

# THE VETERINARY PATHOLOGY REPORT

Australian Society for Veterinary Pathology  
P.O. Box 483, Bairnsdale, Vic. 3875

Registered by Australia Post

Publication No. VB9 6333

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January 1984

Number 3

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## MEMBERSHIP

From 33 members at our inaugural meeting in May last year, membership has grown to 114. The breakdown of membership by State is as follows:

Victoria	31	Western Australia	16
Northern Territory	2	New South Wales	23
South Australia	9	Queensland	18
Tasmania	3	Overseas	12

Any veterinarian interested in pathology is welcome to join the A.S.V.P.

## A.V.A. PLEBICITE ON THE FUTURE OF THE A.A.V.P.

Those A.S.V.P. members, who were members of the Australian Association of Veterinary Pathologists (A.A.V.P.) and some who were not members, will have recently received a letter from the A.V.A. requesting their vote on the future of the A.A.V.P.

Reasons given by the A.V.A. for retention of the A.A.V.P. include:

1. The need for a special interest "group to provide expert advice to the A.V.A.
2. The need for a pathology session at the A.G.M. and for other A.V.A. members to remain abreast of pathology.

Those concerned that the A.V.A. has lost its source of expert advice on pathology should note that in all correspondence to the A.V.A., the executive of the A.S.V.P. has expressed a desire for continued mutual co-operation.

Although non-pathologist A.V.A. members may occasionally want a glimpse of pathology at the A.G.M., the expense of A.V.A. membership and the A.G.M. has made it impossible for many pathologists to keep in contact with colleagues in their own discipline. This is shown by the fact that 47 of the 114 members of the A.S.V.P. do not belong to the A.V.A.

The A.S.V.P. position on this matter has always been that the issue has already been decided. Members have voted on numerous occasions to disaffiliate from the A.V.A. If you do not want duplication of veterinary pathology associations in Australia, re-affirm our position by voting NO.

## 2.

### PROFESSIONAL STATUS OF GOVERNMENT VETERINARIANS IN VICTORIA UNDER ATTACK

The Public Service Board of Victoria, the ultimate authority on personnel matters, has recently completed a review of 2,000 scientific staff, principally in Agriculture, Forestry and related areas. One hundred veterinarians were included in the review.

A major recommendation of the review is to place veterinarians on the same salary scale as other scientific officers. This has the effect of substantially decreasing the salary rise that presently accompanies promotion from base to middle level positions. In some cases, there will be a salary loss of \$8,000 per annum, although the present salary of individuals will not be decreased. In addition, the Board has completely ignored the professional status of veterinarians, or their legal responsibilities under various Acts. The recommendations given to the Board were based on evaluation procedure called the Cullen, Egan and Dell Points System. It is now felt by veterinarians that they were inaccurately assessed by this system.

Veterinarians loudly rejected the recommendations at a public meeting held by the Public Service Board. Representations to the Board have been made verbally, and in writing, by the A.S.V.P., A.V.A., Victorian Public Service Association, Victorian Council of Professions and several farming organizations. Copies of the A.S.V.P. submissions were sent to those members in the Victorian Public Service, and copies are available to other members on request.

Although this attack on our profession is currently only affecting Victoria, administrators in other States will no doubt be looking closely at the results.

### SHOULD THE A.S.V.P. BECOME INCORPORATED?

The current trend in modern business practice is for associations such as ours to become incorporated. The committee has decided that the A.S.V.P. should consider incorporation for the following reasons:

1. As a progressive, professional body, the A.S.V.P. should have the appearance ("Incorporated" appears on the letterhead) of a properly constituted organization.
2. The legal liability of office-bearers must be limited; e.g. legal action resulting from serious injury to a member during an A.S.V.P. function, or involvement of the A.S.V.P. in a controversial area, would proceed against an individual person if the organization is not incorporated.
3. The Act provides guidelines for a Statement of Purpose and Rules (see below), which, when modified to suit our needs, would become the A.S.V.P. Constitution.
4. The actual procedure for incorporation is quite straightforward.
5. Although the A.S.V.P. would be incorporated in Victoria, the legal protection extends Australia-wide.

A motion to incorporate will probably be put forward at the A.G.M. in May. Meanwhile, committee member Bob Jones has prepared the following notes on the subject. Any queries should be directed to him at the R.V.L. Bendigo.

