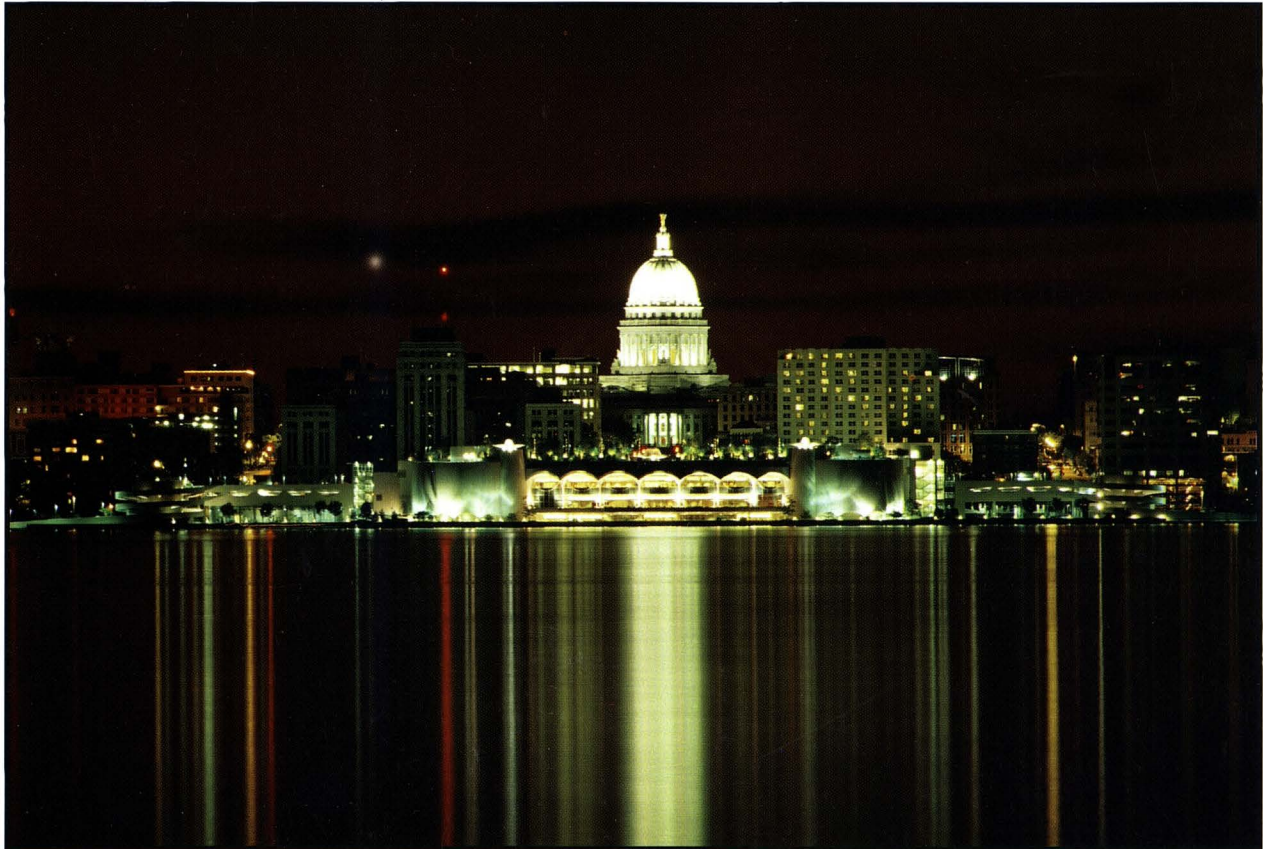




Vol. 36, No. 2
JUNE, 2002

The Bovine **PRACTITIONER**

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF BOVINE PRACTITIONERS



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The Bovine PRACTITIONER

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THE BOVINE PRACTITIONER is published by the American Association of Bovine Practitioners, Inc., at **Frontier Printers, 205 W. 9th, Stillwater, OK 74074 (Tel: 405-372-8500; FAX 405-372-8523)**. Over 6000 copies are mailed to veterinarians engaged in cattle practice and allied institutions. Send new address (please include old address) to:

Dr. James A. Jarrett, Exec. Vice President, AABP, P.O. Box 1755, Rome, GA 30162-1755

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http://www.aabp.org

THE BOVINE PRACTITIONER is the official publication of The American Association of Bovine Practitioners, published in February and June annually. It also serves as a communication medium between bovine practitioner organizations around the world. All manuscripts and communications must be presented in English.

Copies of THE BOVINE PRACTITIONER are available to non-members for \$25.00 per copy, surface mail, or \$33.00, airmail (overseas). Contact editor for details.

Thirty-fifth Annual Conference of the American Association of Bovine Practitioners Madison, Wisconsin



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What do the US Conference of Mayors, Ironman North America, Drum Corps International, NCAA Midwest Regional Basketball Championships, the Great Lakes Logging Congress and the American Association of Bovine Practitioners all have in common? Answer: They'll be calling Madison, Wisconsin home for at least a few days in 2002! And, they each owe their 2002 event site decision to the Greater Madison Convention & Visitors Bureau which played a key role in attracting each of these groups to Wisconsin's capital city next year.

