

NAVS NEWSLETTER



OUR MISSION

“To consolidate and promote the views of scientific community on all policy matters related to Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry in the welfare of India; to encourage better training and utilization of veterinary talent and enterprise in the country; to strive for advancement of livestock sector in the national economy; to promote animal welfare; to protect environment; and to safeguard the interests of the profession and to gain greater recognition and acclaim for it”.

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NATIONAL ACADEMY OF VETERINARY SCIENCES (INDIA)
(Registered with the Registrar of Societies vide Regn. certificate No.S-2/4471 of 1993 dated 7th July 1993)

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CHRONOLGY OF NAVS CONVOCATIONS

1. First NAVS Convocation: 18th December 1996 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi
2. Second NAVS Convocation: 30th January 2000 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi
3. Third NAVS Convocation: 16th April 2002 at IVRI, Izatnagar, U.P.
4. Fourth NAVS Convocation: 7th May 2005 at GBPUAT, Pantnagar, Uttrakhand
5. Fifth NAVS Convocation: 5th May 2006 at JNKVV, Jabalpur, M.P.
6. Sixth NAVS Convocation: 28th June 2007 at KVAFSU, Bangalore, Karnataka
7. Seventh NAVS Convocation: 16 May 2008 at SKUAST, Jammu, J & K
8. Eighth NAVS Convocation: 23rd January 2009 at SVVU, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh
9. Ninth NAVS Convocation: 30th October 2010 at NDRI, Karnal, Haryana.
10. Tenth NAVS Convocation: 12th November 2011 at RAJUVAS, Bikaner, Rajasthan.
11. Eleventh NAVS Convocation: 2nd November 2012 (To be held at Mathura, U.P.)

ADVERTISE IN NAVS WEBSITE

The National Academy of Veterinary Sciences (India) has permitted publication of professional advertisements on its website (<http://navsindia.org>). Accordingly, firms dealing in scientific pursuits, diagnostics, vaccines, publication of books in veterinary sciences, etc. may place their advertisements on the website on nominal rates.

Professional bodies may place their information such as bio-data of scientists for placement and jobs, ads for newly published books, admissions on our website. Professional associations may also give ad regarding their professional activities like Annual Convention and Conferences on NAVS website.

For further information, please contact:

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Email: gprasad1986@gmail.com; navsindia@gmail.com;

Dr. Praveen Malik [malikphisar@hotmail.com] Principal Scientist, NRCE, Hisar (Haryana).

NAVS NEWSLETTER

NEW DELHI

FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION ONLY

OCTOBER, 2012

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2. EDITOR'S NOTE



While forwarding you a copy of the **JULY 2012 issue of NAVS Newsletter** it was brought to your kind attention that the release of that issue coincided with the end my three-year term as the Founder Editor of the Academy. A note in that issue also briefly described our 3-year journey in the NAVS. However, the journey was not destined to end then. The Governing

Council of the Academy requested me to continue till the end of the term of the existing Governing Council. It was an honour for me to accept the responsibility to serve the profession.

We once again thank the present and the previous Office Bearers and Members of the Governing Council and Fellows and Members of the Academy, Heads of Veterinary and allied institutions in India, Editors of Veterinary and allied Journals in India; International Veterinary and Medical Information Services and the Eminent Veterinary and allied Scientists of the Non-Governmental Organizations for their support and co-operation in the publication of the NAVS Newsletter. We take this opportunity to especially thank all our colleagues who have appreciated our efforts and given their advice, suggestions, assistance and encouragement from time to time. Last but not the least, we express our gratefulness to Prof. Dr. M.P. Yadav, President NAVS (I), for his sincere interest and wholehearted support in the publication.

We had less time to compile and edit the current **October 2012 issue of the NAVS Newsletter** and release it on time. We hope it comes up to your expectations. **The next issue is due in January 2013 and 10th December 2012 shall be the last date for receipt of items** for inclusion in the same. We hope to continue to receive the co-operation of the readers in keeping us abreast with the developments in their institutions and happenings in the areas of their contact. **All Correspondence regarding the Newsletter may kindly be addressed to the Editor.**

Prof. Dr. R.N. Kohli

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3. LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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MESSAGES RECEIVED IN JULY 2012
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I received the July-2012 issue of NAVS Newsletter. It is loaded with professionally useful and recent material. With every issue of the Newsletter, contents become increasingly important and desirable to be kept in records. You have made the task of future editors so difficult to emulate. I wish you to continue as an editor in the interest of NAVS and the Veterinary profession. Best wishes.

Dr D.N. Garg, Member Governing Council, NAVS (I) [dng2660@yahoo.in]

I must compliment Prof R.N. Kohli, NAVS Editor, who has done commendable work. It is getting appreciated by vets all over world. I regret that he has completed his 3 years tenure and does not want to continue. (Message addressed to the President, NAVS, with a copy to the editor)

Prof Ram Raksha Shukla, Former President, NAVS (I) [rrshukla2k@yahoo.com]

Dr Kohli has done a yeoman job as Editor for NAVS single handed which has been appreciated by one and all. I am also worried that he is completing his 3 year tenure. (Message addressed to the former president, NAVS, with a copy to the editor) **Prof. (Dr.) M. P. Yadav, President NAVS (I)**

Please inform our Editor, NAVS Newsletter that he is doing a wonderful job. I shall feel happy that the information should include more of Scientific and professional rather than just reporting the details of meetings. (Message addressed to the President, NAVS)

Dr. Thopsie Gopal, Animal Health Consultant & Technical Adviser Wildlife Health and Former Director, IAHVB, Bangalore (gopalthopsie@rediffmail.com)

Many thanks for sending me July issue of NAVS News letter. You are really doing an outstanding job for the profession. I heartily congratulate you; and also pray to God to bless you a Long, Happy and Healthy life. When will the next issue be published?

Prof. Dr. Mahendra Pal, Ethiopia [<mailto:palmahendra2@gmail.com>]

Thank you very much for sending the July, 2012 issue of NAVS Newsletter; it is shocking news to us that you are going to complete three years term as Editor. This Newsletter is the compilation of different scientific papers of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry field. You did an excellent job during your tenure. God bless you. Wish your good health and long life.

Dr. Mohd. Nasim Ali Mandal, National Consultant FAO, Bangladesh. (nasim.mandal@fao.org)

Thank you, sir. You have done a great job. Regards!

Prof Suresh S Honnappagol, Vice Chancellor, KVAFSU, PB No-6, Nandi Nagar, BIDAR-585 401, Karnataka- India. vckvafsu@yahoo.co.in; sskvafsu@yahoo.co.in

Thank you very much, indeed, for sending me the JULY 2012 issue of NAVS Newsletter. It is sad news for us that your three-year term as the Founder Editor of the Academy is over. If health allows, you could have continued for another three years. Our support and co-operation will always be with you.

Prof. M. A. Akbar, Professor of Animal Nutrition, LLR University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Hisar 125 004 (Haryana). (drma.akbar@gmail.com)

I wish you another very pleasant term with Dr. M.P. Yadav who is an extraordinary person with great professionalism. **Dr. K.S. Palaniswami**, Director of Research (Retd.) Tamilnadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, (TANUVAS) Chennai, 600051, India. (kspswami@yahoo.com)

Thank you so much for sending me the latest published July 2012 issue of NAVS Newsletter. It is enormously informative for academicians, scientists and researchers in the field of veterinary & animal sciences. It is a valuable and important source of information update for us.

Dr. Subha Ganguly, Scientist, AICRP-PHT (Kolkata Centre), West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences, Kolkata, India (ganguly38@gmail.com)

I appreciate your contribution to the NAVS and thank you. I am sure you will continue to help the Academy and the Fellowship.

Dr. K. Pradhan, Bhubaneswar (ks_pradhan@yahoo.com)

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MESSAGES RECEIVED IN SEPTEMBER 2012
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I am very pleased that NAVS has again sought your able guidance and help and want you to continue as Editor. I am delighted. You richly deserve this honour. Allow me to extend my hearty congratulations.

Dr. J. L. Vegad (vegadjl@yahoo.com)

It is great that you are still editor of the Academy. You brought the Newsletter to its laurels. We are happy that we will continue to get good and extra nice news of the profession presented in best form.

Dr. Ajay Kumar Upadhyay, Pantnagar (ajay.akup@gmail.com)

It is very good news. See our confidence in you. Continue to serve the profession - academia needs you.

K.G Narayan (kgnarayanpoonam@gmail.com)

We are pleased to learn that the Governing Council of the Academy requested you to continue as Editor of NAVS Newsletter and we are grateful to you for honouring the request. We hope that under your dynamic professional leadership the NAVS Newsletter will be more colourful in future.

We are praying to god for your good health.

Md. Nasim Ali Mandal (nasimalimandal@gmail.com)

Congratulations Dr. Kohli for continuing as Editor of NAVS. You are the right person for such a complicated job. Your July issue was really full of information which we could never get from any corner. Please continue to this professional welfare activity.

Dr S.P Gautam (sp_gautam2000@yahoo.com; twitter #AnimalSociety)

Congratulations sir. Hope you are made editor for life as you are doing a splendid job.

Jit Singh (jjtp48@gmail.com)

I am very happy to know that you will be continuing as the editor of the NAVS Newsletter. I will help you with some good articles for publication and make this a worthy journal for our colleagues and others in the profession in the near future. I will try to get some advertisements so that we can generate some

needed revenue to strengthen our publication. Again thank you for all that you are doing for our profession and this journal. **Dr. Srinivasan Ramanathan** [animaldr1@gmail.com]

July 2012 issue of NAVS Newsletter provides much important information on different aspects related to the veterinary profession. I am very glad that NAVS is performing an excellent and commendable job by regularly bringing out the News letter and circulating to all the Academy Fellows, Members in India and foreign countries. I warmly congratulate you (Editor-in-Chief) and your team for taking pains in bringing the Academy Newsletter to this level. I wish that NAVS News letter should continue in future so that all the Fellows and Members of the Academy can be apprised of different activities of the profession. **Prof. Dr. Mahendra Pal**, Debre Zeit, Ethiopia (palmahendra2@gmail.com)

Thank you very much for agreeing to continue as editor.

Dr. R. C. Ghosh, Durg (rcghosh@rediffmail.com)

Congratulation Dr Kohli

Eknath Chakurkar [eknchakurkar@yahoo.com]

Congratulations!

