...from the president

The State of the Union is Sound

SOUNDS “Presidential”, doesn’t it? With President Bush’s words echoing in the background, it seems appropriate to give you an update on the “State of the Society”. Bottom line, …from our fundamental charges of providing leading edge education as well as setting standards for breeding soundness, this organization is addressing these fundamental roles while improving our fiscal condition. Not an easy task taken one at a time and certainly not easy when considered simultaneously and in combination!

For an update, the Board met in Lexington in January at the hotel where the fall conference will be held August 4-7, 2004. Dwight Wolfe and his committee have developed an agenda that not only will introduce practical tools but also will provide new information on neonatology featuring two neonatal wet lab options (equine and small animal). In addition, watch for some options to tour some local sites such as some key Kentucky horse farms for a behind-the-scenes look at this fascinating industry. Walter Zent has provided significant leadership on this new option for our annual conference.

Significant discussion centered around the SFT’s emerging opportunity to contribute to breeding soundness standards; even the term breeding soundness examination or BSE may need to be reconsidered. Minimally leaders for each specie (Dwight Wolfe for Bovine, Cathy Gartley for Canine as well as Tom Riddle and John Steiner for Equine) are in the process of assessing needs and making recommendation for standards and/or prognosticators the reproductive capability of sires and their transported gametes.

In other news, Cathy Gartley and Ana Adams are leading efforts to develop client education tools made possible by an educational grant from Pfizer. Jim Brendemuehl has agreed to lead a general membership drive and Ana Adams is tackling the task of tweaking our by-laws. Patrick Hearn along with our Executive Director, Charles Franz are in the final stages of upgrading and modernizing our WEB site including posting our conference proceedings in a searchable format. Peter Chenoweth is promoting student chapters and has a committee addressing opportunities for student participation.

It is also my privilege to inform you that our finances are continuing to rebound after the challenges surrounding unexpected events of the 2001 conference, which was cancelled as a result of the events of 9/11. Charles Franz and his staff are excellent stewards of our resources and make the most of every penny, nickel and dime that flows through our treasury. For that matter, I hope each of you have had the opportunity to work with Charles as his professionalism and attention to detail has transformed the role of Board members from fire fighters to project coordinators. One can only imagine what that will free us to do as we move forward together.

Finally, the state of our organization centers on you and can be assessed by asking yourself some questions. Have you invited or encouraged anyone to join the Society in the last year? Have you sent a letter to a colleague that could benefit by being a member as Tom Riddle did last year (resulting in 60 new members)? Are you promoting Theriogenology and your alma mater’s Theriogenology department to your veterinary college administration? Are you insisting that faculty positions be filled with qualified Theriogenologists when vacancies arise and that the reproductive curriculum be robust? My challenge to you in the last newsletter article was and continues to be to identify programs that are threatened by academic re-prioritization. Become proactive and/or solicit our help in challenging this threat if and where it exists. If you think it is important, your colleges should too.

Good things are happening at SFT. Plan on attending the August conference and catch the momentum that is working through the organization.

Best regards,

Fred
Come run with your colleagues in the blugrass of Lexington, Kentucky

From the conference chairman…

As I sit to write for this newsletter the West and Northeast are covered with snow and ice and much of the Southeast is recovering from ice and rain damage during the past 2 weeks. Even so, spring is right around the corner and the SFT annual conference in Lexington, KY is rapidly approaching. Your board of directors met in Lexington a few weeks ago and I am really excited about the 2004 program. Drs. Ana Adams, Gary Warner, Jim Brendemuehl, Jon Todd have put together an excellent scientific program. The equine and canine neonatal symposia will certainly add value for your clinical practices. Dr. Jimmy Alexander will institute competitive case presentations by veterinary students. These young people are the future of our society and our profession. The general and breakout sessions promise to be informative as well as strengthen your clinical skills. We have a family-oriented dinner and social at a “Horse Country” venue on Friday evening and tours of local attractions will be available. Please make plans now to bring your family and join us for State-of-the-Art Continuing Education and Fellowship in Lexington.

Do you know someone who would make a great Director on the SFT Board?

In accordance with SFT policy, the Society requests your suggestions for the Board of Directors. Names received from the general membership will be forwarded to the Nominating Committee for consideration. Directors serve a term of three years beginning at the Annual Conference (this year scheduled for August 4-7).

If you would like to suggest an active SFT member for service as a director on the SFT Board, please submit the following information to the SFT office no later than May 1, 2004. Please insure the individual’s willingness to serve on the Board (if elected) prior to submission. Please direct any questions to Dr. Gary Althouse, chair of the Nominating Committee, at 610-925-6220 or gca@vet.upenn.edu.

Name of suggested individual: 

Your Information:

Name __________________________
Address ________________________
Phone _________________________
E-Mail __________________________
Practice Type ___________________

Name __________________________
Address ________________________
Phone _________________________
E-Mail __________________________
Practice Type ___________________
Proposed change to Society for Theriogenology Constitution:

This proposed change to the Constitution will be presented to the membership for a vote at the annual SFT Business meeting. The meeting will take place in conjunction with the SFT Annual Conference in Lexington, Kentucky on August 6, 2004. The Board of Directors recommends voting in favor of the change. This proposed change is the result of a strategic planning session held in 2003.

Current reading:
ARTICLE II: MISSION
To promote and enhance the competence and capabilities of veterinarians, having an interest in animal reproduction, through gathering, formulating and disseminating state of the art information and policies to our membership.

Proposed reading:
ARTICLE II: MISSION
To provide leadership in veterinary reproductive medicine for all species.

The meeting in Lexington will be ideal for bringing the entire family...

