



VETERINARY PATHOLOGY REPORT

Australian Society for Veterinary Pathology
Brought to you by:
New South Wales Agriculture
Elizabeth Macarthur Agriculture Institute
Private Bag 8
Camden NSW 2570

Registered by Australia Post

Publication No. VBG 6333

EDITOR: Gary Reddacliff

Number 34

August 1992

| PAGE | CONTENTS |
|---------------|---|
| 1 | UPDATED MEMBERSHIP LIST |
| 5 | MINUTES OF 1992 AGM |
| 6 | REGISTRIES OF ANIMAL PATHOLOGY, UPDATES |
| 11 | LETTERS TO THE EDITOR |
| 17 | JOBLINE |
| STATE REPORTS | |
| 18 | Queensland (Jim Taylor. Toowoomba Vet Lab, PO Box Toowoomba 4350) |
| 23 | Victoria (Deb Seward, PVIH, PO Box 406 Hamilton 3300) |
| | South Australia (Vui Ling Tham. CVL, GPO Box 1671 Adelaide 5001) |
| 25 | New South Wales (Paul Gill. RVL Wollongbar 2480) |
| | Western Australia (David Forshaw, WA Dept Ag, Albany 6330) |
| | Northern Territory (Lorna Melville. PO Box 79, Berrimah 0828) |
| 28 | Tasmania (to be advised) |

DEADLINE FOR NEXT REPORT IS NOVEMBER 13, 1992

1.

| NAME | ADDRESS | F91 | F92 | NOTES | PHONE |
|---------------|--|-----|-----|--------------------|------------------------|
| ACKLAND, HM | NEW BOLTON CTR, 382 W. ST. ROAD KENT SQUARE, PA 19348 | N | Y | . | 2154445800 |
| ADAMS, NR | DIV.OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION, CSIRO WEMBLEY W.A. 6014 | Y | Y | . | . |
| ALLEN, JG | ANIMAL HEALTH LAB.DEPT.OF AGRIC.JARRAH ROAD, S.PERTH W.A.6151 | Y | Y | . | . |
| ALLISON, JF | DEPT OF AGRIC.& RURAL AFFAIRS, PO BOX 125, BENDIGO VIC.3550 | N | . | . | . |
| ARZEY, KE | ELIZABETH MACARTHUR AGRIC.INST. PRIV.MAIL BAG 8 CAMDEN NSW 2570 | Y | Y | . | 046 293333 |
| BADCOE, LM | DEPT OF PATH & PUB HEALTH, MASSEY UNIVERSITY, PALMERSTON NORTH N.Z. | Y | Y | . | 063 96099 |
| BARKER, IK | DEPT.OF PATHOLOGY, UNIV. OF GUELPH, ONTARIO N1G 2W1, CANADA | N | . | . | . |
| BARTON, M | CENTRAL VET. LAB. DEPT OF AGRIC. GPO BOX 1671, ADELAIDE S.A. 5001 | Y | Y | . | 08 2287331 |
| BAXENDELL, S | HOUSE 18, MURESK INSTITUTE OF AGRIC. NORTHAM, W.A. 6401 | Y | Y | . | . |
| BEERS, P | AQIS, PO BOX 858 CANBERRA ACT 2601 | Y | . | . | . |
| BELFORD, C | CENTRAL VET. DIAGNOSTICS, PO BOX 119, WOOLLONGABBA, QLD 4102 | N | Y | . | . |
| BOULTON, JC | REGIONAL VET. LAB., WOLLONGBAR, NSW 2480 | Y | Y | . | . |
| BUTTON, C | REGIONAL VET. LAB. BOX 483 BAIRNSDALE VIC. 3875 | Y | . | . | . |
| CALLAHAN, JT | 13 CLARENDON ST. FRANKSTON VIC. 3199 | Y | . | NON-VET SUBSCRIBER | . |
| CAMPBELL, RSF | GRAD.SCHOOL OF TROP.VET SCIENCE, JAMES COOK UNI. TOWNSVILLE QLD 4810 | Y | Y | . | 077 814278 |
| CANFIELD, PJ | DEPT.OF VET PATHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY NSW 2006 | Y | Y | . | 02 6922020 |
| CAR, BD | TOXI.INST.SCHORENSTRASSE 16 ETH/UNI.OR ZURICH 8603 SCHWERZENBACK SWITZ. | Y | Y | AIRMAIL | 1 8257511 F:18250476 |
| CARRIGAN, M | AGRIC.RESEARCH & VET. CENTRE, FOREST RD, ORANGE, NSW 2800 | N | . | . | . |
| CHARLES, JA | 9 PERKINS ST, WEST DENISTONE, NSW 2114 | Y | . | . | 02 8744972 |
| CHICK, B | AGRISEARCH SERVICES, PTY.LTD. PO BOX 865 ARMIDALE, NSW 2350 | N | . | . | . |
| CHOOI, KF | INST.OF MOLEC. & CELL BIOL.NAT. UNI.OF SINGAPORE KENT RIDGE, SINGAPORE | Y | Y | . | SING 7723019 |
| CONDON, R | VET.RESEARCH INSTITUTE, MICKLEHAM RD, ATTWOOD, VICTORIA, 3049 | N | . | . | . |
| COOK, R | REGIONAL VET.LABORATORY, DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, WOLLONGBAR, NSW 2480 | Y | Y | . | 066 240261 |
| COPLAND, MD | CENTRAL VET.LAB.DEPT. OF AGRIC. GPO. BOX 1671, ADELAIDE S.A. 5001 | Y | Y | . | 08 2287910 |
| CORDES, DO | DEPT.OF PATH.VA-MD REG.COLL.OF VET. MED., VPI BLACKSBURG, VA 24061 USA | Y | Y | . | US 703 231 7173 |
| CROSS, GM | UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY, PRIVATE MAIL BAG 3 CAMDEN, NSW 2570 | Y | . | . | . |
| CROWLEY, AM | PO BOX 1677, MACQUARIE CENTRE, NSW 2113 | Y | . | . | . |
| DANIELS, P | C/O INI ANSREDEF, PO BOX 94 BOUT BOGOR, INDONESIA | Y | Y | . | 0251 311657 F:326425 |
| DONNELLY, TM | ROCKFELLER UNIVERSITY, 1230 YORK AVE, NEW YORK, NY 10021 USA | Y | Y | . | . |
| DOUGHTY, FR | 32 WISTERIA CRESCENT, CHERRYBROOK, NEW SOUTH WALES 2120 | Y | . | . | 02 3172222 H 02 481878 |
| DOWLING, LA | 36 YARRIMBAH ST, JINDALEE QUEENSLAND 4074 | Y | . | . | 07 3629525 |
| DUFF, BC | 124A MURRAY FARM RD, BEECROFT NSW 219 | Y | Y | . | . |
| ELLIS, TM | ANIMAL HEALTH LAB. DEPT OF AGRIC. 3 BARON-HAY CRT, SOUTH PERTH W.A. 6151 | Y | Y | . | 09 3683631 |
| FINNIE, JW | CENTRAL VET. LABS. DEPT OF AG. S.A. GPO BOX 1671, ADELAIDE, S.A. 5001 | Y | Y | . | 08 2287515 |
| FORSYTH, D | ALBANY REG. OFFICE W.A. DEPT. OF AGRIC. ALBANY W.A. 6330 | Y | . | . | . |
| FORSYTH, WM | 14 RENSHAW DRIVE, ELTHAM VICTORIA 3095 | N | . | . | . |
| FOSTER, RA | DEPT. OF VET.PATHOLOGY, UNI. OF GUELPH, GUELPH ONTARIO N1G 2W1, CANADA | Y | Y | . | CAN 519 8244747 |
| FRANCE, MP | DEPT VET PATHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY, SYDNEY NSW 2006 | Y | . | . | . |
| FRASER, G | REGIONAL VET LAB. WOLLONGBAR NSW 2480 | Y | . | . | . |
| FRIEND, S | CENTRAL VET. DIAGNOSTIC LAB, 166 UNION RD, SURREY HILLS VIC. 3127 | Y | . | . | 03 8885188 |
| GIBSON, JA | TOOWOOMBA VETERINARY LAB, DPI, 203 TOR ST, TOOWOOMBA QLD 4350. | Y | Y | . | 076 314352 |
| GIESKE, PR | DEPARTMENT OF AGRIC. GPO BOX 1671 ADELAIDE, S.A. 5001 | Y | Y | . | . |

2.

