



ANNUAL BOARD UPDATE

STATE OF NEVADA BOARD OF VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINERS

NOVEMBER 2005

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From The President John Pennell, MS, DVM

It is hard to believe that it is time for another Board newsletter. 2005 has been an active year for the Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners. I am proud to say that ours was one of the first regulatory boards to respond to the plight of veterinarians and veterinary technicians displaced by Hurricane Katrina by waiving the licensing fee for licensure in Nevada. This offer extends until March 31, 2006. Displaced veterinarians and technicians from Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi must still meet Nevada's licensing requirements, but some of the financial burden that they have endured will not be exacerbated in seeking a Nevada license. The NVMA is helping with this cause in seeking out employers that are willing to hire displaced veterinarians and technicians.

Dr. Richard Simmonds and Debbie Machen recently attended the National American Association of Veterinary State Boards' meeting in Kansas City. Nevada was repeatedly mentioned as one of the most proactive states in the country concerning licensing of veterinary chiropractors and veterinary physical therapists.

There are currently three veterinary technician programs in the state that are awaiting AVMA accreditation. This will help ease the shortage of licensed veterinary technicians. As you can see from the figures listed later in the newsletter, active veterinarians, technicians, veterinary technicians in training, and licensed facilities have all increased from 2004.

The Board is in the process of reviewing all of the regulations in our practice act and we will discuss any needed changes at future Board meetings. The Board's charge is to protect the public and it is important that our practice act be clear, concise and fair. The public's concerns and complaints haven't changed since the newsletter last year when I talked about client communication and complete medical records. Many complaints could be averted if open communication occurred between the veterinarian and the client. Clients want to know a diagnosis, or at least a list of differentials, a treatment plan, what the possible outcome of treatment or surgery may be and an estimate of charges. Signed release forms, written

estimates and documentation of records all aid in the communication process. Our practice act addresses informed consent and rightly so. The more information that we give our clients so that they can make an informed decision the better. Of course, usually what generates a Board complaint is when a case turns out badly. Even if treatment did not fall below the standard of care, client perception is often just that if phone calls aren't returned or compassionate dialogue isn't offered.

Medical records should be written in a timely manner and be as thorough as possible. If something is not written in the medical record the Board does not have a way to verify its accuracy.

For some excellent continuing education that addresses some of the issues mentioned in this newsletter, Board Investigator, Dr. Mike Chumrau's "Anatomy of a Complaint" seminars are very informative and are offered in conjunction with the NVMA. They are usually offered twice yearly. Self inspection forms for hospital facility permits also provide a good outline of what is expected of us in our practices.

I owe a huge debt of gratitude to our Board members and Board staff for their hard work. They are a dedicated group of professionals that take their positions seriously. Debbie Machen, our Executive Director, and Tracie Estep, our Administrative Assistant, are available for any questions and concerns that Nevada veterinarians, veterinary technicians or the public may have.

Nevada is a wonderful state in which to practice. I know all of us will strive to do our best so as to continue earning the trust that our clients and patients place in us.



Regulation Update

The following summarizes the Boards activities with respect to regulations proposed, revised, or adopted.

Adopted by the Secretary of State on January 26, 2005

- Approved Continuing Education Courses:** A course of continuing education shall be deemed to be approved by the Board if the course is provided or approved by:
 - ~ The American Veterinary Medical Association;
 - ~ A specialty group of the American Veterinary Medical Association;
 - ~ The Western Veterinary Conference, the Wild West Veterinary Conference or any other regional veterinary conference;
 - ~ The State Department of Agriculture;
 - ~ The United States Department of Agriculture;
 - ~ The American Animal Hospital Association;
 - ~ The American Association of Veterinary State Boards-RACE;
 - ~ The Nevada Veterinary Medical Association;
 - ~ Truckee Meadows Community College; or
 - ~ The Community College of Southern Nevada

- The Board may perform random audits of licensees to ensure compliance with the requirements for continuing education.

