

PROTECȚIA ANTISALMONELICĂ LA PUII DE CARNE

SALMONELLA CONTROL IN BROILER CHICKENS

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Cuvinte cheie: protecție antisalmonelica, pui de carne, biosecuritate

Key words: antisalmonellic protection, broiler chickens, biosecurity

SUMMARY

In the present paper are presented the results of using two salmonella's control acidifiants for broilers. The FRA@BIOPHORCE and FRA@SAL products were administrated in drinking water. We ascertained that using the organic acids with or without essentials oils is assuring an antisalmonellic protection. The two products were very well tolerated by the broilers organism and also, they are leading to the pH decreasing in the digestive tract.

Through the anihilation of bacterial membrane is obtained a positive modification in the local microbism. This modification allowed a selection of microorganisms which lead to finding and maintaining the heath of digestive tract.

The organic acids and essential oils mixture is efficient also on the improving the productive performances by decreasing the feed consumption and increasing the carcass weight.

**CERCETĂRI ANATOMOCLINICE ȘI SEROLOGICE ÎNTR-UN
FOCAR DE REOVIROZĂ LA PUII DE CARNE**

**ANATOMOCLINICS AND SEROLOGICALS RESEARCH IN AN
AVIARY REOVIROSIS AT BROILERS**

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Cuvinte cheie: sindromul de malabsorbție, sindromul artrită-tenosinovită, reoviroză

Key words: malabsorption syndrome, arthritis-tenosynovitis, reovirus

SUMMARY

In a poultry farm, the malabsorption syndrome and arthritis-tenosynovitis syndrome was described in a series of broilers. The epidemiological exam evidenced the infection source, cumulative mortality evolution and possibilities of disease spreading in bird population. Clinic evolution and anatomic-pathological lesions were characteristic for the period between 10-37 days. The serologic exam carried out through ELISA test at 23 and 37 days evidenced the specific antibodies and sero-conversion phenomenon.

**STUDIUL PRIVIND INCIDENȚA LEVURILOR DIN GENUL
MALASSEZIA LA CÂINE**

INCIDENCE OF MALASSEZIA INFECTION IN DOG

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Cuvinte cheie: malassezia, dog
Keyword: malassezia, dog

SUMMARY

Malassezia pachydermatis is a commensal yeast of mammals that causes a pruritic dermatitis in dogs and is perpetuating cause of canine otitis externa (1, 2). This yeast in the canine ear canal has been assumed to develop from opportunistic infections when its microenvironment is changed. This organism is commonly found even in the healthy ear (3).

**TEHNICI DE DEPISTARE FOLOSITE ÎN PROGRAMUL DE
SUPRAVEGERE, PREVENIRE ȘI COMBATERE A
PARATUBERCULOZEI LA RUMEGĂTOARE ÎN ROMÂNIA
ÎN PERIOADA 2005-2007**

**TECHNIQUES OF DISEASE DETECTION USED IN THE
PROGRAM OF SURVEILLANCE, PREVENTION AND
CONTROL OF PARATUBERCULOSIS IN RUMINANTS IN
ROMANIA DURING 2005 AND 2007**

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**Cuvinte cheie: paratuberculoză, bovine, ovine, prevenire și combatere.
Key words: paratuberculosis, cattle, sheep, prevention and control.**

SUMMARY

In 2005, through cattle and sheep's serological surveillance, doing the complement fixation test (CF) on blood samples taken from animals from 6 Veterinary District from Bucharest and from the Ilfov district, negative samples were obtained. From 2006, because of its small sensitivity the serological technique of the complement fixation, CF was replaced by the absorbed enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay ELISA, a much safer method, with a bigger specificity and detectability, being an easy to do technique. On the ELISA test, in Romania were used different kits on ruminant species. Through RFC and ELISA, which were strictly made in DSV Bucuresti and Ilfov laboratories, the serological supervise actions have pointed out an extraordinary epidemiological situation, concerning the paratuberculosis in the considered area.

**SUPRAVEGHEREA EPIDEMIOLOGICĂ A PARATUBERCULOZEI
LA BOVINE SI OVINE PE RAZA JUDEȚULUI ILFOV ȘI A
MUNICIPIULUI BUCUREȘTI PRIN TESTE DE DEPISTARE ÎN
PERIOADA 2005-2007**

**EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE OF
PARATUBERCULOSIS IN THE CASE OF CATTLE AND SHEEP IN
THE AREA OF THE ILFOV DISTRICT AND THE BUCHAREST
CITY THROUGH DETECTION TESTS DURING THE PERIOD
BETWEEN 2005 AND 2007**

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**Cuvinte cheie: paratuberculoză, diagnostic serologic, bovine, ovine, profilaxie.
Key words: paratuberculosis, diagnosis serological, cattle, sheep, prevention.**