Our optional tours will include the following:
• Private Thoroughbred Horse Farm
• Thoroughbred Park
• Keeneland Park and Track
• Historic Districts
• Kesmarc, the Equine Rehabilitation Center
• Woodford Reserve Distillery
• The Red Mile Track (Family Night, Friday, August 6)

Scheduled Topics by Species / subject to change:

EQUINE
Angular Limb Deformities of the Foal - Scott Pierce
Bacterial Endophyte Associated Abortion in Mares - Thomas Swerczek
Common Surgical Procedures of the Neonate - Dwayne Rodgerson
Endocrine Diagnostics in the Broodmare: What You Need to Know - Robert Douglas
Immediate Care of the Compromised Foal - Nathan Slovis
Neurological Problems in the Neonate - Bonnie Barr
Obstetrical Lubricant Toxicity in the Mare - Grant Frazier
Respiratory Failure in the Equine Neonate - Doug Byars
Rotoviral Diarrhea: Diagnosis, Epidemiology, and Treatment - Bill Bernard
Septic / Prematurity - Fairfield Bain
Ultrasonography of the Neonate - Johanna Reimer

SMALL ANIMAL
"It's All in the Timing" - Fresh Chilled vs. Frozen Artificial Insemination in the Bitch - Jane Barber
Artificial Insemination with Frozen Semen in Dogs; Procedures and International Semen Exchange - Wenche Farstad
Current State of In vitro Techniques in Canine Reproduction - Wenche Farstad
Diagnosis and Management of Premature Labor in the Bitch and Queen - Autumn Davidson
Drugs in the Pregnant Bitch - Assessing and Managing Risk - Don Plumb
Ethics Considerations in Canine Reproductive Practice - Kit Kampf
Importing / Exporting Frozen Semen - Dana Brussard
Infectious Causes of Pregnancy Loss in Dogs - Wenche Farstad
Just How Do You Set up a Therio Interest in Your Small Animal Practice - Steve Escobar
Periparturient Problems in the Bitch and Queen - Autumn Davidson
TCI Wetlab - William Schultz, Ana Adams, Cathy Gartley
Timing Elective C-Sections - Ana Adams
Transcervical Insemination - William Schultz
What Do You Need? Basic Equipment Required to Add Theriogenology Services to Your General Practice - Scarlett Gotwals

FOOD ANIMAL
Economic Comparisons of Natural Breeding vs. Artificial Insemination of Beef Cows - Tom Kasari
Economic Considerations in Beef Bull Management - Tom Kasari
Economic Impact of Reproductive Diseases in Beef Cattle - Tom Kasari
Herd Management Practices to Control the Thin Beef Cow Problem - Steve Wikse
Physiological, Production and Economic Impacts of Inadequate Prepartum Nutrition of Beef Cows - Tom Kasari
Practitioner’s Approach to Investigation of Abortions in Beef Cattle - Steve Wikse
Production and Economic Outcome of the Texas Beef Partnership in Extension Program (Beef PEP) in Study Herds - Steve Wikse
Small Ruminant - Theriogenology for Practitioners - Mary Smith

Equine Symposium
Clinical Pathology and Laboratory Techniques for the Neonate - Evaluation of Portoneal Fluid Samples - Carol Clark
Equine Placental Examination and Gross Pathology of the Equine Fetus or Neonate: Methods and Interpretations - Don Schlafer
Neonatal Resuscitation Techniques and Emergencies - Nathan Slovis and Katherine MacGillivray
Neonatal Ultrasonography - Joanna Reimer and Lisa Neuwirth

Canine Symposium
Examination of the Small Animal Pediatric Patient - Margaret Root Kustritz
Pharmacokinetics and Appropriate Drug Therapy in Neonates - Don Plumb
Common disorders of the Canine Neonate - Bob Huthison
Demonstration of Intraosseous Needle Placement in Puppies and Kittens - Margaret Root Kustritz
Small Animal Neonatal Necropsy Techniques with Discussion of Lesions of Diagnostic Significance - Don Schlafer
Handling Puppy and Kitten Emergencies / Critical care - Justin Lee
Feeding Orphan Puppies and Kittens - TBA
Testing for Genetic Disorders - Gerald Bell
Genetic Counseling, Pedigree Analysis, and the Prevention of Genetic Disease - Gerald Bell

Make sure to mark your calendar, for SFT’s Future Meetings

Lexington, KY
August 4-7, 2004
Charleston, SC
August 10-13, 2005
St. Paul, MN
2006 – Dates TBD
Greetings ACT Colleagues. I hope you all enjoyed a pleasant holiday season. We recently completed the January Board meeting in Lexington, site of the upcoming SFT meeting. It was a very productive meeting, and the summer conference should be terrific. I hope to see you there.

Let me start with news from the examination committee. Mentors and advisors should note that the application deadline has been changed to November 1st. The earlier date will help us address issues with incomplete application packages. The process will also be simplified if advisors and mentors help ensure that their advisees have successfully completed all parts of the application and included all required materials. We also have a fervent request for QUESTIONS and IMAGES. The exam committee can still use new questions for many basic topics, and we can use any high quality images you can supply. Even pictures of very basic topics are needed, since some of our older images are of lesser quality. You do not have to include a question with your image(s), since any image could be used for more than one question. Just define what the image depicts. You can email those to Dr. Franz at the ACT office. Thanks!

Additional news regarding the exam process includes the development of new software. We are currently having software developed that should help us streamline the exam writing process and improve the management of our database. I will say thanks again to our exam committee, who recently met in sunny Saskatchewan to begin the process of developing the next exam. Thanks for the hard work and dedication to the College!

Last December I attended the ECAR Board meeting, and it was a very enlightening experience. Even as a new specialty college, they are experiencing many of the same issues we are. ECAR currently has 182 Diplomates. Eleven candidates passed their exam this year, six from universities and five practitioners. They currently have 14 of 18 residency positions filled, all in equine and small animal areas. ECAR would like their exam process to be equivalent to the ACT, and they hope to continue to have an ACT Diplomate serve as an ex-officio member of their exam committee. In addition, we discussed the potential for joint continuing education projects. Dr. Bert van der Weijden, immediate past chair of the ECAR exam committee, attended the January ACT Board meeting. This exchange has been valuable as we look for productive ways to collaborate.

Our treasurer, Dr. Don Sanders, reported on the financial status of the college. Our fiscal health has improved greatly. We showed a reasonable income last year, and the College has approximately two years of operating in reserve. This is great news, and has allowed us to address urgent needs such as new exam software. Thanks Don for the great job as treasurer!

Our efforts at looking to the future of the college continue. I will repeat the earlier call for volunteers for two new, ad hoc committees that will help us chart our future course. We need Diplomates to serve on a committee to develop recommendations on 1) residency training, board preparation and the credentialing process; and 2) cooperation in organizing conferences, symposia and information exchange between ACT/SFT and international reproduction specialty organizations. Please consider participation on one of these committees and let me know.

As part of our planning process, we will be circulating a Job Analysis Survey in the near future. This will allow us to report information describing the College to ABVS, and also to use the information gathered as a part of our planning process. The Board has scheduled a strategic planning session for next January during the winter Board meeting. So be looking for the survey, and please take a few moments to provide this important information.

