

## Technical Support Library Reference and Resource Data

<p>AU = Audio cassette            CD = CD-ROM            M = Manuscript            T = Transparent slide            V = Video cassette            Library Accession #            &amp; Species Affected</p>	<p><b>Media description</b></p>	<p>M e d i u M + # of cps</p>	<p>T I m e</p>	<p>Qualit y Of Mediu m</p>	<p>Appli cation to Emer gency Pro grams</p>
<p><b>M-166 FAD Training Course by APHIS &amp; ARS Jan 24 - Feb 4, 2000 at Plum Island Animal Disease Center</b></p>	<p><b>Swine Emphysis FAD Training Course Contents 1.</b>-NPPC Brochure:Euthanasia of Swine - Options for the Producer 4/972  <b>2.</b>-Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy: An Overview, Linda A. Detwiler, DVM &amp; Richard Rubenstein, PhD, January, 2000 15pp  <b>3.</b>-Carcass Disposal READEO Manual; Drs Keith Armstrong, Francisco Collazo-Matei, Walley Hester, Frank Kriewaldt, Ken Montgomery, Phil LaRussa &amp; Terry Taylor, 4 pp + 15 appendices  <b>4.</b> Classical Swine Fever in the Netherlands, 1997-98 - a description of organiation &amp; measures to eradicate the disease; Pluimers, J.A.; deLeeuw; Smak, J.A.; Albers, A.R. &amp; Stegman, J.A.; PubMed medline query.  <b>5.</b> Factors Affecting Laboratory Diagnosis, Juan Lubroth, DVM, Ph.D.  <b>6.</b> Outbreak of Viral Encephalitis in Malaysia, 1998-1999; Mike Bunning, DVM, MPH LTC, BSC, USAF</p>	<p>Manuscript</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>10</p>	
<p><b>7.</b> Field Decontamination Techiques; Thomas Sawicki, Safety Officer USDA ARS FADDL  <b>8.</b> Sampling Protocol for Bovine Brain Collection Using the Spatula Technique, March 10 &amp; 11, 1997 Arthur J. Davis, DVM, MS, Diplomate, ACVP  <b>9.</b> Commentary-Reflections on the Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies; W.J. Hadlow, Vet. Pat. 36: 523-529 (1999)  <b>10.</b> Bluetongue &amp; Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease, Eileen Ostland DVM, PhD (course notes)  <b>11.</b> Early Response Team (ERT), Mark D. Schoenbaum, DVM, PhD (course notes)  <b>12.</b> Pest Des Petits Ruminants, Lee Ann Thomas, DVM, MS (course notes)  <b>13.</b> Swine Health Fact Sheet-NPPC-An overview of methods for measuring the impact of sanitationprocedures for swine transport vehicles; S.A. Dee, DVM, PhD, Dipl;ACVM Univ Minn  <b>14.</b> Vector-borne hemoparasites of livestock, Briefing Paper, Third Plenary Session, 65Gen'l Sessionof the Int'l Crnte OIE, 26-30 May, 1997 Paris France,</p>					

Linda Logan-Henfrey, Nat'l Program Leader-Animal Health  
25 May, 1997

**15.** Specimen Collection-for cattle showing signs of CNS disease(NVSL written guide) & II, Specimen Collection-for multiple samples of non-ambulatory "downer" cattle or 3D/4D slaughter plants, Random-sampling of sheep at slaughter & clinically normal "hunter-killed" deer

**16.**Diagnostic characteristics of BSE, Arthur J. Davis, Allen L. Jenny, Lyle D. Miller J.Vet Diagn Invest 3:266-271 (1991)

**17.** Hog Cholera (CSF) course notes Douglas Gregg, DVM, PhD

**18.** Blood Collection Techniques in Swine; John V. Thomas, DVM, MS Set Sci SD State Univ, Brookings S.D. Agri-Practice, Vol 12, Nbr 4, July/Aug, 1991

**19.** Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis (VEE) Eileen N. Ostlund, DVM, PhD course notes outline

**20.** Swine Hepatitis E virus, Sabrina L. Swanson, DVM, PhD course notes outline

**21.** Porcine Dermatitis & Nephropathy Syndrome, Sabrina L. Swanson, DVM, PhD course notes outline

**22.** Porcine Circavirus, Sabrina L. Swanson, DVM, PhD course notes outline

**23.** Eastern Equine Encephalomyelitis (EEE) & Western Equine Encephalomyelitis (WEE) Eileen N. Ostlund, DVM, PhD course notes outline

**24.** Vesicular Stomatitis, Luis L. Rodriques, DVM, PhD course notes outline

**25.** Other Vesicular Diseases (FMD, SVD, VES), Tom McKenna, DVM, PhD; course notes outline

**26.** Avian Influenza; Dennis A. Senne, Virology Dx Lab NVSL course notes outline

**27.** African Horse Sickness, Juan Lubroth, DVM, PhD course notes outline

**28.** Sheep & Goat Pox, Tom McKenna, DVM, PhD course notes outline

**29.** Lumpy Skin Disease, Tom McKenna, DVM, PhD course notes outline

**30.** Rinderpest, Lee Ann Thomas, DVM, MS course notes outline

**31.** Postweaning Multisystemic Wasting Syndrome; NPPC Swine Health Fact Sheet, vol 2, # 1,

January 2000 authors: Steven Kraowka, DVM, PhD, Ohio State Univ./ John A. Ellis, DVM, PhD, Univ of Sask / Seamus

