## Learning from your cousins - part 4

THE 46th Annual Conference of the American Association of Bovine Practitioners took place in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, last September 2013. I was fortunate enough to attend the conference itself plus an excellent two-day preconference seminar on "The replacement heifer from birth to calving" (which I've reported on previously).

conference, giving it a truly international

schedule following the long days of the

disappointed. Breakfast meetings started

at 6.30am and the last seminars of the

There were so many different streams

running you had to be really organised

to ensure you attended everything you

wanted to - a handy pocket guide and

sessions, beef sessions, dairy sessions,

There were clinical forums, general

the AABP app helped with this!

sessions for students, research

feel. If I was hoping for an easier

pre-conference seminar, I was to be

A total of 1,900 vets, technicians and students from 16 different countries attended the

day finished at 6pm.

Organisation needed

presents the last of his reports of a visit to the conference of the American Association of Bovine Practitioners with an account of some take-home points from the main streams

a 5km run!

Of course, at the end of all this excitement it would have been entirely rude to not partake in one or two liquid refreshments with colleagues from

around the globe!

There were lots of take-home messages from such a diverse number of speakers – I'll try to highlight some of them.

summaries, poster sessions, practice tips,

a veterinary technician programme and,

On top of this there were evening

of course, an extensive commercial

dinner receptions, dessert receptions,

the Amstutz auction, Annual Business

and Awards luncheons, student "Quiz

version of University Challenge) and even

Bowl" (a very animated American

exhibition with 115 exhibitors.

The first clinical forum I attended was "Cow-calf production: value added services for your clients", chaired by Mark Hilton of Purdue University. Highlighted here was that only 35% of US beef cows are PDd and yet this is the lowest hanging fruit for the vet.

In fact, whenever on a beef unit we were encouraged to always ask the question: Did you PD the cows last time? Depending on feed costs, finding one out of 100 cows empty pays for the visit; 95% pregnant is ideal but 100% is actually a sign the cows are being fed too much.

To make more money out of the beef cow is to spend less on the cow – make her work harder. There are several beef-only computer programs in the US and getting a client onto a records program was encouraged: once you've got the records you're attached to the farm and then the vet is needed.

## Summary sessions

Research summaries were fantastic bitesize knowledge transfer sessions – at 15 minutes each you could dip in and out.

Theresa Ollivett of the University of Guelph presented two summaries, one on ultrasonography for diagnosis of subclinical bronchopneumonia in dairy calves; and one on progression of lung consolidation after experimental infection with Mannheimia haemolytica in Holstein bull calves.

BRD affects both the longevity and first lactation milk yield of a dairy cow, and yet it is easy to ultrasound a calf's lungs for bronchopneumonia. Ensure the fur is clean and just apply alcohol (no clipping) and allow 9cm depth on your probe.

This is using a rectal ultrasound machine – the one that sits in the car boot the whole time when not on a fertility visit! Dr Ollivett was able

to perform an examination in about a minute – it's good for diagnosis, assessment of management on farm and assessment of pharmaceutical response.

Other excellent research summaries included Sabine Mann's work on research farms suggesting different nutritional planes in the dry period had no significant effects on IgG concentrations of bovine colostrum.

Andrew Kryzer won the award for the best student research summary demonstrating the Perfect Udder system to heat-treat colostrum is equal to other pasteurisation techniques on the effects on passive transfer of IgG in neonatal Jersey calves.



Geoff Smith presented one of the most comprehensive review studies I have ever seen into antibiotic decision-making in calf scours. Looking back over decades of research from several countries, he summarised that the use of oral antibiotics in the treatment of calf scour had no discernible benefits whatsoever.

However, in the sick, scouring calf the use of injectable antibiotics was justified – if not for a primary pathogen then due to the risk of overgrowth of resident gut microflora and the risk of secondary septicaemia from a compromised intestinal lining.



A small section of the exhibition which had 115 exhibitors.

## Huge concern

On the final day of the conference I attended a clinical forum run by Mike Apley of Kansas State University on applied pharmacology. By far and away the biggest discussion point was how to navigate residues and regulation — a huge concern for American vets and farmers, and there is clearly a lot of legislation in the USA.

Other key points included the fact that the withdrawal periods of drugs in colostrum are being looked at in America; and the concept that if a drug is perceived to fail, is that because it can't treat that pathogen or because the patient is too immunocompromised to respond?

Attending this conference and the pre-conference seminar was the best CPD I have ever done. There was the opportunity to learn from internationally recognised experts, it was excellent value for money, I got to travel to the brewing capital of the USA and meet some truly wonderful cattle vets from around the world. I would thoroughly recommend it.

## Acknowledgements

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The author got his photo on the front of Bovine Veterinarian.

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Lunch – a good opportunity to make new friends; and (below) cultural exchange with some great Canadian vets.

