AAVP Newsletter

American Association of Veterinary Parasitologists

October, 1998 **Volume 20, Number 3**

From the President

Dear AAVP Member

Anyone who has been a member of AAVP or who has attended an annual meeting recognizes the uniqueness of our society. It is a very rare mixture of different scientific disciplines and research objectives. Although other scientific societies may approach the diversity of membership of AAVP, I personally have never encountered one where the individual members interact in such a cordial and helpful manner. Participation at most scientific meetings consists of identifying and attending presentations that are of interest to the particular individual, followed by socialization with a relatively select group of previous acquaintances and friends. What makes AAVP unique is that the interactions both professionally and socially at an annual meeting involve virtually all members of the society, and these interactions carry through the entire year, and not just the few days encompassing the meeting. When I look at the directories of scientific societies above my desk; that of the AAVP stands out because of it's worn condition. When a question about parasites comes up I have no hesitation to call anyone in the directory for their help, an action I would not consider with any of the other scientific societies of which I am a member. This sense of common purpose and friendship among the AAVP membership is what makes the annual meeting an event that I look forward to each year. I hope each of you feels the same way about your society.

This very positive aspect of AAVP hasn't just happened. It has occurred because of the hard work of previous officers and members of AAVP. Keeping the uniqueness of our society requires the continual helpful input of the society membership. Each of us spends a vast amount of time making sure we do our jobs properly. Those of us at universities must find grant money to keep the research effort going, and at the same time perform the increasingly difficult duties of teaching and administration. Those of us in private industry must deal with the rapidly changing landscape of the pharmaceutical industry, and still find time to perform quality research required to keep companies viable. Those of us in government research labs must deal with steadily shrinking budgets and constantly changing research priorities. Even though we all feel that we already have too much to do, I want to ask you for your help in keeping AAVP the vibrant society it has been, and hopefully will continue to be.

We are in a period of rapid change in science,

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business and society as a whole. Our society must continue to keep up with those changes around us. We must recruit new members and integrate them into the society. We must upgrade our system of personal interaction, and improve our visibility in the electronic media. And finally, we must looks for ways to meet the basic purpose of AAVP, that is the advancement of the discipline of Veterinary parasitology. I will be asking many of you to help us in these goals over the next few months. In particular, we want to upgrade our presence on the world wide web, and to establish an AAVP list serve. I welcome your thoughts and help in these areas, and any other areas where you feel the society should improve. I would especially ask your help for suggestions and time in meeting our goal of furthering the discipline thought the efforts of our Education and Outreach committees. And finally, I welcome your ideas on ways to use our intellectual and financial resources in a responsible and sustainable manner. With your help AAVP will remain the vibrant and enjoyable society we have come to know. Thank you for your help, and I would like to take this opportunity to wish you all a happy holiday season. *Submitted by Lou Gasbarre.*

From the Secretary/Treasurer

The 43rd annual AAVP meeting was held 25-28 July 1998 at the Renaissance Harborplace Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland. The meeting attendance was around 200 with several international members present from Argentina, Brazil, Australia, Denmark, and Germany. Special thanks and a note of appreciation go out to Tom Kennedy as outgoing secretary-treasurer who did an excellent job of organizing the overall meeting venue and keeping our organization running efficiently and effectively over the past 6 years. As I have taken the reigns from Tom I am just now realizing how much work he did for our group. Also, Rob Rew as Program Chair should be commended for organizing the scientific program that resulted in well run and organized sessions and 3 different symposia.

I would like to thank all of our Corporate Event Sponsors, Corporate Sponsors and Meeting Sponsors. Support at each of these levels has been instrumental in keeping our Association solvent and has allowed us to develop and implement a number of awards, have excellent meetings and keep our meeting registration fees at a reasonable rate. This year Bayer Animal Health, Fort Dodge Animal Health and Pfizer Animal Health as Corporate Event Sponsors each hosted a reception each evening of the meeting. These receptions are greatly appreciated by the membership and I hope that as the animal health industry consolidates and the total number of corporate sponsors decreases that we can continue to have this type of annual support. This year for the first time Merial sponsored a symposium on Ticks and Tick Transmitted Diseases of Companion Animals. This will be an ongoing Symposium series sponsored by Merial. Speakers were identified by Merial who are not routine participants of AAVP. I hope this strategy will benefit the speakers by allowing them to learn more about our organization and the AAVP membership by adding scientific presentations from cutting edge research scientists from a variety of disciplines.

