



ANNUAL BOARD UPDATE

STATE OF NEVADA BOARD OF VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINERS

NOVEMBER 2009

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From The President *By Craig Schank, DVM*

Another year quickly, yet perhaps not so quietly, comes to an end. It has been a wonderful experience to serve with such a dedicated and passionate board and staff. Despite economic difficulties and budget shortfalls within most of our state agencies, the State of Nevada Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners remains solvent and fiscally sound due to our executive director, Debbie Machen and her staff. We can all be confident that when disgruntled clients call our board office, Debbie and Tracie offer a kind and compassionate ear, and grievances are often quelled with no formal complaints being filed.

One of the additional responsibilities of the board is to constantly review our practice act and make appropriate changes to keep up with the times. As the "bar" is continually raised in our profession, it becomes necessary to make these adjustments, some of which require our state law makers' assistance in doing so. The board proposed legislation this past year that would allow present and future boards more latitude in the licensing of qualified foreign veterinary graduates. For many years, the AVMA was the only provider of a program that would allow licensure of non-accredited foreign veterinary school graduates. In the past 8 years, another track was established by the AAVSB (American Association of Veterinary State Boards) called the PAVE (Program for the Assessment of Veterinary Education equivalence). The acronyms only get better as we go along! The debate over which program is best is not a new issue. Dr. Mike Kirk addressed this subject in a previous newsletter in 2002. My intent in this newsletter is to provide some facts and compare the two programs.

The AVMA has set a standard with over forty years of experience in licensing foreign graduates. The AAVSB has risen to the challenge to meet or exceed these standards. With that being said, changes have been made and both programs are improving. Competition is good.

For clarification, here is a glossary of terms and acronyms:

- ECFVG Educational Commission for Foreign Veterinary Graduates -This is the AVMA's program for licensing foreign graduates.
- PAVE Program for the Assessment of Veterinary Education equivalence This is the AAVSB's program for licensing foreign graduates.
- BCSE Basic Clinical Skills Exam – A 250 question exam offered by ECFVG
- QE Qualifying Examination – A 300 question exam offered by the PAVE program. This test is written by the same organization that writes the NAVLE.
- CPE Clinical Proficiency Exam – A three-day exam offered by ECFVG to determine "hands on" skills such as surgery, radiology, laboratory testing, and client communication.

VCSA Veterinary Clinical Skills Assessment – A two-day "hands on" test of skills offered by PAVE

NAVLE North American Veterinary Licensing Examination
This is what used to be called the National Board exam.

Comparison of each program:

ECFVG	PAVE
1. Proof of Graduation from Vet School	1. Proof of Graduation from Vet School
2. English proficiency exam	2. English proficiency exam
3. BCSE	3. QE
4. CPE	4. VCSE This test is waived if the student successfully completes a year of evaluated clinical experience at an AVMA-accredited veterinary college. (Iowa State, Kansas State, Oregon State, Oklahoma State, or Purdue.)
5. NAVLE	5. NAVLE

Upon comparing these two programs, they are nearly identical except for step four where clinical, hands-on competence must be exhibited. PAVE track students have the option of taking the VCSE or completing their senior year at one of the five aforementioned veterinary schools. They are taught and evaluated by the same standards as regularly enrolled students and must pass each section as do all students enrolled. This option comes at a great expense to the candidate, paying tuition of \$30,000 to \$40,000, as a non-resident student. Those PAVE-track candidates that do not follow this option need to be evaluated for their clinical competency by taking the VCSE. I will be attending their next test being offered at Cedar Valley College in Dallas, Texas. Dr. Jon Pennell, past president of the board, visited one of their tests nearly three years ago and reported to the board that the VCSE test was a work in progress with some strengths and weaknesses. With twenty-eight states now accepting the PAVE track for licensing foreign graduates, we continue to gather important information helping us to make sound decisions about this matter.

The board over the years has done an exceptional job of regulating the practice of veterinary medicine and continues to do so. As this issue is brought before the legislature again, allowing our board to consider licensing competent and talented foreign graduates, our only desire is to maintain the high standard of veterinary medical care that is currently being offered in this great state.

Good luck and God bless you in your individual practices.



Musings from 12 years on the Board

By Gary Ailes, DVM

At this point in my life, remembering what happened 12 years ago takes more than a little bit of effort.



I came aboard with a bit of trepidation as I felt the job was sitting in judgment of my colleagues. I wondered about the laws and regulations that at times seem onerous.

What I found was a group of dedicated doctors and one public member who wanted to promote the standard of practice.

During my time, I never witnessed anyone with a specific agenda toward the rules and regulations. There has always been fair and honest deliberation among the members as to the best course of action. I truly missed Dr. Barney Cannon when he was replaced on the board.