| NAME | ADDRESS | F91 | F92 | NOTES | PHONE |
|------------------|--|-----|-----|-----------------|-------------------------|
| GILL, J | INVERMAY ANIMAL HEALTH LAB. PRIV.MAIL BAG MOSGIEL, 3809 MSI N.Z. | Y | . | . | . |
| GILL, PA | REGIONAL VET. LABORATORY, WOLLONGBAR NSW 2480 | Y | Y | . | 066 240261 |
| GLASTONBURY, JR | 5 FLACON PLACE, WAGGA WAGGA N.S.W. 2650 | Y | Y | . | . |
| GLAZEBROOK, JS | FACULTY OF AQUATIC SCIENCE, DEAKIN UNI. WARRNAMBOOL VIC 3280 | N | . | . | . |
| GLEESON, LJ | C/O AAHL CSIRO, PO BOX 24 GEELONG VIC 3220. | . | . | . | . |
| GODWIN, J | RVL WAGGA WAGGA, DEPT OF AGRIC. PRIV. MAIL BAG, WAGGA WAGGA 2650 | Y | Y | . | . |
| GOGOLEWSKI, RP | NSW AGRIC. & FISHERIES, ELIZABETH MACARTHUS AG.INST. PMB 8 CAMDEN NSW | Y | . | . | . |
| GORDON, AN | DEPT.OF VET. PATH. UNI. OF QUEENSLAND, ST LUCIA, QLD 4067 | . | Y | NEW MEMBER | . |
| GRAYDON, RJ | ARI 665 FAIRFIELD RD, YEERONGPILLY, QLD. 4105 | Y | . | . | . |
| HAMID, H | RES.INST.FOR VET.SCIENCE, JL,R MARTADINATA 32 PO 32 BOGOR 16114, W.JAVA IND. | Y | Y | PAID 91, 92, 93 | . |
| HANDLINGER, JH | MT.PLEASANT LABS. PO BOX 46 STH LAUNCESTON TAS. 7249 | Y | . | . | . |
| HARPER, P | GRAFTON AGR.RES.ADV. STATION, GRAFTON NSW 2460 | Y | . | . | 066 420467 |
| HARRIGAN, KE | MAHER COURT, WERRIBEE VIC 3030 | N | . | . | . |
| HARTLEY, WJ | TARONGA PARK ZOO, PO BOX 20 MOSMAN NSW 2088 | Y | Y | LIFE MEMBER | 02 9692777 |
| HASCHEK-HOCK, WM | UNIV.OF ILLINOIS, COLL.OF VET. MED.2001 S.LINCOLN AVE, URBANA ILL.61801 | Y | . | . | . |
| HILL, BD | ROCKHAMPTON VET LAB. BOX 6014 ROCKHAMPTON MAIL CEN. QLD 4702 | Y | Y | . | 079 360274 |
| HINDMARSH, M | AGRICULTURE & VET. CENTRE, PO BOX 388 BENALLA VIC. 3672 | Y | . | . | 057 622933 |
| HOOPER, PT | AUSTRALIAN ANIMAL HEALTH LAB. PO BAG 24 GEELONG VIC 3220 | Y | Y | . | . |
| HOWELL, JMC | SCHOOL OF VET. STUDIES, MURDOCH UNIVERSITY, MURDOCH W.A. 6150 | Y | . | . | . |
| HOWLETT, CR | SCHOOL OF PATH. UNIV. OF NSW PO BOX 1 KENSINGTON NSW 2033 | Y | . | . | . |
| HUM, S | REG.VET.LAB. PRIV. MAIL BAG UNIV. OF NEW ENGLAND ARMIDALE NSW 2350 | Y | . | . | 06 7734888 |
| HUMPHREY, J | AUSTRALIAN ANIMAL HEALTH LABS. PO BOX 24 GEELING VIC 3220 | Y | . | . | . |
| HUXTABLE, CRR | SCHOOL OF VET.STUDIES, MURDOCH UNI. MURDOCH W.A. 6150 | Y | . | . | . |
| JACKSON, ARB | BRAUND STREET, ARMIDALE NSW 2350 | Y | Y | . | . |
| JACKSON, C | EMAI, PRIVATE MAIL BAG 8 CAMDEN, NSW 2570 | . | Y | NEW MEMBER | . |
| JANMAAT, A | BERRIMAH AG. RESEARCH CENTRE PO BOX 79 BERRIMAH NT 0828 | . | Y | . | 089 892240 |
| JERRETT, I | REGIONAL VET. LABORATORY, PO BOX 483 BAIRNSDALE VIC 3875 | N | . | . | . |
| JOHNSTONE, AC | BATCHELAR AN. HLTH LAB.NZ REG.OF ANIMAL PATH.BOX 1654 PALMERSTON N.N.Z | Y | . | . | 063 61911 |
| JONES, R | REGIONAL VET LAB. PO BOX 125 BENDIGO VIC 3550 | Y | . | . | . |
| KABAY, M | C/O AN. HLTH LABS. DEPT. OF AGRIC. VARON-HAY CRT, SOUTH PERTH W.A. 6151 | Y | Y | . | 09 3683473 |
| KELLY, R | DEPT.OF.VET.PATH.& PUBLIC HEALTH, UNI.OF QLD, ST LUCIA, QLD. 4067 | Y | Y | . | 07 3772565 |
| KETTERER, PJ | ANIMAL RES. INSTIT. 665 FAIRFIELD RD. YEERONGPILLY QLD. 4105 | Y | Y | . | 07 3629470 |
| KING, J | NYS COLL.OF VET. MED. CORNELL UNI, ITHACA N.Y. 14853 USA | Y | Y | \$67.40 CARRIED | . |
| LADDS, PW | GRAD.SCHOOL OF TROP.VET.SCI. JAMES COOK UNI. TOWNSVILLE QLD. 4810 | Y | Y | . | 077 814428 |
| LANCASTER, MJ | REG. VET. LABORATORY, PO BOX 300 BENALLA VIC 3672 | N | . | . | . |
| LANGDON, J | AN.HLTH.LABS. W.A. DEPT.OF AGRIC. BARON-HAY CRT. SOUTH PERTH W.A. 6151 | N | . | . | . |
| LATTER, J | 22 KEMP STREET, GRAFTON NSW 2460 | Y | . | . | . |
| LEE, JM | 144 UPPER BROOKFIELD RD, BROOKFIELD, QUEENSLAND 4069 | Y | . | . | 07 289 1322 H 07 374144 |
| LEHANE, L | 10 ROEBUCK ST, RED HILL, ACT 2600 | Y | Y | . | 06 2956328 |
| LENGHAUS, C | AAHL, PO BAG 24 GEELONG 3220, VIC. 3300 | N | Y | . | 052 26522 |
| LINKS, IJ | PO BOX 74 KOORINGAL NSW 2650 | Y | Y | . | . |
| LORDING, PM | CENTRAL VET. DIAGNOSTIC LAB, 166 UNION RD, SURREY HILLS, VIC. 3127 | Y | . | . | 03 8885188 |

3.

| NAME | ADDRESS | F91 | F92 | NOTES | PHONE |
|------------------|--|-----|-----|-------------------|--------------------------|
| LOVE, SC | REGIONAL VET. LAB. ARMIDALE NSW 2350 | Y | . | . | . |
| MACKIE, J | REGIONAL VET. LABORATORY, PO BOX 388, BENALLA VIC. 3672 | Y | Y | . | . |
| MAIN, DC | DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, 80 SPENCER ST, BUNBURY W.A. 6230 | N | . | . | . |
| MARSHALL, DJ | DEPT. OF VET. SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN NE 68583 USA | Y | Y | . | . |
| MASON, RW | MT. PLEASANT LABS. PO BOX 46 SOUTH LAUNCESTON, TASMANIA 7249 | Y | . | . | . |
| MCCAUSLAND, IP | AMLRDC, PO BOX A498 SYDNEY SOUTH NSW 2000 | Y | . | . | . |
| MCCOLL, K | CSIRO AUST.ANIML HEALTH LAB. PO BOX 24, GEELONG, VIC. 3220 | Y | . | . | . |
| MCEWAN, DR | PO BOX 8760, ALICE SPRINGS, NORTHERN TERRITORY 0870 | Y | Y | . | 089 505619 |
| MEISCHKE, RH | GUNDAROO SOUTH VET CLINIC STRALLAN, GUNDAROO NSW 2620 | . | Y | NEW MEMBER | 06 2368222 |
| MELVILLE, L | BERRIMAH AGRIC. RES. CENTRE, PO BOX 79, BERRIMAH NT 0828 | Y | Y | . | 089 892251 |
| MHM LIBRARY, SEC | MAX HENRY MEMORIAL LIBRY, C/O MCMASTER LAB.PRIV.BAG 1 GLEBE NSW 2037 | . | Y | FREE SUBSCRIPTION | 02 6604411 |
| MILLER, RI | PO BOX 119, WOLLOONGABBA QLD 4102 | Y | . | . | . |
| MITCHELL, PJ | REGIONAL VETERINARY LABORATORY, PO BOX 483 BAIRNSDALE VIC. 3875 | Y | Y | . | 051 520600 |
| MITCHELL, G | CENTRAL VET DIAGNOSTICS, PO BOX 119, WOOLLOONGABBA QLD 4102 | Y | . | . | . |
| MORRISSON, J | "ARISAIG", KAVENSEYS ROAD, VIA YASS, NSW 2582 | Y | . | . | . |
| MORTON, JG | 3 KOORA PLACE, WAGGA WAGGA, NSW 2650 | . | Y | NEW MEMBER | . |
| MUNDAY, BL | "SERENDIP", LAMONT RD, GLENGARRY, TASMANIA 7275 | Y | . | . | . |
| MUNTZ, F | 7 FREE ST, YARRAVILLE, VICTORIA 3013 | . | Y | NEW MEMBER | . |
| MCGAVIN, MD | DET.OF PATH.UNI.OF TENNESSEE.COL.OF VET.MED.BOX 1071 KNOXVILLE IN 37901 | Y | Y | SURFACE MAIL | . |
| MCKENZIE, RA | ANIMAL RES. INSTITUTE, 665 FAIRFIELD RD. YEERONGPILLY QLD 4105 | Y | Y | . | 07 3629432 |
| MCCORIST, S | DEPT.OF VET.PATH.UNI.OF EDINBURGH VET.FIELD STATION, EASTER BUSH, MIDLOTHIAN EH25 9RG SCOTLAND | N | . | . | . |
| NICHOLLS, TJ | BUREAU OF RURAL RESEARCH & RESOURCES GPO BOX 858 CANBERRA 2601 | Y | Y | . | 06 2724230 |
| NORTON, J | OONOONBA VET.LAB. PO BOX 1085 TOWNSVILLE, QLD. 4810 | Y | Y | . | . |
| NUNN, MJ | PO BOX 4727, KINGSTON ACT 2604 | Y | . | . | 06 2724036 |
| OBENDORF, DL | MT PLEASANT LABS. PO BOX 46 KINGS MEADOWS, TASMANIA 7250 | Y | Y | . | 003 365230 |
| OLIVER, RE | MT PLEASANT LABS, DEPT OF AGRIC, PO BOX 46 KINGS MEADOWS, TAS 7249 | N | . | . | . |
| PARSONS, J | VET. RES. INST., ATTWOOD, 475 MICKLEHAM RD, WEST MEADOWS VIC. 3049 | Y | Y | . | . |
| PASS, DA | ANIMAL RESOURCE CENTRE, PO BOX 180 WILLETTON WA 6155 | Y | . | . | . |
| PEET, R | 108 WALTER RD, BEDFORD W.A. 6052 | Y | Y | . | 09 3683351 |
| PHILBEY, AW | LEUKAEMIA RES.CEN. DEPT.OF VET.PATH.UNI.OF GLASGOW, BEARSDEN, GLASGOW IQH SCOTLAND | Y | Y | . | 0413398855 F: 0413305733 |
| PHILLIPS, P | CENTRAL VET.LAB., DEPT.OF AG. GPO BOX 1671, ADELAIDE, S.A. 5001 | Y | Y | . | 08 2287537 |
| PRITCHARD, DH | PO BOX 406, BERRIMAH NT 0828 | Y | . | . | . |
| RAHALEY, RS | VET. PATH. SERVICES, 119 ANZAC HWY KURRLATA PARK, SOUTH AUSTRALIA 5037 | Y | Y | . | 08 3711780 |
| RAWLING, G | ATTWOOD VET.LAB., MICKLEHAM RD, WESTMEADOWS, VIC.3049 | N | . | . | . |
| REDDACLIFF, GL | C/O EMAI, PMB 8 CAMDEN 2570 | Y | Y | . | 046 293314 |
| REECE, RL | C/O AFRC INSTIT.FOR ANIM.DISEASE RESEARCH, HOUGHTON LAB., HUNTINGTON CAMBS 2DA UK | N | Y | . | UK 0480 64101 |
| REUTER, RE | PO BOX 96, PLYMPTON, SA 5038 | Y | Y | . | 08 3711780 |
| RICHARDS, RB | ANIMAL HEALTH LAB. DEPT OF AGRIC. JARRAH RD, SOUTH PERTH, 6151 | N | . | . | . |
| RIFFKIN, GG | REGIONAL VET. LABORATORY, PO BOX 406 HAMILTON, VICTORIA 3300 | Y | . | . | 055 730700 |