Enclosed in the newsletter is a form for submission of dues for 1999. The 1999 dues year runs from September 1, 1998 to August 31, 1999. The AAVP membership dues are still a great bargain, $20 annually for regular members and $10 for students. Please call or email me if you have any questions about your dues status. Please let me know of any changes in your mailing address, telephone, Fax or Email. Also, please update your records for contacting the secretary-treasurer. Dues and all correspondence to the secretary-treasurer now should be addressed to: Dr. Daniel E. Snyder, c/o Elanco Animal Health Mail drop GL18, PO Box 708, Greenfield, IN 46140, phone: 317/277-4439, fax: 317/277-4532 ,email: snyder_daniel_e@Lilly.com. *Submitted by Dan Snyder.*

News in Brief

1998 AAVP/AVMA President's Symposium

The AAVP/AVMA joint symposium in the Advances in Veterinary Medicine Section, Current

Knowledge and Practical Applications in Livestock Parasitism, was a most informative and successful event. Attendance for all five presentations between 8-11:30 AM averaged 120-130 and included large numbers of practitioners outside of AAVP membership. Congratulations and appreciation are due to the 5 scientists who were exceedingly well prepared and dynamic in their presentations. The speakers and the topics addressed were: Dr. Lou Gasbarre (USDA, Beltsville, MD) – Diagnostic, Immunologic and Genetic Aspects of Nematode Parasitism in Cattle, Dr. Bert Stromberg (University of Minnesota) – Practical Control of Nematode Parasitism in Cattle, Dr. Phil Scholl (Fort Dodge Animal Health) – Current Control Methods for Ectoparasites, Dr. J.P. Dubey (USDA, Beltsville, MD)- Neosporosis – Epidemiology and Economic Impact, and Dr. Jack Malone (Louisiana State University) – Diagnosis, Epidemiology and Control of Liver Fluke Infections in Cattle. *Submitted by J.C. Williams*. ð

Bayer AG Acquires Chiron Diagnostics

Chiron Corporation and Bayer AG announced September 17, 1998 that they have signed a definitive agreement for Bayer to acquire Chiron Diagnostics, pending approval from relevant authorities. This combination, expected to be completed by early 1999, will create a major new force in the diagnostics industry. With the addition of Chiron Diagnostics, Bayer will become one of the top four diagnostics companies in the world with revenues close to $2 billion.

Under terms of the agreement, Bayer agreed to pay Chiron approximately $1.1 billion (plus future royalties) for Chiron Diagnostics' immunodiagnostics, critical care, nucleic acid diagnostics, and chemistry businesses. Their combined organization will link strong technology-based solutions for the automated central laboratory, the Point of Care (POC), and the self-testing marketplaces.

Chiron Diagnostics has begun to work with Bayer to develop integration plans that will be swift and focused on ensuring a seamless transition for customers. The current immunodiagnostics, critical care, chemistry and nucleic acid diagnostics product portfolio will be an integral part of the Bayer product line. *Submitted by Byron Hewitt, President,U.S. Commercial.*

Research News

Dogs are definitive hosts of *Neospora caninum*

Milton M McAlister, J P Dubey, David S Lindsay, William R Jolley, Rebecca A Wills, Angela M McGuire

Summery of abstract: In these experiments, four dogs were fed *N. caninum*-infected mouse tissues and two dogs were fed only normal mouse tissues and kept as negative controls. Feces from all dogs were examined for oocysts every day for 30 days. Feces with oocysts were recovered from infected dogs. Oocysts in feces sporulated within 3 days, and contained 2 sporocysts, each with 4 sporozoites. These fecal extracts were injected into outbred, inbred and gamma-interferon knockout mice. The mice were monitored for neosporosis by a variety of means. These included observation of morphology, immunohistology, serology and genetic analysis. A mouse was considered positive for *Neospora* if they shed oocysts which were confirmed by at least two of these methods. The negative controls displayed no evidence of neosporosis. This study confirms that dogs harbor sexual stages of *Neospora caninum* and act as the definitive host for the parasite.