There were times when the companion animal practitioners, myself included, would get a little esoteric in the discussion and Barney had the ability to pull on the reins and get back to the arena of common sense.

I have appreciated each and every colleague who has served while I have been on the board. There has never been a situation where ego or pride has ruled. If anything, the board works to help practitioners elevate their standards and sadly, sometimes that must be done with more than gentle persuasion.

In the end, the board is charged with protecting the public and setting the rules by which we all practice. As with everything else in life, the standards and the rules change with time to reflect what is happening in society. As these changes occur, the board reviews and sets the rules to reflect those changes. For those in my age group, some of those changes take real work to get into our synapses.

I have also been blessed to work with someone who I consider to be an outstanding executive secretary. Debbie watches over the finances as though they were her own and she must be 95% scotch. She and her

Resolution 21 and NFPA 150, what does this mean to me and how could these potential new fire and life safety standards for veterinary facilities affect me?

During the 2009 Legislative session Senator Wiener championed Resolution 21 after various incidents had occurred in animal facilities around the state. Senator Wiener's research revealed that in the existing fire and building codes there were not any categories for animal facilities. Instead, they were categorized with storage or retail facilities, which do not address the animal occupants' safety. This Resolutions purpose is to provide minimum requirements for the design, construction, fire protection and classification of animal housing facilities and provides additional safe guards for animals. It is there to promote awareness of building, fire and life safety standards for facilities that house animals.

Given that animal facilities are subject to disasters, including but not limited to, fires, earthquakes, floods, blizzards, winds, hazardous materials, and other unplanned incidents; Resolution 21 is aimed at the adoption of NFPA 150, filling the gap for animal facilities in the Fire and Building Codes. NFPA 150: Standard on Fire and Life Safety in Animal Housing Facilities provides "minimum requirements for the design, construction, fire protection and classification of animal housing facilities and provides additional safeguards for animals."

Chief Jim Wright, Nevada State Fire Marshall, spoke with the Board in July and described the resolution as an encouragement for local ordinances to adopt or follow these standards, but does not impose the standards. According to Chief Jim Wright NFPA 150 could be adopted as soon as January 2010. If adopted, NFPA 150 will not be retroactive,

cohort Tracie handle many of the complaints people have in such a way that they never reach the level of board investigation. Every doctor in the state owes them a debt of gratitude.

Getting a notice from the board is rather like seeing the blue car behind you with its red lights on. Those are the kind of things one would prefer to never see unless one had a problem and needed some help. Sadly, the folks who have had the biggest problem with the board are the ones who let their ego rule their good sense or the ones who have bent the truth.

The reality is that 90% of the complaints the board receives are about a lack of communication or money. Being open and up front with clients helps immensely and praising folks who come in with information from the internet is worthwhile. This is true even if the information they found was inaccurate or wrong and you need to spend the time to get the correct information to them.

The board does not have any say in money issues. This is often caused by another doctor commenting on how much the previous bill was which came from Elsewhere Veterinary Hospital. Money becomes an issue when one doctor undercuts another doctor's estimate. While that may get the second doctor the work, it has a depressing effect on veterinary medicine and gives all of us a bad name.

When I first started on the board, IV fluid therapy was looked at as a good idea but only considered a must in cases that were critical. This is evolving and it is likely that it will become a rule/law in the next few years. This may apply to all animals going under anesthetic.

Dentistry is another area that is changing rapidly. With the onset of that specialty area, we may see more regulations that address things like leaving broken root tips in the mouth and requiring flaps over extracted teeth. We may even see a time when dental x-rays are considered a must.

The greatest take away I received from this time is my need to write better records and continue to chase the ever evolving standard of practice.



but could affect new construction and remodels of any structure where animals are housed. The advice is, "do not fear"; it is in place to be a good thing, giving animal housing facilities a better description and document its actual needs.

Many building codes are already in place that you may not even realize already affecting animal housing facilities. For example, in many areas, any facility 5,000sq ft or larger, must have a sprinkler or fire alarm system in place. Many times there is an option to have one or the other. Variations may involve not only the size of the facility, but the type of animals being housed, location of facility, etc. It may require alternative means or methods for those in areas where resources are limited.

This is not to be put in place to close places down or "pick on" animal housing facilities and the veterinary community. It is to be put in place for life safety reasons. This is something we should all be able to appreciate. Would you want to stay in a hotel that did not have to abide by certain standards?

So it may or may not affect you, but if the potential implementation of this code got you thinking, but building or remodeling is not in your future, a great idea would be to create and implement a fire evacuation plan for your facility, for you, your staff and the animals that are entrusted in you.

