

Please Remember Your ISVMA Membership Dues

- **Pay Your ISVMA Membership Renewal Dues Online!**
- **If you have changed practices or moved in the last year, please contact us so that we can forward your renewal invoice to your new practice/address.**
- **If you have hired a 2010 graduate, make sure that your new associate fills out an ISVMA Member Application form for a free year's membership!**

ISVMA members can now pay their dues online with a VISA or MasterCard. This added convenience is available through the [ISVMA Member Center](#). When you click on the link, you will be asked to login to go to your account. Once you log in, click the **Member Renewal** link to renew your membership with VISA or MasterCard.

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.

ISVMA member dues invoices have been mailed and were due on June 30, 2010. Please pay your dues immediately to avoid any interruption in your membership status.

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.

UPDATE: Puppy Uniform Protection and Safety (PUPS) Act Introduced in Congress

Congress is considering a bill -- dubbed the Puppy Uniform Protection Statute or PUPS Act -- that would require federal licenses and annual inspections for breeders that sell more than 50 puppies per year. [Read JAVMA News for more...](#)

ISVMA E-SOURCE Newsletter Volume VII, Number 27 incorrectly reported that the PUPS Act mandates at least an hour of exercise daily. Rather, it requires that dogs be exercised daily, but there is no time element or other engineering standard associated with that requirement--it is performance-based (the dog needs to be able to achieve a running stride). The exercise language in the Act closely mirrors (but is not exact to) the language in the AVMA state-level model.

During its June meeting the AVMA Executive Board approved a recommendation from the AVMA Legislative Advisory Committee with support from the Animal Welfare Committee that the AVMA adopt a position of "support" for the PUPS Act.

AVMA Promotes Best Practices for Disposal of Pharmaceuticals

(SCHAUMBURG, Ill) July 1, 2010—The American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) announced today the availability of a [video illustrating best practices on the proper disposal](#) of veterinary pharmaceuticals.

After reviewing the AVMA guidance which was developed in communication with EPA staff, the EPA cancelled its current plans to require that the healthcare industry, including veterinarians, complete a survey on how drugs are disposed of in veterinary facilities. Veterinarians are already good stewards of the environment, but AVMA's guidance was developed to even further minimize drug waste in water.

"When we saw the initial draft survey, we realized it was going to take our members approximately 40 hours to complete," said Dr. Lynne White-Shim, assistant director of the scientific activities

division of the AVMA. "We worked with a wide variety of councils, committees and staff members, including governmental relations, to arrive at a solution that satisfied EPA's concerns while saving our members both time and money."

A six-step insert on how to properly dispose of pharmaceutical drugs was released in the April 1 issue of the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

It can also be accessed at www.avma.org/issues/policy/BMP_RxDisposalPoster.pdf. More information is also available at www.avma.org/drugdisposal, and the video is available at the AVMA Media Library and on Youtube at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nKp3phEtS2M>.

FDA Seeks Less Use of Antibiotics in Animals to Keep Them Effective for Humans

The FDA has released a draft guidance in a move to limit the use of antibiotics in animals, citing an increase in antibiotic-resistant bacteria, which pose a threat to humans. The agency has given the public 60 days to submit comments. Some members of the farming industry said the FDA needs to demonstrate more scientific data before it can demand changes to the practice. <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/06/28/AR2010062804973.html>

About the Photo

The ubiquitous [Blue Jay](#) (*Cyanocitta cristata*) is bright blue on top and whitish gray on the belly and chin. It has a gray-blue, feather crested head, which it can raise and lower. The feathers on its wings and tails are bright blue with white and black bands. Blue Jays also have a collar of black feathers across the throat and continuing around the head. Their bills, legs, feet, and eyes are black. Males are just a little larger, on average, than females.

Blue Jays form long-lasting, monogamous pair bonds. These bonds usually last until one of the pair dies. The oldest Blue Jay studied by researchers in the wild lived to be 17 years and 6 months old, most Blue Jays live to about 7 years old. One captive female lived for 26 years and 3 months.

Blue Jays are very aggressive and noisy birds, driving other birds away from food sources and their territories. In the winter, Blue Jays hide far more food than they can eat, perhaps to remove food from their territories to discourage intruders. They are also partially migratory, and in the fall they can be seen traveling in flocks of more than a hundred birds.

Blue Jays use bobbing motions when courting and when fighting. A signal of submission may be the "body-fluff" when the bird crouches down and fluffs up its feathers, holding the crest erect.

Blue Jays have many calls. The one that is probably most familiar is the "jay" call for which it is named. This probably attracts other jays to join a flock or serves as an alarm call. Another call sounds like a rusty pump handle, and another sounds like a bell. Blue Jays also make rattling sounds. In the spring you can hear very soft singing.

Blue Jays are omnivorous. They feed on fruits, nuts, seeds, insects, mice, frogs, and will rob other nests for small songbirds and bird eggs. To eat nuts, blue jays hold them with their feet and then crack the shell with their bill. Blue Jays in captivity have been known to fashion tools in order to get at foods. Blue Jays will also steal foods from other birds by frightening them into dropping what they have. They cache foods, such as seeds, for later use.

Blue Jay populations are on the rise, and they are often very common where they occur. The range is expanding westward. Populations may have suffered somewhat in previous centuries as their wooded habitats were cleared and may suffer where epidemics of West Nile virus affect bird populations. Blue Jays are corvids, which seem particularly susceptible to this virus.

I photographed this Blue Jay in the summer of 2008 in Rochester, IL.

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.