Clinical News

A Random Survey of Slaughter Hogs in Midwest Packing Plants for the Prevalence of Mange

Sarcoptes scabei var. *suis* is one of the most common ectoparasites affecting since production in many countries. Hypersensitivity to mange by growing pigs is detrimental to their performance efficiency. Because of the covert nature of the losses, producers often tolerate the disease. Even though there are losses in weight gains and feed efficiency, without any mortality

the clinical signs are often viewed as normal. With the continual development of high health swine operations many veterinarians, producers, and others involved in the swine industry do not feel mange is any longer of significance to the industry. In high health herds this may be true, but this perception may not be a true representation of what is actually happening in the industry. To determine if mange was still a factor in swine production, a survey was conducted at midwest packing plants in the USA to determine the prevalence of mange in slaughter pigs. The survey was conducted from February to March when mange is considered to be most prevalent in confined animals. There were 27,848 pigs, representing 1,442 individual herds, from seven meat packing plants sampled. The herds from which the plants received the pigs were usually from within a 100 mile radius of the plant. At each plant the herd sizes varied from small producers sending only one or two hogs to market to large producers with several truckloads being delivered. The hogs were examined after they entered the packing plant without any prior knowledge of their herd background or history. Multiple herds were examined at each packing plant and each herd was identified by a tattoo identification system. Individual hogs were identified with the tattoo for the herd of origin, but not individually identified. Each hog was assessed and scored. The capacity at the plants for processing ranged from 600 to 1100 pigs per hour. At each facility, pigs were examined for 6 to 8 hours over a production shift.

Carcasses were evaluated after they had been scalded and dehaired, as they moved along the processing line. The skin of each pig in the survey was examined and scored according to the Papular Dermatitiis Lesion scoring system as follows: Score 0 – Negative - No papular dermatitis lesions consistent with sarcoptic mange, Score 1 – Localized - Papular dermatitis lesions consistent with sarcoptic mange, but not involving the dorsal thoracic and lumbar areas, Score 2 – Generalized - Lesions present on the dorsal thoracic and lumbar areas, moderate number of lesions present, Score 3 – Severe lesions present on the dorsal thoracic and lumbar areas, high number of lesions present covering a large percentage of the skin.

The lesions scores were recorded for each pig by herd tattoo number. Some animals had such severe skin lesions the slap tattoo did not get imprinted. Prevalence and severity were determined based on the lesion scores. Raw Dermatitis scores were added and averaged for all pigs in a herd to obtain the Average Dermatitis Score (ADS). An ADS value of <0.5 strongly indicates a negative herd, while an ADS value of 0.5 and above indicates a positive herd. And ADS value of 0.7 to < 1.0 indicates that mange is present at low to moderate levels of severity. Sores of 1.0 to < 1.5 indicates moderate levels of severity and scores of 1.5 or greater indicates the presence of mange at severe levels.

Results: The mean ADS value over all herds and packing plants was 0.65. The overall prevalence of mange, defined as the proportion of herds with an ADS of 0.5 or greater during the evaluation period was 43%. Overall prevalence of mange in herds processed at individual packing plants ranged from a high of 53% to a low of 31%.

Severity: Among all herds sampled, 32% had an ADS value of >/= 1.0, indicating the presence of moderate to severe levels of mange. Among all hogs evaluated 18% of the hogs had a Raw Dermatitis Score of 1 and 17% had a score of 2 or 3.