- A licensed veterinarian or a person who is licensed by the Board as a diplomate pursuant to NRS 638.105 shall, not later than 30 days after he receives written notice, provide proof that he has participated in at least 15 hours of continuing education during the 12 months immediately preceding the beginning of the new licensing year by submitting copies of the original certificates of completion to the Board.

- Each X ray is the property of the veterinarian who caused it to be prepared. An X-ray *may be* released **to the owner of the animal or must be released to** another veterinarian who has the authorization of the owner of the animal to which it pertains. The X-ray must be returned within a reasonable time to the veterinarian to whom it belongs.

- “Veterinary facility” defined; Exemptions**
 1. “Veterinary facility” means any facility in which veterinary medicine is practiced. The term includes a building, a kennel and a mobile veterinary clinic which is controlled by a veterinarian for the practice of veterinary medicine. The term does not include a diagnostic laboratory or a teaching or educational institute.
 2. Any veterinarian or veterinary technician is exempt from licensure if that person is lecturing, teaching, administering a practical examination or putting on a lab in connection with a continuing education course or seminar for licensed veterinarians or technicians at a facility.
 3. Graduates of non-accredited veterinary colleges that are being evaluated to determine that their knowledge and skill of veterinary medicine is equivalent to a graduate of an accredited veterinary college are also exempt.



Disciplinary Action

The following is a summary of disciplinary hearings, disciplinary Consent Decrees, and Letters of Reprimand that were entered into with the Board in the past year. The findings of the Board and the discipline taken are detailed below:

- *The Board filed a complaint on November 12, 2004 for violations of Dr. James Reilly's probation. An Accusation was filed and a disciplinary hearing was conducted on February 25, 2005. Dr. Reilly stipulated that he was in violation of his probation and was subject to further disciplinary action. Dr. Reilly was found guilty of the following: 1) Failure to keep records and maintain inventories of controlled substances; 2) Having expired controlled substances in his possession; 3) Allowing unlicensed personnel to perform a euthanasia; 4) Failure to use appropriate methods of a anesthesia, analgesia, and sedation during surgical procedures performed on animals; 5) Negligence and incompetence; and 6) Failure to comply with an existing Board Order. The Board ordered that Dr. Reilly's license to practice veterinary medicine be immediately suspended. The suspension shall remain in full force and effect until Dr. Reilly can demonstrate successful completion of one semester of veterinary surgery and general veterinary medicine. Subsequent to the completion of the educational requirement he must also demonstrate that he has taken and passed the North American Veterinary Licensing Examination or passed both the companion animal and equine species specific examinations.*

- *The Board filed a complaint on April 28, 2005 and three consumer complaints were filed in March-April Of 2005 against Bradley Gilman, DVM. An Accusation was filed and a disciplinary hearing was conducted on August 3, 2005. Dr. Gilman was found guilty of the following: 1) Violation of his existing Probation; 2) Failure to pay hearings costs of approximately \$9997.00 to the Board from a past disciplinary hearing; 3) Failure to cooperate with the Board staff and refusing to submit to random hospital inspections; 4) Failure to provide medical records requested by an owner within 48 hrs from the time of the request (2 counts); 5) Failure to provide medical records to Board staff within 14 days after receipt of the demand by the Board. The Board Order stated that Dr. Gilman's license to practice veterinary medicine be revoked. The licensee may not reapply for reinstatement of his license for a period of three years. The licensee is charged \$6397.00 in costs associated with the hearing.*

- *A consumer complaint was filed with the Board in January 2005. The complaint was investigated and it was determined that the Licensee had violated the provisions of Chapter 638 in that the Licensee's conduct violated NAC 638.045, incompetence, in that the Licensee failed to properly repair a fracture of the femur and take appropriate x-rays to evaluate the fracture. The Licensee also failed to maintain adequate medical records. This was a violation of his probation. The Board Order stated that: 1) The Licensee's existing probation would be ex-*