SUMMARY

The detection of paratuberculosis has carried out at DSV Bucuresti and DSV Ilfov through serological examination on over 12 month cattle and sheep. In 2005 complement fixation (CF) was done, and in 2006 and 2007 this one was replaced by the absorbed enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), a much safe method, with big specificity and much easy to do. Blood samples were taken from the over 12 month cattle and sheep, in second and fourth quarter and only 5 percent were analysed. At CF all the analysed samples were negative, for both cattle and sheep. Concerning the ELISA test, at the samples taken from the Nuci cattle and sheep, Ilfov district, two false assays were obtained, and the rest were negative. Through CF and ELISA, on cattle and sheep, the serological supervise actions have pointed out an extraordinary epidemiological situation, and in this way they have limited the apparition of the paratuberculosis center in the considered area

RELEVANȚA EXAMENULUI ECOGRAFIC ÎN DIAGNOSTICUL AFECȚIUNILOR ASCITOGENE LA CÂINE

THE RELEVANCE OF THE ULTRASOUND EXAMINATION IN ASCITOGENES DISEASES IN DOGS

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Cuvinte cheie: examen ecografic, afecțiuni ascitogene, câine

Key words: ultrasound examination, ascitogenes diseases, dog

SUMMARY

The ultrasound technique reveals the precocious cavitary accumulations and often also the determinant factors.

We have the possibility to appreciate the ascitic fluid, often caused by atrophic cirrhosis and to obtain tissues samples through ecographical controlled byopsia.

The pleural or pericardic effusion could be revealed by a transdiaphragma or transthoracal ecographical approach.

The main interests of this method is determined by the accuracy of the conclusions and by the fact that is an non-invazive imagisthical method.

CERCETĂRI PRIVIND EFICIENȚA NORFLOXACINEI ÎN TRATAMENTUL NEFRITELOR LA CÂINE

INVESTIGATIONS ABOUT THE NORFLOXACIN EFFICIENCY IN INFLAMMATORY KIDNEYS DISEASE IN DOGS

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Cuvinte cheie: norfloxacină, eficiență curativă, nefrite, câini.

Key words: norfloxacin, curative efficiency, inflammatory kidney disease, dogs

SUMMARY

The efficiency of the different antibacterial substances in small animal practice became a very important element in veterinary pharmacotherapeutics.

In dogs kidneys` diseases taking into account their incidence and severity are situated in front of the list. Inflammatory diseases in dogs have a complex etiology (some times associated) and an increased multiple clinical features, which involves serious therapeutical and curative troubles for clinicians.

The aim of this study it was to evaluate the curative efficiency of norfloxacin in kidneys diseases of the dogs. This drug is conditioned under different therapeutical preparates (injectable for oral administration) and the comfortable period between administratins, and also his wellknown bioavailability in urinary structures seems to be the main reason in the recommendation for the treatment of the kidneys diseases.

This study it was performed on 31 dogs with different inflammatory kidneys` diseases, of different clinical features after treatments with norfloxacin using injectable (batch No.1) or oral (batch No.2) administrations. The curative efficiency registered after injectable treatments it was of 85,7% (n = 12, after oral administrations of 70,5% (n = 14).

**OBSERVAȚII ASUPRA UNUI CAZ PREZUMTIV DE EXANTEM
VARIOLIC LA PORUMBEL**

**OBSERVATIONS UPON A PRESUMPTIVE CASE OF SMALLPOX
EXANTHEMA IN PIGEON**

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Cuvinte cheie: variolă aviară, porumbel

Key words: bird pox, pigeon

SUMMARY

The aim of the present study is a case of smallpox exanthema in pigeon. In the paper we are presenting the conditions of initiating infection, the pathogenetic pathway as well as the morphological and clinical characteristics. The basis of mature papular lesions shows an rectangular aspect and a small quantities of variolic lymph. Based on the observation that in this particular case skin lesions appear most frequently on legs, unlike the usual disease evolution, we are concluding that the clinical signs are not secondary to a systemic viral infection, the cause being in fact legs iatrophatic injuries.

EVALUAREA REȚELEI DE EPIDEMIOSUPRAVEGHERE

ASSESSMENT OF ANTIEPIDEMIC SURVEILLANCE NETWORK

Cuvinte cheie: retea de epidemiosupraveghere, indicatori de performanta, evaluare

Key words: antiepidemic surveillance network, performance indicators, assessment

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The subject of the present paper is the assessment of antiepidemic surveillance network, guarantee of its efficiency.

There are two optimal assessment methods: external assessment, based on technical and economical audit of network functionality – done by an outside expert – and internal assessment, based on the approach of performance indicators in order to establish a diagnosis by an inside expert.

The objectives and the purpose of setting the performance indicators depend on the following factors: the limited number of variables, the continuous surveillance, creating an assessment sheet, priorities and network management.

The term of performance indicators is related with the one of diagnosis indicators, revealing the cause of surveillance network malfunctions.

Antiepidemic surveillance network analysis is based on three principles: to take into account all dimensions of performance assessment (production, management and operators); to suggest a assessment results processing in order to be able to solve the identified issues; to check the feed back mechanisms on system components.