Event Request for WVDA Animal Health Entry Examination

SUBMIT COMPLETED FORM AT LEAST 6 WEEKS IN ADVANCE OF FAIR, FESTIVAL, SALE, ETC.	
EVENT NAME / LOCATION	LEAD POINT-OF-CONTACT / PHONE:
DATE(S) REQUESTING ENTRY EXAMINATION:	
CHECK-IN START AND STOP TIME REQUESTED:	
SPECIES AND CLASSES INVOLVED:	
WILL YOU ALLOW OUT-OF-STATE ENTRANTS?: YES ☐ NO ☐	
NUMBER OF ANIMALS ANTICIPATED:	
HAVE YOU DISTRIBUTED YOUR EVENT ENTRY REQUIREMENTS TO REGISTRANTS? YES ☐ NO ☐	
WILL YOUTH EVENTS BE INVOLVED? YES ☐ NO ☐	
NAME OF EXTENSION AGENT OR AGENTS INVOLVED:	
NAME OF ATTENDING PRIVATE VETERINARY PRACTITIONER (IF SLATED TO BE PRESENT):	
WILL YOU HOLD PRE-EVENT MEETING FOR REGISTRANTS? Yes ☐ NO ☐ IF YES, WOULD YOU LIKE A TECHNICIAN TO ATTEND TO PROVIDE INFORMATION (Y/N)? IF YES, PLEASE PROVIDE DATE, TIME, AND LOCATION OF MEETING:	
IF CATTLE ARE INVOLVED, DO YOU PREFER ANY WITH ANY EVIDENCE OF BOVINE PAPILLOMAVIRUS (CATTLE WARTS) BE DISMISSED AT ENTRY, OR DO YOU PREFER TO ALLOW ENTRY OF CATTLE WITH WARTS INTO YOUR EVENT? SEE ATTACHED REFERENCE .	
DISMISSED AT ENTRY ☐	/ALLOWED ENTRY ☐
DOES YOUR EVENT HAVE POULTRY? YES ☐ /NO ☐	
IF YES, DO YOU HAVE A CERTIFIED POULTRY TESTER? NAME?	
WILL LAMBS BE SHEARED PRIOR TO ARRIVAL? YES ☐ /NO ☐	
LAMBS BEING SHEARED AFTER ARRIVAL AND EXAMINED BY AN ANIMAL HEALTH FIELD TECHNICIAN, IMMEDIATELY BECOME THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE EVENT.	
SUBMIT COMPLETED FORM BY EMAIL TO: requestexamination@wvda.us, OR BY MAIL TO: WVDA REQUEST EXAMINATION ANIMAL HEALTH 1900 KANAWHABLVD EAST - CHARLESTON, WV 25305	
PLEASE SUBMIT ONLY ONE APPLICATION PER EVENT BY RESPONSIBLE PARTY AND INCLUDE A COPY OF EVENT ENTRY REQUIREMENTS PROVIDED TO PARTICIPANTS	
SIGNATURE:	DATE:

Cattle Warts (Bovine Papillomatosis)

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Warts are caused by infection with the contagious bovine *papillomavirus*. Four types of the virus are known to produce skin lesions. All have been described as hardy. Two of the viral types cause most of the warts found on the head and neck of cattle. They will survive in the environment for weeks or months if protected by pieces of tissue such as a shed wart or bits of tissue on a halter. Because of the infectious nature of the wart virus and dependent on event entry requirements, animals with any evidence of warts can be disqualified from shows and exhibitions. Some states have specific rules regarding Bovine Papillomavirus and commingling cattle with any wart lesions at exhibitions.

Calves are most susceptible; few cases of warts seen in cattle over 2 years of age. Occasionally, warts are found on the teats of lactating dairy cows. Calves are easily infected the *papillomavirus* entering the cut or abraded skin. All too frequently calves are inadvertently infected when tattooed or ear tagged for identification purposes. In fact, it is not unusual to find an entire tattoo overgrown with a mass of warts. Warts will appear 1 to 6 months after inoculation with the virus. Warts often spread from the ear to other sites on the head and neck.

Papillomavirus is widely distributed in cattle. Cattle are the main source and natural reservoir of infection by the virus; but, halters, ropes, and instruments can serve as a potential source of infection. Not all animals carrying the virus will have warts. It can be transmitted from the inapparent carrier to the susceptible calf.

Prevention

Commercial vaccines are available; and if used as directed, they may help prevent warts in cattle not previously infected. Autogenous vaccines are prepared from chemically treated warts taken from animals in a herd. In fact, the autogenous vaccine is more apt to have the strain or type of *papillomavirus* causing the wart problem in a herd than some of the commercial vaccines.

Instruments and tack used on infected animals should be disinfected before use on other animals. The infected animal may not have visible warts, but they may still contaminate equipment. Tattoo or tagging pliers can be disinfected between use on calves, with a 2 to 4% solution of formaldehyde. Dilute the liquid formalin 1 to 18 for a 2% solution or 1 to 9 for the 4% solution. Rinse off blood or tissue from the pliers before immersing in the formaldehyde. Maintain two sets of the instruments and alternate them in use thereby providing adequate time in the formaldehyde to inactivate the virus. Rinse them before using and wear examination gloves or rubber household gloves to protect hands from irritation. Tack that has been in contact with infected calves can also be disinfected with formaldehyde.

Treatment

Warts usually shrink and drop off after a few months. The spontaneous recovery has probably been the basis for the alleged effectiveness of many regimes of treatment-including several kinds of oil, toothpaste of various brands, wart pinching, or twisting off close to the base. Any of these appear to be successful if the warts regress spontaneously.

Multiple injections of vaccines have been credited for being an effective cure. Vaccines are considered to protect cattle, but they have not been found to be of value in treatment. Warts can be removed surgically with a scissors or a side cutter. Bleeding can be controlled, if a problem, with silver nitrate applicator sticks. A wound spray should be applied to prevent problems with flies. Healing is rapid and the animals should be show-eligible in a few days. Usually the warts do not recur.

Proper disinfection of tack, tagging pliers, and tattooing instruments will prevent the spread of the wart virus.