



Oregon
Department
of Agriculture

Trough Talk

*Updates from the Animal Health and Identification Program
at the Oregon Department of Agriculture*

In This Issue:

Vet Bites

Seneca Valley Virus Update

West Nile Virus Update

FADD Training at Oregon
State University College of
Veterinary Medicine

From the Feed Bag

Animal Health Office
Updates

Animal Health
Laboratory
Updates

Birds of a Feather

Contact
Information



Image courtesy of the Governor's Office

Vet Bites

Updates from State Veterinarian Dr. Brad LeaMaster

Colleagues,

Somehow the summer has past and the autumn weather is upon us. I hope you were able to enjoy some time with family, friends, and have a summer vacation during the nice weather. Indeed, along with the nice weather came an extra dose of hot and dry weather this year, resulting in one of the worst wildfire seasons on record. ODA staff supported statewide emergency response efforts to the wildfire control efforts—especially the Chetco Bar fire located near Brookings and the Eagle Creek fire near Cascade Locks. The Oregon Emergency Management Emergency Coordination Center (OEM ECC) was on full activation status for several days. Dr. Ryan Scholz served as ODA's primary representative at the EEC. Two ODA shelter trailers were mobilized to Curry County Fairgrounds to supplement equipment needed for sheltering animals. No trailers were deployed for the Eagle Creek fire, nonetheless ODA actively assisted in the coordination of pets and livestock sheltering efforts.

Continued on page 2

Vet Bites continued from page 1

I would like to remind readers that Dr. Don Hansen, former Oregon State Veterinarian, was able to acquire four response trailers through department of Homeland Security grants. Additionally, the OVMA's Animal Health Foundation of Oregon pledged grant support for the purchase of important supplies to equip the trailers for response to disasters and animals in need.

The county fair season was a success, along with the Oregon State Fair. I hope you were able to get out and enjoy your local fair. The 4H and FFA kids really do work hard and deserve all of our support and encouragement. ODA personnel visit all fairs—we screen poultry for *Salmonella pullorum* and are present to answer questions from the participants and exhibitors. We also assist in the health check-in process at the state fair.

I would like to also mention that the massive hurricanes that caused severe damage in Texas, Florida and other southern states resulted in many pets being displaced and/or offered up for adoption. Many of those animals have been sent to other states for adoption including Oregon. ODA has been in communication with many of Oregon's shelters and rescues in regards to our state's import requirements. The sending organizations are well aware of the scrutiny they are receiving for assurance that the receiving state's import requirements are met—especially the Certificate of Veterinary Inspection and current rabies vaccination. Only healthy animals with proper documents should be arriving in Oregon. We have had excellent cooperation from all parties involved. However, if you have documented health problems with an imported animal associated with the severe storms, please let our office know so we can follow-up.

This issue of the newsletter will bring you updates and reminders from the Administrative staff, Animal Health Lab, Seneca Valley Virus, Brucellosis vaccination requirements, West Nile Virus, Avian Influenza surveillance, and bovine trichomoniasis. As always, we welcome your comments and feedback.

Best regards,
Brad R. LeaMaster, DVM, M.S., Ph.D.
State Veterinarian



Image courtesy of the Oregon National Guard



Image courtesy of the Governor's Office



Dr. Scholz recording data at the Deschutes County fair

Seneca Valley Virus (SVV) Update: Dr. Brad LeaMaster & Dr. Scott Essex

Seneca Valley Virus, also known as Senecavirus A, has been identified in swine herds in the U.S. since the 1980s. In the past few years, SVV has been associated with clinical disease in swine that includes vesicular lesions indistinguishable from the much-feared foreign animal disease Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD). This is not surprising as SVV belongs to the same family of viruses as FMD (Picornaviridae).

The pathogenicity of SVV in swine remains vague. It is unclear why, but the number of SVV cases around the country has dramatically increased in 2017. The majority of pigs that break with clinical disease have been subjected to a stress event such as transport or exhibition. Infected pigs develop blisters around the nose, mouth and hooves. All cases have been associated with animals that have been transported to slaughter facilities.

The main concern with SVV is that it looks like FMD. The only way to tell the difference is by veterinary diagnostic tests. Any FAD outbreak in the U.S. can have a devastating effect on the nation's animal health, trade and public health. Therefore, any animal diseases presenting similar signs to FADs must be treated as such until FADs can be ruled out.



