

**WELCOME TO
THE FOOD ANIMAL
REPRODUCTION and MEDICINE SERVICE
(F.A.R.M. SERVICE)**

According to our schedule, you will soon be starting your FARM Service rotation. Please note that departure times and student assignments are listed on a calendar at the entryway to Deriso Hall and the bulletin board in the front hallway. These assignments are usually posted by 10:00 AM of the Friday preceding your rotation and/or sent out via email.

An orientation to the rotation will be given on the first day of the rotation in the conference room, 101, following your first day in the field.

Departures for clinical trip will be from the FARMS field laboratory at the northwest corner of Deriso Hall. It is your responsibility to be on time, with boots, clean cover-all, stethoscope, thermometer, pen, paper, hat and a cheery, professional attitude! Be prepared to spend all day, i.e. bring lunch and drink [an insulated lunch box is recommended].

Any questions see Delores Foreman, the FARM Service Receptionist / Clerk or any of the FARM Service clinicians.

Enjoy your FARM Service rotation.

**FOOD ANIMAL REPRODUCTION and MEDICINE SERVICE CLERKSHIP
GROUND RULES FOR STUDENTS ON FARM SERVICE ROTATION**

I. Preface:

We are guests on the units we visit and work at; we should conduct ourselves as such.

For the purpose of uniformity, the following guidelines are offered:

- Wear clean coveralls.
- Clean boots.
- Neat appearance (professional).
- Professional attitude.
- Stethoscope and thermometer.

II. Service Structure:

FARMS faculty, and residents are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Area of interest</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Area of interest</u>
Art Donovan	Dairy Cattle	Jorge Hernandez	Epidemiology
Owen Rae	Beef Cattle	Judd Sims	Resident
Carlos Risco	Dairy Cattle	Myriam Jimenez	Resident
Klibs Galvao	Dairy Cattle	Gabriel Gomes	Resident
Fiona Maunsell	Dairy Cattle		

III. Rotation Organization:

Core rotations are two weeks long. An optional two-week elective rotation is also available. Three to six students are assigned to FARMS. Visits are made to one or two farms per weekday. The duration of each visit varies, as do departure times. It is the student's responsibility to consult the FARMS calendar for departure times. On Friday student discussions/case rounds and clinicians' "literature reviews" will take place. If scheduling permits, students will also attend CVM seminars.

IV. Student Responsibilities:

Students are properly attired in suitable clothing and footwear on farm visits.

One student is on call each weekday evening and all day on the weekends and holidays. Check the duty schedule on the first day of the rotation.

All students will participate in a scientific-literature review to be given on the last Friday of the rotation. The paper will be selected by students on the first Friday of the rotation. It must be pertinent to the field of herd health, food animal reproduction or preventive medicine, and must be approved by a faculty member. The objective is to stimulate discussion and to introduce the student to critical reading of the literature, ie. "Don't believe everything you read".

Case presentations: A case rounds discussion will be given at the end of each weeks work (see attached form for format). In addition, elective students will prepare a consultant type farm report for one of the farm visits they participated in during the rotation. This report should focus on a health or management problem that was seen and preventive measures discussed. Sample farm reports are available in the reading room or the FARMS conference room for review.

V. General Objectives:

The general objectives of the clerkship are to:

- a. provide instruction in the prevention, control, and treatment of infectious/non-infectious, parasitic diseases and poisonings of food animal species as encountered on farm calls during the rotation and attain the requisite clinical skills to handle them.
- b. provide an experience with emphasis on programmed health care delivery for a flock or herd of animals.

- c. provide emergency health care services for the herd, flock, or individual animal.
- d. provide continuing education to clients.
- e. provide an understanding of the herd - flock management problems and producers' goals.
- f. provide the clerkship students with an appreciation of the economic value of an individual animal and herd or flock.
- g. provide effective health care delivery at reasonable cost.
- h. provide training in "Disease Outbreak Investigation." If an emergency or disease outbreak occurs within the State of Florida, and the attending veterinarian and/or animal producer requests support from the College of Veterinary Medicine, a clinician and students assigned to FARMS are sent.
- i. provide programmed health care delivery for animals at IFAS field stations. Locations greater than 100 miles from Gainesville may necessitate lodging and board for clinicians and students assigned to FARMS.

VI. Specific Objectives:

Each student should be able to perform or demonstrate each of these large animal clinical procedures in a satisfactory manner. Student Learning Objectives (SLO) will be noted and certified on line. If the student does not have the opportunity to perfect these, seek instruction from FARMS clinicians to practice and develop these skills.