2009 Legislative Report

During the 2009 Legislative session, the Nevada State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners tracked the following Bills related to Veterinary Medicine. You can view the entire Bill by going to: <http://leg.state.nv.us/75th2009/Reports/>

Assembly Bill 15: This Bill, effective October 1, 2009, pursuant to NRS574, existing law governs the sterilization of pets that are released by various releasing agencies, including societies to prevent cruelty to animals, animal shelters, nonprofit entities that provide temporary shelter for pets and organizations that take into custody pets which have been abandoned, abused or neglected. (NRS 574.600-574.660) Section 1 of this bill requires each licensed veterinarian to post in his office written notice of any sterilization requirements for dogs or cats required by local ordinance. Section 1 further requires a governmental entity with jurisdiction over a public park to post written notice in the park of any sterilization requirements for the animals required by local ordinance. Sections 2 and 3 of this bill requires a retailer or dealer who sells a dog or cat to disclose to the purchaser the name and address of the breeder of the dog or cat and any sterilization requirements for the animal required by local ordinance. (NRS 574.460, 574.470) A retailer or dealer who fails to comply with the disclosure requirements is subject to an administrative fine imposed by the Director of the State Department of Agriculture in an amount not to exceed \$250 for the first violation, \$500 for the second violation and \$1,000 for each subsequent violation. (NRS 574.485) Section 4 of this bill provides that a retailer, dealer or operator must not separate a dog or cat from its mother until it is 8 weeks of age or accustomed to taking food or nourishment other than by nursing, whichever is later.

Assembly Bill 199: This Bill, effective October 1, 2009, pursuant to NRS 574 existing law prohibits a person from instigating, promoting or in any way engaging in the furtherance of any fight between animals in an exhibition or for amusement or gain which is premeditated by a person who owns or has custody of the animals. (NRS 574.070) This bill prohibits a person from owning, possessing, keeping, training, promoting or purchasing an animal with the intent to use it to fight another animal or from selling an animal knowing that it is intended to be used to fight another animal. If a person commits such a violation, he is guilty of a gross misdemeanor for a first offense, a category E felony for a second offense and a category D felony for a third or subsequent offense. Under existing law, a person is prohibited from witnessing any fight between animals in an exhibition or for amusement or gain. This bill requires a person to knowingly witness such a fight in order to be guilty of a violation.

Senate Bill 57: This Bill was sponsored by the Nevada State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners and due to opposition never was voted on by the full Senate. The Bill addressed the following items: Section 1 of this bill authorized the Nevada State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners to grant a license to a veterinarian licensed in another state under certain circumstances-License Transfer. Section 2 of this bill limited the gratuitous acts that friends or neighbors may perform to only livestock, rather than all domesticated animals, and required that certain vaccines be administered by a licensed veterinarian or someone under a veterinarian's direction. This section also defined which vaccinations for zoonotic diseases must be administered by a licensed veterinarian. Section 2 would allow licensed veterinarian's to consult with out of state veterinarians or specialists that do not have a license in this state. Section 5 of this bill revised the renewal period for all licenses and certificates of

registration issued by the Board so that they would have been renewed biennially rather than annually. Section 5 also established statutory limits for the renewal fees for such licenses and certificates of registration, which currently have no limit in existing statutes. There were no fee increases.(NRS 638.127) Section 6 of this bill allowed the Board to adopt regulations prescribing grounds for disciplinary action against facilities in which veterinary medicine is practiced and against the veterinarian in charge of such facilities. (NRS 638.132)

Senate Bill 76: This Bill, effective May 22, 2009, pursuant to NRS 233B, existing law governs the administrative procedures of certain agencies of the Executive Department of State Government. (NRS Ch. 233B) An agency is authorized to summarily suspend a license issued by that agency if the agency finds that the public health, safety or welfare imperatively require such emergency action. (NRS 233B.127) This bill provides that an agency's order for the summary suspension of a license may be issued by the agency or by the Chairman of the governing body of the agency.

Senate Bill 132: This Bill, effective October 1, 2009, pursuant to NRS 574, existing law prohibits a person from depriving an animal of necessary food or drink or committing any other act of cruelty against an animal. (NRS 574.100) Section 1 of this bill prohibits a person from restraining a dog: (1) using a tether, chain, tie, trolley or pulley system or other device that is less than 12 feet in length or fails to comply with certain other requirements concerning the movement of the dog; (2) using a prong, pinch or choke collar or similar device; or (3) for more than 14 hours during a 24-hour period. Section 1 also provides that any pen or other outdoor enclosure that is used to maintain a dog must be appropriate for the size and breed of the dog and may be used by a person whose property is of insufficient size to ensure compliance with the requirements for chaining or tethering the dog on the property. Section 1 exempts from this prohibition a dog that is: (1) being treated by a veterinarian; (2) being used for hunting or being trained to hunt; (3) participating in a dog show; (4) being kept in a shelter or boarding facility or temporarily in a camping area; (5) temporarily being cared for during a rescue operation; (6) being used as part of an agricultural operation; or (7) engaged in a temporary task or activity for not more than 1 hour with a person having custody or control of the dog. Existing law authorizes the Governor, in carrying out the provisions of chapter 414 of NRS, to prepare a comprehensive state emergency management plan. Pursuant to NRS 414, existing law also requires the Chief of the Division of Emergency Management of the Department of Public Safety to prepare state and local governmental agencies to be capable of responding appropriately if a disaster or emergency occurs. In carrying out this duty, the Chief may encourage state and local agencies to adopt plans for emergency operations. (NRS 414.040) Section 2 of this bill requires the state emergency management plan prepared by the Governor and each plan for emergency operations adopted by a state or local governmental agency to include provisions ensuring that, to the extent practicable, a person with a disability who uses a service animal is evacuated, transported and sheltered together with the service animal during a disaster or emergency.



