequences of feeding antibiotics to animals as growth promoters. Currently, only half of all antibiotics produced are slated for human consumption. The other 50% are used to treat sick animals, as growth promoters in livestock, and to rid cultivated foodstuffs of various destructive organisms. This ongoing and often low-level dosing for growth and prophylaxis inevitably results in the development of resistance in bacteria in or near livestock, and also heightens fears of new resistant strains "jumping" between species.
With livestock production increasing in developing countries, reliance on antimicrobials is likewise expanding – often without prescription. With the trends toward globalization and the relaxing of trade barriers, inadequate standards and enforcement in one nation means all others are vulnerable.
The form of avoiding these risks for the animal health and the health public it is establishing systems of quality control at different levels like as: quality and safety assurance at farm level, quality and safety assurance at the level slaughterhouses and control of food safety. HACCP system is a good tool to settle down and to give pursuit to the systems of quality control.

High quality animal products for consumers can be produced only if farmers, veterinarians, hygienists, advisers and the industry know their responsibility in the chain. The role of slaughterhouses, dairies and food processors is very important as organizers of quality control schemes.

Animal hygienists understand the importance of animal production methods on food quality and hygiene. The consumers have woken up to demand healthy, high quality food and also to question the methods of food production. The organic meat and organic milk are most popular in the world, especially in Europe and America.

Harmonization is necessary because European perspective is different than American perspective. Two very well known examples are: use of hormones in beef production and use of BST in milk production.

Today a farm apart from being economically profitable has to assist aspects related with animal health, health public and environmental health. This leads to foment the sustainable animal production that excludes the risks for the animal health, the human health and the atmosphere. The achievement of sustainable forms of agricultural strategies, often as part of broader national environmental and sustainable development objectives.

Emphasis of free trade, uniform standards, certification of animal and animal products and germ plasma are excellent opportunities for animal hygienists related with to the hygiene animal to insure to safe food replaced, beginning at the farm level.

Highligths in Animal Hygine,
by Prof. Dr J. Saltijeral
President of the ISAH

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Report of the activities of the ISAH between 1997 and 2000

by Prof.Dr.Ir. Martin Tielen, President of the International Society for Animal Hygiene at the General Assembly on July 5, 2000 in Maastricht, The Netherlands

Since my election on August 29, 1997 on the General Assembly in Helsinki as president there has happened a lot in the International Society for Animal Hygiene.

Of course one of the most important task of the new elected president was to organise the Xth congress on Animal Hygiene in the year 2000. I will report about that later on.

Beside of that we had several other activities in the Society and especially in the Executive Board to carry out the tasks described in the statutes. I have to emphasise in is regard the essential active contribution of the members of the Executive Board.

In June 1998 we had a EB-meeting in Ploufragan. Dr. Francois Madec and his institute hosted us in a marvellous environment in Brittany. We discussed different items such as the statutes , the list of country representatives, the newsletter, the congresses and "in-between" conferences.

We spend a long time to a first discussion about the definition of animal hygiene.

In the second meeting of the EB in February 2000 we focused especially on the selection of abstracts for the congress in Maastricht and we continued the discussion about Animal Hygiene. You could find already the first conclusions of this discussion in the last two issues of the newsletter. Passing through the list of countries representatives the Executive Board decided to up date that list in the next year. Country representatives who have retired in the active job will be requested to propose a new scientist in the field of animal hygiene for replacement within 3 years after retiring.

One of the important channels for regular exchange of information between the members within our Society is the newsletter. Thanks to the effort of our secretary and the contribution of several members of the Society we could publish 4 issues of our newsletter in the "in-between" congress time. A continuing returning topic in this newsletters is the contribution of members from different university about teaching in Animal Hygiene. This contributions show clear the big differences in the position of education in Animal Hygiene . We have to take care, that Animal Hygiene will remain a serious part of the teaching program and will be teached by experts in that field.

We had the "in-between" symposium of our Society in Postojna in Slovenia in 1999. Well organised by Prof. Marco Amon there was a two day symposium about " Environmental Protection and Welfare". Special attention was given in a round table discussion on" the future development of animal environmental hygiene and animal welfare". It was recommended to give more emphasise to the relationship between animal production and the environment and that there should be more integration between animal hygiene and ethology.

Beside the "in-between" symposium we had international conferences under the patronage of our Society in 1998 in Kosice in Slovakia, regarding " Hygienic and ecological problems in relation to Veterinary Medicine" and in Wroclaw, Poland about "The systems of keeping transport and health care of pigs regarding aspects of welfare and the European Union law regulations for the protection of animals".

Dear Members,

It is very important for our Society to extend the activities over as much as possible countries all over the world. That is the best basis for broad exchange of knowledge and experiences of the aspects of animal hygiene under the various circumstances in the world.

At this moment we have 47 countries divided over all the different continents. First contacts are build up with some other countries to involve them in our activities. The number of members increased in the past 3 years from 100 to about 175.

A high number of them did attend the Xth Congress here in Maastricht. I believe, that the Xth Congress was very successful. Over 250 scientists and 45 accompanying persons from more then 40 different countries attended the congress. There were 13 invited keynote speakers giving lectures as well recognised experts in 7 different topics. There were about 130 oral presentations and 90 posters.

It was a little bit disappointing to experience, that it is still very difficult for young scientists in the developing countries and former East European countries to participate in the congress. In spite of financial support from the "Prof. Tielen Foundation" more then 15 scientists could not attend due to economical or political reasons. At the end we supported 26 scientists who could really attend the congress.

