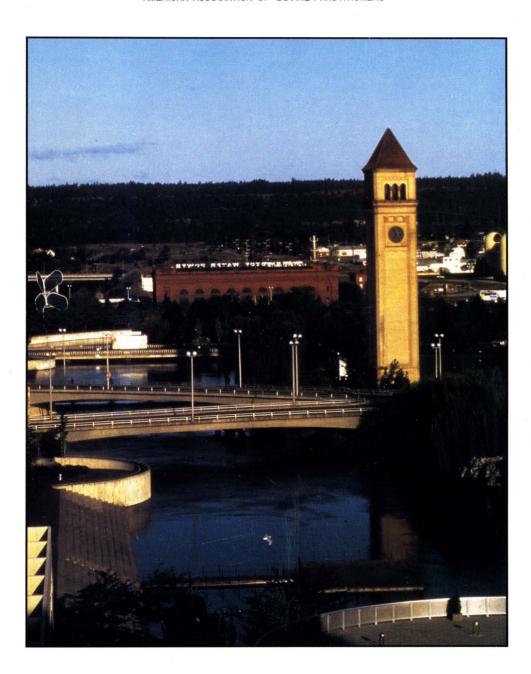
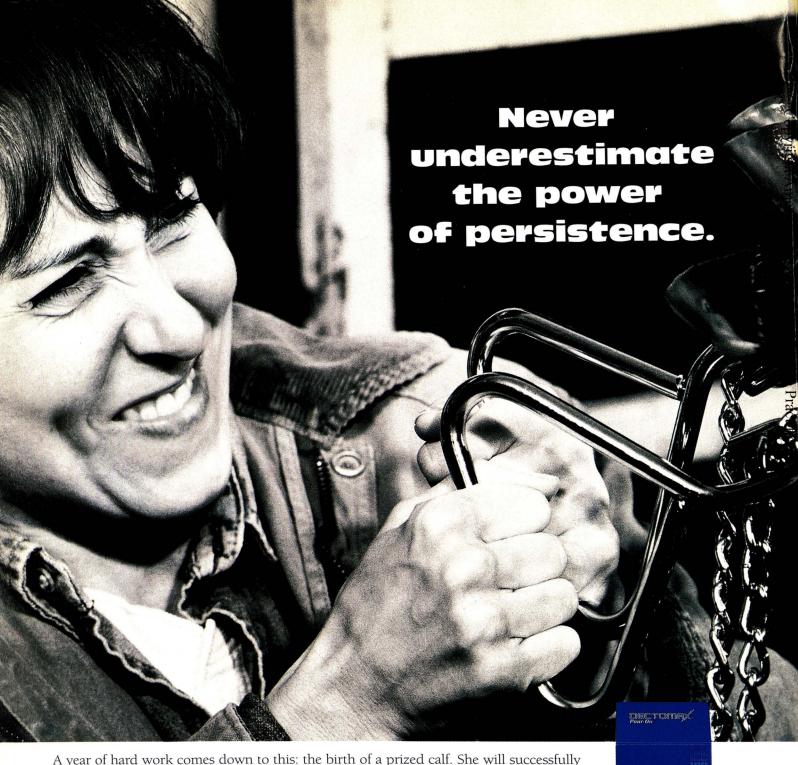


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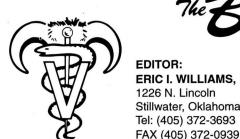
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1999

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January

May

Annual Proceedings

September

Deadlines for submitting manuscripts.

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October 15, 1998

February 15, 1999

Annual Proceedings

April 15, 1999

Instructions for submitting articles for The Bovine Practitioner / Proceedings

- 1. Articles should be supplied to the Editor on 3¹/₂" HD (high density) diskettes, using Word Perfect or Microsoft Word programs.
- 2. Include a printed copy of the article with the diskette.
- 3. All charts, tables, drawings, etc., should be sent as separate pieces on an $8^{1}/2^{11}$ x 11" sheet of paper. Oversize art is preferred, as printer will size to fit.
- 4. If photos are used, send 3½" x 5" prints (not negatives). Printer will size to fit.

