

## In This Issue

Kansas Trich Regulation  
Released

Bovine Trichomoniasis  
Veterinarian Certification

eCVI Version 2.1

Equine Infectious Anemia

EIA testing requirement for  
Importation into Colorado

Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea  
Virus (PEDV)

Influenza at County Fairs

Human Salmonella Infections  
Linked to Live Poultry

Changes to Import  
Requirements for Dairy Cattle

Fillable forms available for  
proficiency test panels

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## New Kansas Trichomoniasis Regulation

The Kansas Department of Agriculture Division of Animal Health published a regulation regarding Trichomoniasis (Trich) for change-of-ownership of bulls within Kansas. The regulation includes a component for females imported into Kansas.

The publication on July 4, 2013 in the Kansas Register opened a 60-day comment period, followed by a public hearing on September 4, 2013. To read and comment on the new regulation, visit [www.ksda.gov/statutes/id/254](http://www.ksda.gov/statutes/id/254).

Trich is a highly contagious sexually transmitted disease of cattle. The non-invasive disease is carried by a bull and transmitted to a cow during breeding. It causes pregnancy loss or abortion in the cow, prolonged calving intervals and high open rates in infected herds.

Bulls may be tested for Trich, and any bulls that test positive must be sold for slaughter only.

## Bovine Trichomoniasis Vet Certification

Beginning July 1, 2013, veterinarians may become certified online to collect and submit samples for bovine Trichomoniasis (Trich) testing.

The certification program contains three parts: a review of Trich and appropriate sample collection and handling; a summary of the new Kansas Trich regulations; and a multiple-choice test.

Veterinarians who complete the online certification will be notified by the Kansas Department of Agriculture Division of Animal Health of their certification status. All Trich certifications are valid for five years.

The certification program can be found at [www.ksvdl.org](http://www.ksvdl.org). Click on the "Veterinarian Trich Certification" link in the left-hand column.

## KANSAS BRAND BOOKS

A great part of Kansas history for a reduced price!

Supplements not included. Order forms are available at [www.agriculture.ks.gov/brands](http://www.agriculture.ks.gov/brands).



2008 book: \$20  
2003 book: \$15  
1998 book: \$10

### eCVI Version 2.1

If you are a veterinarian and current user of the electronic Certificate of Veterinary Inspection, please use the newest Version 2.1 for all transmissions to the state of Kansas. This version has important updates that merge directly with the Kansas Department of Agriculture recordkeeping system.

If you do not have the newest version, please email [icvi@kda.ks.gov](mailto:icvi@kda.ks.gov), call KDA at (785) 296-2326, or contact your area state veterinarian or area livestock inspector.

### Equine Infectious Anemia

The Nebraska Department of Agriculture (NDA) has confirmed 12 cases of equine infectious anemia (EIA) in a herd located in the northwestern part of the state, according to a statement from the department.

EIA, a viral disease spread by biting insects or infected shared needles, affects only horses, mules, and donkeys. There are no treatment options for infected horses, so the most common outcome for an infected horse in North America is euthanasia.

Kansas requires all equine over six months of age to have a negative Coggins test within the previous 12 months of entering the state. When moving horses to another state, contact the state of destination for their import regulations.

### EIA testing requirement for Importation into Colorado

Colorado is reminding equine owners of the requirement for a negative EIA (Coggins) test within one year prior to importation.

This includes all equine moving to livestock markets as well and those in slaughter channels. Equine arriving at a Colorado livestock market without a negative EIA test will be required to obtain a test upon the change of ownership. The time incurred in obtaining a blood sample and test results have resulted in a reduction in business continuity and have the result of potential increased costs to buyers/sellers.

### Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea Virus (PEDV)

PEDV has been confirmed in 15 states, including ten positive lab submissions reported in Kansas from April through July 3, 2013.

*Reprinted with permission from [www.pork.org/News/3904/NationalPorkBoardStatementOnPEDV.aspx](http://www.pork.org/News/3904/NationalPorkBoardStatementOnPEDV.aspx)*

The USDA has confirmed that porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDV) has been identified in the United States for the first time through testing at the National Veterinary Services Laboratory. This is not a new virus, nor is it a regulatory/reportable disease. Since PEDV is widespread in many countries, it is not a trade-restricting disease, but rather a production-related disease. PEDV may appear clinically to be the same as transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE) virus with acute diarrhea. Producers will need to work with their herd veterinarian if any TGE-like symptoms appear and as always, maintain strict biosecurity protocols.