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- *A consumer complaint was filed with the Board in September 15, 2003. The complaint was investigated and it was determined that Dr. Gilman was guilty of the following: 1) Failure to provide medical records to the Board within fourteen (14)*

days subsequent to receiving the Board demand letter; 2) Failure to provide medical records to the complainant within 48 hours subsequent to a request; 3) Failure to give the complainant complete and/or accurate information regarding conditions at the Licensee's facility that may have contributed to the harm of complainant's animals. The Board Order stated that Dr. Gilman's license to practice as a veterinarian in the State of Nevada was to be suspended for a period of ninety (90) days. Subsequent to the foregoing suspension, Dr. Gilman shall serve a minimum of two years probation subject to the following terms and conditions: a) Dr. Gilman shall pay investigative costs to the Board in the amount of \$4,500.00; b) Dr. Gilman shall pay restitution to the complainant in the amount of \$525.00; c) Dr. Gilman shall take and complete to the satisfaction of the Board, six hours of continuing education on the topic of ethics during his probationary term; d) Dr. Gilman shall take and pass the jurisprudence exam during his probationary term; e) Dr. Gilman shall attend the "Anatomy of a Complaint" continuing education class offered by the Board during his probationary term; f) Dr. Gilman shall submit to random Board inspections of his hospital and/or boarding facilities at his expense during his probationary term; g) Dr. Gilman shall meet with the Board or its representatives upon request and shall cooperate with representatives in their supervision and/or investigation of compliance with terms and conditions of this Agreement; and h) Dr. Gilman shall make application to the Board for termination of his probation.



tended for 2 more years; 2) The Licensee must immediately discontinue the practice of orthopedic surgery until he attends a Board approved workshop on small animal orthopedics. The workshop must be a minimum of 24 contact hours, including hands-on surgical laboratories; 3) The Licensee must take an additional five (5) hours of continuing education on pain management; 4) At its next regular scheduled meeting after three months has elapsed from the date of the order the Licensee shall appear before the Board, so that the Board can assess his progress and competence in maintaining adequate medical records and fulfilling the requirements of the probation. The Board may modify the term of the probation at that time in the Board's discretion; and 5) Licensee's facility shall be subject to random inspections at staff's discretion and at Licensee's expense.

- ❑ A complaint was filed by the Board on February 9, 2005. The complaint was investigated and it was determined that the Licensee had violated the provisions of Chapter 638 in that the Licensee failed to perform a spay on a dog within the standard of practice of veterinary medicine by ligating both ureters resulting in kidney failure. That conduct is a violation of NRS 638.140 (6), negligence. The Licensee also failed to maintain adequate medical records. There was no physical examination information prior to the administration of anesthesia or vaccinations. The Board Order stated that the Licensee's veterinary license be placed on probation for a period of one year. The terms and conditions of the probation are as follows: 1) The Licensee shall work sixteen hours per month with a collaborative veterinarian in his practice, commencing within 30 days of the effective date of this Consent Decree; 2) The Licensee shall pay investigative costs to the Board in the amount of \$500.00; 3) The Licensee must take an additional three (3) hours of continuing education on the subject of surgery by December, 30, 2005.
- ❑ A consumer complaint was filed with the Board in March 2005. The complaint was investigated and it was determined that the Licensee had violated the provisions of Chapter 638 in that the Licensee's conduct violated NAC 638.045, incompetence, in that the Licensee failed to perform an adequate pre-breeding examination of a mare with pre-existing problems. That conduct is a violation of NRS 638.045 (2), negligence. The Licensee also failed to maintain adequate medical records in that the record did not contain sufficient information to justify the diagnosis or determination of the medical status of the animal. The Board Order stated that the Licensee shall be placed on probation for a period of one year. The terms and conditions of the probation shall be as follows: 1) The Licensee shall take an additional eight (8)

hours of continuing education on the subject of equine reproduction by December, 30, 2005; 2) Licensee's facility shall be subject to random inspections at staff's discretion and at Licensee's expense; and 3) Licensee shall pay to the Board legal, investigative, and administrative fees in the total amount of \$500.00.