4.

| NAME | ADDRESS | F91 | F92 | NOTES | PHONE |
|----------------|--|-----|-----|------------|-------------------------|
| ROBINSON, WF | SCHOOL OF VET. STUDIES, MURDOCH UNI. MURDOCH W.A. 6150 | Y | . | . | 09 3322418 |
| ROGERS, RJ | ANIMAL RESEARCH INST. 665 FAIRFIELD RD. YEERONGPILLY, QLD. 4105 | N | . | . | . |
| ROSS, AD | ELIZABETH MACARTHUR AGRIC.INST. PRIVATE MAIL BAG 8 CAMDEN, NSW 2570 | Y | Y | . | 046 293333 |
| ROTHWELL, J | DEPT. OF VET.PATH.UNI. OF SYDNEY NSW 2006 | Y | . | . | 046 293333 |
| ROTHWELL, TLW | DEPT.OF VET. PATH. UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY, SYDNEY, NSW. 2006 | Y | . | . | . |
| SAMUELS, J | PVIH, PO BOX 406 HAMILTON, VIC. 3300 | . | Y | NEW MEMBER | . |
| SCOTT, PC | 732 LYGON ST. CARLTON VIC. 3053. | N | . | . | 03 3476952 |
| SEAMAN, J | AGRIC.RESEARCH & VET. CENTRE, FOREST ROAD, ORANGE, NSW 2800 | Y | Y | . | 063 636758 |
| SEAWRIGHT, AA | DEPT.OF VET.PATH. UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND, ST LUCIA QLD 4072 | Y | . | . | . |
| SEWARD, D | RVL & DISTRICT CENTRE, PO BOX 406 HAMILTON VIC. 3300 | Y | Y | . | . |
| SIMS, LD | PO BOX 125, BENDIGO VIC. 3550 | Y | Y | . | . |
| SLOCOMBE, RF | VETERINARY CLINICAL CENTRE, UNI. OF MELB. WERRIBEE, VIC. 3030 | N | . | . | . |
| SMALL, AC | 52 LANSDOWNE PDE, OATLEY, NSW 2223 | Y | . | . | . |
| SMITH, HV | 10 MANICA ST, WEST BRUNSWICK, VICTORIA. 3055 | Y | . | . | . |
| SMITH, BL | RUAKURA AGRICULTURE CENTRE, PRIVATE BAG HAMILTON NEW ZEALAND | Y | . | . | . |
| SMITS, B | C/O 57 MURRAY STREET, LANE COVE, NSW 2066 | Y | . | . | . |
| STAPLES, P | ELIZABETH MACARTHUR AGRIC. INST. PMB 8 CAMDEN NSW 2570 | Y | Y | . | . |
| STEPHENS, L | VET. RESEARCH INSTITUTE, ATTWOOD, MICKLEHAM RD, WEST MEADOWS VIC.3049 | N | . | . | . |
| STEWARD, DJ | 8/63 THE ESPLANADE, CRONULLA NSW 2230 | Y | . | . | . |
| STORIE, GJ | ANIMAL RESEARCH INST. 665 FAIRFIELD RD, YEERONGPILLY, QLD. 4105 | Y | Y | . | . |
| SUMMERS, BA | NYS COLLEGE OF VET. MED. CORNELL UNI. ITHACA NY 14853 USA | Y | . | . | . |
| SUTTON, RH | DEPT OF VET. PATH. UNI. OF QUEENSLAND, ST LUCIA QLD 4072 | Y | Y | . | 07 3772565 F:07 3651355 |
| TAYLOR, JD | TOOWOOMBA VET LAB. DEPT OF PRIM. INDUST. BOX 102 TOOWOOMBA QLD 4350 | Y | Y | . | 076 314365 |
| THAM VL | CENTRAL VET. LAB. DEPT. OF AGRIC. GPO BOX 1671 ADELAIDE, SA 5001 | Y | Y | . | 08 2287322 |
| THOMAS, J | 8 CARR STREET, WEST PERTH W.A. 6005 | N | . | . | . |
| TIMMINS, BJ | 87 PINJARRA RD, PINJARRA HILLS QLD. 4069 | Y | . | . | 07 3786154 |
| TOWNSEND, W | OONOONBA VET. LAB. PO BOX 1085 TOWNSVILLE, QLD 4810 | Y | . | . | 077 782688 |
| TRUEMAN, KF | ANIMAL RESEARCH INST. 655 FAIRFIELD RD, YEERONGPILLY, QLD 4105 | Y | Y | . | 07 36294984 |
| VANSELOW, BA | REGIONAL VETERINARY LAB. ARMIDALE N.S.W. 2350 | Y | Y | . | . |
| WALKER, KH | ELIZABETH MACARTHUR AGRIC.INST. PRIVATE MAIL BAG U CAMDEN, N.S.W. 2570 | Y | Y | . | 046 293333 |
| WATT, DA | 8 CHABLIS CLOSE, MUSWELLBROOK, NSW 2333 | Y | Y | . | . |
| WEBBER, JJ | REGIONAL VET. LAB. PO BOX 406 HAMILTON, VIC. 3300 | Y | Y | . | 055 730700 |
| WHITELEY, P | AUSTRALIAN ANIMAL HEALTH LABS. PO BOX 24 GEELING VIC. 3220 | N | . | . | . |
| WHITTINGTON, R | 47 MENANGLE ROAD, CAMDEN NSW 2570 | Y | . | . | 046 293333 |
| WICKHAM, N | 16 MOONA PARADE, WAHROONGA, NSW, 2076 | Y | . | . | . |
| WILLIAMS, OJ | 83 CROMWELL DVE, ALICE SPRINGS, NORTHERN TERRITORY 0870 | Y | . | . | . |
| WILLIAMS, DM | PO BOX 729, HAMILTON, VICTORIA 3300. | . | . | . | . |

**MINUTES OF ASVP ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
ADELAIDE - MAY 9 1992 4.00 pm**

Apologies:

J Searson, F Trueman, M Carrigan, L Melville, C Belford, R Miller, G Mitchell, N Sullivan,
S Hum, S Love, R Coverdale, R Cook, R Jones

Minutes of Previous AGM:

Accepted (Glastonbury/Kelly) Minutes published in full in August 1991 edition of Vet. Path.
Report.

Business Arising:

- Veterinary pathology training: little activity during the year

- Specialist Registration: In summary, the following numbers of veterinarians were
registered as specialists in Pathobiology in each state in April 1992:

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Victoria - | 13 |
| Tasmania - | 1 |
| Queensland - | 11 |
| New South Wales - | 20 |
| Northern Territory - | none (there being no mechanism there) |
| Western Australia - | some (but figures were not available) |
| South Australia - | 8 |

- Charging for Government Laboratory Services: Following last year's resolution to explore
the development of a joint policy with the AVA a draft policy was circulated at the meeting. This
draft was developed in cooperation with the Sheep Veterinary Society, and ASVP members did
make contributions. The policy expressed concern that the government veterinary services
continued to be able to provide an effective monitoring of diseases present in our livestock herds,
and was necessarily couched in broad terms. It was resolved simply that the ASVS policy be noted
(Glastonbury/Mackie).

Correspondence:

- Major interest - published in Vet. Path. report.
- General correspondence - dealt with by Secretary and/or President at Executive Meetings.
- This method of dealing with correspondence and keeping members informed was accepted
(Canfield/Philips)

President's Report:

Published in Conference proceedings. Accepted (Canfield/Ross)

Treasurer's Report:

Published in Conference proceedings. Accepted (Rahaley/Gill)

Secretary/Membership Report:

Published in Conference proceedings. Accepted (McKenzie/Mackie)

6.

National Registry Domestic Animal Pathology Annual Report:

Published in Conference proceedings. Accepted (Mackie/Gill)

The appointment of Rod Reece to the position of Registrar was announced. He is expected to start at the end of August. Appointment to the Zoo Registry is still being negotiated. The availability of the Charles Davis Foundation in the USA as a source of reference teaching materials was noted, and will be followed up by the new Registrar.

Vet. Pathology Report - Editor's Report:

Verbal report. Continuing to provide recent information to members, both of a technical and "what's happening" nature. We probably need more of the latter information from State Correspondents. The commercial printing of the VPR is saving some time, and given the current size of the publication is probably mandatory, both in terms of timely production and continued sanity of the editor!

The meeting suggested that if appropriate histopathological material from case reports published in the VPR be submitted to the Registry for inclusion in the collection, (and if possible that the Registry accession numbers be included in the report - editor)

ASVP Histopathology "Slide of the Month" Report:

Current coordinator, Peter Philips, expressed his willingness to continue in this role, and thanked the contributing laboratories whose efforts had facilitated the smooth running of this endeavour. The quality and value of this scheme was generally acknowledged.

Election of Office Bearers:

- President (K Walker)
- Secretary (G Reddacliff)
- Treasurer (E Arzey) and
- Committee Members (P Staples, R Whittington and T Ross) - basically the same as last year, except that R Gogolewski had been replaced by Tony Ross on the committee.