Specific Objectives (C=core rotation, E=elective rotation):

Restraint - Bovine, Porcine			Common surgical procedures		
E		Apply tail rope to cow	C		Dehorning - cattle, calves, goats (surgical and cautery)
C		Techniques to prevent kicking of cow: tail restraint, flank rope, anti-kickers	E		Insertion of nose ring - cattle, swine
-		Apply nose lead to cow (nose tongs)	C		Castration - cattle, sheep, swine. Use of Burdizzo.
C		Apply rope halter and leading – cow	C		Tail docking - sheep and swine
C		Apply sow, hog nose snare (hog catcher)	C		Needle teeth cutting, de-tusking boars
E		Casting cow (squeeze) - Burley and Regular (half hitches)	C		Treat injuries, names and uses of surgical instruments
C		Method of elevating forelimb – cow	C		Bandaging feet - cows
C		Method of elevating rear limb – cow	C		Putting foot block on cattle
C		Flanking calf	C		Surgical skills - knots - one hand, two hands, instruments - sutures-continuous and interrupted, various patterns
Examinations			C		Tranquilization, sedation, and preparation for surgery
C		Physical examination- lameness, use of hoof tester	Bleeding and injecting		
C		Physical examination - cow, bull, boar, sow, sheep, goat	C		Bleeding / IV injections, cattle - jugular, tail, and mammary veins
E		Percussion of the sinuses – cow	C		Bleeding and IV injections, cattle - jugular vein
C		Physical examination of the udder	C		Bleeding and IV injections, swine - ear vein, anterior vena cava
C		Percussion and auscultation of the lungs and heart	C		Bleeding and IV injections, sheep and goats - jugular vein
C		Percussion and examination of the abdomen - cow	E		Jugular vein catheterization
E		Joint fluid removal	C		Subcutaneous and IM injections - cattle, sheep, and swine
E		Abdominocentesis	E		Intradermal injection - cattle
C		Body condition scoring	E		Tuberculin testing - cattle, goats, swine
Rectal and vaginal examinations			Nerve blocks for anesthesia		
C		Pregnancy examination – cow, swine, goats, ultrasound	E		Epidural injection - cow, sheep (where, how much)
C		Ballotment of fetus – cow, ewe, doe	E		Peterson block - cow
E		Passing insemination pipette through cervix - cow	C		Cornual nerve block - cow, calf, goat
E		Urinary bladder catheterization – cow	C		Local blocks - cow
Oral examination and therapy			E		Intravenous regional block - cow
E		Mouth specula and gags (names also)	Other areas		
C		Exam of mouth of cow without mouth speculum	C		Swine and Cattle - brucellosis, Johne's & tuberculosis
E		Examination (manual) of cow's pharynx and larynx	C		Milking cows by hand and by machine
C		Passing capsules with balling gun – cow	C		Examination of a milking machine/evaluation
C		Passing stomach tube through mouth – cow, sheep	C		Strip plate and CMT for milk quality
C		Deworming sheep and goats	C		Breeds and colors of: cattle, sheep, swine, goats
Environmental examination			C		Aging animals by teeth and other means: cows, sheep, swine
C		Feed stuffs	E		Market grades and price per pound of cattle, calves, lambs, pigs
C		Toxic plants	C		Trimming feet - cow, sheep, goats
C		Cow comfort	C		Placing ear tags and ear tattoo; cow and swine
			C		Rumen transfaunation
			E		Writing up clinical reports
			C		Antibiotic withdrawals for meat and milk
			C		Collection of laboratory specimens and proper handling

VII. Preparation

On rotation you will directly contribute to the veterinary care of animals. Be prepared for the rotation by reminding yourself in advance of some of the procedures you will likely encounter. These references are compiled in a booklet kept in the reading room or are available on our share website (below). It is suggested you read these before starting the rotation.

<https://connect.ufl.edu/vetmed/Course%20Notes/vem5735/SitePages/Home.aspx?RootFolder=%2Fvetmed%2FCourse%20Notes%2Fvem5735%2FClass%20Notes%2FResource%20Material&FolderCTID=0x012000F831B8A18A8E1C4FAC0C63366C7D2A83&View={FD69CBAC-19A7-494E-B13E-82F20192227F}>