Thank You

The Board and staff would like to thank Gary Ailes, DVM, Past-President for his twelve years of leadership, dedication, and commitment to this Board and the citizens of Nevada.

Compounding Yeas and Nays By Richard C. Simmons, D.V.M., M.S

According to AVMA Policy (<http://www.avma.org/issues/policy/compounding.asp>), compounding of drugs is defined as “the manipulation of a drug, other than in accordance with the FDA approved label [or the manufacturer’s approved package insert], to make a different formulation of the drug to meet the needs of a specific patient” (emphasis added). Such “manipulation” includes simply mixing two drugs together for ease of administration, adding a flavoring agent, crushing a tablet on emptying a capsule to make an oral suspension for ease of administration, diluting a large animal formulation for use in small animal species, and so forth. Both the AVMA guidelines and FDA policy regarding compounding require that a valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship (VCPR) exists before a veterinarian may dispense or prescribe a compounded medication. Taken together, the governing guidelines and policies require that a compounded drug may only be administered or prescribed by a veterinarian when there is a VCPR, thus, prohibiting the compounding of a “stock” of some compounded product that then is distributed “as needed.”

Veterinarians can have a pharmacist licensed to do compounding prepare a compounded product in some quantity for use in the veterinarian’s hospital per his/her directions regarding individual in-hospital patients. However, the compounded product cannot then be dispensed to a client.

Compounding from bulk drug supplies is generally illegal unless done by a licensed manufacturer. Through its regulatory discretion, the FDA has listed a limited number of bulk drugs that will not normally result in the agency taking action if they are compounded (e.g., methylene blue, pilocarpine, and sodium nitrate – for the complete list see Appendix A of Sec. 608.400 Compounding of Drugs for Use in Animals (CPG

Hospital Inspections – Surgery By William Taylor, DVM, AVBP

Most of our hospitals have been inspected in the last two years. These inspections serve to evaluate our facilities by the standards set in the Nevada statutes and regulations, and are also intended to be educational. All hospitals must adhere to these state standards; unfortunately, as practitioners, we (myself included) sometimes fall short in some areas. However, the standards ensure properly equipped and maintained surgery areas within our facilities. On an educational level, the inspection offers a “new set of eyes” that can see the problems we do not perceive and can help us correct areas in which we are deficient. Our inspector has visited nearly 200 hospitals and can give you some great input on your surgical area.



Here are just a few areas where we have found violations:

- All packs must be in sterile containers. While sterilization expiration dates will vary based on wrap material, layers, method of sterilization,

7125.40), http://www.fda.gov/ora/compliance_ref/cpg/cpgvet/cop608-400.html.

Finally, as the AVMA policy highlights, veterinarians “need to be aware that compounding, including formulation in a novel drug delivery system (e.g. transdermal), may impact the absorption and depletion of a drug. This may result in drug concentrations that are above or below the therapeutic range and lead to the development of an adverse drug event, including therapeutic failure.”

Veterinarians considering compounding in-house or ordering compounded drugs from a pharmacist should consult the two Web sites listed above and, if looking to have a pharmacist do the compounding, consider using a pharmacy that is accredited by an independent accreditation body. For example, the Pharmacy Compounding Accreditation Board (PCAB, www.pcab.org) offers accreditation to compounding pharmacies that meet high quality and practice standards.

Veterinarians using or dispensing illegally compounded drugs are not practicing in accordance with acceptable standards of practice.

The author expresses his thanks to Brant Skanson, RPh of Sierra Compounding for his helpful discussion regarding compounding for veterinary medications (www.TahoeCompounders.com).

etc., the inspectors use a one-year date as a standard for all packs. All packs, pouches, or other material must be marked with sterilization dates, including the year. For a more complete reference, see Fossum Small Animals Surgery.

- We all have that set of Babcock retractors given to us by the nice nurse/client nine years ago, which have not been sterilized since. Sure, we know it cannot be used; but, when relief vets are in your clinic, do they know? In an emergency surgery, will they check the expiration date? If an instrument is in surgery, it is presumed that it will be used. Any equipment or surgical materials not to be used should be taken out of surgery and out of its sterile packaging so these types of mistakes cannot happen.