Since the mid-90s, the destination's CVB has been touting the city's extraordinary facilities, especially the Alliant Energy Center and Monona Terrace. And, beginning this year it became even easier as both superb facilities welcomed new, attached hotels, enhancing Madison's destination product even more.

Gearing up for large and highly visible events is exhilarating for Madison, the GMCVB and its partners. Events such as those coming to Madison in 2002 often feature large numbers of event participants as well as onlookers, fans and media coverage. But, for a city of its size, Madison has a surprising history—and experience—in both attracting and handling such special customers.

As home to the world-renowned University of Wisconsin, national and international conferences, speak-

ers and events are commonplace each year. And, the University's Badgers draw national media coverage regularly. In fact, many sports broadcasters have a special affinity for Madison—one of America's true "college towns". Top these with the fact that each year Madison welcomes 60,000+ people in October for World Dairy Expo, thousands throughout the year for several of the states amateur athletic tournaments and is typically a political draw for major political campaigns.

And to top it off, Madison continues to earn consistently high rankings in lists such as *Money Magazine's* Best Places to Live and Best Places to Retire, *Ladies' Home Journal* and *Family Fun's* Best Places for Women and Best Places for Kids, keeping this "beautiful city on the lakes" in the media limelight regularly.

So, if you ask anyone in this city of 200,000 stimulating people whether they will be ready in 2002 to, once again, open their arms to the throngs of people attending events such as the NCAA Men's Regional Championships and Ironman North America, they'll most likely tell you "Absolutely! We're used to the attention!"

See you in September!



The Bovine PRACTITIONER

Guidelines for Authors

The Bovine Practitioner is the official publication of The American Association of Bovine Practitioners, published in January and May annually. It also serves as a communication medium between bovine practitioner organizations around the world. All manuscripts and communications must be presented in English.

A section of the journal is peer-reviewed or refereed. Papers submitted for publication in the peer-reviewed section are anonymously reviewed by three members of the editorial board. In some cases, papers may be reviewed by an outside expert(s) who is not a regular member of the editorial board. Papers published in the peer-reviewed section of the journal will be identified with a "Peer-Reviewed" banner at the top of the first page. Papers rejected by the editorial board for publication as peer-reviewed articles do not automatically qualify for publication in the non-peer-reviewed sections.

Articles published in *The Bovine Practitioner* are intended to address the needs of bovine practitioners. Types of articles considered appropriate for the journal include research reports, case reports, review articles, retrospective studies and articles describing new techniques.

All papers should begin with a summary or abstract. Research reports should follow with an introduction, methods and materials (including experimental design and statistical analysis), results, discussion and conclusions. At the author's discretion, results and discussion may be combined.

Case reports should be written to include an introduction, history, clinical findings, appropriate laboratory data, surgical/therapeutic management, discussion and conclusions.

Review articles covering topics important to the practitioner are welcome. They should address more recent advances and bring the reader cutting edge information related to bovine practice or to beef or dairy production.

Papers reporting retrospective studies should include an introduction, clinical implications or objectives of the study, the methodology used to evaluate the data, a section that details the significance of the findings to the practitioner and conclusions.

Two manuscripts and a diskette should be submitted to the editor through the mail or via a parcel delivery service. Manuscripts should be double-spaced, using 12-point Times type and 1-inch margins. When possible Microsoft Word should be used.

Figures, tables and photographs are welcome. Figures should be numbered on the back; legends for figures should be submitted on a separate sheet of paper. When photographs are submitted, prints are preferred over 2x2 slides.

English units of measure should be used for weights, measures and temperature. If the author desires, it is acceptable to follow English units with metric units in parenthesis, i.e....440 pound (200kg) steer had a rectal temperature of 101.5°F (38.6°C). When the use of brand names is necessary, they should be listed in footnotes, including the name of product, manufacturer, and manufacturer's city and state.

References to literature cited in the paper should be identified in the text by the use of superscripts. References should be listed in alphabetical order. Suggested style for citations in the reference section is as follows:

1. Allen WM, Sansom BF: Parturient paresis (milk fever) and hypocalcemia (cows, ewes, and goats), in Howard JL (ed): *Current Veterinary Therapy III. Food Animal Practice*. Philadelphia, WB Saunders Co, 1993, pp 304-308.
2. Barth AD, Cates WF, Harland RJ: The effect of body fat and loss of fat on breeding soundness classification of beef bulls. *Can Vet J* 36:758-764, 1995.
3. Nutrient Requirements of Beef Cattle, ed 7. Washington DC, National Academy Press, 1996.
4. Syvrud R: Vaccination for bovine respiratory syncytial virus: Benefits for both cow/calf and feedlot cattle. *Proc Am Assoc Bov Prac* 21:204-206, 1989.

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CAUTION:

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Do not use in cattle intended for dairy production.

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HUMAN WARNINGS:

For use in animals only. Keep out of the reach of children. Avoid contact with eyes. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes. In case of dermal contact, wash skin with soap and water. Consult a physician if irritation persists following ocular or dermal exposures. Individuals with a history of hypersensitivity to quinolones should avoid this product. In humans, there is a risk of user photosensitization within a few hours after excessive exposure to quinolones. If excessive accidental exposure occurs, avoid direct sunlight. To report adverse reactions or to obtain a copy of the Material Safety Data Sheet, call 1-800-633-3796.

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