

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)

NEW DELHI

/S NEWSLETTER

OCTOBER, 2016

The NAVS Newsletter is an Open Access Non-Commercial e-publication for private circulation to all those who are associated with the Academy, as well as to related Veterinary and allied institutions and organizations, and other interested professionals. It permits non-commercial reproduction of its contents to publications of similar readership in any medium, provided NAVS Newsletter is properly cited.

CONTENTS

1. NAVS Information and NAVS News	
2. Editor's Note:	
3. Letters to the Editor	9
4. From the President's Desk:	11
5. Vet Track: Appointments, Transfers, Promotions and Felicitations	12
6. View Point: Khub Singh; Rama Kumar V; Kedar Karki	15
7. National & International Veterinary News	
8. Science, Health & Society	
9. Forthcoming Events (Calendar of Conferences, Conventions and Symposia in India and abroad)	33

Cover design assistance: Mr. Narendra Pandey

All correspondence regarding the Newsletter may kindly be addressed to the Editor. Editorial Contact: Prof. Dr. R.N. Kohli, 922, Sector - A (B&C), Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070 Email: <u>rnkohli@gmail.com;</u> Telephones: 011- 46065021; (M) 09968920200.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF VETERINARY SCIENCES (INDIA) Office: G-4, A Block, NASC, Dev Prakash Shastri Marg, New Delhi-110 012

NAVS(I) Website: <u>www.navsindia.org</u>

CH. 1: NAVS INFORMATION AND NEWS

CH. 1-A: INFORMATION ABOUT NAVS (INDIA)

1-A.1: 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".

1-A.2: NAVS Governing Council 2014 - 2016

Office Bearers of the Governing Council:

President: Dr. K.M.L. Pathak; pathakkml@yahoo.co.in Vice-President: Maj. Gen. Shri Kant Sharma; shrikant28@hotmail.com Secretary General: Dr. Rishendra Verma; rishendra verma@yahoo.com Treasurer: Dr. Lal Krishna; lalkrishna1948@rediffmail.com Editor: Dr. R.N. Kohli; rnkohli@gmail.com Members of the Governing Council: **ELECTED** Dr. Y. Hari Babu: y_haribabudr@yahoo.com Dr. J. S. Bhatia: bhatiajs05@rediffmail.com Col. Dr. R. P. Garg: (email ID not available) Dr. D. N. Garg: dng2660@gmail.com Dr. S. K. Gupta: skguptadr@gmail.com Dr. P. N. Khanna: pran_khanna@rediffmail.com Dr. Praveen Malik: malikphisar@hotmail.com Dr. Asim K. Pal: akpal53@gmail.com Col. Dr. Tej Ram: dr.tejram@gmail.com Dr. S. Ramanathan: animaldr1@gmail.com Dr. T.S. Chandrasekhara Rao: tammineedirao@rediffmail.com Dr. S. S. Rathore: msinghthakur@gmail.com Dr. S. K. Saha: subodhksaha@yahoo.com Maj. Gen. Dr. M. L. Sharma: sharmaml@thebrookeindia.org Dr. J. L. Vegad: vegadjl@yahoo.com **EX-OFFICIO** DG RVS: Lt Gen Jagvinder Singh: jsbalhara@hotmail.com DDG (A.S.), ICAR: Dr. Habibar Rahman: hricar@gmail.com AHC (M.o.A, GOI): Dr. Suresh S Honnappagol; <u>sskvafsu@vahoo.co.in</u> President VCI: Dr. Umesh Chandra Sharma; cpresidentvci@gmail.com>; www.vci.nic.in Editor NAVS: Dr. R.N. Kohli; rnkohli@gmail.com

1-A.3: PATRONS, HONORARY FELLOWS & INSTITUTIONAL & CORPORATE LIFE MEMBERS PATRONS

Dr. R.P.S. Tyagi (2004) HONORARY FELLOWS

Shri. Sirajudin Qureshi (2006); Dr. N.R. Bhasin (2011); Shri Sushil Kumar Agrawal (2012); Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Balyan (2014) INSTITUTIONAL LIFE MEMBERS

LUVAS (Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences), Hisar CKVU (Chattisgarh Kamdhenu Veterinary University), Raipur MAFSU (Maharastra Animal & Fisheries Sciences University), Nagpur RAJUVAS (Rajasthan University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences), Bikaner

CORPORATE LIFE MEMBERS

M/S Indian Herbs, Saharanpur

1-A.4: PAST OFFICE BEARERS OF THE ACADEMY Presidents:

Dr. C.M. Singh - 1993 - 2004 (Founder President) Dr. S.K. Ranjhan - 2004-2007 Dr. S.C. Adlakha - 1/7/2007 - 28-2-2008 Dr. R.R. Shukla - 28/2/2008 - 31/10/2010 Dr. M.P. Yadav - 31/10/2010 - 31/12/2013 Vice-Presidents: Dr. R.P.S. Tyagi -1993 - 2004 Col. (Dr.) V.K. Bhatnagar- 2004-2007 Dr. R.R. Shukla - 1/7/2007 - 28-2-2008 Dr. P.N. Khanna - 28-2-2008 - 31/10/2010 Col. (Dr.) V.K. Bhatnagar- 31/10/2010 - 31/12/2013 **Secretary Generals:** Dr. P.N. Bhatt -1993 - 2004 ^{*}Dr. K.L. Sahani -2004-2007 ^{*}Dr. B.S. Nanda - 1/7/2007 - 23-5-2008 Dr. N.N. Pathak - 23-5-2008 - 6/7/2009 Dr. R.N. Kohli - 6/7/2009 - 31/10/2010 Dr. Gaya Prasad - 31/10/2010 - 31/12/2013 **Treasurers:** Dr. A. Ahmad and Dr. B.S. Malik - 1993 - 2004 Dr. P.N. Khanna -2004-2007 Dr. Lal Krishna - 2007 onwards **Editors:** Dr. R.N. Kohli - 6/7/2009 onwards (Founder Editor) _____

^{*}Since deceased

1.A.5: CHRONOLGY OF NAVS CONVOCATIONS-CUM-CONVENTIONS

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 at DUVASU, Mathura, U.P.

12. Twelfth NAVS Convocation: 28th January 2014 at LUVAS, Hisar, Haryana

13. Thirteenth NAVS Convocation: 28th February 2015 at CGKV, Durg, Chhatisgarh

14. Fourteenth NAVS Convocation: 4th November, 2015 at IVRI, Izatnagar, U.P.

15. Fifteenth NAVS Convocation: to be held on 22 October, 2016 at Amritsar, Punjab

CH. 1-B: NAVS NEWS

1-B.1: XV NAVS CONVOCATION - CUM - CONVENTION at AMRITSAR

National Academy of Veterinary Sciences (NAVS), India is organizing 15th Convocation and National Symposium on "Sustainable Livestock Development for Food and Nutritional Security" during 22nd-23rd October, 2016 at Khalsa College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (KCVAS), Amritsar, Punjab. This college was established in 2010 as a constituent institution of Khalsa College Charitable Society and is engaged in imparting quality veterinary education, developing entrepreneurial skills, providing scientific guidance and state of the art veterinary clinical services to livestock owners. The highly qualified and dedicated faculty of this college is mainly engaged in teaching, consultancy and technological transfer activity.

The main emphasis of NAVS symposium is about the potentially positive impact of sustainably intensifying food and nutritional security involving livestock. The following six veterinary academicians have been duly elected for the award of Fellowship of the National Academy of Veterinary Sciences (NAVS) at the Convocation ceremony to be held on 22nd October 2016 (subject to completion of necessary formalaties):

1. Dr. Ramesh Chandra Patra, Dean, College of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry, Bhubaneswar (Orissa) 751003: Email: <u>rcpatra@gmail.com;</u> Tel. 9776352179

2. Dr. Sanjeev Kumar, Principal Scientist, Avian Genetics & Breeding, Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar-243 122 (U.P.) Email: <u>skgcari@yahoo.co.uk;</u> Tel: 9837368844 3. Dr. Lachhman Das Singla, Professor, Deptt. of Vet. Parasitology, Guru Angad Dev Veterinary & Animal Science, University, Ludhiana-141004 (Punjab) Email: <u>ldsingla@rediffmail.com</u> Tel: 09316061974

4. Dr. Vishesh Kumar SaxenaHead, Avian Genetics & Breeding, Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar-243 122 (U.P.). Email: <u>visheshmeeta@gmail.com</u>; Tel: 09412899593

5. Dr. Ashok Kumar Tiwari Head, Division of Biological Standardization, IVRI, Izatnagar-243 122 (U.P.) Email: <u>aktiwari63@yahoo.com;</u> Tel: 09457257425

6. Dr. Sundararajan Thilagar, Vice Chancellor, Tamil Nadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences University, Madhavaram Milk Colony, Chenniai (T.N.)-51. Email: <u>vc@tanuvas.org.in</u> Tel: 9940146143



Registration Fee: Participants: Rs. 1500/- only Student: Rs. 500/- only Accompanying Person: Rs. 1000/- per head "Registration fee may be sent through crossed demand draft in favor of "Organizing Secretary, 15th Convocation and National Symposium on Sustainable Livestock Development for Food and Nutritional Security, payable at Amritsar."

For more details and registration for the event please contact the Organizing Secretary of the event, **Dr. S.K. Jand, Principal, Khalsa College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences** (KCVAS), Amritsar, Punjab (Cell: +91-9815661745; E-mail: Jandsatish@gmail.com), or contact any of his joint secretaries on Phones: 9779048400 (Dr. Nagpal), 9915286361 (Dr. Sidhu), 9419184209 (Dr. Sudhan), 9419080110 (Dr. Hussain).