- ❑ A consumer complaint was filed with the Board on in December of 2004. The complaint was investigated and it was determined that the Licensee had allegedly violated the provisions of Chapter 638 in that: 1) The Licensee's conduct allegedly violated NRS 638.037 (2f & 2h), in that the Licensee failed to maintain adequate medical records in that the record did not contain complete physical examination information of the animal; 2) It is alleged that the Licensee failed to provide records to another veterinarian upon request of the owner; and 3) It is alleged that the Licensee represented to the client that blood work was done, the medical records stated that the test was done, but ultimately it was never done. The Board Order stated that the Licensee: 1) Shall pay investigative costs to the Board in the amount of \$500.00; 2) Must take an additional three (3) hours of continuing education in professional ethics; and 3) Shall take and pass the Nevada State Jurisprudence Examination within 30 days of this notice.
- ❑ A consumer complaint was filed with the Board in April 2005. The complaint was investigated and it was determined that the Licensee had allegedly violated the provisions of Chapter 638 in that his conduct violated NAC 638.045, negligence, a departure from the standard of care in that the licensee failed to complete a thorough physical examination of a sick animal and targeting a diagnosis based on lab data that was indicative of several possible problems. The Board Order stated that the Licensee shall pay to the Board legal, investigative, and administrative fees in the total amount of \$500.00.
- ❑ A consumer complaint was filed with the Board in July of 2004. The complaint was investigated and it was determined that the Licensee had violated the provisions of Chapter 638 in that the Licensee's conduct violated NAC 638.045, negligence, a departure from the standard of care in that the Licensee performed an unauthorized procedure on the dog.
- ❑ A consumer complaint was filed with the Board on August 30, 2004. The complaint was investigated and it was determined that the Licensee had violated the provisions of Chapter 638 in that the Licensee's conduct violated NAC 638.045,

negligence, a departure from the standard of care in that the Licensee failed to take a scout film prior to the administration of barium in a case where a foreign body was suspected. It was also determined that the Licensee failed to maintain adequate medical records. The Board Order stated that the Licensee shall pay investigative costs to the Board in the amount of \$250.00 and the Licensee must take an additional three (3) hours of continuing education on the subject of radiology interpretation by December, 30, 2005.

□ A consumer complaint was filed with the Board in August of 2004. The complaint was investigated and it was determined that the Licensee had violated the provisions of Chapter 638 in that the Licensee's conduct violated NAC 638.045, negligence, a departure from the standard of care in that the Licensee did not repair the tears in the mesentery and did not inform the client that the animal could require monitoring after release. The Board order stated that the Licensee shall pay investigative costs to the Board in the amount of \$250.00.

□ A consumer complaint was filed with the Board on July 22, 2004. The Board also filed a complaint in June of 2004. The complaints were investigated and it was determined that: 1) The Licensee's conduct violated NRS 638.045 (2), negligence and/or NRS 638.045 (3), incompetence, in that the Licensee did not perform a surgery in a manner that was within the standard of practice of veterinary medicine and/or a lack of knowledge, skill, or ability in discharging a professional obligation; 2) The Licensee's conduct violated NRS 638.1402 (4), in that the Licensee misrepresented to the owner of the animal complete and/or accurate information regarding the circumstances that led to the death of the dog; 3) The Licensee's conduct violated NAC 638.037, in that the Licensee failed to maintain adequate medical records. The Board Order stated that: 1) Licensee's veterinary license is revoked, however the revocation is stayed and the Licensee is placed on probation for a period of two (2) years. The terms and conditions of the probation shall be as follows: a) The Licensee shall work twenty hours per month with a collaborative veterinarian in his practice, commencing within 30 days of the effective date of this Consent Decree. The collaborative veterinarian shall be approved by the Board staff before the Licensee begins work with him. The work with the collaborative veterinarian shall focus on surgical decision-making and case studies; pre-surgical procedures, surgical, anesthetic, and analgesic options; and post-surgical care; b) The Licensee shall bear any



b) The Licensee shall bear any

and all costs incident to the implementation of the terms of the probation; c) The Licensee shall notify all present and prospective employers of the Decision, including all the terms and conditions contained in this Decision; and d) Licensee shall pay to THE BOARD legal, investigative, and administrative fees in the total amount of \$ 500.00.