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<p>Kennedy, DVM, PhD Queens Univ, Belfast / Gordon Allan, PhD Queens Univ</p> <p><b>32.</b> Swine Influenza Virus; NPPC Swine Health Fact Sheet, August 1999 authors: Sabrina L. Swenson, DVM, PhD; Gene A. Erickson, DVM, PhD</p> <p><b>33.</b> Dourine, Lee Ann Thomas course notes outline</p> <p><b>34.</b> Glanders, Lee Ann Thomas course notes outline</p> <p><b>35.</b> Malignant Catarrhal Fever, Tom McKenna, DVM, PhD course notes outline</p> <p><b>36.</b> Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia, Lee Ann Thomas DVM, PhD course notes outline</p> <p><b>37.</b> Rift Valley Fever, Tom McKenna, DVM, PhD course notes outline</p> <p><b>38.</b> New Castle Disease, D.A. Senne, MS course notes outline</p> <p><b>39</b> Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Juan Lubroth, DVM, PhD course notes outline</p> <p><b>40.</b> Overview of the U.S. Poultry Industry, Dennis Senne, MS course notes outline</p> <p><b>41.</b> African Swine Fever, Douglas Gregg, DVM, PhD course notes outline</p> <p><b>42.</b> 1993 Report of the AVMA Panel on Euthanasia, JAVMA, Vol 202, No 2, Jan 15, 1993, pp 229-249</p> <p><b>43.</b> Considerations for Preparation &amp; Shipping Diagnostic Specimens, John Ely, Diagnostic Laboratory Supervisor, NVSL course notes outline + supply catalogue data</p> <p><b>44.</b> Animal Euthanasia, USDA Humane Methods of Slaughter Act of 1978 &amp; 1993 Report of the AVMA Panel on Euthanasia</p>			
<p><b>M-167</b></p>	<p>Summary of data (audio tapes, CD's, manuscripts, videos &amp; transparencies currently in EPS library I:\vs\vsep\epguides\tech-support-M-167 on 01-03-2000 &amp; <b>hard copy</b></p>	<p>10</p>	<p>10</p>
<p><b>T-168</b> swine</p>	<p><b>CSF in the DR:</b>Series of transparencies <b>47</b> @ re: rationale for increased surveillance of passenger baggage and animal origin products from the Dominican Republic</p>	<p>Transparencies</p>	<p>10</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>V-169</b> <b>bioterrorism</b></p>	<p>Military Compulsory Vaccination Program - investigation by Representative Christopher Shay, R, CT concludes the program is "imploding" due to several alleged claims of the vaccination series inducing serious health problems in military personnel. Military top brass contend 351 refusals incident to vaccinating several million military personnel is a minor element of concern when considering the serious negative impact of exposing our troops in a theater of operation to weaponized anthrax spores. Congress is also investigating the vaccine manufacturer, Bioport Corporation revealed several consistent noncompliance citations by the FDA. [PBC-The News Hour with Jim Lehrer], 04-10-2000</p>	<p>VHS [# 505 to 650] 1 cy</p>	<p>7 mi n appr ox</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>8</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>M-170</b></p> <p><b>Bibliography of Epizootic Foreign Animal Diseases Training Course, Course notes [tech-sup-Wis99.lwp]</b></p>	<p><b>Bibliography of Epizootic Foreign Animal Diseases Training Course, Course notes [tech-sup-Wis99.lwp] June 13-18, 1999, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Wisconsin-Madison</b></p> <p><b>1.-Management of Animal Health Emergencies in North America:</b> Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery; Q.P. Bowman &amp; J.M. Arnoldi, Rev. sci. tech. Off. int. Epiz., 1999, 18(1), pp76-103</p> <p><b>2.-Foot-and-Mouth Disease;</b> G.R. Thomson, 29 pp + tables, Course Notes,</p> <p><b>3.-Swine Vesicular Disease,</b> Douglas Gregg, DVM, PhD; Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, USDA APHIS VS NVSL, 2 pp Lecture notes Course Notes, <b>4.-Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control in Taiwan,</b> Terrance M. Wilson, Senior Staff Veterinarian, Emergency Programs Staff, College Park, MD &amp; Carol Tuszyński, Agriculturist Economist, USDA, APHIS, VS, Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health, Fort Collins, CO 50 pp</p> <p><b>5.-African Swine Fever;</b> W. Plowright, G.R. Thomson and J.A. MMNeser, Manuscript 31 pp + tables Course Notes,</p> <p><b>6. Classical Swine Fever/Hog Cholera;</b> Douglas Gregg, DVM, PhD; Foreign Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, USDA APHIS VS NVSL, 4 pp Lecture notes Course Notes, June 13-18, 1999, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Wisconsin-Madison</p> <p><b>7.-Malignant Catarrhal Fever,</b> B.J.H. Barnard, J.J. van der Lugt and E.Z. Mushi; , 12 pp + tables Course Notes, June 13-18, 1999, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Wisconsin-Madison+</p> <p><b>8.-Rinderpest;</b> P.B. Rossiter, Course Notes, June 13-18, 1999, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Wisconsin-Madison</p> <p><b>9.-Bovine Viral Diarrhea as a Differential Diagnosis for Rinderpest in the U.S.;</b> Steven R. Bolin, , 2 pp, Enteric Diseases and Food Safety Research Unit, National Animal Disease Center, USDA ARS, Ames, IA</p> <p><b>10.-Bovine Viral Diarrhea as a Differential Diagnosis for Rinderpest in the U.S.;</b> Steven R. Bolin, , 2 pp, Enteric Diseases and Food Safety Research Unit, National Animal Disease Center, USDA ARS, Ames, IA</p> <p><b>11.-Peste Des Petits Ruminants;</b>P.B. Rossiter &amp; W.P. Taylor, 11 pp Course Notes, June 13-18, 1999, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Wisconsin-Madison</p> <p><b>12.-Lumpy Skin Disease;</b> B.J.H. Barnard &amp; L. Prozesky, 7 pp Course Notes, June 13-18, 1999, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Wisconsin-Madison</p> <p><b>13.-Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia;</b> H.P. Schneider, J.J. Van der Lugt &amp; O.J.B. Hubschle, 12 pp Course Notes, June 13-18, 1999, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Wisconsin-Madison</p> <p><b>14.-ContagiousBovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP):</b> An Overview with Special Emphasis on the situation in Southern Africa, K.V. Masupu; 6 pp Course Notes, June 13-18, 1999, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Wisconsin-Madison</p> <p><b>15.-Heartwater;</b> J.D. Bezuidenhout, L. Prozesky, J.L.Du Plessis &amp; S.R. Van Amstel; 23 pp + tables Course Notes, June 13-18, 1999, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Wisconsin-Madison</p> <p><b>16.-Heartwater;</b> Corrie Brown, Dept of Pathology, University of Georgia; 4p + tables Course Notes, June 13-18, 1999, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Wisconsin-Madison</p> <p><b>17.-Rift Valley Fever;</b> R. Swanepoel &amp; J.A.W. Coetzer, 36 pp + table; Course Notes, June 13-18, 1999, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Wisconsin-Madison</p> <p><b>18.-Rift Valley Fever, U.S. Perspective;</b> T.G. Ksiazek, D.V.M., PhD Special Pathogens Branch, Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, National Center for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control (reproduction of lecture visual aids + 5 abstracts by various authors + reference list) Course Notes, June 13-18, 1999, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Wisconsin-Madison</p> <p><b>19.-A New Virus in Malaysia</b> (reproduction of lecture visual aids + reference list) Course Notes, June 13-18, 1999, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Wisconsin-Madison</p> <p><b>20.-African Horse Sickness;</b> J.A.W. Coetzer &amp; B.J. Erasmus; 19 pp Course Notes, June 13-18, 1999, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Wisconsin-Madison</p> <p><b>21.-Equine Viral Arteritis and Other Differential Diagnoses for African Horsesickness in theUSA;</b> Peter J. Timony, MVB, PhD, FRCVS Dept of Veterinaray Science, Gluck Equine Research Center, University of Kentucky. Lexington, KY 40546-0069; 12 pp</p> <p><b>22. Bluetongue;</b> D.W. Verwoerd &amp; B.J. Erasmus; 17 pp + table</p> <p><b>23. Bluetongue in Central America and the Caribbean;</b> Thomas M. Yuill, Lecture Outline , 2pp</p> <p><b>24.-Vesicular Stomatitis ;</b> Luis L.Rodriguez, DVM, PhD, ARS, Plum IslandAnimal Disease Center, USDA 4 pp + references</p>				