Nominations are needed for new Board members. We will need to select Diplomates for Vice-President, Secretary, and one Board member at large. Please send your nomination to Dr. Charles Franz at the College office. Ballots with bios will need to be mailed in May, so please consider a nomination soon. May will be just around the corner!

One of the great parts of this job is having the chance to recognize outstanding members of the college. It is such a pleasure to announce that Dr. Don Schlafer was selected as the 2004 Theriogenologist of the Year. Congratulations Don! We will be looking forward to your address at the August conference in Lexington. The Board also voted to rotate this award between academicians and non-academicians (private practice, government, industry, other). The 2005 award will go to a non-academician.

The Boards of both the ACT and SFT are considering a change in the management of their web sites. This should allow for expansion of current web site capabilities. I will report more on this as potential changes develop. But let me extend the heartfelt thanks of the Board and the College to Dr. Richard Fayrer-Hosken for his outstanding work in developing and hosting the ACT web site. Richard has made many valuable contributions to the college, including the web site, and his efforts are greatly appreciated. Thanks Richard!

Finally, the Board met in executive session to discuss the first year with our new management company. The College is clearly in capable hands with Dr. Franz and his staff. We want to thank Charles, Tammy and Tina for their terrific work and dedication to the ACT. We are looking forward to a continuing relationship.

Best wishes to the College from me and the entire ACT Board.
Report of the AVMA House of Delegates (HOD)
February, 2004
Carla L. Carleton, SFT Delegate to the AVMA House of Delegates (HOD)

Best wishes to you all for the New Year. It won’t be long and we’ll be gathering in Lexington, Kentucky for the 2004 annual conference. It’s time to bring you up-to-date on issues raised at the recent Informational Session of the AVMA House of Delegates, which I, and Dr. Chet Rawson, your alternate SFT Delegate, attended. It was coupled with the AVMA Veterinary Leadership Conference, January 9-11, 2004 in Chicago, IL. I shall provide recaps of the lead speakers and issues brought to the floor during the HOD Informational Session:

Joe Howell, AVMA past-President
Top four ideas identified by the AVMA Executive Board [EB] (of 63 issues brought to the table) on which the EB will be focusing:
1. Increasing the economic base of all veterinarians
2. Animal welfare issues (see also the last speaker, Mr. Dennis)
3. ECFVG/PACE - a common review board is being negotiated for foreign training programs.
4. The shortage of food animal veterinarians & other areas of DVM short-fall.

Jack Walther, AVMA President: What’s Ahead in 2004?
Legislative Taskforce (TF): has been appointed, over 300 bills in the wings that affect Veterinary Medicine. Two new AVMA staff persons are responsible to assist in outbound information from the AVMA to the States, but “all politics is local” and Dr. Walther emphasized that we must all be involved in our local partnerships to address issues.

Communication Taskforce: has been appointed to look at a broad range of AVMA issues, to increase the effectiveness of communication to staff, the public, DVMs, and legislators.

Federal legislation: the Government Relations Division (GRD) staff has dramatically changed in the last year. Key issues on which they are advancing the agenda of veterinary medicine: ADUFA: On Nov. 18, the president signed the Animal Drug User Fee Act, helping to dramatically reduce the review time for new animal drugs.

NVMSA (National VM Service Act) – This bill passed unanimously (a rare occurrence in Congress). This bill allows for recent graduate/student debt retirement in exchange for working for prescribed periods of time in under-served areas and particular areas of government, e.g. public health. This bill also allows for the establishment of an Emergency Veterinary Corps, such as might be needed to counter a Newcastle Disease outbreak or emergence of a foreign animal disease on U.S. soil.

MUMS: there remains some opposition, but the GRD staff is working on this.

Small Business Health Fairness Act: want AVMA insurance available in states where it is currently not allowed. Probably won’t be passed during the current Congress.

Federal Board-Certified Pay: bill introduced by Senator Mary Landrieu. Dr. Michael Chaddock, now head of the GRD, spent his AVMA fellowship year working with her—providing him an opportunity to inform & educate her to its importance.

Plum Island and Ames National Laboratory: Plum Island hasn’t been upgraded for fifty years, similar situation for the Ames Laboratory. The GRD has requested AVMA assistance in dealing with this. These labs have received partial federal funding, but additional dollars are needed to upgrade these facilities, of particular importance in the current age of unconventional weapons development.

Military Pay: professional pay adjustment is low for veterinarians, especially when compared with other medical professionals. Additional/supplemental pay for veterinarians is $100/month. For MD’s and other medical specialties it is $1,000/month. Senator Reed is working with us on this issue. The AVMA and GRD are seeking the same pay rate for DVM’s as MD’s.

NCVEI: has a 5-year life, leaving 1.5 years to go. It is incumbent on this profession to rally and continue funding for NCVEI. Nationwide, DVM salaries increased 7% in 2002, and 29% since the NCVEI began.

Michael Chaddock, Government Relations Division (GRD)
It is as important to advocate for legislation as it is to block & keep an eye out for bad legislation. The GRD is the eyes, ears and voice of the veterinary profession in Washington, D.C., but will always benefit from others bringing local, regional, and national issues to their attention to help our GRD staff remain ahead of emerging issues. The GRD provides science-based information on
AVMA policies to Congress and federal agencies. The GRD staff collaborates with AVMA staff in Schaumburg to develop AVMA policies. The GRD provides staff support and resource information to the LAC (Legislative Advisory Committee) and the AVMA PAC Policy Board. The LAC and the PAC make recommendations to the AVMA Executive Board on issues affecting our profession. Two GRD programs deserve recognition:

(1) **Congressional Science Fellowships** are an opportunity for AVMA members to serve as a science resource for members of Congress or congressional committees. Our Fellows are part of a well-developed network of scientists from many disciplines through AAAS. The Fellowships are a visible and important means to bring veterinarians and veterinary medicine into public policy decision-making.

(2) **Veterinary Student Extern Program**. Veterinary students can apply to spend four weeks in the GRD office. Ten students are accepted per year. A $1,000 stipend helps offset some of the expenses incurred during the externship. It is an opportunity to learn procedures of public policy development, including researching issues to support legislation, writing issue briefs, meeting with congressional staff, attending AVMA meetings, tracking legislation. The extern program has had a dramatic impact on the career choices and involvement in issues by students who have participated in it.