### Associations Incorporation Act 1981

#### What is an unincorporated Association?

An unincorporated association is not really a formal entity. It is no more formally organised than the members themselves agree to be, and, by law is treated as if it did not exist.

### 3.

#### What is a corporate body?

A corporate body has a legal existence entirely separate from its members and is capable of acting in its own name. It has perpetual succession, a common seal and may sue or be sued. It may make contracts and hold property. Liability for debts is limited to the assets of the group. The membership is protected from personal financial responsibility. An incorporated association can make a pecuniary profit as long as that profit is not divided amongst any of its members.

#### How to incorporate a new association?

1. A meeting of a majority of the members of the association is called at which:
  - (a) a person is nominated as the first public officer of the association.
  - (b) a proposed "Statement of Purposes" (the purposes for which the proposed incorporated association is established) is approved.
  - (c) a set of rules is agreed upon.
  - (d) a committee is elected.
2. Documents and fees are lodged with the Victorian Registrar of Incorporated Associations.

#### Basic Requirements to include in the Rules

The rules are typical of those of associations and include details such as membership qualifications, fees, committee procedures, quorums, finances, custody and use of a Common Seal, notice of meetings, filling of vacancies and procedure for dissolution of the association.

A copy of the rules, with suggested modifications, will be circulated soon.

#### What has to be done once incorporated?

- (1) Not alter the statement of purposes or rules except by special resolution.
- (2) Fill a vacancy in the office of the public officer within 14 days.
- (3) Hold A.G.M.'s once in each calendar year.
- (4) Submit a statement concerning the finances at the A.G.M.

#### Obligations of the Public Officer

The public officer is not necessarily a committee member, but should reside in Victoria.

- (1) Notify Registrar of his/her appointment.
- (2) Notify change of address within 14 days.
- (3) Notify alterations to the statement of purposes or rules within one month.
- (4) Lodge documents recording finances of the association within one month of the date of the A.G.M.

#### How much will it cost?

Cost of incorporation (once only)	\$ 60
Solicitor's charge (once only)	\$120 (approx.)
Lodging of annual financial information	\$ 20

Notice in writing of any special resolution  
altering the statement of purposes or rules \$ 15

#### 4.

##### NATIONAL FISH HEALTH REFERENCE LABORATORY

The N.F.H.R.L. was established at the Regional Veterinary Laboratory, Benalla, in 1981 under a joint arrangement between the Victorian Department of Agriculture, the Commonwealth Department of Health (Quarantine) and the Bureau of Animal Health. The principle functions of the laboratory are the diagnosis of diseases of fish and other aquatic species, the determination of the disease status of select populations of fish prior to exportation and research into diseases of species of aquacultural importance. The laboratory has specific facilities for the isolation of viruses of fish and provides a comprehensive service for the pathological, bacteriological and parasitological examination of diseased fish and aquatic species. A range water chemistry tests are also available. The laboratory welcomes submissions or enquiries in relation to the diagnosis of diseases of fish and other aquatic species.

Of particular interest to A.S.V.P. members is the reference collection of histopathological sections and photographs of lesions. The laboratory invites submissions of such material to add to the collection and offers a service for opinions on such material. Enquiries should be directed to Dr. John Humphrey.

##### DRAFT CODE OF PRACTICE AVAILABLE FOR COMMENT

The society has received a draft copy of the "Code of Practice for the Care of Animals used for Experimental Purposes" prepared by CSIRO, NHMRC and the AAC Sub Committee on Animal Welfare (SCAW). The code is an extensive revision of the existing "Code of Practice for the care and use of animals in Research in Australia" (2nd edition 1983), which is the current manual for ensuring correct maintenance of live animals in Australian universities, laboratories, institutes, etc. The new draft code is a much improved and expanded version of the old one. The A.S.V.P. has been asked to comment on the new code by the SCAW, therefore any member who feels inclined to read and comment on the new code should contact the A.S.V.P. secretary. Comments are required by February 29, 1984.

