

# REPORT OF THE AAAP LEUKOSIS COMMITTEE

Miami Beach, Florida

August 13, 1962.

The AAAP Leukosis Committee held two meetings during the past year. At the time of the AVMA convention in Detroit (Aug. 1961) an open meeting was held and all persons interested in leukosis was invited to attend. The Committee effort was discussed and two areas which appeared to be of primary importance were adopted:

1. A reference source of techniques that show promise for application to leukosis research should be available.
2. Determine what facilities are available at State Experiment Stations for leukosis research.

The first item was delegated to Drs. Zander and Hughes. The proceedings of the Avian Leukosis Conference (East Lansing, Michigan April 1962) is being used to fulfill this request. The second item has been acted upon by Dr. Chute and will be presented as a supplement to this report.

There was discussion of the use of a symposium on leukosis as part of the Poultry Section of the AVMA meeting. However, the Avian Leukosis Conference sponsored by the Regional Poultry Research Laboratory (RPL) fulfilled this need. Proceedings of the Conference have been distributed to all Experiment Station directors to add to their knowledge and promote interest in the problem.

The committee feels additional conferences of this nature are needed. Such a suggestion was made to Mr. Winton, Director of RPL. He has indicated that they will gladly assist in making arrangements for additional conferences. Also they will render what services they have available in acquiring and disseminating knowledge concerning the avian leukosis problem. He also informed us that the Cancer Council of NIH has approved financial support for an International Avian Virus Tumor Conference to be held in the U. S. next year.

At the time of the Avian Leukosis Conference this committee met and the following items discussed:

1. Use the proceedings of the Conference as a reference to latest techniques for leukosis research and ask that they be distributed to all Experiment Stations.
2. The conference be made an annual meeting sponsored by the U.S.D.A. and coordinated by RPL.
3. Have summaries prepared prior to the Conference but no publication of proceedings. (Such a publication is very time consuming and expensive).
4. Encourage representation by people in other disciplines.

Dr. Zander contacted the Poultry Breeders of America who agreed that further leukosis research was desired but no other action was taken. It appeared that the situation did not stimulate much interest.

A list of laboratories working on avian tumor virus has been compiled showing the laboratory, worker, and area of research. Although this list is incomplete, it furnishes a basis for evaluating the amount and type of research now in progress.

Respectfully submitted,

R. F. Gentry, Secretary

H. L. Chute -- C. Olson -- D. V. Zander -- W. F. Hughes, Chairman



SUMMARY OF SURVEY OF FACILITIES FOR LEUCOSIS RESEARCH  
AT STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES  
BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF POULTRY PATHOLOGISTS LEUCOSIS COMMITTEE

This is a brief summary and does not include detailed answers from some Stations.

Forty-eight questionnaires were sent out and 39 were received.

1. A total of 23 Stations have 518 Horsfall-Bauer isolation units. (These are not necessarily available for poultry).
2. Other type isolation units included separate housing units, small colony houses, small hold rooms, and plastic isolators.
3. Only 11 Stations had a completely isolated farm available.
4. Thirty Stations had a poultry genetics program available.
5. Twenty-eight had a tissue culture laboratory.
6. There were 54 histopathologists with 46 technicians available.
7. Only 2 of the 39 States reported they did not have any diagnostic facilities for poultry.
8. Only 11 Stations have projects now on poultry.
9. The most needed facilities for a research program on leucosis at Experiment Stations was as follows:

Isolation Units	24 Stations
Personnel	13 Stations
Large Houses or Isolated Farms	10 Stations
Funds	6 Stations
Supplies	3 Stations
Research Fellowships	1 Station

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Presented to AAAP at 99th Annual Meeting of Am. Vet. Med. Assn., Miami Beach, August 13 to 16, 1962. (Prepared by Harold L. Chute)



## Postdoctoral Clinical Training In Avian Medicine

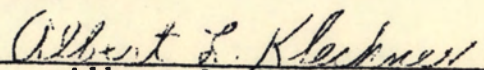
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of AAAP August, 1961, the matter of training veterinarians as avian medicine specialists was discussed. The program which was instigated at the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia was briefly outlined. Since there appeared to be considerable interest in the matter of postdoctoral clinical training in poultry diseases, President Burmester requested the writer to examine the problem further and report at the August 1962 meeting.

