state. "The services provided by the SRC provide an added dimension to the diagnosis and management control of animal associated human infectious disease and economically important animal diseases within the Commonwealth," says Dr.

Benson.

ne of the important tasks of the SRC is the monitoring of development of antimicrobial drug resistance which poses a major threat to human and animal health. Generally it is perceived that such resistance developed because of the addition of antibiotics to animal feeds, often at low levels, to enhance health

and growth of food animals. "Not all antibiotic resistance develops in animals," says Dr. Benson. "This has been clearly established as a result of the work carried out at the SRC. Every isolate submitted to us is tested for resistance to a range of 13 antibiotics of human and veterinary importance. This monitoring allows us to track the development and spread of antibiotic resistance throughout the state." A key conclusion from this surveillance activity is that resistance is not predicated on a simple cause and effect basis. These developments are multifaceted in nature involving a range of complex interacting factors which include indigenous flora/dose/time/feed and the innate ability of the pathogen to change. The effects of these factors only begin to become obvious when large numbers of bacteria are monitored over time. This work has attracted considerable interest, not only within the veterinary microbiology community, but also within human medicine and the pharmaceutical industry because of the implications raised.

The SRC laboratory has a quick turnaround time for samples submitted. Serotype and phage type resistance profile can be provided in 24 hours, core molecular data are available in an additional 24 hours. This becomes important if an outbreak occurs measures then can be taken quickly to contain it and to begin preventive steps to protect the other animals on the farm.

The SRC researchers also have the skill to take techniques developed for one genus and

adapt them to other genera. This is quite important because there are many organisms that threaten the health of food animals and humans such as *Listeria* and *Leptospira*.

The SRC works closely with the School's

Center for Animal Health and Productivity (CAHP) and its field investigators to monitor infectious diseases on farms in the region.

The Commonwealth has in excess of 600,000 dairy cattle and this is one of the state's main, if not the largest, agricultural industries. In a collaborative study of the incidence of Salmonella infection on Pennsylvania dairy farms

the SRC surveyed 100 randomly chosen farms and found that 14% were positive. Mortality in cattle covered by this survey ranged from 1-5%. This indicates that losses due to Salmonella in the Pennsylvania dairy industry could exceed \$6,000,000.

Pennsylvania is unique in that it supports a large number of dual enterprise farms. The SRC recently completed a study to determine the prevalence of *Salmonella typhimurium* DT 104, a particular drug resistant strain, in the environment of a naturally infected dual enterprise farm. The real-time study allowed for quick development of recommendations to reduce the incidence and eventually eliminate the organism from the farm.

n most cases, further outbreaks of Salmonella or other bacterial infections can be prevented by changes in husbandry on the farm. Clinicians from the CAHP make recommendations about disinfection of areas where the animals are housed, about feed handling and rodent control, to help the farmer overcome the problem. Often it takes just a few changes in practices to eliminate the problem.

The SRC collaborates with researchers at other universities and laboratories, the Centers for Disease Control, the National Veterinary Services Laboratory, the National Antimicrobial Monitoring Service and the FDA as well as institutions abroad. The latter is particularly relevant because of the global nature of food production. SRC is working to become a part of the international surveillance network in the field of human enteric diseases. Its collection of more than 17,000 strains of Salmonella from across the United States is a unique asset and enables the laboratory to conduct retrospective studies and monitor the development of resistance to an enormous range of antimicrobial agents.

SRC will be one of the founding members of Vet-Net, a veterinary monitoring service funded by the European Economic Commission, to be established within two years. Dr. Benson and his group are a vital part of PADLS and they are doing their part of keeping the Commonwealth's food supplies safe. One piece of advice from Dr. Benson: "Wash the fruits and vegetables before eating them. Cook meat and eggs thoroughly. Always wash utensils and cutting boards between usage for raw and cooked ingredients. And enjoy your meal!"

Scholarships

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