I hope, that the economic and political situation in many countries will rapid change in a positive way so there will be no longer serious threshold to attend the congresses of our Society in the future.

At the end of my report I want to thank all of you for attending the congress and the General Assembly. With your presence you show your interest in the developments and future of animal hygiene. Thanks to all who had a active contribution in the activities of the Society in the past 3 years. I hope to meet you in the coming activities again.

Teaching Animal Hygiene in the Federal Republic of Germany*

By Prof. Dr R. BÖHM

TEACHING AT VETERINARY FACULTIES

Introduction

Teaching in the above mentioned field is just changing due to new legislation which is in power since august 2000. Nevertheless a survey on teaching offered until this date is given because incomplete data are available how the legal framework will be filled in at the different faculties in Germany in future. Veterinary faculties are existing in Berlin, Giessen, Leipzig and München, while Hannover has an independent "Veterinary University". The staff of the involved institutes is listed in table 1. Since all the above mentioned institutes of animal hygiene have a specific structure in teaching the given lectures and exercises are listed one by one in alphabetic order.

Table 1 - Staff of the Institutes of Animal Hygiene in Germany

University	Professors	Scientific personal		Technical personal + secretary	
		University	Others	University	Others
Berlin	1	3	12	5	
Giessen	2	7	23	22	3
Hannover	2	4	18	7,3	2 x ½
Leipzig	2	3	30	6	1
München	1	4	10	4	1

Others : junior scientist working at their doctoral thesis, research grants etc.

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* Part I of the document was presented in ISAH Newsletter N° 5. It dealt with Animal Hygiene in Agricultural Faculties.

Teaching at the different Universities

BERLIN

Institut für Tier- und Umwelthygiene
Fachbereich Veterinärmedizin
Freie Universität Berlin
Luisenstraße 56,
D - 101117 Berlin

Phone : ++49 (0) 30-2093-6324
Fax : ++49 (0) 30-2093-6323
e-mail : muanhyg@ zedat fu-berlin.de
Head of Institute : Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Müller

Teaching	**"Basics of Animal and Environmental Hygiene"** (2h / semester in the 2nd year) Definition of hygiene / cleaning and disinfection / rodent and pest control / hygiene of feedstuff and feeding /hygienic aspects of waste-water treatment / hygienic aspects of animal waste treatment and utilization / rendering / hygienic aspects in animal transport / emissions and immissions from animal husbandry.
	"Hygiene in Animal Husbandry" (2 h /semester in the 3rd year) Hygiene and animal keeping, animal welfare, protection of consumer and environment / heat production and bilancing in animal houses / temperature, humidity and air velocity in animal houses / gaseous components, dust and microorganisms in the air of animal houses / ventilation, heating, cooling and humidofikation/light, illumination and noise / measuring of climates in animal houses / cleaning and disinfection / special hygienic measures in keeping cattle, pigs, horses, sheep, poultry, dogs and cats.
	"Exercises in Animal Hygiene" (1 h / semester in the 3rd year) **" Animal Husbandry II "** (1 h / semester in the 3rd year) Both covering special subjects out of the above mentioned catalogue Further teaching is done in the framworks of clinical lectures and lectures in food at meat hygiene.
	Teaching in Agricultural Sciences The institute is responsible for lectures in Animal hygiene given at the agricultural faculty of the Humboldt-Universität Berlin (2 h/semester). This covers in principle the same subjects as given under **"Basics of Animal and Environmental Hygiene".**

GIESSEN

Institut für Hygiene und
Infektionskrankheiten der Tiere
Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen
Frankfurter Straße 85-89
D-35392 Giessen

Phone: ++49(0)641-99-383 00
Fax: ++49(0)641-99-383 09
e-mail: hygiene@vetmed.uni-giessen.de
Head of Institute: Prof. Dr. Dr. habil. Georg Baljer

Teaching	**"Animal Hygiene"** (2 h/semester in the 3th year) History and tasks of animal hygiene / animal housing, weather and climate / relationship between climate and health in animal houses / hygienic aspects of water supplies for man and animals / hygiene of feeding and feedstuff / wastes from animal production / emissions / waste water and wastes from municipal sources / disinfection, sterilization, rodent and pest control / rendering / animal transport / animal keeping techniques in relation to animal health / planning of and time tables for hygienic measures / hygiene of pasture farming / hygiene of companion animals.
	Teaching in Agricultural Sciences **"Animal Hygiene"** (1 h/semester in the 3rd year) Definitions and scope / unanimated sources of illness, basics of veterinary virology, bacteriology, mycology and parasitology / basics of infectiology and epidemiology / immunology / public veterinary services / disinfection and sterilization / rodent and pest control / rendering
	The institute covers teaching in **bacteriology**, **mycology** and **public veterinary medicine** for the veterinary students too. Furthermore it is involved in advanced education of veterinarians as well as in the post doc programme focussed on **"Molecular Veterinary Medicine"**.