□ Two separate consumer complaints were filed with the Board in May and July of 2004. The complaints were investigated and it was determined that: 1) The Licensee's conduct violated NAC 638.037, in that the Licensee failed to maintain adequate medical records; 2) The Licensee's medical records failed to properly indicate fluid rates, amounts administered, and the method of administration in an animal with parvoviral enteritis. That conduct is a violation of NAC 638.045 (2), negligence in that the medical record does not indicate that the animal was treated within the standard of practice of veterinary medicine; 3) The Licensee altered medical records by adding to the written record after a reasonable length of time to indicate that a temperature was taken, that a previously unrecorded amount of antibiotic was given, and by adding the weight of the dog. The Board Order stated that: Licensee's veterinary license would be revoked, however the revocation is stayed and the Licensee is placed on probation for a period of two (2) years. The terms and conditions of the probation shall be as follows: a) Licensee will send by fax to the Board by 5:00 p.m. on the last Friday of each month, copies of four surgery medical records, including the corresponding record in the controlled substance and surgery log; b) At its next regular scheduled meeting after six months has elapsed in the probation, the Board will assess his progress and competence in maintaining adequate medical records; c) The Licensee must take an additional fifteen (15) hours of continuing education on the treatment of critically ill patients by December, 30, 2005; d) Licensee's facility shall be subject to random inspections at staff's discretion and at Licensee's expense; e) Licensee shall pay to THE BOARD legal, investigative, and administrative fees in the total amount of \$ 350.00.

□ A consumer complaint was filed with the Board in September of 2003. It was investigated and it was determined that the Licensee had violated the provisions of Chapter 638 in that the Licensee's conduct violated NAC 638.045 (2), negligence, in that the Licensee did not follow-up on laboratory results that had been reported to the hospital on a critically ill dog. The Board Order stated that the Licensee shall pay to the Board legal, investigative, and administrative fees in the total amount of \$ 200.00 and attend 5 hours of continuing education on the subject of "critical care."



Would Your Medical Records Withstand the Scrutiny of the Courts?

*Reprinted with permission from the AVMA/PLIT Equine
Update*

Medical records are critical to your defense of malpractice allegations. ***Would your records demonstrate that you met or exceeded the standard of care?*** Claims involving equines are the most costly types of claims, especially equine claims involving human injury. Because medical records are critical to the defense of malpractice allegations, taking shortcuts in your record-keeping practices can severely compromise your credibility and result in an adverse judgment based on circumstantial evidence.

The best medical records often include:

- Signs as reported by the client, tests recommended (note if they were declined), laboratory reports and imaging reports.
- Diagnosis, treatment options or alternatives presented to the client, prognosis, treatments refused, and an itemized cost estimate.
- A signed consent form documenting that surgeries or procedures were authorized and the risks involved were understood.
- Dates and dosages of all medications administered to the animals, including the route of administration and concentration of the dosages, or instructions left with clients.
- Conversation logs, including the date and time of each conversation with the client as well as a summary of the discussion.
- Follow-up care documenting that the client understands restrictions to the animal's diet or physical activity, how long the recovery might take, and when the animal should be re-examined.

Records should be recorded legibly accurately and in a timely fashion. Corrections should be made without completely blocking out the original entry and should be dated and initialed. Entries that are blocked out may appear suspicious later.

Board Members Boost Relief Efforts at LSU

By Jon Pennell, MS, DVM

Following Hurricane Katrina, I was able to travel to Baton Rouge to volunteer at LSU's veterinary school in the small animal hospital's ward one. I have been asked to relay some of my experiences during that visit.