Elements employed by the GRD to advance veterinary medicine's agenda include direct lobbying (necessary), coalitions (essential), and the use of consultants such as former Senator John Melcher, DVM (indispensable for opening doors). It is clear from a number of surveys that veterinarians are respected and highly regarded by the public. Our student externs and grassroots involvement by AVMA members are also highly effective in pushing forward our agenda.

If any SFT/AVMA member is planning a visit in the Washington, D.C. area, you are encouraged to call the GRD office (800-321-1473, Monday-Friday, 9-5 EST). If you can give them advance notice, they will set up visits for you with your members of Congress.

**George W. Bishop, AVMA PAC board chairperson**. Accessibility, Influence, Impact! Dr. Bishop restated that dollars equal access—however much we may not like to hear it, it is a fact. With a modest budget and very effective and enthusiastic staff, our GRD has been very influential on behalf of all AVMA members. More to the point, only 4.7% of AVMA members donate to the AVMA PAC, yet its work benefits us as much as any AVMA program. I would encourage all of you to donate to the PAC—as much as you can on an annual basis.

To make a donation (plastic is just fine!) you can call the GRD at 800-321-1473, extension #3206. The average contribution received is but $73.42. We need to be a million-dollar PAC. That would be accomplished if each AVMA member would contribute only $14.94. For the return on the dollar, it's money well spent!

Distribution of dollars by the AVMA PAC is bipartisan. Factors considered in distribution include congressional committee assignments, leadership roles, voting record, and accessibility to the GRD & AVMA members. Ninety-three percent of AVMA-supported candidates won their elections. Forty-eight percent of PAC recipients were Democrats, 52% Republicans.

**Greg Dennis, Ownership versus Guardianship**. Mr. Dennis, an attorney, who made a most compelling presentation to those in attendance. An interesting side-note: Mr. Dennis is the son of an individual well known to many SFT members and theriogenologists, Dr. Stanley Dennis (Dipl ACT and Dipl ACVP). He was on the faculty at Kansas State CVM for years, then Dean at Ross University, leading up to his retirement.

Rather than recap what could least be described as “disturbing” and a real wake up call, I would recommend you all log on to the AVMA site (www.avma.org), enter your AVMA membership number (on your JAVMA or AJVR label) and your password, click on the 2004 AVMA Leadership Conference Presentations and scroll down to Mr. Dennis’ presentation. Details tell the story. Client Emotional Pain & Suffering Claims Against Veterinarians and Ownership vs. Guardianship of Animals. It is another reason to become involved in local, state, and national issues affecting veterinary medicine. We all must be activists and combat against unjustified local ordinances and legislation detrimental to veterinary medicine and the animals to whom we have dedicated our professional lives.

If you have any questions or concerns, please don’t hesitate to contact me or Dr. Rawson.

Sincerely, Carla L. Carleton

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**David E. Bartlett Award Nominations Are Needed by April 15**

Nominations are now being sought for the 2004 David E. Bartlett Award, presented annually to a distinguished individual who has made important contributions to the field of theriogenology.

The Award — intended to cement the efforts of the SFT and ACT toward common goals in animal reproduction, to reward and inspire excellence, improve the visibility of theriogenology, and to annually recognize the efforts of SFT’s and ACT’s charter members and diplomates — particularly honors Dr. David E. Bartlett, ACT’s first president. Among his many accomplishments, Dr. Bartlett was responsible for deriving the terms “theriogenology” and “theriogenologist,” and was instrumental in gaining hard-won AVMA recognition for ACT and SFT in 1971.

As is tradition, the 2004 David E. Bartlett Award will be presented during the Annual Conference. The recipient will be notified in advance, allowing family and friends to be on hand. The honoree will address those in attendance at will have the option of submitting a contribution to the conference proceedings.

The honoree will receive a $1,000 cash award, an engraved statue of Nandi, and complimentary registration, hotel accommodations and transportation to the 2004 Annual Conference in Lexington.

Please submit the accompanying Preliminary Entry Form on the opposite page and nominate an individual to add to this list of preeminent recipients:

**David E. Bartlett Award Recipients**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Recipient</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Dr. David E. Bartlett</td>
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<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Dr. S. J. Roberts</td>
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<td>1986</td>
<td>Dr. Elmer A. Woelffer</td>
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<td>1987</td>
<td>Dr. Raymond Zemjanis</td>
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<td>1988</td>
<td>Dr. Lloyd Faulkner</td>
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<td>1989</td>
<td>Dr. C. J. Bierschwal</td>
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<td>1990</td>
<td>Dr. Les Ball</td>
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<td>1991</td>
<td>Dr. Robert Kenney</td>
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<td>1992</td>
<td>Dr. Victor Shille</td>
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<td>Dr. Robert Hudson</td>
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<td>Dr. Shirley Johnston</td>
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<td>2002</td>
<td>Dr. Patricia Olson</td>
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<td>2003</td>
<td>Dr. Robert Hillman</td>
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Please be sure to attend the 2004 Conference to see the 2004 David E. Bartlett Award Presentation.
2004 David E. Bartlett Award
Preliminary Entry Form

SPONSORED BY THE SOCIETY FOR THERIOGENOLOGY 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 by April 15, 2004 to

Society for Theriogenology
Bartlett Award
P.O. Box 3007
Montgomery, AL  36109

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.
Student Membership and Chapters
From the Student Liaison Committee
Drs. J. Alexander, P. Chenoueth (Chair), M. Root Kustritz, A. Tibary

The future of the Society for Theriogenology (SFT) depends upon our ability to inspire and recruit each new generation of members. For most students, their first encounter with Theriogenology is during Veterinary School; an experience which helps to shape their perceptions of Theriogenologists and what they do. The nature of this initial experience is critical for creating interest and involvement in Theriogenology while competing with many other student interests and activities. This provides challenges for Theriogenology Faculty, House Officers and the SFT faculty student liaison representative(s) at each College.

This past year, the student liaison committee has sought to assist the pivotal role of SFT faculty liaison representatives in this task. A survey was conducted of current liaisons, and new liaisons were identified to fill gaps. The most important identified “needs” were improved communications between the liaison representatives and SFT HQ, and better “marketing” of the advantages of student membership of the SFT, particularly those available as members of a local student chapter.

Current benefits for student members of the SFT include:
- Low annual dues ($10)
- Free AGM registration
- Free quarterly SFT newsletter
- Free membership the first year after graduation
- Access to members-only portion of website
- One free AGM registration in the first 5y after graduation
- Free copy of the AGM and symposia proceedings (CD format)
- Chapters can obtain grants for use in Therio. programs or projects.