1 h / semester = means a total of 14 h teaching

HANNOVER

Institut für Tierhygiene und Tierschutz
Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover
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D-30559 Hannover

Phone : ++49(0)511-953-8832
Fax : ++49(0)511-953-8588
e-mail : ittbuero@itt.tiho-hannover.de

Teaching	The institute covers teaching in animal hygiene animal husbandry and animal welfare **"Animal Husbandry"** (2 h / semester in the 1st year) **"Animal Hygiene and Environmental Protection"** (2 h/semester in the 2th year) **"Exercises in Animal Hygiene"** (A total of 6 h in the 3th year in the frameworks of clinical demonstrations) **"Air and Ventilation in Animal Houses"** (A total of 17 h in the 3th year in the framework of a special course on the experimental station in Ruthe) Construction of animal houses: heating and thermoregulation, materials, physics in construction etc. / Air: Ventilation in animal houses, aerobiology, volatile compounds, dust, humidity calculation of air rates, light and illumination, MAK-values / Keeping: techniques in animal husbandry, equipment and animal health, keeping of cattle, swine, poultry, horses, sheep and companion animals / Feed: feeding techniques and hygienic requirements, pollutants and quality of feedstuff, influence of soil and fertilization to quality, microbiology of feed and spoilage, storage and quality criteria /. Water: sources of water for man and animals, hygienic requirements, microbiological and chemical investigation of water, water as vector for pathogens, water supplies for animals in relation to hygienic requirements, water-disinfection, legal background / Pasture farming: management and techniques, health risks, sanitation, fencing. Environmental protection: legal requirements in environmental protection, waste water and sewage sludge, slurry dung and liquid manure, emissions and immissions, rendering / Hygienic measures: cleaning and disinfection, sterilization, rodent and pest-control, institutional and operational measure in preventing infectiones / Animal care: cleaning and special measures for feather, hair skin, hoofs and claws, animal transport, heard management and animal health services.
	"Animal Protection and Animal Behaviour (2 h / semester in the r in the 5th year + 2,5 h / semester in the 2nd year) **"Ethology"** (2 h / semester in the 1styear) Definitions and legal basis of animal protection / animals used for educational purposes, veterinary education and animal protection / animal welfare in farm and companion animals / animal transport and slaughtering / European regulations / phyto- and ontogenesis of animal behaviour / basics in behaviour of domesticated animals / disturbances in animal behaviour, suffering and well being / practical aspects of ethology in keeping, care, transport, slaughtering and therapy of animals.
	"Keeping and Diseases of Laboratory Animals " (14 h in the 5th year) The role of veterinarians in laboratory animal keeping / legal requirements and involved official organisations / planning and realization of animal experiments / methods in relation to public and politics / disease, hygiene health supervision, SPF and .gnotobiotic animals, conventional systems / keeping and breeding of laboratory animals, genetics / organization of animal laboratories, standards and technical requirements / mice and rats as laboratory animals, properties and special requirements.
	Advanced education of veterinarians is done in **"Animal Hygiene and Animal Protection"** **"Hygiene and Environmental Protection"** **"Actual Problems of Animal Protection"** (once a year) **"Environmental Hygiene"** (WHO seminar once a year)

1 h / semester = means a total of 14 h teaching

LEIPZIG

Institut für Tierhygiene und Öffentliches Veterinärwesen
Universität Leipzig
An den Tierkliniken 43
D-04103 Leipzig

Phone : ++49(0)341-97-38150
Fax : ++49(0)341-97-38198
e-mail : schneider@rz.uni-leipzig.de

Teaching	Teaching is done in "Biometrics, Animal Welfare", "Ethology", "Animal Hygiene", "Animal Husbandry, "Public Veterinary Health", "Epidemiology", "Veterinary Professional Law", "Zoonotic Diseases" and "Biotechnology"
	"Animal Husbandry" (1 h/semester lectures + 2 h/semester exercises in the 4th year) Hygienic aspects in keeping cattle, poultry pigs, small ruminants, horses and companion animals.
	"Animal Hygiene" (3 h / semester lectures in the 3rd year + 2 h / semester exercises in the 4th year) Definitions and scope of animal hygiene / hygiene of animal feeding and feedstuff / hygiene of air in and outside of animal houses / ventilation, thermobilancing and emissions / climate measuring in animal houses and interpretation of results / hygienic aspects of water for man and animals / treatment of municipal waste-water / disposal and treatment of wastes and byproducts from animal husbandry / cleaning and disinfection, sterilization / general prophylactic measures / rendering / animal transportation / green land management / construction of animal houses / hygienic aspects in wildlife management and in keeping zoo-animals / general measures in prevention and eradication of infectious diseases / quarantine / requirements to SPF and gnotobiotic animal keeping.
	"Public Veterinary Health" (2 h / semester in the 5th year) Legal basis of infectious diseases control / control of infectious diseases in the EU / export and import regulations / notifiable diseases / regulations for and principles in working with pathogens / production and testing of antigens, sera and vaccines / strategies for the eradication of notifiable diseases / insurance systemes for animal losses / rendering / general epidemiology.
	"Animal Welfare and Applied Ethology" (1 h / semester in the 2rd year) Ethic and historical background of animal protection / legal regulations / animal transport / sport and other events with animals involved / training of animals / killing and slaughtering of animals / surgery and painful treatment / animal experiments / animals used in education / animal houses, lost and found animals / breeding and trade / overpopulation control / basics of species specific keeping / implementation of legal regulations / basics of ethology / normal and abnormal behaviour in cattle, pigs, horses, poultry sheep, cats and dogs.
	In addition the following subjects of teaching are covered by the institute **"Biometrics"** (1 h / semester lectures + 1 h /semester exercises in the 1th year) **"Veterinary Professional Law"** (1 h / semester in the 5th year) **"Zoonotic Diseases"** (1 h / semester in the 5th year) **"Biotechnology" (1 h / semester in the 5th year)** together with other institutes.
	Further advanced teaching for veterinarians is done in **"Control of Infectious Diseases", "Animal Welfare", "Ethology"** and **"Disinfection".**

1 h / semester = means a total of 14 h teaching.