ADS Distribution in All Herds

ADS Distribution	% Herds
0	24
0<0.5	33
0.5<0.7	6
0.7<1.0	5
1.0<1.5	17
1.5	15

Distribtion of Papular Lesion Scores for all pigs

Severity of Score	% Herd
0	65
1	18
2/3	17

Conclusions: The Papular Dermatitis Scoring System is very specific with the specificity increasing with the average severity of the disease. A score of 1 is 82% specific; a score of 2 is 98.6% specific; and a score of 3 is 99.5% specific. Thus, hogs with a score of 2 or 3 are highly likely to have mange. When all hogs were considered, 17% had lesion scores of 2 and 3. Although only 17% of all the hogs scored were considered highly likely to have mange, (Raw Dermatitis Scores of 2 or 3), 43% of the lots across all packing plants were considered mange infested. (ADS >/= 0.5)

In the herds using swine consultants the prevalence of mange may not be at this level. However in the general swine industry, a number of producers may not work with a veterinarian on a regular basis, and have mange at these levels. It also ma be that mange is present in even well-managed herds and the producer is living with the disease, because they feel it is not a major problem. These data suggest that sarcoptic mange is still widespread among herds in the swine belt of the central US. Additionally, the prevalence of mange at individual packing plants ranged from 31-53%. This suggests that the prevalence of mange varies considerable geographically, even in the midwestern swine belt. This could be due to differences in management style, herd size, veterinary consultation, or other factors.

References:

1. Arends J, Stanislaw C, Gerdon D Effects os sarcoptic mange on lactating swine and growing pigs. *J Anim Sci* 1990; 68”1495-1499

2. Davies P, Bahnson P, Grass J, Marsh W, Garcia R, Melancon J, Dial G Evaluation of the monitoring of papular dermatitis lesions in slaughtered swine to assess sarcoptic mite infestation *Veterinary Parasitology* 1996; 62:143-153

3.Pointon A M, Mercy A R, Backstrom L, Dial G D Disease surveillance at Slaughter in: Diseases of swine, 7th Ed., ed. by Leman A D, et al.; ISU Press: 968-987, 1992

4.Davies P, Melancon J J, Garcia R; Validation of the PigMON Dermatitis Scoring System to Diagnose Sarcoptic Mange in Swine Herds, 1992 Final Report TS-USA-139, 1994

Veterinary Clinical Parasitology—New

Submitted by J. H. Melancon, DVM, Merial Inc. St. Cloud, MN. ð

Committee Reports

AAVP Recommendations for Teaching Veterinary Parasitology Update

Learning Objectives in Veterinary Parasitology - What vet students should be able to accomplish by the end of their training in parasitology. 1) Name and distinguish the prevalent parasites of companion and food animals to the degree of accuracy that identifies an organism with a particular disease. 2) Identify parasites in feces, blood, tissues, and organs to a level permitting diagnosis to a general group (e.g. adult fluke), genus (e.g., *Sarcoptes, Eimeria*), or, when possible, to a specific agent (e.g., *Ascaris suum, Dirofilaria immitis*). 3) Recognize the clinical signs common to or suggestive of parasitic infection. 4) Recognize the pathologic changes consistent with a parasitic disease. 5) Carry out the common diagnostic procedures in parasitology (e.g., fecal flotation, skin scraping, Baermann technique, blood smear). 6) Explain how developmental patterns of various parasitic agents are related to the pathology induced in the host. 7) Extrapolate aspects of biology, pathology, and the treatment from a known group of organisms to a related by unfamiliar organism. 8) Formulate control programs based on a knowledge of a parasite’s biology and the use of existing antiparasiticides. 9) Know how to treat individual animals or herds for specific parasitic diseases. 10) Assess the success of treatment of control measures.

The following is a frequency breakdown of the number of parasitology questions by species and organ system in the current National Board Examination (NBE) question bank. The number of questions in the active NBE question pool is approximately 12,000. The number of questions classified as addressing parasitology from an etiologic agent perspective is 592, or nearly 5% of the pool. The number is probably an underestimate of the number of parasitology questions in the pool, because it does not account for items addressing topics such as epidemiology, zoonoses, and other areas relating to parastiology.