1-B.2: Elections for Next Governing Council (Jan. 1, 2017- Dec. 31, 2019)

As you are aware, this is the last quarter of the term of the current Governing Council of the Academy. A new G.C. is to be elected soon for taking over on January 1, 2017. In the General Body (**GB**) **meeting** held on 4.11.2015, **a** Returning Officer (Dr. V.P. Singh, Director, National Institute of High Security Animal Diseases, Bhopal) was appointed to conduct the said elections and was requested to initiate election process in such a manner so that the election is completed by 31^{st} October 2016 so that the new GC takes over in time. He was further advised

by the Secretary General that the election schedule be prepared in a manner to allow sufficient time for nomination, withdrawal, final scrutiny and election by ballot. The Secretary General again wrote to the returning officer on September 5, 2016: "I hope you are aware that NAVS (I) convocation is scheduled on 22-23 October 2016 at Khalsa College of Veterinary Science, Amritsar. You were appointed as the Returning Officer to conduct the election. As a part of ATR to be presented in the Governing Council Meeting on 21 October 2016 at Amritsar, it is requested to kindly intimate progress in the matter so that it could be included as ATR". The NAVS Editor specifically requested the Secretary General to inform him of the reply received from the returning officer so that the news is communicated to the Fellows of the Academy through the NAVS Newsletter scheduled to be released on 1st October 2016. Though, Dr. V. P. Singh replied to the Secretary General on the very next day on Sept. 6, I got the information 29th September when I was about to release the Newsletter. Dr. V. P. Singh has confirmed that he will initiate the process of election very soon. This information is being passed on to the Fellowship and Membership of the Academy. For further details, please contact:

Secretary General (rishendra_verma@yahoo.com); or the

Returning Officer (Vijendra Pal Singh <vijendra61@gmail.com>)

1-B.3: NAVS Meetings

The next meeting of the Governing Council will be held on 21st October 2016 and that of the General Body on 22nd October 2016. Both meetings will be held at Amritsar, during the NAVS Convocation -cum-Convention.

CONTACT US

PRESIDENT: Prof. Dr. K.M.L. Pathak, Vice-Chancellor, Deen Dayal Upadya Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Mathura, U.P. Email:

pathakkml@yahoo.co.in

VICE-PRESIDENT: Maj. Gen. Shri Kant Sharma, Vice-Chancellor, Lala Lajpar Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Hisar (Haryana). Email: shrikant28@hotmail.com

SECRETARY GENERAL Dr. Rishendra Verma, Former Joint Director, Centre for Animal Disease Research and Diagnosis (CADRAD), I.V.R.I. Contact#: +91-9359117376(M), +91-581-2586453 (R) Email: <u>rishendra_verma@yahoo.com</u> TREASURER: Dr. Lal Krishna, C-302, Exotica Elegence, Ahimsa Khand-II, Plot No. 9-A, Indrapurum – 201010, Ghaziabad (U.P.). Phone: 09350586550;

Email: <u>lalkrishna1948@rediffmail.com</u>

EDITOR: Prof. Dr. R.N. Kohli, 922, Sector - A (B&C), Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070; Telephones: 011-46065021; 09968920200; Email ID: <u>rnkohli@gmail.com</u>

2. EDITOR'S NOTE

2.1: A Personal Strategy

Last month, I completed 83 years of my journey on this planet and had my 84th Birthday on September 8. Among the numerous who greeted me were a few who failed to understand as to why I was 'tiring' myself by devoting all my available time to the Academy. This question is often raised



by a few of my close friends and some family members, (but never by the readers of this Newsletter). There is also no dearth of all sorts of advice.

Let me answer this personal question, although it may not be of much interest or concern to our readers. I am doing what I love to do. Not many get this opportunity. After 40 years of active academic work in many universities in India and abroad, I voluntarily retired at the age of 65 (for personal reasons) and returned to India. I looked for my 'motherland' to 'serve' but it had drastically changed during the two decades of my absence and much of the change did not match my values of professional honesty, frank expression and devotion to work. After about 10 years of honorary consultancy, advisement, academic assignments and completion of writing and publishing the backlog of work done abroad, I reluctantly joined NAVS (India) at the insistence of the then Executive Secretary of VCI and one of my friends in Delhi, who was the then Vice-President and later President of NAVS. Being the Honorary Editor of NAVS publications for the past seven and a half years has been an exciting experience. This satisfying excitement overshadows some of the external negativity that surrounds us. The satisfaction from work comes automatically when you succeed in doing what others think you can not do. Of course, age is a big barrier, but being younger is not the only criteria for getting the satisfying excitement or exciting satisfaction in the work you do.

People advise you to live your life to the fullest but very often prevent you from following that advice. We need not be afraid of our experiences, because every experience - good or bad - is of value. We learn from it as it forms a component of change in our life and our perceptions. We can re-do things that we have loved doing earlier. When a work is finished with devotion, the results are bound to be amazing and would surprise you in revealing your inner potential - age not withstanding.

3. LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Prof. Kohli, as you are aware, our father, Dr. J.P. Kukreti, passed away peacefully on Monday, May 23 at 2:33 pm at home surrounded by family. We are humbled by the outpouring of love, support, and prayers that we have received from friends and family. They have been heard and are very much appreciated.

Mamta and Kukreti family, USA, (Email: <u>mamtakukreti@gmail.com</u>) (This note was sent to us by Dr. J.P. Kukreti's daughter upon receiving the July 2016 issue of NAVS Newsletter - Ed.).

Dr. Kohliji, one can easily see how much high quality work you have done to raise the level of the Newsletter. Sincere congratulations.

Prof. Dr. Amreek Singh, Canada (Email: singh@upei.ca)

Dear Dr Kohli, It was thrilling to receive highly informative NAVS Newsletter, July Issue before the due date. If there is a god for looking after punctuality aspect, he/she we like to take lessons from Dr R.N. Kohli in this regard. This is indeed a great job you are doing for the profession single handed with out any support which shows your selfless service to the profession and the society. **Prof. M.P. Yadav**, Secretary NAAS; Editor, Agricultural Research; & Former President, NAVS (India). Email: <u>yadav_mp@hotmail.com</u>

Dear Professor Kohli, Greetings! Thank you as always for producing and distributing very informative July 2016 NAVS newsletter. I am happy to know that Punjab Government (page 28) is thinking about importing GIR semen from Brazil. In fact, I had recommended doing this about 10 years ago. There are several Gir herds in Brazil that I have visited with average milk production of 28 liters / day with 3.9 % P; 4.6 % F for 305 day production. Cows producing 40 litters are not uncommon. Again, thank you for the News letter. Your efforts are truly appreciated and I am looking forward to receiving next newsletter.

Dr. Autar Karihaloo, U.S.A., DVM; PhD. Email ID: karihaloo@gmail.com.

Dear Dr Kohli: Many thanks for the July 2016 issue of NAVS Newsletter. It is a Fantastic collage of news, views and events across India and the world. Please do accept my appreciation and congratulations. I particularly admire the expression and views of Dr KML Pathak through his article "Culling versus Conservation". Now combine those with your Editorial "Fame, Zoonosis and One Health Initiative", and we have reasons to believe how to create a balance between the wild life and street-smart animals on one hand and the human life and health on the other. Thanks to both of you. **Dr. R.S. Khanna**, e-mail (<dr.rskrsk@gmail.com>); Chairman, Kwality Limited, New Delhi.

Dear Prof. Kohli, There is progressive enhancement of quality of NAVS NEWS LETTER. Besides, you putting untiring efforts in collecting and compelling global news pertaining to wide spectrum of our professional arena, the editorial note, a write up from the president's desk and scientific and professional input from our colleagues are of high order. It is also encouraging that very impressive comments and remarks are offered by fellowship.

Dr. Jitendra Singh Bhatia www.shatiajs05@gmail.com

Dear Prof. Kohli, Thanks for the newsletter. Many of the developments reported in the newsletter are either not reported or go unnoticed in the mainstream newspapers. **Diwakar Srivastava**, Practice Head-MIS, NDDB House, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi-110029 India; Email: science-combox

Thank you very much for the Newsletter due to which sitting in USA I got all the information about the seminar being conducted by N AVS in Oct. 2016. I will like to attend this time and hope to join you all at Amritsar.

Brigadier Dr. Narendra Singhvi (singhvinm@gmail.com)

Dear Dr. Kohli, Thanks for bringing out July 2016 NAVS Newsletter having good contributions. **Dr. Lal Krishna**, Treasurer, NAVS (lalnavs2016@gmail.com).