Appointments:

- Chairperson Registry (Tony Ross)
- Editor Vet. Path. Report (G Reddacliff, assisted by P Staples)
- State Correspondents:
 - WA David Forshaw (Albany Labs)
 - QLD Jim Taylor (Toowoomba Labs)
 - NSW Paul Gill (RVL Wollongbar)
 - SA Vui Ling Tham (CVL Adelaide)
 - VIC Deborah Seward (RVL Hamilton)
 - NT Lorna Melville (Berrimah Labs)
 - Tas Still unknown!

In addition, Don McGavin was confirmed as our contact in N America.

General Business:

- Membership Fees: The following were accepted - (Car/Ross)
 - Australian Membership \$20
 - Overseas, VPR surface mail \$25
 - New Zealand, VPR airmail \$30
 - Other O'seas, VPR airmail \$35

7.

- Commercialisation of Membership/Mailing Functions: Discussion regarding the advantages in having a commercial secretariat located in one place, which would be responsible for handling all routine membership/financial functions and the regular mailings, and which would remain in the one location, regardless of the current location of the Executive. Motion (Glastonbury/Kelly) passed that the current Executive investigate the costs involved, and that if additional costs to members were less than \$10 per year, to implement such a system. This was felt advisable, both to lessen the considerable burden on the voluntary executive, and in the interests of continuity when the executive moves from state to state.

- Domestic Animal Pathology Registry - matters arising: The Executive committed \$4000 of ASVP funds to removal expenses, and this was matched by Taronga Zoo with regard to the Non-Domestic Registry. This was the first monetary contribution by ASVP to the running of the Registry, and the meeting voted unanimously a motion of support for the Executive's action in this regard (Philips/McGavin). The cooperation between ASVP and the Zoo in the joint appointment was seen as a positive step in the future success of both Registries. Until at least August, Bill Hartley will continue to work at the Taronga Registry and expressed his willingness to continue to offer second opinions on domestic annual pathology also. A formal motion of thanks for Bill Hartley's contribution to the successful establishment of the Registries was carried unanimously (Rahaley/Giesecke).

Additional members' items/any other business:

- Welcome to new members at the meeting - Janeen Samuel, Fenella Muntz, and Clive Jackson. (Links/Giesecke)

- The editor asked VPR to solicit details from members on their special interests/skills and that these are published in the VPR. (Rahaley/Kelly)

- Les Sims appointment as Public Officer of the ASVP was noted.

- Next year's meeting and relation with the AVA: The way is now open for the ASVP to again become a special interest group of the AVA, since the requirement for AVA membership for individual members has been lifted. The executive to pursue details of relationship with the AVA, especially with regard to publicity of our functions among other members of the profession. The financial and logistic problems in holding our annual meeting as part of the AVA conference were too great for this to be considered at this time.

The meeting to be held the week-end prior to the AVA in Brisbane. (Glastonbury/Hartley)

- Membership. John Callahan (non-veterinarian running an equine laboratory service). Under the ASVP constitution he is not eligible as a full member (must have a veterinary degree registerable in Australia). However, a "distinguished scientist" may become an associate member if a motion is passed at an annual general meeting, a distinguished scientist, considered to be someone widely known and respected among veterinary pathologists, who had published widely in the field and had addressed scientific meetings of veterinary pathologists. Mr. Callahan was considered not to be a distinguished scientist in these terms and a motion rejecting his application was passed (29 to 2 with 2 abstaining, Rahaley/Mackie). However, it was agreed that he could receive the VPR as a "subscriber", on payment of an annual fee equal to the membership fee.

8.

- Training: Several motions were considered concerning particularly the module concept of training, put forward by Les Sims (and published for consideration by members in the Feb 92 issue of the VPR). After some discussion all were carried.

- That the ASVP support the module concept for veterinary pathology training. (Mackie/Links, 29 for, 2 against with 2 abstaining)

- That the ASVP Training Committee, by AGM 1993, define the modules, suggest a curriculum for each module and present their proposals to the AGM 1993 for amendment as necessary. (Mackie/Links, 24 for, 6 against with 3 abstaining)

- That the ASVP Training Committee in collaboration with the pathobiology chapter of the ACVS, by AGM 1994, finalise curriculum for each module and nominate a suitable coordinator for each module. (Mackie/Glastonbury, 18 for, 6 against with 9 abstaining).

- Volunteers for inclusion on the Training Committee were: R Rahaley, J Mackie, R Giesecke, I Links and J Glastonbury.

Meeting closed at 6.24 pm.

K. Walker
President

G. Reddacliff
Secretary

REGISTRY UPDATE

Dr. Rod Reece has been appointed to succeed Dr. Bill Hartley as Registrar of the National Registry of Domestic Animal Pathology. He will start his 2 year appointment at EMAI on Friday, 28th August, 1992. This is a half-time appointment. The other half of Rod's time will be spent as Registrar of the Zoo Animal Registry at Taronga Zoo.

After graduation from the University of Sydney in January 1971, Rod had 2 years in dairy cattle practice at Wingham. An M.Sc in tropical veterinary science followed with a thesis on the pathogenesis of *Trichomonas foetus var brisane* infection in cattle.

Several years as an overseas aid expert monitoring cattle health in the Solomon Islands preceded 10 years at the Veterinary Research Institute in Victoria.

At V.R.I. Rod developed an international reputation for his diagnostic and research expertise in Avian diseases. Rod has a large number of publications in refereed journals and has contributed generously to training courses particularly in avian pathology.

Since late 1987 Rod had worked as Principal Veterinary Research Officer in the Department of Experimental pathology at the Houghton Laboratory of the Institute for Animal Health in England.

In addition to being awarded a Fellowship of the Australasian College of Veterinary Scientists in avian management and diseases in 1987, Rod had recently completed a Ph.D. on infectious stunting syndrome of chickens.

As Registrar of the National Registry of Domestic Animal Pathology Rod will:

- * acquire, classify and file cases of pathological changes in domestic animals, birds and fish.
- * offer a second opinion histological service.
- * use the collection for continuing and post-graduate education in veterinary pathology at the Registry and around Australia.

Tony Ross
Chairperson
Registry Management Committee

**THE TARONGA NATIVE FAUNA PATHOLOGY COLLECTION
AND REQUEST FOR MORE CASE MATERIALS**

This collection has developed over the last 7 years into a fairly comprehensive selection of the disease entities encountered in our native species, both from the wild and in captivity. For example, it now has on file case materials, including histologic sections, of 625 macropods, 90 monotremes, 300 koalas and wombats, 325 possums and gliders, 275 dasyurids, 90 bandicoots and bilbys, 60 bats and about 1500 birds. It also has numerous cases from rodents, marine mammals, reptiles and fish. Thanks go to the many Australian veterinary pathologists who made their case material available to the collection, for their interest and collaboration has greatly helped in the building up of this valuable resource.

Bill Hartley, as his final retirement job, has been asked by Taronga Zoo to stay on as a consultant with the main object to write up for publication some of the materials held in the native fauna collection. It is anticipated that over the next couple of years or so, a series of articles will be produced: some of these will be general accounts or reviews of disease entities seen in a species or group of animals, e.g. macropods, and others will describe individual diseases seen in a species or group, e.g. mycobacteriosis or haemoproteus infection.

In order to make these publications as comprehensive as possible, Bill would like to receive histological sections and/or paraffin blocks together with relevant papers from native fauna cases with lesions from:

1. Cases already on file in pathology laboratories which have not been sent for inclusion in the collection; and
2. All current cases for the next few years.

Also blood and/or organ smears from birds suspected of blood protozoan diseases, stained Diff Quick or unstained, especially from Queensland and the Northern Territory are required.

A pathology consultancy service will continue from Taronga on native and exotic fauna diseases.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

School of Veterinary Science

In reply, please quote:

VPC/RS/M1

29th April, 1992

Dr, Gary Reddacliff,
The Editor,
A.S.V.P.,
Private Mailbag 8 N.S.W. Agriculture,
Elizabeth MacArthur Agricultural Institute,
CAMDEN N.S.W. 2570

Dear Dr. Reddacliff,

I thought it might be of interest and a nice gesture to publish a note of appreciation from our pathology group to Neill Sullivan. I was a bit concerned that the formal Minute of Appreciation in our faculty proceedings sounded like an obituary notice, and although we might question Neill's sanity in moving away from these hallowed halls, he certainly does not require an obituary. I am currently serving as a contact person for A.S.V.P. matters here at Melbourne as an interim replacement for Neill until such time that our current staff vacancies are filled.

Sincerely,

Ron Slocombe
B.V.Sc., M.S., PhD.
ACVP Diplomate,
Reader in Veterinary Pathology

Note of Appreciation to Neill Sullivan

Neill graduated from the University of Queensland and came to Melbourne University Veterinary School in 1971. He obtained a PhD, and became a Diplomate of the American College of Veterinary Pathologists and a Fellow of the Australian College of Veterinary Scientists while at Melbourne, as well as being registered in Victoria as a specialist in both Veterinary Anatomic and Clinical Pathology,

Throughout his 20 years association with Melbourne University Veterinary School Dr. Sullivan has been an outstanding and dedicated teacher of both undergraduate and post-graduate students. His major responsibility has been that of teaching systematic veterinary pathology in the 4th year of our course where his special efforts to obtain and conserve suitable specimens and to provide challenging and meaningful practical classes have been especially valued. For many years Dr. Sullivan has also taught the neuroanatomy section of the Veterinary Anatomy course in 2nd year. He has always made a special effort to get to know his students, to be interested in them and to help in the resolution of their problems. He has been an enthusiastic and regular participant in functions organised by the student body. Moreover, throughout his association with this veterinary school Dr. Sullivan has made a substantial contribution to teaching final year students not only by his own active participation in the diagnostic pathology clinic roster but also by maintaining an almost daily monitoring of post-mortem room activities thereby providing an invaluable overview of the diagnostic clinic. His advice and guidance have been appreciated by both final year student prosectors and their postgraduate supervisors.

Dr. Sullivan has been an outstanding contributor to the diagnostic pathology service provided by the Department of Veterinary Paraclinical Sciences to the Veterinary Clinic and Hospital as well as to extramural veterinary clinics throughout Victoria and interstate. His valuable help and advice to veterinary clinicians through post-mortem examinations, surgical biopsy interpretations and telephone consultations are acknowledged nationally. Of special note has been his ready acceptance of requests for such help, even those made at the most inconvenient and inappropriate of times. Over many years Dr. Sullivan has made a major effort to personally photograph a wide variety of pathological and clinical specimens, His photographs have been and continue to be utilised by students and staff throughout our school. Indeed many frequently appear, sometimes without acknowledgment, at state/interstate conferences of veterinary clinicians and pathologists. His dedication to this task has resulted in this School having at its disposal one of the most comprehensive photographic collections of veterinary pathology specimens in Australia. "The N.D. Sullivan Pathology Kodachrome Slide Collection" is currently being collated.