- Suture is another area in which many of us (again myself included) have gotten dinged during our inspections. I have outdated suture used for closing a necropsy, so where else but surgery to keep it? Nope, it should be out of surgery in a box marked “Necropsy Suture.”

- The ultrasound or GI endoscopy equipment that is stored in surgery causes an increase in traffic, is difficult to clean, and can result in nosocomial infections in our surgical patients.

If you have questions, contact the board office. When the inspector is at your hospital, PLEASE feel free to ask questions, as they are there to help you.



In Memory of Bernard S. Cannon

Dr. Cannon, 69 years old of Winnemucca, Nevada passed away July 12, 2009. He graduated from Washington State University in 1964 and moved to Winnemucca shortly after graduation and opened a mixed animal practice. He served on the Nevada State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners for six years. He chaired the Nevada Farm Agency and was a member of the American Association of Bovine Practitioners. He is survived by his wife, Betty and his two sons.

The Responsibilities of a Board Member

Mark Iodence DVM, Diplomate ABVP,
Companion Animal Specialty

My first year as a member of the Nevada State Board of Veterinary Medical has been a tremendous experience. The profession of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery is a wonderful and rewarding career. The purpose of the Nevada State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners is to regulate the standard of conduct for the profession, review complaints and administer disciplinary actions against those that have violated the statutes. The Board administers examinations for Veterinarians, Veterinary Technicians, and Euthanasia Technicians, and reviews their licenses on an annual basis. The Board is made up of six licensed resident Veterinarians in the State of Nevada and a member of the general public. My experience with these great professionals has been very informative. They are very intelligent

and dedicated to improving our profession and protecting the public. The enormous bulk of preparation for the Board meetings is done by the Executive Director Debbie Machen. It is a tremendous responsibility. The importance of being informed, thorough, and knowledgeable about the process is imperative to maintaining the profession of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery as an honorable and trusting profession that provides the best care for our animals. It is an honor to serve.

Congratulations Dr. Richard Simmonds!

Congratulations!! Dr. Richard Simmonds on receiving the Nevada Veterinary Medical Association's Veterinarian of the Year award for 2009. Dr Simmonds' dedication to the profession, his devotion to the community, and his commitment to the citizens of Nevada has earned him this distinguished award.

Cardiology for the Soul By Scott Bradley, DVM

So you spend a significant amount of your time each day at the practice performing examination on your patients and talking to clients.

First question. When was the last time YOU had a physical exam? For most of us it's probably been too long, definitely longer than it should be.

If it was one of our patients our software program should have kicked out a reminder and a staff member would have followed up with a phone call, maybe even an email if our system is that sophisticated.

But when it comes to taking care of our own bodies we tend to put it off because we are too busy or too tired or we already know what's going on because we know what we know and THEY don't know anything anyways, or we simply don't want to know. So enough of the guilt. You know what you need to do, so just git-er-done.

Next question. When was the last time you had a spiritual check up? I know, I know, I know--don't even go there Doc! Is there even such a thing as a spiritual exam? Not sure about that, but I am sure that our spiritual and emotional well being are key pieces of the keeping life-in-balance puzzle, a very difficult juggling act given the rigors of practice, family, finances, and the aging process for some if not most of us.

It is sobering when one considers the number of complaints the State Board deals with at the quarterly meetings in which the core reason for the complaint being filed is because "I just felt that the doctor didn't care about my pet/me". The percentage of cases is staggering. Sometimes

the concern is directed toward a staff member, but as our reflection of the practice we are responsible for their communications with the clients, the verbal, the non-verbal, and the written.

Great articles abound about compassion fatigue/burnout. The July supplement to Clinician's Brief—Exceptional Veterinary Team—illustrates the Life Wheel, a visual tool to assess one's balance between career, relationships, health, finances, recreation, spirituality, community, personal

growth, and family. Well worth the effort to peruse.

A customizable Life Wheel can be downloaded at myEVT.com.

Proverbs 4:23 "Above all else, guard your heart, for it is the wellspring of life" NIV. That's the key, our hearts. It was our hearts that got us here, why we jumped the necessary hurdles to get into veterinary school then survived that experience to achieve the privilege of making a difference in this world by providing health care services to the animals and through that being able to help their owners have a better life. So how do we guard our hearts?

With the constant assault on our hearts, the challenging cases, the challenging clients, the inevitable sorrow of loss, what do we do to care for this most vital organ? "For from it flows the wellspring of life", that's where the passion for practice, the compassion for our patients AND our clients flows from. But how do we protect our hearts without hardening them, without hiding them in some dark place so they can't be hurt? Hearts need to be nourished. What is it that feeds that fire, that passion that set us on this path in the first place? That's a good place to start.

