

2014 Illinois graduates may now practice pending licensure (ILCS 225 115/11)

The Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation (IDFPR) today received the ED Forms from the College of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Illinois. Accordingly, any graduate of Illinois, or any other accredited college of veterinary medicine, may practice pending licensure under the direct supervision of an Illinois licensed veterinarian - as long as they have submitted a completed application for licensure. Upon receipt of the license, the newly licensed veterinarian is no longer required to have supervision.

"A person holding the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, or its equivalent, from an accredited college of veterinary medicine, and **who has applied in writing** to the Department for a license to practice veterinary medicine and surgery in any of its branches, and who has fulfilled the requirements of Section 8 of this Act, with the exception of receipt of notification of his or her examination results, may practice under the direct supervision of a veterinarian who is licensed in this State, until: (1) the applicant has been notified of his or her failure to pass the examination authorized by the Department; (2) the applicant has withdrawn his or her application; (3) the applicant has received a license from the Department after successfully passing the examination authorized by the Department; or (4) the applicant has been notified by the Department to cease and desist from practicing." 225 ILCS 115/11 (**emphasis added**)

According to our sources at the IDFPR, licenses will be processed and mailed very quickly.

HEALTH ALERT: Imported Dogs with Questionable Documentation

(CDC-May 27, 2014) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has received reports of an increasing number of dogs with questionable documentation of prior rabies vaccination. The dogs are being imported into the United States from rabies-endemic countries.

Imported dogs

- are sold on-line, by independent sellers, or in pet stores.
- are adopted through both U.S. and international sources.
- may be purebred, hybrid, or mixed breeds; distributors may claim to have or may even provide breed registration papers.
- may be incorrectly identified as having been born and raised in the United States.

Background:

CDC has learned of several instances when importers have provided inaccurate rabies vaccine certificates for puppies arriving into the United States. These documents state that the puppies are older than 4 months of age and fully immunized against rabies. However, upon examination, these animals were found to be less than 4 months old and sometimes as young as 4-8 weeks of age. Documentation has also included falsification of birth location and breed registration.

Federal regulations require that dogs coming from rabies-endemic countries be fully immunized against rabies [i.e., puppies at least 3 months of age must receive the initial rabies vaccination at least 30 days prior to U.S. arrival, and adult dogs (i.e., ≥15 months old) should be current on rabies booster vaccination]. Dogs that are not fully immunized and are coming from rabies-endemic countries may be allowed entry into the United States, at the discretion of CDC, if the importer signs a confinement agreement. This agreement requires the importer to confine the dogs at a specified location until they can be vaccinated against rabies and for 30 days thereafter. Adult dogs with a history of previous rabies vaccination (i.e., expired vaccination) may be released from confinement immediately after revaccination.

Recommendations:

CDC recommends that veterinarians request the original rabies vaccination certificates (and English translations, if necessary) for any new patients. Veterinarians should strongly recommend that a dog be vaccinated against rabies by their clinic if:

- the client is unable to provide the original certificate;
- the certificate comes from an unknown source; or
- the reported age does not match the physical appearance of the puppy.

Requested Actions:

Please direct any questions about rabies vaccine or health certificates to the local animal control agency. Clients may also be referred to the CDC website or the websites below for any questions regarding zoonotic disease risks, animal importation requirements, and traveling with pets.

Relevant Websites:

CDC -- Animal Importation information <http://www.cdc.gov/animalimportation/>
Rabies-Free Countries list <http://www.cdc.gov/animalimportation/rabies-free-countries.html>
Confinement Agreement <http://www.cdc.gov/animalimportation/pdf/dog-import.pdf>
Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr6006.pdf>
Healthy Pets Healthy People <http://www.cdc.gov/Features/HealthyPets/>

EARLY BIRD REGISTRATION EXTENDED THROUGH MAY 30, 2014

2014 ISVMA dental wet lab program- offering hands' on education for the veterinary team

The ISVMA is offering a Small Animal Dentistry Program on Friday, June 6, 2014. Dr. Larry Baker, DVM, DAVDC, Fellow, Academy of Veterinary Dentistry will be the instructor. The program offers a morning lecture and an afternoon lab for the doctor, the technician or the whole team.

The program is designed to build core knowledge and strategies for the technician & practitioner looking to expand their dental practice. The program will be held from 8:15am - 4:00pm at Northgate Pet Clinic, 2800 N. Martin Luther King Dr., Decatur, IL 62526. Participants in the lecture/lab will receive 6 hours of CE and participants in the lecture only will receive 3 hours of CE.

Register now for the ISVMA Small Animal Dentistry Lecture/Lab on Friday, June 6, 2014. Veterinarians and CVTs are welcome to attend. [Download the program brochure](#) and/or [register online](#).

It is ISVMA membership renewal time!

Pay your ISVMA membership renewal dues online!