1. Preventive Medicine lecture notes
2. Clinical Nutrition and Metabolic Diseases lecture handouts
3. Clinical examination of cattle
Rosenberger G. Clinical Examination of Cattle. Verlag Paul Parey/W.B.Saunders. 1979:68-79.
4. Restraint of cattle and calves, including the use of ropes.
Aanes WA. Physical restraint. In: HE Amstutz, editor. Bovine Medicine and Surgery, vol.2; 2nd edition. American Veterinary Publications, Sta. Barbara, California. 1980: 1128-1147.
5. Regulatory Medicine
 - a. Antibiotic use and withdrawal times
 - b. Vaccinations: which animals get them, when and where and how are they identified.
6. Examination, diagnostic work-up and treatment of cows with mastitis
Rosenberger G. Clinical Examination of Cattle. Verlag Paul Parey/ W.B.Saunders. 1979:350-363.
7. The correct and safe use of hoof knives and other tools used in the treatment of bovine hoof disease.
8. Regional analgesia of the flank, tail, horn and eyes.
Benson GJ, Thurmon JC. Regional analgesia of food animals. In: JL Howard, editor. Food Animal Therapy, 2nd edition. W.B.Saunders 1986:71-83.
9. The diagnosis of displaced abomasum and its treatment.
Saint Jean GD, Hull BL, Hoffsis GF, Rings MD. Comparison of the different surgical techniques

for the correction of abomasal problems. Comp Cont Educ Pract Vet 1987; 9(11):F377-F384.
Ames KN, Left displaced abomasum. Agri Pract. 1987; 8(3):11-14.

10. Examination of the reproductive organs by rectal palpation.

BonDurant RH. In DA Morrow editor. Current Therapy in Theriogenology 2nd edition.
W.B.Saunders Co. Philadelphia. 1986: 95-100.

If you have any questions about the animal industry, or aspects of food animal veterinary medicine, please ask. We realize that most of you will not be entering food animal practice, but hope that this introduction to food animal practice will allow you, an insight into how a food animal enterprise operates and how veterinarians contribute to these industries.

VIII. Grading:

Students are graded on knowledge of subject area, performance, professional attitude and readiness to practice. All clinicians and residents are involved in the grading process. A large part of your grade will depend upon promptness, alertness, reliability, attitude and attendance.

If you must be absent, contact the instructor prior to being gone. Let us know if you are sick. Unexcused and unexplained absenteeism will result in a lowered grade or an Incomplete! If something unexpected comes up, let us know - we'll work it out.

If, toward the end of your rotation, you feel there is something you have missed, let us know. We will do our best to provide you with a learning opportunity.

Enjoy your rotation in F.A.R.M. Service.

Factors to Consider When Evaluating Manuscripts

Overview

Importance

- Is the purpose of the study clear and is the objective of the study relevant?
- Are there sufficient new and important findings to warrant publication?
- Has any or all of the information in the manuscript been published previously?

Experimental methods

- Are experimental methods appropriate for the study?

Interpretation

- Do the data support the conclusions?

Presentation

- Is the writing clear, concise, and readable?
- Should any sections of the manuscript be expanded, condensed, or eliminated?
- Have authors used abbreviations or jargon to excess?

Specific Manuscript Sections

Title

- Is the title a clear, accurate representation of the article's content?

Abstract

- Is the abstract clear, concise (< 250 words), accurate and represent the major findings?

Introduction

- Is the introduction focused on relevant aspects of the topic, and not just a lit review?
- Is the reason for performing the study clearly stated?

Materials and Methods

- Is the study design valid and are experimental methods appropriate?
- Are experimental methods described in sufficient detail?
- Are methods for selecting test and control subjects appropriate?
- Is there any doubt that animals were treated humanely?
- Do authors address potential confounders and biases in subject selection?
- Are statistical methods valid?

Results

- Are data presented in a clear and understandable manner?
- Do authors account for all animals?
- Are the results credible?
- Are calculations correct (please scan and spot check)?
- Do tables, text and figures agree with and complement each other?
- Are all tables and figures necessary or is there repetition of material?
- Is the figure quality adequate?

Discussion

- Are any results mentioned for the first time in the discussion?
- Do the authors interpret the data, not just restate results?
- Are strengths and weaknesses of the methods used acknowledged?
- Are any ideas or conclusion over- or underemphasized?
- Do the authors provide a balanced view of the importance of the results?
- Do the authors cite relevant work of others?
- Are all conclusions supported by the results?
- Are any key issues not addressed?

References

- Are citations and quotations correct (please scan and spot check)?
- Are all references pertinent or are some inconsequential?
- Have any important references been omitted (please provide citations)?

F.A.R.M. Service Case Discussion

Date:

Farm or Ranch:

Species:

Complaint:

ID:

Breed:

Age:

Gender:

DIM:

Presenting history:

Physical examination:

Adult: T- P- R Rc- U/A-

Udder -

Rectal -

Other -

Calf: T- P- R- Lungs-

Navel/Joints-

Feces-

Other -

Laboratory samples / results:

Differential diagnosis:

Diagnosis:

Treatment (+ Cost):

Recommendations (control, prevention):

Follow-up:

Comments:

 Population

 Pathogenesis

-- -- Exam/Procedure Costs