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	<p>25. <i>New Castle Disease in Southern Africa</i>; D.J. Verwoerd; 8 pp + chart</p> <p>26. <i>New Castle Disease: Risks for North American Poultry</i>; C.W. Beard, U.S. Poultry &amp; Egg Assn; 3 pp</p> <p>27. <i>H5N1 Influenza A Virus in the Hong Kong Outbreak of 1997</i>; Yoshiro Kawaoka, Dept. Of Pathobiological Sciences, Sch. Of Veterinary Medicine, University of Wisconsin, Madison</p>			
<p><b>S/S -171</b> <b>Volume 1</b> <b>AHS</b></p>	<p>Prepared by Dr Terry Wilson, Veterinary Pathologist, Emergency Programs Staff and CSIRO Australian Animal Health Laboratory through an Australian, Canadian, Spanish and US cooperative project. The videos present excellent, high quality visualization of the clinical signs and pathologic lesions. The general video describes the anticipated economic and social impact AHS would illicit on the USA today. In addition to the transparencies, the clinical signs &amp; pathological lesions are further illustrated in the excellent video presentation with high quality photography. of the four general manifestations of AHS; the pulmonary (peracute form), cardiac subacute, (edematous form), the "mixed" (acute form) and the mild "AHS fever".</p>	<p>Scientific TRT=12:15 &amp; Gen'l TRT=8:00</p> <p>Script, 13 pp + 46 transparent slides</p>	10	10
<p>The script directs the viewer to the 46 transparencies which illustrate gross and microscopic pathologic lesions in the horse, plus the pathogenesis &amp; clinical signs of the four general manifestations of AHS; the pulmonary (peracute form), cardiac subacute, (edematous form), the "mixed" (acute form) and the mild "AHS fever", which are futher illustrated in the excellent video. Gross lesions are described &amp; illustrated in the various affected systems, i.e. respiratory, cardiovascular, and gastrointestinal tract. Morbidity and mortality, field diagnosis and recommended tissue and fluid specimens for laboratory diagnosis are described with respect to virus isolation and serology. Finally, the script briefly describes vaccination, control and eradication of AHS. An excellent, high quality study guide/training kit.</p>				
<p><b>S/S -171</b> <b>Volume 2</b> <b>ASF</b></p>	<p>Prepared by Dr Terry Wilson, Veterinary Pathologist, Emergency Programs Staff and CSIRO Australian Animal Health Laboratory through an Australian, Canadian, Spanish and US cooperative project. The training kit consists of 54 transparencies (visual aids) + a script which describe the etiology of ASF which is caused by a the highly virulent Lisbon-60 strain &amp; a moderately virulent Dominican Republic strain. The history of ASF and it's spread to the Western hemisphere is discussed.</p>	<p>Scientific TRT= 14:00 Gen'l video TRT=6:00</p> <p>Script + 54 Transparent Slides</p>	10	10

<p>The script also describes Its host range, geographic distribution, transmission and epidemiology in a country where incursion of the ASFV agent has occurred due to importation of pork products containing the ASFV. The epidemiology is significantly different than described for endemic areas in Africa. Epidemiology, incubation period, pathogenesis, general clinical signs, gross and microscopic lesions in swine, are discussed. The script and transparencies also recommend effective chemical disinfectants. The videos&amp; script provide excellent visual aids in demonstrating the clinical signs, pathologic lesions, epidemiology and biosecurity recommended to contain and eradicate an ASF incursion. The video is misleading with respect to the etiologic agent being described as "Iridovirus like" The script correctly describes the etiologic agent as unclassified.</p>				
<p><b>S/S -171 Volume 3 CBPP</b></p>	<p>Prepared by Dr Terry Wilson, Veterinary Pathologist, Emergency Programs Staff and CSIRO Australian Animal Health Laboratory through an Australian, Canadian, Spanish and US cooperative project. The training kit consists of 38 transparencies (visual aids) + a script which guides the viewer through the transparencies and provides an excellent presentation of the disease characteristics of CBPP.</p>	<p>Script is 11 pp; 38 transparent slides + a scientific video TRT= 11:00 &amp; gen'l video TRT=5:10</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>10</p>
<p>The script defines the disease, its etiology &amp; effective chemical disinfectants. The history of CBPP, it's host range, geographic distribution, transmission and epidemiology, incubation period &amp; pathogenesis are described. The clinical signs of CBPP are described and illustrated. Gross and microscopic lesions are described and illustrated. The script further describes morbidity and mortality, and briefly discusses diagnosis of CBPP with respect to the specimens required for laboratory diagnosis. The script concludes with a brief dissertation on vaccination, control or eradication of CBPP.</p>				
<p><b>S/S -171 Volume 4 LSD + S&amp;GP</b></p>	<p>Prepared by Dr Terry Wilson, Veterinary Pathologist, Emergency Programs Staff and CSIRO Australian Animal Health Laboratory through an Australian, Canadian, Spanish and US cooperative project. The training kit consists of 42 transparencies (visual aids) + a script which guides the viewer through the transparencies and provides an excellent presentation of the disease characteristics of LSD &amp; S &amp; GP.</p>	<p>Script is 19 pp, 42 transparent slides + a scientific video TRT=6:30 &amp; a gen'l video TRT-34:00</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>10</p>
<p>The script defines the diseases LSD &amp; S&amp;GP, and discusses the etiology of these diseases. Effective chemical disinfectants which will inactivate the etiologic agent are identified. The history of these diseases , host range, geographic distribution,</p>				

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<p>transmission and epidemiology are revealed by use of visual aids and the written word. Incubation period, pathogenesis, clinical signs, gross &amp; microscopic lesions along with morbidity and mortality are discussed and illustrated. Diagnosis is discussed with regard to laboratory tests required to confirm the field diagnosis. The script concludes with recommendations for vaccination, control or eradication.</p>				
<p><b>S/S -171 Volume 5 MCF</b></p>	<p>Prepared by Dr Terry Wilson, Veterinary Pathologist, Emergency Programs Staff and CSIRO Australian Animal Health Laboratory through an Australian, Canadian, Spanish and US cooperative project. The training kit consists of 50 transparencies + a script which serves to guide and educate the viewer through the transparencies and provides an excellent, high quality presentation of the veterinary aspects of MCF</p>	<p>Script is 14 pp, 50 transparent slides + a scientific video TRT=12:00 &amp; a gen'l video TRT=7:04</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>10</p>
<p>The script defines the disease, and discusses the etiology and efficacy of chemical disinfectants on the etiologic agent of MCF. Further review of OIE's recommendations with respect to chemical disinfectant efficacy is recommended. The script dicusses the history, host range and geographic distribution of MCF. Transmission and epidemiology, incubation period and pathogenesis are described and illustrated. Clinical signs of the acute, head &amp; eye form, intestinal and mild form of MCF are described and illustrated in domestic cattle and wild ruminants. The script guides the reader through the illustrations of the varius forms of MCF in domestic ruminants (cattle) and wild ruminants (buffalo, deer &amp; antelope). A number of illustrations of the gross &amp; microscopic lesions are presented to the viewer. The field and laboratory diagnosis are discussed and illustrated. Finally the student is advised of vaccination and control or eradication of MCF. Again, an excellent, high quality presentation is presented to the student, clinician or disease expert.</p>				