MÜNCHEN

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Ludwig Maximilians Universität München
Schwere Reiter Straße 9
D- 80797 München

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e-mail : Institut @tierhyg. vetmed. uni-muenchen.de
Head of Institute : Position vacant
(Provisional administration Prof. Dr. R. Stolla)

Teaching	**Animal Husbandry I + II** (2 h / semester in the 1st year) - Systems for keeping ruminants, pigs and poultry/ influences of animal keeping and equipment to hygiene, food hygiene, behaviour, performance, economy and environment/ management of systems in animal husbandry/legal framework/.
	"Animal Hygiene I " (1 h / semester 3rd year) **"Animal Hygiene II"** (1 h / semester lectures and exercises in the 3rd year) - Definitions and scope of animal hygiene / climate/climates in animal houses and animal health (thermobalance, humidity air velocity, gaseaous compounds in the air) / construction and equipment of animal houses in relation to animal health / cleaning and disinfection / rodent and pest control / birds as vectors and their control / emissions / light and influence to animal performance and behaviour / water / wastewater and agricultural wastes / hygienic aspects of soil in animal production /technology of environmental friendly waste treatment and disposal /.
	Additional teaching as part of other lectures is done **"Construction and Equipment of Animal Houses and related Health Effects"** (total 4 h in the 3rd year) **"Exercises in Measuring the Climate in Animal Houses"** (total 8 h in the 2nd year. **"Cleaning and Disinfection in Horse Keeping" (total 2 h)**

1 h / semester = means a total of 14 h teaching

2.6. FUTURE ASPECTS

This compilation reflects the present situation until now. Due to the new regulations concerning the curriculum for studying veterinary medicine the obligatory teaching in future will be as follows:

"Animal Husbandry" (1st or 2nd year)
"Animal Hygiene" (3rd year)
Together there will be a total of 56 h of teaching this means 4 h /semester.

- Keeping and care for farm and companion animals / environmental influences to health and performance / influences of animal husbandry to the environment / influences of management in animal husbandry to product quality of food of animal origin / .

"Ethology" (1st or 2nd year) - A total of 28 h, this means 2 h / semester

" Animal Welfare" (3rd - 5th year) - A total of 56 h, this means 4 h / semester

- Basics of ethology and ethics in animal protection / requirements of different species with regard to keeping and transport / animal protection in transport, killing, slaughtering and in experiments / knowledge of the legal basis of animal protection / animal behaviour and related research methods / .

This is the obligatory teaching frame, whatever the different faculties in Germany will do in future will be subject of another report in three years..

Teaching of pig vets - where do we go from ?

A personal reflection

Dr John Carr[1]
Garth Veterinary Group, UK
http://www.garth.demon.co.uk/

Over the 20th century the role of the farm veterinarian has changed dramatically. At the beginning pigs would have received little or no attention from the practicing veterinarian with only a few references in the literature. As the modern science based veterinary profession established itself, all species of animal started to receive veterinary help with farm and companion animals leading the way.

The traditional role of the veterinarian is described as firebrigade where the vet is called up on to treat an individual in an outbreak of disease. For this they have to be available 24 hours a day 365 days a year and local to the farm. In the 1970's the role of preventive medicine became established where specific agents causing disease were recognised. Once the life cycle of the disease agent is understood, specific control measures can be adopted to control and even eliminate the disease from the pig population. This has lead to the successful eradication of many diseases from large areas of the pig population notably Hog Cholera (Swine Fever) and Foot and Mouth disease. However, there is still much to be done on a global scale to control even these devastating diseases.

The role of the vet in preventative medicine demands a more detailed knowledge of the veterinary sciences of pathology, microbiology and epidemiology. It obliges vets to specialise within species and be able to develop control strategies that may take months or years to come to fruition. The awareness of biosecurity policies and the understanding of methods of disease spread, resulted in the production of pyramids of health and ultimately to the multisite system of farming. However, despite these improvements in potential disease control, veterinarians and farmers fail to implement and understand the concepts sufficiently to fully realise the benefits.

The advent of industrial farming methods and preventive medicine has allowed for the production of large integrated farms.

Where do we go from here? – health management

I believe the next phase of veterinary development is health management. Many diseases are not economically preventable and most production problems are not disease based, however, the pig's health is compromised. A re-think of the role of the veterinarian is therefore required. The vet must play a more holistic approach to the farm, creating a team environment where health, wellbeing and efficient production are all maximised. The role of the vet in health management demands detailed knowledge of pig animal husbandry/science.

What is the role of the vet on the farm?

I believe I have three major areas of responsibility on the pig farm:

1. To care for the wellbeing/welfare of the pigs
2. To maintain good medicine protocols
3. To help ensure efficient, legal production of consistently high quality pig meat.

Who does the vet work for on the farm?

My own philosophy is:

1. The pig – the vet has to act as the pig's spokesman
2. The consumer – as most pigs are eaten it is an overriding responsibility of the vet to ensure the consumer receives safe healthy wholesome food
3. The government/region – to protect the pigs and other animals in the area from disease outbreaks.