ISVMA members can pay their dues online with a VISA or MasterCard. This added convenience is available through the [ISVMA Member Center](#).

1. When you click on the link, you will be asked to login to go to your account. If you have forgotten your username and/or password, click on the reminder link and the information will immediately be delivered to your email address.
2. Once you have logged in, you will see a link called "Member Renewal" in the floating orange box on the right hand side of your screen. Click on that link to pay your dues.

ISVMA member dues invoices will be mailed next week and are due on June 30, 2014. Please pay your dues before the deadline to avoid any interruption in your membership status. When you pay your dues this year, please notice that the invoice form allows you to make an additional contributions to the Veterinary Medicine Political Action Committee (VMPAC) and the Illinois Veterinary Medical Foundation (IVMF).

VMPAC supports the lobbying activities of the ISVMA and, with the significant turnover in the legislature, we will need more PAC funds to help our members get to know their legislators better by attending fundraisers paid for by VMPAC.

Donations to the IVMF, a 501(c)3 charity, are used to provide scholarships and to develop and support charitable programs related to the veterinary profession. 100% of every dollar contributed to IVMF is spent on the scholarships and programs established by the organization's mission. All administration for the IVMF is donated generously by the volunteer board members and ISVMA staff. All contributions are tax deductible.

Your support and participation are greatly appreciated. If you know a colleague or associate that is not a member of ISVMA, please encourage them to join now! Some of the [benefits of membership](#) are listed on the ISVMA website.

Thank you for your continued support and participation!

Prospective veterinarians and CVTs can join now and get 5 weeks of ISVMA membership free!

If you have a colleague that is not an ISVMA member, now is a great time to encourage them to join. By joining now, you will get the remainder of this membership year (April-June) for free and your membership will be good through June 30, 2015!

SVMA membership continues to grow and we set new membership records every year. We want all veterinarians and CVTs to join 3000 of their colleagues and become an ISVMA member today! Please encourage your colleagues to take a moment and fill out the [online membership application](#) and pay your dues with your VISA or MasterCard.

Do you know about ISVMA's tremendous success lobbying state government on your behalf? Have you seen the new Epitome magazine that is mailed to every DVM and CVT member? Have you participated in ISVMA's high quality, affordable and accessible CE programs? Has your practice saved money through one of our sponsored benefit programs?

Your support and participation are greatly appreciated. If you know a colleague or associate that is not a member of ISVMA, please encourage them to join also! Some of the benefits of membership are listed on the [ISVMA website](#).

About the Photo

The [Worm-eating Warbler](#) (*Helminthos vermivorous*) is a stocky, short-tailed, and long-billed warbler. The upperparts, wings, and tail are olive brown, underparts are buffy, deepening to a rich pumpkin-buff on the breast. A wide, black stripe extends from the bill back through the eye to the neck, a second black stripe extends from the bill back above a buff-colored eyebrow, across the sides of the crown to the neck. The crown is buffy.

This species breeds discontinuously across the southeastern United States: primarily in the Appalachian and adjacent states, from northeastern Kansas and southeastern Nebraska east to southern New England, south to northeastern Texas, southern Gulf Coast states, northwestern Florida, northern Georgia and South Carolina. It is expanding its distribution on the Atlantic and Gulf coastal plains. It prefers well-drained upland deciduous forests with understory patches of mountain laurel or other shrubs, drier portions of stream swamps with an understory of mountain laurel, deciduous woods near streams; almost always associated with hillsides. Along the coastal plain, habitats include well-drained oak and oak-hickory forests, flatland white oak forests along river terraces, and drier islands within non-tidal forested wetlands. It is most abundant in mature woods but also may be common in young and medium-aged stands. Dense patches of shrubs or saplings may be an important component of territories.

The Worm-eating Warbler winters in Southern Mexico (Oaxaca, Chiapas, Veracruz, and Yucatan Peninsula) south along the Caribbean slope (uncommon on Pacific slope) of Middle America to central Panama. It is uncommon on Puerto Rico and St. John, rare on the other Virgin Islands.

This warbler is of moderate conservation importance, because of its relatively small breeding distribution, low overall density, association with mature forests, and its even more restricted winter distribution in tropical forests. Populations appear to be stable at present, although declines have been noted in the central Appalachian region. Knowledge of this species' precise habitat requirements, area sensitivity, and response to silvicultural practices will be important for sustaining future populations.

Contact Us

Please feel free to forward this issue of the E-SOURCE to veterinarians that are not receiving ISVMA's electronic newsletter. Any ISVMA member may subscribe to the E-SOURCE for free.

If you wish to add your name to the recipient list, send an e-mail to info@isvma.org and ask to receive the E-SOURCE newsletter.

ISVMA values your membership and does not want to send you any unwanted email. If you would like to be removed from this member service, please email info@isvma.org.