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>S/S -171 Volume 6 RP + PPR</b></p>	<p>Prepared by Dr Terry Wilson, Veterinary Pathologist, Emergency Programs Staff and CSIRO Australian Animal Health Laboratory through an Australian, Canadian, Spanish and US cooperative project. The training kit (RP &amp; PPR) consists of two videos devoted to the general features of these two diseases. The script defines these two diseases as dissimilar entities, describing RP in 43 transparencies and PR in 29 transparencies.</p>	<p>Scientific video TRT=19:15 &amp; Gen'l video TRT=8:30. Script is 22 pp, RP=43 &amp; PPR=29 transparent slides</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">10</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">10</p>
<p>Pages 3 through 15 of the script are devoted to RP, which is defined and discussed with regard to etiology and effective chemical disinfectants. (It would be well for the reader to refer to also consult the OIE recommendations for chemical disinfectant(s) of these two disease agents.) The script then discusses the history of RP, host range, geographic distribution, transmission, epidemiology and incubation period of RP. These factors are determined by species affected. Pathogenesis, clinical signs, of acute, (the classic form of RP) and the mild (transient form of RP) are also discussed. The script further describes and illustrates the gross lesions in the acute (Classic) form of RP and illustrates the microscopic lesions of RP. Morbidity and mortality are very high in livestock without immunity to RP. Laboratory diagnosis of RP is also described. Vaccination, control or eradication for RP are discussed. PPR is illustrated on pp 16 thru 22 of the script demonstrating and describing the history, host range, geography, transmission &amp; epidemiology, incubation, pathogenesis, clinical sign, pathological (gross &amp; microscopic lesions) expected morbidity and mortality due to PPR. The script concludes with brief recommendations for vaccination, control or eradication.</p>				
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>S/S -171 Volume 7 Vesicular Diseases (FMD, VS, SVD &amp; VES)</b></p>	<p>Prepared by Dr Terry Wilson, Veterinary Pathologist, Emergency Programs Staff and CSIRO Australian Animal Health Laboratory through a cooperative project by: Australia, Canada, Spain, &amp; US. The training kit (FMD) consists of 77 transparencies, plus a scientific and a general information video. An excellent study set, it is designed for classroom training or for one-on-one briefing to inform/instruct individuals concerning the clinical and pathologic features, epidemiology, diagnostic laboratory parameters and acceptable biosecurity measures</p>	<p>Scientific video TRT=13:30 Gen'l video TRT=07:30  Script is 40 pp, with 156 transparent slides</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">10</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">10</p>
<p>- 77 FMD transparencies (visual aids) define the disease, describe the etiologic agent, history of FMD, Host range, Geographic distribution, identify the geographic serotype prevalence, Transmission and Epidemiology, Incubation period,</p>				

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<p>pathogenesis, clinical signs &amp; gross lesions in cattle, cardiac &amp; skeletal lesions, sequelae to FMD in cattle, with microscopic appearance of epithelial lesions in cattle, clinical signs in swine, in small ruminants, morbidity and mortality, specimens suitable for laboratory diagnosis, laboratory diagnosis by antigen detection and virus isolation, nucleic acid detection, serology and control and vaccination. Finally control &amp; eradication. The remaining transparencies illustrate the clinical and pathological manifestations of VS, SVD &amp; VES. The videos provide high quality, excellent visualization of the vesicular lesions (gross &amp; microscopic)..</p>				
<p><b>M-172</b> Biosecurity</p>	<p><b>Getting yourself on and off a quarantined premise, Dr. Kay Wheeler</b> His discussion includes initial planning prior to visiting an infected premise; arrival at the premise, recommendations re: biosecure overgarments; special equipment (camera), biosecurity versus a "social call", C &amp; D of the vehicle, biosecurity factors before leaving the premise and essential administrative functions immediately following the call.</p>	<p>11 pp</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>10</p>
<p><b>M-173</b> Swine</p>	<p>Euthanasia of Swine: published by the National Pork Producers Council &amp; American Assn of Swine Producers On Farm Euthanasia of Swine - Options for the producer: A four page dissertation on euthanasia of swine which simply explains the 1993 Report prepared by the AVMACmte on humane euthanasia of livestock and poultry. The pamphlet contains three charts/tables Table 1, summarises the size-related appropriateness of various euthanasia methods in swine. Table 2, describes the euthanasia methods for swine. The third chart is called an "Euthanasia Action Plan" for swine and summarizes the recommended methods of swine euthanasia. The back cover features a "fill-in" chart permitting the producer to decide euthanasia method of choice, and an alternate method of euthanasia.</p>	<p>Pamphlet prepared by American Assn of Swine Practitioners #04259 - 4/97</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>10</p>
<p><b>M-174</b> Multiple Species</p>	<p><b>Report of the O.I.E. Workshop on the management of Animal Disease Emergencies,</b> Taipei, Taipei China 27 - 29 November, 1999 This meeting was attended by Dr. Chester Gipson who presented USDA's administrative response to a FAD incursion.</p>	<p>Manuscript 68 pp.</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>10</p>
<p><b>M-175</b> Administrative</p>	<p>President's Executive Initiative, June 1998. The Satellite Seminar (on Plain Language training) was held 1:00 to 3:00 PM, 3 May, 2000. The notes have been overwritten with personal comments/notes taken during the satellite seminar. The seminar moderator is identified as Ms. Susan Benjamin, Words-at-Work Int'l. The seminar was kept simple, with reinforcement provided in the handout prior to the seminar.</p>	<p>Manuscript - 54 unnumbered pages -</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>10</p>

<b>M-176 Technical “How To” Guide</b>	Animal Emergency Disease Eradication Guide, March 1971. Published by the Animal Health Division, Agricultural Research Service, Dr. R.S. Sharman, Director. The forerunner of Emergency Programs’ “Red Books” published on specific FAD’s	Manuscript 277 pp.	10	10
<b>M-177 Pseudorabies Eradication</b>	State-Federal-Industry Program Standards effective January 1, 2000	Manuscript 28 pp.	10	10
<b>M-178</b>	Wildlife Mortality Database Resource Directory, 1st Edition, 1999, National Wildlife Health Center, 6006 Schroeder Rd, Madison, WI 53711-6223 A list of organizations and agencies who investigate, document and store mortality incident data (USDAA, USGS document) This data is compiled with the objective of detecting disease trends in the Nation’s wildlife species. Casual review does not identify a basis for analysing biological data. The data appear to be devoid of clinical or pathological data on wildlife species observed mortality.	Manuscript 209 pp.	10	8
<b>V-179</b>  FAD’s in domestic livestock and poultry	<b>Foreign Animal Disease Training</b> is a commercially prepared video on preventing the incursion of foreign animal disease. The speaker cites the 1997 FMD incursion in Taiwan, BSE in Great Britain, the 1984 HPAI incursion in Pennsylvania and the END incursion in California in 1971. The inferred purpose of the video is to emphasize the negative economic impact an FAD incursion has on world trade of the affected country and the subsequent negative social effect on that country. The speaker’s justification for training personnel in FAD surveillance and eradication is well presented, however in lieu of state-of-the-art carcass disposal, the video presents visual footage on open burning of carcasses (minus the old tires)and electrocution as a method of depopulating swine. Film clips include scenes primarily from the FMD outbreak in Taiwan, and the CSF outbreak in The Netherlands.	12:18 min VHS	10	8
<b>M-180 National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program 2000 Directory</b>	<b>NIST (Nat’l Institue of Standards &amp; Technology), U.S. Dept of Commerce, Technology Administration.</b> NVLAP’s home page is <a href="http://ts.nist.gov/nvlap">http://ts.nist.gov/nvlap</a> . email: <a href="mailto:nvlap@nist.gov">nvlap@nist.gov</a> Tel: 301-975-4016 Fax: 301-926-2884 the 2000 Directory is indexed by: Laboratory name, by field of accreditation, by State/Country, Testing Laboratories by NVLAP Code, Chemical calibration laboratories by NVLAP Code.			
<b>M-181 csfv</b>	Reprint: Survival & inactivation of classical swine fever virus, Steven Edwards, Veterinary Microbiology 73 (2000) 175-181 Abstract: CSFV, an enveloped virus is moderately fragile with a short but variable survival time depending on physical conditions. Discusses routes of csfv spread; survival in meat; survival in the environment; survival invitro; chemical inactivation and disinfection, & requirements for laboratory containment. Chemical inactivation is accomplished in large measure by initial cleaning of contaminated surfaces. csfv is sensitive to a wide variety of disinfectants, i.e. chlorine-based; detergents; phenolics; quarternary ammonium cpds & aldehydes (formaldehyde & glutaraldehyde). The latter is used in inactivating csfv in pig hearts for xenotransplantation.	reprint	10	10
<b>M-182</b>	<b>1. Draft of Chapter 3.2.13, Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy submitted to OIE in December, 1999, 3pp</b>	draft	10	10