[1] John Carr is ISAH representative for UK

4. The farmer – to enable profitable pig keeping
5. My practice – because we all have responsibilities for the others we work with, the people we employ and our families.

What does the farmer want from the vet?

Each farm/company is different and this is a major dilemma for the aspiring vet especially if the vet pushes too hard to "improve" the farm.

What do my clients say ask for:

1. Disease recognition
2. A confidant to share concerns
3. An enthusiast to provide information and drive
4. Source of information
5. Second pair of eyes to see common-sense failings
6. Independence of opinion
7. Training resource

Training the vet of tomorrow

A successful pig specialist has got to enjoy the company of pigs and be willing to sacrifice large amounts of personal quality time to acquiring the knowledge to be able to understand how to investigate, let alone, solve problems of pig production. The vet is required to understand not only the traditional disease angle, but more important the pig's; building's and stockperson's requirements and failings, which probably lead to the problem in the first place. As pig treatments increasing rely on applied animal science, the veterinarian has to be aware that they alone are not required to treat the problem, we have no monopoly on health maintenance. If the veterinary profession fails to grasp health maintenance and rely solely on medicine based therapy, the farming community will move away from the veterinarian completely. The increasing globalisation of the pig industry will also lead to new systems of problem solving, though the Internet and video conferencing for example, where distance is not an issue.

Xth International Congress on Animal Hygiene was a great success.

by: Prof.Dr.Ir. Martin Tielen,
President of the Organising
Committee ISAH 2000

As most of you already know we had the triannual main congress of the ISAH in the year 2000 in Maastricht, the Netherlands. The Xth International Congress on Animal Hygiene was running from July 2-6 , 2000.

Participants

In total 250 participants and 50 accompanying persons were present to exchange scientific knowledge and to make contacts with other scientists. Scientists were originating from 43 different countries. In total 24 young scientist out of developing countries became the opportunity to participate in the congress with financial support of the Prof. Tielen Foundation for travel, congress fee and lodging costs. The venue of the congress was the Maastricht Exhibition and Exposition Centre.

Opening ceremony

The congress started with an official opening ceremony on Sunday evening where the representative of the Minister of Agriculture in the Netherlands presented the opening speech and where the President of the International Society of Animal Hygiene, Prof. Martin Tielen, gave his opening address entitled: ***Animal hygiene: The key to healthy animal production in an optimal environment"*** . The opening ceremony was finished by the international recognised, famous men choir: "The Maastreechter Staar" with a splendid performance. The evening was closed by an in-official get together party where congress participants could meet each other in a informal atmosphere.

Scientific Program

The scientific part of the congress was running in the next three days. Each day started with a plenary session with invited keynote speakers, presenting the topics of the day. This plenary sessions where very much appreciated by the participants, due to there high scientific level. Discussions about this general subjects in animal hygiene where very lively in an strongly interested audience. Especially the topic of the plenary session on the first morning " *Integrated Quality Assurance and Control Systems in Animal Production"* was experienced as very actual and important in relation to food safety.

After the plenary session the participants where split up over 2 or 3 parallel sessions for the rest of the day concentrated around the topics of the day. This parallel sessions in smaller groups gave the interested participant optimal opportunity to discuss the subject of interest with other scientists in that field.

Posterpresentations

Connected to the topics of the day posters cloud be presented during the whole day. The posters were presented in the lobby where during coffee breaks coffee and drinks were served. This gave the participants the opportunity to view the posters. Beside of that there was a each day one special hour in the afternoon for poster presentation. During that hour all poster authors were present at the poster site.

Best Poster Award

There were in total 98 posters presented over the 3 scientific day. To stimulate the participation and the quality of the posters the organising committee decided to establish a award for the best poster. Therefore 3 members of the scientific committee judge all the posters on the following aspects :

- Clear description of the aim (objective)
- Clear presentation of results and discussion
- Short conclusions
- limited amount of text on the poster

The general conclusion from the scientific committee about the quality of the posters was that many posters had a good scientific quality. Often too much text was used. This aspect should be a point of attention for the next congress.
The final judgement of the committee resulted in the following overall ranking :

1. Poster T30 :
   P. Kunc e.a. : " Influence of machine milking with different vacuum on teat traumatization". Research Institute of Animal Production, Praque-Uhoinives, Czech Republic

2. Poster M12 :
   A. Rosinski e.a. : " Effect of hen egg disinfection by fumigation or spraying on hatchability". Agricultural University, Department of Poultry Science, Poznan, Poland

3. ex. eq.:
   T8 :
   A. Cordova e.a: " Evaluation of pigs weaning room manufactured with concrete and polyurethane and its relation with productive parameters". Auton. Metropolitan University, Dept. of Agric. Production and Animal Hygiene, Mexico

   W9:
   B. P. Singh e.a.: " Effect of Cadmium on BoCD4 and BoCD8T lymphocyte population in calves ". Colleges of Veterinary Science. Department of Pathology., Pantnagar, India.

   W17:
   P. Novak e.a. : " Stable environment- significant factor for the welfare and productivity of cows" Faculty of Veterinary Hygiene and Ecology, Deprtm. of Animal Hygiene, Brno, Czech Republic.

So that does mean, that Mr. P. Kunc did achieve the best poster award. He can attend the XI Congress in Mexico free of charge for the congress fee.