Dear Dr Kohli, The NAVS Newsletter is very informative and your serious hard work for Vets is going to go far beyond the expectations. We appreciate your efforts in this direction. **Dr. S. N. Singh** <u><singhsn@biovet.in>;</u> Managing Director, BIOVET, Plot No.308,3rd Phase KIADB, Industrial Area, Malur Taluk, Kolar Dist. Karnataka, India. <u>www.biovet.in</u>

You have put in wonderful efforts as usual. **Dr. Khageswar Pradhan** <u><ks_pradhan@yahoo.com></u>

Respected Prof. Dr. Kohli, July 2016 issue of NAVS Newsletter contains very useful information on different aspects of life in general and of our profession in particular. **Prof. Dr. Mahendra Pal,** Debre Zeit, Ethiopia. Email: <u>palmahendra2@gmail.com</u>

Thanks a lot for your kind sincere efforts. **Dr. G. Taru Sharma,** Director, CAFT (gts553@gmail.com)

You might be aware about the recent qualifications update by ICAR for the post of dir/ national dir/ dir deemed university etc. At one place, the ICAR has taken a note of fellowship conferred on the incumbents from different academies but there is no mention of NAVS. This is not in line with the spirit of uniformity from ICAR. I understand and appeal to you to take up this matter with ICAR and the NAVS be included in the list of academies that are honoring the distinguished personalities by fellowship of Academy. Kind regards **Dr. Gopal Krishna,** FNAVS; e-mail: <gopalkrishna@cife.edu.in>

Dear Sir, I happened to bump into this article - (Veganism is not the key to sustainable development – natural resources are vital) - which may be of interest to the NAVS readers, and hence worth including in the newsletter:

https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2016/aug/16/veganism-not-key-sustainabledevelopment-natural-resources-jimmy-smith

P.S. I regularly read your compilation. Best Regards,

Dr. Nagendra R. Hegde, Associate Director, Ella Foundation, Genome Valley, Shameerpet Mandal, Turkapally, Hyderabad-500078, India; Email: <u>hegden@ellafoundation.org</u>

4: FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Cut and paste



Publications are one of the standard yardsticks for recognizing and distinguishing scientific merit. Publication records weigh heavily in decisions on hiring, funding and promotion. Most of us have been acquainted, early in our careers, with the 'publish or perish' academic set-up. Frequently, this translated into a race against time and often, the

basic ethics of science reporting were compromised. I quote what Dr. J. P. Dubey, the eminent USDA parasitologist and discoverer of lifecycle of Toxoplasma, remarked in 1978: "publish in hurry and repentant leisure". These words ring true even today. The onus of genuineness of postulations rests entirely on the author(s).Back in 2010, it was estimated that about 25,000 peer reviewed scientific journals published more than 1 million articles annually. Despite such impressive numbers, decline in quality, originality and reproducibility, is a disturbing trend. The number of new journals is increasing rapidly, and some research publications have undergone commercialization of "open-access" to meet the needs of authors who have to publish something to somehow fulfill the 'Academic Performance Index' (API) requirements. In our academic and science institutions, deficiency in providing guidance in publication ethics is a serious concern. Without a formal mandate, ethical issues involving science are left to individual scientists to maintain high moral values. It is an accepted practice while writing "Review of Literature" in research dissertations, to reproduce verbatim an entire abstract of author(s)'s citation from a published source. Yet, the same becomes an infringement if carried out in a journal manuscripts contents of most standard journals are protected under copyright. As such, one must tread carefully and in citations, one should modify/recompose the statement while retaining the essence of findings.

A major misconduct is "plagiarism" which has been prevalent ever since the written word started getting around as publication. Plagiarism is not just copying. As per dictionary meaning it is presenting as one's own an idea or product derived from an existing source. The transgression varies in extent, from part- copying to wholesale stealing, apart from the currently popular version, "cut and paste job". Instances have been known in most institutions which have cost dearly in terms of loss of reputation, dismissal or even legal proceedings. "Peer review "to which most journals subject the author submissions does act as a filter to check that the findings are based upon valid scientific methods and interpretations are arrived at by rational and sound reasoning. Unfortunately, pear review process often does not pick up plagiarism as that would require a reviewer to know & remember about every research paper published on the subject area.

Gift (courtesy) authorship is another irregular practice rampant in the scholarly circles of intellectual excellence. A person in top position in the hierarchy may get the tag of "expertise" in so many fields. Ethically questionable practices and lack of scientific integrity are not unique to India; only some of the scientifically advanced countries have systems in place to enforce sound ethical policies. "Plagiarism watch" is an anti-plagiarism software which filters out the" tainted "material. Scientific originality in research and reporting of findings are crucial for impact. Unethical practices undermine the confidence level of the society in the integrity of scholars. The

scenario calls for introspection by the scientific community as well as establishment of appropriate regulatory authorities to operate pro-active monitoring systems.

I will conclude the topic with a joke sourced from internet which is some ways is related to the present theme. An inspirational speaker said "the best days of my life I spent with another man's wife". The audience was in a shock and silent. He added "and she is my mother". A big round of applause and laughter followed one man who listened to the speech decided to crack this at home. After dinner, he said to his wife: the best days of my life I spent with another man's wife". After a moment he tried to recall the second line" and she is my mother". By the time he regained his senses, he was on hospital bed, recovering from burns of hot water poured by his wife.

Moral lesson: Do not copy if you can not paste properly.

5: VET TRACKS (Appointments, transfers, promotions, awards, honors and felicitations etc.)

5.1: Dr. Rishendra Verma gets D.Sc. degree in Microbiology EDTD.



Dr. Rishendra Verma, Secretary General of the Academy, has been awarded D.Sc. (Microbiology) from Rani Durgavati University, Jabalpur. Dr. Verma has done his research on "Reliability of pncA gene, IS6110 and 12.7 kb fragment based PCR assavs formolecular detection of Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex (M. tuberculosis and M. bovis) in cultured strains and clinical specimens".

This research was undertaken under the guidance of Prof. Anjana Sharma, Department of Biological Sciences, of the said university. The results of work revealed that 12.7 kb fragment was the best in the detection of closely related *M. tuberculosis* and *M. bovis* species and proved unequivocally that PCR with 12.7 on DNA from fresh sputum samples or cultured mycobacteria strains may successfully discriminate *M. tuberculosis* and *M. bovis*.

Secretary General Verma is a former Joint Director, Centre for Animal Disease Research and Diagnosis (CADRAD), and presently, ICAR-Emeritus Scientist at Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar. We at the Academy join others in heartily congratulating him for his achievement.

5.2: Dairy Consultant Dr. R.S. Khanna pays a visit to New Zealand EDTD.



Dr. R. S. Khanna, an international dairy consultant, Chairman Kwality Limited, Member of the CEC of Indian Dairy Association and a well known veterinarian, was invited by the India-New Zealand Business Council at Auckland to attend its Summit on June 13, 2016. He was the key note speaker in the concluding session attended by the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister John Key, Mr. Arvind Mehta, Additional Secretary Ministry of Commerce and Industry Government of India, and Mr Malcolm Bailey, Director Fonterra Cooperative Group, New Zealand. In his address Dr. Khanna emphasized that India needed to protect the Dairy Sector that was the main source income and food security to 70 million households that produce milk and ensured food security and nutritional security to consumers. During his visit he had a meeting with Fonterra Cooperative Group attended by John Wilson, Chairman, Mr. Malcolm Bailey, Director and Mr. Earl Rattreyformer Director. On enquiry he informed Mr. Wilson that India would welcome Fonterra for setting up dairy manufacturing facility. He informed them that it is in the interest of dairy farmers of India to import primary dairy products like Milk Powders and Butter oil. Fonterra may export value added dairy products.

Dr. Khanna had an opportunity of visiting a fully automated dairy plant that manufactured infant milk powder from Sheep and Goat milk. The dairy produced 25 tons of milk powder per hour and functions for 330 days in a year. The plant maintains very high quality of hygiene and sanitation. He also visited a dairy farm with 200 cows and followers on a 350 acre grassland managed through computer software. The owner and his daughter managed all operations. Each animal, soon after birth, was given a pre-coded transponder placed like a garland on the neck. Transponder functions on high speed Wi-Fi. The software is controlled from Netherlands.

5.3: Dr. Baljit Singh appointed dean of the Veterinary Faculty in Canada



According to a message from the Provost and Vice-President (Academic) Dru Marshall, University of Calgary, Canada, Baljit Singh's appointment as dean of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, University of Calgary, takes effect on Sept. 1, 2016.

Dr. Baljit Singh is an innovative and well-respected leader who will continue to build the faculty's prominence and strong reputation. His formal education includes a Bachelor of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry (BVSc and AH) and Master of Veterinary Science (MVSc) from Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, in Punjab, India, and a PhD from the University of Guelph; postdoctoral training at Texas A&M University and Columbia University, New York; and he completed licensing requirements set by the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association (CVMA) and American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) for foreign veterinary graduates.

Dr. Singh's research has focused on cell and molecular biology of lung inflammation. He is the author or co-author of more than 90 peer-reviewed journal articles and books, and has supervised the research training of more than 80 undergraduate, graduate and postdoctoral students. "I am deeply honored to be selected as the dean of the University of Calgary's Faculty of Veterinary Medicine (UCVM). The University of Calgary has a stellar reputation globally, and UCVM has quickly garnered recognition for its programmatic innovation in education of veterinary medical students through the Distributed Veterinary Learning Community model," stated Dr. Singh. "I am excited that the faculty has outstanding opportunities to lead in veterinary medical education and knowledge-creation to solve complex animal and human problems at the local, national and international level. I commit to serving the university, the UCVM and its many stakeholders with passion, collegiality, and collaborative leadership."

All the Indian veterinarians in general, and the professional associated with P.A.U. and LUVAS, Ludhiana (India), in particular, heartily congratulate Dr. Baljit Singh.



5.4: A Video Clip by Prof. H M. Saxena leads to his debut in a Hollywood film

Dr. Hari Mohan Saxena, a Professor of Immunology at GADVASU, Ludhiana, writes to inform that he has achieved a rare distinction of being one of the codirectors of a film produced by the renowned Hollywood Director Ridley Scott (of 'Martian' fame), acclaimed Indian Director Anurag Kashyap (of 'Gangs of Wasseypur' fame) and directed by the Canadian Director Richie Mehta (known

for his film 'Siddarth'). The film is co-produced by Google.

A video clip of people doing a funny looking leg exercise at the Rose Garden in Ludhiana shot by Dr. Saxena with his camera has been included in India's first crowd sourced film – 'India in a day'. His video clip was one of the few selected out of 16,000 video clips with 370 hours of footage submitted by amateurs and professionals from different parts of the country. The dream reward of selection was enticing – listing as a co-director in the film alongside renowned film Directors Richie Mehta, Ridley Scott and Anurag Kashyap.

Dr. Saxena got a pleasant surprise on receiving an e-mail from Richie Mehta as he had never imagined that his favorite hobby of photography and video filming would land him on this acclaimed work of art produced by a Hollywood Director. The film has been premiered at the International Documentary Film Festival at Sheffield, UK in June and at the Toronto International Film Festival in September this year. The film had Indian premiere recently and will be shown in cinema theatres across India. It will also be launched online. A teaser of the film is available on the You Tube. The film is a collection of wonderful, touching, funny and poignant films about our lives and conveys a powerful sense of identity. Film makers R. Balki, Zoya Akhtar and Shekhar Kapur are creative consultants on the project. We heartily congratulate Dr. Saxena at his achievement.

