

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CONTINUING
EDUCATION IN AVIAN DISEASES
AAAP ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

July 19, 1971

SURVEY FOR INDIVIDUAL NEEDS FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION

A survey was conducted among the AAAP membership to determine the subjects that should be covered in future workshops. The results for the 103 members that returned the questionnaire are shown below:

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>NO. REQUESTS</u>
Bacteriology - General Avian	24
Bacteriology - Anerobic	18
Diagnostic Procedures	34
Fish Disease and Culture	33
Fluorescent Antibody Technique	32
Histopathology	34
Mycology - Avian and Feed	35
Mycoplasmosis	33
Post Mortem Technique	12
Poultry Genetics	7
Poultry Nutrition	40
Practical Poultry Production	21
Serology	20
Tissue Culture Techniques	33
Virology	40

(SUBJECTS NOT ON QUESTIONNAIRE)

Wild Birds	1
Ducks	1
Poultry Housing	1
Parasitology	1
Hatchery Problems	1

WORKSHOPS SCHEDULED FOR FISCAL 1972

1. Basic Cell Culture Technique for Use in Diagnostic Avian Virology -
Dr. P. D. Lukert.

This 3 day workshop will be held at the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, September 15, 16, 17, 1971. Procedures for both cell and organ culture procedures will be covered. The course is limited to 16 people and will cost \$90. A banquet is included.

2. Fish Diseases - Dr. G. W. Klontz.

This 2½ day workshop will be held at Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, on November 17-19, 1971. The course will be limited to 25 veterinarians and cost \$25-\$30. Each participant will receive a complete set of notes and a few histological sections.

3. Anaerobic Bacteriology - Drs. Lillian Holdemand and W. E. C. Moore.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, Virginia are giving a course in anaerobic bacteriology November 8 to 19, 1971. AAAP members are invited to attend this 80 hour course on the anaerobes and spirochetes. If sufficient veterinarians attend, they may enlist help from the Veterinary Science Department. Tuition, which does not include travel, room, or board is \$200.

Dr. Louis D.S. Smith and his staff have great reservations in presenting a 3-5 day workshop in this field.

4. Bacteriology - Drs. B. L. Moseley, W. F. McCulloch, E. L. McCune and LeRoy Olsen.

The University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, have committed themselves to a workshop on cultural methods used for Mycoplasma, Pasteurella, Salmonella and anerobic bacteria for AAAP members sometime between January 5 and January 17, 1972.

The committee is trying to arrange workshops in poultry nutrition, fluorescent microscopy, histopathology, and mycoplasmosis. The concept of regional workshops which would cover more than one subject in a week is under study.

MICROFICHE FILM SYSTEM

Dr. C. W. Beard, USDA Southeast Poultry Research Laboratory, Athens, Georgia, provided colored slides and a write-up on "Using the Agar Gel Precipitin Test to Detect Influenza Antibodies". Eastman Kodak Co. prepared gratis 40 prints of Dr. Beard's slides on Microfiche cards.

The Microfiche card will accomodate 30 horizontal or 60 vertical slides. The cost per print varies with the quantity ordered - from a high of \$1.50 per print for 50 copies to a low of \$.67 per print if 500 copies are ordered. The Recordak Easamatic Reader, which costs about \$230, is required. The image can either be projected on the face of the Reader or on a screen.

This system may have merit in that it can rapidly distribute new knowledge on diseases and techniques to poultry pathologists, academicians and students.

COMPULSORY CONTINUING EDUCATION FOR RELICENSURE

Compulsory participation in continuing education is required in Florida (required number of hours is at the discretion of the examining board), Kansas (4 hours), Nebraska (16 hours) and Tennessee (4 hours). It is being considered in the states of Arizona, Colorado, Indiana, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Virginia and Washington.

The following states have established academies: Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina and Texas. The D. C. Academy has existed in Washington for many years. Academies are being considered in Louisiana, Ohio and Wisconsin.

AVIAN MEDICINE IN THE VETERINARY SCHOOL

Two schools have initiated post doctoral programs in avian medicine. The University of Guelph offers a Diploma in Diagnostic Pathology after the student has completed one full calendar year of study (3 semester over a 12 month period). The University of Georgia will graduate two men in August, 1971, with Master of Avian Medicine degrees. Although the 55 credits can be completed in 12 months, it will probably take 18 months to fulfill the requirements. The University of California, Davis, is in the process of designing a post-graduate option in their Master of Preventive Veterinary Medicine in the field of avian medical practice.

The concept that AAAP should establish minimum requirements for post-doctoral training in avian medicine and to promote this program among the veterinary schools has been under consideration by this committee since its inception. Little progress has been made in this area. Post-doctoral programs must conform to the requirements of the individual university. Thus, a stereotype program is probably not feasible. To approve or disapprove of existing or future programs offered by veterinary colleges is beyond the function of this committee.

Perhaps what should concern AAAP more is making certain that pre-DVM education in avian medicine is going to continue. It is our understanding that Washington State University plans to discontinue teaching its course in avian diseases. At the University of Illinois, some students and a few faculty members have suggested that the course be placed on an elective basis. It is possible that in the next few years that the University of Saskatchewan may drop avian medicine from the core program and offer an expanded course as an elective. At Ohio State University, their core curriculum has no courses that are specific to species. They offer elective courses in avian anatomy and avian disease as often as student requests warrant. At Purdue University, students graduating after June, 1974, will not be required to take a specific course in avian medicine. The anatomy, physiology, systemic pathology departments, etc. will add the fowl to their coverage. A clinic station in avian disease diagnosis will be continued for 5th, 6th and 7th semester students. For the 8th semester students planning careers as avian pathologists, avian diseases will be available as an elective in the "Food Animal Option" and the "Research and Teaching Option". The subject of caged birds will be taught in the "Small Animal Option". The University of Guelph intends to continue teaching about the chicken and his problems. Two modifications, however, are likely:

- a) Intergration of poultry disease pathogenic mechanisms into general courses concerning many species.
- b) Included as an elective during a period of concentrated study on diseases of selected species.

Kansas State University has no plans for the removal of avian medicine from the curriculum. It is possible that the contents of the course may not be all in one course unit. Little avian medicine is taught at Colorado State University. They plan no changes in the near future. At the University of Missouri, a student can graduate with only minor exposure to the subject of avian medicine. Interested students, however, can enroll in an 8 week block course entitled, "Diagnostic Pathology and Special Species Medicine". Four years ago, Iowa State University modified their curriculum. At that time, the teaching of avian pathology was amalgamated with other courses in Veterinary Pathology. Anatomy, physiology, pathology and diseases, both infectious and non-infectious, are taught as a part of the integrated courses taught within each of the respective academic departments.

At the time this report was prepared, replies had not been received from Michigan State University, University of Minnesota, Oklahoma State University, University de Montreal or Washington State University.

Schools of Veterinary Medicine not mentioned above have no intention of altering their present curriculum.

H. C. Carlson
F. R. Craig
M. N. Frazier
L. F. Hanson
M. C. Peckham
L. G. Raggi
J. L. Rountree
D. C. Young
E. E. Stuart - Chairman
R. A. Bagley - Ex-officio
M. S. Hofstad - Ex-officio

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