Dr. Ravish C Maheshwari, Former Vice Chancellor, SDAU [maheshwarirc2002@yahoo.co.in];
ravish.maheshwari@gmail.com]

Thank you very much for NAVS Newsletter Editorship. Really you are doing a noble work for the profession. Please do continue doing. **Prof, Veer Singh** (veersinghgau@gmail.com)

Congratulations Dr. Kohli. It is indeed a well deserved compliment for your excellent contributions, efficient manner in which you executed your responsibility as the Editor of NAVS Newsletter. We wish you the best in your future endeavors and hope to come out with the best edited news in the coming NAVS Newsletters. Best wishes once again.

Dr. Gopal Thopsie [gopalthopsie@rediffmail.com]

I am glad that you have accepted to continue your honorary services as Editor of the Academy.

Dr. Swaminarayan [homoeo@sintex.co.in]

Good to hear that you are willing to carry on the responsibility for some more time. Best wishes

Dr. L. N. Rao Ravirala, New Zealand [ravirala.lnr@gmail.com]

I am delighted to know that you have accepted the responsibility to publish the NAVS Newsletter till the end of the term of existing Governing Council. My best wishes and good luck to you.

Since I have not received the July issue of Newsletter, I shall be grateful, if you email me the same.

Dr. M.U. Siddiqui, Dy. General Manager (AB), National Dairy Development Board, ANAND - 388 001, Gujarat [mus@nddb.coop]

Vow! Great job, sir.

Dr. Surjit Singh Makker [dr.ssmakker@gmail.com]

Congratulations. Have greater tenure.

Dr. K.S. Palaniswami, Director of Research (Retd.), (TANUVAS) [kspswami@yahoo.com]

We are glad to hear that you have acceded to the request of the Governing Council of the Academy to continue as Editor of the Academy to serve the profession. Please send the October 2012 issue as and when published.

Prof. M.A. Akbar [drma.akbar@gmail.com]

The NAVS has taken the very befitting decision in view of your dedication and keen interest as the editor. I must compliment you for this honour.

Prof. Sudhi Ranjan Garg, Hisar (Haryana),
Scientific Consortium for Health without Borders [schw2010@gmail.com]

Congratulations for your continuation as the Editor of the Academy. You are doing an excellent job as I happened to read the NAVS Newsletter.

Dr. Jugraj S. Dhillon, Ludhiana. [jsdhillon9@rediffmail.com]

It is unfortunate to mention that I hardly received copy of the news letter. Pl check the address list and update rather than posting of letters and waist age unnecessarily. I congratulate for the next tenure but wish a more active role of the association in time to come.

Pl note my new address for future correspondence.

Dr. S C Dubey, Ex. Joint Director, HSADL, IVRI, Bhopal [scd_11@yahoo.in]

(Editor's response: The NAVS Newsletter is published quarterly only in electronic form for private circulation and the latest issue (July 2012) was emailed to you on the same Id on which the mail that you replied was sent. The issue is being sent again (See attachment). Since there was no print edition published or posted to anybody, there was no 'unnecessary wastage in posting letters'. I am sure the Secretary General would note your postal address for any correspondence and for revising and updating the address list. You may also post it on the NAVS website. The wording of your congratulatory comment is not clear. If this is an advice to the editor to play a more active role in NAVS, he welcomes it. If it was for NAVS to play a more active role in fulfilling its objectives, concrete views and suggestions may kindly be forwarded to the President and Secretary General for consideration of the Governing Council.) Meanwhile, we thank you and all the other readers who have written to us for their interest in the NAVS and its Newsletter).

Please accept my heartiest congratulation for continuing as Editor of NAVS. I hope NAVS will be benefited with your vast experience as a true Veterinarian.

Dr. N. A. Sudhan (shaguftaazmi@rediffmail.com)

I am pleased to learn that you will continue as Editor of the NAVS till the end of the term of the present Governing Council of the Academy. You are performing a great job for the Academy selflessly. I always go through the Newsletter of the Academy edited by you. Each issue is very informative and packed with valuable information and scientific advances. Kindly continue the good work for the members of our profession. **Dr. S. K. Ray** (esskayray@rediffmail.com)

4. FROM PRESIDENT'S DESK



Indian Agriculture presently contributing nearly 14.5 per cent to national GDP and directly supporting about 55 per cent of human population is still backbone of our economy. Similarly, livestock sector including dairying, poultry, fisheries which contributes 5-6 percent to national GDP and about 30 percent to agricultural GDP, serves as backbone of Indian agriculture. Considering the stagnant and decelerating growth rate (0.7-3%) of food grain cereal crops after 1990's, dairying, animal husbandry, poultry, fisheries and horticulture having comparatively much better growth rate (about 6%) are being recognized as future engines of Indian agriculture with the potential to take it to newer heights. The dynamic and diverse systems of livestock provide ideal safety

nets for small holder and landless farmers. Livestock is also preferred tool for livelihoods, social transformation, women empowerment, employment and regular income generation in rural India. Liberalization, international trade, changing food demands for animal origin food, and climate change have further reinforced the importance of livestock farming.

The livestock comprising of dairying, poultry and fishery, justify as full-fledged sector in itself, being a source of vast resources. The value of output from livestock and fishery was to the tune of Rs 4,61,434 crore during 2010-11 at current prices. The exports from livestock, meat and meat products, dairy and poultry products, hides and skins, leather and leather products, raw wool, honey and animal hair were Rs 25,408 crore during 2010-11, showing an increase of 33 per cent over the previous year. Milk is the largest agricultural commodity in India valuing more than the combined value of wheat and rice. Value of dairy products and meat is more than the value of wheat, rice and sugarcane together. The contribution from milk (Rs 2,62,214.51 crore) was higher than paddy (Rs 1,51,634 crore), wheat (Rs 99,667 crore) and sugarcane (Rs 58,470 crore) during the year 2010-11. The value of output from meat group as per the estimates of Central Statistics Office (CSO) at current prices in 2010-11 was Rs 72,444.22 crore.

Livestock sector has tremendous potential for further growth if the problems and challenges faced by the livestock farmers, particularly shortage of feed and fodder (green fodder, dry fodder and concentrates); inadequate health cover and supply of vaccines & diagnostics, high incidence of infertility and reproductive disorders, biotic and abiotic stress in the form of infectious diseases, high temperature and humidity, mycotoxins in feed, shrinking grazing lands, micro nutrient deficiency, late puberty, long inter-calving period and burden of unproductive animals are addressed properly. The population of bovines can be reduced considerably by using sexed semen/embryos in cows and buffalos without compromising on production. This technology need to be developed for indigenous breeds, namely Murrah buffalo and milch breeds of cattle, such as Sahiwal, Gir, Sindhi, Rathi, Kankrej and Tharpakar. Use of certified hygienic semen from pedigreed bulls, and application of embryo transfer technology, cloning, and assisted reproductive bio technologies will go a long way to improve the productivity of livestock. Cross breeding of non-descript cattle with superior germplasm of indigenous milch breeds should be preferred over exotic breeds/germ plasm.

Prof. Dr. M.P. Yadav

5. OBITUARY

5.1: India's Great 'Milkman' - Dr. Kurien - is No More

Dr Verghese Kurien, the father of the White Revolution in India and the founder of Amul passed away on Sunday, September 9, 2012 at Nadiad in Gujarat after a brief period of illness. He was 90. Kurien was the architect of Operation Flood – the largest dairy development program in the world. He helped modernise the Anand model of cooperative dairy development. Today, over 10 million farmers across the country at 200 dairies produce over 20 million litres of milk every day, thanks to Kurien. India's doodhwallah (milkman) Verghese Kurien and his organisation Amul transformed the life of humble cattle farmers throughout the country.



Dr. Kurien was born in Kozhikode in Kerala on 26th November 1921. He underwent specialized training in Dairy Engineering from NDRI Bangalore before proceeding to U.S.A. for his masters in Mechanical Engineering. His tryst with destiny began immediately after his return to India in 1949. He started a career in the small dusty town of Anand in Gujrat and changed the fortunes of this non-descript town by his vision, grit and determination. AMUL remains to be the best known brand and it has put Anand on the milk map of the world. Dr. Kurien was the founder chairman of GCMMF, NDDB, IRMA etc. He was also the President of Indian Dairy Association from 1964 to 1965.

Dr. Kurien was decorated with number of awards during his lifetime including Magsaysay Award, Padma Shri, Padma Bhushan and Padma Vibhushan. He was also the recipient of the World Food Prize.

Numerous Dairy institutions and all Zones of the Indian Dairy Association held condolence meetings to mourn the death of Dr. Verghese Kurien. In a condolence meeting presided over by Dr. N.R. Bhasin at IDA House, New Delhi, glowing tributes and heartfelt homage were paid the 'Milkman of India' and it was unanimously resolved that befitting the stature of Dr. Kurien, the highest civilian honor of the land, the Bharat Ratna be conferred upon him for his immense contribution to the world of dairying and for transforming the socioeconomic landscape of rural India.

In a message to the National Academy of Veterinary Sciences (India), Prof. (Dr.) M. P. Yadav, President, NAVS, stated that Dr V Kurien was a man of vision having firm commitment for farmer friendly dairy development in India. Under his dynamic leadership necessary infrastructure was created under cooperative setup to address the complete value chain of dairy produce to benefit both the producers as well as the consumers.

We all salute Dr. Kurien's extra-ordinary contributions to the Dairy Industry and pray to Almighty for eternal peace of the departed Soul.

5.2: Sarguru Swami (Dr.) Vishwa Mitter ji Maharaj Passes Away:

Fellows and Members of NAVS and others who have studied or worked at Hisar (Haryana) from late 1950s to mid 1960s or had academic connections with the Veterinary College and the Agricultural University located there would remember a humble, docile, popular and intelligent veterinary student who graduated in 1962 and then joined his alma mater to work as a demonstrator in Veterinary Medicine for 2-3 years. His name was Vishwa Mitter and his pleasing personality and friendly nature was a true reflection of his name. During his stint in Hisar he came to know Shree Prem Ji Maharaj at the young age of 24 and was influenced by this true devotee of God. He was blessed by him and was destined to achieve sainthood a bit later in life.

He left Hisar in mid 1960s to get his Master's and Doctorate degrees from the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in New Delhi. He never married and achieved great professional success while serving the Institute (AIIMS) for 22 years as an Ocular Microbiologist. He then took voluntary retirement to move to Manali and devote him self fully to spirituality and search of God. He later shifted to Delhi at the request of the trustees of Shri Satyanand ji Maharaj other devotees and subsequently became the Spiritual Successor of Shree Prem Ji Maharaj.

Pujya Vishwa Mitter Ji Maharaj, a Veterinarian, an eminent ocular microbiologist, and spiritual successor of Param Pujya Prem Ji Maharaj, gave up his physical body on 2nd July 2012. **The Governing Council of NAVS at its meeting held on 23rd August 2012 paid homage to the departed soul of this 'Saint Veterinarian' and stood in silence** after Dr. P.N. Khanna read an obituary note.