##### NEW SOUTH WALES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PATHOLOGY TRAINING COURSE WITH PROFESSOR JOHN KING

The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture has arranged for Professor John King, from the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University, to give a 2-day pathology training course on May 21 and 22, immediately following the A.S.V.P. Conference. Prof. King is currently on sabbatical leave at the Regional Veterinary Laboratory, Bairnsdale. Members wishing to attend the course should contact:

Dr. Peter Harper,  
Central Veterinary Laboratory,  
Roy Watts Road, Glenfield NSW, 2167  
Phone: 02/605 1511

The venue for the course is the University of Sydney, Clunies Ross Lecture Theatre.

##### NEWS FROM THE NORTHERN TERRITORY - Owen Williams

###### "Swine Pox" at Humpty Doo Darwin

In September 1983 Pirbright delivered its final report on the suspect F.M.D. cases at Humpty Doo, Darwin. Their conclusion was that Swine Pox was certainly implicated in the lesions found on the pigs.

A brief resume of the event is as follows. A farmer with only 2 pigs reported blisters on the feet and pasterns of his pigs. The lesions were examined by D.P.P. officers and a transient officer of the A.B.A.H. who had seen F.M.D. They decided the lesions were close enough to F.M.D. to impose quarantine etc. No spread or other cases were found.

## 5.

### Virus Transmissions

Cattle held in secure facilities at Alice Springs have been infected by injection, with viruses obtained from sentinel cattle in the Darwin area.

So far Bluetongue types 1; 21 and DPP 90, Akabane, D'Agular and EHD type DPP 59 have been transmitted with no clinical changes in the cattle. Virus has, however, been re-isolated from the cattle.

Transmission will continue in February with fresh 1984 isolates.

### Whitewood poisonings in cattle.

Has anyone any information on the chemical that is toxic in whitewood (*Atralya* sp.)!

The syndrome of whitewood poisoning in cattle has, in the N.T., had little work carried out on it since the mid 1950's.

The syndrome does not cause huge losses, i.e. 40 out of 20,000 cattle per year on one station but is obviously an economic burden.

### Personnel

Lorna Melville has returned from a 2 year stint in Kenya. She was more involved with family raising on her visit than veterinary research, although several exotic diseases were seen.

### NEWS FROM TASMANIA - Barry Munday

1. Mt. Pleasant is to get a new post mortem room, cold room, specimen reception area. Construction will commence early in 1984 and estimated cost is around \$250,000.
2. A modest, transmission, electron-microscope is being purchased jointly with the Tasmanian College of Advanced education.
3. B. mannosidosis has recently been confirmed in Anglonubian kids.
4. In contrast to association between "freshening" of the Clarence River and the occurrence of "red spot", we see "ulcer disease/red spot" in cod in the Tamar River when the salinity is increasing (November-January). The most significant correlation is between total bacterial load (Launceston's sewage is discharged untreated into the river) and the occurrence of "ulcer disease".

### NEWS FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA - David Pass

#### Stillbirths in Deer

Eight of 14 Fallow deer produced stillborn offspring in November/December. The foetuses were underweight (1.0-1.6 kg, compared to 4.5-5 kg) and most had some degree of nodularity and mottling of the liver. Several were jaundiced. The histological lesions were periportal fibrosis, either lack of or obliteration of small bile ducts and hepatocyte necrosis and regeneration.

The majority of does and bucks on the property graze on a 16 ha tract of land on which there are eucalypts, acacia and native grasses. The deer are also fed oats and Lucerne which is grown on the property.

The cause has not been determined but since the does remained normal it appears that a toxin has affected foetal liver without clinically affecting the dams. Suggestions would be welcomed.

## 6.

### Monensin Toxicity

Suspected monensin toxicity in cattle occurred in a feedlot in mid 1983. Monensin (Rumensin) was incorporated in the feed at 13 times the recommended level. The disease was characterised by depression, inappetence, respiratory distress and reluctance to move. Nineteen of 110 animals died. Necropsy revealed subcutaneous oedema, hydrothorax, ascites, enlarged mottled liver and extreme anteroventral pulmonary consolidation. The ventricles were pale and flabby. Histologically, the interlobular and subpleural lymphatics were widely dilated with proteinaceous fluid and blood. Alveolar septa were thickened and there was focal necrosis of alveolar septae, necrosis of arteriolar walls and pulmonary haemorrhage.

There was hepatic periacinar necrosis but no myocardial necrosis.