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<b>M-183</b>	Insundry drafts of <b>SIP meeting at Plum Island</b> o/a Sep, 1999 <b>(a)</b> -fax from Dr. Lee Ann Thomas to Dr. Torres RE: local newspaper publishes report that Plum Island to become a diagnostic facility for detecting/identifying biological agents planted in the US by bioterrorists. <b>(b)</b> -News Article " New Bugs for Plum" The Suffolk Times, Sept 23, 1999 <b>(c)</b> -Article from newspaper, New London, CT entitled "Plum Dangerous" re: rumor that Plum Island to become a biosecurity level - 4 laboratory for studying "dangerous organisms". <b>(d)</b> -Emergency Mgt System in the Phillipines' Bureau of Animl Industry, 2 pp <b>(f)</b> -pg 81 on decontamination recommendations of bioterrorist agents				
<b>M-184</b>	Classical Swine Fever Plan - Virginia Area, FY 2000; 2pp	Memo	10	10	
<b>M-185</b>	"Emergency Animal Diseases Eradication Manual for the Caribbean with emphasis on Foot-and-Mouth Disease , Technical Manual Series # 4, 1981, 88pp Appears to be written as a guideline for FAD's in South America with appendices which includes such catagories as -approved disinfectants -survival of FMD virus - Form for Valuation of animals and materials -Epidemiological Report	Emergency managemen t FAD Eradication Guidelines 88 pp	10	10	
<b>M-186</b>	Potential Economic Impact of FMD in the United States, A study. Principle Investigators; E. Hunt McCauley, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota & W.B. Sundquist, Dept of Agricultural and Applied Economics, University of Minnesota	241 pp	10	10	
<b>M-187</b>	Economic Impact of the 1983-1984 Outbreak of HPAI, Lists loss of poultry industry production, also indemnity payments to PA growers.	4pp (a) (Preliminary Report) 54 pp (b) Completed Report	10	10	
<b>M-188</b>	Surveillance and Collection of Arthropods of Veterinary Importance; Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service in cooperation with Agricultural Research Service, USDA Agriculture handbook No. 518, Compiled by Ralph A. Bram, VS APHIS, July 1978,	125 pp	10	10	
<b>M-189</b>	Foot and Mouth Disease Handbook for Field Officers, 4th Edition, Prepared by the National FMD Task Force, Bureau of Animal Industry, Australia. for Southeast Asia where some countries have no FAD Surveillance and Eradication Program A ready reference manual on FMD eradication strategies, (no disease characteristics, epidemiology, etc) forms, etc to assist field VMO's on an FMD eradication plan. no date, legal responsiblities and powers are dated from 1995 to 1998.	93 pp	10	10	
<b>M-190</b>	Foot and Mouth Disease Ageing of Lesions A series of 48 close-up color photographs of lesions in cattle, sheep, goats & swine. Prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Reference Book 400. The photos are of excellent quality. Available from HMSO Publications Centre, P.O. Box	54 pp	10	10	

	276, London SW8 5DT. Tel: (01) 622-3316, Gen'l inquiries Tel: (01) 211-5656			
<b>M-191</b>	USDA Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy Response Plan, Volumes 1 & 2 October, 1998 Manual consists of two volumes. Volume 1 consists of BSE Response Plan with six sections, namely: Introduction, background, Navigating the Plan, Notification: Roles & Responsibilities, BSE Response Plan Flow Chart & BSE Response Plan Time Line and Checklist. Volume 2, the appendix consists of 10 sections entitled; BSE Red Book, Laboratory Protocol, Laboratory Timeline, FSIS Recall Protocol, FSIS Action Plan Flow Chart, Internal Federal Contacts, External Contacts, HARvard Study APHIS TSE Factsheets and Administrative Support Resources	Bound Manuscript	10	10
<b>M-192</b>	Classical Swine Fever, U.S. Response Plan System Disease Manual (Draft) 22-June-1999 Written in the format of the proposed Response Plan Manuals consisting of an introduction (5 pp) Economic & Social Impact - (1 pg, no data) Policy Statement (2 pp) Disease Characteristics(7 pp) Control & Eradication (24 pp) Abbreviations, Acronyms & Definitions (5 pp) OIE Int'l Animal Health Code - CSF) (6 pp) Quarantine & Movement Controls (3 pp) References (1 pp)	54 pp manuscript	10	10
<b>M-193</b>	Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP), dated 3 August, 1999, which is written by Marketing and Regulatory Programs to facilitate continued effective function of USDA, APHIS in the event of a natural or hostile catastrophic disaster. The manual lists key functional positions and recommendations for alternate operational sites and consists of 8 sections, all sections are in chart format, and entitled respectively ; 1.USDA, MRP key function/Activity & key position/title 2. USDA APHIS, Washington, D.C. key function/activity & key position/title 3. USDA, APHIS, Riverdale, MD key function/activity & key position title ; 4.Emergency Relocation Site Recommendations; 5. USDA, APHIS Succession Plan; 6. USDA, APHIS Vital Record Information. 7. USDA, APHIS Points of contact & 8. USDA, APHIS Delegation of Authority	manuscript	10	10
<b>M-194</b>	The Voice of the Customer - A guide to measuring satisfaction with Employment and Training Programs. In a nutshell; -explains how to identify your customers, -how to recognize the factors of your operation that influence your customer's satisfaction, and - how to improve those factors + appendices. The theme is " <i>Simply better - Continuous improvement!</i> " Written by Voice of the Customer Team, U.S. Dept of Labor	manuscript 100+ pp	10	10
<b>M-195</b>	<b>Classical Swine Fever Surveillance:</b> Toward a Long Term Strategy is an outline of the objectives, concerns and methods to be considered in designing a long term strategy for surveillance of CSF in the U.S. <i>Jeffrey C. Mariner</i>	Manuscript 18 pp	10	10
<b>M-196</b>	United States National Animal Health Emergency Management System, Strategic Plan, (DRAFT) March, 1999. <b>NAHEMS</b> is represented by AVMA, AAC, APHIS, and USAHA and is a strategic plan to respond rapidly and effectively in containing and eradicating an FAD incursion. Draft by Mr. John Adams	Manuscript 5 pp	10	10
<b>M-197</b>	Correspondence re: Copyright permission granted by Australia to use the AUSVET plans; Caffilene Allen, LPA, APHIS email correspondence with Neil Tweddle and insundry messages on preliminary funding, etc for the Operational, Technical and Resource manuals - U.S. Response Plan System.	Manuscript	10	10