5.5: Brig. Dr. V.P. Manchanda appointed Member of Board of Trustees for Asian Stem Cell Institute



Brig. V.P. Manchanda, a 1996 founder Fellow of the Academy, writes to inform that the Asian Stem Cell Institute (ASCI) has appointed him as a member of the board of trustees of the Institute. According to ASCI's e-mail to Brig. Dr. Manchanda, the ASCI is launching another branch of ASCI clinic in Manila, Phillippines, and that it would be their honor to have him as a trustee in the board due to his 'vast knowledge and cordial relationship' with ASCI. We heartily congratulate Brig. Dr. Manchanda at his appointment.

His email ID: brigvpmanchanda@gmail.com; (ASCI website: infi@stem-cell-regeneration.com)

STOP PRESS

OBITUARY

We have just learnt that Dr J N S Yadav (Fellow elected in 1999) has expired on 22nd August 2015 at Mumbai after a brief illness. We express our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family of Dr. Yadav. May God let the soul of Dr J N S Yadav Rest in Peace

6. VIEW POINT

6.1: Climate Change - A New Challenge for Livestock Production and Health Khub Singh

Climate of India is tropical and sub-tropical, except hilly regions where it varies from temperate to tundra type. High temperature and intense solar radiation during summer season and high temperature coupled with high humidity in rainy season in plain areas of country for six to eight months of the year is already stressful for most of the farm animals. The extreme climatic events like droughts, heat waves, floods and cyclones cause additional losses in livestock production, health and lives of animals. Despite the importance of livestock as source of livelihood to poor small, marginal and landless farmers and the magnitude of the losses due to prevailing climate as well as the changes that are likely to befall livestock systems, the intersection of climate and livestock in India has not got priority in research and development agenda. Recently the Prime Minister National Action Plan on climate change identified agriculture as one of the eight National Missions. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has launched a major project entitled National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) which includes livestock production and health. This effort, however, is not sufficient in view of the large variability in different climatic zones in the country and vast diversity of livestock.

Climate change refers to a change in average weather conditions or in the time variation of weather in long term average conditions. Fifth assessment report of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2014) has overwhelmingly confirmed that climate change is real, it is irreversible, it will become worse and these changes are in large part caused by human activities. Increase in anthropogenic emissions of green house gases, mainly carbon dioxide and methane, and small portion of nitrous oxide, nitrogen oxide and chlorofluorocarbons, is responsible for this change. Anthropogenic green house gas (GHG) emissions have increased from 27 to 49 Gt CO₂ eq / year between 1970 and 2010. Out of total anthropogenic GHG emission of most concern in the anthropogenic factors is CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and industrial processes which together contributed 78 % of total GHG emissions increase from 1970 to 2010. The globally averaged land and ocean surface temperature showed an increase of 0.85°C over the period 1880 to 2012. Each of the past three decades has been warmer than all previous decades. The first decade of 21st century has been the warmest. The increase in global mean surface temperature for period 2081- 2100 in comparison to 1986-2005 is projected to be 1°C in most stringent mitigation scenario and 3.7°C on worse scenario. The corresponding projected increase for India is 2 and 7°C respectively. The increase in temperature is predicted to be more in north part of India than south. Increase under climate change scenarios extreme events like droughts, heat waves, cold waves, floods, hurricanes and storms are showing increase in their frequency and severity. The temporal and spatial patterns of precipitation have changed and mean sea level rose by 0.19m.

The impact of climate change is visible all over the world but south Asia appears to be most vulnerable. The animal with high production is at greater risk at adverse environment. Smallholder and subsistence farmers and pastoralists will suffer complex, localized impacts of climate change. Livestock rearing in crop-livestock and pastoral systems in India will face more problems due to high sensitivity to climate change, low level of adoption of technology and lack of financial resources of livestock owners. Since livestock production in India is predominantly

in small holdings and almost seventy percent of livestock is owned by small and marginal farmers and landless workers, the animal production and health will be more vulnerable. Impacts will be directly through changes in weather and extreme events and indirectly through impact on quantity and quality of feed and fodder, changes in incidence and distribution of diseases and disease vectors, availability of water and socioeconomic aspects.

It is well established that with high ambient temperature adversely affect feed intake, growth, milk production, egg production, reproduction and health. The increase in intensity of heat stress, expected decrease in length of daily recovery period and increase in frequency and severity of extreme events will further affect animal production. The negative impact of temperature rise on total milk production for India has been estimated as more than 15 million tones by 2050. The back yard poultry will be more vulnerable to climatic changes as proper housing and management is not provided. Although most of the Indian goat and sheep breeds are well adapted to arid and semi-arid climatic conditions but increase in temperature will impact their production since the rearing is mostly in extensive and pastoralists system. The fertility in female and male animals is affected by climatic heat directly as well as indirectly through feed and fodder and proneness to diseases. Heat stress is a major cause of early embryonic losses and with further rise in temperature it may further increase. Silent heat and low conception rates during summer is already a serious problem in buffaloes.

The increase in temperature, climatic variability and extreme climatic events are likely to worsen the existing shortage of feed and fodder in the country. Due to increase in lignification of plant tissues at high temperature the quality of fodder will also be affected. Climate change over the 21st century is projected to reduce renewable surface water and ground water resources significantly in most dry subtropical regions. The key issue relating to water is its uneven distribution. The water bodies have been decreasing in many parts of India resulting in more pressure on ground water use for animals. The increased reliance on ground water in future for livestock and crops in addition to human requirement could lead to problems associated with the sustainability of water resources in the country.

Higher temperatures may increase the rate of growth of pathogens and parasites during their life cycle outside animal host, leading to larger populations. Warming and changes in rainfall distribution may lead to changes in spatial and temporal distribution of diseases. Climatic changes could affect the frequency and extent of livestock disease outbreak. Increase in frequency of extreme climatic events coupled with natural calamities like floods and droughts will also affect the incidence of several parasitic, bacterial and viral diseases. Climate change may also cause new transmission modes. The immunity of animals is also lowered due to inclement weather conditions. The impacts that climate change will bring about are expected to exacerbate the vulnerability of small holding crop-livestock systems. Climate change influences will be more severely felt by poor people who rely heavily on the natural resources base for their livelihoods. People living in low lying coastal regions and flood prone plains are also at greater risk from climate change. It is estimated that 20-30 % of all animal breeds assessed so far would be at high risk of extinction with a rise of 2.5° C.

Limiting the effect of climate change is necessary to achieve sustainable development and equity, including poverty eradication in India. Countries like India who are most vulnerable to climate change have contributed and contribute little to GHG emissions. Current per capita CO_2 emission of less than 2 T in India is far less than world average of 5 T.

(Dr. Khub Singh is the Retired Founder Director, National Institute of Animal Nutrition Physiology, Bangaluru; His e-mail ID is: ksingh.chairman.jrdrf@gmail.com)

6.2: IMPORTANCE OF ANIMALS IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT Rama Kumar V

Human development had been differentiated from economic development. Animals support 33% of the human needs (see Maslow's principles of needs of man). In the west where animal products dominate human diet, the use of food grains for animal production is logical and could be justified as value addition. Adopting such a system would have problems in India where food grains are the major part of daily ration. In the west, where animals contribute nearly 50% to GDP, its further growth is fraught with Pollution, bio-safety and sustainability problems. Overuse of land, water and energy. Animal tilts the balance among Man, Animal and Nature (M.A.N.)

The Indian Animal Vs of the husbandry Animal production west There is a difference in the primary needs for animal husbandry like land, water energy and market demand, among various countries in the world. The animal production of the west, like agriculture (is called animal agriculture or agribusiness) is essentially a high input- high output system operated in areas away from human habitat. This largely differs from India's animal husbandry, which is a low input low out put system where millions of small holders rear their animals along with their dwellings essentially on crop residues and Common property resources. While agriculture in India is established out side human dwellings, animal husbandry is run in the backyard or is migratory.

1. Animal population: India is one of the richest sources of animals and its animal population is diverse suiting the sustainable milk and DAP (draught Animal Power) production. 2. Animal distribution: It is derived that out of nearly 800 million livestock of India, 90% are distributed within 13 to 15 States/UT of the country. 90% 0f the cattle, buffalo, goat and sheep population are distributed in 11 states of India, while . 90-91% of poultry and pigs are concentrated in13 and 15 states respectively.

3. Land use: Theoretically, the grazing land required for organized farms for goat and sheep will be a total of 18.06 Million Hectares (MH). The grassland needed for 36.76 Million sheep would be 4.59 and for 107.83 Million goats would be 13.47 MH. The permanent pasture available in India has shrunken from >14 Million Hectares (MH) to 11.3 MH post-independence. Countries like Brazil have 18.6 MH as pasture land, South Africa 81.3 MH, United Kingdom 11 MH, U.S.A. 239 MH and China has 400 MH. The major share of the permanent pastures in India is being used for grazing cattle and buffaloes and not sheep or goat. 4. Water use: Conventional system has minimal use of water. Where as in the west more than 15,000 liters are spent on production of one pound of milk and 25,000 liters on 1Kg of beef, India's production system uses far less.

5. **Energy use:** energy use too is minimal with cattle and cattle products becoming source of energy for cooking and draught.