The author Gil Bailie shared some advice once given to him: "Don't ask yourself what the world needs.

Ask yourself what makes you come alive, and go do that, because what the world needs are people who have come alive"

Sometimes the joy of practice is readily apparent, the litter of Bassets tripping over their ears, a Boxer pup with hiccups, the poly-trauma case that goes well. Sometimes we have to fight for it, the perpetually grouchy client that suddenly smiles, an unexpected word of encouragement from a staff member, no traffic jams on the way to wherever it is we are in such a hurry to get to, etc. We need to savor those moments, nourish our hearts with them. Ask ourselves "What is really important at the end of the day?" and focus on those things. Get a little exercise, tell our family and friends we love them, thank our staff for a job well done, read a good book, and take a nap...fill in the blank.

It's no accident that passion is the root word of compassion. So give yourself a spiritual self exam, even talk it over with a loved one or trusted friend if needed. Your heart will thank you. Your clients will too. Oh, and get that physical scheduled.



Disciplinary Action			
The following is summary of disciplinary action taken by the Board in the past year:			
Case #	Area of NV	Violations	Conditions of the Order
MS02-122007	Las Vegas	NRS 638.710 in that the licensee failed to document the following: a) That the animal was examined and ambulatory prior to release; and b) Anesthetic monitoring, including addressing the abnormal pulse oximeter readings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend "Anatomy of a Complaint" • Pay attorney fees and investigative and board costs of \$400.00
PS01-030308	Las Vegas	NAC 638.0475 (i) medical records not having sufficient information to justify the diagnosis or determination of the medical status of the animal and to warrant any treatment recommended for or administered to the animal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend "Anatomy of a Complaint" • Pay attorney fees and investigative and board costs of \$400.00
FS01-030508	Las Vegas	NAC 638.046, AVMA Principles of Ethics, "Veterinarians should honor a clients request for a prescription in lieu of dispensing."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay attorney fees and investigative and board costs of \$400.00.
FO01-050908	Rural	NAC 638.041 (3), in that the licensed veterinary technician failed to obtain the required continuing education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Licensee shall take an additional five hours of continuing education. • The Licensee shall be audited, at a minimum, from 2008-2010. • The Licensee will pay attorney fees and investigative and Board costs of \$250.00 and a fine of \$250.00.
GR01-050908	Rural	NAC 638.041 (3), in that the Licensee failed to obtain the required continuing education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Licensee shall take an additional fifteen hours of continuing education. • The Licensee shall be audited, at a minimum, from 2008-2010. • Pay attorney fees, investigative and board costs of \$400.00 and a fine of \$500.00.
SN01-050908	Reno	NAC 638.041 (3), in that the licensed veterinary technician failed to obtain the required continuing education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Licensee shall take an additional 5 hours of continuing education. • The Licensee shall be audited, at a minimum, from 2008-2010. • The Licensee will pay attorney fees and investigative and Board costs of \$250.00.
FS01-051008	Las Vegas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAC 638.0175 (3), in that the Licensee did not obtain the informed consent of the client for medical treatment of the animal. • NAC638.710 (1) (c) The medical record did not indicate that the animal was examined after general anesthesia prior to its release. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probation for 2 years • Pay attorney fees and investigative and board costs of \$500.00. • Licensee shall have the owner sign a Board approved authorization for anesthesia and/or surgery release including a signed estimate form prior to the surgery. • The Licensee shall attend 16 hours continuing education in communication.
TO01-033008	Reno	(NRS) 638.140 (5), Incompetence, in that the License failed to properly perform a TTA surgery and a fracture repair. It is also alleged that the licensee failed to perform two view radiographs post-operatively.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary surrender of his Nevada veterinary license.
BS02-060208	Las Vegas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAC 638.047, neglect in that the Licensee having undertaken the care of the animal, shall not neglect that animal and, unless the veterinarian has been discharged, shall give adequate notice before discontinuing his professional services. Specifically, the Licensee did not conduct a physical examination on the cat or provide any treatment. • NAC 638.0475 (1), in not providing a copy of the medical record to the owner within 48 hours of said request. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probation for a period of 1 year. • Licensee shall have the owner sign a Board approved authorization for anesthesia and/or surgery or for any treatments on an animal above \$200.00. • The Licensee shall attend 16 hours of board approved continuing education pertaining to communication. • Pay attorney fees and investigative and board costs of \$500.00.