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<b>T-198</b> <b>17 slides</b> <b>(1 page)</b>	FADDL locale: Map illustrating geographic relationship of Plum Island, New York, Long Island & Connecticut. Aerial view of Plum Island with progressively closer aerial views of FADDL + Entrance Sign to laboratory complex + personnel transport boat + administrative heirarchrchy and function + pictorial of general processing procedure of newly arrived specimens.	Transparency 17 slides	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>T-198a</b> <b>41 slides</b> <b>(3 pages)</b>	DOD augmentation: These slide series demonstrate how the military augment FAD eradication efforts. Because the military veterinary corps and medical corps are well trained in FAD and livestock diseases of worldwide significance, the READEO State-of-Rediness is enhanced by DOD personnel. In addition DOD-USDA MOU provides equipment already in the DOD inventory which is mobilized to enhance READEO task force FAD eradication efforts.	Transparency 41 slides	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>T-199</b> <b>7 pages</b> <b>(104 slides)</b>	African Horse Sickness (AHS) - Disease characteristics are illustrated with clinical signs and pathologic lesions in several horses. A portion of the slides appear to be identical to the slides shown in the AHS study set (S/S 171, Volume 1) AHS is also discussed in the Illustrated Manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases, Vol I, pages 46 - 48 re: Definition, Etiology, Transmission, Hosts, Clinical signs, Pathological lesions, Diagnosis & Differential Diagnosis, Collection of Specimens & Laboratory Confirmation + 14 color photos.	Transparency 104 slides	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>T-200</b> <b>14 pages</b> <b>(269 slides)</b>	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI & <i>Fowl Plague</i> ) - Sixty four (64) slides are devoted to disease characteristics of HPAI and biosecurity recommendations for preventing an HPAI outbreak. Clinical signs and lesions are illustrated in an additional 40 slides. The remaining slides (145) are devoted to biosecurity and eradication of HPAI in Pennsylvania. Additional information is presented in <u>The Illustrated Manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases, Vol I, pages 61 - 63 (12 color photographs) describe Fowl Plague (HPAI) with regard to it's definition, etiology, transmission, host range, clinical signs and pathologic lesions. Dissertations is cont'd on page 68 on differential diagnosis and laboratory confirmation of the etiologic agent.</u>	Transparency 269 slides	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>T-200a</b> <b>2 pages</b> <b>(28 slides)</b>	Fowl Plague ( <i>HPAI</i> ). Four slides describe disease characteristics, and remaining slides illustrate clinical manifestations and pathologic lesions. <u>The Illustrated Manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases, Vol I, pages 61 - 63 &amp; pg 68 (12 color photographs) describe Fowl Plague (HPAI). See above.</u>	Transparency 28 slides	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>T-201</b> <b>2 pages</b> <b>(24 slides)</b>	Akabane ( <i>Conjenital arthrogryposis-hydranencephaly syndrome</i> ) Gross and microscopic pathology are illustrated along with the geographic distribution of akabane. Certain slides are identical to the illustrations shown in the <u>Illustrated manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases, Volume 2, 1988, pp. 2- 4.</u> Discussion in the illustrated manual includes: geographic distribution, definition, etiology, transmission,	Transparency 24 slides	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>

	incubation period, clinical signs and pathologic lesions, differential diagnosis, prognosis & disease control.			
<b>T-202</b> <b>5 pages</b> <b>(73 slides)</b>	African Swine Fever (ASF) - Clinical and pathological disease characteristics, current world distribution + social & economic impact (25 slides) are illustrated. Epidemiological implications (sale of uninspected pork and pork products, i.e. sausage) are illustrated, evidence of gross lesions, some biosecurity measures observed, and eradication efforts taken at the farm site are shown (47 slides). The <u>Illustrated manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases, Volume 1, 1982</u> , pp. 5- 8 (18 colored photos) discusses ASF re: definition; etiology; transmission of the diagnosis hosts, clinical signs and pathologic lesions, differential diagnosis, collection of specimens and laboratory confirmation.	Transparency 73 slides	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>T-203</b> <b>5 pages</b> <b>( 89 slides)</b>	Babesiosis (BAB) General description is provided with slides (35@) followed by illustration of tick infestations and microscopic slides of erythrocytes infected with babesia microorganisms (54 @) Bovine babesiosis ( <i>also called Piroplamosis, Texas Fever, Redwater &amp; Tick Fever</i> ) is described in the <u>Illustrated manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases, Volume 2, 1988</u> , pp. 5 - 8 <i>Babesia bigemina</i> , re: definition, etiology, clinical signs and pathologic lesions. and <i>Babesia bovis</i> , pages 8 & 9. The latter species is said to be more difficult to treat.	Transparency 89 slides	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>T-204</b> <b>3 pages</b> <b>( 43 slides)</b>	Bluetongue (BT) - General description is provided, i.e. dominant & wild ruminant species affected, sero evidence of BT & laboratory diagnosis (6@) + clinical signs & pathological lesions (37@) The <u>Illustrated manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases, Volume 1, 1982</u> , pp. 56 - 61 discusses ASF and illustrates the clinical signs and pathologic lesions (18 colored photos) and provides data re: definition, etiology, hosts and transmission, differential diagnosis ( <i>excellent outline</i> ) + laboratory confirmation of the diagnosis.	Transparency 43 slides	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>T-205</b> <b>2 pages</b> <b>( 35 slides)</b>	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) -no documentation accompanies the slides. General description is provided, however, <i>the information is "aged" and thus is misleading</i> . The slides demonstrating the characteristic histopathology is useful information. Documentaion (8 @) + pathological lesions (27@)	Transparency 35 slides	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>T-206</b> <b>2 pages</b> <b>( 31 slides)</b>	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) A general description of disease characteristics are provided in the slides (7 @). Clinical signs and pathologic lesions are demonstrated (24 @). The <u>Illustrated manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases, Volume 1, 1982</u> , pp. 39 - 43 discusses CBPP re: definition, etiology, transmission, hosts, clinical signs and pathologic lesions, differential diagnosis, collection of specimens for laboratory diagnosis and confirmation of the diagnosis.	Transparency 31 slides	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>T-207</b> <b>2 pages</b> <b>( 30 slides)</b>	Contagious Equine Metritis (CEM) The <u>Illustrated manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases, Volume 1, 1982</u> , pp. 39 - 43 discusses CEM re: definition; etiology, geographic distribution, transmission, clinical signs and pathologic lesions, differential diagnosis, collection of specimens for laboratory confirmation. The transparencies provide brief, but salient, disease characteristics (8 @). Clinical signs and pathological lesions are illustrated in the	Transparency 30 slides	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>