- Porcine epidemic diarrhea virus (PEDV) is a virus similar to transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE), another disease only affecting pigs. It is not zoonotic, so therefore it poses no risk to other animals or humans. Also, it poses no risk to food safety.

- PEDV has been identified in the United States in a small number of herds. The virus is not a new virus as it was first recognized in England in 1971. Since then, the disease has been identified in a number of European countries, and more recently in China, Korea and Japan.

- USDA, State Animal Health Officials, the American Association of Swine Veterinarians and veterinarians at the National Pork Board are actively monitoring this disease and will make recommendations to producers as necessary.

- PEDV is transmitted via the fecal-oral route and may appear to be the same as transmissible gastroenteritis (TGE) virus with acute diarrhea within 12 to 36 hours of onset. Herd veterinarians remain well versed in managing TGE-like diseases.

- Laboratory testing is the only way to diagnose PEDV.

- As always, producers who see any signs of illness in their pigs should notify their herd veterinarian immediately to address the issue.

- PEDV does not affect pork safety. Pork remains completely safe to eat.

### Influenza at County Fairs

As the summer county fair season heats up, fairgoers should be aware of the danger of Variant Influenza A (H3N2v). Four people became ill with the virus at an Illinois county fair. All had contact with swine, and 13 pigs tested positive for H3N2.

Symptoms include fever, cough, sore throat, chills, headache and muscle aches and can develop one to four days after exposure. The illness can last two to seven days. People are encouraged to protect themselves from the virus by staying away from pigs, and washing your hands with soap and water after touching any animal.

Human cases of H3N2 are rare, but it is more commonly found in people who work with pigs, such as in barns and livestock exhibits. It cannot be transferred by eating pork or pork products.

### Human Salmonella Infections Linked to Live Poultry

*July 2, 2013*

A total of 271 persons infected with the outbreak strain of Salmonella Typhimurium have been reported from 37 states. Kansas ranks fourth with 16 confirmed positive cases. Sixty-two percent of ill persons are ten years of age or younger. No deaths have been reported.

Epidemiologic, laboratory, and trace back findings have linked this outbreak of human Salmonella Typhimurium infections to contact with chicks, ducklings, and other live baby poultry purchased from multiple feed stores and sourced from multiple mail-order hatcheries.

Investigations are ongoing to determine the source of the live poultry linked to this outbreak.

Contact with live poultry and their environment can be a source of human Salmonella infections. Live poultry can be carrying Salmonella bacteria but appear healthy and clean and show no signs of illness.

Always wash hands thoroughly with soap and water right after touching live poultry or anything in the area where they live and roam. Do not let live poultry inside the house.

For more information, visit the CDC website at [www.cdc.gov/salmonella/typhimurium-live-poultry-04-13/index.html](http://www.cdc.gov/salmonella/typhimurium-live-poultry-04-13/index.html).

### Changes to Import Requirements for Dairy Cattle

The Animal Disease Traceability rule contained a significant change for interstate movement of all dairy breed cattle, regardless of sex or age, requiring them to be officially identified.

Imported dairy breed cattle received at Kansas markets, or Kansas dairy breed cattle that move out of Kansas after being sold will need to be officially identified. This may happen by the owner prior to movement to the market, at the livestock market prior to being sold (for untagged cattle coming from another state), or prior to interstate movement if they are untagged Kansas dairy breeds.

Official tags can be metal "Silver Brite," or 840-compliant (RFID or visual) tags. Producers may obtain and apply official tags to their own cattle.

Often, the most efficient and least costly means of officially identifying these dairy cattle is for the producer to do so prior to movement.

The Kansas Department of Agriculture Division of Animal Health has established official tag distributors for metal tags across the state. Kansas dairy producers who would like to obtain metal tags may call KDA at (785) 296-2326 or visit [agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/division-of-animal-health/animal-disease-control-and-traceability](http://agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/division-of-animal-health/animal-disease-control-and-traceability) for a list of tag distributors in your area.

### Fillable forms available for proficiency test panels

*APHIS Stakeholder Registry Bulletin*

*May 24, 2013*

The National Veterinary Services Laboratories recently updated its website with fillable forms for use by laboratories participating in the following 2013 proficiency test panels:

- Equine Infectious Anemia (EIA)
- Bluetongue (BT)
- Bovine Leukemia Virus (BLV)

The forms are available at [www.aphis.usda.gov/animal\\_health/lab\\_info\\_services/proficiency.shtml](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/lab_info_services/proficiency.shtml).