Besides his considerable contribution to undergraduate teaching Dr. Sullivan has also been the immediate supervisor and mentor of some 20 M.V.S. students in Veterinary Pathology and two Ph.D students. In addition he has generously provided advice and guidance to a number of veterinarians undertaking specialist training in pathology and related disciplines.

Dr. Sullivan is a member of the Australian Veterinary Association and the Australian Society for Veterinary Pathology. For some 15 years he has been organiser, co-ordinator and chairperson of the Saturday Pathology Conferences held at Werribee, and these quarterly meetings of veterinary pathologists from Victoria and other states provided a venue to promote and maintain expertise in veterinary pathology. He has also been responsible for this veterinary school's participation in the national A.S.V.P. and the A.F.I.P continuing education programs in veterinary pathology.

We are grateful for the outstanding contributions Neill made as teacher, diagnostic pathologist and scientist while at The University of Melbourne Veterinary School. We wish him well in his new career in Brisbane.

13.

**Western Australian
Department of Agriculture**

BARON -HAY COURT.
South Perth 6151.
Western Australia
Telephone (09) 368 3333 Telegrams AGDEP Perth Telex AA 93304

JGA/KJG AHL
Dr J.G.Allen
May 19, 1992

Dr G Reddacliff
Editor, Veterinary Pathology Report
Elizabeth Macarthur Agriculture Institute
Private Bag 8
CAMDEN NSW 2570

Dear Gary

I am on the Organising Committee of the Fourth International Symposium on Poisonous Plants. This is to be held in Perth in September 1993 and it would be appreciated if you could include the following information in issues of the Veterinary Pathology Report which are published between now and the Symposium. Nominations for papers will be called for late in 1992.

Fourth International Symposium on Poisonous Plants
September 27 to October 1, 1993
Esplanade Hotel, Fremantle, Western Australia

Contact Person: Dr Peter Dorling
School of Veterinary Studies
Murdoch University
MURDOCH WA 6150

Telephone (09) 360 2495
Fax (09)3104144

Thank you.

Yours sincerely

Dr Jeremy Allen
PRINCIPAL VETERINARY TOXICOLOGIST
ANIMAL HEALTH LABORATORIES

JAMES COOK UNIVERSITY OF NORTH QUEENSLAND

POSTAL ADDRESS:
James Cook University
TOWNSVILLE Q.4811
AUSTRALIA

TELEPHONE:
(077) 81 4111

TELEX:
AA47009

FACSIMILE
(077) 79 6371

**GRADUATE SCHOOL OF
TROPICAL VETERINARY SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE**
Facsimile: (077) 79 1528

9 June 1992

Dr Gary Reddacliff
Hon Editor
Australian Society for Veterinary Pathology
NSW Department of Agriculture
Elizabeth Macarthur Agricultural Institute
Private Bag 8
Camden NSW 2570

Dear Gary

The recent Adelaide meeting was clearly a success, and you and other members of the Executive as well as Peter Phillips and his colleagues at the IMVS are to be congratulated and thanked.

In my opinion however, the timing and venue for the meeting were wrong and I hope this can be changed in future years - even next year if possible.

As you know many meetings are scheduled around the Monday-through-Friday AVA conference and for that reason myself and others who needed to attend ACVSc and perhaps other meetings had an obvious conflict.

More importantly, however, beginning with the PANSIG conference in Townsville, the structure and conduct of the AVA annual conference has changed dramatically and now record numbers of veterinarians are attending. The key to this success has of course been the realisation that major streams within the program should be run **by** and **for** the Special Interest Groups (SIGs). Rather than meet in isolation and go home before the real action and cross-fertilisation of ideas begins, I strongly believe our pathology group should be taking the lead and running the best and most relevant ('not to be missed') stream within the AVA conference!

Now, more than ever, we need to demonstrate and emphasise to our colleagues the relevance and indeed the indispensability of pathology and pathologists. We need to 'sell our wares' so to speak and encourage all veterinarians and other specialists to use our skills to capacity. The new AVA annual conference now provides the ideal platform for us to achieve this. Beginning on the Gold Coast in 1993, I feel we should avail ourselves of the opportunity offered - we should again become an AVA SIG, we should consult with the other SIG's then plan a pathology program which has a clear message to practising veterinarians and other specialists as well as ourselves.

Yours sincerely,

P W Ladds

Associate Professor of Veterinary Pathology

15.

Australian Taxation Office
Training Guarantee
567 Smollett Street, Albury
(PO Box 9990. Albury NSW 2640)

ATO

Facsimile: (060) 41 9390
Hotline: (008)011 160
Our Reference: TG 055/3088
Contact Officer: Paul Flood

Mr Gary Reddacliff
Honorary Secretary
A.S.VP.
PMB 8
CAMDEN N.S.W. 2570

Dear Gary

RE: TRAINING GUARANTEE (ADMINISTRATION) ACT 1990

I refer to your letter of 15 April 1992 about the Annual Conference of the Australian Society for Veterinary Pathology.

I should first to point out that the Taxation Office cannot accredit or approve training programs, courses, or conferences. The Training Guarantee legislation makes it clear that it is the **employers** who need to satisfy themselves that specific programs are "eligible". If they are in doubt they can approach a Registered Industry Training Agent (R I.T.A.) for advice, or alternatively for a Training Advisory Certificate (i.e. accreditation or rejection).

However, from the program outline you attached I think expenditure incurred by people who work in the field attending the conference COULD easily qualify as eligible expenditure for the purposes of the Training Guarantee (Administration) act 1990 ("the Act").

I say "could" because there needs to be a little bit of work on the structuring side (see below), before the conference would qualify as an eligible training program for the Training Guarantee.

For expenditure to qualify it must have been incurred by the employer and be "**directly attributable solely or principally to eligible training programs**"; or matters related to training programs e.g. training needs analysis, administration, development, planning of training programs etc. [Section 25 of the Training Guarantee (Administration) Act.].

I have attached a summary sheet (pink) to explain what an eligible training program is. You need to pay particular attention to these requirements.

A conference may qualify as an eligible training program in its own right, or it could be part of a larger training program.

16.

The program outline for your conference indicates that a range of topics will be covered which to Veterinary Pathologists would be informative, interesting, thought-provoking, and inspirational, however, the actual **employment related skills** that would be enhanced are not spelt out by the organisers - at least in the papers you sent

Organisers of the conferences can assist participants by identifying the skills, means and outcomes. Participants are able then to simply adopt them as their own. Alternatively each employer may develop their own objectives and expected outcomes.

I hope this clarifies the issues for you.

Yours faithfully

Paul J. Flood
Advisor
2 June 1992

Members Please note:

On your behalf we wrote to the Taxation Office concerning the eligibility of ASVP conferences as training programs under the Training Guarantee legislation. The response published above is fairly self-explanatory. Note that the Taxation Office cannot (? will not) approve courses; it is up to the employer. My reading of the reply suggests that our conferences would easily satisfy the employers of veterinary pathologists, even if the author of the reply does not himself appreciate that improving our knowledge of pathology and keeping up-to-date enhances our "**employment related skills**" !!

Position Announcement

**Batchelar Animal Health Laboratory
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Palmerston North, New Zealand**

Position: Veterinary Pathologist/Clinical Pathologist

Available: 1 July 1992

Salary: \$NZ55,000 - \$58,108 pa

Duties and Responsibilities: The veterinary pathologist/clinical pathologist is responsible for necropsy, histopathological and clinicopathological examinations on multispecies material, routine case management, client liaison, participation in special projects or commercial contracts either individually or as a member of a team, provision of surveillance or other disease information as required by the laboratory manager.

Qualifications: Candidates must possess a BVSc degree or equivalent registerable veterinary qualification together with formal training and experience in diagnostic anatomic or clinical pathology is essential, preferably with a postgraduate qualification in this field.

Please address enquiries to:

Dr Howard Brooks
Manager
Batchelar Animal Health Laboratory
PO Box 1654
Palmerston North
New Zealand
Phone (06) 35 61911
Fax (64) 6 3542 194

QUEENSLAND – Jim Taylor

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF TROPICAL VETERINARY SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE - Philip Ladds and Leigh Owens

Current research in the pathology section includes the pathology and immunopathology of Jembrana disease, immunopathology of aural squamous cell carcinoma in sheep after cyclophosphamide therapy, immunopathology of experimentally induced spermatic granulomas in the ram, and studies on the inter-relationships of husbandry, stress and disease in farmed crocodiles.

In aquaculture, current work mostly concerns the epidemiology and pathogenesis of the Bohle Iridovirus - originally isolated from the burrowing frog. Several species of fish have been shown to be readily infected via cannibalism of cell associated virus with resulting necrosis of haematopoietic tissues. Another study on infection of redclaw with the *Cherax* baculovirus has shown that in epizootics of crayfish 3-5 kg weight there is at first hypertrophy then necrosis of cells of the hepatopancreas. Over 25% of cells may be affected but no inclusions have been seen.

Interesting recent diagnostic cases have included “black grained” mycetoma in a dog, generalised mycobacteriosis in a snake, *Dirofilaria immitis* associated with the meninges of a dog with nervous signs and apparent cerebral oedema, pyogranulomatous pneumonia and hepatitis caused by an Actinomyces-like organism in a cat, further pox virus infections in juvenile crocodiles, and mixed bacterial (including mycobacterial) infections in a crocodile.

In addition, lead poisoning with characteristic renal inclusions was diagnosed in two fruit bats. Tissue analysis of these animals (courtesy of Dr RH Sutton, University of Queensland) revealed lead levels of 42.8 and 31.8 ug/g (ppm) respectively.

A case of non-suppurative encephalitis was diagnosed in a rosella observed (in the wild) with obvious nervous signs. Immunocytochemical tests for Newcastle disease and avian influenza (courtesy Dr FT Hooper, AAHL) were negative.