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	transparenci(22 @ ).			
<b>T-208</b> 1 page ( 20 slides)	Dourine (DOU) <u>the Illustrated Manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases,Volume 2, 1988</u> , pp. 09 - 11, provides an explanation and illustration of the disease with black and white photographs of the transparent slides (which are color transparencies). Also shown in the manual is the geographic distribution of Dourine.	Transparency 20 slides	10	10
<b>T-209</b> 2 pages ( 35 slides)	East Coast Fever (ECF), <u>Theilliasis - the Illustrated Manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases,Volume 2, 1988</u> , pp. 35 - 39 provides an explanation and illustration of the disease. The color transparencies illustrate clinical signs and pathologic lesions of the disease in cattle.	Transparency 35 slides	10	10
<b>T-210</b> 2 pages ( 34 slides)	Ephemeral Fever (EF) - is accompanied with slides which describe the etiology and disease characteristics of EF ( 11 @ ) . An additional 23 slides demonstrate the disease characteristics of EF.	Transparency 34 slides	10	10
<b>T-211</b> 4 pages ( 78 slides)	Classical Swine Fever (Hog Cholera) is accompanied by 78 slides (12 clinical and & 66 general interest slides) , <u>The Illustrated manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases,Volume 1, 1982</u> , pp. 9 - 13 discusses CSF re: definition, etiology, geographic distribution, clinical signs and pathologic lesions, differential diagnosis, collection of specimens and laboratory confirmation of the diagnosis.	Transparency 78 slides	10	10
<b>T-212</b> 2 pages (35 slides)	Sheep Pox and Goat Pox is referenced in <u>The Illustrated manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases,Volume 1, 1982</u> , pp. 53 - 56 (12 color photos).	Transparency 35 slides	10	10
<b>T-213</b> 1 page ( 18 slides)	Louping III ( <i>Ovine Encephalomyelitis</i> ) <u>the Illustrated Manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases,Volume 2, 1988</u> , pp. 14-17 provides data on the etiology, clinical features and non-specific features, or lack of pathologic lesions, incubation period, geographic distribution, finally the laboratory diagnosis of this disease. This disease is transmitted by the sheep tick, <i>Ixodes ricinus</i> .	Transparency 18 slides	10	10
<b>T-214</b> 1 page ( 12 slides)	Hemorrhagic Septicemia is described in <u>the Illustrated Manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases,Volume 2, 1988</u> , pp. 66 - 69. ( 8 color photos) The 12 color transparencies are similar to the photos illustrated in the manual above.	Transparency 12 slides	10	10
<b>T-215</b> 1 page	Nematodiasis in Sheep ( <i>Nematidirus battus</i> ) is described in 12 slides with respect to it's manifestation as a parasitic nematode in sheep. i.e.: history, clinical signs, post mortem findings, life cycle and control of this parasite	Transparency 12 slides	10	10

( 12 slides)				
<b>T-216</b> 1 page (06 slides)	Parafiliariasis in cattle is in the <u>Illustrated Manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases, Volume 2, 1988</u> , pp. 61 - 64. In cattle, the infestations result in hemorrhagic lesions in the skin and subsequent lesions in the subcutaneous and intramuscular tissues of affected animals.	Transparency 06 slides	10	10
<b>T-217</b> 2 pages ( 25 slides)	Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD). The incubation period, morbidity, mortality, transmission and distribution of LSD are summarized on the first two slides. Clinical signs and pathologic lesions are illustrated on the remaining 23 slides. The <u>Illustrated manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases, Volume 1, 1982</u> , pp. 41 - 43 (12 color photos) provide an excellent dissertation on LSD.	Transparency 25 slides	10	10
<b>T-218</b> 2 pages ( 27 slides)	Jembrana Disease is clinically similar to Rinderpest and to Bovine Petechial Fever (Ondiri Disease) and is highly infectious in cattle. It caused a significant death loss in cattle and buffalo during an outbreak in 1964 & 1967 on the Island of Bali, Indonesia. This disease is only known to exist in South Sumatra and the Island of Bali, Indonesia. Jembrana is described in the <u>Illustrated Manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases, Volume 2, 1988</u> , pp. 20 - 25 in a series of colored photographs of clinical signs and postmortem lesions.	Transparency 27 slides	10	10
<b>T-219</b> 1 page ( 06 slides)	Glanders ( <i>farcy</i> ) is a bacterial disease due to <u><i>Pseudomonas mallei</i></u> . According to the description of this disease in the <u>Illustrated Manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases, Volume 2, 1988</u> , pp. 57 - 61, the etiologic agent is susceptible to most disinfectants, and survives for several weeks in body secretions and excretions and may persist in a horse stable for as long as 6 weeks.	Transparency 06 slides	10	10
<b>T-220</b> 3 pages ( 52 slides)	Heartwater epidemiology, history, etiology, clinical signs, control and prevention of this tick-borne disease are summarized (13 slides). The remaining 39 slides demonstrate the clinical manifestations and pathologic lesions seen in cattle. Also demonstrated are diagnostic test procedures and cattle being dipped for tick control.	Transparency 52 slides	10	10
<b>T-221</b> 8 pages ( 170 slides)	Foot-and-Mouth disease (FMD) is described in the first 19 transparencies in general terms of how this disease affects the livestock industry, and illustrates a variety of problems which livestock producers must address. The remaining 41 slides are old B & W slides demonstrating the use of formaldehyde to disinfect clothing in-situ by fumigation. OSHA and EPA standards no longer permit this method of decontamination. In addition, a series of color transparencies illustrate the clinical signs and gross pathologic lesions which occur in livestock affected with FMD.	Transparency 170 slides	10	10
<b>T-222</b> 2 pages (30 slides)	Rift Valley Fever (RVF) See pp 49 - 51 ( 4 color photographs) with disease characteristics outlined on the initial 15 slides followed by pathological lesions and photo of a young man/child with apparent signs of RVF. The <u>Illustrated manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases, Volume 1, 1982</u> , pp. 49 - 51 (4 color photos) provides an excellent dissertation on RVF with photographs of pathology in feti. A table summarizing host range with respect to morbidity and mortality is also shown.	Transparency 30 slides	10	10