The problem hinges essentially around the fact that there are not sufficient numbers of adequately trained veterinarians to fill the needs of the clinical poultry field. This applies, principally to Diagnostic Laboratories and to poultry health and management specialists in commercial poultry enterprises. It is believed that directors of laboratories and commercial poultry concerns would not only welcome the advent of avian medicine specialists but would pay for the knowledge and skill of veterinarians so trained and equipped.

With certain exceptions, the professional services (clinical avian medicine) provided to the poultry industry today come primarily from research personnel of the various state agricultural experiment stations or schools of veterinary medicine. The research trained veterinarians who go into this field of endeavor generally obtain their clinical (practical) training by trial and error, that is, self taught on the job. However, even this number is not enough to fill the demand. Therefore, because of the scarcity of clinically trained specialists, many diagnostic laboratories and various openings with commercial poultry operations are staffed with veterinarians inadequately trained for the job at hand.

If the veterinary profession is going to have a sound and profitable future in the poultry industry it will be because it can and will provide the industry with high quality professional services which will result in increased efficiency and more profit to the operation.

It is the writer's opinion that the best interests of the profession and the industry would be served by the establishment of postdoctoral training programs in (clinical) avian medicine. It is recommended that the AAAP give consideration to this matter and if deemed advisable appoint an ad hoc committee to study the problem. Although the responsibility for a program in postdoctoral training would logically fall on the shoulders of established veterinary educational institutions, this committee's recommendations and suggestions would be an invaluable assistance.

  
Albert L. Kleckner

July 31, 1962. Department of Microbiology & Preventive Medicine,  
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American Association of Avian Pathologists

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DIAGNOSTIC HANDBOOK, 1962

It took some time for the work to get under way because there was no precedent or guide line. Dr. Angstrom indicated his willingness to serve on October 20, 1962. Thereafter, the chairman prepared a draft of the following materials: Suggestions to Authors, General Sequence of Description, and Sample Description using avian encephalomyelitis as the example. After checking with Dr. Angstrom, this material was sent to members of the Association, primarily present and former officers, for criticism and suggestions on February 6, 1962, with the following results:

Preliminary material sent to officers for suggestions.....	21
Replies received.....	14
Comments.....	3

After revising the material according to the suggestions received, a list of subjects and possible authors was prepared by Dr. Angstrom and the material sent to prospective authors on July 5, 1962. In a covering letter, contributors were asked to indicate within two weeks either their acceptance or to suggest alternates. If the reply was in the affirmative the authors were asked to sign an agreement to prepare the article by January 1, 1963, after checking it with two readers of their own choice. The results so far are as follows:

Requests sent to prospective authors.....	48
Replies received.....	46
Of these: Acceptance.....	40
Refusals: Not familiar with subject.....	4
Handbook not necessary.....	2

In addition, 2 highly qualified nonmembers indicated acceptance. (\*)



The present status is as follows:

Commitment Received

Acariasis	Leukosis
Anatipestifer infection	Listeriosis
Aneurysm	Monocytosis
Ascaridiasis	Mycoses
Avitaminosis A	Newcastle disease
Botulism	Nonleukotic tumors
Bronchitis	Omphalitis
Capillariasis	Ornithosis
Cholera	Paracolon
*Coccidiosis	Paratyphoid
Coryza	Pediculosis
CRD	Perosis
Encephalomyelitis	Pox
Erysipelas	Pullorum disease
Hemorrhagic syndrome	Riboflavin deficiency
Hepatitis, duck	Ricketts
Hepatitis, infectious	Synovitis
Hepatitis, turkey	Teniasis
Hexamitiasis	Tuberculosis
Histomoniasis	Ulcerative enteritis
Laryngotracheitis	Xanthomatosis
*Leukocytozoon	

No Commitment Received

Encephalomalacia  
Peritonitis  
Tendon, rupt. - gastrocnemius  
Trichomoniasis  
Typhoid

Suggestions as to further subject matter and possible authors will be welcome.

If the Association wishes to go through with the plan it will be necessary to enlarge the committee and to establish a permanent mechanism for editorial work, printing, and revision. Such a function should logically be tied to the editorial setup of the official journal AVIAN DISEASES.

In connection with this work, we wish to acknowledge the excellent cooperation received from your Secretary, Dr. Glenn Snoeyenbos.

E. L. Jungherr, Chairman

C. A. Angstrom

August 10, 1962