In aquaculture, the most interesting recent disease outbreak resulted in the diagnosis (with OVL) of the previously considered exotic virus, Infectious Hypodermal and Haematopoietic Necrosis Virus (IHHNV). This virus is one of the OIE notifiable diseases of invertebrates. Interspecies hybrid prawns were displaying chronic low-grade mortalities that became epizootic with 97% total mortality. All mesodermal and ectodermal tissues displayed Cowdrey Type-A intranuclear inclusions which are pathognomonic for the virus. Electron microscopy confirmed the presence of nucleus associated virions typical of IHHNV. Elisa values were between 40 and 70% of positive control from the USA.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND

Canine coccidiosis with nervous signs - Roger Kelly

A Shih tzu female, 8 weeks old, became depressed and began vomiting a week or so after purchase from a kennel. It was presented for veterinary help when its faeces had become loose and it began convulsing. It received non-specific treatment (spasmolytic and antiemetic and subcutaneous fluid), plus a low dose of calsenate because of suspected lead poisoning. It died the day after admission.

19.

At necropsy the carcass was well-nourished but pale. There was bloody mucus in the mid small bowel and an agonal intussusception further down. No hookworms were found. The brain was grossly normal. Histologically, the small intestinal mucosa contained numerous coccidial forms (mostly banana-shaped meronts and a few gamonts) in the enterocytes on the tips of the villi. There was some villous atrophy and attenuation of the epithelium. Identification of the parasite was not attempted, but its features suggested those of *Isospora ohioensis* (Dubey et al, 1978 JAVMA 173: 185-191 & 192-197). There was no evidence of parvovirus infection, and no significant histological changes were found in the brain. Lead (Pb) levels in kidney and liver were within the normal range.

There is an accepted association between coccidiosis and nervous signs in calves, in which species there is no consistent neuropathology and the mechanism of the neurological disturbance is unknown. The common causes of nervous disease in pups were ruled out in this present case, so it is offered speculatively as a case of nervous coccidiosis.

Liver necrosis in a koala - Dick Sutton

A 4 year-old captive koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) had been treated for diarrhoea one month previously with apparent success until relapse and rapid deterioration about 10 days prior to death. Over those 10 days it was constipated and drank large amounts of water. At necropsy there was subcutaneous oedema in the inguinal region which extended down the hind legs. There was a copious brown-coloured fibrinous ascites and the liver was pale, mottled and firm textured. Microscopically the liver showed a very extensive, predominantly periacinar necrosis. There was discontinuity and isolation of remaining hepatocytes with areas of inflammation and fatty change. No cause for this disorder was established. There was no history of access to possible toxins and the various drug and fluid treatments were of a standard nature and not known to cause such a reaction. The koala was housed with others which showed no illness.

Meningoencephalitis in fruit bats - Anita Gordon

Three fruit bats (two female *Pteropus scapulatus* from a captive colony and one wild male *P. alecto*) were submitted for necropsy over a two week period, with clinical histories of depression, and weakness, and neurological signs including tremors, incoordination and loss of pupillary light responses. At necropsy, no specific gross abnormalities were evident. Histological sections of brain revealed acute suppurative or pyogranulomatous meningoencephalitis in the two *P. scapulatus*, but no cause was apparent. Numerous nematodes in the subdural space were associated with a pyogranulomatous meningitis in sections of brain from the *P. alecto*. These may be *Angioscrongylus cantonensis*.

Hexamitiasis in laboratory mice - Anita Gordon

Deaths occurring in a colony of inbred laboratory mice were investigated. Two live and one dead mouse were submitted for necropsy examination. The live mice were clinically normal. At necropsy, intestinal loops in all mice were dilated and fluid-filled. Histology of small intestine revealed proliferation of crypt epithelium, and possibly some villous atrophy. Crypt lumina were packed with small, pear-shaped, binucleate protozoa thought to be *Hexamita* sp. (syn. *Spironucleus*).

YEERONGPILLY VETERINARY LABORATORY

Focal peritonitis due to *Setaria labiatopapillosa* - L Dowling

The lesion was diagnosed in an abattoir specimen from a beef animal originating from the Emerald region. *S. labiatopapillosa* is a widely distributed nematode parasite of cattle. Adults are about 5cm long and 1 mm wide and live free in the peritoneal cavity. The worms rarely, if ever, cause serious lesions but, when they eventually die and settle on a serosal surface, they illicit a characteristic inflammatory response. Mesothelium often grows over the worm and an intense localised lymphofollicular inflammatory reaction follows, giving the impression of a worm within a lymph node. Eosinophils are characteristically rare or absent. The lesion is of no functional significance, but needs to be recognised for what it is.

Systemic granulomas due to *Rhodococcus equi* - G J Storie

Miliary encapsulated abscesses containing yellow-green caseous material were present in the lungs, liver and spleen of a feral goat at abattoir inspection. Pyogranulomas were seen histologically and *R. equi* was isolated from the lesions.

***Trema tomentosa* poisoning - RA McKenzie**

Eleven 3 month old weaner red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) from a herd of 45 calves weaned 5 days previously, died over a 2 day period at Nanango in early March 1992. The herd had access to *Trema tomentosa* (*aspera*) trees which they had stripped of foliage as far up as they could reach (2m of the 4-5m trees). Affected deer were either found dead or seen depressed, slightly bloated, kicking at the abdomen and recumbent before death. Necropsy revealed extensive haemorrhages in alimentary tract, lungs and heart. Histopathology revealed extensive severe midzonal hepatocyte necrosis and early biliary ductular hyperplasia in one deer which died on the second day of the incident. Severe myocardial haemorrhage was present also. The herd was removed from the paddock concerned and deaths ceased.

Suspected herpesvirus infection in geese - R A McKenzie

A herpesvirus infection was suspected to be the cause of a mortality in geese at Kuttabul near Mackay. Three geese had died in a flock of 12, each within 24 hours of being noticed as lethargic and inappetent. Necropsy findings were not reported by the submitting veterinarian. Histological lesions from one bird showed multifocal hepatic and splenic necrosis and necrosis of lymphoid follicles in the intestinal wall with necrosis of the overlying mucosa. Occasional eosinophilic intranuclear inclusion bodies were seen in hepatocytes adjacent to necrotic foci. These findings were consistent with those of Ketterer *et al.* (1990) (*Disease of geese caused by a new herpesvirus. Aust Vet J 67:446-448*). No mate was available for virus isolation attempts or for serological tests in the first submission, attempt to detect virions by electron microscopy of the formalised liver and spleen was not successful. No further cases in the goose flock occurred. The flock was in contact with over 200 domestic and itinerant wild ducks, none of which appeared affected. A neighbouring goose and duck flock reported no deaths or illness. Cloacal swabs and sera were collected from surviving geese and in-contact ducks from both the affected and neighbouring flocks for virus isolation and serological tests. AAHL, Geelong, reported (3 February 1992) no serological reaction in these samples to the previously-isolated goose herpesvirus from Queensland (Ketterer *et al.* 1990) or to duck virus enteritis virus. No virus was isolated from any of the cloacal swabs.

Mortality in experimental prawns (*Penaeus monodon*) - P Ketterer

Deaths occurred in a group of prawns 5 to 7 days after introduction of a diet deficient in Vitamin C mixed cultures of *Vibrio sp*, *Vibrio cholerae* (non-01) and *Aeromonas hydrophila* were isolated from haemolymph of 4 animals in the experimental group while *Aeromonas hydrophila* and *Vibrio sp* were isolated from haemolymph of 2 animals in a control group. Histological examination of 5 control group prawns showed no significant changes but 2 of 5 experimental animals had focal haemocyte granulomas in the wall of the stomach and at other sites, and one of these had severe bacterial necrosis of the hepatopancreas.

Black Death is a Vitamin C deficiency syndrome recorded in prawns in which subcuticular haemocyte granulomas occur. Although the lesions seen in the stomachs were of this nature the additional lesions seen were more suggestive of bacterial pathology. *Vibrio cholera* (non- 01) may have been the cause of these lesions.

VETERINARY PATHOLOGY SERVICES

Avocado Toxicity in Quail

Avocado toxicity is well documented in the veterinary literature. A variety of clinical signs and deaths have been reported in cattle, sheep, goats and caged birds.

Recently, 6 of 23 quail died suddenly after being fed vegetables including ripe avocado fruit. In birds submitted to Veterinary Pathology Services, the only change seen grossly was marked high protein pericardial effusion which clotted when exposed to air. This effusion may follow peracute cardiomyopathy; a change reported in horses and goats after ingestion of avocado leaves.

The toxic principle is not known but the monoamine, tyramine has been implicated.

- 1 Hargis et al (1989) JAVMA 194: 64-66
- 2 McKenzie and Brown (1990) AVJ 68: 77-78
- 3 Sani et al (1991) AVJ 68: 150-151

Toxoplasmosis in Captive Macropods - Jim Taylor

Young macropods appear to be particularly susceptible to toxoplasmosis and it is not an uncommon cause of death in captive animals. Two typical but unreal cases were recently examined by VPS. One was a 6-month-old Red-neck Wallaby presented for necropsy after a sudden onset of diarrhoea and depression. Necropsy revealed patchy haemorrhagic necrosis in the small intestine, severe pulmonary congestion and multifocal necrotic white areas in the cardiac muscle. The second was an 8-month-old male Red Kangaroo. In this animal, the heart contained extensive areas of pallor and necrosis, principally involving the left ventricular muscle. There was a necrotic diphtheritic membrane covering the tongue, oesophagus and the pars oesophagus of the complex stomach. In both animals toxoplasma tachyzoites, both free and clumped within host cells, were demonstrated in multiple tissues associated with necrosis and non-suppurative inflammation. *Candida sp* spores were also identified in the oesophageal lesion in the kangaroo. The definitive host for *Toxoplasma gondii* is the cat, intermediate hosts are infected by ingestion of oocysts from cat faeces. It is important to minimise contact between the risk animals and cat faeces. Unfortunately the wallaby lived at a cattery!

