

## **Part 1 – Agency Profile**

### **Agency Overview**

The WOI (WI) (originally Washington-Oregon-Idaho, but now Washington-Idaho) Veterinary Medicine Program is administered in Idaho by the Department Head of the Department of Animal and Veterinary Science, College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Idaho. The WOI Program was established in 1974 as a cooperative program of University of Idaho, Washington State University (WSU), and Oregon State University (OSU). Oregon recently dropped out of the cooperative program. The Doctor of Veterinary Medicine (DVM) degree is awarded to Idaho students by Washington State University. The WOI Program annually provides 44 Idaho residents with access to a veterinary medical education through a cooperative agreement between the University of Idaho and Washington State University. Idaho provides the cooperative program with the majority of veterinary students who have expressed an interest in production agriculture animals.

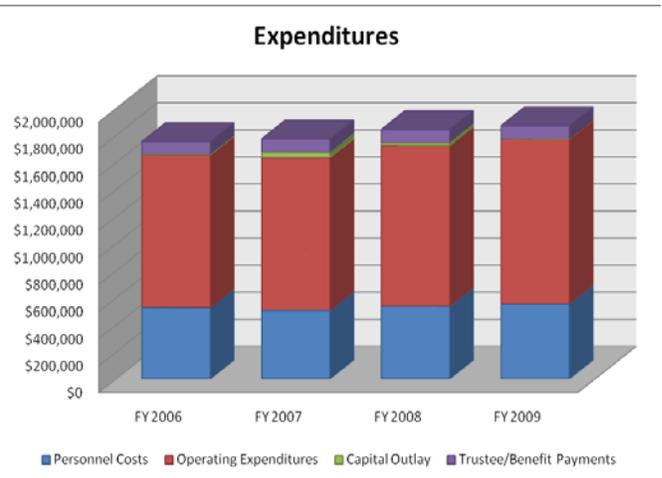
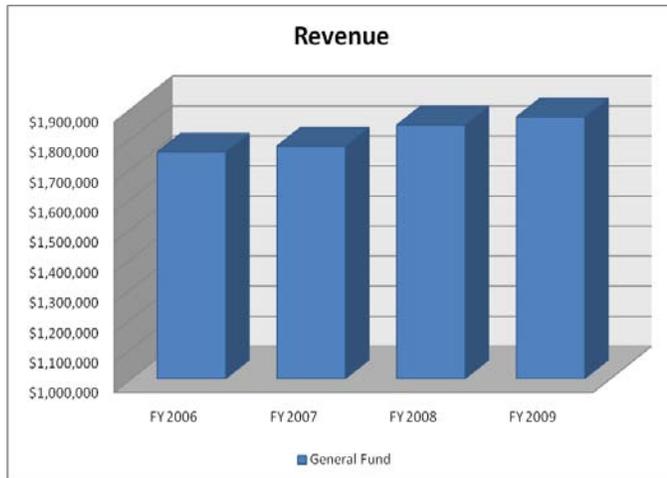
### **Core Functions/Idaho Code**

The University of Idaho provides educational opportunities for any senior student in the Washington State University College of Veterinary Medicine by providing the equivalent of 65, one-month teaching rotations in food animal production and clinical medicine at the Caine Veterinary Teaching Center (CVTC) in Caldwell. Faculty members at the CVTC also interact with Idaho veterinarians and livestock producers providing education and recommendations concerning animal production, diagnosis and clinical evaluation of disease situations.

1. Provide access to veterinary medical education at WSU for Idaho residents – the current WOI contract reserves 11 seats for Idaho veterinary medicine students each year. A total of 44 Idaho students are enrolled in this program per year.
2. Assist Idaho in meeting its needs for veterinarians – provide Idaho-trained, Idaho-resident graduate veterinarians to meet annual employment demands for the State. On average, 65-75% of new Idaho resident graduates of the WOI Program are licensed to practice veterinary medicine in Idaho annually.
3. Provide hands-on instruction opportunities for senior veterinary students – teaching rotations in food animal production medicine and clinical experience are offered year-round at the CVTC in Caldwell.
4. Provide access to referrals from Idaho veterinarians in the areas of food animal production, diagnosis, and clinical evaluation of diseases – a) accept approximately 600 hospital clinical referrals annually as student teaching cases; b) provide disease diagnostic testing on approximately 15,000 diagnostic samples annually, and; c) conduct on-farm disease investigations for herd problems as requested by Idaho veterinarians and livestock producers.

