5. A case report: Pseudocowpox suspected as FMD in dairy farm

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It is called also paravaccinia. It is not related to vaccinia or cowpox viruses. Closely related
to contagious ovine ecthyma. The lesions are limited to teats and udders of milking cows.

Grossly, they appear as red papules and vesicles. Microscopically, there is a proliferation of
the subepithelial capillaries network, vesicular degeneration of the epithelial capillaries and
eosinophilic cytoplasmic inclusion bodies.

Infection does not confer immunity, transmissible to humans as milkers’ nodules and oral
lesion may develop in suckling calves which help to transmit the infection by cross-sucking.

Twenty out of 36 Holstein cows from a dairy farm in Yong-kwang county, Chonnam province
were reported to the provincial authority, Chonnam Institute of Livestock Science(CILS), as
suspected FMD at 10:00 AM on the 6th April, 1999. Cows showed scab and vesicle-like formation
on their udders and digitalis with fever and slightly to moderately degree of salivation. At 11:00
AM, the task force team of CILS arrived at the farm, and at noon, made a decision of the necessity
of further test for diagnosing FMD to the National Veterinary Research and Quarantine
Service(NVRQS), Anyang, MAF. Around 20:00, the TF team from the NVRQS came at the
outbreak’s place and sampled some materials from cows with lesions and at 23:00, sent all of them
to the NVRQS. At the night, the CILS made the monitoring zone around the farm. During 6th–9th,
April, the provincial authority was immediately forced the scheme of general biosecurity including
disinfection and seperation into the herd. At 9th April, the NVRQS was finally confirmed that the
outbreak was not related to FMD. Histopathological lesions were finally diagnosed as
pseudocowpox virus due to typical viral inclusions in their skin.

6. A study on determination of residual macrolide antibiotics in livestock products by LC/MS

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