A thriving student chapter at each Veterinary College is considered essential for the maintenance, if not growth, of the discipline of Theriogenology within each institution.

The Objectives and Requirements of SFT Student Chapters are as follows (approved Jan 2004):

Objectives of Student Chapters:
- To create interest in, and enhanced knowledge of Theriogenology among Veterinary students.
- To increase awareness of the importance of Theriogenology as a Veterinary discipline.
- To create a vital, dynamic link between Veterinary students and the SFT.
- To create links between practicing Theriogenologists and Veterinary students.

A Report from the 2004 AVMA Leadership Conference

On January 9-11, 2004 the AVMA held the annual meeting of organizational leaders in Chicago, Illinois. Due to a generous gift from the Bayer Corporation and the AVMA, recent graduates were afforded the opportunity to attend on a gratis basis under the auspices of the individual organizations. I was invited by my colleague at Hagyard-Davidson-McGee and current vice-president of the Society for Theriogenology, Dr. Walter W. Zent, as well as the Executive Director for the SFT, Dr. Charles F. Franz to be the recent graduate representative. Once I had set the date for the meeting on my calendar, and was committed, I began to wonder if this was truly a meeting which was tailored for me or pertinent to my practice situation.

Delegates from state and national AVMA groups as well as leaders from veterinary specialty organizations were assembled to discuss global issues concerning veterinary medicine such as bovine spongiform encephalitis, and the rise in salaries for recent graduates. In a “state of the union” format, various leaders of the AVMA illustrated the many ways in which the profession is active on national and local levels. It was clear that the profession is on an economic upswing due to the general acceptance of more specialized care for companion animals, as well as the greater organization of veterinary practices overall in so far as professional business management. In addition to the improved economic picture for the profession, it was encouraging to know that the profession is still held in high regards both ethically and professionally with a valued opinion about events which impact society.

I quickly learned that many of the issues which are faced in the day to day management of our group practice are indeed common throughout most veterinary practices, as well as other professional organizations. The changing face of veterinary medicine has created professional paradox which must balance both lifestyle and career. Thus, the need for greater mentorship was addressed to support newer graduates and to promote the development of further specialization in formal internship and residency programs. Leadership concerns were addressed with regard to the handling not only of young practitioners but of staff employees and the day to day interactions with these individuals. In essence we were learning how not only to help our profession on a global scale but our business on the local level.

In closing, the leadership conference was unlike any conference which I have previously attended in that it was not medically based but management based. Issues concerning current events and the veterinarian’s professional role in society were discussed. The prescience of the directorship was illustrated in the design of the agenda for the conference which held sessions dealing with mentorship, leadership, public relations, and communications. The experience was valuable and germane to my own practice situation in Kentucky.

Thank you to the Society for Theriogenology for selecting me to attend this conference.
Luke H. Fallon, DVM
Hagyard-Davidson-McGee
Lexington, Kentucky
False pregnancy, also known as pseudopregnancy or pseudocyesis, is a normal phenomenon in the intact bitch. Normal intact bitches undergo a two-month luteal phase of diestrus after ovulation, regardless of whether they have been bred or impregnated. Diestrus is physiologically and hormonally indistinguishable from pregnancy in many ways. Mean serum progesterone concentrations were not significantly different between dogs that developed clinically evident pseudopregnancy and those that did not.\(^1\)

Pseudopregnancy may occur following a normal diestrus, a diestral ovariohysterectomy, or after discontinuation of exogenous progestogen administration. Clinical signs of this condition are mammary development, galactorrhea, nesting behavior, mothering behavior, abdominal distension, slight uterine enlargement, nursing of inanimate objects, and aggression towards dog or man.

Mammary gland development is stimulated by the prolonged exposure to serum progesterone, and the production of milk is stimulated by prolactin. Lactation is usually stimulated by self-nursing or by suckling.\(^2\) Licking, milking, or hot or cold packing the mammary glands are stimuli for lactation and should be avoided; however, water removal for five to seven nights could also force fluid conservation and help termination of lactation. Normal renal function should be documented before water restriction.\(^2\)

When presented with a case of pseudopregnancy, pregnancy should always be considered. Other diseases such as pyometra and hypothyroidism should also be ruled out.\(^2\) Diagnosis is by physical examination and by exclusion of pregnancy using radiographs, ultrasound, or relaxin levels. Mammary secretions of false pregnancy do vary from normal lactation, but are not consistent enough to differentiate between them.

In pregnant bitches globulin and alkaline phosphatase (AKP) were significantly higher than that of pseudopregnant bitches.\(^2\) In this study, the higher concentration of AKP in pregnant bitches may be contributed by the placenta.\(^3\) With pregnancy, the presence of the fetus stimulates the maternal immune system and results in humoral antibody production (gamma globulins).\(^4\) These parameters should be used with caution because they are not pregnancy specific.

Relaxin is considered to be the most accurate marker of pregnancy in bitches because of its pregnancy-specific characteristics.\(^5\) Pregnant bitches have detectable levels of relaxin, from the placenta, while it is undetectable in pseudopregnant bitches.\(^3\) In pregnant bitches there is an elevation of relaxin at day twenty-four.\(^6\) The relaxin assay allows pregnancy to be confirmed nineteen to twenty-eight days after estimated pre-ovulatory LH surge or eighteen to twenty-four days after ovulation.\(^6\) Pregnancy or nonpregnancy can be assessed from a single ELISA result.\(^6\)

Although ultrasonography may detect pregnancy earlier than the ELISA test it requires expensive equipment and appropriate training.\(^6\)

Medical treatment is usually unnecessary with mild clinical signs. Discouraging maternal behavior and wearing Elizabethan collars to prevent licking of the mammary glands may be all that is needed.\(^2\) Predisposed bitches not intended for breeding should be spayed as ovariectomy is the only permanent preventive measure.\(^2\) Mild caloric and fluid restriction may hasten remission. Clinical signs may last up to six weeks in duration. Bitches that exhibit extreme behavioral changes may benefit from sedation; however, pentoazine tranquilizers or butyrophenones should be avoided because these are dopamine antagonists which cause increased prolactin release.

There are a variety of pharmacological treatments to choose from when treating pseudopregnancy. These include androgens, estrogens, progestogens, and perhaps the most effective, prolactin inhibitors. Androgens, such as testosterone or mibolerone, may be used. Side effects of these are clitoral hypertrophy, vaginal discharge, mounting behavior, musky body odor, and epiphora. If given to pregnant bitches, birth defects may occur. Estrogens are also used for therapy, but may cause uterine and vaginal hypertrophy, bleeding, blood dyscrasias, prolonged sexual receptivity, and pyometra. These are generally not recommended.