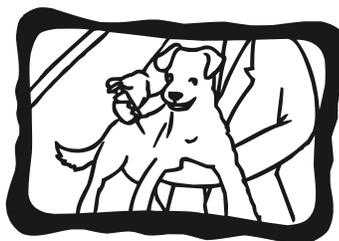
Ward one was set up to accommodate the small animal patients that were not able to be cared for at the two temporary shelters located at Parker Coliseum (on LSU's campus) and the Lamar Dixon facility in Gonzales. Most of the cases that I saw were presented for severe dehydration and skin infections. Most pets had to be shaved and bathed upon presentation. There were two diabetic cats in the ward also. Some cases required surgery and time in the hospital's intensive care unit. The veterinary school requested volunteer veterinarians and technicians so that they could care for these animals and the additional case load that they represented. Supplies were used from LSU's inventory, but also veterinarians from all over the country donated medications and supplies to the effort.

Many things struck me during the week that I was there. One was the lack of microchips. I didn't see one patient with one. An effort was made to place microchips in as many of the patients in all three facilities as possible. Some pets had been rescued from New Orleans and they had an address attached to their cage. The problem was that most homes were destroyed and even if we had an owner's name from that address we couldn't locate them. If we were lucky enough to have a phone number that usually didn't help either because one entire area code was not operational. Rescue groups did their best to foster pets until the owners had time to track them down. Everyday, people would come in looking for their pets. Sometimes they had a picture, often just a description. Overall, their spirits were surprisingly resilient.

The people at LSU were hard working and dedicated and had been at it "24-7" since the hurricane. The volunteer veterinarians and technicians that I met were exceptional and it was great to see support from some of the veterinary schools that sent people and paid their expenses. Local veterinarians were unbelievable also. One Baton Rouge veterinarian that I spoke with had over 250 pets in his hospital after the storm, everything from dogs and cats to chickens and roosters were walking around.

To give an idea of the load placed on Baton Rouge I heard 225,000 people were there from the hurricane. Traffic was a nightmare.

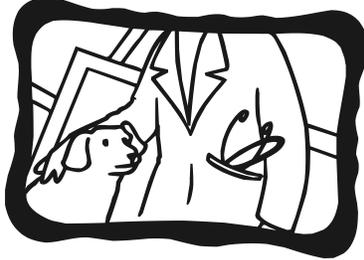
Dr. Bill Taylor also visited LSU about one week after my visit. He was able to spend time at the other two shelters in addition to the veterinary hospital.



More Stories from Louisiana

By William Taylor, DVM, ABVP

While in Louisiana, I divided my time between Parker in the mornings and evenings, and the LSU veterinarian school during the days, offering whatever help I could wherever I could. There is so much to tell about, from the GI infestations, heartworms, and other parasites almost totally foreign to us in Las Vegas, to the absence of microchips, to the lack of neutering. In fact, if a male dog presented without testicles, we practically “assumed” it must be a cryptorchid.



What struck me the most in both places, however, were the amazing efforts of all the volunteers, not just the doctors and technicians from all over the country, but the humane groups and individuals who returned day after day with no motivation other than their desire to help. The volunteers worked tirelessly in the Louisiana heat and humidity cleaning cages, walking and feeding all the displaced animals (cats, dogs, ferret, rabbits, pocket pets, pigs, horses and more), and helping pets reunite with their families.

As we have all read, the bureaucracy and red-tape posed constant obstacles to efficiency and common sense. But, even those obstacles did not prevent us from finding ways to “fly under the radar” by transferring supplies from one facility to another, moving pets between facilities for medical treatment and surgery, obtaining necessary lab tests, or even authorizing me to perform surgery with the help of an “anesthesiologist” vet tech.

Most of the volunteers ultimately shared their home with the abandoned animals, either by adoption or fostering. As the days passed, more families were reunited with their pets, and the shelters slowly emptied. Several of the pets will need long-term ongoing care, but there has not been a shortage of compassion for them. For example, IFAW has been paying to fly pets all over the country for adoption or further treatment. The physician sister of a local vet adopted over a dozen patients alone. An individual philanthropist paid to have Wally the Trooper, a spaniel-mix, driven across country to me by a technician, but he could not fly because he had two fractured humeri. Wally still lifts his leg to urinate despite suffering from the most extensive damage I have ever seen. I am expecting another dog to be flown to me shortly for post-operative care and rehabilitation.