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<p><b>T-223</b>  <b>8 pages</b>  <b>( 132 slides)</b></p>	<p>Rinderpest (RIN) is described with the first 5 slides summarizing the disease characteristics of Rinderpest followed by clinical signs, gross and microscopic lesions in livestock. The <u>Illustrated manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases, Volume 1, 1982</u>, pp. 23 - 26. (15 color photos), is an excellent pictorial dissertation on the clinical and pathologic lesions.</p>	<p>Transparency  132 slides</p>	<p><b>10</b></p>	<p><b>10</b></p>
<p><b>T-224</b>  <b>3 pages</b>  <b>( 43 slides)</b></p>	<p>Vesicular stomatitis (VS) illustrate lesions on the nares, lips, tongue, interdigital spaces and teats of cattle, swine, horses and what appear as goats and a young man. The <u>Illustrated manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases, Volume 1, 1982</u>, pp. 17 - 19. (4 color photos), is an excellent pictorial dissertation on the clinical and pathologic lesions of VS.</p>	<p>Transparency  43 slides</p>	<p><b>10</b></p>	<p><b>10</b></p>
<p><b>T-225</b>  <b>2 pages</b>  <b>( 33 slides)</b></p>	<p>Vesicular exanthema (VE) of swine illustrates vesicular lesions in swine with statistics of infections in the U.S. Early in the twentieth century. The <u>Illustrated manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases, Volume 1, 1982</u>, pp. 17 - 19. (2 color photos), provides an excellent pictorial dissertation on the clinical and pathologic lesions of VE.</p>	<p>Transparency  33 slides</p>	<p><b>10</b></p>	<p><b>10</b></p>
<p><b>T-226</b>  <b>1 page</b>  <b>( 15 slides)</b></p>	<p>San Miguel Sea Lion virus (SMVS) illustrating gross lesions on fins of sea lions, charts showing comparative animal infectivity of swine exanthema virus and San Miguel sea lion virus. Several slides illustrate typical herds of sea lions on arctic coast shoreline during winter and summer seasons.</p>	<p>Transparency  15 slides</p>	<p><b>10</b></p>	<p><b>10</b></p>
<p><b>T-227</b>  <b>3 pages</b>  <b>( 56 slides)</b></p>	<p>Vesicular Exanthema of Swine (VES). The 56 transparencies describing the etiology, clinical signs, epidemiology, and summary of Federal regulatory actions required to eradicate this disease are illustrated on the slides and supplement a brief dissertation and 2 color photographs in The <u>Illustrated manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases, Volume 1, 1982</u>, pg 21 (2 color photos), provides an excellent pictorial dissertation on the clinical and pathologic lesions of VES.</p>	<p>Transparency  56 slides</p>	<p><b>10</b></p>	<p><b>10</b></p>
<p><b>T-228</b>  <b>1 page</b>  <b>(7 slides)</b></p>	<p>Viral Hemorrhagic Disease of Rabbits (VHDR)(Rabbit Calicivirus infection) is an addendum to the <u>Illustrated Manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases, Volume 2, 1988</u>, 4 color plates, which describes VHDR re: etiology, transmission, Clinical signs, gross and microscopic pathology. An APHIS Veterinary Services Factsheet dated March, 2000 is also available . A relatively new disease, it is manifest by peracute death due to accumulation of extravasated blood primarily in the lungs, and liver.</p>	<p>Transparency  56 slides</p>	<p><b>10</b></p>	<p><b>10</b></p>
<p><b>T-229</b>  <b>1 page</b></p>	<p>Venezuelan Equine Encephalomyelitis (VEE), an arthropod-borne viral infection which during the enzootic phase the virus is considered to be maintained endemically by</p>	<p>Transparency  7 slides</p>	<p><b>10</b></p>	<p><b>10</b></p>

(7 slides)	mosquitoes and waterfowl, and for reasons not entirely understood, becomes an epizootic infection in equine. When an epizootic occurs in South and Central America, and Mexico it can migrate North via mosquitoes or infected livestock into the U.S. During the summer of 1970 VEE escaped Mexico into Texas where VEE spread rapidly northward, but was eradicated in Texas, primarily due to an aggressive vaccination program of all equine in the State.			
<b>T-230</b> 9 pages (170 slides)	Velogenic Viscerotropic Newcastle Disease (VVND) Initial 13 slides present data derived from the 1973-74 outbreak in California. Remaining slides include photographs of clinical signs and pathological lesions of various avian species, candid photos of eradication and surveillance efforts, including carcass disposal and C & D. The <u>Illustrated manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases, Volume 1, 1982</u> , pp 64-66 ( 9 photos) discusses VVND with respect to etiology, geographic distribution, hosts, mode of transmission, clinical signs and pathologic lesions, differential diagnosis and laboratory tests which confirm the clinical diagnosis	Transparency 170 slides	10	10
<b>T-231</b> 2 pages (24 slides)	Salmonella enteritidis (SE) is a pathogenic bacterial disease in a number of species, commonly associated with eggs and poultry, which, as the transparencies illustrate can be transmitted by various fomites and animal species, including man. Common means of transmission are illustrated in the transparencies. Various means of biosecurity are illustrated, i.e., decontaminating delivery vehicles, farm machinery and simply refusing return of used (S.E.) contaminated egg cartons.	Transparency 24 slides	10	10
<b>T-232</b> 2 pages (36 slides)	Scrapie is discussed in a series of visual aids which can be used to present the unique etiology and transmission of this disease. The <u>Illustrated Manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases, Volume 2, 1988</u> , pp. 64 - 66 (6 color plates and 1 chart) discuss scrapie with respect to etiology and epizootiology ( <i>may conflict with current research data</i> ), clinical signs, differential diagnosis and collection of specimens. The color transparencies present data relevant to: incidence, chronology in the U.S., related diseases, characteristics of the etiologic agent, incubation period, possible pathogenesis, distribution of the etiologic agent in the body, types of scrapie transmission, susceptibility relationships, transmission, genetic susceptibility, surveillance and current regulations cited in the Federal Register.	Transparency 36 slides	10	10
<b>T-233</b> 1 page (19 slides)	Teschen Disease: The <u>Illustrated Manual for the Recognition and Diagnosis of Certain Animal Diseases, Volume 2, 1988</u> , pp. 25 & 26( 3 color plates and 1 chart) present disease distribution, epizootiology, clinical signs, differential diagnosis, control and eradication. The color transparencies appear to have originated from the same author, with several identical photographs shown.	Transparency 19 slides	10	10
<b>M-234</b>	Animal Health in Australia, 1999: A yearbook describing Australian animal health infrastructure in the National Animal Health Information System (NAHIS). The manual presents data and dissertation on the organization of the NAHIS program, presenting data on the organization of the animal health system in Australia, AQIS, the CSIRO, state and territory versus animal health laboratory network. The manual also describes the livestock industry in Australia, disease surveillance and control programs, including their pre-planned FAD eradication and control, consumer protection of animal origin food products and the management of animal health emergencies through its AUSVETPLAN.- 98 pp	Manual 98 pp.	10	10

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<b>M-235</b>	The Care of Farm Animals in Emergency Situations, Management, Slaughter, Carcass Destruction and Risk of Contagion (1999). This book is a well written treatise on the care and management of livestock and poultry under duress. The authors, Inger Anderson, Lorraine Steen Svendsen and Bengt Gustafsson, are Staff members of the Swedish University of Agricultural Biosystems and Technology, Division of Animal Environment and Building Function Analysis. P.O. Box 59 S-230 53 Alnarp, Sweden - 275 pp.	Manual 275 pp.	10	10
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