TOOWOOMBA VETERINARY LABORATORY

Streptobacillus polyarthritidis in mice (*Mus musculus*) - Jim Taylor

CSIRO is currently conducting research into the use of *Capillaria hepatica* as a biological control for the feral house mouse (*Mus musculus*). Scientists working with the mice, on the Darling Downs, reported numerous animals with swollen limb joints and subcutaneous abscesses usually observed towards the end of a plague. Four such mice were submitted to Toowoomba Veterinary Laboratory for examination. Each had a chronic abscessating osteoarthritis involving one or more limb joints and an occasional subcutaneous abscess. *Streptobacillus moniliformis* was isolated from all lesions. Organisms were not easily demonstrated in sections using routine Gram stains but were numerous and pleomorphic in morphology using a silver stain. The condition is also a zoonosis causing Rat-bite Fever in man with general malaise, headache, fever, polyarthritidis and a rash. Interestingly, two years previous, a mouse was submitted whole and fixed and found to have numerous visceral abscesses. Silver stained sections from this case reveal organisms with similar morphology. This mouse was submitted from a property where numerous mice with the condition were reported and the owner had lost two dogs with clinical signs of fever, malaise, polyarthritidis and skin abscesses.

Disseminated Aspergillosis - Jim Taylor

A four year old German Shepherd was presented to his veterinarian with a history of fever and malaise for three to four days. On presentation the animal had a temperature of 40.5C with back and hip pain and discospondylitis was diagnosed by radiography. The condition progressed to blindness and a right sided head tilt despite treatment and the dog was euthanased at the owners request. The veterinarian performed the autopsy and found multiple granulomas through the body. Tissues were submitted with a suspect diagnosis of Aspergillosis. The kidney, heart spleen and thoracic vertebrae had multifocal to locally extensive chronic granulomas with necrotizing and thrombosing vasculitis and separate branching fungal hyphae. *Aspergillus terreus* was isolated from all lesioned tissues.

Myoporium deserti Poisoning - John Gibson

Seven cattle died and a further three were sick in a group of 100 cattle recently introduced to a property at St George. Clinical signs included abortion, mania and muscle fasciculation. Animals died within 4 to 12 hours from the first onset of clinical signs. Tissues from one animal revealed severe pannecrosis of the liver, centrilobular haemorrhage and mild neutrophil infiltration. There was mild myocardial haemorrhage. *Myoporium deserti* was identified in the ruminal contents.

Johne's Disease - John Gibson

Johne's Disease was diagnosed histologically, and later confirmed by culture, in a Murray Grey bull on a property at Jondaryan. The bull was introduced from Victoria in 1990 and had a history of intractable scouring and weight loss for 12 weeks before it died. Acid-fast organisms were detected in faeces 2 weeks before its death. The bull was CF negative but Elisa positive (rate 5.8). There were no obvious gross pathological lesions in the intestines and histologically there was a mild diffuse granulomatous colitis and ileitis characterised by scattered giant cells and clusters of macrophages in the lamina propria. A severe granulomatous lymphadenitis was present in a mesenteric lymph node. Giant cells and macrophages contained moderate numbers of acid-fast bacilli. *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis* was isolated from the mesenteric lymph node by the radiometric technique. We are grateful to RVL Wollongbar and RVL Bairnsdale for their assistance with this case.

VICTORIA – John Mackie

RVL BAIRNSDALE

Photosensitisation And Deaths Associated With Feeding Of Turnips - Ian Jerrett, Peter Mitchell

Outbreaks of photosensitisation following paddock access to turnips occurred in a number of south and west Gippsland dairy herds during March and April. Morbidity was usually around 5% with mortality varying from 20 to 60% of those affected. The liver enzymes GGT and GLDH were moderately elevated (up to 520 IU/L and 940 IU/L respectively) in most cases and bilirubinaemia (up to 190 μ mol/l) has been present in some cases. Non-regenerative anaemia, leucopaenia and thrombocytopaenia were variably present.

Specimens received from individual animals from 9 herds showed similar histological lesions of cholangiohepatitis and granulomatous interstitial nephritis. The hepatic portal lesions consisted of mononuclear cell and eosinophil infiltration with varying degrees of bile ductule proliferation and portal fibrosis. Flute were not found in any of the livers. Widespread haemorrhage has been a feature of some cases.

The syndrome has not previously been recognised at this laboratory, however, the pathology has some similarities to certain experimental mycotoxicoses. Some of the turnip bulbs were mould infested but only common spoilage fungi were isolated.

Congenital Dyserythropoiesis in a Murray Grey Calf - Ian Jerrett

A syndrome of haemolytic jaundice in Murray Grey calves has recently been described (Nicholls et al AVJ 69:39). Findings in a further case of this syndrome has shed some light on the pathogenesis of this condition. A newborn Murray Grey bull calf became weak and depressed, developed respiratory distress and passed red-brown urine. At 6 days of age the calf was noticeably jaundiced and was submitted for autopsy 2 days later. Haematology demonstrated an anaemia characterised by large numbers of nucleated erythrocytes but normal numbers of reticulocytes. Nucleated erythrocytes were often pyknotic and were sometimes binucleate or multinucleate.

Autopsy showed marked jaundice, an enlarged liver and spleen and active bone marrow. Extra medullary haemopoiesis, hepatic bile pigment accumulation and cholangiohepatopathy were evident on histopathological examination. Hepatocyte multinuclearity and megalocytosis were present in addition to previously reported findings of bile ductule proliferation and portal fibrosis. Large numbers of megalocytic multinucleate erythrocytes were evident in sections of bone marrow. Binucleate erythrocytes were evident in blood vessels in many tissues. Re-examination of tissues from previous cases also revealed the presence of binucleate erythrocytes. It appears that this condition may be an erythrocyte maturation defect equivalent to Congenital Dyserythropoiesis in humans. Abnormal erythrocytes are presumably rupturing or being removed by the spleen. A cell division defect also appears to be affecting the liver in some of these calves.

IBR and Pneumonia in Cows - Peter Mitchell

On 10th March, two cows became depressed and went off their milk. They were given antibiotics and recovered. A third cow developed similar clinical signs and was given antibiotics, but deteriorated rapidly and died on 18th March. Post-mortem revealed fibrinous pleuro-pneumonia. A fourth cow died on 19th March, also with severe fibrinous pleuropneumonia. Subsequently, another three cows became depressed and slightly dehydrated, with abnormal lung sounds; these animals recovered.

24.

Pasteurella haemolytica was isolated from the lung and other tissues from one of the dead cows, but was considered to be secondary to some primary cause. A few intranuclear inclusions were found in hepatocytes, suggesting a herpesvirus infection, possibly IBR. Cultures of lung failed to grow the virus. However, paired blood samples were collected from two of the cows - both showed rises in titre indicating recent infection - one rose from 1:11 to 1:178 and the other from < 1:4 to 1:89.

Encephalomyelopathy in a Steer - Peter Mitchell

The owner of a Murray Grey stud had seen a few weaners and yearlings with nervous disease suggestive of spinal cord degeneration. The most recent case was a steer with ataxia of the hindquarters and a tendency to drag its hind feet. We initially suspected a spinal myelinopathy, possibly inherited (as reported in Murray Greys in WA : Vet Pathol 23:35, 1986).

At post mortem examination of the steer, the liver appeared nodular but without gross lesions in the brain. Histology showed a severe vacuolation of the brain and spinal cord - more severe than expected from the clinical observations. The vacuolation in the brain was present in the deeper layers of the grey matter of the cerebral cortex extending into the white matter in the internal capsule, in white matter in the thalamus, midbrain, cerebellum and medulla. In the spinal cord the white matter around the periphery of the cord was vacuolated but there was also severe vacuolation of the spinal grey matter. The exact location of the vacuoles was not determined by light microscopy. No myelin degeneration was seen. The liver showed nodular hyperplasia of some lobules, with portal fibrosis and bile duct hyperplasia. Our diagnosis was hepatocerebral disease. Ragwort was suspected, although it is uncommon on the farm.

RVL BENALLA

Zinc poisoning in a dog - Malcolm Lancaster

An 18 week-old Maltese cross terrier was presented vomiting and with green diarrhoea, jaundice, bilirubinuria (+ + +) and glucosuria (+ + +). Laboratory testing showed a moderate regenerative anaemia and elevated amylase, lipase and unconjugated bilirubin. As the target tissues appeared to be the red cells and pancreas, zinc poisoning was considered. The dog became progressively more anaemic and eventually died. At necropsy a piece of metal was found in a green-lined stomach. The liver and kidney had a greenish tinge. Histologically, there were neutrophils and macrophages associated with necrotic fat in the peripancreatic tissue (although the adjacent pancreatic acini were not obviously affected). Periacinar hepatic necrosis was a feature and there were scattered foci of acute tubular necrosis in the kidneys in association with red-brown (presumably haemoglobin-containing) tubular contents. The metal piece was 94% zinc.

RVL BENALLA

Hypoadrenocorticism in a dog - D Seward (RVL Hamilton) J Mills (Murdoch University)

An eleven year old female kelpie cross was presented at the Murdoch University Veterinary Clinic with a history of anorexia and weight loss. The owner had noticed posterior weakness four days previously and on the morning of presentation the dog had been unable to rise.

On examination the dog was able to walk if assisted to rise but soon became weak and collapsed. Mild atrophy of the hind limbs musculature and bradycardia were noted. A haemogram and biochemical profile performed the previous day at a private veterinary laboratory had revealed a moderate leucocytosis with mature neutrophilia and monocytosis, no eosinophils were reported. The serum sodium was low 123 mmol/L (normal range 140-154 mmol/L) and the potassium elevated 5.9 mmol/L (normal range 3.6-5.1 mmol/L) giving a Na:K ratio of 21 (normal > 27).

25.

An electrocardiogram taken at admission revealed a slow and irregular heart rate with an absence of p waves. These findings were considered to be consistent with atrial standstill, possibly due to hyperkalaemia. Serum electrolytes were again assayed and revealed a potassium of 9.8 mmol/L and sodium of 121 mmol/L giving an Na:K of 12.

Hyperkalaemia may be caused by increased potassium intake (ingestion of salt substitutes, inappropriate KCl therapy), decreased potassium excretion (hypoadrenocorticism, renal failure, uroperitoneum) or translocation of potassium from body cells to the plasma (shock, rhabdomyolysis). There was no history of excessive potassium administration and serum urea, creatinine and creatine phosphokinase levels were within the normal range. Resting cortisol and post ACTH cortisol levels were both very low (< 10 nmol/L) confirming the diagnosis of hypoadrenocorticism (Addison's disease).