PS02-062708	Las Vegas	NRS 638.140 (6), Negligence. The surgical release form related to a declaw was alleged to have been altered by one of the Licensees employees regarding authorization for the procedure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probation for a period of one 1 year. • Pay attorney fees, investigative costs, and board costs of \$1500.00 and a fine of \$1000.00. • The Licensee shall complete 5 hours of continuing education in ethics.
SS01-080408	Las Vegas	NAC 638.045 (2), Negligence, in that a declaw surgery that was performed was a departure from the standard of practice of veterinary medicine and that the bandages were not removed nor were the antibiotics given to the owner along with the post-operative instructions at the time of discharge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay attorney fees and investigative and board costs of \$400.00.
MS01-081108	Las Vegas	NAC 638.045 (2), Negligence in that the medical records were contradictory in regard to information that justified the diagnosis or the determination of the medical status of the animal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probation for a period of 1 year. • The Licensee shall attend three hours of continuing education on the subject of medical records. • The Licensee's facility is subject to periodic hospital inspections at the Licensee's expense. • Pay attorney fees and investigative and board costs of \$500.00.
SS01-112008	Las Vegas	NAC 638.045 (2), Negligence, a departure from the standard of practice of veterinary medicine in that the licensee did not aggressively treat a critical care patient with an autoimmune disease, recommend hospitalization, or communicate to the owner the guarded prognosis of the dog.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay attorney fees and investigative and board costs of 400.00 • Review two articles per month for the period of six months from <i>Veterinary Compendium</i> and complete the multiple choice quiz that corresponds to each article.
MS03-093008	Las Vegas	NAC 638.045 (2) Negligence, in that the Licensee chose to proceed with an elective procedure under anesthesia when there were abnormalities with the bloodwork that had not been discussed with owner prior to surgery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modified Order of Probation for a extended period of 1 year. • Pay attorney fees and investigative and board costs of \$400.00 and a fine of \$1000.00.
GS01-081608	Las Vegas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAC 638.045 (2), Negligence in that the licensee: 1) performed a dental procedure on the evening of June 22nd and recommended a Mitaban dip and an injection of Ivermectin to be administered the next morning. The medical record did not indicate a physical examination was done after anesthesia or prior to the Mitaban dip. The two procedures were done approximately fourteen hours apart without a proper assessment of the animal's condition prior to the Mitaban dip or the injection of the Ivermectin. 2. NAC 638.0475 and NAC638.710 (c). Medical Records were inconsistent in regard to proper assessment and treatment. Specifically the medical record was deficient in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Lack of interpretation of abnormal bloodwork that was performed on June 22nd; b) No physical examination was done prior to release after anesthesia prior to the Mitaban treatment; c) Failing to specify the concentration of the Ivermectin; and d) The use of an off label drug (Ivermectin) which is labeled "Swine use only" and no indication that the owner was informed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Licensee shall attend three hours of board approved continuing education pertaining to dermatology • Pay attorney fees and investigative and board costs of \$400.00.



State of Nevada Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners

2010 Renewal Instructions

Log-in instructions for On-line Renewals.

<u>INDIVIDUAL</u>	<u>FACILITY</u>
1) - www.nvvetboard.us (web-site)	1) - www.nvvetboard.us - (web-site)
2) - Individual Renewal - (top blue bar on right)	2) - Facility Renewal (top blue bar on right)
3) - Log in - Last four digits of your social security number and license number EXACTLY as it appears on your license SEE MAILING LABEL	3) Log-in - Business Name - Enter Business name EXACTLY as it appears on facility license SEE MAILING LABEL
4) - Easy to follow instructions - Change your mailing address/ home address, or your facility - (if necessary)	4) - File Number -Facility License # (HXXX)
5)* - Payment with Visa /Mastercard/Amer. Express	5) - Easy to follow Instructions
6) - Log out or renew another license	6)*- Payment with Visa /Mastercard/Amer. Express
	7) - Log out or renew another license

*** Payments made with credit cards - confirmation/receipts can be printed while renewing online**

Renewals Via Mail

Section I - License Type/ Renewal Fee - All Licensee's

Check the appropriate box for your license type and include a check/money order for the correct amount. made payable to: Nevada Veterinary Board
Remit to: 4600 Kietzke Lane Building O, Suite 265, Reno, NV 89502

Section II-Personal Information - All Licensee's

All Licensee's complete all information.
The facility address that you provide to us will be public information and displayed on our website.

Section III - Continuing Education Verification - Active Veterinarians (15hrs)/Veterinary Technicians(5 hrs)/ Animal Chiropractors(15hrs)/ Animal Physical Therapists(5 hrs).

Do **NOT** send continuing education documents with your renewal.
Random audits will take place during renewal periods. If audited you will be required to send copies of documentation verifying attendance. CE documentation must be retained for four years.

Section IV - Waiver - All Licensee's

Please answer ALL questions. If you mark "yes" to any of the questions include any supporting documents.

Section V - Child Support Information - All Licensee's

Professional or occupational licenses, or registrations may be denied or restricted if back child support is owed by the person holding the license. All Licensee's are subject to this requirement by the federal government of all states including Nevada.