These lesions have been reported previously, although myocardial degeneration has been a feature of previous cases. The findings in our cases suggest that monensin has an affect on vessels, particularly pulmonary vessels.

### Department of Agriculture - Perth

An outbreak of a nervous disease manifest by convulsions and ataxia occurred in grower pigs in an intensive piggery over Christmas. The pigs had a severe cerebral vasculitis consistent with the lesions of oedema disease. Eighteen pigs in one pen died. The disease may be related to a feed change. The feed used and fallen off the truck and had been scraped up and "reprocessed".

### NEWS FROM QUEENSLAND - Roger Kelly

We are at present somewhat preoccupied by the spectre of vesicular lesions which may appear soon on our ungulates. According to a local paper, police are searching for a person with considerable penal experience and a little veterinary knowledge, rather than a vet with a little penal experience. The question is, will NAHL get to hold F & M virus rather sooner than everyone expected?

### Diagnostic Histopathology Service for Companion Animals in Queensland

In Queensland, State diagnostic labs do not handle specimens from these species, and the steadily-growing demand for this service, particularly for a rapid biopsy histopathology service, has been met by a small number of the University veterinary pathology staff. In the past, the overflow has been picked up by the medical pathologists manning the private pathology labs in Brisbane; these people would get second opinions where they thought it necessary, but, naturally, mistakes were made.

The situation has now been changed by a merger. Veterinary pathologists on roster now read slides from one of the medical laboratories, who very efficiently collect the specimens, trim them and send the sections to the veterinary pathologist, who phones out the diagnosis to the submitting veterinarian. Diagnoses are usually phoned out the day after the specimens are received by the lab. All the collection and transport is via a very nifty courier.

The advantages of the scheme are: (a) very much more rapid service (b) freeing the Vet School laboratory of processing tissue which frequently had little more than nuisance value (c) keeping clinicians out of the hair of the vet. Pathologists during working hours (the slide reading is done at home). The financial advantages to the pathologists concerned could be considerable, were it not for the Commissioner of Taxation.

## 7.

### Toxicity of "Sedakof"

This drug has caused sporadic deaths in Queensland, mostly in greyhounds. It is an anti-tussive which may produce severe splashy haemorrhages, possibly due to drastic vasomotor effects in some individuals. I think it has been removed from the market in Queensland, but there may be some of it about.

### From the A.R.I., Yeerongpilly

Breakdown of abortion diagnoses (bovine) to December 1983 (from Mike Hill):

Sarcocystis (or sarcocyst-like organisms)	13
Mycotic	5
<u>Salmonella dublin</u>	4
<u>E.coli</u>	3
<u>Brucella</u>	1
<u>Lepto. Hardjo</u>	1

As might be expected from the season we've been having, ephemeral fever outbreaks are widespread throughout the state.

Peter Ketterer visited Indonesia late last year to investigate their outbreak of foot and mouth disease. He also visited diagnostic labs in Malaysia, Singapore and Hong Kong to assess their capacity to diagnose exotic diseases. Interested persons should contact Peter for a detailed report.

### NEWS FROM THE PREMIER STATE - John Glastonbury

#### Personnel

The appeal against Frank Doughty's appointment to the position of Director of Quarantine has been quashed and so Frank is now thoroughly ensconced in Head Office.

Ron Gogolewski from the RVL Wollongbar is presently undertaking a PhD programme in immunopathology at Washington State University and Richard Whittington has been appointed to his position at Wollongbar. Recently, Philip Greenwood resigned from the CVL Glenfield for the joys of private enterprise at Biotechnology. Following a stint in the administrative field as Acting Regional Director of Agriculture, Bruce Chick has returned to be Officer in Charge at the Regional Veterinary Laboratory at Armidale.

During the first week in November a highly successful interlaboratory workshop was held at the RVL Wagga Wagga on serology, in particular the ELISA test for bovine brucellosis. Both professional and technical staff from each of the State's Veterinary Laboratories attended.

#### Research

Neuraxial Oedema - This condition is being investigated at the Central Veterinary Laboratory, Glenfield by Peter Healy and Peter Harper. They have established an experimental herd consisting of 53 cows and 2 bulls. To date 49 calves have been born in the herd and 12 of these have been affected with neuraxial oedema. The mean gestational length for affected calves has been approximately 20 days shorter than for unaffected animals and from observations of parturition, calves have been observed to display characteristic clinical signs within 2 minutes of birth.