6. **Cost of Production**: India's small holder generates the cheapest produce under its limited availability of resource. If India were to resort to organised commercial animal production, the cost of production of wool, mutton or chevon would increase manyfolds. An estimated cost of production of 300 kg of Mutton per day through (assumed) modern husbandry practices is Rs. 55 million in liquid cash. Land required would be aprx. 4800 Hectares. The interest on cash investment (without calculate ing investment on land) at current rate of would be $55 \times 8\% =$

Rupees 4.4 Million. If the commercial interest rate is to be charged @ 10-12% per cent per annum, the interest payment would be 5.5 - 6.6 Million Indian rupees per annum. 7. **Conventional method of animal rearing** involves micromanagement that involves a high human involvement (earning opportunity). The conventional system had been sustainable all these years as it provides for micro-recycling of animal waste, use of crop residue and common property. It provided subsistence of millions of small holders and low ebb earning opportunity and human development. The conventional system of Animal Husbandry in India is more a poor dependant process than a poverty alleviation programme.

8. The green revolution in India could take off as result of the of a prolonged and consistent financial support and R&D by govt. But when the policy interventions was dominated by subsidies at in-put stage and support price for out put, it made the landed farming community complacent and look for perpetual support come what may.

9. There was **cost escalation of food grains** which went side by side with Green revolution. The attributable reason could be the subsidy at input stage and support price for the output. The reason for the minimal cost escalation of animal products in India is the low input – low output regimen where the millions of 'have nots' and rural folks are involved to meet the needs of the 'haves' and the urban consumer. It can not and must not be compared to commercial animal production system of the west which is grain based and makes animals to compete with man for food. In India the climate is not yet congenial either for commercial mass production nor private veterinary service as both actions would result in astronomical rise in cost of production, threat of major diseases besides elimination of the small holder leading to further unemployment and poverty. This however, does not mean that all is well with the current system or nothing further is needed. There is ample of scope for improvement of production level through a better and pragmatic Animal husbandry and Veterinary service delivery for which there is a need to study the traditional animal husbandry in pragmatic manner.

10. Apart from this **the bio-safety requirement** of hi-tech or intensive production is high and expensive. It is way beyond the small holders know how and capacity. On the basis of this the small holder may have to be supported with specific inputs that are critical to improve productivity, quality and sustainability. The small holder has by exposure and experience developed a survival skill. The most important new technology that can be a force multiplier in small holder situation is inputs information relevant to his environment. The small holder has already optimised his use of feed and fodder, breeding and care within the constraints of his immediate environment. All that they must be provided is a market where they can sell produce at will without being exploited. (Prof. Dr. <u>Rama Kumar V</u>, Former Secretary, Veterinary Council of India. Email: <u>drramakumarv@gmail.com</u>)

6.3: Climate Change and Its Effect on Farm Animals. Kedar Karki

At least a billion of the world's poorest people depend on animals for food, fiber, income, social status, security, and companionship. Climate change is expected to cause an increase in weather-related disasters and extreme weather events, such as droughts, heat waves, storms, desertification, and increases in insect infestations. Long-term changes in climate will jeopardize the future of all animals including those in oceans, on farms, in forests, in wilderness areas, and in our homes. All climate change related hazards and their related disasters have a negative

impact on animals. Animal agriculture the raising of animals for food, clothing, and draught power is a major contributor to climate change, responsible for 18% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (9 % CO2, 37 % methane and 65 % nitro oxide N2O). Climatic changes will have a negative impact on all animals, but particularly livestock who are associated with certain activities that directly contribute to climate change. It is therefore imperative that animal agriculture practices and the welfare of animals be considered when developing climate change policies and programmes, both as potential victims and causes. Such policies and programmes that minimize the impact animal production has on the environment should not be at the expense of animals and/or their caregiver's welfare. The climate debate may lead to a greater increase in intensive production practices at the expense of medium and long term environmental and animal welfare friendly extensive production methods. Harming the health and well-being of animals directly compromises the societal, economical, physiological, and cultural aspects of humans.

Effects of Climate Change on the Spread and Emergence of Animal Diseases

As global temperatures increase, the effects will be quite complex and vary from region to region. Though the extent of these effects is uncertain, it is known that those communities and regions with the least resources, such as rural agricultural areas, will be the most vulnerable to climate change. Warmer and wetter weather (particularly warmer winters) will increase the risk and occurrence of animal diseases, as certain species who serve as disease vectors, such as biting flies and ticks, are more likely to survive year-round. Certain existing parasitic diseases may also become more prevalent, or their geographical range may spread, if rainfall increases. This may contribute to an increase in disease spread, including zoonotic diseases. Transportation of animals for personal, entertainment, or agricultural purposes also increases the possibility for the introduction and subsequent presence of diseases and pests, including ticks and parasites, previously considered exotic. The viral infection Bluetongue Disease, for example, was once only a threat in Africa, now affects cattle and sheep in the whole of Europe . Conditions inherent in industrial animal agriculture facilities can increase the emergence of diseases that affect humans and animals alike. Outbreaks of diseases such as Foot & Mouth Disease or Avian Influenza affect very large numbers of animals and contribute to further degradation of the environment and surrounding communities' health and livelihood.

Effects of Climate Change on Farm Animals and Their Caregivers:

Animals are intrinsically dependent on the environment, and any fluctuations in weather and climate can affect them through water and land changes, such as desertification, and feed and water availability, access, and appropriateness. Climate change will not only impact the health and welfare of animals, but also the more than billion people who depend on them. Desertification and climate change are inextricably linked through feedbacks between land degradation and precipitation: less rain leads to soil compaction and hardening, making the land unable to absorb rainwater. This could have disastrous effects as rain becomes less frequent but heavier. The increased use of chemical-based agricultural inputs, including artificial fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides, and their impact on soil and water quality will likely exacerbate the effects of climate change by further degrading other ecosystems such as coral reefs and rivers , decreasing the land's ability to produce food . It is much easier for farmers in developed countries to endure a climatic setback than those in poorer nations such as Malawi, where 80% of the population lives in rural areas and approximately 40% of the economy is supported by rain-fed agriculture. For example, as grazing areas dry up in sub-Saharan Africa, pastoralists will be forced to travel farther to find food. Cattle, goats, camels, sheep, and wildlife dependant on

access to grazing areas for food will suffer. This will lead to greater conflict between people and between people and animals. Resources must be made available to educate and prepare for change if the negative impacts of climate change on animals suffering is to be minimized.

Disaster Relief Programmes

Protecting farm animals during and after a disaster is more than just preserving local, regional, and national resources. It is also more than just preserving income. It is also about ensuring livelihoods, and regional economic and political stability. As farm animals are generally uninsured, farmers and pastoralists are especially vulnerable to poverty, disease, and conflict when animals perish in disasters. Current sanitation and safety considerations restrict animals from inclusion in most refugee/disaster camps,

Current Status and Overall Impact:

Livestock agriculture accounts for 35-40% of methane and nearly 70% of nitrous oxide worldwide, gases that arise mainly from the digestive processes of animals, and animals' waste . Levels will continue to rise as animal numbers grow to meet the increasing demands for meat and milk from developing countries such as China and India. Agricultural emissions of nitrous oxide from manure and the production of artificial fertilizers are projected to increase by 35-60% by 2030. Some developing regions will have very large increases, including parts of East Asia with an increase of 135% from enteric fermentation and 86% for manure management. Deforestation for animal production accounts for 89.5% of all carbon dioxide CO2 livestock related emission and 34% of carbon dioxide CO2, methane CH4, and nitro oxide N2O emissions . The increased production of beef in South America and soybean production for feed transported to Europe is leading to deforestation of the rain forest, which has a great impact on the emission of green house gas GHG. Soybean production for feed also causes losses of biodiversity and chemical pollution. Western Europe is the only region whose emissions are falling and predicted to continue to decrease by 2020, but that does not include these areas used for feed production in other parts of the world. With good management, animals genetically suited to their environments and raised in low-density systems can play important roles in proper land management through consuming biomass unsuitable for human consumption. Grazing animals can contribute to a rich biodiversity, fertilizing the soil, and improving the land's ability to collect and absorb water. Agricultural and pasture lands can act as "carbon sinks," pulling and storing carbon from the atmosphere. Sustainable land management practices, such as agro forestry, silvo-pastures, and growing cover crops, can prevent carbon from being lost. and evacuation plans often exclude animals. This can inhibit disaster response and effectiveness as people will often refuse to leave behind their animals. With effective planning, early warning systems and appropriate partners such as governmental and humanitarian organizations, the effects of disasters involving animals can be mitigated.

Recommendations: Develop a comprehensive plan (e.g. health, disaster reduction) to deal with the migration of disease due to climate change; Develop positive animal welfare contingency plans to control zoonoses caused by climate change; Use vaccinations (e.g., rabies vaccines) as a control measure where appropriate in regions where disease is endemic; Improve biosecurity at animal production sites that also safeguard animal welfare; and Limit transportation of live animals. (Dr.Kedar Karki, Veterinary Health Management Specialist, Ostrich Nepal Pvt. Ltd, Rupandehi, Nepal; karkikedar96@gmail.com) (Received January, 2016)

7. NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY NEWS

7.1: About American Association of Veterinarians of Indian Origin

Recently a General Body meeting of American Association of Veterinarians of Indian Origin was held at Valley Forge Casino & Resort, King of Prussia, Pa. Avinash Deshmukh, PhD was keynote speaker. Raj Khare, DVM welcome the guests. While narrating the history of AAVIO, he mentioned that in early 60's there were very few Veterinarians migrated to the USA. They got PhD degree's in different basic sciences, so they were calling themselves, Physiologist, Microbiologist, Pharmacologist or Research Scientist, never acknowledging as Veterinarians, though all were Veterinary Graduates. So we formed Indian Student's Associations at different universities. In 1970's some of us got License to practice in Clinical Medicine, then we realized the need of Indian Veterinary Association. In 1989 Drs, Nirwan Thaper. Jatindar Dubey, Prabodh Vaid, Saini, Raheja etc got Registered in Maryland. In late 90's we changed the name Association of Indian Origin. Dr. Ravi Murarka, Thanked the guests, & took the responsibility of making the organization a bigger & better in future. Following were elected as office bears of the AAVIO Board Office Bearers of AAVIO:



From (left) Drs Dipen Shah, General Secretary, Ravi Murarka, President, C.R. Bhatia Vice President, Shailesh Patel, Assistant Secretary, Raj Khare, Senior Advisor & Chairman Membership Committee. Narendra Khainy, Treasurer (not in the picture) (Source: Dr. Raj Khare)

7.2: Zoonotic Infections "Threaten us Like Never Before" - World-Leading Doctor to tell Veterinarians

'Zoonotic infections threaten us like never before and a One Health, multidisciplinary approach - linking human, animal and environmental health - is needed to tackle the problem', world's leading medical expert Professor Tom Solomon was to tell vets in September. Speaking at the British Veterinary Association's Members' Day in Edinburgh on 24 September 2015, Professor Solomon, Director of the Institute of Infection and Global Health at the University of Liverpool, was to argue that by working together vets and medics play a vital role in preventing infections passing from animals to humans through surveillance, disease recognition and improved diagnostics. Professor Solomon, a globally-recognised expert on neurology and infectious diseases, recently headed up part of the UK effort to combat Ebola and bring the disease under control in West Africa. He specialises in research into zoonotic neurological diseases including the mosquito-spread Japanese encephalitis. Professor Solomon said: "Zoonotic infections, which spread from animals to humans, threaten us like never before. The "One Health" concept recognises that human, animal and environmental health are linked, and encourages multidisciplinary approaches to tackle such problems.

7.3: National Conference on Zoonotic Disease Control held at New Delhi

In an invitation letter to the NAVS Editor and other Colleagues, Dr Uday Kakroo M.V.Sc (Vety Med.), Director Millennium India Education Foundation (MIEF) wrote that their organisation has been observing World Zoonosis Day on 6th July annually in New Delhi for the last 7 years. This year the 8th annual national conference on Scientific Update on Zoonotic Disease Control was held at Dr Ramalingamswami Board Room of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi on 6 July 2016. It was organized jointly with Division of Clinical Microbiology and Molecular Medicine, AIIMS. The conference had a large number of Medical Doctors, Veterinary Doctors, NGOs and Animal lovers as Participants. Experts from Veterinary and Medical sectors spoke on diseases which are transmitted from animals to human and vice-versa. Prof M. P. Yaday, Secretary, National Academy of Agricultural Sciences and Ex-President, NAVS, was one of the special participants who also chaired the Technical Session on 'Does use of laboratory animals in research poses a threat of zoonotic diseases, Care & selection of experimental animals for high risk zoonotic diseases'. During his brief address to the elite audience, Prof Yadav informed that during recent decades, zoonotic diseases are on the increase. Of the 1400 plus infectious diseases of man, about 62% are zoonotic. Eight out of the 11 major pandemics since the 1980s involved domestic animal hosts, added Prof Yadav.

7.4: IAAVR becomes Member of International Bodies

In the previous issue we informed our readers that the Indian Association for the Advancement of Veterinary Research (IAAVR) had become the Constituent Member of the World Veterinary Association. It may be added that IAAVR [Estd. 1991] has also become a Member of the **Commonwealth Veterinary Association**. Dr. Rishendra Verma, Founder Secretary, IAAVR, will be the Councilor to CVA from India. IAAVR is a front line multidisciplinary association in India which has been doing yeoman service to the veterinary profession.

7.5: Study finds 'amazing' bacterial diversity in transported raw milk

Researchers at the University of California-Davis report that samples of raw cow's milk shipped by tanker truck for processing show "amazing bacterial diversity" which varies by season. Their <u>findings</u> were reported Aug. 23 in *mBio*, the online, open-access journal of the American Society of Microbiology. The researchers sampled and analyzed raw cow's milk from 899 tanker trucks as they arrived at two dairy processors in California's San Joaquin Valley during spring, summer and fall. The samples were analyzed using gene sequencing.

"The level of bacterial diversity that we discovered in these shipments of raw milk was amazing," <u>said</u> lead author and microbiologist <u>Maria Marco</u>, an associate professor in the UC-

Davis Department of Food Science and Technology. "More than half of the bacterial groups identified represented less than 1 percent of the total microbial content."

She said the broad mix of bacteria could be due to raw milk's high nutrient content, as well as the many potential sources of bacteria associated with dairies. These include bacteria from the cows' skin, feed, bedding and aerosols, and from human handlers and the equipment and containers used to collect, store and transport the raw milk.

Raw milk is known to harbor diverse strains of bacteria that strongly influence shelf life, sensory qualities and safety of fluid milk, as well as that of fermented dairy products such as cheese and yogurt. While pasteurization of raw milk kills microbes which can cause disease in humans, not all bacteria and their associated enzymes are eliminated in the process. The remaining bacteria can still cause spoilage and quality defects in dairy foods.

(http://www.foodsafetynews.com/2016/08/study-finds-amazing-bacterial-diversity-in-californias-raw-milk/#.V8fN_9R97Mp)

7.6: The first Oral Salmonella vaccine for preventing abortions in mares: A successful venture

Salmonella causes not only typhoid and paratyphoid in human being but in animals too. Besides, typhoid and paratyphoid it may make you bald and probably infertile too as it does in many animals. It is major cause of abortions in many animals. Salmonella from animals, birds, wild animals and reptiles are zoonotic and anyone can acquire infection. After several years of continuous research and trials the first Oral Salmonella vaccine has came out with one year immunity to protect from salmonellosis in mares causing abortion and infertility. It has been tested on thousands of mares, foals and horses for its safety and potency on non-descript and thoroughbred stocks.

Read more at: 1. <u>https://www.researchgate.net/.../260015313_Anti-abortion_and_...</u> 2. <u>https://www.researchgate.net/.../258334569_Evaluation_of_vacc...</u>

7.7: Veterinary Council of India on a Path to Progressive Reforms

In a note, **Dr. Umesh Sharma**, President of the Veterinary Council of India, has stated that keeping in line with the changing global requirement, VCI took veterinary studies to a step forward and reformed "Minimum Standards of Veterinary Education, Degree Course (B.V.Sc. & A.H.) regulations, 2008". The new MSVE Regulations, 2016 will have course duration of five years and a half instead of current five years course. This will ensure our students get a holistic knowledge during their college time and equipped to perform well in their career.

The Key reforms done are:

• Internship has been increased from six months to one year so

that students get more time for practical and hands on training.

- Provision for summer and winter break has been made.
- More emphasis has been given to animal welfare.

• Adoption of villages has been introduced, every college has to adopt 5 villages.

• In phased manner computer simulations need to be adopted to minimize the use of animals.

• External system of evaluation has been retained for theory but practical shall be internal resulting into lo of financial savings.

• Working days have been increased to 210.

• Many innovative and practical aspects have been included in the Internship.

• Every PG College has to keep one additional associate professor & one assistant professor in every department apart from their existing staff.

• A grading system has been introduced for college inspection and it has been made more transparent.

Sharing the link where full gazette can be accessed.

http://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2016/170766.pdf

7.8: 16 Slice Computed Tomography Scanner at RAJUVAS

College of Veterinary and Animal Science, Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Science (RAJUVAS), Bikaner has become first to install a new 16 Slice Computed Tomography Scanner (C.T.Scanner) under the budget provision of All India Network Programme on Diagnostic Imaging and management of surgical conditions in animals AINP on DIMSCA). College of Veterinary and Animal Science, Bikaner is a collaborating centre of this programme of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi. The centre has started utilizing it for the imaging diagnosis of various surgical disorders of animals. The centre is already equipped with a 500 mA X-ray machine, doppler ultrasound, Computed Radiography and Image Intensifying TV system, thus has become a highly specialized centre for imaging diagnosis in animals. (Source: Dr.T.K.Gahlot, Former P.I., AINP on DIMSCA)

7.9: Recent Activities at LUVAS, Hisar

Following is a review of some of the recent activities at LUVAS, Hisar:

7.9.1: Workshop of Gau Sanrakshan and Sanvardhan

Directorate of Extension Education, LUVAS organized a workshop on Gau Sanrakshan and Sanvardhan on July 22, 2016, where the Chief Guest. Maj Gen (Dr.) Shri Kant Vice-Chancellor narrated the benefits of associating Gau Sanvardhan with organic farming and said that University will promote organic animal farming in future. The Guest of Honor, Maj Gen. Kartar Singh (Retd.) said that the main objectives of Gau Sanrakshan and Sanvardhan include development of pure desi breeds and promotion of organic farming. Dr. B.L. Pander and Dr. S.R. Garg delivered lectures on the need for conservation of desi breeds of the cattle in the country. Dr. Ravinder Sharma Director of Research, LUVAS told that university will develop kit to identify A1 and A2 milk.



7.9.2: New Animal Genomics Laboratory Established

A new animal genomics laboratory in the Department of Animal Genetics and Breeding,. was inaugurated by the Vice-Chancellor Maj Gen. (Dr) Shri Kant, on August 12, 2016 In this newly created facility, pioneer work on A2 and A1 profiling of recently developed 'Hardhenu' breed and indigenous cattle and buffalo breeds in relation to production and health would be undertaken for the first time in the region. Laboratory has been established under RKVY with a budget of Rs. 45 lakh which will provide facilities for conducting research on molecular markers for production and health of animals.