**Revenue and Expenditures:**

Revenue		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
General Fund		\$ 1,754,300	\$ 1,774,100	\$ 1,843,700	\$ 1,870,700
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,754,300</b>	<b>\$ 1,774,100</b>	<b>\$ 1,843,700</b>	<b>1,870,700</b>
Expenditure		FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Personnel Costs		\$ 525,800	\$ 504,800	\$ 536,300	\$ 555,400
Operating Expenditures		1,128,500	1,131,100	1,187,400	1,215,300
Capital Outlay		0	38,200	20,000	0
Trustee/Benefit Payments		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,754,300</b>	<b>\$ 1,774,100</b>	<b>\$ 1,843,700</b>	<b>\$ 1,870,700</b>



**Profile of Cases Managed and/or Key Services Provided**

Cases Managed and/or Key Services Provided				
	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Number of Idaho Resident Students Enrolled Each Year	44	44	44	44
Number of One-Month Student Rotations (or equivalent) at the Caine Center Per Year	65	65	65	65
Number of Accepted Clinical Hospital Referral Cases	581	595	558	462
Number of Accepted Veterinary Diagnostic Samples	22,358	22,185	25,574	25,330

**Part II – Performance Measures**

Performance Measure	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	Benchmark
1. Senior Veterinary Students Selecting Elective Rotations at the Caine Center.	48	40	41	62	40
2. Number/Percentage of Idaho Resident New Graduates Licensed to Practice Veterinary Medicine in Idaho.	7 students (64%)	7 students (64%)	8 students (73%)	4 Students (36%)	7 students (65%)
3. Number of Disease Investigations Conducted by WOI Faculty Members.	334	139	132	193	150
4. Number/Dollar Amount of Grants/Contracts by WOI Faculty Members.	8 / \$211,752	7 / \$381,382	7 / \$330,317	10 / \$240,273	7 / \$300,000

**Performance Measure Notes:**

1) FY2009 Grants and contracts included funding for the second year of the Idaho Bovine Veterinary Experience Program (IBVEP). Sources and dollar amounts are as follows: United Dairymen of Idaho - \$21,590, Pfizer Animal Health - \$8,500, Washington State University - \$7,000. The program expanded from 4 students in 2008 to 15 students in 2009. We were also able to expand into beef production with 2 students. The primary objective is to use an aggressive mentoring program to increase the number of food supply veterinarians graduating from veterinary school and practicing in Idaho. Additional objectives include a) providing positive exposure of modern animal agriculture to an increasingly suburban veterinary school demographic b) increasing the amount of veterinary school graduates supported under the WOI veterinary training program that return to Idaho to practice c) increasing the level of Spanish language skills in program participants. The hypothesis is early mentorship on farms and with food animal veterinarians in Idaho will accomplish these objectives.

2) FY2009 Grants/Contracts included \$100,000 appropriated through the Idaho Legislature for a cooperative project with Idaho Fish and Game entitled Etiology and Epidemiology of pneumonia in bighorn sheep, which is now in its fourth year. At the June 4<sup>th</sup> progress report meeting in Boise, Glen Weiser reported achievements in three areas. 1) Bacterial isolates (n=403) from desert bighorn sheep in California were studied, and no unique pathogen was found in the pneumonia cases, but biovariant types and superoxide dismutase (*sodC*) and (*lktA*) DNA sequences show geographical clustering. Future plans are to look at the actual expression of (*sodC*) and (*lktA*) using reverse transcriptase PCR. 2) The recently-named *Mannheimia* genus consists of five species, and a large “untypeable group” A separate cluster based upon 16S rRNA and RNase P sequences in Pasteurellacea isolates from wild sheep in Alaska, Canada and Idaho has been identified and is undergoing further testing. Based on these results, we have proposed a new species, *Mannheimia acswardii*, named in honor of Dr. Alton Ward’s many contributions. 3) The Mycoplasma DNA study that was initiated last year has produced results from one group of cases and samples have been prepared and are awaiting analysis from a large group of wild sheep from diverse habitats. Preliminary results indicate that most Mycoplasma species isolated from wild sheep may be “arginini.”

Teaching has also been an integral part of this project. Approximately 12 college seniors have completed research projects within the overall project in the last 12 years. They have been chosen by their professors at Northwest Nazarene College or the College of Idaho as outstanding students and referred to the Wildlife Lab at CVTC. All but one has gone on to graduate (MS, PhD) or professional schools (MD, DVM, PA). Since the colleges have limited research activities, the experiences at CVTC are often the only exposure they get. Recently, one of the student projects was accepted as a refereed publication, to be in print later in 2009 or early 2010.

Another project was initiated this year with combined funding of approximately \$87,000 from UI and USDA/ARS sources. The project, “Survey of the upper respiratory tract flora of domestic and bighorn sheep, U.S Sheep Experiment Station (USSES)” is the largest survey study with domestic sheep pathogens conducted to date. We will follow the bacterial shedding characteristics of 125 sheep at USSES over a two-year period. Samples will be taken three times during each year. The major objective is to determine the extent of shedding by individual sheep for further study into the genetic and biochemical factors that permit disease transmission to other domestic sheep and possibly other species.

**For More Information Contact**

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