Megestrol acetate, a progestogen, is the only approved drug for treatment of overt false pregnancy in female dogs in the United States. Dogs may show side effects of increased appetite and weight gain, changes in temperament, and relapse after cessation of therapy. Extended treatment may promote cystic endometrial hyperplasia and pyometra. Other adverse effects are mammary nodules and neoplasia, peripheral insulin antagonism, a reversible diabetes mellitus, acromegaly, and hair and coat changes.\(^7\)

Prolactin inhibitors may be the most effective treatment for pseudopregnancy. This is because prolactin concentrations increase when plasma progesterone concentrations decline during the second half of the luteal phase in both pregnant and non-pregnant bitches.\(^3\) The two main functions of prolactin are maintaining the corpora lutea and preparing the mammary gland for milk production. It may also contribute to the development of maternal behavior. In one study, it was concluded that abrupt changes in serum prolactin as produced by dopamine seemed to be more important in cessation of pseudopregnancy than total prolactin concentrations.\(^7\)

Antiprolactin drugs have been used as effective treatment. Prolactin secretion is stimulated by serotonin and inhibited by dopamine. Serotonin antagonists are cabergoline or metergoline. Bromocriptine is a dopamine agonist. Bromocriptine at low oral doses, shortens the luteal phase and interestrus interval. When applied after the forty-second day of pregnancy, it may...
Control of the Ferret Estrous Cycle

Heather Jones, VM 3, University of Missouri

The ferret has become increasing popular as a pet, and consequently the number seen in veterinary practice is also on the rise. Most pet ferrets are altered at a very young age, but some females make it into the pet trade still intact. It is these animals that are at risk of developing estrogen-induced anemia, a common and potentially fatal disease, when they reach sexual maturity.

Female ferrets, also called jills, enter estrus in March and remain in heat until August if not bred. Ovulation is induced by mating and occurs approximately 30–36 hours after copulation. Like dogs, jills exhibit a pseudopregnancy that is the same duration as pregnancy (42 days) if the mating is sterile. Jills can experience a second estrus if pregnancy or pseudopregnancy happened early in the breeding season. The extended period of elevated plasma estrogen concentrations during estrus have deleterious effects on the bone marrow. High estrogen levels have been implicated as the cause of aplastic anemia in intact female ferrets. Affected jills exhibit enlargement of the vulva, pale mucous membranes, petechia, ecchymosis, severe anemia, thrombocytopenia, granulocytopenia, and hypocellularity of the bone marrow. Some other clinical signs include lethargy, depression, anorexia, and a left-
sided systolic murmur. The anemia is characterized by normochromic and normocytic erythrocytes and the lack of a regenerative response.³

Many treatments have been suggested to induce ovulation in jills. The most expedient method of decreasing endogenous estrogen associated with estrus is to perform an ovariohysterectomy at 6-8 months of age in females not intended for breeding. This procedure can be done on jills in estrus as long as they are stable enough to undergo the procedure. Remission of the estrus-associated anemia may take up to 160 days and multiple blood transfusions to help replenish circulating blood cells.⁴ The use of a vasectomized hob, or male ferret, can be used to induce ovulation in the jill. Studies have shown copulation directly stimulates the release of gonadotropin releasing hormone, thereby inducing luteinizing hormone (LH) secretion and the onset of ovulation.⁵ The physical act of mating is almost sure to induce ovulation and pseudopregnancy, although location of such a male could be difficult. Jills that are not stable enough to withstand surgery and a PCV of less than 25% can be given exogenous hormones to induce ovulation. Exogenous GnRH administration mimics the endogenous release caused by mating and can be used to induce ovulation at a rate of 20mg intramuscularly (IM). Alternatively, human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) has a luteinizing hormone effect in jills and can induce ovulation about 35 hours after injection. The optimal dose for inducing ovulation in jills is 100 IU IM.⁶ Signs of estrus should disappear by 20-30 days after injection and last 40-45 days, but multiple treatments of either hormone may be required.⁷

Another option for preventing life-threatening anemia in ferrets is preventing estrus. Exposure to a shorter photoperiod (9 hours light and 15 hours dark) will keep plasma melatonin levels higher for a longer period of time.⁸ Ferrets are long day breeders, meaning the breeding season starts when the day length increases, so the presence of high levels of melatonin will prevent estrus. Studies show jills exposed to short amounts of light also exhibit continuously low or undetectable levels of LH, suggesting there is a pituitary-ovary relationship associated with the photoperiod as well.⁹ Administration of exogenous melatonin has been described as a treatment for adrenal gland disease in ferrets, but not for estrus suppression.

Estrogen-induced anemia is a life-threatening condition and veterinarians need to know the options available to prevent it. Ovariohysterectomy is by far the safest and most reliable method as long as the ferret is stable enough to survive surgery with jills ideally being spayed at 6-8 months of age before coming into estrus. Mating with a vasectomized hob is also fairly efficacious as is administration of exogenous hormones. Photoperiod management is also an alternative, but has the least probability of being effective. With all of the above options for inducing ovulation or preventing estrus, no jill should succumb to this condition without some type of treatment.


Heather Jones is in the Class of 2005 at the University of Missouri College of Veterinary Medicine. She would like to go into mixed animal practice after graduation. She has a special interest in ferrets as is the proud owner of 6 fuzzies! She also has an interest in reproduction and completed an internship with Select Sires in 2001. She is a member of the student chapters of several veterinary organizations. Heather and her husband reside in Centralia, MO.
CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

The Society for Theriogenology (SFT) and the American College of Theriogenologists (ACT) are issuing a call for research abstracts to be presented at the Annual Conference August 4-8, 2004 in Lexington, KY.

Abstracts will be considered in two categories:

1. **Competitive Category**: Eight abstracts submitted by graduate students or residents will be selected for competition (only one submission will be accepted per first author.) Graduate students and residents chosen to present in this session will receive one complimentary registration for the meeting. These abstracts will be presented during the plenary session and will be judged on the basis of scientific merit (written) and presentation quality (oral). Financial awards will be presented to four of the eight presenters.