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PEER REVIEWED

A section of our journal now contains articles that have been peer-reviewed. Manuscripts for this section must be submitted to the Editor at least two weeks earlier than the above deadlines.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Veterinarian's Role in Diagnosis, Treatment, and Prevention of Multidrug Resistant Salmonella typhimurium DT 104 — David A. Dargatz, Scott J. Wells, Paula J.	
Fedorka-Cray, Judy Akkina	1
Role of Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus in the Bovine Respiratory Disease Complex —	
Daniel L. Grooms	7
 The Impact of Free-Stall Housing on Somatic Cell Counts In Bulk Tank Milk — 	
	13
Growth and Economic Performance of Grazing Steers as Influenced by Growth Implant and	
Anthelmintic Strategy — Glenn M. Rogers, Matthew H. Poore, Beecher Allison	19
Field Trials with Antibiotic and Non Antibiotic Treatments for Papillomatous Digital	
Dermatitis — $J.B.\ Britt,\ J.\ McClure$	25
SPA (Standardized Performance Analysis) Part 1: What Do the Production Numbers Mean? —	
Shan Collett	29
• Effects of Teat Dilators, Teat Cannula and a Natural Teat Insert (NIT) on Teat Cistern Lining	
During Temporary Cessation of Milking — T. Geishauser, C. Seeh, H. Bostedt	36
 Segregation or Use of Separate Milking Units for Cows Infected with Staphylococcus aureus 	
Reduced Prevalence of Infection and Bulk Tank Somatic Cell Counts — David J. Wilson,	
Ruben N. Gonzalez, Philip M. Sears	39
• Is Bovine Mastitis Being Reduced? — James M. Booth	42
• Development and Use of BOVID-3, An Expert System for Veterinarians Involved in Diagnosis,	
Treatment and Prevention of Diseases of Cattle — P. Brightling, M.T. Larcombe, B.C. Blood,	
P.C. Kennedy	45
Environmental Assessments: A Veterinary Perspective — A.B. Forbes	49
• Differential Diagnosis Between Abomasum Torsion, Mesenteric Torsion and Caecum Dilatation/	
Volvulus In Calves — Navetat, H., Schelcher, F., Rizet, Cl. Cabanie, P., Espinasse, J	52
• Ultrasonographic Investigations of Bovine Cardiac Lesions — J. Boyd, S. Spence, C. Paterson,	- 1
J. Fitzpatrick, H. Thompson	54
• Diagnostic Ultrasound in the Investigation of Septic Tenosynovitis of the Digital Flexor Tendon	-7
Sheath In 33 Cattle — J. Kofler	57
Biosecurity—A New Term for an Old Concept—How To Apply It — John F. Anderson	60
• Digital Dermatitis: A Histopathological Evaluation and Some New Aspects in the Pathogenesis	70
of a Multifactorial Disease — Leist, G., Rudolph, R., Natterman, H.	10
Abstract Index	
Relationship between in vitro sensitivity of coliform pathogens in the udder and the outcome of	
treatment for clinical mastitis — N. Y. Shpigel, M. Winkler, G. Ziv, A. Saran	6
Serum haptoglobin concentrations in Holstein dairy cattle with toxic puerperal metritis —	٠.
B. I. Smith, G. A. Donovan, C. A. Risco, C. R. Young, L. H. Stanker	
Evaluation of prostaglandin F _{2a} treatment in dairy cows at risk for low fertility after parturition —	-
M. A. Kristula and R. Bartholomew	56
Outbreak of fibrinous pneumonia in recently weaned beef calves in southern Queensland —	70
LF Taylor	73
Brucellosis in adult beef cattle of Mexican origin shipped direct-to-slaughter into Texas —	70
W. H. Brown and J. Hernández de Anda Preliminary observations on the pathogenesis of experimental bovine spongiform encephalopathy	76
(BSE): an update — G. A. H. Wells, S. A. C. Hawkins, R. B. Green, A. R. Austin, I. Dexter, Y. I. Spencer, M. J. Chaplin, M. J. Stack, M. Dawson	76
1. 1. Spencer, M. J. Chapiin, M. J. Stack, M. Dawson	10
Advertisers' Index	
	F 0
Classic Medical Supply, Inc.	
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Pharmacia & Upjohn, Inc	
Fuzer Animal Dealth Inside Front Co	· v er

CVM Update

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January 22, 1998

Information For Dairy And Beef Producers-Protein Feed Rules

Dairy and beef cattle producers are now prohibited from feeding to their cattle certain commonly used protein feed ingredients made from rendered mammalian tissue. The rules, issued in August 1997 by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), are designed to prevent the establishment and spread in the U.S. of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). The disease, commonly known as "Mad Cow Disease," has been found in European cattle herds, but has not been diagnosed in the U.S.

The rule bans most types of protein made from mammalian tissue from feeds given to cattle and other ruminants (four-stomached-animals). An example of this protein is meat and bone meal made from cattle by-products. Cattle may become infected with BSE when they eat contaminated protein products made from rendered diseased animals.

Feed manufacturers, protein blenders, and rendering companies are required to label any feeds or feed ingredients containing prohibited material with the warning statement, "Do not feed to cattle or other ruminants." FDA can take action against a company that sells prohibited material that does not have the warning label on it, especially if that feed is sold to cattle producers.

The rule has several provisions that apply to you, as a dairy or beef cattle producer:

- * You must watch for that warning label, and avoid using any prohibited feed in cattle rations.
- * If you suspect that feed may contain prohibited ingredients, do not accept it until you are sure it does not. Buy feed products only from companies that comply with the new rules.
- * If you mix feed for both cattle and non-rumi-

nant animals (such as hogs and poultry) and you use prohibited material in the non-ruminant feed, you must either use a completely separate mixer for the cattle feed or carefully clean out your mixer to be sure no prohibited material contaminates the cattle feed. Even if you do not mix your own feed, but purchase feed for both cattle and non-ruminants, you must take steps to make sure that any prohibited material intended for your non-ruminant animals is not accidentally fed to your cattle.

* You must keep records for a minimum of one year concerning all animal protein ingredients you buy and use with your cattle. For one year, keep copies of purchase invoices and labeling of all feeds that you receive containing animal protein products. The copies must be available for government inspectors. Keep at least one representative copy of the label from each type of feed you buy. FDA on-farm records inspections will be limited, but will be needed to verify that prohibited material is not being sold for feeding to cattle.

If you are careful in selecting feed and feed ingredients, and you keep adequate records, then you will not be found in violation of FDA's rules. More important, you will be doing all you can to protect your herd from risk of this disease.

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