Animal Species	Number of Parasitology Questions	Organ Systems
Feline	33	Cardiovascular (4) Gastrointestinal (9) Hemic/Lymphat.(4)
Feline cont'd		Integumentary (6) Respiratory (4) Multiple Org Sys(6)
Human	16	Gastrointestinal (8) Integumentary (6) Multiple Org Sys(2)
Laboratory Animal	16	Gastrointestin. (11) Integumentary (5)
Ovine/Caprine	32	Gastrointestin. (15) Integumentary (7) Nervous (1) Respiratory (3) Urogenital (1) Multiple Org Sys(5)
Porcine	51	Gastrointestin. (27) Integumentary (12) Musculoskeletal (2) Respiratory (4) Urogenital (4) Multiple Org Sys(2)
Avian (non-food)	7	Gastrointestinal (1) Integumentary (5) Multiple Org Sys(1)
Multiple Species	104	Cardiovascular (1) Gastrointestin. (31) Hemic/Lymphat.(6) Integumentary (12) Nervous (1) Respiratory (1) Special Senses (1) Multiple Org Sys51
Aquatic Life	10	Integumentary (4) Multiple Org Sys(6)
Avian (food)	42	Cardiovascular (1) Gastrointestin. (27) Hemic/Lymphat.(1) Integumentary (7) Respiratory (5) Multiple Org Sys(1)
Bovine	85	Gastrointestin. (29) Hemic/Lympha(15) Integumentary (15) Musculoskeletal (1) Respiratory (6) Urogenital (15) Multiple Org Sys(9)
Canine	105	Cardiovascular (14) Gastrointestin. (31) Hemic/Lymphat.(9) Integumentary (24) Nervous (3) Respiratory (6) Urogenital (2) Multiple Org Sys16
Equine	89	Cardiovascular (7) Gastrointestin. (37) Hemic/Lymphat.(7) Integumentary (20) Nervous (2) Respiratory (7) Special Senses (1) Urogenital (4) Multiple Org Sys(4)
Exotic	9	Gastrointestinal (2) Nervous (1) Respiratory (2) Special Senses (1) Multiple Org Sys(3)

Abbreviations are as follows: Lymphat. = lymphatic; Gastrointestin. = gastrointestinal; multiple organ systems = multiple org sys.

Full reports have been submitted to the deans of Veterinary Schools in North America and are available from Dr. Bert Stromberg, University of Minnesota, School of Veterinary Medicine. *Submitted by Bert Stromberg*. ð

In Memorium

In Memorium, Paul Ray Fitzgerald, 1920-1998.
By Kenneth Todd JR. and Ferron L. Anderson, *Department of Microbiology, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59717 and Department of Zoology, Brigham Young University, Provo, UT 84602*

Paul Ray Fitzgerald died September 22, 1998 after a long and courageous battle with cancer and Parkinson's disease. He was born on May 2, 1920 at Elsinore, Utah the son of Oliver Preston Fitzgerald and Christy Josephine Jensen. He attended elementary and high school at Delta, Utah and graduated from Delta High School. He attended Brigham Young University from 1938-1941 and again in 1947. He served in the United States Navy during World War II as a communications specialist and was at sea in the Pacific Theater.

He attended Utah State University from 1949 - 1961 and received the B.S. degree in Zoology in 1949, the M.S. degree in Zoology in 1950 and the Ph. D. degree in Zoology in 1961. He studied under Dr. Datus M. Hammond for the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees. He was Dr. Hammond's first Ph.D. student and they maintained a friendship and collaboration for the rest of Dr. Hammond's life. From 1956 - 1957 while Paul was studying for the Ph.D. degree, he attended the University of Illinois where he worked with Dr. Norman D. Levine. Dr. Levine and Dr. Hammond had been graduate students together at the University of California at Berkeley and Paul's visit to Dr. Levine's laboratory began a long

association of USU and U of I faculty and students.

Paul received a Special Certificate in Nuclear Studies from the Oak Ridge Institute for Nuclear Studies in 1963 and a Certificate in Tropical Medicine from Louisiana State University in 1971.