5.2: Dr. K.C.P. Singh passes away

Dr. K.C.P. Singh, a distinguished veterinary scientist and an eminent Fellow of the Academy breathed his last on 5th August, 2012 at Raipur. NAVS joins all the other mourners in offering condolences at the untimely death of Dr. Singh and pays its tributes and homage to him.

Dr. K.C.P. Singh was born on 12th July 1951. His graduation in Veterinary Science was followed by M.V.Sc. and Ph.D. in Veterinary Microbiology. He held various prestigious positions including Dean of Faculty of Dairy Technology, Raipur (2005-2009), additional charge of Vice chancellor, Director of Students Welfare and Director of Instructions, IGKV, Raipur. Since 2009, Dr Singh was holding the position of Dean of Faculty of Veterinary Science, Anjora, Durg.

Dr. Singh has more than 30 years of professional experience in the field of veterinary microbiology. He had been principal investigator of three ICAR projects. He organized various international, national and state level conferences/symposia/workshops/training programmes.

Dr. Singh has been a member of various scientific societies such as IAVMI, IAAVR, Dairy Technology Society of India, Indian Science Congress, World Poultry Science Association, etc.; published more than 270 papers in national and international journals and served as chairman/ member/ member secretary/ convener of about 120 committees.

Dr. Singh, an eminent **Fellow of National Academy of Veterinary Sciences (India)**, has been honoured with prestigious awards including **Best Teacher Award** for 2000-2001 of Rajendra Agricultural University, **Shyama Singh Balamati Devi Memorial Award-2009** by Indian Association for Advancement of Veterinary Research (IAAVR), **Siksha Rattan Puraskar** conferred by India International Friendship Society, New Delhi, **Award of Honor** by Rotary Club of Raipur C.G. India, **Appreciation Award** on behalf of Students' Union of College of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, Anjora Durg (C.G.) and **Appreciation Award** on behalf of Raipur Unit of Food and Nutrition Extension Centre, Food and Nutrition Board, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India.

In recognition of his distinguished services to the veterinary education, research and livestock and dairy development, NAVS pays its tributes and homage to late Dr K.C.P.Singh and pray Almighty God to grant eternal peace to the departed Soul.

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Three old men went to see God and asked a question.

The first old man, an American, asked God when his country will come out of recession. "100 years," God said. The American started weeping profusely. "I will not live to see that day"

Second man, a Russian asked God "When will my country become prosperous?"
"Fifty years," came the reply. Russian too started weeping profusely. "I will not live to see that day"

Finally the Indian asked God, "When will my country become corruption-free?"
God started weeping profusely. "I will not live to see that day"

Incredible Human Potential

Once there was a king who received a gift of two magnificent falcons from Arabia. They were peregrine falcons, the most beautiful birds he had ever seen. He gave the precious birds to his head falconer to be trained.

Months passed and one day the head falconer informed the king that though one of the falcons was flying majestically, soaring high in the sky, the other bird had not moved from its branch since the day it had arrived.

The king summoned healers and sorcerers from all the land to tend to the falcon, but no one could make the bird fly. He presented the task to the member of his court, but the next day, the king saw through the palace window that the bird had still not moved from its perch. Having tried everything else, the king thought to himself, "May be I need someone more familiar with the countryside to understand the nature of this problem." So he cried out to his court, "Go and get a farmer." In the morning, the king was thrilled to see the falcon soaring high above the palace gardens. He said to his court, "Bring me the doer of this miracle." The court quickly located the farmer, who came and stood before the king. The king asked him, "How did you make the falcon fly?" With his head bowed, the farmer said to the king, " It was very easy, your highness. I simply cut the branch where the bird was sitting."

We are all made to fly -- to realize our incredible potential as human beings. But instead of doing that, we sit on our branches, clinging to the things that are familiar to us. The possibilities are endless, but for most of us, they remain undiscovered. We conform to the familiar, the comfortable and the mundane. So for the most part, our lives are mediocre instead of exciting, thrilling and fulfilling. So let us learn to destroy the branch of fear we cling to and free ourselves to the glory of flight.

6. NAVS NEWS

6.1: NAVS Convocation & National Seminar on "Livestock Policy for National Food and Nutritional Security in the Present Scenario of WTO Regulations"

The next convocation of NAVS along with National Seminar on "Livestock Policy for National Food and Nutritional Security in the Present Scenario of WTO Regulations" will be held at the College of Veterinary Sciences, Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhaya Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwa Vidhyalaya Evam Go Anusandhan Sansthan, **Mathura, U.P. from 2-3, November, 2012**. Dr S. K. Garg, Dean College of Veterinary Sciences, Mathura, U.P., is the Organizing Secretary (profsatish@gmail.com; Tel. (O) 0565-2471288), Mobile: 0945-605-4995). Besides lead papers by eminent scientists, policy planners and Industry, The occasion will also witness the Award Ceremony for NAVS Fellowship and Membership, Honorary Fellowship, and Corporate Membership.

All the Fellows/Members of the Academy are cordially invited to participate. Those interested to attend the Convocation and Seminar may inform the Secretary General Dr Gaya Prasad with a copy to the President, NAVS, on their email IDs. This information may also be sent to the Organizing Secretary Dr S. K. Garg, Dean College of Veterinary Sciences, Mathura, U.P., (profsatish@gmail.com; Tel. (O) 0565-2471288), Mobile: 0945-605-4995).

6.2: NAVS Corporate Membership to Five institutions:

In recent months, NAVS has been able to enroll five prestigious Corporate Members. These include four Veterinary Universities, namely RAJUVAS, Bikaner; KVAFSU, Bidar; SVVU, Trupati and TANUVAS, Chennai. Besides these, membership subscription has also been received from Indian Herbs Research & Supply Co. Ltd., Saharanpur, UP. NAVS appreciate their willingness to work together for common cause and serving the community at large.

6.3: Canadian University honors Prof. Dr. M.L. Madan with "Doctor of Sciences"

Prof. Dr. Moti Lal Madan, an eminent Fellow of NAVS (I), former Vice-Chancellor, a distinguished agriculture scientist of India, and currently the chairman of the livestock subgroup of the Haryana Government Farmer's Commission, was honored with the Degree of "Doctor of Sciences" *Honoris Causa* by the oldest and the most prestigious Veterinary Institution of North America (USA and Canada).

The Degree was bestowed by the University of Guelph Ontario, Canada, on Dr Madan in recognition of 'his accomplishments and significant contributions in veterinary and animal sciences that affect the lives of so many people around the globe for generations to come' was conferred on 12th June, 2012 at the university Convocation when Dr Madan also addressed the graduating students of the University and delivered.

Ontario Veterinary College of the university has completed 150 years in 2012 and has selected Dr Madan as a distinguished international scientist of outstanding merit. He is the first Indian veterinarian receiving an honorary Doctor of Sciences degree by an institution in North America.

The citation inscribes: "Dr. Moti Lal Madan is a globally recognized veterinarian who has pursued knowledge, scientific innovation and answers to the questions of life in a distinguished career that spans half a century. Trained as veterinarian at Punjab University, Dr. Madan completed advanced study in the United States and returned to India, always focused on the betterment of people, animals and the environment. He has thrived in the areas of endocrinology, climate physiology and reproductive biotechnology, and became an accomplished academic in veterinary and animal sciences."



(The Degree being conferred on Dr Madan by decorating him with the university hood)

The citation further describes Dr Madan as “renowned for his varied and distinguished work in research, education and administration, which has had a meaningful impact on individuals, settlements and ecosystems. His life’s work has advanced science, created future leaders and improved livestock production and development in India, as well as around the world.”

Dr Madan has proven exceptional merit as a researcher and a research manager. He has been Vice Chancellor of two leading Universities in two different states in India (University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mathura, UP and Dr Panjabrao Deshmukh Agricultural University, Akola, Maharashtra). Earlier, he was Joint Director Research at NDRI, Karnal and also led the Rajiv Gandhi embryo biotechnology Mission project for livestock development. He was also Deputy Director General (Animal Sciences), ICAR at New Delhi and Chairman of the Animal Biotechnology Task Force to the Government of India, where he provided leadership to animal sciences research in the country.

Dr Madan was International consultant for FAO, and was involved in buffalo development work in Iran, Bulgaria and Brazil. As Chairman of National Animal Biotechnology task force of GOI, he initiated and supported several biotech R&D programs. He has been executive Member and Secretary of the National Academy of Agriculture Science, Executive Member Veterinary Council of India and Chairman of its Educational committee, and secretary of the Association of Agri. Universities of India. As Chairman/Member of several National evaluation and policy planning committees in National Agriculture Research System/ICAR/DST/DAHD/ Planning Commission etc. he has extensively been involved in the national livestock and agriculture research, education and development programs of the country. Among other things he has been the President of the Society of Animal Physiologists of India and vice president of the Soc. for Study of Reproduction and fertility.

His outstanding research contributions, (over 226 publications in International and National referred Journals) in the area of reproductive and endocrine physiology, has contributed not only in the advancement of science but have significantly impacted Livestock production and Development. Dr Madan pioneered Embryo transfer technology and animal cloning among large ruminants. Dr. Madan is a world record holder in scientific innovation for the production of world’s First In-vitro fertilized (TEST TUBE) Buffalo calf “PRATHAM” for which he has received worldwide scientific acclaim. With the introduction of embryo transfer technology in cattle and buffalo, he contributed to the animal reproductive revolution in India. The Biotech laboratory and the research team initiated by him have been continuing with the legacy of the technology innovation in producing the first Cloned buffalo calf in India and the world.

His pioneering research innovations include endocrine evaluation of reproductive performance under heat stress, and measurement of draught and fatigue among work animals, a quick pregnancy detection kit for buffalo and several protocols for augmentation of reproduction and fertility.

Dr. Motilal Madan is recipient of most prestigious National and International recognitions and awards in the field of Animal and Agricultural Sciences, like B P Pal Award, Bhasin Award, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Award, Hari Om Award, Ogouri Biotechnology Award from Japan, International Science Poineer Award, D. Suderasan Award etc. Indian Society for Reproduction and Fertility honored Dr Madan in 2011 for outstanding contributions in the field of reproductive health. He is a Fellow of the National Academy of Agriculture Sciences, National Academy of Sciences and National Academy of Veterinary Sciences.