Social Program

Beside of the scientific part of the congress the organising Committee did take care for an intensive social program too. There was a city reception on Monday evening. The big congress banquet with 220 participants did take place on Wednesday evening in the atmospheric restaurant " Fort St. Pieter". At this dinner Prof. Stanley Diesch from USA received the golden pin for his election as honorary member.
On Thursday 7 excursion tours were organised to professional destinations. All the tours ended in the famous ancient Castle " the Alde Biesen" for a tour through the history of the southern part of the Netherlands.
The social program ended in at Thursday night with a turbulent farewell party in the "Festivillage" in the centre of Maastricht. After this apotheosis of buffet, drinks, dance and music all participants of the congress returned satisfied to there homes again.

Financial Report

Thanks to the financial support from a big group of sponsors who acted as main sponsor, as session sponsor or as sponsor of the young scientists we could realise a high standard congress with a reasonable congress fee. The congress fee included all the expenses for the scientific program and the social events. To give an impression about the expenses and the sources of income from the congress you can find in the following table the financial report:

Financial report of the 10th congress of the ISAH in Maastricht 2000*:
(Dr.F.J.C.M. van Eerdenburg, treasurer)

Expenses	**Estimated**	**Realised**
Conference venue	33.000	47.506
Printwork	34.000	55.358
Excursions	14.000	13.906
Speakers	15.000	3.720
Lunches	34.000	22.692
Young scientist support	30.000	25.273
Social events	61.000	43.290
Partnerprogram	12.000	9.519
Congres organization	55.000	45.956
Insurance	15.000	15.000
Next congress	10.000	14.000
Miscellaneous	20.000	5.345
Total	333.000	301.569
Income		
Participants	134.500	122.710
Sponsors	183.000	175.000
Previous congresses	4.000	4.010
Miscellaneous		336
Total:	318.500	302.056

** All values are in Dutch guilders (=DFl.)*

There is a positive result of DFl. 487,=.
An amount of US$ 5000.- will be donated to the congress organization in Mexico. Furthermore, an amount of US$ 5000.- is reserved for the support of the participation of young scientists in the XI congress on Animal Hygiene in Mexico.

List of Honorary Members

July 2000

1. Prof. Dr.dr.h.c.mult. Ferenc Kovacs, Hungary
2. Prof.dr.dr.h.c. Johannes Kalich, Germany (deceased)
3. Prof. Dr. Thomaz Janowsky, Poland
4. Prof. Dr. Jan Rosocha, Slowakia (deceased)
5. Prof. Dr.dr.h.c. Hermann Willinger, Austria (deceased)
6. Prof.dr. Josip Ivos, Jugoslavia (deceased)
7. Prof. Dr. Ingvar Ekesbo, Sweden
8. Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Dieter Strauch, Germany
9. Dr. h.c. Jiri Hojovec, Czech Republic
10. Prof. Dr. Stanley Diesch, USA

Report on IPVS in Melbourne Australia

by Colin CARGILL[1]

Over 1350 delegates from 56 countries gathered in Melbourne for the International Pig Veterinary Society's Congress, held between 17th and 20th September 2000.

A highlight the Congress was the Alexander Debate which was named in honour of Dr Tom Alexander, one of the founders of IPVS. Dr Alexander chaired the debate which saw Dr Tim Loula (USA), Dr John Carr (Australia) and Dr Jan Dahl (Denmark) pitted against Dr John Carr (Great Britian), Dr Cate Dewey (Canada) and Dr Roger Campbell (USA) on the subject "Is SEW a modern version of the Emperor's new clothes". The result was a draw.

The major theme of the congress was Production with sessions spread over two days. The Congress opened with a sow symposium with 6 oral papers supported by 5 posters. This was followed by a session on Quality assurance with three key note addresses and two short oral papers. The keynotes covered "Certification in the Dutch pig production section" (Dr Peter Vesseur), "Quality Assurance on pig farms – help or hindrance" (Dr John Mackinnon) and "Immunocastration – world first boar taint vaccine" (Dr David Hennessy). Other sessions discussed performance (7 oral papers), survival and growth (6 oral papers), disease eradication (8 papers) and general issues (6 oral papers). The production theme was supported by a further 28 posters.

Reproduction followed production with sessions on therapy (6 oral papers), reproduction (8 oral papers) and a general session (6 oral papers). The session was supported by 30 poster presentations.

Another major theme was the alimentary tract. This theme commenced with a session on Brachyspira and a keynote address by Dr David Hampson entitled the Serpulina Story. The session was divided into three parts, one on Brachyspira, one on *E coli*, and one on Proliferative Enteropathy. The sessions consisted of 18 short papers, as well as the keynote, and was supported by 47 poster presentations.

Respiratory diseases and the respiratory tract also featured in a major theme which commenced with two keynote addresses. One by Dr Marylène Kobisch, who reviewed Mycoplasma and their diseases in pigs, and one by Dr Christopher Prideaux who discussed live genetically modified strains of *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* for immunising pigs. There were four sessions on Mycoplasma. One on general issues (6 oral papers), one on diagnosis and eradication (8 oral papers), one on treatment and control (6 oral papers) and one session on vaccines (6 oral papers). These were supported by 14 posters. There were also sessions on *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* (8 oral papers) and Atrophic rhinitis (6 oral papers and a keynote by Dr Karen Register on *Bordetella bronchiseptiica*). These sessions were supported by 35 posters.