Section VI - Signature - All Licensee's

Please sign and date your renewal. If you have any question about your renewal, please contact the office at (775) 688-1788.

***Euthanasia Technicians** - Include a current copy of your Pharmacy Board Controlled Substance Registration with your renewal.

***Animal Physical Therapists and Animal Chiropractors** - Provide a Letter of Good Standing or a verified on-line status of your license and, if applicable, a copy of discipline.



State of Nevada Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners

4600 Kietzke Lane, Bldg. O, #265, Reno, NV 89502

(775) 688-1788 phone / (775) 688-1808 fax

Website: www.nvvetboard.us

E-mail: vetbdinfo@vetboard.nv.gov

2010 RENEWAL - DUE BY 12/31/2009 OR LATE FEES APPLY

SECTION I License Type/Renewal Fee:

Please check the box that applies: \$250.00 Veterinarian/Diplomate (active) \$130.00 Veterinarian/Diplomate (Inactive) \$75.00 Licensed Veterinary Technician \$100.00 Euthanasia Technician \$25.00 Animal Chiropractor \$25.00 Animal Physical Therapist Late Fee \$50.00 a month after 12/31/2009

SECTION II - Personal Information:

License Number: Email Address: First Name: Last Name: Home Street Address: City: State: Zip: Home Phone #

Facility Name/Address: City: State: Zip: Phone #

Please use my Home or Facility as my mailing address. Your facility address is public information and will appear on our website.

SECTION III - Continuing Education Verification: - ALL LICENSEES EXCEPT EUTHANASIA TECHNICIANS

CE hours required (DVM 15hrs) (LVT 5hrs) (Animal Physical Therapist 5hrs) (Animal Chiropractor 15hrs) I certify that I have completed hours of continuing education between Jan. 1, 2009 and Dec. 31, 2009. I am a licensee renewing my license for the FIRST TIME. I am on Inactive status.

SECTION IV - Waiver:

Since your last renewal or recent licensure have you: Been diagnosed or treated for any mental illness, including alcohol or substance abuse, or physical condition that would impair your ability to perform the essential functions of your license? 1) Been charged, arrested or convicted of a felony or misdemeanor in any state? 2) Been the subject of an administrative action involving a professional license whether completed or pending in any state? 3) Had your license subjected to any discipline for violation of veterinary laws in any state? 4) Have you surrendered a professional license? If you marked YES to any of the NUMBERED questions above, please include the following information and any supporting documentation: Board Administrative Action: State Date: Case#: Criminal Action: State Date: Case #: County: Court:

SECTION V- Child Support Information:

Are you the subject of a court order for the support of a child? If you marked yes to the question above are you in compliance with the court order?

SECTION VI - Signature

I hereby certify under the penalty of perjury that the information furnished on this document is true and correct. Signature Date

For Office Use Only Date of Check Check No. Check Amount

State of Nevada Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners

4600 Kietzke Lane, Bldg. O, #265

Reno, NV 89502

2010 RENEWAL ENCLOSED

2009 Statistics

NEW VETERINARIANS LICENSED - TOTAL	2009	2008
ACTIVE VETERINARIANS - TOTAL	56	58
INACTIVE VETERINARIANS - TOTAL	740	756
NEW BOARD CERTIFIED DIPLOMATES-TOTAL	195	199
ACTIVE DIPLOMATES - TOTAL	4	1
VETERINARY FACILITIES - TOTAL	51	58
VETERINARY FACILITIES - TOTAL	200	190
NEW VETERINARY TECHNICIANS - TOTAL	53	72
ACTIVE VETERINARY TECHNICIANS - TOTAL	453	375
VETERINARY TECHNICIANS-IN-TRAINING - TOTAL	144	149
NEW EUTHANASIA TECHNICIANS - TOTAL	18	12
EUTHANASIA TECHNICIANS - TOTAL	86	84
ANIMAL CHIROPRACTORS - TOTAL	7	4
ANIMAL PHYSICAL THERAPIST - TOTAL	4	2
TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS CALLED INTO BOARD OFFICE	172	165
TOTAL NUMBER OF FORMAL COMPLAINTS FILED	62	58

BOARD MEETING SCHEDULE

October 22, 2009 Las Vegas
 January 28, 2010 Reno

April 2010 Las Vegas

EXAMINATION SCHEDULE-NAVLE

April 12-24, 2010 Deadline - January 3, 2010
 November 15 - December 11, 2010 Deadline - August 1, 2010
 April 11-23, 2011 Deadline - January 3, 2011

EXAMINATION SCHEDULE-VTNE

January 15, 2010 Deadline November 6, 2009
 July 15 - Aug 15, 2010 Deadline June 1, 2010
 November 15 - December 15, 2010 Deadline October 1, 2010