6.4: Prof. Dr Moti Lal Madan invited to participate in an International Discussion on Feeding the Planet: Critical Links between Human and Animal Health - A PRESIDENTIAL DIALOGUE at University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada

Prof. Dr Moti Lal Madan, a leading Veterinary scientist of repute and an eminent Fellow of NAVS (I), was invited to participate in an International Discussion, televised live by the university, on “Feeding the planet- Critical links between Human and animal Health”, on Wednesday, June 13, 2012. This President’s dialogue was part of the Convocation and 150 years celebrations of the Ontario Veterinary College (<http://www.uoguelph.ca/president/dialogue/planet/>) to engage the public in stimulating discussions about issues of contemporary importance. The Dialogue was to explore interdisciplinary approaches in improving public health and food security while empowering communities for lasting change. The participants, besides Dr Madan included Dr McDermott of International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, Stanley Coren, Professor of Psychology at university of British Columbia, George Cohon, founder of McDonald’s restaurants of Canada and Russia, and Ian Dohoo, Veterinary Epidemiologist. The Dialogue was introduced and coordinated by the University of Guelph President and Vice Chancellor Dr Alastair Summerlee. Dr Madan deliberated on the issue of food security in the developing world and the criticality of balancing human and animal health considerations in fast growing economies particularly in the context of changed food preferences and new and re-emerging animal diseases.

6.5: Doctor of Science (*Honoris Causa*) conferred upon Prof. Dr. S. K. Ray

Prof. Dr. Surendra Kumar Ray, an eminent Fellow of NAVS (I) has been honored with the degree of Doctor of Science (*Honoris Causa*) by Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT), Bhubaneswar at its 32nd convocation held on 28th July, 2012. The citation released by the University stated: “By conferring the degree of Doctor of Science (*Honoris Causa*) of the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology on Prof Surendra Kumar Ray the University is recognizing an outstanding veterinarian for his lifetime contributions to the field of Veterinary Sciences in the country”. Prof. Ray was the Professor and Head of Veterinary Medicine in this University till January 2002 and has subsequently worked as Emeritus Scientist in I.C.A.R., New Delhi, for two years.

Prof. S, K. Ray was born in Orissa on 10th January 1942 and received his Bachelor’s and Master’s degrees in Veterinary Science from OUAT and Ph. D. from P.A.U. Ludhiana, in 1964, 1972 and 1976, respectively. He guided 22 M.V.Sc. and 2 Ph. D. students and handled three research projects. He has 65 research publications to his credit and has received several awards during his career. He was a member of many Scientific Committees and is the current President of Orissa Veterinary Council.

6.6: Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Award to Prof. Asim K. Pal

Prof. Asim K. Pal, a Fellow of National Academy of Veterinary Sciences, has been awarded the prestigious Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Award of ICAR for his outstanding contributions in Animal and Fisheries Science. He received an award certificate, citation and a cheque of Rs 5 Lakh from Hon'ble Agriculture Minister, Sri Sharad Pawar on the eve of the 84th foundation day celebration of ICAR on 16th July, 2012. Earlier in 2004 Dr Pal was bestowed with "Bharat Ratna Dr. C. Subramaniam Award" for Outstanding Teacher of ICAR in Fishery Science. He is also a fellow of National Academy of Agricultural Sciences (FNAAS) in Fishery Science.



(Dr.A.K.Pal receiving Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Award from Hon'ble Agriculture Minister, Sri Sharad Pawar)

Dr Pal is presently working as a Principal Scientist and Head, Division of Fish Nutrition Biochemistry and Physiology, Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Deemed University, ICAR, Versova, Mumbai. On behalf of Academy, I congratulate Dr Pal for his significant achievements.

Work has its own dignity and there is great satisfaction on doing one's own job to the best of one's ability.

Lal Bahadur Shastri

7. NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY NEWS

7.1: World Rabies Day 28 September 2012

Rabies remains a major concern worldwide, killing an estimated 55 000 people every year, 95 percent of them in Asia and Africa. In the United States, one to two people die annually and there were more than 6,000 reported cases of animal rabies in the U.S. in 2011. Rabies is a viral disease that affects the nervous system, often transmitted by infected dogs. Rabies also kills farm animals. In Latin America, for example, hundreds of thousands of livestock die every year from rabies contracted from vampire bats. Livestock deaths from rabies occur throughout the world, but often go unreported.

September 28 is World Rabies Day, a global health observance that seeks to raise awareness about rabies and enhance prevention and control efforts. World Rabies Day is an excellent time to Quickly Review Rabies Disease; the steps that help prevent and control rabies, such as vaccinating pets and avoiding wildlife that typically transmit rabies. Rabies is 100% preventable and your local veterinarian plays a key role in controlling rabies.

There is a success story in the battle against rabies. In a successful project in Bali, Indonesia, there have been increasingly fewer cases of rabies with every passing month, which shows that rabies can be controlled by combating the virus in animals, before it can be transmitted to humans.

India also celebrates the World Rabies Day. Among others, the Animal Welfare Society Doctors' Forum, Gurgaon (Haryana, NCR) organized a Anti Rabies Camp at District Veterinary Hospital Gurgaon, with the help of Haryana Animal Husbandry Department, on 28th Sept 2012 from 8.30 -12.30 hrs. More than 200 dogs of various breeds and age groups were injected with Anti Rabies vaccine free of cost. A sizeable number of them were also treated, without any cost, for internal and external parasitic infestations. Eight Veterinary Doctor of the 'Forum' and 4 Vets of the State Animal Husbandry Department actively accomplished the event.

7.2: World Animal Day is on 4th October

Australia's peak veterinary body, the Australian Veterinary Association (AVA) is encouraging Australians to give their pets some extra pampering next week to celebrate World Animal Day (4 October).

Australia has one of the highest incidences of pet ownership in the world with 36 per cent of households owning a dog and 23 per cent of households owning a cat. "World Animal Day is set aside to celebrate the importance of animals, whether they're our pets, a working dog or just providing a source of wonder in the wild," said President of the AVA's small animal special interest group, Dr David Neck. "Companion animals in particular play a special role in keeping our lives happy and healthier. Looking after them in return is an important responsibility for pet owners," he said. (Media release by AVA September 26, 2012)

7.3: Livestock epidemic in Congo - FAO acts to prevent spread

A livestock epidemic is causing havoc in Democratic Republic of the Congo. The disease has killed 75 000 goats and threatens to spread to neighbouring countries. FAO is mobilizing emergency support for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to counter the rapid spread of peste des petits ruminants (PPR), a virulent livestock disease of goats and sheep. The disease not only threatens food security in the country, but could also result in a spill-over to southern African countries that have never had the disease. According to the national government's Directorate for Animal Production and Health, peste des petits ruminants (PPR) has infected tens of thousands of goats and more than 75 000 of them have already died.

7.4: 26th Annual Convention of IAVMI held at Chennai

The 26th Annual Convention of Indian Association of Veterinary Microbiologist, Immunologists and Specialists in infectious diseases (IAVMI) and International Seminar on “Future of Livestock Health: A paradigm change to maximize productivity for economic gains” was held at Madras veterinary College, Tamil Nadu University of Veterinary and Animal sciences (TANUVAS) from 6th to 8th September, 2012. It was attended by more than 300 delegates from India and abroad. Over 350 presentations comprising of lead papers, invited papers, oral and poster presentations were made in six technical sessions namely, Trans boundary Diseases, Vector Borne Diseases, Zoonotic Diseases, Biotechnology in Animal Health, Economic gains through Poultry production and health care and Economic gains through Sheep and Goat rearing and health care. Two Round Table discussions on Rumen Microbiology and Fermenter Technology for Vaccine Production were also held. NAVS Fellows and IAVMI life members, who received awards/recognition for their outstanding contributions are Maj. Gen. R.M.Kharb who was conferred with Lifetime Achievement Award, Dr.J.M.Katariawith Dr. P.G. Pandey Memorial Oration Award and Dr.M.V.SubbaRao with IAVMI Fellowship award. Dr.H.K.Pradhan, IAVMI life member was awarded IAVMI Fellowship.

Shri Dharmendra Pratap Yadav, Commissioner, Directorate of AH & Vety. Services, Tamil Nadu while speaking as Chief Guest, underlined the importance of Livestock in the State and desired the necessity of having a Mission on Livestock Health in Tamil Nadu. Dr. R. Prabakaran, Vice-Chancellor of TANUVAS highlighted the achievements of the Veterinary Faculty and the University in Animal health, production, development of vaccines and diagnostics, clinical medicine and surgery, biotechnology, dairy technology and other areas. Dr. A.K. Srivastva, Director NDRI, Karnal, in his address as Guest of Honour, gave a detailed account of the progress made and future strengths of Livestock sector in Indian Agriculture. Prof. P.K.Uppal, Patron IAVMI expressed his gratitude to Dr. Prabakaran and other authorities of the University/Veterinary College for organising very success full programme. Prof. M.P.Yadav, President IAVMI in his address gave a brief account of the history of development of the sciences of biology, vaccinology, immunology, biotechnology and nano-biotechnology and their application in India for sound animal health, production, reproduction, diseases control and management, leading to eradication of Rinderpest, African horse sickness, CBPP and Dourine, besides control of major diseases of Livestock and Poultry, enabling the present day status of dairying, and poultry making India proud of being at the top in milk production and third in egg production in the world.

7.5: World's first Embryo Transfer Mithun-calf

The world's first-ever embryo transfer mithun-calf, christened Bharat (male), was born at the National Research Centre on Mithun of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Jharnapani, on 27 March at 4:50 pm. The historic experiment was performed by a group of scientists led by Drs Kishore Kumar Baruah, Mohan Mondal and Chandan Rajkhowa. The other members of the ETT (Embryo Transfer Technology) team include Drs B.C. Sarmah, B.C. Deka, D.J. Dutta, P. Chakravorty and Bhaskar Vora. (www.nrcmithun.res.in)

7.6: Regional Livestock Policy Forum held in Bangkok 16-17 August, 2012

Increasing livestock production to meet rapidly growing demands in a socially equitable and ecologically sustainable manner has become major challenge for the Asia-Pacific region. To discuss these challenges and to outline elements of a response, FAO, together with ILRI, IFPRI and other partners organized a Regional Policy Forum in Bangkok on 16-17 August 2012.

Asia and the Pacific region has been the strongest growing region for milk and meat over the last two to three decades. Total consumption of meat in the region has grown from 50 million tonnes to 120 million tonnes between 1980 and 2010. Comparable figures for milk were 54 and 190 million tonnes. By 2050, the consumption of meat and milk in the region is projected to cross 220 and 440 million tonnes respectively. While this growth can potentially create new opportunities for farmers and provide more affordable and healthier diets for future generations, managing this growth also requires a complex institutional response that can stimulate income and employment opportunities in the rural areas, protect the livelihoods of small farmers, improve resource use efficiency at all levels of the value chain, minimize negative environmental and health consequences, and ensure adequate access by the poorer sections of society to the food they need to live healthy lives.