Virology was another the key theme of the Congress with two keynote addresses and 9 oral sessions. The keynotes were given by Dr Kelly Lager who reviewed PRRS and Dr Bob Love who reviewed the Menangle virus. Sessions were devoted to Pseudorabies (5 oral and 7 posters), Swine fever (8 oral papers and 8 posters), Circovirus (6 oral papers and 15 posters), clinical aspects of PRRS (8 oral papers), elimination of PRRS (7 oral papers), and PRRS vaccines (6 oral papers). A special session was also devoted to Nipah virus with 4 major keynote papers by Dr Nordin Nor, Dr Michael Bunning, Dr David Middleton and Dr Peter Daniels. The virology theme was supported by 19 posters on PRRS and another 8 posters covering other viruses.

The sessions on drugs and therapy commenced with a keynotes by Dr Chritian Friis "Role of Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics in the outcome of infection" and Dr Stan Done "The environment, micro-organisms, anatomy and cellular defence of the respiratory tract: and epithelial battlegraound". The "therapy" session

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[1] Colin CARGILL is ISAH representative for Australia

contained 14 oral papers and the "prophylaxis, control and treatment" session contained 5 oral papers. The sessions were supported by 34 poster presentations.

Meat hygiene was the other major topic covered at the Congress with 6 oral papers on food hygiene, 14 oral and 11 posters on Salmonella, and another 15 posters in support.

There were also short sessions on economics and the environment (6 oral and 5 posters), epidemiology (6 oral papers), immunology (14 oral and 19 posters), nutrition (9 oral and 12 posters), parasitology (8 oral papers on the epidemiology, diagnosis and eradication of mange and 12 posters on treatment of mange plus 6 posters on other aspects of parasitology) .

In the closing session, Dr Ross Cutler (Australia) was elected as the President of IPVS for the next two years and Dr Colin Cargill (Australia) became Secretary. There was also a special tribute to the late Dr Doug Ross, the initiator of IPVS 2000, and the launch of the Doug Ross Trust which will provide mentor scholarships for young Australian veterinarians wishing to establish a career in the pig industry.

The next IPVS will be in Iowa in 2002 and the venue for IPVS 2004 will Hamburg, Germany. The German team narrowly defeated the French team who were proposing Paris, France as the venue.

Copies of the Proceedings may be purchased from the IPVS 2000 website :

www.ausvac.com.au/ipvs2000

51st EAAP annual meeting (European Association for Animal Production)

The Hague, NL, 21-24 August 2000

Nearly 800 participants attended the congress held at the conference centre of The Hague in The Netherlands. They came from 48 countries. This year 2000, EAAP and ASAS, the US sister organisation (American Society for Animal Science) decided to join their efforts.

Bridges were built during the meetings held respectively in The Hague and in Baltimore and common items were considered on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. "Interaction between research and innovation" in animal production was the main theme developped. A plenary session with a debate dealt with this issue and it was also the backbone of several scientific sessions. As it is the rule, during EAAP congress, several sessions were scheduled in parallel. The scientific sessions are driven by study commissions which can organise either own sessions or they can meet together and construct joint sessions. It is out of question here to report exhaustively on the programme. Only some points are mentioned.

The genetic commission insisted on the investigations now permitted by the new tools available in molecular biology. The genetic component of adaptation of animals to their environment was also considered. Finally the mathematical aspects of data processing was focused on. The nutritionists had a session on milk composition in connection with cow feeding diet with an emphasis on fat composition. The high yielding dairy cow was especially considered as well as the impact of milking technologies on udder physiology and health. The physiologists scheduled a session on the role of leptins in farm animals. This hormonal peptide discovered in 1994 is a key element in animal adaptation to the environment. The cattle commission decided to show how the knowledge acquired by research was transferred into practice. The breeding objectives of beef cattle production were also discussed. The pig team had a session on the digestive tract as influenced by the diet. Another session was focused on the mammary gland of the sow. The horse commission discussed the breeding strategies in racehorses. DNA tests were shown to be promising in this respect. The relationships between feeding, nutrition and health in young sport horses was another subject of interest. The commission on small ruminants had a session especially devoted to the ovine Texel breed. Milk production in ovine breeds and eradication of TSE's were other topics developped at the congress.

The "management and health" study commission had its first session focused on water quality and livestock production. It appeared that the consequences of livestock production on surface water pollution are well documented. On the other hand, little is known about the consequences of polluted drinking water on animal health. The measurement of health and welfare in farm animals was a main item of this commission in The Hague. Several good papers were given and lively discussions occurred. Alternative housing systems to the classical confined intensive ones were shown. It appeared that despite interesting perspectives, these alternative systems also show disadvantages to the animals but also to the farmers since the production cost is often higher. Obviously, further work is needed in the field.

The next EAAP congress will be held in Budapest (August 2001). The programme of management and Health commission is shown further in this newsletter (see "announcements").

The book of abstracts of the 51st annual meeting of EAAP is published by : Wageningenpers, PO BOX 42 – NL – 6700 AA Wageningen, the Netherlands. Web : www.wageningenpers.nl./eaap.