## 8.

### Footrot in Sheep - At the CVL

Glenfield Peter Claxton is continuing his study of Bacteroides nodosus. Alternative methods of harvesting pili from broth cultures of the organism are being investigated. A tangential flow molecular separation and cell harvesting system is being explored for the concentration of the pilus containing supernatant.

Paramphistomes - An epidemiological study of paramphistomiasis in cattle has been commenced through the collaboration of Graham Fraser and Joe Boray at the RVL Wollongbar and CVL Glenfield, respectively. Tracer calves grazing an endemic area on the far North Coast of New South Wales are being closely monitored.

Newcastle Disease Vaccination - The poultry section at the CVL Glenfield is conducting a vaccination trial using a vaccine which is based on the Australian V4 isolate.

### Interesting Disease Investigations

#### Cattle

Ephemeral Fever - A large number of dairy herds in the lower north coast region of New South Wales have been investigated for a disease with clinical signs consistent with Ephemeral Fever. The rapid spread of infection through the district, the class of animals affected which included young non-lactating stock, bulls and calves together with the clinical. Signs indicate an epidemic of the disease. Serological testing is underway.

#### Sheep

Osteochondrosis - A severe outbreak of a "bowie-like" syndrome was investigated in Corriedale weaner rams from the Riverina district. Gross pathological lesions were restricted to pectoral limbs and out of the group of 700 there was a morbidity rate of 14.3%. Histological examination of the epiphyseal growth plates from the distal radius and metacarpus were consistent with this diagnosis.

Chronic Copper Poisoning - Many outbreaks of this condition have been investigated in the grazing districts of New South Wales during the past 3 months. During spring, with favourable climatic conditions leading to lush growths of subterranean clover, many were of the phytogenous type. With the onset of drier summer conditions the hepatogenous type, associated with the ingestion of pyrrolizidine alkaloids, has become more prevalent.

Listerial Abortion - A number of cases of this disease were investigated throughout the Northern Tablelands District and it proved to be the only significant cause of infectious abortion confirmed during the 1983 season.

#### Goats

Hyperplastic Goitre - Significant neonatal mortalities were attributed to this condition on the Northern Tablelands and in the Riverina Districts.



## 9.

### Shrimps

The Inland Fisheries Research Station at Narrandera observed that shrimps being caught in the Murrumbidgee River had slight pink discolouration of the musculature. Histological examination of the affected muscles revealed large numbers of small ovoid bodies approximately 5-6 µm in diameter arranged in groups or small chains within or between the muscle fibres. Morphologically the organisms most closely resemble a protozoa known as Microsporidia sp. Further attempts at identification are in progress with the aid of the electron microscope at the Institute of Technology in Sydney.

### NEWS FROM VICTORIA - Bob Jones

#### CSL - Helen Smith

#### Deaths in Monkey Breeding Colony

Over the past few months several monkeys have died in the monkey breeding colony. Clinical signs were minimal but on post-mortem examination abscesses were observed in the spleen. *Yersinia pseudotuberculosis* was isolated from the intestine and lymph nodes in all cases. Losses stopped after antibiotics were placed in the drinking water.

#### Parvovirus Infections in Dogs

Faecal material from clinical canine parvovirus infections continue to be submitted. By EM examination parvovirus, picornavirus and a reo or rotavirus have often been seen in the same sample. The picornavirus is usually clumped by antibody and attempts at cultivation have been unsuccessful.

#### Veterinary Research Institute - John Finnie

#### Johne's disease in Goats

A number of properties in Melbourne are under surveillance following diagnosis of Johne's disease. One property has yielded a dozen positive cases at autopsy to date. Greatly enlarged mesenteric lymph nodes are the salient gross finding.

#### "Runting/Stunting" Syndrome in Poultry

Lesions are characterised by atrophy of the pancreas, thymus and bursa of Fabricius. Significant numbers of runted chickens have pancreatic degeneration, elevated plasma amylase activity and reduced plasma glutathione peroxidase activity, indicating selenium in the pathogenesis.