To discuss and debate these issues, promote collaboration and knowledge exchange among relevant national and international agencies and to discover the ways of addressing future challenges, FAO, together with ILRI, IFPRI and other partners organized the Regional Livestock Policy Forum at Royal Orchid Sheraton hotel in Bangkok on 16-17 Aug 2012. The forum was attended by about 80 participants comprising stakeholders from governments, national and international research agencies, civil society organizations, multilateral institutions, think tanks, private sector and regional and global networks. The forum provided a platform to share experiences, debate issues of key concern and to provide guidance for the nature of required policy response in different countries and growth scenarios.

Three keynote addresses highlighted environmental, social and health aspects of uncontrolled livestock sector growth and a number of presentations covered good practices and ongoing initiatives from a grass roots level perspective. Three thematic panel discussions were organized to further elaborate on selected key issues. **Participants from INDIA included:**

SANJAY BHOOSREDDY, Joint Secretary, Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries,
Government of India, New Delhi, India, E-mail: s_bhoosreddy@yahoo.com

KML PATHAK, Deputy Director General -Animal Sciences, Indian Council of Agricultural Research,
Room no. 113, Krishi Bhawan, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road., New Delhi 100001, India

Tel: +9111-23381119; Fax: +9111 23097001; E-mail: pathakkml@yahoo.com

TINNI SAWHNEY; Programme Director, South Asia Pro Poor Livestock Policy Programme

(Dr R.S. Paroda also attended the conference on behalf of APAARI, an international organization having its headquarter at Bangkok).

The Conference Proceedings will be made available on the APHCA website in the coming months. The presentations made at the meeting, the detailed program and a list of participants is available at:

http://www.aphca.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=267&Itemid=257

For more details Contact: **Vinod Ahuja**, Livestock Policy Officer, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP), Maliwan Mansion, 39 Phra Atit Road, Bangkok 10200, THAILAND
Tel: +66 (2) 697 4308; Fax: +66 (2) 697 4445; Email: Vinod.Ahuja@fao.org ; or

Purvi Mehta, Director (Asia), International Livestock Research Institute

Aggarwal Corporate Tower, 9th Floor, 23 Rajendra Place, New Delhi 110008, India

Tel: +91 11 6621 9333; Email: p.mehta@cgiar.org

7.7: 84th Foundation Day ICAR AWARDS

Shri Sharad Pawar, Union Minister of Agriculture and Food Processing Industries and Chief Guest of the award ceremony presented ICAR Awards to institutes and individuals, including farmers, for excellent contribution to agricultural research, education, application of technologies, and communication. These awards are given in 16 categories ranging from research projects, tribal farming systems, dry land

farming, young scientists, outstanding teachers, innovative farmers, technical books and journalism. Ministers of State for Agriculture and Food Processing Industries, Shri Harish Rawat and Dr. Charan Das Mahant also addressed the function.

Senior officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, ICAR and its institutes, Vice Chancellors of Central and State Agricultural Universities, officers of State agriculture departments and farmers attended the function. Earlier, Dr. S. Ayyappan, Secretary, DARE and Director General, ICAR presented a brief account of R&D preparedness of ICAR to face the future challenges. He also pointed out the major paradigm shifts and novel approaches for the 12th plan being prepared by the ICAR.

Sardar Patel Outstanding ICAR Institution Award 2011 of Rs 10 lakh went to Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (TANUVAS), Chennai. TANUVAS has developed and released eight improved sheep, pig and avian varieties, 27 vaccines and diagnostic kits for prevalent, emerging and re-emerging economically important diseases affecting livestock, poultry and fisheries, 21 post production technologies and more than 100 livestock, poultry and fish farm management technologies. (Press Release: *16 July 2012, New Delhi*)

7.8: Vets issue warning as puppy disease outbreak hits Melbourne

Veterinarians are warning dog and puppy owners, dog breeders and pet stores to make sure their pets are vaccinated after the death of puppies at several pet stores in Melbourne. Dr Susan Maastricht, President of the Victorian Division of the Australian Veterinary Association said that parvovirus, a viral disease of dogs, survives well in the environment and will spread readily to infect puppies and young dogs, particularly those that are not vaccinated.

“The virus can be especially severe in puppies with death at around 80 per cent of untreated cases. All pups from 8-16 weeks should be fully vaccinated against parvovirus and other canine viral diseases. (Source: Australian Veterinary Association)

7.9: Gadvasu introduces Road Safety as a compulsory subject

Punjab Road Safety Council has welcomed the decision of Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (Gadvasu) to introduce Road Safety as a compulsory subject towards attaining the B.V.Sc. & A.H. degree. The subject will be taught together with Environmental Education in a course titled “Environmental Education and Road Safety”.

7.10: Vets are vital when disaster strikes

Animals must be included in our disaster planning and response systems, according to Dr Ian Dacre from the World Society of Protection of Animals (WSPA). Dr Dacre, a global disaster management expert, has worked throughout the Asia-Pacific region to rescue animals following natural disasters most recently including the Bangkok floods 2011, Japan’s tsunami 2011, Queensland floods 2011, Fiji cyclone Thomas 2010 and Haiti’s earthquake 2010. (Source: Australian Veterinary Association)

7.11: Bonobo genome completed: The final great ape to be sequenced

In a project led by the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, an international team of scientists has completed the sequencing and analysis of the genome of the last great ape, the bonobo. Bonobos, which together with chimpanzees are the closest living relatives of humans, are known for their peaceful, playful and sexual behaviour that contrasts with the more aggressive behaviour of chimpanzees.

The genome sequence provides insights into the evolutionary relationships between the great apes and may help us to understand the genetic basis of these traits. The genome was sequenced from Ulindi, a female bonobo who lives in the Zoo Leipzig. Genome sequences have also been generated from all other great apes -- chimpanzee, orang-utan and gorilla -- making this the final genome of a great ape to be sequenced and providing insights into their relationships with one another and with humans.

The comparison of the genome sequences of bonobo, chimpanzee, and human show that humans differ by approximately 1.3% from both bonobo and chimpanzee. Chimpanzees and bonobos are more closely related, differing by only 0.4%. (World Veterinary Association; Source: Veterinary Sciences Tomorrow)

7.12: People, Pathogens and Our Planet - The Economics of One Health

“A recent One Health Initiative report has two target audiences: (a) project planners, who will benefit from the information of the costs of setting up surveillance and control systems to be used as benchmarks when planning preparedness and control operations; and (b) policy planners at the decision-making level, who would use the information on the efficiency and effectiveness gains to guide them in the decision-making process regarding the eventual introduction of One Health approaches. This report disaggregates costs by task, making explicit those activities that are critical for effectiveness and identifying scope for efficiencies. ...“...‘the case for control of zoonotic diseases (zoonoses) is compelling’... ‘the economic losses from six major outbreaks of highly fatal zoonoses between 1997 and 2009 amounted to at least US\$80 billion’ but ‘if these outbreaks had been prevented, the benefits of the avoided losses would have averaged \$6.7 billion per year’.... See more complete description: <http://un-influenza.org/node/4704> (Note: This report was prepared by the staff from the World Bank. Laura H. Kahn, MD, MPH, MPP was among a group of high-level experts that reviewed the first draft of this document in a two-day workshop. Dr. Kahn is one of the founding members of the One Health Initiative autonomous pro bono team/website. (Sources: World Veterinary Association and One Health Initiative).

7.13: FAO and OIE unveil Global Strategy for control of foot-and-mouth disease

Farmers and consumers stand to benefit from a new global strategy to control the spread of a deadly livestock disease that was endorsed today by representatives from more than 100 countries and international donors at a conference in Bangkok organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) with support from Thailand’s Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. More than 1 billion smallholder farmers around the world depend on livestock for their livelihoods, but outbreaks of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) inflict an estimated annual global loss of US\$5 billion. Developing countries are often hardest hit by FMD, a highly-contagious viral disease, with small farmers suffering devastating impacts to their earnings and survival. Consumers are also affected as they pay more for milk, meat and other foodstuffs when FMD fells livestock. Foot-and-mouth disease affects cattle, swine, sheep, goats and other ruminants, as well as a number of wildlife species. The global strategy developed by FAO and OIE advises countries on their risk management policy for controlling FMD outbreaks, allowing them to take early steps to prevent the disease from spreading to other farms, communities and across borders.

7.14: Vets produce crucial guidance for responsible use of antimicrobials

The Federation of Veterinarians of Europe (FVE) has published two new leaflets on the responsible use of antimicrobials. Their publication is very timely - in advance of the Commission’s awaited proposals on a new regulation for veterinary medicines - to inform animal owners, policymakers and other persons interested in the use of antimicrobials on “How we can safeguard antimicrobials now and for the future”,

and to reinforce the clear call to all vets throughout the community on “How to use antimicrobials responsibly: advice for veterinarians”. Peter Harlech Jones, President Elect of the BVA, who chaired the FVE working group that drafted these guides, commented: “A lot of work has gone into producing these leaflets and I am delighted with the final outcome. Antimicrobial resistance is a very serious problem for both human and animal health. Preserving the efficacy of antimicrobials for use in people is vital, but the fact remains that they are also needed to treat animals. Antibiotics are a vital tool in our armoury to combat animal diseases and the veterinary profession must ensure they are used prudently and responsibly if we are to avoid a crisis. “Thanks to our European colleagues we now have two short, easy-to-read leaflets summarizing crucial guidance, where we reiterate a clear message of responsible use. In both the human and veterinary worlds we must use these vital medicines responsibly, or risk losing them completely.” (The Federation of Veterinarians of Europe (FVE) is an umbrella organisation of 44 veterinary organisations from 38 European countries, representing a total of around 200 000 veterinarians. More information at <http://www.fve.org/>)

7.15: Conference Proceedings Available

7.15.1: Proceedings of the 3rd Conference of the International Society of Camelid Research and Development - ISOCARD, 2012, that took place on Jan. 29 – Feb. 1, 2012 in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman, are now available in the IVIS On-line Library. [Browse](#) the Proceedings.

(About ISOCARD: The international Society of Camelid Research and Development (ISOCARD) is a non-profit scientific society, founded in April 2006 to encourage the study of Camelid sciences and to promote the scientific publications in Camelid fields. ISOCARD members are from all over the world. Membership to ISOCARD is open to those interested in all Camelid species. [Browse](#) all Proceedings collections available in IVIS).

7.15.2: Proceedings of the XXVII World Buiatrics Congress 2012 Congress that was held in Lisbon, Portugal, from June 3 to 8, 2012 are now available in the IVIS on-line Library. [Browse the Proceedings](#). 2286 delegates from 66 countries participated in the scientific and social programmes of this conference, which had 32 sessions with 32 keynote lectures, 289 oral and 794 poster communications were presented on most topics related with buiatric sciences. Six workshops, 3 sponsor symposia, and for the first time - 4 round table discussions were also organized.