7.9.3: Delegation from Nepal Visited LUVAS, Hisar

A delegation led by Dr. I.K.Jha Joint Secretary (Ministry of Agricultural Development), Government of Nepal and Coordinator of Project for Agricultural Commercialization and Trade (PACT) visited LUVAS on July 20, 2016. Members of the delegation met the VC, LUVAS and had discussions with the Vice-Chancellor Maj Gen (Dr) Shri Kant, on issues of mutual interest between Haryana and Nepal in livestock development. Some innovative livestock breeders also met the delegation and discussed about the possibility of trade between Haryana and Nepal. Dr. Jha got his BVSc&AH and M.V.Sc degrees from the College of Veterinary Sciences, CCSHAU Hisar, in 1983 and 2000 batch, respectively. He had also been the Project Coordinator of Avian Influenza Control Programme and Zoonsis Control Project.

7.9.4: Pashu Vigyan Kendra Inaugurated at Rewari

A Pashu Vigyan Kendra of LUVAS was inaugurated by the Vice-Chancellor Maj Gen (Dr.) Shri Kant at Rewari Dist. Mahendergarh on September 3, 2016. On this occasion a more than 400 farmers, including large number of women, participated in a meeting where. LUVAS VC said that with start of Pashu Vigyan Kendra at Rewari, farmers in this area will be benefitted as they can increase their income by adopting modern animal husbandry techniques, particularly because Rewari was near the NCR. On this occasion Sh. Jagjit Singh , President , Dakshin Haryana Vikas Manch demanded the opening of a new veterinary college in this region. Several LUVAS officers and scientists were also present on this occasion.



7.9.5: Start of classes in Dairy Science and Technology College

Classes in the newly established College of Dairy Science & Technology at LUVAS started in LPT building on September 14, 2016 with performing of Hawan Ceremony. Addressing the first batch of students, the V.C. Maj Gen (Dr) Shri Kant advised them to work hard as the present day's animal husbandry is becoming one of the main sources of income for the farmers and that although milk production was increasing tremendously but very less quantity was being processed to make milk products. There is need to make and supplement the different milk products so that income of the farmers can be increased.

7.9.6: LUVAS participates in Kisan Mela organized by CCSHAU, Hisar

LUVAS participated in the Kisan Mela organized by CCSHAU, Hisar on September 9-10, 2016. On this occasion "Pashudhan Gyan Patrika" published by Directorate of Extension Education, LUVAS was released by Hon'ble Minister Dr. Sanjeev Balyan, Minister of State for Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Govt. of India and Sh. Om Prakash Dhankar, Hon'ble Minster of Agriculture, Panchayats Development, Animal Husbandry & Dairying and Fisheries, Govt. of Haryana. Hon'ble Ministers visited the university stalls exhibiting the newer technologies developed for the farmers and appreciated them. Addressing the farmers on this occasion Maj Gen (Dr) Shri Kant VC, LUVAS said that there are ample opportunities in field of animal husbandry and women should participate in large number in the Kisan Mela.



7.9.7: Oath Taking Ceremony of 2011-16 batch of B.V.Sc. and A.H.

Oath taking ceremony of 2011-16 batch of B.V.Sc and AH, College of Vety. Sciences, was held on 26.07.16 in where Vice-Chancellor of the University Maj Gen (Dr.) Shri Kant S.M., V.S.M. (Retd.) and the Dean of the College of Veterinary Sciences Dr. Gurdial Singh, administered oath of professional ethics to the 60 outgoing graduates. He congratulated the young graduates and advised them to act as responsible Veterinarians and push forward the name of university by doing a good job in the field for the betterment of animal health and production. Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor further stressed upon them to deeply involve themselves in professional activities and keep updating their knowledge regularly. A book titled "The LUVASTARS" which contains memories of the students of this batch was also released on this occasion for the first time.



7.9.8: Research Projects of Rs. 512 Lakhs Sanctioned

To give impetus to research process in Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Hisar, seven research projects in the field of Animal Sciences have been sanctioned, by State Level Sanctioning Committee under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). Govt. of India. Dr. Ravindra Sharma Director of Research, LUVAS informed that in these seven projects, a total of Rs. 512 lakh funds will be made available for conducting research in different fields of animal sciences. One of the project sanctioned among these include "Up gradation of Animal Farm Facilities for Conducting Research and Training to Students and Farmers for overall Genetic Improvement of livestock and poultry "For this project a total of Rs. 325 lakhs have been sanctioned for the year 2016-17 and in this there is provision for installation of automated milking parlor, auto feed recording system, establishment of computation laboratory for evaluation and assessment of production on recorded/ generated information etc. In addition to this, other projects sanctioned include establishment of automated mineral mixture manufacturing plant, up gradation of laboratory for quality assurance of foods of animal origin and improvement of indigenous cattle breeding and germplasm conservation. The Vice-Chancellor congratulated the faculty of LUVAS on this achievement and expressed the hope that with these seven new projects in operation, modern infrastructures will be created which will give boost to research process in LUVAS.

7.10: India declares itself free from bird flu

India is free from Avian influenza (H5N1), popularly known as bird flu, from September 5, the department of animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries in the ministry of agriculture and farmers welfare has declared. In a notification, the ministry of agriculture has said that there was outbreak of bird flu on May 9 at Humnabad, Bidar in Karnataka. There has been no further outbreak, thereafter. Spelling out the control measures taken, the department said it had stamped out the entire poultry population, destroyed eggs, feed, litter and other infected materials, restricted movement of poultry and poultry products to and from the area of outbreak, disinfected and cleaned up infected premises. Surveillance was carried out throughout the country, it said. In a letter to the state chief secretaries, the Center has emphasized the need for continued surveillance especially in the vulnerable areas bordering infected countries and in areas visited by migratory birds. (TNN Sept. 15, 2016.)

7.11: List of Books by Professor D V Reddy, Fellow NAVS

- 1. Principles of Animal Nutrition and Feed Technology 2nd edition 2010
- 2. Applied Nutrition 3rd edition 2015 (Livestock, Poultry, Rabbits and Laboratory Animals)
- 3. Advanced Animal Nutrition 2011
- 4. Fodder Production and Grassland Management 2nd edition 2014
- 5. Applied Nutrition: Cats, Dogs, Wild Animals and Birds 2014

Address of the publishers: Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., 113-B Shahpur Jat, Asian Games Village Side, New Delhi 110 049, India; Fax: 011 41517559; Email: <u>oxford@oxford-ibh.in</u> They are also available from TBH Publishers & Distributors, 3, Nallathambi Street, Wallajah Road, Chennai 600 002, Phone No.044-28524547 / 28553168; Mobile No.9840124985 (Mr. S. Vijay), <u>viji@tbhpd.com</u>; <u>tbhpd@airtelmail.in</u> Available in South India Book Agency, Puducherry, Opposite to JIPMER' 7th Gate, 0413-2278151.(Prof. D.V. Reddy's email ID: <u>dv.duvvuru@gmail.com</u>)



7.12: New Books released:

7.12.1: "An Introduction to Animal Farming Systems in India" by Dr Ratnakar Nagarcenkar (Retd) Director & Founder Vice Chancellor NDRI, Karnal. Published on August 29, 2016.

This compendium covers 20 chapters authored by 40 scientists who are specialists in their respective subjects. It gives coverage on a vision for Animal Farming Systems that will help the Agricultural Development and to improve its status in Agricultural G.D.P. The book is printed with colourful photographs as well as diagrams wherever desirable. The book runs over 880 pages, which covers all domesticated species in our country, their acclimatization, domestication & evolution of different breeds. The book is veritably a compendium for Animal Sciences Researchers, Extension worker,

Teachers & Research Scholars. This book is targeted towards the select group of scientists **teachers, research** scholars, extension workers and those interested in Animal Production and Animal Farming Systems in India. Dr Ratnakar Nagarcenkar (Retd) Director & Founder Vice Chancellor NDRI, Karnal, is the chief editor of this book.

7.12.2: ''One Health and the Politics of Antibiotic Resistance'' by Laura Kahn; <u>https://jhupbooks.press.jhu.edu/.../one-health-and-politics-a...</u>

Paperback, 208 pages 2 line drawings ISBN: 9781421420042 June 2016 \$30.00. Choose binding Quantity Search the full text of the book: Powered by GoogleTM One Health and the Politics of Antimicrobial Resistance. JHUPBOOKS.PRESS.JHU.EDU (Source: World Veterinary Association. (25 August)

8. SCIENCE, HEALTH & SOCIETY

8.1: JJ doctors remove tapeworm cysts from man's chest. Dog may have infected him

When 35-year-old tractor driver Pradip Naik walked into JJ Hospital, Mumbai, on July 4, he was in a lot of pain—not only due to the growth that doctors in his native Buldhana found in his chest, but also because they told him that they couldn't help him. Doctors in the state-run JJ's surgery department found that the "growth" in Naik's chest was five delicate cysts of a tapeworm called Echinococcus granulosus. These cysts—called hydatid cysts—could have burst any time, causing an emergency. On August 4, doctors removed them in a three-hour operation. "I thought I had a growth in my lungs that was untreatable," he said on Monday, free from the pain for the first time in four months.

Tapeworm-related infections are quite common in India in comparison to the rest of the world. "We get 10-odd cases of hydatid cysts every year, but most of them are attached to the patient's liver," said Dr Ajay Bhandarwar, professor from the general surgery department of JJ Hospital. "But in Naik's case, the cysts bypassed the first filter of liver and reached the lungs as well as the spleen."

This is a rare case because of the combination of cysts in the lungs and spleen, the doctors said. "This is the first time such a case has been handled with minimally invasive surgery in world medical literature."