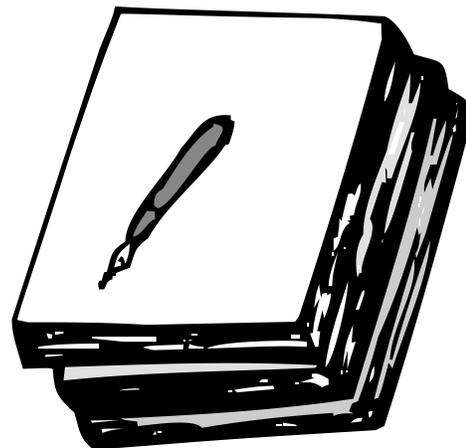
I am awed and amazed by everyone who has contributed time energy or money to the crisis relief, and the selflessness and compassion I have witnessed for these pets. The animals have all benefited from your generosity.

Address of Record- It is Public Information

Your address of record with the Board is your facility address. This information is public information and is released to the public upon request. This address is also displayed on the Board's website.

**Visit the Board's Website @
www.nvvetboard.us
to obtain information on:**

- ✓ **Online renewals**
- ✓ **Address changes**
- ✓ **Status of licensed individuals**
- ✓ **Board Members**
- ✓ **Board meeting dates**
- ✓ **Practice Act (Rules & Regulations)**
- ✓ **Application information & forms**
- ✓ **Request a letter of good standing**



Mission Statement

The Nevada State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners was created in 1919 by the Nevada State Legislature for the protection of the public and their animals. It is composed of seven members appointed by the Governor. Board membership is comprised of six residents of the State of Nevada who have graduated from an approved veterinary college and who have been lawfully engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine for at least five years. One member must be a member of the general public. The board regulates the standards of conduct for the profession, reviews complaints and takes disciplinary action against licensees who have violated the statutes. The board develops and designs examinations and conducts them semi-annually for the licensure of veterinarians, veterinary technicians and euthanasia technicians, and renews their licenses on an annual basis. The Board also licenses approximately 176 Veterinary Hospitals in the State of Nevada.



On-Line Renewals

- ✓ Quick & Easy
- ✓ Use your credit card
- ✓ No paperwork to fill out
- ✓ Instructions are in your renewal package
- ✓ Web-site www.nvvetboard.us

2005 Statistics

	2004	2005
<i>Number of New Veterinarians licensed</i>	71	85
<i>Total Number of Active Veterinarians licensed</i>	585	647
<i>Total Number of Inactive Veterinarians licensed</i>	183	181
<i>Number of new Board Certified Diplomates licensed</i>	12	4
<i>Total Number of Board Certified Diplomates licensed</i>	57	59
<i>Total Number of Veterinary Facilities licensed</i>	167	176
<i>Number of New Vet. Techs. licensed/pending</i>	63	66
<i>Total Number of Veterinary Technicians licensed</i>	261	284
<i>Total Number of Veterinary Technicians in Training</i>	64	81
<i>Number of New Euthanasia Technicians licensed</i>	10	22
<i>Total Number of Euthanasia Technicians licensed</i>	79	85
<i>Number of Animal Chiropractor Registrations</i>	1	3
<i>Number of Animal Physical Therapists Registrations</i>	2	2
<i>Number of complaints called into the Board office</i>	124	142
<i>Number of formal complaints filed</i>	53	56
<i>Number of complaints dismissed</i>	30	30
<i>Number of disciplinary settlement agreements</i>	8	13
<i>Number of administrative hearings held/pending</i>	0	2

BOARD MEETING SCHEDULE

December 8, 2005 Reno
 March 16, 2006 Las Vegas

EXAMINATION SCHEDULE

NAVLE

Nov 14-Dec. 10, 05 Reno/Las Vegas
 Deadline 15-Aug-05
 April 10-26, 2006 Reno/Las Vegas
 Deadline 10-Jan-06

VTNE

January 20, 2006
 Deadline November 15, 2005
 June 16, 2006
 Deadline April 12, 2006