7.15.3: Proceedings of the 8th Biennial Conference of the Association for Applied Animal Andrology, 2012 that took place in Vancouver, Canada are now available in the IVIS On-line Library.

(About Association for Animal Andrology: The original objective of the Association is to stimulate and disseminate information on applied animal andrology. The inaugural formal activity was a meeting of the Association, held in Herceghalom, Hungary, on November 25-26, 1998. The Andrology Meeting set the scene for regular, vital meetings to be held biennially, in Europe or North America).

<http://www.animalandrology.org/>

Appointments, Promotions and Transfers

(Items for this new column are invited for future issues of the NAVS Newsletter)

Dr. V. Ramaswamy writes from Ethiopia to inform that he has been promoted as Professor of Veterinary Surgery in the University of Gondar, Ethiopia [ramaswamy.vet@gmail.com]

8. SCIENTIFIC SNIPPETS & INTERNET INFOTAINMENT

8.1: Slow and Longer Sperms Win Fertility Race

US Scientists found that in sperm competition in Fruit Flies (*Drosophila melanogaster*) the slower and longer sperms out compete their fast rivals. In other words it is not the fastest moving sperm that is most likely to succeed in fertilizing the egg but the slower and longer one. The research team led by Stefan Lupold, a Post Doctoral Researcher at the Department of Biology in College of Art and Science, Syracuse University, made the discovery using Fruit Flies that were Genetically Altered so that the heads of their sperm glow Fluorescent Green or Red under the microscope. (Source: ALN Magazine 2 August 2012 quoted in a post on Face book)

8.2: Sperms from Skin Ups Fatherhood Hopes

U.K. Scientists claim to have successfully created early stage of sperms from human skin that could potentially help infertile man, including survivors of childhood cancer, fulfill their dreams of fatherhood. The breakthrough, which came by unlocking the intricacies of male reproduction, could also lead to new contraceptives and a 'Miracle Pill' to treat infertility they say. The University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine team led by Dr. James Easley believes they have cracked the most difficult part of sperm development. Using skin as a starting point would be more ethically acceptable as it would also mean the sperm would have the man's genes. The study was published in the journal 'Cell' (PTI-TOI 30 August 2012)

8.3: Rate of DNA transfer from viruses to bacteria measured

Researchers at the California Institute of Technology (Caltech) have been able, for the first time, to watch viruses infecting individual bacteria by transferring their DNA and to measure the rate at which that transfer occur.

Shedding light on the early stages of infection by this type of virus -- a bacteriophage -- the scientists have determined that it is the cells targeted for infection, rather than the amount of genetic material within the viruses themselves, that dictate how quickly the bacteriophage's DNA is transferred. (Source: Veterinary Sciences Tomorrow)

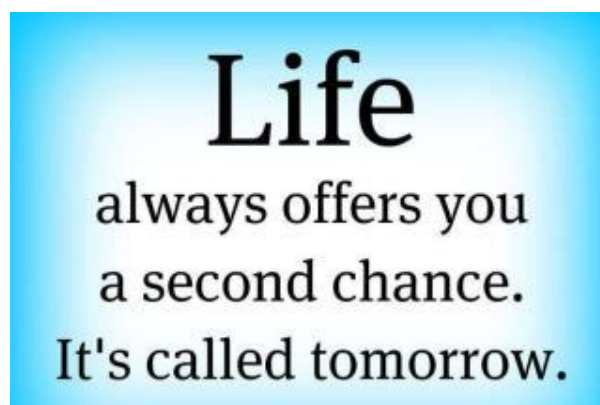
8.4: The Elephant in the Womb

Before giving birth to a 110-kilogram calf, mothers carry the fetus for 22 months, the longest gestation period of any mammal. And whereas most mammals have only one corpus luteum—a temporary gland that controls hormone levels during pregnancy—elephants have as many as 11. Now, by giving 17 elephants blood tests and ultrasound scans throughout their pregnancies, researchers have discovered a key to this remarkable form of motherhood. "The study is exciting, surprising, and very pleasing," says veterinary researcher Twink Allen of the University of Cambridge in the United Kingdom, who was not involved in the work. "It's a very unusual strategy the elephant seems to have adopted, and it has puzzled people for 30 or 40 years." In most mammals, one corpus luteum forms from a single egg follicle in the ovary during each menstrual cycle. The temporary gland produces progesterone, which in turn promotes thickening of the endometrium and, if an egg is fertilized, maintains the correct balance of hormones throughout a pregnancy to ensure that a female's body remains geared toward supporting her growing baby. If fertilization doesn't occur, the corpus luteum dies, only to reform during the next reproductive

cycle. From dissected animals, scientists have known for more than 50 years that elephant ovaries contain multiple corpora lutea. But they didn't know how these structures formed or what roles they played in elephant pregnancies. And they'd never studied the corpus lutea in real-time during an elephant's life or pregnancy.

"There were all sorts of theories put forth," says Imke Lueders of the Leibniz Institute for Zoo and Wildlife Research in Berlin. "Some people thought that elephants accumulated the corpora lutea over many cycles, for example. Nobody could really prove any of the theories because elephants are so hard to study." Hoping to change this, Lueders developed a method to follow elephant pregnancies using protocols originally designed for horses. She collaborated with researchers and zoos around the world to study 15 female Asian elephants and two female African elephants over a 5-year period. During normal menstrual cycles before pregnancies, as well as throughout the entire course of each female's pregnancy, the scientists took blood samples and performed ultrasounds. They used rectally inserted ultrasound probes on the elephants, which had to be specially trained not to kick and rear up during the uncomfortable exams. The researchers found that the animals formed, on average, five corpora lutea during each menstrual cycle. And surprisingly, whereas one corpus luteum was derived from an egg-generating follicle, as happens in mammals such as humans, the rest of the structures formed from separate follicles at a different point in the reproductive cycle.

Over the course of each pregnancy, each gland slowly decreased its progesterone production. Having many glands likely helps keep the levels above a threshold for the entire 22 month gestation, the team reports online today in the Proceedings of the Royal Society B. The scientists hypothesize that the long gestation period allows for full brain development of elephants, which are born with complex cognitive skills and are immediately able to sense how to survive in their environment and interact with the herd. "We still don't understand everything," Lueders says. "We'd like to look in more detail at the molecular aspects of this next. What genes are expressed in the ovaries that cause this?" She also wants to study whether the finding holds true in manatees, a close relative of elephants. The observation explains a curiosity about elephant reproduction, says Allen. But it also could lead to methods for controlling elephant ovulation or timing artificial insemination. Such methods could come in handy when zoos are trying to breed animals—especially those that rarely mate and become pregnant on their own. But they also could help researchers develop elephant birth control for areas plagued by elephant overpopulation, he says. ([Science Now](#) July 10, 2012)



9. HEALTH & SOCIETY

9.1: No sustainable development without eradication of hunger and extreme Poverty: Joint statement by FAO, IFAD, WFP and Bioversity on Rio+20 Summit

20 June 2012, Rio de Janeiro, Rome - The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Food Programme (WFP) and Bioversity International have issued the following statement on the occasion of the Rio+20 conference.

FAO, IFAD, WFP and Bioversity - Joint statement on Rio+20

We stand at a crossroads: it lies within our reach to eliminate hunger and poverty, using methods that do not compromise the future of life on this planet. That is the essence of sustainability. It will require not just universal acceptance of the right of every person to be free from hunger, but also profound changes in the way we produce and consume food and manage the earth's resources.

Rio+20 gives us a golden opportunity to bring together the agendas of food security and sustainable development to build the future we want. Increasingly, we know how to eliminate hunger and poverty in ways that also promote sound management of natural resources, encourage social inclusion and drive economic growth.

There are 1.3 billion people living in extreme poverty, and close to 900 million chronically undernourished. An additional 1 billion suffer from "hidden hunger", a lack of vitamins and minerals. Undernourishment in children prevents them from ever reaching their full physical and cognitive potential, costing lives, livelihoods and economic growth. We must all understand that the Rio vision of sustainable development cannot be achieved as long as hunger and extreme poverty persist.

We can and we must help poor people worldwide access the food they need, and we must support their efforts to escape the poverty trap for good. But the world's ecosystems and biodiversity are already under extreme pressure from overexploitation, degradation and the effects of climate change. We now face the challenge of raising global food production by 60 per cent by 2050 while managing the natural resource base so that we are not robbing future generations.

It can be done. We can reach our goal of eliminating hunger while promoting sustainable food production. We know what the right tools and policies are. What we need most are the governance systems and institutions that promote accountability and ensure that the right tools and policies are scaled up and applied.

Rio+20 must demonstrate the political will to improve governance, reform policy and, above all, take action. All our efforts toward "sustainable development" will be in vain if we cannot feed humanity and also safeguard the resources upon which life depends.

This is a shared challenge, involving actions that must be undertaken by government, the private sector and civil society, and producers and consumers of food. It is everyone's responsibility. We must unlock the power of partnerships, working across sectors and tearing down barriers that have sometimes made development efforts uncoordinated and inefficient. The principles of inclusiveness, equity, gender equality and a rights-based approach must be upheld both in the consultative process and the actions undertaken. We can also build upon existing institutions such as the inclusive Committee on World Food Security (CFS).

We must recognize that individuals and the private sector make the bulk of investments in our food systems. The people who work the world's 500 million small farms are the backbone of many rural

economies, and are the largest investors in agriculture in the developing world. They are also custodians of a large part of the world's natural resources and biodiversity. They have enormous potential as entrepreneurs, but all too often lack the resources they need to thrive, feed their families and contribute to the food and nutrition security of others.

Women are drivers of change. The majority of small farmers are women. Giving them the same access as men to assets, services and other resources could make a powerful contribution to poverty reduction and food security. Let us not waste this potential, nor exclude their voices.

We must scale up safety nets and build resilient livelihoods and landscapes. To ensure access to adequate and nutritious food at all times, the poorest and most vulnerable people in both rural and urban areas need to be supported through research, education, assistance, and social protection programmes, or safety nets. Disaster risk management and resilience-building need to be adopted by food-insecure countries and communities exposed to increasing land degradation and resource scarcity, changing rainfall patterns and extreme weather events, as well as market downturns, food price spikes and other shocks.

Responsible tenure systems* are needed to secure access rights to land, fisheries and forests for poor people. Agricultural methods and technologies that work with and not against nature can help them produce more, and more sustainably. Promotion of crop diversification can ensure that agriculture produces a variety of foods suitable for health and nutrition, and also provide the necessary resilience to cope with climate change.