He was a cooperative agent with the USDA Bureau of Animal Industry and Instructor in the Department of Zoology at Utah State University from 1950 - 1953 and was a parasitologist and administrator at the USDA Research Station at Logan, Utah from 1953 - 1966. During this same time he also held an appointment in the Department of Zoology at Utah State University. From 1966 until 1986 he was professor of Veterinary Parasitology and Veterinary Research at the University of Illinois at Urbana\Champaign.
He became a Professor Emeritus in 1986.

Paul married Naomi Brower on June 4, 1941 at Fillmore, Utah. They have three daughters - Robin Fullenbach, Merrily Noble and Nancy Dahl and a son, Patrick. They also have 14 grandchildren and one great granddaughter. Paul was a dedicated family man and was proud of his children and grandchildren. One great quality that Paul had was that his extended family included not only his immediate family but many other individuals.

Numerous graduate students and friends at Utah State University and the University of Illinois were benefited by his interest in their well-being and education. It did not matter if the students were his responsibility or the students of others; they all benefited from his generosity and concern for their education and happiness. His laboratory was open to any students and faculty who wished to use the facilities and his door was always open if one needed professional consultation or a sympathetic ear. He also loved to visit and we and many others spent hours with him discussing a wide range of subjects. He gave generously of his time to all who needed it. Often students who did not have families in the area, and especially those from other countries, were treated to Naomi's excellent cooking and the Fitzgerald hospitality. Holidays were especially important times at the Fitzgerald home and were shared by faculty, students, airmen from Chanute Air Force Base and missionaries from their church. One of the veterinary students who worked in his laboratory once commented that if anyone ever knew what the Golden Rule was all about it was Paul Fitzgerald. Paul was a dynamic active member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and served in various positions in the church. Paul carried his faith into his daily living and association with others.

Paul was an active researcher and had a list of 120 publications which included two books, one of which he edited and one that he wrote, and chapters in seven books. His main research emphasis was with parasitic diseases of livestock. His early studies were with bovine trichomoniasis; he conducted research on the basic biology and applied aspects of the disease. He also began to work with bovine coccidiosis early in his career and continued research in the area for the rest of his professional life. He studied the pathologic effects of experimental *Eimeria bovis* infections for his Ph.D. dissertation. Most of Dr. Hammond's graduate students did their research projects in cooperation with Paul at the USDA Laboratory. Paul also was interested in other parasitic diseases of domestic animals and conducted research on experimental infections of *Ascaris suum* in cattle and sheep. He was an authority on the economic losses of livestock due to parasites and the toxicology of heavy metals found in sewage. His studies also included observations on free-living and parasitic organisms in sewage systems. In addition to research, Paul taught various courses at USU and the U of I. He was in charge of the parasitology courses taught to professional veterinary students for a number of years and also offered graduate courses in the veterinary and biology curricula. He served on numerous graduate committees and directed the research of five Ph.D. students and four post-doctoral students. He was a member of several professional societies including the

American Society of Parasitologists, Society of Protozoologists, American Society of Zoologists, Wildlife Disease Association and American Association of Veterinary Parasitologists. He was elected to honorary membership in the Rocky Mountain Conference of Parasitologists.

Paul enjoyed hunting, fishing and the outdoors. He was a gifted carpenter and built a house in Logan, Utah and was an avid gardener. He also enjoyed spectator sports. At an age when most people would not take on the task, Paul became a licensed pilot and flew for pleasure and as part of his research and consulting activities. Paul was an accomplished academician and an authority in many fields. All who knew him appreciated his friendliness and forthright personality.

After his retirement Paul and Naomi returned to their beloved Utah. They spent summers at a cabin that Paul had built in the mountains near Fort Bridger, Wyoming and lived the rest of the time at Springville, Utah. Paul's retirement was not always as happy and pleasant as it should have been. The evening he and Naomi were leaving Illinois to return to Utah the truck with all of their household and personal possessions was stolen and none of it was ever recovered. In later years Paul had surgery for prostatic cancer which developed into a malignancy of the bones. He also developed Parkinson's disease and suffered a series of strokes. During this time he was often in pain and confined, but his indomitable spirit prevailed. He will be missed by his loving family, his former students and the many friends for whom he made life a more pleasant and meaningful journey.