The dog had a history of chronic arthritis which had responded well to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory therapy. No steroids had been given. The absence, of iatrogenic steroids suggests that this is a case of spontaneous hypoadrenocorticism, currently believed to have an autoimmune pathogenesis. An assay of endogenous plasma ACTH levels, required to differentiate spontaneous from iatrogenic hypoadrenocorticism, was not performed.

The dog was given fluids (NaCl drip), gluco and mineralocorticoids. The next morning the serum potassium level had dropped to 4.9 mmol/L and the heart had resumed sinus rhythm. The following day the dog was discharged on 0.2mg Fludrocortisone and 10mg prednisolone twice daily with intention to adjust the therapy after 10 days following review of the serum potassium and sodium levels.

Three days later the owners were pleased with the dog's progress and commented that she appeared to have more energy than she had for some months!

NEW SOUTH WALES – Paul Gill

RVL WOLLONGBAR

Leucoencephalomalacia in a bovine foetus - Roger Cook

Pestivirus antigen was detected in the lung and spleen of a six-month-old Murray Grey foetus. Histological examination of the brain found multiple discrete eosinophilic areas of malacia with mineralisation of neuronal bodies, axons and blood vessels throughout the white matter of the cerebrum. This lesion of leucoencephalomalacia, consistently seen in sheep foetuses with placentitis due to toxoplasmosis, has been attributed to chronic hypoxia/anoxia by Bill Hartley,

Barry Munday and Ray Mason reported similar lesions in calves aborted due to unknown causes. They also found this lesion in 2/3 calves aborted due to ingestion of *Cupressus macrocarpa* by pregnant cows (Aust Vet J 1973 - 99: 453).

Has anyone associated this lesion in bovine foetal brains with other entities?

***Perkinsus* sp. infection in Abalone** - Roger Cook/Dick Cullinan

Perkinsus sp. were identified in abalone which had been submitted as part of an investigation into significant mortalities in wild adult abalone. *Perkinsus* sp. are protozoa in the genus Apicomplexa. Various developmental stages were associated with foci of inflammation in the gill stroma, ovaries and other viscera. The protozoa were seen as individual organisms 12 to 17µm in diameter and as 15-27µm clusters of smaller forms, 5µm in diameter.

REGIONAL VETERINARY LABORATORY, WAGGA WAGGA

Staff News - John Glastonbury

It is with deep regret that we said farewell to Adrian Philbey on Friday 28 February 1992. The following Wednesday he departed for his PhD studies with Professor Ruth Jerrett at the Leukaemia Research Fund Virus Centre at the University of Glasgow. During his 4 years at the Regional Veterinary Laboratory Wagga Wagga, Adrian made a marvellous contribution in a number of areas: disease diagnosis, research, parasitology and promotion of the laboratory's activities.

From 7 February 1992 for 1 month we played host to Maria Geong and Johannes Priang from the Eastern Islands' Veterinary Services project in Indonesia. Maria concentrated her attention on serology, particularly for bovine brucellosis, and microbiology while Johanne's interests were wider extending to the field service and private practice.

Exotic Disease: New world Screw-worm Fly - John Glastonbury

On 4 May 1992 an exotic parasite, the New World Screw-Worm Fly *Cochliomyia hominivorax*, was identified by John Searson and Greg Croft at this laboratory. The background to this incident was outlined in the 1992 annual proceedings.

With the assistance of Dr Spradbury's recently circulated manual identification of the parasite was relatively straightforward. The larvae were approximately 1cm long and cream/white in colour. The smooth body was ringed by rows of thorny spines some of which were bifid. Although appearing to be somewhat in a cavity the posterior spiracles were in fact level with the wall of the posterior segment. One particularly obvious feature was marked pigmentation of the trachea which extended from the posterior spiracles to the 9th body segment. Excellent publicity on the value of Regional Veterinary Laboratories in protecting the nation's livestock from exotic disease was obtained from this incident.

Theileriosis in cattle - John Glastonbury

Illthrift, diarrhoea and anaemia were noted in 3 to 6-month-old weaners which had been introduced from the Northern Rivers district 1 month previously. The morbidity and case fatality rates were 6.1% (278) and 23.5%, respectively. They were found to have a normocytic normochromic anaemia and the presence of *Theileria buffeli* was confirmed in Giemsa stained smears of peripheral blood examined at the Regional Veterinary Laboratory, Wollongbar. Other interesting findings in these calves were a marginal copper status in 2 of 6 serums, moderate to large numbers of coccidial oocysts and positive reactions in the latex agglutination test for rotavirus in each of 5 faecal samples. The detection of a severe degree of splenic haemosiderosis in 1 animal necropsied supports a diagnosis of intraphagocytic haemolytic anaemia.

Johne's Disease in sheep - John Glastonbury

An outbreak of illthrift and mortality affecting 2.0% of 1,000 4-year-old Merino wethers was investigated in the Albury district. The farm is situated well outside the endemic ovine Johne's Disease area in the central west of New South Wales. The affected mob was transferred from a neighbouring family-owned farm in August 1990. The sheep were bred on this second farm to which animals were last introduced in August 1984. Histological findings were dominated by severe chronic diffuse granulomatous colitis and chronic granulomatous lymphangitis. Numerous organisms with a morphology consistent with *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis* were detected in Ziehl Neelsen stained sections. Regrettably no fresh tissues are available for mycobacterial culture.

A mean nematode egg count of 332 consisting of 71% *Oesophagostomum sp* and 17% *Trichostrongylus sp*, was found in 10 faecal samples collected from the affected mob.

Necrotic gastritis in sheep - John Glastonbury

Merino wethers, 3 years of age, developed anorexia, abdominal pain and sternal recumbency prior to death. The morbidity and case fatality rates were 3.0 (500) and 66.7%, respectively. Severe subacute necrotising and ulcerative omasitis, rumenitis and reticulitis were found histologically. No infectious cause was apparent and the following 4 plants were incriminated: *Myriophyllum crispatum*, *Pratia concolor*, *Centipeda Cunninghami*, *Agrostis avenacea*.

Simazine poisoning - John Glastonbury

Crossbred ewes, 18-month-old, were observed to be eating simazine powder left in a dump. Subsequently the animals were noted to "collapse in the hind quarters", become recumbent and die within 2 to 3 days. The morbidity and case fatality rates were 12.0 (150) and 72.5% respectively. The only possibly significant histological finding was mild to moderate acute focal degenerative myocardopathy. Simazine is recorded as being relatively non-toxic with an LD50 >5g/kg. Tissue analyses from the first case detected the following levels of simazine.

| Tissue | Simazine(μ ig/g) |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Liver | 0.19 |
| Ruminal contents | 165.00 |
| Brain | 0.43 |

Systemic mycosis in a German Sheperd - John Glastonbury

As part of an investigation of lameness, a 5-year-old German Shepherd bitch was found to have a lesion in the medial proximal humerus. A biopsy submitted to the laboratory detected chronic granulomatous osteomyelitis and periostitis with the lesions containing branching septate fungal hyphae and fungal spores. *Aspergillus terreus* was subsequently isolated from the lesion. Heroic treatment failed and the dog was humanely killed. Postmortem examination found generalised osteomyelitis and several chronic renal infarcts.

RVL MENANGLE**Facial eczema in alpacas** – G L Reddacliff; G Mitchell, N Sullivan and B Vernati (Veterinary Pathology Services)

A problem of photosensitisation was investigated on a property in the Southern Highlands of New South Wales. Six of 38 animals had lesions in April and May, 1992. These initially appeared as scabs around the mouth, and scab material was submitted for examination for pox viruses. Electron microscopy was negative for pox-like viruses, and no fungi or mites were observed in KOH preparations. Stained smears were negative for *Dermatophilus congolensis* and no significant bacteria were isolated on routine culture.

Coincidentally, specimens in formalin were submitted to Veterinary Pathology Services from an alpaca which died of an acute interstitial pneumonia. The liver had cholangiohepatitis typical of sporidesmin toxicity. Serum from 38 animals was submitted to VPS. Twelve had elevations of glutamate dehydrogenase (GLDH), gamma glutamyl transferase (GGT) and bile acids. Two of the alpacas with elevated liver enzymes later died. Liver pathology typical of past sporidesmin exposure was seen in specimens submitted to Menangle. One had marked changes; grossly the liver was reported to be enlarged and pale; microscopically it had severe portal fibrosis, bile ductule hyperplasia and moderate cholangiohepatitis, but no obvious bile pigment retention. GLDH, GGT and bile acids were all markedly elevated three weeks before death. The second animal had only moderate rises in liver enzymes, and died with a perforated gastric ulcer. Microscopically, the liver changes were similar but less severe.

Pasture samples were examined in May at the Biological and Chemical Research institute, Rydalmere. Spore counts of *Pithomyces chartarum* ranged from 6-15 x 10⁵ spores per gram of dry matter. In New Zealand, the critical level for spores in pasture is considered to be 1 x 10⁵. Hay samples were negative for spores and no significant toxic plants were found.

Facial eczema is observed only occasionally in this area in domestic ruminants. It is unclear whether alpacas are unusually sensitive, but this is unlikely. We could find no references to this disease in alpacas. The grazing history revealed that everything possible had been done to produce conditions favourable to the growth of *Pithomyces*. The paddocks had remained ungrazed over summer, then slashed prior to introduction of the alpacas in a warm, wet autumn, providing considerable organic substrate for the fungus.

TASMANIA – Dr. Barry L Munday

UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA

Registry of Tumours of Lower Animals.

Some members may not be aware of this registry which acts both as a repository and a reference centre, for tumours and a range of other pathological entities in fish, reptiles, amphibians, etc. The registry is situated within the National Museum for Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560 and provides an excellent service. The Registrar is Dr. John Harshbarger, who can be reached on (phone) 202-3519-2647, (Fax) 202-351-3043.

Isolation of *Neospora caninum* from bovine foetuses.

Dr. J. P. Dubey from the Zoonotic Diseases Laboratory, USDA has advised that *N. caninum* can be isolated in tissue culture from bovine foetal brain tissue which has been kept refrigerated until histology is available. This information may be of interest to workers who wish to isolate this organism. Those who wish to obtain more detailed information can contact Dr. Dubey at:

USDA, ARS, LPSI,
Zoonotic Diseases Laboratory,
Rm. 1, Building 1001, Bare-East,
Beltsville, MD 207:05-2350

(phone) 301-504-8128, (Fax)

(301-504-9222

(301-504-5306