Action also must be taken to deal with the fact that one third of food produced globally is wasted or lost to spoilage, damage and other causes. Making the most of what we already produce and harvest would reduce the increase in production required to feed a growing population, raise the incomes and food security of poor farmers, and also minimize the impact of food production on global ecosystems.

The future we want is within our grasp. Together, the Rome-based food and agriculture agencies commit to working with international organizations, governments, research institutions, civil society and non-governmental organizations, cooperatives, small farmers' organizations, communities and the private sector, at all levels. We must all rise together to meet this challenge.

Let us seize this historic opportunity. Let us dedicate ourselves to transforming our current unsustainable food production and consumption systems, so as to ensure access to sufficient nutritious food for all people. We must act now.

9.2: Academia has role in fight against hunger, says FAO Director-General

FAO Director-General José Graziano da Silva challenged academics to get involved in essential and politically important research into rural poverty and the food and agriculture business as it pertains to small-scale producers, in a speech today in Lisbon to the World Congress of Rural Sociology. "One of the great challenges we have today is to use academic knowledge to understand and improve the life of rural populations throughout the world," said Graziano da Silva. "To do so, we need to look at the reality outside of university walls."

9.3: High Blood Pressure and Heart Disease – Devastating Numbers

For many people, high blood pressure can be present without necessarily leading to heart disease, and vice versa. However, for one group of people the same cannot be said...in fact, 9 out of 10 have both. Studies revealed recently in the *Annals of Emergency Medicine* examined heart monitor information of 161 black Americans at an emergency room and looked at the medical history of each. They noticed that while not every patient that had high blood pressure had also received a diagnosis of heart disease, the EKGs revealed that a diagnosis for heart disease was forthcoming for 91% of them.

Heart disease in various stages was seen in more than 90% of the patients that had high blood pressure, regardless of age. Similar trends are not seen in more racially diverse populations. Study authors were encouraged that the results will help emergency, internist, and family practice physicians to step up screening, treatment, and prevention efforts. (Posted on a health website on July 11, 2012 by [Christian Goodman](#))

9.4: Your Medications Are Not All What They Seem

If you're taking any kind of prescription medications, you maybe about to learn that they're taking the lives of thousands of people.

In the last decade, at least 26 medications have been pulled off the shelf due to their serious, often fatal side effects. Sometimes in addition to being harmful, the drugs were also proven completely useless.

Tens, even hundreds of thousands people have died from these drugs that were previously approved by FDA and other drug administrations around the world.

Some of those drugs were the best selling drugs in their class and used by millions of people all over the world for years. And the executives of the drug companies even knew about the risk their drugs caused.

This has to bring up the question about how safe the drugs currently on the market are. Could the small pill you take daily be killing thousands of people as we speak?

The most famous and devastating case of FDA drug withdrawal is the case of Vioxx. This miracle drug was sold in 80 countries for over \$2.5 billion in 2003. It was meant to ease arthritis pain and did a pretty good job, except that twice as many of those who took the drug died of heart attack and stroke compared to those who didn't take the drug.

The scary part of the Vioxx story is that its deadly side effects were mostly discovered by coincidence.

You see, Vioxx was competing against other arthritis drugs. And it was no better at easing the pain than previous drugs. But Merck (the drug company making Vioxx) claimed that it caused less side effects in form of digestive tract complications.

But the FDA didn't buy it. So to prove a point, Merck funded a big study comparing Vioxx to its competitors. And yes, the study showed somewhat less digestive problems. But at the same time it revealed that 2X more people using Vioxx died of heart attack and stroke.

So how did the executives deal with this discovery? They brushed it off claiming that it wasn't Vioxx that was so bad, it was the competition drug that was so good for preventing heart attack (if this doesn't make sense to you, don't worry. It didn't make sense to anyone except Merck and the FDA).

Note that the discovery was made and revealed to the FDA in 2000. But it wasn't till 2002 that the FDA suggested that Merck put a disclaimer on their bottle mentioning possible side effects of heart attack and stroke (you know those endless lists you hear at the end of every drug advertisement).

And it wasn't till end of 2003, after an even bigger and more independent study revealed just how deadly Vioxx really was. At that point, 27,000 people had died prematurely due to the side effects of Vioxx. Most of those people would have been saved if the drug had been pulled out of the market immediately after the first study in 2000 (less than a year after it entered the market) or was never approved at all.

So the first lesson to be learned from the Vioxx example is not to expect the drug companies or government agencies to act quickly. Everyone (including the media) knew about this in 2000 but nobody did anything. So keep your eyes open for any news or rumors about the drugs you take. And even if everyone says it's safe, have a long talk with your doctor about alternatives.

The second thing to consider is that the deadly effects of Vioxx were mostly discovered by coincidence. If Merck hadn't been pushing the FDA so strongly to recognize Vioxx had fewer digestive problems associated with it, it would probably still be sold in stores today. Apparently nobody noticed its effects on stroke and heart attack in the initial FDA approval.

And researchers could have brushed the results under the table if they hadn't been so clear. A 20%, 30%, even 40% increase would never have been revealed. But a whopping 100% increase was not possible to ignore.

It takes a lot for FDA to pull a medication off the market. Not only do they need really clear evidence that the drug is harmful, they also lose face every time they do it. In the Vioxx case, there was actually strong evidence that the FDA tried its best to block the revealing of the second study.

This means that there may be hundreds of medications on the market that are causing stroke, heart attack, cancer, diabetes or any other deadly diseases that "nobody" knows about – or is saying anything about it.

Vioxx is only one of many drugs that have been pulled off the market due to their serious side effects. And it shows how much it takes for a drug to be withdrawn.

What scares me even more is when studies come out revealing how ineffective common drugs are. These drugs are used by millions of people and sold for billions of dollars and cause endless side effects- but may not do much good.

Statin drugs prevent less than 2% (at best) of heart problems (including heart attack and stroke). So if you're at one in fifty (1/50) risk of having a heart attack without statins, by taking statins, you lower your risk to one in fifty one (1/51). Not a big difference is there?

So you think it's worth it?

You see, at the same time, taking statins increases the risk of several other diseases such as diabetes and dementia plus causing a series of other side effects. And as the example of Vioxx above proves, we really have no idea what kind of health hazards statins REALLY cause.

Statin drugs have actually never been approved by the FDA to be used so much. They're only approved for people with extremely high cholesterol levels who have ALREADY suffered a heart attack or stroke. For anybody else, even the FDA doesn't consider that the benefits outweigh the risk.

But the greedy pharmaceutical companies are pushing their drugs just the way Merck did with Vioxx. They'd never sell as many Statins as they do if they only marketed to people who already suffered stroke or heart attack.

You should, however, never change your medications without consulting your doctor. The withdrawal symptoms can be deadly.

The good news is that you can drastically lower your risk of heart attack and stroke (way beyond the 2% of statin drugs) by making some lifestyle changes to manage your cholesterol and blood pressure. And there is no risk of side effects. (Posted on June 5, 2012 by [Scott Davis](#) on a Health Website)

Over 100,000 people die every year in USA alone from the side **effects and counter effects of medications prescribed by their** doctors. And we're talking about normal prescriptions like yours, nothing the traditional medical system would consider unethical. Modern society suffers from an epidemic of preposterous preconditions -- pre-diabetes, pre-cancer, pre-hypertension, pre-obesity and many more. And very few pre-conditions actually transfer into full blown diseases. By treating those pre-diseases with medications, doctors may be doing more harm than good and causing great sufferings as well as thousands of deaths by drug-side-effects. (Christian Goodman [bhsupport@blueheronhealthguides.com]). Note: The item is based on a video-lecture by Ivan Oransky. Ivan Oransky is a doctor-turned reporter. With an MD and an internship completed, he left the health care system and began exposing the real truth to the public. He is now executive editor of Reuters Health, and also teaches journalism and medicine at New York University.

9.5: Strategic use of HIV medicines could help end transmission of virus

More strategic use of antiretroviral HIV medications can significantly reduce the transmission of the virus according to WHO proposals that will be presented at the XIX International AIDS Conference in Washington, DC in July 2012. "We now have evidence that the same medicines we use to save lives and keep people healthy can also stop people from transmitting the virus and reduce the chance they will pass it to another person," says Dr Margaret Chan, Director-General, WHO. (Source: WHO).

9.6: Heart Ailments and Your Blood Group.

Harvard University researchers concluded that People with blood group AB are most vulnerable (23%) for heart ailments followed by group B (11%) and group A (5%) in comparison to group O. Person with O blood group may benefit from a substance that is thought to assist blood flow and reduce clotting. According to lead researcher Prof Lu Qi from the Harvard School of Public Health Boston this finding may help Physicians better understand who is at more risk for development of heart disease.

9.7: New food safety standards

The UN food standards body has agreed on new regulations – including the maximum level of melamine in liquid milk formula for babies – to protect the health of consumers across the world. Other measures adopted include new food safety standards on seafood, melons, dried figs and food labeling. (Source: WHO) (For more information please contact: Glenn Thomas; WHO, Geneva; Mobile: +41 79 509 0677; E-mail: thomasg@who.int)

9.8: Sodium reduction: Scientists produce cheddar with ‘large reductions in sodium’

Potassium chloride can successfully reduce the use of sodium chloride in cheddar cheese, with taste profiles similar to full-sodium versions, says a new study from the University of Minnesota. (<http://www.dairyreporter.com/Formulation/Sodium-reduction-Scientists-produce-cheddar-with-large-reductions-in-sodium>)

9.9: Beneficial role of banana in human health:

Banana is recognized as a universal fruit due to its easy availability throughout the world. According to food value, 100 gram of edible portion of banana gives 104 calories. Banana is very rich in carbohydrate which can act as source of energy. In addition, banana contains calcium, iron, vitamin A and vitamin C.

Banana in the morning is very good for health. It can increase weight in children. If banana is taken with honey in the morning, it will help in angina (heart pain). Banana in curd or yoghurt can be effective in diarrhoea, abdominal pain, and gastric ulcer, lesions in mouth, acidity and constipation. Women having leucorrhoea (white discharge from the genitalia) can take 2 to 3 banana daily for few days. It is considered good for brain, acts as appetizer and can control high blood pressure.

Banana should not be taken in the night. It is suggested not to eat banana empty stomach. It should be consumed with food or after food. One must restrain from drinking water immediately after the ingestion of banana. It is recommended to drink milk or chew few grains of one cardamom (Eliachi). It is recommended that banana should be taken daily by everybody to keep good health. (Source: Mahendra Pal (2012): Beneficial Role of Banana in Human Health. The Ethiopian Herald, July 08, 2012).