Positions Available

Faculty Position, The Maxwell H. Gluck Equine Research Center of the Department of Veterinary Science, College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky

Position - The Maxwell H. Gluck Equine Research Center of the Department of Veterinary Science, College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky is seeking to fill a full-time, tenure-track faculty position in the area of Veterinary Parasitology. Position Description - And Responsibilities. An important responsibility of the position will be to direct an existing well-funded program of research on equine protozoal myeloencephalitis. The successful candidate will also be involved in other programs of parasitological research in the department, actively participate in the training of graduate students and postdoctoral fellows and contribute to the service needs of the Department and University. Professional Environment - The Maxwell H. Gluck Equine Research Center is a research unit of the Department of Veterinary Science and is accommodated in a modern building on the University of Kentucky Lexington Campus. The building houses faculty offices, well equipped research laboratories, library and accommodation for horses and laboratory animals. The Department maintains a large population of horses for research at the University Research Farms about 15-20 minutes from the Gluck Center. Privately owned thoroughbred and standardbred horse populations close to Lexington also constitute a unique and important source of material for research that is widely availed of by faculty at the Gluck Center with the enthusiastic cooperation of owners and equine veterinarians. A stimulating environment emphasizing the application of basic and applied research methodologies to the health and reproductive needs of the horse is provided by an internationally recognized group of faculty with expertise in equine viral, bacterial and parasitologic diseases, genetics and immunogenetics, pathology, reproductive physiology, therapeutics and toxicology. Collaborations with faculty in the College of Agriculture, the Livestock Disease Diagnostic Center and College of Medicine are encouraged. Facilities for FACS analysis, cell imaging, and DNA and protein sequence analysis are available in centralized campus facilities. The successful candidate will occupy an excellently equipped laboratory for studies on equine protozoal myeloencephalitis with generous funding to

support this work for at least two years. More information about the department can be found at the department web site (http://www.uky.edu/Agriculture/VetScience/gluck1.htm). Qualifications - PhD in Parasitology and proven research expertise in the molecular biology of protozoal disease. A DVM or equivalent degree is highly desirable. Postdoctoral experience is desirable for candidates at the Assistant Professor level. Application Procedure And Deadline - The application deadline is October 1, 1998 or until a suitable candidate is found. A letter of application together with a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees should be sent to Dr. John Timoney, Chair, Search Committee, Gluck Equine Research Center, Department of Veterinary Science, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40546-0099. Phone 606-257-4172, FAX 606-257-8542.

Graduate Teaching Associate in Veterinary Parasitology

The Department of Veterinary Pathobiology at the College of Veterinary medicine, Texas A & M University, invites applications for a graduate Teaching Associate position in veterinary parasitology. The successful applicant will be required to assist in teaching parasitology to professional and undergraduate students. The individual is expected to pursue research and graduate studies in this department leading to a Doctor of Philosophy degree. Applicants must possess a DVM or equivalent degree from an AVMA recognized school. The graduate position is funded by state-appropriated funds, with full medical benefits and will be available January 1, 1999 or until filled. Interested individuals should submit a curriculum vitae, copy of academic transcripts (photocopies are acceptable in preliminary correspondence), names of three references, and statement of professional goals and interests to: Dr. Karen Snowden, Department, Department of Veterinary Pathobiology, College of Veterinary Medicine, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas 77843-4467. For more information, visit the Department's internet site at http://www.cvm.tamu.edu/vtpb; telephone: 409-862-4999 or email: ksowden@cvm.tamu.edu. Texas A & M is an equal opportunity Educator and Employer.ð

Database Information

NIH Grantees

NIH Grantees are eligible for access to a variety of tissues, organs, transgenics, and other animal resources supported by the national center for research resources (NCRR) at NIH. See http://www.ncrr.nih.gov. ð

American Society for Microbiology (ASM) Website

The ASM Website has been redesigned. Take a look at http://www.asmusa.org.