SVV Snout Lesion

Image courtesy of Dr. Larry Rawson, USDA



SVV Foot Lesion

Image courtesy of Dr. Larry Rawson, USDA

So far, a total of 10 Foreign Animal Disease investigations involving swine have been implemented this fall (2017) in Oregon. The diagnosis has been Seneca Valley Virus in each case. Currently there is no known zoonotic potential. SVV is not on Oregon's reportable disease list, but any vesicular type lesion of unknown etiology must be reported to the ODA office or USDA immediately. Because SVV is a relatively new disease in the U.S., there has not been a lot of research conducted to setup industry guidelines. Current guidelines regarding disease transmission, cleaning, and disinfection are based on studies involving FMD. Being proactive with biosecurity practices, maintaining proper identification for traceability, and remaining vigilant for vesicular type lesions in our food producing animals is still of utmost importance.

These reported cases continue to highlight the importance of the client patient relationship and the ability to report quickly any suggestive clinical signs—doing so supports a strong industry. Additional information concerning SVV can be found at www.swinehealth.org.



Remember: SVV and all vesicular related clinical signs are to be immediately reported to ODA (503-986-4680).

West Nile Virus Update: Dr. Brad LeaMaster

The months of August and September are the peak months for West Nile Virus (WNV) cases in Oregon. WNV infected mosquitoes transmit the disease. The first reported equine case for the 2017 season occurred in Harney County on August 11. To date, there have been four positive horses reported in Harney County and one in Malheur County, for a total of five horses. All cases of clinically ill horses have been either unvaccinated or under-vaccinated (i.e. have not received required annual boosters). There have been at least two horses that have died or were euthanized. ODA has been actively encouraging horse owners to consult with their veterinarian regarding proper WNV vaccination protocols.



Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostician (FADD) Training Oregon State College of Veterinary Medicine Corvallis, Oregon - August 1-2, 2017



Image courtesy of Dr. Brad LeaMaster

One of the primary responsibilities of the Oregon Department of Agriculture's Animal Health Program is to investigate, control and eliminate possible incursions of emerging and/or foreign diseases affecting animal agriculture.

Continued on page 5

FADD Training continued from page 4



Investigations of potential foreign animal disease (FAD) cases are performed by state and federal regulatory veterinarians that have been specially trained as foreign animal disease diagnosticians (FADDs). Training takes place under the authority of the USDA and participants learn about the different FAD agents as well as practicing animal handling/restraint, sampling and necropsy. Students are taught how to carefully work through the steps of an investigation, including examination procedures, the proper collection and packaging samples for shipment to the diagnostic laboratory, and biosecurity measures to prevent the spread of disease. Once qualified as a FADD, periodic refresher training and continuing education is required.

The College of Veterinary Medicine at Oregon State University hosted an FAD regional response refresher training course August 1-2. USDA's Professional Development Services Branch provided the training. The purpose of this course was to provide continuing education to FADDs in the field. Topics included review of an initial FAD investigation, as well as preparing for an outbreak, the "next steps" once the investigation is completed, and the response when an FAD is detected



Oregon State College of Veterinary Medicine

Image courtesy of Mariah Crawford

Remember, producers, private practitioners and laboratory personnel are the first line of defense in our country for detecting and reporting unusual health related conditions in livestock, poultry and even companion animals. If unfamiliar disease signs or conditions are noticed or suspected, reports should be made directly to state and/or federal animal health officials. All of us play a critical role in the early detection and response to a possible FAD. Our combined efforts serve and protect U.S. animal health and agriculture.

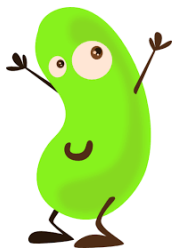
From the Feed Bag

Richard Ten Eyck, Feed Safety Specialist



Nationally, we are collaborating with the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA) on building the framework for implementation of FSMA state feed programs. This five-year project begins with writing a playbook that lays out the resources and attributes a state feed program will need for FSMA.

Do You Know Your Beans?



Raw **lima beans** contain linamarin, which when consumed decomposes into the **toxic** chemical hydrogen cyanide. Fortunately for **lima bean**-lovers, cooking the **beans** for at least 10 minutes renders them safe. Unlike in other parts of the world, **lima beans** sold in the U.S. are required to have relatively low cyanide levels.



Raw kidney beans contain relatively high amounts of phytohemagglutinin, and thus are more toxic than most other bean varieties if not pre-soaked and subsequently heated to the boiling point for at least 10 minutes. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration recommends boiling for 30 minutes to ensure they reach a sufficient temperature long enough to completely destroy the toxin.^[3] Cooking at the lower temperature of 80 °C (176 °F), such as in a slow cooker, can increase this danger and raise the toxin concentration up to fivefold.^[4] Canned red kidney beans, though, are safe to use immediately.