#### Benalla Regional Veterinary Laboratory - Rob Rahaley

#### Suspect Dimetridazole Toxicity in Turkeys

The owner of fourteen turkey poults, very conscious of the risk of histomoniasis, kept their water supply continuously medicated with Dimetridazole ("Emtryl"). When some of the birds started to die, more and more Emtryl was added. The tenth affected bird was submitted to the laboratory. Its severe depression was periodically punctuated by a jerk forward, and a grand mal convulsion was precipitated when the bird was wing bled. No gross or histological lesions were seen.

## 10.

Rod Reece at the V.R.I has associated Dimetridazole with a nervous syndrome in adult pigeons. In that instance the concentration in the water was the recommended level, but the birds were rearing squabs in very hot weather, and so consuming large amounts of water. No lesions were seen in that case either.

Hamilton Regional Veterinary Laboratory - George Riffkin

### Progressive Motor Paralysis of Sheep Grazing Onion Grass (*Romulea longifolia*)

Following the end of the most recent drought in March-April 1983, onion grass became a significant if not dominant component of regenerating pastures. An opportunity occurred to study progressive ataxia in sheep associated with grazing such pastures. A clinical syndrome of "onion grass staggers" was already recognised from previous occasions, with involuntary flexion of fetlock joints being seen initially, followed by increasingly severe ataxia, walking on knees, sternal recumbency, lateral recumbency and then death from intercurrent disease or misadventure, if animals were not individually cared for. Experience at the RVL Hamilton indicated that if sheep were nursed through the most severe phase of gait derangement, lasting a few weeks, then subsequent recovery was very rapid and virtually complete in 3-5 days.

Specific histological lesions attributed to this disease included degeneration of myelin with axonal swelling and fragmentation, particularly of motor nerve roots. Peripheral nerves were less affected. There was usually a light infiltration of lymphocytes rarely more than one cell layer deep, about blood vessels in the brain stem. There was mild swelling of axons and nerve sheaths in the ventro-medial columns of the spinal cord white matter. In the more chronic cases, macrophages containing golden-brown lipochrome pigment were found in perivascular spaces in the brain stem, cerebellar white matter and spinal cord. Rarely, there was also fine vacuolation of the white matter of the cerebrum, brain stem and cerebellum.

Lesions were generally consistent with a toxic neuropathy. Further characterization of this disease and the toxin(s) involved will continue when the disease outbreaks next occur (investigated by David Pritchard).

Bendigo Regional Veterinary Laboratory - Les Sims

### Botulism in Ducks

Two recent outbreaks of botulism over summer highlight the perilous existence of water fowl in Northern Victoria. The outbreaks occurred on 2 separate lakes, near Kerang, which filled as a result of good winter and spring rains, but subsequently receded during the summer. This set of conditions is recognized as being highly favourable for the occurrence of botulism (i.e. *Clostridium botulinum* multiplies in or around rotting vegetation and/or invertebrate carcasses formed as water levels recede - exact pathogenesis unknown).

Several species of water fowl were affected in both outbreaks but in one, great teal predominated whilst in the other, mountain ducks were most commonly affected. Diagnosis was based on the classical clinical signs of botulism (paralysis, depression, limberneck) as well as mouse inoculation tests using serum samples from affected birds. A small scale protection test suggested the toxin was derived from *C. botulinum* Type C. The specific source of intoxication was not determined.

Management strategies are utilized in the U.S.A. to combat this disease in wild fowl, particularly flooding of wetlands in summer. Such strategies are generally regarded as impractical in Australia despite the relatively high frequency of the disease and conditions conducive to its development.

Botulism in wild birds is generally caused by *C. botulinum* Type C. This particular type is not regarded as a threat to human health.

Bairnsdale Regional Veterinary Laboratory - Steven McOrist

11.

White Liver Disease

Ovine White Liver Disease (WLD) has been reported in Victoria, Tasmania, W.A. and New Zealand by various authors. The histopathological features of WLD include fatty livers with bile ductule proliferation and ceroid pigment accumulation. These features in association with a low cobalt/B12 status are relatively specific for WLD.