Future Meetings of the AAVP

1999 - July, New Orleans
2000 - Salt Lake City, Utah
2001 – Boston
2002 – Nashville
2003 - Denver

Tee Shirt Design

Submit Your T Shirt Design Now!

Tom Kennedy and Sara Marley are challenging members to submit a T shirt design for the 1999 AAVP meeting in New Orleans. They would like to commemorate the meeting in the "Big Easy" with some distinctive garb. Anyone who would like to participate should submit designs to Tom Kennedy or Sara Marley as soon as possible. Since Spring/ early summer creativity is at a low ebb, they thought it might work for folks to while away those winter hours doodling about the AAVP, 1999, New Orleans, crawfish, red beans and rice etouffe', not to mention the parasitic fauna therein. Submit designs to Tom Kennedy, Bayer Animal health, 9009 W 67th Street, Merriam KS 66202; (913)962-2890, fax (913)268-2541, tom.kennedy.b@bayer.com or Sara Marley, Pfizer Animal health, Bldg. T-201, Eastern Point Road, Groton, CT 06340,

(860)441-8217. Fax (860)441-5779,
sarah_e_marley@pfizer.com.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF VETERINARY PARASITOLOGISTS
FOUNDED 1956
AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

The objectives of the AAVP and its requirements for membership (Articles II and III of the AAVP Constitution) are:

Objectives: "The objectives of the organization shall be to provide for the association of persons interested in the advancement of veterinary parasitology, and for the presentation and discussion of items of common interest, and to further scientific progress by education and research in veterinary parasitology. This association is organized exclusively for scientific and educational purposes within the meaning of section 501(C)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. Notwithstanding any other provision of this constitution, the Association shall not carry out any other activities not permitted to be carried out by an organization exempt from Federal Income Tax under section 501(C)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code."

Membership: "Section 1: Members shall consist of those individuals qualified by background, education and interest in veterinary parasitology. Section 2: New members, except honorary and emeritus, shall be admitted by the Secretary-Treasurer with approval of the Executive Committee, after filing application for membership to the association. Section 3: Honorary membership shall be awarded by the Association to persons who are not members of the Association in recognition of outstanding and sustained achievements in veterinary parasitology. Candidates for honorary membership shall be recommended to the awards committee by any member. Nomination for honorary membership shall be made by the Awards Committee to the membership and election shall be majority vote at the annual meeting. Honorary members shall not be eligible to vote and shall not be assessed dues. No more than two (2) honorary members shall be elected in any one year period. Section 4: Upon retirement a member may become an emeritus member on approval of the Executive Committee of a written request to the Secretary-Treasurer for such status. Emeritus members shall retain voting rights but shall not be assessed dues. Section 5: Forfeiture of membership will occur where dues are not paid for at least two consecutive years. A member who has forfeited membership by nonpayment of dues must reapply for membership. Section 6: Expulsion of a member may occur if a motion for expulsion is presented by the Executive Committee at the annual meeting and passed by four-fifths (4/5) of the members present and voting. The member is to be informed in writing of such a motion at least two months in advance of the annual meeting at which the motion is to be presented. Section 7: The Executive Committee may annually invite any firm, association, corporation, institution or subdivision thereof, to become a corporate associate member, for financial support of the Association."
Should you wish to become a member of the AAVP, please provide the following information and send this form and a check (regular membership $20.00, student membership $10.00, U.S. currency) payable to the AAVP, to the Secretary-Treasurer at the address given below. **The 1999 dues year runs from September 1, 1998 to August 31, 1999.**

_____ _____
Name and Academic Degree (s) Institutional/Business Affiliation

_____ _____
Mailing Address (Office/Lab) Title

_____ _____

_____ _____ _____
Phone Number Fax Number Email Address

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The American Association of Veterinary Parasitologists Newsletter is published three times each year with issues in February, June and October. Contributions to the Newsletter are welcome and should be submitted by the 20th of the month prior to each date of issue.

AAVP Newsletter Deadlines for Submissions

Newsletter	Deadline
October, 1998	September 20, 1998
February, 1999	January 20, 1999
June, 1999	May 20, 1999

Please contact the editor with questions regarding these dates.