Upcoming research:

HOW YOU CAN CONTRIBUTE

Improving Antibiotic Stewardship in Dairy Goats to Assure Food Safety and Milk Quality

Pat Gorden, Iowa State University, College of Veterinary Medicine

Jennifer Bentley, Larry Tranel, & Fred Hall, Iowa State University, Extension and Outreach

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United States Department of Agriculture National Institute of Food and Agriculture

- Determine the antibiotic withdrawal periods for both meat and milk of dairy goats following intramammary infusion with dry cow therapy.
- Determine the efficacy of dry cow therapy for the selective treatment of intramammary infections at dry off in the dairy goat.
- Determine if the use of dry cow therapy result in the development of antibiotic resistance in dairy goats.
- Develop a **producer education program** via Cooperative Extension that demonstrates how mastitis prevention strategies coupled with a judicious approach to antibiotic use can minimize antimicrobial resistance, improve milk quality, and preserve food safety.

Seroprevalence and farm-related risk factors of Toxoplasma gondii infection in California goat herds

Meera Heller (mcheller@ucdavis.edu), Karen Shapiro, Roselle Busch, & Joan Dean Rowe,

UC Davis School of Veterinary Medicine





What information:

- The first dataset on T. gondii seroprevalence in goats in California.
- Evaluate on-farm risk factors and data regarding reproductive outcomes associated with T. gondii exposure.

What are the expected outcomes:

- Evaluate if T. gondii is associated with abortions or lower birth rates on farms with exposed does.
- Highlight potential management practices that can reduce the risk of infections.

Impact of coccidia species and burden on severity of disease in small ruminants

Roselle Busch (rcbusch@ucdavis.edu), Heather Fritz, Katherine Watson, Alda Pires, & Meera Heller, UC Davis School of Veterinary Medicine





What information:

- Fecal oocyst counts and physical condition of lambs and kids in Northern California.
- Evaluate on-farm risk factors including management practices, medications, and environmental and spatial factors) associated with coccidiosis.
- Determine severity of infection in the intestine.

What are the expected outcomes:

- Develop a diagnostic test that can quickly and accurately identify disease causing coccidia species.
- Examine the **relationships between coccidia species** causing infection, management practices, and environmental variations.

Capacity Building Using Train-the-Trainer Approach to Improve Biosecurity and Reduce Disease Spread in Small-scale and Backyard **Livestock and Poultry Premises**

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- The overall goal is to o develop and improve biosecurity among livestock producers at various scales, including alternative agricultural systems such as small-scale, backyard and 4H/FFA livestock operations
- Multi-state outreach program (CA, WA & CO) focused on targeted training, communication and outreach activities:
 - Compile and summarize training information available on biosecurity
 - Develop capacity building by creating train-the-trainer tools/resources on biosecurity
 and disease transmission for stakeholders, veterinarians, extension agents and educators
 - Develop and pilot customized farm biosecurity plans (farm visits)
- More info soon http://ucanr.edu/sites/Small_Farms_/
- Funding: NADPRP, USDA-APHIS; timeline 2021-2023