2. **Non-Competitive Category**: All individuals, including practitioners, faculty, graduate students, residents, and veterinary students, are encouraged to submit abstracts for presentation either in a general session or in an educational session. Presenters of research abstracts will not be reimbursed for travel or other expenses incurred in presenting an abstract nor receive an honorarium. Presenters will not receive a complimentary registration to the conference.

All presentations will be oral. Presentations will be 10 minutes in length with an additional 2-3 minutes for questions. Accepted abstracts will be printed in the Annual Conference Proceedings.

**GUIDELINES: WHAT TO SEND AND HOW TO SEND IT**

Electronically: Submit via email (address below) or on a 3.5” disk (compatible with Word).

Font: 12 point Times New Roman

Length: No longer than one page

Paper: 8.5” x 11”

Margins: 1 1/2” top and bottom - 1” left and right

Header: The title, authors and their affiliations must be centered at the top of the page.

Content: Abstracts should state clearly the aims of the project, describe the methods employed and summarize the findings. Keywords (up to 5) should be listed at the bottom of the page.

Form: You must complete and send the following submission form with your abstract submission.

Abstracts not adhering to these guidelines will not be considered for presentation.

**DEADLINE**: Abstracts must be received no later than Monday March 15, 2004 for consideration.

Those submitting abstracts for consideration will be notified by May 15, 2004 if their abstract(s) were accepted or declined.

**If you find that you will be unable to present your abstract, please notify the SFT office ASAP**
Send Abstracts by MONDAY MARCH 15, 2004 to:
SFT Headquarters
Attn: Charles Franz, DVM
P.O. Box 3007
Montgomery, AL 36109
charles@franzmgt.com
If there are any questions, contact:
Dr. Stuart Meyers
Phone: 530-752-9511
Email: smeyers@ucdavis.edu

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SUBMISSION FORM
Please type the following information:
☐ Yes, I am submitting an abstract to be considered for presentation at the 2004 Annual Conference.
☐ Competitive Category
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Name:

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The objective of this study was to evaluate pregnancy rates in lactating Holstein cows treated with an Ovsynch protocol (GnRH-PGF2α-GnRH) or a progesterone-based timed AI (TAI) protocol, and to determine the factors that may influence pregnancy rate following protocol treatment. In experiment 1, lactating Holstein cows were randomly assigned to 3 treatments: 1, an injection of GnRH (day 0), an injection of PGF2α on day 7, a second injection of GnRH on day 9, and TAI 16 hours after the second GnRH injection (GPG group, n = 34); 2, insertion of a CIDR intravaginal progesterone (1.9 g) device combined with a capsule containing 10 mg estradiol benzoate (day 0), an injection of PGF2α and removal of the device on day 7, an injection of GnRH on day 9, and TAI 16 hours after the GnRH injection (CPG group, n = 34); and 3, an injection of PGF2α after confirming the presence of a CL by ultrasonographical observation and artificial insemination at estrus (AIE) (P group, n = 75). The pregnancy rate after TAI following the CPG protocol (41.2%) was higher (P < 0.05) than that after TAI following the GPG protocol (20.6%) and that after AIE (20.0%). In experiment 2, lactating Holstein cows were randomly assigned to 2 treatments: a GPG group (n = 31) and a CPG group (n = 31). The GPG and CPG protocols were identical to those used in experiment 1. The proportion of cows with premature estrus prior to injection of PGF2α and with incomplete luteal regression tended (P = 0.056) to be or were greater (P < 0.05) in the GPG group (4/31, 8/31) than in the CPG group (0/31 and 2/31), respectively. Average diameters of dominant follicles (1.5 ± 0.1 mm versus 1.4 ± 0.1 mm) on day 7 and prevulatory follicles (1.8 ± 0.1 mm versus 1.6 ± 0.1 mm) on day 9, and the proportion of cows with synchronized ovulation by 40 hours after the second GnRH injection, were not different (81.5% versus 87.1%, P > 0.05) between groups, respectively. We conclude that the pregnancy rate after TAI following the CPG protocol was higher than that after TAI following the GPG protocol, probably due to a decreased incidence of premature estrus and incomplete luteal regression.
The effect of GnRH analogs on urinary incontinence after ablation of the ovaries in dogs

REICHLE, IAM; HUBLER, HL; JÜCHLE, W; TRIGG, TE; PICHÉ, CA; ARNOLD, S (2003): THERIOGENOLOGY 60, 1207-1216.

After removal of the ovaries, approximately 20% of dogs develop urinary incontinence. Removal of the gonads results in estrogen deficiency and chronic elevation in the production and secretion of FSH and LH. The gonadotrophins may directly or indirectly adversely affect the sphincter function of the urethra. Estrogen replacement therapy and treatment with sympathomimetics, such as ephedrine or phenylpropanolamine (PPA) are effective only in some of the affected dogs, and many of these subsequently become nonresponsive. Since the role of the elevated gonadotrophins has not been elucidated, we used depot preparations of GnRH analogues to down-regulate gonadotrophins once or twice in 13 ovariec-tomized, indifferent dogs, which were either refractory to a-adrenergics (n = 11) or in which a-adrenergics were contraindicated (n = 2). Dogs were treated with leuprolide, deslorelin, buserelin, or triptorelin. In 7 dogs, treatments with GnRH analogues alone (n = 11) resulted in continence for 50–738 days (mean 247). In all dogs except 1, where GnRH treatments did not resolve the incontinence completely, additional treatment with PPA was successful. With additional treatment of PPA, complete continence was restored for 21–367 days (mean 139). All treatments caused long-term reduction of circulating FSH and LH concentration to very low or undetectable levels. No adverse effects of treatments were observed.-30-

Ovarian follicular wave synchronization and pregnancy rate after fixed-time natural mating in llamas