The doctors believe Naik got the cysts from his pet dog, which was possibly infected with tapeworms and shed tapeworm eggs through faeces. If ingested by humans, the eggs form an embryo that is protected in the form of a cyst. Naik has undergone post-operative scans and has been put on a deworming course to prevent recurrence. (TNN Aug 16, 2016)

8.2: 3.5kg fetus removed from one-year-old girl in Tamil Nadu

A one-year-old girl was found seemingly 'pregnant' due to a condition called fetus-in-fetu. The 3.5 kg fetus, suspected to be her twin, was surgically removed by a team of doctors at Sri Ganapathy Krishna Hospital in Mettupalayam. Doctors, who saw the girl's abdomen on an ultrasound, found the condition so rare that they had to look through medical literature to gather more information. The fetus pressed on her abdominal organs, stunted her growth, drew blood supply and nutrition. "When she developed breathing problems and stopped taking feeds, they took her to a private who then referred to us," said paediatric and laparoscopic surgeon Dr D Vijayagiri. Dr Vijayagiri initially suspected a cyst but when the ultrasound showed bones, calcified region, he diagnosed fetus-in-fetu. "We had to remove the mass without injuring the other abdominal parts," he said. The Chennai-based sonologist Dr S Suresh of Mediscans, who specializes in fetal medicine, said the condition can often be mistaken during antenatal scans for a mass because it is rare. "I have seen it once in my 35-year career," he said. A search on the internet threw up 30-40 cases from across the world. There are many theories of how these cases occur. "It usually occurs when the embryo splits too late after fertilization. When it occurs within the first four days, they become twins. But, when it split after 14 days, it turns out to be a case of conjoined twins of fetus-in-fetu," said Dr Suresh. There is also the parasitic twin theory where very early in a monozygotic twin pregnancy, in which both fetuses share a common placenta, one wrapping around and enveloping the other. In the teratoma theory, the totipotent stem cells,

with the power to turn into any cell in the human body, settle down in an abnormal place like the fetus's abdomen and become another new fetus. A fertilized egg is an example of a totipotent cell. (TNN Aug 09, 2016)

8.3: Artificial pancreas set to make painful diabetes jabs history by 2018

Washington D.C, Jul 1: While syringes, pens, pumps and jet injectors have given diabetics options for their insulin delivery for many years now, a new device in the form of artificial pancreas could change the game within two years. The device, which monitors blood glucose in patients with type 1 diabetes and then automatically adjusts levels of insulin entering the body, is likely to be available by 2018, concluded a team of researchers. Issues such as speed of action of the forms of insulin used, reliability, convenience and accuracy of glucose monitors plus cybersecurity to protect devices from hacking, are among the issues that are being addressed. The study is published in Diabetologia. (ANI Jul 01, 2016),

8.4: India may soon get treatment for Hepatitis C

WASHINGTON: A latest breakthrough treatment for the deadly Hepatitis C virus could soon be available in India as 11 Indian firms have been given licenses by its American manufacturer following an approval from US authorities The drug called Epclusa which is developed to treat all genotypes of the Hepatitis C virus by Gilead Sciences in its latest breakthrough treatment was last week approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The deadly Hepatitis C virus afflicts as many as 150 million people worldwide and possibly 12 million in India. This pan-genotypic treatment does not require gene-type testing, eliminating the need for costly gene-type diagnostics, allowing doctors and specialists the ability to prescribe the medicine to anyone who tests positive for Hepatitis C, by taking one pill a day for 8-12 weeks before a cure is achieved. ((PTI - Jul 06, 2016))

8.5: *Cholesterol* is finally officially removed from Naughty List The US government has finally accepted that *cholesterol* is not a _nutrient of concern_. doing a U-turn on their warnings to us to stay away from high-cholesterol foods since the 1970s to avoid heart disease and clogged arteries. This means eggs, butter, full-fat dairy products, nuts, coconut oil and meat have now been classified as *safe* and have been officially removed from the _nutrients of concern_ list. The US Department of Agriculture, which is responsible for updating the guidelines every five years, stated in its findings for 2015: "Previously, the Dietary Guidelines for Americans recommended that cholesterol intake be limited to no more than 300 mg/day."The 2015 DGAC will not bring forward this recommendation because available evidence shows no appreciable relationship between consumption of dietary cholesterol and serum (blood) cholesterol, consistent with the AHA/ACC (American Heart Association / American College of Cardiology). The Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee will, in response, no longer warn people against eating high-cholesterol foods and will instead focus on sugar as the main substance of dietary concern. Experts say that there is nothing like LDL or HDL *Cholesterol is not found to create block any where in human body*.

8.6: UK to help Haryana set up medical colleges

Chandigarh: The United Kingdom has offered its technical support and cooperation to Haryana to set up medical colleges in the state, training of paramedics and other supporting staff posted in government hospitals. It has also offered help in introducing English training programmes in educational institutions through the British Council. British high commissioner to India Dominic Asquith, who held a meeting with Haryana chief minister Manohar Lal Khattar, also evinced keen interest in mutual collaboration in other key areas of Smart City project, aerospace, defence skill education, health care, agro-industries, textile, bio-energy and food processing. Khattar said that a scheme has been prepared to open a medical college in each district of the state to provide quality medical education to students and prepare sufficient number of new doctors to meet future requirement. He said that UK could lend its support in raising infrastructure of these colleges and also in introducing training programmes for paramedics and other supporting staff posted in government hospitals. "It could also share its expertise with Haryana in the field of primary health care," Khattar said. Appreciating the offer to introduce English training programmes, the CM said the government would look forward to implementing it in selected government schools on pilot basis. (**TNN Jul 14, 2016**).

8.7: Some Public Health Snippets

- 1. Climate change models predict that temperatures in UK would become favorable for the transmission of mosquito borne diseases such as Chikungunya , dengue fever and West Nile virus, within the next few decades (TOI, March 24, 2015).
- 2. Bird droppings do not quite bring good luck. Study of poop (droppings) of common crow at Madras Veterinary College was found to contain up to 4 genera of parasitic eggs including tapeworm *Hymenolepis diminuta* and a protozoan *Sarcocystis* (TOI, April 10, 2015).
- **3.** Studies on evolutionary history of malaria indicate that malaria started out as a parasite in bird hosts from which it spread to bats, and thence on to other mammals, as published in the Journal of Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution. (TOI, March 26, 2016).
- **4.** Researchers from the Univ. of Chicago in a recent study, found that *Toxoplasma* which is a common brain parasite transmitted through faeces of infected cats, undercooked meat or contaminated water, may increase the risk of aggressive behaviour such as road rage in infected people (TOI, March 27, 2016).
- 5. GM mosquitoes may be out there in five years to fight malaria and dengue, said Bill Gates, the Microsoft co-founder at a conference of the American Society for Microbiology in Boston. The business tycoon has been waging a lengthy battle against malaria through Bill & Melinda Gates Foundations, committing some \$ 2 billion in research grants since 2000 (TOI, June 19, 2016).
- 6. North Hampstead (Long Island USA) are building bat houses in parks to attract bats that can devour1,000 mosquitoes an hour. The mosquito found in Long Island is *Aedes albopictus* (known as Asian tiger mosquito) which is capable of transmitting Zika apart from other disease agents. Thanks to this preventive step, there have been no reported cases of local transmission of the disease in L.I. (TOI, July 6, 2016).

- 7. A study in Britain found that eggs of *Toxocara canis* were found adhering on hairs of pet dogs is a risk factor for visceral larva migrans, a zoonotic syndrome, among human handlers specially children. This also emphasizes the importance of grooming of pets.
- 8. The importance of thorough washing of vegetables, was brought home by a recent study in Karim Nagar (A. P.) wherein raw and fresh coriander leaves were found carriers of *Strongyloides stercoralis*, a zoonotic parasite. Coriander leaves are commonly used raw as garnishing for various dishes in Indian cuisine.
- **9.** A cluster of human cases of *Angiostrongylus cantonensis* were reported from Kerala. The infection was traceable to the consumption of raw flesh of monitor lizard which is believed to have aphrodisiac properties, among the tribals.
- **10.** Globalization and human migration has resulted in the incidence of pathogens in non endemic countries. For example: in Spain *Cryptosporidium felis* was isolated from a diarrhoeic 4-year old boy who had come via adoption from an orphanage in Kolkata.
- **11.** Despite an apparently vast reservoir of *Fasciola gigantica*, human fascioliasis seemed limited to sporadic case reports from 51 countries including India. The situation appears to be vastly changing as evidenced by an outbreak affecting about 15,000 people in an endemic area in the Caspian sea shore of Iran (Ashrafi and Mas-Coma, 2014. Vet Parasitol. 205:96-106).
- **12.** Gastronomes and those fond of exotic dishes, please watch out: the growing worldwide popularity of Japanese dishes "Sushi" and "Sashmi" prepared from raw fish, is not only pocket unfriendly but also has a price tag in terms of fish-borne cestodiasis like Diphyllobothriasis, a zoonotic pathogenic disease,

(Compiled by Dr. M.M. Chhabra, email ID: <u>chhabra.manmohan@gmail.com</u>)

8.8: World Record Woman Delivers 11 Babies

(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eOn2uitNJVM)



9. FORTHCOMING 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: <u>rnkohli@gmail.com</u>

9.1: 2nd Global One Health Conference, 10 and 11th November 2016, Japan

World Veterinary Association confirms that the programme of the 2nd GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON ONE HEALTH has been finalized. Registration is on those interested may do so now. The event is to take place in Japan on 10 and 11th November 2016. Moving forward: from 'One Health Concept' to 'One Health Approach'. To see the final program: <u>http://www.cvent.com/events/2nd-global-conference-on-one-health/agenda-4cf2e8c36c5f414a8d96cbefbbf88db8.aspx</u>

9.2: X Biennial Animal Nutrition Conference - 9th to 11th November, 2016, College of Veterinary Science, Tirupati. Details: Dr. jampala venkata Ramana, Organizing Secretary: <<u>jvenkataramana@rediffmail.com</u>>

9.3: 6th Global Veterinary Summit November 14-16, 2016 Atlanta, USA DETAILS: <u>http://www.conferenceseries.com/veterinary-meetings</u>nd

9.4: 33rd World Veterinary Congress 27 to 31 August 2017, Incheon, Republic of Korea. Details: <u>info@wvc2017korea.com</u>.



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