Upcoming Event:

- January 2018: AAFCO Pet Food Labeling Workshop
Anaheim, CA

Animal Health Office Updates

Jenny Vaughn, Brand Records Clerk

Interstate Transportation Issues

As veterinarians, you bear the responsibility to stay informed about state and federal regulations governing the movement of animals and the procedures applicable to disease control and eradication programs¹. It can be a daunting task to stay up to date on the import requirements for all 50 states, especially when they can change with little or no notice.

There are several websites out there that have compiled easy-to-reference intrastate import requirement lists. Exercise great caution when relying on these conveniences. Many of the sites have outdated information for Oregon and likely other states as well.

Be sure to verify the import requirements of the destination state prior to issuing a Certificate of Veterinary Inspection. It is best to contact the state directly by phone or visit their official website to obtain accurate information.

Silver “Brite” Tag Distribution

Producers with a valid premises identification number may now order silver “brite” tags directly from our office. The premises registration process is quick and the form may be submitted in conjunction with a tag order form. Both the premises registration application and the USDA official silver ID tag order form are available on the Oregon Department of Agriculture website: <https://go.usa.gov/xnY4B>

Remember, if you provide tags to a client, those tag numbers must be documented on an official ID report from.

Animal Health Laboratory Updates

Lori Brown, Microbiologist, Clinical Lead

We are in the beginning of Trich season 2018 and the number of samples we’re receiving is increasing.

- Remember to please fill out your form as completely as possible with collection dates and incubation times.
- We no longer offer the FEDEX account number for shipping, please use your own account or an alternative method.
- Pouches must match the paperwork, so whatever you write on the pouch in the field please be sure to add on to the form.

I also wanted to let our EIA (Coggins test) folks know we do use Global VetLink and VSPS for electronic submission forms. Contact our lab for more details. Please do remember to fill out all the information on the horse including age, sex, and breed.

Coming to the lab in 2018: We will be implementing a new LIMS (laboratory information management system) next year with all the latest updates. This means that our clients will have online access to their results and we can customize reporting to help better serve their needs. Please send us your most current address, billing address, email, fax and phone numbers to ensure we have the correct information. Please contact the lab if you have any questions.

Birds of a Feather

Mariah Crawford, Avian Health Coordinator

Although the season is changing, our vigilance with respect to highly pathogenic avian influenza remains the same. The fall migration through the Pacific flyway is in full swing, bringing with it an increased risk of HPAI transmission via commuting wild waterfowl.

The most recent identification of virus in wild waterfowl occurred in late September, when two mallard ducks tested positive for an H5 strain. These birds were harvested in Columbia County during USDA wild birds surveillance.

As veterinary health professionals, it is wise to be vigilant—be on the lookout for domestic birds who display symptoms consistent with avian influenza including: lack of energy or appetite, decreased egg production, swelling of the head, eyelids, comb, wattles and hocks, purple discoloration of wattles combs and legs, runny nose, coughing sneezing, stumbling or falling down, diarrhea, or sudden death without any clinical signs.

Waterfowl hunters and falconers have an increased risk of exposure during hunting season and should be encouraged to follow proper biosecurity protocols to prevent exposure to themselves or domestic flocks they maintain. These protocols are detailed in the video, “Bird Flu: How You Can Stop the Spread” produced by the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA). A link to this video is provided below and includes biosecurity tips for those participating in hunting, falconry, bird watching and general recreation activities during the fall/winter seasons.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EAQuPMIqCO8>

ODA and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife continue to maintain sick/dead bird hotlines for those wishing to report illness or mortality in wild or domestic birds. Wild bird illness and death should be reported to the ODFW, while illness and death in domestic birds should be reported to ODA.

We continue to maintain a presence at the larger poultry swaps in Western Oregon, with six of these events under our belts within the last year. As usual, we attended all 36 county fairs, in addition to the Oregon State Fair. Our district veterinarians and I plan to continue our ‘Chick Day’ talks at Wilco Farm stores across the state and look forward to another year of successful outreach with the public. If you or your clients have questions about outreach events or materials, please do not hesitate to contact me: mcrawford@oda.state.or.us or (503) 986-4689



Image courtesy of OPS Inc.



Image courtesy of Mariah Crawford



Oregon
Department
of Agriculture

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(Please note, the correct zip code for
the animal health laboratory is **97301**)

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