10. FORUMS EVENTS

Calendar of Conferences, Conventions and Symposia in India and abroad

Get your event listed in this section by mailing complete details to the Editor: rnkohli@gmail.com

10.1: World Animal Day: Conference on "Import & keeping of exotic animals in EU: Existing concerns and risks - Current challenges to meet"

On the occasion of World Animal Day, on **4 October 2012**, FVE organises a Conference in Brussels, with the support of the Cyprus Presidency of the Council of the EU. The purpose of this event is to exchange information on the ways that exotic animals enter EU market and end up in the different EU countries; to point out the risks for animal health and welfare and their impact on public health; to identify critical points of the problem and propose sustainable solutions.

10.2: Seminar on Food Safety Standards in India

Indian Dairy Association's Rajasthan State Chapter is organizing a one Day Seminar on "Food Safety Standards in India" on 05th October, 2012 (Friday) at RCDF Auditorium. The main objective of the seminar is to disseminate the latest information and trends in Food Safety Standards in India which is not only a most burning subject of the day but also very vital for the efficient working of Indian Dairy Industry. (For details contact: idarajchapter@yahoo.com)

10.3: Confluence on "Veterinary Regulatory Reforms in India: Current Status and the road ahead"

A Confluence on "Veterinary Regulatory Reforms in India: Current Status and the road ahead" is being organized by the Indian Veterinary Association and BOVIAN on 6th October 2012 from 09.00 - 17.30 at Hotel Taj Palace, Sardar Patel Marg, Diplomatic Enclave, Chanakyapuri New Delhi. The confluence will be inaugurated by Dr S. Ayyappan, Secretary (DARE) & Director General (ICAR), Govt. of India and addressed by Guests of Honor: Dr Amarjeet Singh Nanda, Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Govt. of India, Dr K M L Pathak, Deputy Director General (Animal Sciences), ICAR, Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Dr Narayan Mohanty, President, Veterinary Council of India (VCI) and Mr Subrata Mukherjee, CEO & Managing Director, Bovian Healthcare. Attendance is only for confirmed participants by invitation. For Further Information Please Contact: Dr R S Sharma, President, Indian Veterinary Association Mob.: 09413341683, E-mail: drsharmars@gmail.com and Mr. Subrata Mukherjee, MD, Bovian Healthcare Pvt Ltd. Mob.: 09810706740, E-mail: subr@bovianhealthcare.com

10.4: Expert consultation on "Managing Trans-Boundary Diseases of Agricultural Importance in Asia-Pacific"

Expert consultation on "Managing Trans-Boundary Diseases of Agricultural Importance in Asia-Pacific" 10-12 October, 2012 by APAARI and ICAR at NASC Complex, Pusa, New Delhi.

10.5: Online course: Tools and Tricks to Diagnose and Manage a Pruritic Dog **Start: Oct 22, 2012. End: Dec 10, 2012**

This course for Veterinarians seeks to provide the practitioner with a very practical, clinically oriented, detailed approach on how to work up a dermatological patient: in this case, a patient with pruritus. Pruritus is one of the most common pet owner complaints. Unfortunately, pruritus is a very non-

specific clinical sign and requires a thorough work-up to rule out various diseases. The course will provide detailed instructions on how to use various diagnostic tests, accompanied by numerous images and video clips. The course is intended to provide practitioners with up-to-date information and to enhance their ability to work up and manage dermatological patients more successfully. Course REGISTRATION: <http://vets.quadam.com>; Price: 120 USD. Money Back Guarantee: If, during the first 10 days, the course is not to your liking, we will refund the full amount.

10.6: VIROCON-2012

Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar in collaboration with **Project-Directorate on Foot and Mouth Disease**, Mukteswar is organizing VIROCON-2012 – under the auspices of Indian Virological Society – during November 8-10, 2012. The theme of the VIROCON-2012 is **“Immunobiology and Management of Viral Diseases in 21st Century”**.

For details please contact: Dr. YPS Malik, Organizing Secretary Virocon-2012

Tel: 05942-286018, **Fax:** 05942-286347/286307, **E-mail:** virocon2012@gmail.com

Web address: www.virocon2012.com

10.7: 4th Kerala Veterinary Science Congress 2012

The professional organization of the Veterinarians of Kerala, the Indian Veterinary Association, Kerala, is organizing the 4th Kerala Veterinary Science Congress 2012 at Thiruvananthapuram, the capital city Kerala, India on the 10TH & 11TH of November 2012. For more details please visit

www.ivakerala.com, www.worldvet.org or contact ;

Dr. Theodore John, General Convenor, Organizing Team

Assistant Research Officer, Institute of Animal Health & Veterinary Biologicals,

Palode, Pacha(PO), Trivandrum, Kerala - 695 562

Mobile - +919447206840. Email _theoeben@yahoo.com

10.8: 17th FAVA Congress Call for Paper Submission

Conference Date: **January 4th – 6th, 2013**; VENUE: **The Grand Hotel, Taipei, Taiwan**

Conference Theme: **Asian Veterinarians for Global Health**

The seminar is including all distinguished panel of professional members, proceeding of academic exchange on many useful topics where we can share the most up-to-date research results and review challenging and interesting animal disease-related issues from around the world. **Contact:** Sherry Shih (Ms.) Email: papers@2013favacongress.com

10.9: 9th Annual (Veterinary Specialists in Private Practice) Conference

VSIPP (Veterinary Specialists in Private Practice) is pleased to announce its 2013 conference dates and location. Conference will take place from **Feb. 1-3, 2013** (Pre-conference track held on January 31st) at the historic Hotel Del Coronado in San Diego, Calif. Visit www.vsipp.com for more information. Contact: Gary Abeyta; gabeyta@cmiresources.com; PO Box 44242; Phoenix, AZ 85064; Ph: (602) 265-7778 ext 21

10.10: 41st Dairy Industry Conference in Mumbai

41st Dairy Industry Conference is being organized by the Indian Dairy Association (West Zone) with the theme “Global Dairy Industry & Food Security” from **March 14-16, 2013** at Bombay Exhibition Centre, Goregaon (East), Mumbai.

The conference is expected to attract around 1500 delegates from India and abroad.

For Details Contact: K. Shyju, (shyjuida@gmail.com) Secretary; M.: +91-922 333 0454; or Mr. Rajesh Lele, (rlele@igloodairy.com) Convener; M.: +91-9820 136 987

Website: <http://iideindia.com/conference.html>

10.11: India International Dairy Expo: March 14-16, 2013

India International Dairy Expo will be organized at Bombay Exhibition Centre, Mumbai from March 14-16, 2013 (concurrently with 41st Dairy Industry Conference).

For Details: Contact: K. Shyju, (shyjuida@gmail.com) Secretary; M.: +91-922 333 0454; or Mr. Rajesh Lele, (rlele@igloodairy.com) Convener; M.: +91-9820 136 987

Website: <http://iideindia.com/conference.html>

10.12: OIE Global Conference on the Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents for Animals - Paris (France) 13 – 15 March 2013

International Solidarity to Fight against Antimicrobial Resistance

Antimicrobial resistance is a global human and animal health concern that is influenced by both human and non-human usages of antimicrobial agents. The human, animal and plant sectors therefore have a shared responsibility to minimise antimicrobial resistance selection pressures on human and non-human pathogens and to contain antimicrobial resistance illustrating the One Health approach.

The OIE has worked actively for more than a decade on veterinary products, including antimicrobial agents, and developed a strategy for its activities in this area. Given that antimicrobial resistance is often an animal and human health issue, the OIE works closely with all its Member Countries, as well as with international organisations such as WHO, FAO and the Codex Alimentarius Commission. (Details: OIE - World Organization for Animal Health)

10.13: Medical Library Association 2013 Conference - May 3–8, 2013

The Medical Library Association annual meeting for 2013 (MLA '13), will take place on May 3–8, 2013, in Boston, and will incorporate the 11th International Congress on Medical Librarianship (ICML), the 7th International Conference of Animal Health Information Specialists (ICAHIS), and the 6th International Clinical Librarians Conference.

The 2013 meeting theme is “One Health: Information in an Interdependent World,” which emphasizes global interdependencies in all health-related areas. “One Health” is meant to encompass not only human and animal health, but also public health, environmental health, climate change, food safety and production, and international health policy.

10.14: 31st World Veterinary Congress Marks the 150th Anniversary of The World Veterinary Association

31st World Veterinary Congress will be held in Prague, Czech Republic, **17-20 September 2013**, to celebrate the 150th Anniversary of the World Veterinary Association. In a welcome message **Dr. Tjeerd Jorna**, Former President of the World Veterinary Association (WVA) states:

Each year is very important for the **World Veterinary Association (WVA)**, but the year 2013 is a special year, for WVA will have existed for **150 years**. WVA was founded in 1863 by John Gamgee in Hamburg, Germany as a veterinary congress organizing body. In 1959 the name WVA was given to the organisation for the Association became more professionally oriented.

The main issues for WVA are Animal Health, Animal Welfare, Public Health, Veterinary Education and Life Long Learning, Development and Environment/Climate.

The **Chamber of Veterinary Surgeons of the Czech Republic** has got the mandate to organise the World Veterinary Congress in 2013. They will organise the WVC in a beautiful congress centre in Prague, the capital city of the country. They are sufficiently experienced to organise a world congress as they have organised congresses previously on a global level. This gives the board of WVA much confidence that it will be a congress to which the global veterinary family will look forward to.

To organise a World Veterinary Congress will give us the opportunity to meet not only as veterinarians from all disciplines with scientists, their new scientific work and opinions, but also to meet global organisations involved in veterinary issues like OIE, FAO, WHO and other important stakeholders. As for myself, it would be a successful congress if the global veterinary organisations could be involved, with respect to their independence for organising their own world congresses.

During the Congress, WVA will have their **Presidential Assembly**. This is the platform, where the members can discuss their own organisations and the global issues the veterinary profession is involved in.

I do hope that until the time of the Congress many more national associations can become member of WVA. We have to work hard to make this possible.

As the President of WVA I wish the Czech Chamber a good and prosperous route to go and look forward to welcome all of us in 2013 in Prague for the benefit of the veterinary profession.

Dr. Tjeerd Jorna, Former President of the World Veterinary Association (WVA)

(For details log on to: www.wvc2013.com/en/)

10.15: World Veterinary Congresses in 2015 & 2017:

The WVC 2015 - will be held in Turkey; and WVC 2017 - will be held in Incheon, Republic of South Korea.



NAVS NEWSLETTER is compiled, edited and published by Prof. Dr. R.N. Kohli, for and on behalf of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF VETERINARY SCIENCES (INDIA) for private circulation only. All correspondence regarding the Newsletter may kindly be addressed to the editor (rnkohli@gmail.com).