F. MADEC

President of Management and Health Commission, EAAP

IXTH INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON VETERINARY EPIDEMIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS 6 – 11 AUGUST 2000 – BRECKENRIDGE, COLORADO (USA)

The international symposium on veterinary epidemiology and economics (ISVEE) takes place every 3 years in different countries all over the world. Between 400 and 600 epidemiologists from different countries used to join this congress. The previous one was organised in 1997 in Paris by Professor B. Toma from the Veterinary school of Maisons Alfort. This 9th meeting was organised by American epidemiologists from the University of Fort Collins (Colorado). There were 550 participants from 40 countries. Six simultaneous rooms were used leading to 500 oral presentations and 81 posters during those 5 days in the Colorado Mountains. Every morning a plenary session was proposed for all the participants. These plenary sessions will be published in a special issue of *Preventive Veterinary Medicine* :

- Can Epidemiology and economics make a meaningful contribution to national livestock diseases control, by B. PERRY (Kenya)
- International trade, animal health and veterinary epidemiology: challenges and opportunities, by C. ZEPEDA (USA)
- The role of epidemiology in he prevention, diagnosis and control of infectious diseases of fish, by M. HEDRICK (USA)
- The role of veterinary epidemiology in the study of free-roaming dogs and cats, by M. SLATER (USA)
- Method to detect clustering in time and space, by T. CARPENTER (USA).

Among the 57 thematic sessions, 7 dealt with food safety, 6 dealt with data analysis methods (diagnosis tests evaluation included), 5 dealt with risk analysis, 5 were related to data modelling, 4 dealt with animal health monitoring and surveillance, 4 were related to spatial analysis and 2 dealt with wildlife diseases. As usual for this congress, the methods in epidemiology were the main topics. Conversely, major diseases as FMD were not clustered in a single session but split between several sessions according to the methodology used (modelling, risk analysis, surveillance, economy). The approach of this congress was definitely horizontal and methodological. In comparison with the previous congress in Paris (1997) 3 major topics have shown an increasing development (number of presentations related to these topics and number of participants to these sessions) :

⇨ Contribution of epidemiology to food safety
⇨ Qualitative and quantitative risk analysis in food safety and animal trade
⇨ How to define an area "free of disease" and relation with animal trade

More information about the IXth congress held in Colorado can be obtained on the following site :
http://www.cvmbs.colostate.edu/cveadss/isvee/isvee.htm.

Copies of the proceedings of the IXth ISVEE Symposium are now available either in hard copy ($76.00) or CD-ROM ($15) formats. All prices are payable in US dollars and include shipping and handling. Please send requests plus a check or money order payable to ISVEE 9 to :

ISVEE 9
C/O M.D. Salman
CVEADSS
Department of Environmental Health College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences Colorado State University
Fort Collins, CO 80523-1676 USA

Nicolas ROSE – AFSSA – Ploufragan, France

Announcements

In memoriam

We learnt that Prof. Dr Tomasz Marek JANOWSKI (Poland died last November 11th. He was 75. Professsor Janowski was one of the foundators of ISAH and has been very active in our society. He was an honoray member of ISAH. Sincere sympathy.

SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS

☞ **EAAP**

European Association for Animal Production
52nd annual congress. Budapest, Hungary 26-29 August 2001
Organizing committee : jgundel@atk.hu website : wwk.atk.hu/eaap2001/
Registration : Agro Europe Organising Bureau Llc, H-2100 GÖDÖLLÖ, pf8
e mail : eaap@katki.hu

Programme of Management and Health commission

Session 1 ➢ Physiology of adaptation of farm animals to housing systems
Chairman : E. von Borell (Germany).

Session 2 ➢Genetically Modified Organisms in the food chain
Chairman : M. Thibier (France)

Session 3 ➢The safety of meat and milk
Chairman : M. Tielen (The Netherlands)

Session 4 ➢ Free communications
Chairman : O. Szenci (Hungary)

Session 5 ➢ Disease spreading : risk evaluation and consequences for international trade
Chairman : H. Windhorst (Germany)

Session 6 ➢ Economics of disease and low performance
Chairman : H. Seegers (France)

☞ **SALINPORK 2001**

The 4th International Symposium on Epidemiology and control of Salmonella and other foodborne pathogens in pork will be held in Leipzig, Germany 2 – 5 September 2001.

Organizing secretariat :

Institute of food hygiene
Univ. of Leipzig, An den Tierkliniken 35
D – 04103 LEIPZIG – GERMANY
e mail : contact@salinpork2001.com and/or abstract@salinpork2001.com

☞ **10e Congresso ABRAVES**

The 10th Congress of the Brasilan Asso. of Pig Veterinarians, 15 – 18 October 2001.
The congress is organized every two years and it is attended by about 700 people working in pig research and production.
This year the congress will held in Porto ALEGRE (South Brazil)

Contacts : Dr Nelson MORES EMBRAPA, CONCORDIA, S.C. BRAZIL
Fax : + 55 49 442 8559
e mail : mores@cnpsa.embrapa.br

☞ **International Conference – SAINT-MALO, France**

ssDNA Viruses of plants, Birds, pigs and primates – September 24th and 27th, 2001.
Twin meetings : one on *"Comparative Virology"* Sept. 24 – 25 (2001)
The other on : *"PMWS, Porcine post-weaning Multisystemic Wasting Syndrome"* Sept. 26 – 27

Contacts : esyv2001@zoopole.asso.fr
Web : http://www.zoopole.com/ispaia/esyv2001.cfm

It is reminded that this page of "announcements" is open to you. Please don't hesitate to contact me (Dr F. MADEC : f.madec@ploufragan.afssa.fr) if you have suggestions.