The study was designed to compare the efficacy of treatments intended to induce follicular wave synchronization among llamas (experiment 1), and to determine the effect of these treatments on pregnancy rates after fixed-time natural mating (experiment 2). In experiment 1, llamas were treated with: (1) saline (control, n = 20); (2) estradiol and progesterone (E/P, n = 20); (3) LH (LH, n = 20); or transvaginal ultrasound-guided follicle ablation (FA, n = 20). The ovarian response was monitored daily by transrectal ultrasonography. The intervals from treatment to follicular wave emergence and to the day on which the new dominant follicle reached ≥7 mm, respectively, did not differ between the LH (2.1 ± 0.3 days and 5.2 ± 0.5 days, respectively) and FA groups (2.3 ± 0.3 days and 5.0 ± 0.5 days), but both were shorter (P < 0.05) and less variable (P < 0.01) than in the control group (5.5 ± 1.0 days and 8.4 ± 2.0 days), while the E/P group (4.5 ± 0.8 days and 7.7 ± 0.5 days) was intermediate. In experiment 2, llamas at unknown stages of follicular development were assigned randomly to control, E/P, and LH groups (n = 30 per group). A single, fixed-time natural mating was permitted 10 to 12 days after treatment. Ovulation rates did not differ among groups (control, 93%; E/P, 90%; LH, 90%; P = 0.99), but the pregnancy rate was higher (P < 0.05) for synchronized llamas (LH and E/P groups combined, 41/54) than for nonsynchronized llamas (control group, 15/28). In conclusion, LH and FA treatments were most effective for inducing follicular wave synchronization, while E/P treatment was intermediate. Synchronization treatments did not influence ovulation rate subsequent to fixed-time natural mating, but a higher pregnancy rate in synchronized than nonsynchronized llamas warrants critical evaluation of the effects of follicular status on the developmental competency of the contained oocyte.

Effects of estradiol cypionate (ECP) on ovarian follicular dynamics, synchrony of ovulation, and fertility in CIDR-based, fixed-time AI programs in beef heifers


Estradiol cypionate (ECP) was used in beef heifers receiving a controlled internal drug release (CIDR, insertion = day 0) device for fixed-time AI (FTAI) in 4 experiments. In experiment 1, heifers (n = 24) received 1 mg ECP or 1 mg ECP plus 50 mg commercial progesterone (CP) preparation i.m. on day 0. Eight or 9 days later, CIDR were removed, PGF was administered, and heifers were allocated to receive 0.5 mg ECP i.m. concurrently (ECP0) or 24 hours later (ECP24). There was no effect of treatment (P = 0.6) on mean (± S.E.M.) day of follicular wave emergence (3.9 ± 0.4 days). Interval from CIDR removal to ovulation was affected (P < 0.05) only by duration of CIDR treatment (88.3 ± 3.8 hours versus 76.4 ± 4.1 hours; 8 days versus 9 days, respectively). In experiment 2, 58 heifers received 100 mg progesterone and either 5 mg estradiol-17b or 1 mg ECP i.m. (E-17b and ECP groups, respectively) on day 0. Seven (E-17b group) or 9 days (ECP group) later, CIDR were removed, PGF was administered, and heifers received ECP (as in experiment 1) or 1 mg EB 24 hours after CIDR removal, with FTAI 58 to 60 hours after CIDR removal. Follicular wave emergence was later (P < 0.02) and more variable (P < 0.002) in heifers given ECP than in those given E-17b (4.1 ± 0.4 days versus 3.3 ± 0.1 days), but pregnancy rate was unaffected (overall, 69%; P = 0.2). In experiment 3, 30 heifers received a CIDR device and 5 mg E-17b, with or without 100 mg progesterone (P) i.m. on day 0. On day 7, CIDR were removed and heifers received ECP as described in experiment 1 or no estradiol (Control). Intervals from CIDR removal to ovulation were shorter (P < 0.05) in ECP0 (81.6 ± 5.0 hours) and ECP24 (86.4 ± 3.5 hours) groups than in the Control group (98.4 ± 5.6 hours). In experiment 4, heifers (n = 300) received a CIDR device, E-17b, P, and PGF (as in experiment 3) and after CIDR removal were allocated to 3 groups (as in experiment 2), with FTAI 54 to 56 hours (ECP0) or 56 to 58 hours (ECP24) after CIDR removal. Pregnancy rate did not differ among groups (overall, 63.6%; P = 0.96). In summary, although 1 mg ECP (with or without progesterone) was less efficacious than 5 mg E-17b plus 100 mg progesterone for synchronizing follicular wave emergence, 0.5 mg ECP (at CIDR removal or 24 hours later) induced synchronous ovulation with an acceptable pregnancy rate to fixed-time AI.
Bovine Embryo Transfer Workshop for Veterinarians
March 26 – 28, 2004
The objective is to provide the veterinarian with practical, hands-on exposure to the application of embryo transfer in cattle. A brief review of the physiology and endocrinology of the bovine estrous cycle will precede the discussion of superovulation and synchronization of ovulation of donor and recipient animals. Embryo recovery techniques, as well as transfer methods, including direct transfer, will be illustrated and demonstrated. Freezing and thawing of embryos will be discussed, demonstrated, and practiced.

Two-thirds of the workshop will be devoted to laboratory time where participants will practice recovery techniques on live dairy cows, manipulate ova and embryos under the microscope, and practice freezing and thawing embryos. Participants will be provided with a training manual which contains a set of exercises, list of equipment and supplies needed, as well as treatment schedules. Enrollment will be limited to 20 veterinarians.

Workshop Coordinator: Maarten Drost, DVM
To be held at: The University of Florida Veterinary Teaching Hospital
Fee: $650.00
E-mail: moodyt@mail.vetmed.ufl.edu

For further information on registration contact:
Theresa Moody
Bovine Embryo Transfer Workshop
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Gainesville, FL 32610-0136
Phone: (352) 392-4700 ext 5609
Fax: (352) 392-8289
E-mail: moodyt@mail.vetmed.ufl.edu

COLLEGE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE
University of Missouri-Columbia
Reproductive Protocols for Fixed Time AI

Significant progress was made in the development of protocols to synchronize estrous cycles of beef and dairy cattle over the past several years. Much of this research has created new opportunities to breed cows or heifers at predetermined fixed times eliminating the need to detect estrus. The program will focus on the following reproductive topics.
• Programmed breeding for dairy cattle
• CIDR based estrus synchronization programs for beef heifers and cows
• Results from the multi-state Pharmacia Animal Health trials conducted in 2003
• MGA based estrus synchronization programs for beef heifers and cows
• Predetermined fixed time AI programs for cows using MGA Select or 7-11 Synch

Date: Thursday, March 11, 2004
Time: 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. (6 hours continuing education credit)
Cost: $135.00
Location: Missouri Cattlemen’s Conference Center
2306 Bluff Creek Drive
Columbia, MO 65203
573-499-9162

Bovine Reproductive Ultrasound Wet Lab for Veterinarians. Download brochure and registration form at HYPERLINK "http://www.bovineservices.com" http://www.bovineservices.com or contact Dr. Jill Colloton at 715-352-2232, 877-318-3331 or HYPERLINK mail to: colloton@dwave.net colloton@dwave.net.