The cause of WLD is not known but several recent outbreaks in the central Gippsland region of Victoria provide an interesting field for study. The outbreaks all occurred in weaner flocks which had been grazing fallow pasture on commercial potato farms. The sheep all had the clinical and pathological features of severe WLD, and very low cobalt/B12 status. It seems likely that potatoes remove cobalt from the soil, but there is no information on whether potatoes are cobalt accumulators. Therefore, study of the relationship between potato cultivation and the availability of cobalt in the soil and subsequent pasture is being undertaken. These outbreaks offer some hope, however, that a future quick remedy for cobalt deficiency could be to open a pack of potato chips.

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AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY FOR VETERINARY PATHOLOGY  
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Name ..... Qualifications .....

Address .....

.....  
.....  
.....

I have enclosed a .....for \$10.00 being payment for 1983/84 membership.

Signed: .....

12.

**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND CONFERENCE, 1984**

**CLUNIES ROSS LECTURE THEATRE**

**UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY, VETERINARY SCHOOL**

**19th and 20th MAY, 1984**

**PROGRAMME**

**DAY 1**

(Saturday 19 May)

THEME: Pathogenesis of Bacterial Infections

GUEST SPEAKER: Dr. John Woolcock  
University of Queensland

The programme for this day will be the same as in previous years. Histological slides from 8-10 cases of bacterial disease will be circulated to each institution prior to the meeting. These cases will be presented at the meeting by the member who submitted them, and adequate time will be allocated for discussion after each case. (Members who have interesting cases of bacterial disease should send paraffin blocks to the secretary as soon as possible - see below).

During the day Dr. Woolcock will give lectures on bacterial pathogenesis and contribute to discussion of each case.

**DAY 2**

(Sunday 20 May)

Presentation and discussion of case reports, research results, etc., on any subject associated with veterinary pathology.

The Annual General Meeting will be held in the morning of Day 2. All members should attend the AGM to vote on the constitution which will be circulated prior to the meeting.

**REGISTRATION**

A small registration fee has been introduced this year to help pay for organizing costs and printing of abstracts.

**THE REGISTRATION FEE IS \$10.00**

Please ensure your registration fee and the enclosed registration slip reach the Secretary by 15 APRIL, 1984. Address: PO Box 483, Bairnsdale, Vic. 3875.

\*\*\*\*\* VISITORS ARE WELCOME \*\*\*\*\*

### 13.

#### ACCOMMODATION

A block of rooms at St. Andrew's College, University of Sydney, has been reserved. Members wishing to stay at the College should book directly.

St. Andrew's College,  
University of Sydney,  
Newtown 2042  
Phone: (02) 51 1449

The cost of bed and breakfast is \$22.5 per person per night. Rooms will be allocated on a first come, first served basis.

#### PROCEEDINGS BOOKLET

Permanent records of the meeting, in the form of a proceedings booklet, are of value to members and do justice to the efforts of people presenting the papers. This year a proceedings booklet will be circulated to all members prior to the conference. The booklet will contain case histories for slides to be presented on Day 1, abstracts from papers given on Day 2, programme details, AGM agenda, etc.

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#### NOTES FOR SPEAKERS

##### Day 1

##### Pathogenesis of Bacterial Infections

Members wishing to present a case should send a specimen slide, paraffin block, and history to the secretary before 15 MARCH. The history should be set out as described below, for inclusion in the proceedings booklet. A separate letter giving brief details of the case, and diagnosis, should also be sent. The best range of cases will be selected for presentation.

Although bacterial diseases will take precedence, good cases of Chlamydial, fungal or mycoplasmal disease should also be submitted.

\*\*\*\*\* Deadline for receipt of Day 1 cases is 15 MARCH, 1984 \*\*\*\*\*

##### Day 2

##### General

Approximately 15 papers on any subject relating to veterinary pathology will be presented on this day. Papers will be accepted in order of receipt.

Abstracts should be prepared as described below. They should be less than 1 page long, containing brief introduction, methods, conclusions and possibly citing several major references on the topic. Abstracts received after 15 April cannot be included in the proceedings booklet.

\*\*\*\*\* Deadline for receipt of abstracts (Day 2) 15 APRIL, 1984 \*\*\*\*\*

Speakers on both days should aim to talk for 10 minutes, leaving 10 minutes for discussion. It will not be possible to project glass histological slides. Therefore 2x2 transparencies of salient lesions should be prepared.